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**Multi Sector National Plan of Action
to Prevent and Respond to
Violence against Children**

July 2013-June 2016

Preface

In August 2011, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC) launched the Violence against Children Survey (VACS) report which highlights that sexual, physical and emotional violence against children is a serious public health, human rights and social problem in Tanzania. This was a landmark event: for the first time all key Ministries came together to publically acknowledge the extent of child protection concerns in the country and, crucially, to make concrete commitments to tackle the problem.

The results of the survey have helped the Government of Tanzania (GoT), through the Multi-Sector Task Force that has coordinated the Study, to enhance efforts to break the silence around violence and establish a stronger foundation for a child protection system in the country.

Moving from research into action, the Multi-Sector Task Force agreed key "Priority Responses" across a number of sectors to address the problem of violence: the Police, Justice, Education, Health and Social Welfare, HIV and AIDS, Local Government, Community Development, Civil Society and the Religious Community.

A One Year Plan "From Commitments to Action", was launched in June 2012 by the Deputy Minister of MCDGC and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, Marta Santos Pais. The Plan broke down into specific activities the high level commitments that were made by the sectors through the Priority Responses, covering the period July 2012 – June 2013.

In the Preface to the "Violence against Children" Survey Report, I wrote of the significance of the Survey Findings but that the "most important challenge lies ahead: how to translate the findings of the Study into responses that will reduce the prevalence of violence against children." Since the launch of the One Year Plan, significant progress can be seen across all the sectors, including the work of CSOs and the Religious Community.

This is a period of major change and rapid development for child protection in Tanzania:

- Linked with legislative reform, the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), has spearheaded the development of regulations to implement the Law of the Child Act;
- To improve the quality of clinical care, the MoHSW has developed the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Policy Guidelines and GBV/VAC Medical Management Guidelines with a corresponding training package;
- A five year strategy for progressive Child Justice reform has been developed and adopted by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), strengthening systems to address children's access to justice;
- The Tanzania Police Force has developed Guidelines for the Establishment of Gender and Children's Desks, as well as Police Standard Operating Procedures on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse;
- The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training has revised the national Code of Conduct for the Professional Ethics of Teachers and has drafted Child Protection Guidelines for Schools;
- The Ministry of Finance (MoF) collaborated with DSW and the Prime Minister's Office – Regional and Local Government (PMO-RALG) to develop guidelines for budgeting for child protection at the Local Government Authority (LGA) level;
- TACAIDS is ensuring HIV and AIDS prevention, care & treatment programmes include measures to protect children from sexual abuse which fuels the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Civil Society and our partners from the Religious Community, for their part, have been implementing their commitments to support communities, including children themselves, to prevent and respond to violence and address harmful social and traditional practices.

Moving ahead, this three year National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children (2013 – 2016) has been the work led by the Multi – Sector Task Force, based on the agreed Priority Responses and building on the One Year "From Commitments to Action" Plan. The objectives and specific targets of this National Plan support and expand upon existing national efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children with key activities and interventions that are planned for the financial years 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.

Delivering against the Plan to make measurable changes that will better protect children will require strong partnerships and commitment. We will count on the commitment of our national and international partners to achieve this goal. To promote dissemination of this Plan and to ensure effective follow up to its vision I hereby commend the contents to a wide national and global audience.

Let's work together to Stop Violence against Children.



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Abbreviations

ACRWC	African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CABA	Children Affected by AIDS
CDO	Community Development Officer
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CMAC	Council Multi-sectoral AIDS Committee
CPMIS	Child Protection Management Information System
CPTs	Child Protection Teams
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCPT	District Child Protection Team
DED	District Executive Director
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LCA	Law of the Child Act
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoCDGC	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs
MOEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MSTF	Multi Sector Task Force
MUHAS	Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
MVCC	Most Vulnerable Children Committee
NCPA/MVC	National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSGPR	National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PEDP	Primary Education Development Plan
PMORALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RHMT	Regional Health Management Team
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TASAF III	Tanzania Social Action Fund III
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Violence against Children

Glossary of Key Terms

Child is a person under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse includes: **physical abuse**, such as being slapped, burned, pushed, hit with a fist (punched), kicked, or whipped, or threatened with a weapon such as a gun or knife; **emotional abuse** such as making the child feel worthless or unloved, inadequate or not valued, or causing the child to feel threatened or in danger; and **sexual abuse** such as involving the child in any activity for the sexual gratification of another person – even if the child “consented”. This includes sex, attempted sex, and sexual touching. It may also include non-contact activities such as making the child look at or watch pornography or sexual activities. It may also include the use of sexual language when speaking to a child or encouraging a child to behave in a sexually inappropriate manner.

Child exploitation means the use of a child for one’s own advantage. It includes sexual exploitation such as photographing the child for pornography, kidnapping and selling children into prostitution, and economic exploitation, through forced labour and engaging children in work which does not comply with national legislation. It also covers trafficking of children for purposes of sexual or economic exploitation.

Child neglect refers to the failure of a child’s parent or caregiver to provide necessary care and means of sustenance to a child such as food, shelter, clothing, education, medical care, etc. or failure to protect such child from violence by a parent, guardian or child care institution; as provided under Sections 8 – 11 of the Law of the Child Act, Cap. 13.

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: all procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons

Gender means the socially and culturally constructed relation between men and women. This relation varies according to culture and location and it is subject to change.

Gender-based violence refers to any physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence perpetrated by a person against another on account of gender.

Orphan: any person who lost one or both parents before the age of 18

Police Gender and Children’s Desk means a special unit within a Police Station or any other division as may be designated by the Tanzania Police Force with specially-trained officers to attend gender-based violence and child abuse cases.

Sexual violence means any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or acts to traffic for sexual purposes, directed against a person using coercion, and unwanted sexual comments, harassment or advances made by any person regardless of their relationship to the survivor/victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

Violence against children includes, but is not limited to, physical violence, emotional violence, and sexual violence. As listed in Article 19 ²of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), “violence” is understood to mean “all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, exploitation or maltreatment, including sexual abuse”. The term “violence” often represents all forms of harm to children, as listed in paragraph 1 of Article 19, in conformity with the terminology used in the 2006 UN Study on Violence against Children, but other terms used to describe types of harm (such as injury, abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment and exploitation) carry equal weight.

² paragraph 1 Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Background

The World Report on Violence against Children (2006)

The United Nations Secretary-General's (UNSG) World Report on Violence against Children (2006) was the first global attempt to describe the scale of all forms of violence against children and its impact. It approached the issue of violence from the combined perspectives of human rights, public health and child protection. The aim of the study was to research, report, and make recommendations to prevent and respond to violence in the multiple settings where children live and survive—including the home and family, in schools, care and justice systems, the workplace and the community.

Levels of violence reported in the global study were shockingly high in all settings: places presumed to be safe were shown to be unsafe. Forms of violence reported and described were equally disturbing including children being beaten, tortured, sexually assaulted, and even murdered by the very adult guardians entrusted with their daily care. Violence against children was found to be commonplace and everywhere.

From the report, the UN and governments around the world set out a global agenda to protect children from violence, and identified a number of key principles which are reflected in the World Report recommendations.

Key Principles:

- No violence against children is justifiable. Children should never receive less protection than adults.
- All violence against children is preventable. States must invest in evidence-based policies and programmes to address factors that give rise to violence against children.
- States have the primary responsibility to uphold children's rights to protection and access to services, and to support families' capacity to provide children with care in a safe environment.
- States have the obligation to ensure accountability in every case of violence.
- The vulnerability of children to violence is linked to their age and evolving capacity. Some children, because of gender, race, ethnic origin, disability or social status, are particularly vulnerable.
- Children have the right to express their views, and to have these views taken into account in the implementation of policies and programmes.

The World Report developed overarching and context-specific recommendations, which outline broad actions that all States must take to prevent violence against children and to respond to it effectively if it occurs.

Overarching recommendations from the World Report:

1. Strengthen national and local commitment and action

The World Report recommends that all States develop a multi-faceted and systematic framework fully integrated into national planning processes to respond to violence against children. A national strategy, policy or plan of action on violence against children, with realistic and time-bound targets, coordinated by an agency with the capacity to involve multiple sectors in a broad-based implementation strategy, should be formulated. The implementation of the national strategy, policy or plan should be systematically evaluated according to established targets and timetables, and provided with adequate human and financial resources to support its implementation.

2. Prohibit all violence against children

The World Report recommends States to prohibit all forms of violence against children, in all settings, including all corporal punishment, harmful traditional practices, such as early and forced marriages, female genital mutilation and so-called honor crimes, sexual violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment, as required by international treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

3. Prioritize prevention

The World Report recommends that States prioritize preventing violence against children by addressing its underlying causes. Just as resources devoted to intervening after violence has occurred are essential, States should allocate adequate resources to address risk factors and prevent violence before it occurs.

4. Promote non-violent values and awareness-raising

The World Report recommends that States and civil society should strive to transform attitudes that condone or normalize violence against children, including stereotypical gender roles and discrimination, acceptance of corporal punishment, and other harmful traditional practices. States should ensure that children's rights are disseminated and understood, including by children. Public information campaigns should be used to sensitize the public about the harmful effects that violence has on children. States should encourage the media to promote non-violent values and implement guidelines to ensure full respect for the rights of the child in all media coverage.

5. Enhance the capacity of all who work with and for children

The World Report recommends that the capacity of all those who work with and for children to eliminate all violence must be developed. Initial and in-service training which imparts knowledge and respect for children's rights should be provided. States should invest in systematic education and training programmes both for professionals and non-professionals who work with or for children and families to prevent, detect and respond to violence against children. Codes of Conduct and clear standards of practice, incorporating the prohibition of all forms of violence, should be formulated and implemented.

6. Provide recovery and social reintegration services

The World Report recommends that States provide accessible, child-sensitive and universal health and social services, including pre-hospital and emergency care, legal assistance to children and, where appropriate, their families when violence is detected or disclosed. Health, criminal justice, and social service systems should be designed to meet the special needs of children.

7. Ensure the participation of children

The World Report recommends that States actively engage with children and respect their views in all aspects of prevention, response and monitoring of violence against them. Children's organizations and child-led initiatives to address violence, guided by the best interests of the child, should be supported and encouraged.

8. Create accessible and child-friendly reporting systems and services

The World Report recommends that States should establish safe, well-publicized, confidential and accessible mechanisms for children, their representatives and others to report violence. All children, including those in care and justice institutions, should be aware of the existence of mechanisms of complaint. Mechanisms such as telephone helplines should be established and the creation of other ways of reporting violence through new technologies should be considered.

9. Ensure accountability and end impunity

The World Report recommends that States should build community confidence in the justice system by, inter alia, bringing all perpetrators of violence against children to justice and ensure that they are held accountable through appropriate criminal, civil, administrative and professional proceedings and sanctions. Persons convicted of violent offences and sexual abuse of children should be prevented from working with children.

Governments must develop child-sensitive procedures for investigating cases of violence, which avoid subjecting the victim to multiple interviews and examinations. Court processes must ensure that child witnesses are treated sensitively, that they are not subjected to extended court proceedings, and that their privacy is respected.

10. Address the gender dimension of violence against children

The World Report recommends that States ensure that anti-violence policies and programmes are designed and implemented from a gender perspective, taking into account the different risks facing girls and boys in respect of violence. States should promote and protect the human rights of women and girls, and address all forms of gender discrimination as part of a comprehensive violence prevention strategy.

11. Develop and implement systematic national data collection and research

The World Report recommends that States improve data collection and information systems in order to identify vulnerable sub-groups, inform policy and programming at all levels, and track progress towards the goal of

preventing violence against children. States should develop a national research agenda on violence against children across settings where violence occurs, including through interview studies with children and parents, with particular attention to vulnerable groups of girls and boys.

12. Strengthen international commitment

The World Report recommends that all States should ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Above all, the World Report focused on improving implementation at the country level, for the benefit of all girls and boys. To this end the report emphasized the urgency of country-level action and set two key targets for Governments.

Key Targets for Governments:

- The integration of measures to prevent and respond to violence against children in national planning processes, which should include the identification of a focal point, preferably at ministerial level.
- Prohibiting all violence against children by law and initiating a process to develop reliable national data collection systems

Violence against Children in Tanzania

The World Report served to map the global prevalence of violence and made equally clear that the drivers of this abuse are culturally and locally constructed, placing responsibility on individual States to develop appropriate strategies of response.

Swaziland was the first country to respond to the World Report with the implementation and delivery of “A National Study on Violence against Children and Young Women in Swaziland” (2007), the first population based survey of its kind measuring sexual violence against children, focusing exclusively on females.

Tanzania was the second country in Africa to undertake “A National Study on Violence against Children”, but it expanded the scope of the survey from that in Swaziland. For the first time in Africa, multiple forms of violence (sexual, physical and emotional) were measured amongst both girls and boys.

The planning process for the Tanzania Violence against Children Study (TVACS) started in mid-2008. Subsequently, a Multi-Sector Task Force (MSTF) was conceived in September 2008, comprising Government representatives from the Police, Justice, Education, Health and Social Welfare, HIV and AIDS, and Local Government, coordinated by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC). Civil Society, the UN and Development Partners were also members of the Task Force. The study itself was carried out by researchers from Muhimbili University for Health and Allied Science (MUHAS), with technical support from the U.S. based Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Throughout the planning phase, MSTF members were involved in reviewing work plans, budgets, questionnaires, study response plans and ethical clearance documents.

By November 2009, 3739 children and young people (13–24 year-olds) were being interviewed, spanning Tanzania’s twenty-one (21) regions and Zanzibar’s ten (10) districts. Data collection was finalized approximately one month later, by the end of 2009. Intensive data analysis followed and preliminary survey results were delivered to the MSTF in July 2010.

The Objectives of the Survey were to:

- Describe the magnitude of the problem of violence against children under the age of 18 in Tanzania, with a special emphasis on sexual violence
- Identify potential risk and protective factors for violence against children
- Identify the health consequences of violence against children
- Assess the use of social, criminal justice, and health services available by children who experience sexual violence, and

- Use the data to guide policies and programs to prevent and protect children from violence.

The overall results of the study indicate that sexual, physical and emotional violence against children is highly prevalent in the United Republic of Tanzania. A substantial proportion of females and males have been exposed to sexual violence (1 in 3 females and 1 in 7 males), physical violence (almost 3 out of 4 females and males), and emotional violence (about 1 in 4 females and 3 in 10 males) as children. Moreover, there is substantial overlap in the occurrence of sexual, physical and emotional violence against children with several violations commonly occurring to the same children. Service uptake is poor although need is very high. Children who experience violence early in life have a higher risk of suffering from both the mental and physical effects of violence throughout the life cycle; these same children are more likely to experience high-risk behaviors (including sexual risk taking behaviors).

Summary of the Findings²:

Rates of sexual violence are high: Almost 1 in 3 females (27.9%) and 1 in 7 males (13.4%) experienced some form of sexual violence before turning 18 years of age. The most common type of childhood sexual violence was unwanted touching (16% and 8.7% of females and males, respectively) followed by attempted unwanted intercourse (14.6% and 6.3% of females and males, respectively). Almost 6.9% of girls and 2.9% of boys were physically forced or coerced into sexual intercourse before the age of 18. Orphans are more vulnerable to some forms of violence than non-orphans. Sexual violence was experienced before age 18 by 36 per cent of orphaned girls compared with 25 per cent of girls who were not orphaned.

Sexual violence occurs multiple times: Of those who had been victims of sexual violence, almost 4 in 10 girls and 3 out of 10 boys had experienced three or more incidents before they reached the age of 18 years

Children often know their sexual attackers: For girls, nearly one-third reported that at least one incident was perpetrated by a neighbor; almost one-third reported strangers, and a quarter reported dating partners. Approximately 1 in 10 girls reported that the perpetrator of at least one incident of sexual violence was a teacher, while about seven percent identified their relatives – in most cases either an uncle or a cousin. Almost one in two boys who had experienced sexual violence reported that the perpetrator of at least one incident was a dating partner while a quarter indicated that strangers were responsible

Most children do not report sexual abuse: About one half of girls and two thirds of boys do not tell anyone about their experience. Over 60% of girls give family or community reasons (with the most common reason being fear of abandonment or family separation) for not telling, while another 26% give personal reasons. For boys, 58% give personal reasons (with the most common reason being not thinking it was a problem), while 36% give family and community reasons. Girls mainly tell a parent (41%) or a friend (36%), while boys mostly tell their friends (71%).

Few children seek services and even fewer receive them: Only about 1 out of 5 girls and 1 out of 10 boys seek services after their experience. Of those, only 1 in 10 girls and 1 in 25 boys who experienced sexual violence received services. About 16% of girls and boys would like additional services, including counselling and police or social welfare support.

Sexual abuse is associated with riskier behaviour, including behaviours that can lead to HIV acquisition: the strength of the study is that it looked at the relationship between experiences of sexual violence and health. In Tanzania, inadequate condom use is more common among females and males with a history of childhood sexual violence than those without: 46% of abused females say they do not use a condom versus 24% of females who have not been abused; 57% of abused Tanzanian males do not use a condom versus 30% of males not abused. Tanzanian females and males with a history of childhood sexual violence are almost twice more likely to have multiple sex partners than those not abused in childhood. Trading sex for money or goods was more prevalent among young women who had experienced childhood sexual violence, than those without a history of childhood sexual violence. In Tanzania, as has been shown worldwide, exposure to sexual violence as a child was associated with short-term health consequences in females (e.g. STD diagnosis or symptoms, feelings of anxiety, thoughts

² Adapted by UNICEF from "Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009; Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania" by UNICEF Tanzania, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011.

of suicide, and recent alcohol use) and males (e.g., STD diagnosis or symptoms). This is consistent with decades of research in the neurobiological, behavioural, and social sciences indicating that childhood exposure to violence can impact the development of the brain and subsequent vulnerability to a broad range of mental and physical health problems, ranging from short-term consequences as identified in this study to health outcomes such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes over the long-term³.

Physical violence rates are higher than sexual violence rates: In the past 12 months⁴, over half of Tanzanian boys and girls have experienced physical violence, such as being punched, whipped, kicked, or threatened with a weapon like a gun or knife. Over their childhood, almost three-quarters of both girls (72%) and boys (71%) experience physical violence prior to age 18.

Children are physically abused mostly by parents and teachers: Nearly 60% of Tanzanian girls and boys who report physical abuse (being punched, whipped or kicked) name a relative as the source; fathers and mothers were the most common perpetrators. The level of physical abuse by teachers is high - 52.6% of girls and 50.8% of boys experience physical violence by teachers. The frequency of abuse by teachers is alarmingly high: 78% of girls and 67% of boys who had been abused by teachers say they are punched, kicked, or whipped more than five times by a teacher.

One quarter of all children are emotionally abused: Approximately one quarter of Tanzanian children experience emotional violence, with name calling the most common form (22% for boys; 18% for girls). Almost 9 per cent of girls feel unwanted, and 4 per cent are threatened with abandonment. Over 7 per cent of boys feel unwanted, and almost 5 per cent of boys are threatened with abandonment.

Relatives and neighbours are emotionally abusive: Almost 80% of Tanzanian girls and 65% of boys who experience emotional violence report a relative as their primary abuser. Children who suffer emotional abuse often suffer it from multiple sources: 42% of Tanzanian girls and 38% of boys say they are emotionally abused by more than one person.

Children face multiple risks: The overlap and linkages between the three forms of violence highlight the multiple risks faced by Tanzania's children. More than 8 out of 10 girls who experience childhood sexual violence also experience physical violence, while over 4 in 10 also experience emotional violence (on top of sexual and physical violence). For boys who experience sexual violence, 8 in 10 also experience physical violence; and 5 in 10 also experience emotional violence (on top of sexual and physical violence).

³ (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002; Putnam, 2003; Repetti, Taylor, & Seeman, 2002; Testa, VanZile-Tamsen, & Livingston, 2005); Ramiro, Madrid, & Brown, 2010; Cutajar, Mullen, Ogloff, Thomass, Wells, & Spataro, 2010).

⁴ The 12 months preceding the survey

The Consequences of Violence

In Tanzania, as has been shown worldwide, exposure to violence (especially sexual violence) as a child is associated with a range of short and long-term health consequences. The survey findings are consistent with decades of research in the neurobiological, behavioural, and social sciences that indicate, quite conclusively, that childhood exposure to violence can impact the development of the brain and subsequent vulnerability to a broad range of mental and physical health problems, ranging from short-term consequences as identified in the study to health outcomes such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes over the long-term.

The short and long-term health consequences of violence against children and child maltreatment are widely recognized and can have a profound impact on core aspects of emotional, behavioral, physical health and social development throughout life. They include: fatal injury; non-fatal injury (possibly leading to disability); physical health problems (including failure to thrive, later lung, heart and liver disease and sexually transmitted infections); cognitive impairment (including impaired school and work performance); psychological and emotional consequences (such as feelings of rejection and abandonment, impaired attachment, trauma, fear, anxiety, insecurity and shattered self-esteem); mental health problems (such as anxiety and depressive disorders, memory disturbances and suicide attempts); health-risk behaviours (such as substance abuse, prostitution, and early initiation of sexual behaviour) and other developmental and behavioural consequences which can lead to deterioration of relationships, exclusion from school and coming into conflict with the law. There is also evidence that exposure to violence increases a child's risk of further victimization and an accumulation of violent experiences, including later intimate partner violence⁵.

There are a number of factors that make children, particularly girls, vulnerable to sexual violence, and that increase the likelihood that boys and men will perpetrate such violence. Key is an underlying social tolerance of violence in which the abuse/exploitation is perceived as something normal and outside the control of communities. This, combined with limited access to services, results in a poor cascade of care: few children disclose abuse, fewer still seek services and report to the relevant authorities, virtually no children actually receive services and perpetrators rarely suffer consequences. In addition, a girl who has experienced sexual violence is often blamed for the act. This social tolerance to sexual violence stems from the low status of women and children in many societies and cultural norms surrounding gender and masculinity.

Therefore, addressing the root causes and preventing violence from happening in one generation can help to prevent it in the next.

International Instruments

The well-being of Tanzania's children depends first and foremost on the well-being of their immediate caretaking environment. In turn, families and communities will be better enabled to support and protect their children if national laws and policies are developed in harmony with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) that underpin the delivery of high quality essential services to all Tanzanian children.

There is a detailed international legal framework for the protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation and for the protection of children in conflict with the law. Tanzania has ratified the majority of these international agreements, committing itself to ensuring that the rights of children are respected. Tanzania has ratified the following significant international and regional instruments:

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) in 1990
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) in 2003
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000) in 2004;
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000) in 2003;

⁵ The World Report of the United Nations Study on Violence against Children, page 63.

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999) in 2001

Child Protection System and the Law of the Child Act 2009

In recent years, the global community has increasingly recognised that (i) the number of children experiencing abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect is significant, and is rising in some areas⁶ (ii) efforts to address child protection issues have been poorly coordinated and resourced, with a focus on stand-alone / single issue based projects (such as on sexual exploitation, child trafficking, street children, child labour etc) with limited sustainability; and (iii) children face multiple risks – abuse can be combined with exploitation and/or abandonment, for example, yet many programs are designed to address a single risk. Such single issue programmes have been ineffective at producing sustained change. There is now wide recognition that children’s issues must be addressed holistically with preventive and response programmes dealing with the array of protection and rights issues in tandem and across sectors, rather than in isolated silos, and that in order to achieve sustained change a systems building approach to reform is essential.

A child protection systems-building approach focuses on the establishment of a system with a set of linked and coherent structures, functions and capacities that can prevent and respond to all child protection concerns. A system integrates the actions of families (and children themselves), communities, formal and informal laws and practices, state and non-state actors across all sectors, to work together to protect children. It looks at all the actions needed to protect children along a continuum, from promotion of a safe environment for the child, to prevention through to response and restorative services for children at risk of, or experiencing, violence, exploitation and abuse. When all parts of the system are established and function effectively and in a coordinated manner, children will be protected from abuse.

The Law of the Child Act

The passage through the Tanzanian Parliament of the Law of the Child Act (LCA 2009) on 6th November 2009 was a landmark piece of national legislation aimed at protecting children.

Significantly, for the first time in domestic legislation, the law incorporates the essential elements to build a protective environment and it set out the framework for a child protection system to prevent and respond to abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect of children and to implement a child friendly justice system.

The evidence emerging from the VACS has confirmed the relevance of the Act and the need for its implementation. Since the adoption of the law, the current momentum for change is a direct result of the launch of the Violence against Children Survey and the national “Priority Response” commitments across the sectors. These commitments are translated into this three year costed plan of action and complementary commitments have also been included in the forthcoming National Human Rights Action Plan, Five Year Strategy for Child Justice Reform 2013-2017 and the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children II (2013 – 2017) (NCPA MVC II). Together, these documents form a vision for child protection in Tanzania, and strongly signal the commitment of national Government to work together across sectors for sustained change.

Domestic targets for Child Protection

Child protection is embedded into the national development plan with specific attention outlined in the Second National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (the MKUKUTA II).

MKUKUTA II incorporates a framework of indicators, targets and strategies for child protection. Under Cluster II (Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being), Goal Six provides for adequate social protection and rights to vulnerable and needy groups. The core operational target is:

⁶ 2006 Secretary-General’s Study on Violence Against Children

“Proportion of vulnerable children, including children outside family care, disabled, and eligible adults covered with social protection measures increased”

In Tanzania, the primary response to addressing vulnerability and poverty⁷, particularly the effects of HIV and AIDS on children and their families, is articulated in the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) (2013 – 2017), which was launched by the Prime Minister in the presence of several other Ministers on 1st February 2013. The Plan aims to address the multiple vulnerabilities of children and their families, including vulnerabilities due to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. The launch of this plan aligns completely with this response plan and is a core part of the Government’s implementation of MKUKUTA Cluster II.

Under MKUKUTA Cluster III (Governance and Accountability), Goal Three seeks to promote and protect human rights for all, particularly for poor women, children, men and the vulnerable, including people living with HIV/AIDS. The core operational target for children is:

“Promoting and protecting children’s rights”

The key interventions outlined in MKUKUTA for this operational target are:

- Providing an environment which ensures that all children have a right to basic services including education, food, shelter, and legal protection;
- Supporting children’s rights against the worst forms of forced labour, sexual abuse, improving juvenile justice, and supporting for children living in difficult circumstances;
- Holding duty bearers including parents, teachers, and law enforcers accountable for abuse of children’s rights

The protection of children from violence is therefore clearly embedded into the political agenda with two key National Plans⁸ grounded on building sustainable national systems to support the country’s’ most vulnerable and at risk children.

An Integrated, Multi-Sector Response to Violence

Programming for violence prevention, care and treatment means that no single sector in isolation will provide an optimal impact to prevention and response efforts. No one sector or profession has the skills, knowledge or resources necessary to comprehensively meet all the requirements of a child’s protection needs. It is essential therefore that a coordinated, multi sector, response is made by all sectors and professionals involved in working with children and their families, in need of care and protection. The programmatic approach of this National Plan is firmly rooted in a multi-sector response. The priority is to build a core child protection system that has the mandate, capacity and resources to prevent and respond holistically to children with single or multiple child protection needs.

The National Plan of Action supports implementation of the twelve overarching recommendations outlined in the UN Secretary General’s World Report. It details specific interventions across Government sectors, with support from civil society and faith-based organizations, to address the child protection concerns raised by the VAC report, and related child protection concerns not directly linked to the report’s findings⁹. The objectives and specific targets of the National Plan, as detailed in the implementation and monitoring framework, support and expand upon existing national efforts, particularly the legislative framework of the Law of the Child Act (2009), to build a comprehensive child protection system to prevent and respond to violence.

⁷ alongside the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

⁸ i.e. The National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children (2013 – 2016) and the National Costed Plan of Action for the Most Vulnerable Children (2013 – 2017), both of which reinforce each other.

⁹ Please note that the Justice and Police sector responses are also largely influenced by supporting research conducted in 2011 by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs. One on the Analysis of the Situation of Children in Conflict with the Law and another on the Assessment of the Access to Justice System for under-18s.

Tanzania's National Survey has made it painfully visible that violence against girls and boys is a significant threat to the nation's health and well-being. The single most important outcome of the survey has been how the evidence produced has mobilized political will and programmatic action to address the problem of violence.

Vision and Mission of the National Plan

The vision and mission of this Plan are linked with the strategic outcomes agreed to implement the "Priority Responses" across the sectors. The outcome of each sectors response to the survey findings, with corresponding outputs and interventions, are detailed in the implementation section below and the corresponding monitoring and evaluation (M&E) results framework¹⁰.

Vision

A society where children grow up free from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and receive quality services to achieve their full potential as healthy, productive citizens of Tanzania

Mission

To guide the provision of quality violence prevention and response services as part of the national child protection system through multi-sectoral collaboration.

Implementation Strategy -Sector Priority Responses:

This section outlines the importance of each sector in preventing and responding to violence against children, and highlights some key achievements across the sectors since the launch of the survey. At the end of each sector, the "Priority Responses" which were made by Ministers and senior officials at the occasion of the launch are outlined which are broken down in a detailed implementation and M&E plan with activities over a three-year period.

A. Community Development, Gender and Children- promoting awareness and addressing social norms for prevention of violence

Many of the survey results are directly relevant to the mandate of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC), especially those related to social norms and values among communities that support, and accept, the use of violence. We know from the survey that there are embedded social norms and values among young Tanzanians that support the use of violence which can perpetuate the cycle of violence throughout generations. For example, respondents in the survey were asked if a husband was justified in beating his wife in five different situations: if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she burns the food. Nearly 60% of females and over 50% of males supported a husband beating a wife in at least one circumstance.

MCDGC is responsible for promoting community development, gender equality, child rights and family welfare through the formulation and dissemination of policies, strategies, guidelines and coordinating implementation in collaboration with other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), civil society, including Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), and Development Partners.

MCDGC has a crucial role to play in the fight against violence to create links between VAC and GBV programming whereby all community based interventions strengthen the protective factors and reduce societal acceptance of all forms of violence, especially against women and girls.

Furthermore, the key frontline workers of the Ministry - Community Development Officers (CDOs)- who are at the forefront of community life in Tanzania, play an essential part in promoting community awareness to prevent violence. Moving forward, it is essential CDO's are trained on child protection (especially violence prevention) and become key actors within the referral process of the child protection system. Their role is clearly defined within the (forthcoming) Child Protection regulations of the law (developed by the Department of Social Welfare). Community

¹⁰ See Part III p.

Development Officers play an essential part in promoting community awareness on the Law of the Child Act, preventing violence and referring cases of abuse to the mandated Social Welfare Officers (SWOs).

Progress since the launch of the Survey

As part of the process to promote community awareness on the Law of the Child Act, the Ministry, in collaboration with the Attorney General’s office, has prepared the first draft of the translated law from English to Kiswahili. It has also disseminated a child-friendly version of the law and fact sheets to communities and children.

From the survey we know that among children experiencing sexual violence, almost half of girls and two out of every three boys did not tell anyone about their abuse. A Child Helpline offers the potential to strengthen children’s access to reporting violence and can respond directly to the high level of under-reporting highlighted in the survey. Human and financial resources are needed to ensure a National Child Helpline can properly function and is staffed and monitored to provide an effective response to calls. As part of the process to set up the Tanzania Child Helpline the Ministry signed an Agreement in January 2013 with a local implementing partner to operationalize the free toll call number 116. Moving forward in 2013, the Child Helpline Task Force chaired by the MCDGC, will step up action to implement the 116 number with the Department of Social Welfare and implementing partners as part of the national child protection system.

The Ministry plays a key role in facilitating the building of children’s own resilience to violence and promoting lifelong skills through Junior Councils’ empowerment and other community based clubs. So far the Ministry has supported the establishment of 87 district Junior Councils in mainland Tanzania. It has also developed and disseminated a national Child Participation Toolkit.

The Ministry is currently in the process of finalising a National Communication Strategy to guide all stakeholders, public and private, in their community-based and social norms work to prevent and appropriately respond to violence.

The role of the Multi-Sector Task Force is central to engage all stakeholders around the issue of violence. The Ministry, as Chair of the Task Force, is significantly helping to coordinate key MDAs at the national level to meet on a quarterly basis to monitor implementation of this Plan.

At the occasion of the launch of the Study, the Minister of MCDGC committed to implement the below Priority Responses.

MCDGC Priority Responses¹¹	
The Ministry will:	Coordinate implementation of the Law of the Child Act 2009, and community awareness on the Law, by supporting the development of relevant regulations and community programmes.
	Ensure the development of a functional Child Helpline to strengthen children’s access to reporting violence and abuse.
	Ensure all community-based violence against children intervention programmes, including Gender Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation, are mainstreamed in to Folk Development Colleges and Community Development Training Institutes’ curricula and use these institutes and colleges as centres for awareness raising on child protection.
	Facilitate building children’s own resilience to violence and promote lifelong skills through Children’s Councils’ empowerment
	Coordinate the high level National Task Force on Street Children to ensure vulnerable children without home care are protected from abuse and violence.
	Continue to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children.

¹¹ See Part(A) p. Xxx of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

B. Social Welfare- setting the regulatory framework and coordinating the child protection system

The results of the study indicate that sexual, physical and emotional violence are highly prevalent and common for most children growing up in Tanzania. Perpetrators of this violence are often near and known to children. Most of the survey findings are directly related to the mandate of the Department of Social Welfare which is currently implementing a number of priority actions to protect children. The Law of the Child Act, as previously mentioned, provides the framework for a child protection system which includes identification, referral and response mechanisms, support services and out of home care for vulnerable children.

The law enshrines a key role for the Department of Social Welfare to implement the child protection system. In particular, the Ministry has a duty to further legislate to operationalize the system by developing rules and regulations to guide service provision.

Progress since the launch of the Survey

The Department of Social Welfare is currently coordinating the development of a number of regulations, including the (forthcoming) Child Protection Regulations which outline the legally binding national system for child protection.

These regulations specify the minimum standards, roles and responsibilities of the key bodies responsible for protecting children from abuse and provide detailed guidance to front line workers (notably Social Welfare Officers) on their specific obligations and responsibilities. The Department has already developed 7 sets of regulations¹², including Children's Homes, Fostering and Adoption, and by the end of 2012, the full Child Protection regulations and Juvenile Court rules had also been drafted.

District Child Protection Systems

Alongside this, a multi-sectoral response to child protection is underway in select District Councils. The practical application of a child protection system in Temeke, Hai, Magu, Kasulu, Bukoba and Musoma Districts engages all relevant sectors of local government and civil society. In these districts, the social welfare, health, police, education and justice actors are working together as a Child Protection Team (CPT) to ensure cases of child abuse are dealt with swiftly and appropriately. The multi-sectoral CPTs have been mobilized within the district councils, and they have developed district Child Protection Action Plans based on a situation analysis in their district. The districts have also made provision in their medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) budgets for child protection, having seen the positive impact of an inter-agency approach.

The system is coordinated through the local Social Welfare Officer, as called for by the LCA, with the aim of building an evidence base and model of practice that, through a partnership with DSW and the Prime Minister's Office, can be scaled-up to all 133 district councils as part of the government's comprehensive implementation plan for the law and the new NCPA-MVC.

The implementation of the LCA relies heavily on the Department of Social Welfare and social welfare officers around the country. According to the Social Welfare Workforce Assessment conducted in 2012 by the Department, there were only 215 District Social Welfare Officers working in 133 Districts, representing one for over 100,000 children. This demonstrated a gap of 317 SWOs (60% of SWOs) to reach the minimum set by government of at least 4 SWOs in one district. The consequence of this deficit is evidenced by the survey whereby 16% of girls and boys would have liked additional services when they reported sexual violence, including counselling or social welfare support. National coverage of services is therefore still severely limited; with many districts relying on regional staff or community development officers. The Government is embarking on a major country-wide recruitment and training initiative to equip front line workers with the skills and knowledge they need to implement the law. The training required on this vast scale will rely on coordination and collaboration with civil society organizations, especially those with a focus on child protection.

¹² In November 2012 the first batch of LCA regulations were gazette on – Children's Homes, Adoption, Foster Care, Approved Schools, Retention Homes, Child Employment and Apprenticeships. Three additional regulations are currently being finalized on Child Protection, Juvenile Courts and Day Care Centres and Creches.

Furthermore, the second National Costed Plan for Action for MVC (NCPA II 2013-2013) has been launched by the MoHSW, with a strong focus on addressing children’s vulnerabilities due to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation through strengthening the national child protection system. There is clear recognition in the new NCPA to shift from just material assistance (school fees, exercise books, clothes etc.) to system building with government-coordinated networks to identify, refer, and respond to children at risk. The newly launched NCPA-MVC is set to become the inclusive programmatic framework to address a broad scope of children’s vulnerability and the platform on which to address the risks children face in terms of abuse, violence, and exploitation, linked to this National Plan of Action.

Earmarking funds for child protection within national budgets is an emerging phenomenon¹³. In 2011, the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and the Prime Minister’s Office – Regional and Local Government (PMO-RALG), carried out a public expenditure identification survey (PEIS) to identify child protection activities funded through the districts’ MTEFs. It found that only Tshs 3.3 million was allocated for child protection activities related to violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. This Tshs 3.3 million was only 0.002% of the total allocations for the 12 districts for 2011/12. Following on from the PEIS, and given the prevalence levels emerging from the VACS, the Ministry of Finance in 2012 developed budgeting guidelines for LGAs on child protection and training will be rolled out to all LGAs in 2013.

The Department is also in the process of developing a comprehensive Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS) which represents a very significant task for the social welfare sector in Tanzania. The CPMIS has standard data collection forms for reporting cases, preparing case reports, documenting actions taken and handling of referral requests/feedback between District Child Protection Team (DCPT) members and relevant service providers. An Analytical Module has been developed, embedded with customized reports that generate district statistics on cases. Together these tools form a District Case Management System and it is currently in use in four districts.

The Department of Social Welfare is spearheading the country’s advances in child protection systems-strengthening and is committed to continue implementing the below priority responses to build a protective environment for all Tanzania children, especially the most vulnerable and at risk. At the occasion of the launch of the Study, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare committed to implement the below Priority Responses.

Social Welfare Priority Responses¹⁴	
The Ministry will:	Complete the development of regulations for the Law of the Child Act 2009, to enshrine within law the obligations of frontline workers to prevent and promptly respond to violence against children. This will include setting out the minimum package of child protection services to be provided by the Ministry in collaboration with other key actors.
	Child protection frontline workers and other duty bearers and service providers will be equipped with knowledge and basic skills to prevent and respond to all forms of abuse against children and will have an understanding of their roles and responsibilities under the Law of the Child Act 2009.
	Develop a National Child Protection Policy and support its implementation across the country
	Work closely with PMO-RALG to scale up the on-going establishment of Child Protection Systems in all councils to provide essential services for prevention, recovery and reintegration of child victims of abuse and violence.
	Child Protection features adequately in the new National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (NCPA MVC) 2011 to 2015 and the MVC data management system to improve child protection planning, monitoring and evaluation to build a protective environment for the most vulnerable and most at risk children.
	Develop and implement a Social Welfare Workforce Strategy and ensure intensive human resources for social welfare including: recruitment, capacity development and training to ensure adequate quantity and quality of Social Welfare Cadre throughout the country.

¹⁴ See part (B) p. Xxx of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators

¹³ UNICEF Child Protection Strategy 2008, p.8

C. Health – providing frontline medical response to gender-based violence and violence against children

Unencumbered access to emergency (and follow-up) medical treatment and care is perhaps one of the most important immediate services rendered to children who are victims of violence. Follow-up care, after essential emergency treatment, may define the long term survival of the victim, especially around outcomes for psychosocial health. All victims of sexual abuse need prophylactic treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to protect them against HIV/AIDS and emergency contraception (EC) to protect against unwanted pregnancies. Health care provision for children and adolescents must be comprehensive and integrated. Integrated services that link and refer into and out of the health care system are being promoted to improve the quality and timeliness of care and treatment for victims, including strengthening the health system capacity to support HIV and AIDS care and treatment interventions.

However, other than marginal improvement in hospital services (national, regional and district) attributable to a slightly increased health sector budget allocation, there is still little material change in women and children's access to hospitals, the quality of care that they receive, or the responsiveness and dignity with which they are treated by health workers¹⁵. Moreover, where services do exist, children are largely under-served by adult oriented programmes with protocols that are not child-friendly. The survey shows that about 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 10 boys sought services after their experience of sexual violence, but very few respondents who sought services actually received them. Only 1 in 10 females (13.0%) and 1 in 25 males (3.7%) who experienced sexual violence reported that they received services. Girls who received services said they got counselling, clinic, or hospital services, or help from an elder or community leader. Of the boys who received services and reported on them, the majority mentioned getting counselling.

Progress since the launch of the Survey

As part of the overall health sector reform to improve the quality of clinical care, Gender Based Violence (GBV) Policy Guidelines and GBV/VAC Medical Management Guidelines with a corresponding training package have been developed with specific protocols for the care, treatment and referral of children. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has ensured the medical management of child abuse is a core part of all training that will be provided to health professionals so that child victims are treated in a friendly and dignified manner using appropriate protocols and that forensic evidence can be properly collected to bring perpetrators to justice. In terms of offering medical support to survivors and recording forensic evidence, health providers will be trained on the revised Police Form 3 (PF3¹⁶) as part of the new standard training package.

As part of promoting integrated services that link and refer into and out of the health system with strengthened referrals to social welfare and the justice system, the Ministry is also spearheading the development of One Stop Center services (OSC) in hospitals and health facilities. The objective of the OSCs is to provide comprehensive services (medical, social, legal and police) to survivors of violence under one roof to strengthen the national capacity to address GBV and VAC in a coordinated manner. The Ministry is currently developing national guidelines for the establishment and management of OSCs which will detail, among other things, minimum standards, management, coordination in the provision of services, and roles and responsibilities of the key frontline workers in the OSC to provide survivors with appropriate care and treatment.

These form a core component of the Ministry's priority to provide timely and appropriate health services to all children exposed to violence and abuse. At the occasion of the launch of the Study, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare committed to implement the below Priority Responses.

¹⁵ Children and Women in Tanzania, Situational Analysis. Volume I Mainland p. 52

¹⁶ The PF3 is a form that Police use to request Medical Examination of a victim of an alleged offence. The form is also linked to the victim receiving medical attention. As part of a recent review of the way in which medical treatment and the PF3 has been handled police are now asked to go to the hospitals to provide the PF3 to the medical staff and victim so that the victim can be helped immediately, rather than requiring a victim to attend a Police Station to acquire a PF3 before they can receive medical attention.

Health Priority Responses¹⁷

The Ministry will:	Work with the Police, Court Magistrates and other key stakeholders to ensure there are no obstacles for children exposed to violence and abuse to access medical care and psychosocial services.
	All (medical) forensic evidence is appropriately collected for legal action against the perpetrators
	All children exposed to sexual violence and abuse (18 years of age and under) receive emergency care and free treatment, including Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and emergency contraception for adolescent girls.
	All health care providers receive capacity building and skills training on case management using the Gender Based Violence Medical Management Guidelines to effectively respond to child sexual, physical, mental and emotional abuse, ensuring privacy and confidentiality
	All public health facilities and clinics will become key sites for health education on the negative impact of violence

¹⁷ See part (C) p. Xxx of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

D. HIV and AIDS- addressing violence as a core strategy for prevention of the epidemic

Childhood sexual violence has been associated with sexual risk-taking in adolescence and adulthood, including engaging in transactional sex, multiple sexual partners, sex with casual partners, substance abuse before or during sexual encounters, and no or infrequent use of condoms. Sexual abuse of children can impact negatively on their self-esteem growing up, leading to self-neglect and a belief that they only have value for others as sexual objects, with all the risks that this can encompass.

In Tanzania about 1.3 million people are currently HIV- infected, of whom approximately 10 % are children below 15 years of age (TACAIDS, 2009e). The overall current national HIV prevalence is 5.7%. Data on HIV transmission and prevalence among children is limited; however, it is estimated that 90% acquire the infection through mother-to-child transmission. Children’s chances of HIV prevention, survival, care and treatment are in large part determined by the prevalence rates among mothers and their access to prevention, care and treatment. The combination of poverty, high HIV prevalence and inequities in accessing healthcare services contributes to the epidemic among women and children.

Behavioral and socio-cultural factors also drive the epidemic, evidenced by low-risk perception and inconsistent condom use, particularly among youth, contributing to high HIV prevalence levels. Multiple concurrent sexual partnerships (MCP) are a common practice and take the form of extramarital, casual, cross-generational and transactional sex. The VAC survey highlights that a number of health and behavioural problems in adolescence and adulthood are associated with experiencing violence in childhood. Particularly striking from the survey was the strong association between HIV risk taking behaviours and childhood experience of sexual violence whereby the prevalence of infrequent or no condom use among 19 to 24 year old females who ever had sex, and who experienced childhood sexual violence, was higher than that reported by females who ever had sexual intercourse and who had not experienced childhood sexual violence (46.1% and 24.4%, respectively).

Similarly, the prevalence of infrequent or no condom use was significantly higher among males 19 to 24 years of age who have had sex and experienced childhood sexual violence (56.9%) than for males who had not experienced childhood sexual violence (30.2%)

In terms of multiple partners, the prevalence of engaging in sex with 2 or more partners was significantly higher among females who had experienced childhood sexual violence (36.1%) compared to females who had not experienced childhood sexual violence (19.0%). A similar pattern was observed among males (61.2% and 31.3%).

In terms of sexual exploitation and transactional sex, 4 percent of Tanzanian girls received money or goods in exchange for sex at least once in their lifetime, with high levels of overlap with the three types of violence. Eighty-two per cent of girls who reported receiving money or goods for sex reported childhood sexual violence, 90 per cent who received money or goods for sex reported childhood physical violence, and 50 per cent who received money or goods for sex reported childhood emotional violence.

These findings reinforce other research in Sub-Saharan Africa that has found that violence can indirectly increase the risk for HIV/AIDS by influencing risky behaviours that are known to be the drivers of the epidemic.

The VAC survey contributes to the growing evidence of the association between violence, especially sexual violence, and HIV/ AIDS with four main areas of overlap: 1) forced or coerced sex may lead to HIV transmission; 2) violence and threats of violence may inhibit a person’s ability to negotiate safe sex behaviours; 3) sexual violence experienced as a child may lead to increase risk-taking behaviours later in life; and 4) a person who discloses his or her positive status may be at increased risk of violence from his or her partner, family or community.

Progress since the launch of the Survey

The current draft of the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS (NMSF 3) incorporates interventions to prevent and respond to violence against children, with special emphasis on sexual and gender-based violence. The Tanzania Commission for HIV and AIDS has also released results of its child sexual abuse study¹⁸ and has developed a national program for preventing adolescent girl HIV/AIDS, pregnancy and sexual abuse with the launch of a program model in 2 select districts in November 2012, which will eventually inform national scale up. TACAIDS is committed to ensure all HIV and AIDS Prevention, Care and Treatment programmes and services protect children, including adolescent girls and boys against HIV, and sexual abuse. At the occasion of the launch of the Study, the Executive Director of TACAIDS committed to implement the below Priority Responses.

HIV and AIDS Priority Responses¹⁹	
TACAIDS will ensure:	The HIV and AIDS policy, the next National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework (NMSF 3) and related Monitoring and Evaluation systems prioritize children and ensure consistent and concerted efforts to protect children against HIV and AIDS, including protecting children from sexual abuse and violence
	All national and sub-national coordination structures (including National MKUKUTA Dialogues Structures and Council Multi- Sectoral AIDS Committees) address the issue of violence against children and work closely with social welfare and community structures to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse and violence
	Concerns about child sexual abuse and its association with HIV and AIDS are incorporated into national research agendas and key national surveys, especially: Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS), the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and all National Youth Behavioural Surveys.
	Build a comprehensive and co-ordinated programme for Adolescent boys and girls in and out of schools within the overall HIV, Reproductive Health, GBV and violence against children response ensuring all programmes, including life skills programs, integrate child protection.

¹⁹ See part (D) p. Xxx of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators. The Justice sector includes: the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, the Judiciary, the Attorney General's Chambers/ Department of Public Prosecution (DPP), the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, and the Ministry of Home Affairs – Prisons and Department for Social Welfare/ Juvenile Justice

E. Justice

i. Justice for Children- strengthening access to justice for child victims of violence

Access to justice for children whose rights have been violated and who have experienced violence is hampered by the dearth of lawyers in the country to provide legal help, assistance and representation. Lawyers are typically based in major cities which, coupled with the cost of services, makes access to legal support beyond most people’s means. A few children can obtain limited legal assistance using the resources of civil society initiatives found in a few areas of the country. The Justice sector has a critical role to play in developing the legal framework for the protection of children from abuse, and ensuring victims of violence receive justice and perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. The enactment of the Law of the Child Act 2009 is a major milestone in creating a legal

¹⁸ Sexual Abuse Report: the magnitude, risk factors and social cultural dynamics for Sexual Abuse and Early Sexual Debut Among In and Out of School Adolescents in Tanzania. TACAIDS 2010

framework for the protection of children from violence. The challenge is to bring the law from paper to practice, and for the justice sector this means that the judiciary is able to undertake the appropriate welfare and protection measures to ensure that children are protected in their home or, where this is impossible, swiftly removed and provided with alternative care that best meets their needs. The Justice Sector is critical to tackling the prevailing impunity of perpetrators of violence against children, through speedy criminal investigation, trials and sentencing that matches the severity of the offence.

Progress since the launch of the Survey

The Justice sector is currently developing child friendly and sensitive procedures for child victims and children in conflict with the law. These activities have been shaped by two major studies - an Analysis of the Situation of Children in Conflict with the Law and an Assessment of the Access to Justice System for under-18s. On the basis of the study findings, the national Child Justice Forum developed the Child Justice Strategy which was adopted during a high level review meeting on 3rd November 2012 and will be submitted to the Cabinet in 2013. This will go a long way to strengthen the regulatory framework and institutional capacity of legal sector institutions.

To ensure all courts handling children's cases are governed by child friendly and child sensitive procedures/rules and that presiding judges and magistrates have the capacity to implement the procedures/rules, Juvenile Court Rules have been drafted and will be translated and disseminated in 2013, once they have been adopted. The Tanzania Prison Service and the Department of Social Welfare in particular are working to improve the treatment and care of children who are held in detention facilities.

A great deal of interest in child justice reform has been generated as a result of three major pieces of research²⁰, with Ministries and Agencies, such as Ministry of Home Affairs (Police and Prisons), Department for Public Prosecutions, and Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, building child justice activities into their annual work plans.

F. The Police – building a Police Force with specific services and provisions for women and children at risk

Children who are victims of violence often struggle to obtain justice in Tanzania. The survey shows that about one half of girls and two thirds of boys do not tell anyone about their experience of sexual violence. Only about 1 out of 5 girls and 1 out of 10 boys seek services after their experience of sexual violence and of those, only 1 in 10 girls and 1 in 25 boys actually received any services. About 16% of girls and boys would have liked additional services, including support from the police. Further, stigma and community pressure often dissuade families from lodging cases, with the community preferring that the case be handled outside the justice system.

Police are often the first and only point of access to the system for victims. The police therefore play a critical role in ensuring that child victims of violence receive timely justice, in a sensitive manner that avoids their re-victimization, and perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. Currently, few police are trained in child abuse and domestic violence and do not have the facilities and materials needed to take care of children. Few police coordinate with health services to make sure that children receive the needed medical care and social services to ensure they are protected. They also often lack the means to deal with perpetrators. However, the police are committed to providing an effective response for children. At the heart of the police vision is the establishment of Gender and Children's Desks – dedicated units in all 417 police stations, staffed by specially trained personnel 24 hours day, to ensure an efficient and effective response to the survivor. These desks are tasked with creating important linkages to support services in the community, as well as health services and social welfare offices.

²⁰ The TVACS, an Analysis of the Situation of Children in Conflict with the Law and the Assessment of the Access to Justice System for under-18s

Progress since the launch of the Survey

The police have trained officers from 94 stations and established Gender and Children Desks (GCDs) to handle cases of violence against women and girls. These desks, staffed by trained and dedicated officers, are designed to provide more accessible complaints mechanisms for women and children to encourage reporting of cases and to ensure women and children are not re-victimised by the process. Desks will be rolled out nationwide over the coming five years.

The police have also developed Standard Operating Procedures for the Desks and have developed guidelines for their officers on investigating gender based violence (GBV) and child abuse. The documents have already been translated into Kiswahili and disseminated through the Tanzania Female Police Network. A five day training package for Gender and Children's Desks Officers on the SOP and Guidelines has been developed and piloted. The training pack has been used by ten police instructors to train 350 police officers in 11 regions. They have also revised the Police Form 3 (PF3) and officers are now asked to go to the hospitals to provide the form to medical staff and victims so that the victim can be helped immediately, rather than requiring a victim to attend a Police Station to acquire the PF3 before they can receive medical attention. The Tanzania Police Force has established a Police-Partner Coordination Group, the main purpose of which is to support the Police to implement their strategic plan on GBV and Child Abuse. The police are currently finalizing a Child Protection Module for integration into the Police Academy curriculum for basic recruits, promotional training and detective training.

The Government recognizes major challenges children face in accessing and receiving justice. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs for its part is committed to champion child justice reform to prioritize the specific needs of child victims by coordinating the reform of the child justice system by the Legal Sector Institutions.

The Priority Responses of the Tanzania Police Force, under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, are outlined below.

Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs Priority Responses ²¹	
The Ministry will:	Ensure the Legal Sector Policy and the Legal Aid Policy place a strong emphasis on children and set the framework for more effective and accessible legal help for all children
	Strengthen the justice system for all children and young people by adopting and implementing the Child Justice Strategy for Reform
	Identify the steps needed to reduce the abuse of children in detention by law enforcement officials and fellow detainees

²¹ See part (E) p. 21 of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

The Tanzania Police Force Priority Responses ²²	
The Tanzania Police Force will:	Roll out Gender and Children's Desks (GCD) in all Police Stations to ensure children feel safe to report incidences of violence and abuse.
	Ensure Gender and Children's Desks are staffed with trained officers competent on child sensitive interviews
	Develop Child Abuse Investigation Procedures which meet the specific needs of child victims
	Establish effective referral procedures for appropriate follow up of child abuse cases in line with the Law of the Act regulations, including referral procedures linked to community policing Drop-in Centres
	Strengthen and enhance working partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education in addressing child abuse
	Roll out Community Policing in all Wards with TAMISEMI/ Prime Minister's Office for Regional and Local Government (PMO-RALG)
	Roll out Safety First Programs in all primary schools

²² See part (F) p. 22 of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

G. Education – creating safer schools to protect children from violence

Education has a unique potential to create a positive environment in which attitudes condoning violence can be changed and non-violent behavior can be learned. Schools are well placed to break patterns of violence and to provide skills that enable children to communicate and speak out about violations of their rights.

This is possible at all stages of life, especially early childhood, when initiatives can decisively improve the development of talents and abilities, reduce marginalization and associated risks of violence, and promote access to school and educational achievement. A school environment free of violence in all its forms is also instrumental to promoting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular to ensure universal primary education for all and to eliminate gender disparities in education.

Schools are an inherent part of the communities in which they are located; violence in the school mirrors social attitudes condoning violence and also reflects the environment surrounding the school. For this reason, efforts to bring an end to violence in school must not only invest in ensuring a safe and child-friendly environment in educational settings, but also seek to address the cultural acceptance of violence against children, and invest in violence prevention and positive discipline initiatives for families and the community at large.

The first decade of the new millennium has seen unprecedented expansion of educational provision at all levels in Tanzania. Two programmes – the Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP) and the Secondary Education Development Plan (SEDP) – have defined the provision of education in the country. The initial expansion was triggered by one policy decision taken as part of PEDP – the abolition of fees in primary schools. This led to a massive expansion in primary school enrolment. Similar increases occurred in secondary schools as a result of the SEDP²³.

While there has been a massive increase in enrolment at various levels, the focus is now appropriately shifting to the quality of education provided to children who access this education. However, in Tanzania many schools are home to numerous factors that can either push a child away from consistent attendance or encourage them to come to school. Factors that negatively impact on children, and are the norm in most Tanzanian schools, include: large class sizes, a lack of basic learning materials, an absence of water and food, inadequate physical structures, high pupil-teacher ratios, teacher absenteeism, didactic teaching, and institutionalized violence where children are punished for minor infringements or are sexually abused, all of which negatively impact on children's learning outcomes.

The Corporal Punishment Act of 1979 (amended by Education Circular # 24 of 2002) sanctions "Lashes administered for serious offenses by head of the school or someone designated by him/her, subject to a maximum of four strokes". But teachers rarely adhere to these regulations and the physical violence that occurs daily goes well beyond what is sanctioned as corporal punishment in schools. The VAC survey results show levels of physical abuse by teachers are alarmingly high - 52.6% of girls and 50.8% of boys have experienced being punched, kicked and whipped. The frequency of abuse by teachers is even more worrying: 78% of girls and 67% of boys who have been abused by teachers say they are punched, kicked, or whipped more than five times.

After someone's house, schools were reported as the second most likely place that children experience sexual violence with girls at an especially high risk. Approximately 1 in 10 girls reported that the perpetrator of at least one incident of sexual violence was a teacher. Moreover, girls experienced at least one incident of unwanted touching or attempted sex while they were on school grounds (17 per cent) or on their way to or from school (26 per cent).

²³ National education indicators reveal largely positive trends at the primary and secondary level. The primary school enrolment rate has increased from 59 per cent in 2000 to 95.4 per cent in 2010, which is on track to reach the MDG target of 100 per cent by 2015. Little disparity exists between regions, and enrolment ratios for girls and boys are nearly the same. Net secondary enrolment has also expanded quickly, from 6 per cent in 2002 to 30 per cent in 2010, but geographic disparities are more pronounced at this level and a disproportionately higher number of poor and vulnerable children are left out of secondary schools.

Progress since the launch of the Survey

The new National Life Skills Education Framework aims to guide programmes to teach children how to protect themselves, to make informed decisions and to build their communication skills and will draw linkages between knowledge, attitudes and skills, and facilitate empowerment of children in decision-making on sexual issues. This will go a long way to empower children to protect themselves and help address the health and behavioral problems highlighted by the VAC study, including encouraging children to speak out about violations. The Ministry of Education has also revised its Code of Conduct (CoC) for the Professional Ethics of Teachers and is including the CoC as a schedule in the new Teachers Professional Board Act of 2013. This Ministry has currently developed a draft child protection guideline for primary and secondary schools.

While institutionalized violence in and around the school environment is commonplace and negatively impacts Tanzanian children's learning outcomes, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training is committed to implement the below priority responses to build a protective environment within the education system. At the occasion of the launch of the Study, the Minister committed to implement the below Priority Responses.

Education Priority Responses ²⁴	
The Ministry will:	Ensure all teachers are trained and adhere to the national Code of Conduct for professional ethics. Disciplinary action for crimes and/or professional misconduct, especially sexual violence, will be taken against all offending teachers through the Teacher Service Commission as well as working closely with the police and justice sector for swift action.
	Establish effective child abuse complaint, reporting and referral mechanisms within the school environment, with a designated role to all Guidance and Counseling Teachers, ensuring coordination through School Management Committees, the Police, Social Welfare and other key actors for the proper care, treatment and follow-up of abuse cases.
	The Ministry will roll out life skills training and peer education programs in all schools to empower children, especially girls, to speak out against violations of their rights and report cases of sexual and physical violence and abuse.
	The use of alternative forms of discipline for teachers on non-violent teaching and learning methods will be developed and operationalized to reduce the high levels of physical violence in schools.
	The Ministry will ensure adherence to the 2002 Guidance and Counseling Circular in all schools, and ensure designated teachers are fully trained on Guidance and Counseling skills and services to promote the protective environment within all schools.

²⁴ See part (G) p. 23 of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

H. Local Government – taking policy commitments to action on the ground

Tanzania's decentralization focuses on four key areas, namely: political, administrative, financial and inter-governmental relations defined by four types of decentralization. First, political decentralisation involves devolving powers to the Local Government Authorities (LGAs), setting the rules for the councils and their organs of local government and strengthening the local government system as the most important local political bodies within their areas of jurisdiction. Second, administrative decentralisation involves the de-linking of local authority staff from their sector ministries, establishing a local payroll and enabling LGAs to recruit their own human resources in order to improve service delivery and enhance accountability to the people. Third, financial decentralization involves granting the LGAs more financial discretionary powers to levy taxes and raise local revenue, to make and approve their own budgets according to their own priorities as dictated by local conditions and needs of residents. Fourthly, improvement of central-local government relations means creating an enabling environment for the LGAs to deliver local services and operate with autonomy, while the central government retains over-riding powers within the framework of the constitution to take up the role of policy making, providing supportive services and capacity building to the LGAs, monitoring and quality assurance, and regulatory functions through legal control and audit of the LGAs.

Local Government is central in responding to violence against children because:

- It is at the heart of the Government's efforts to improve and deliver quality services to children

- It has a critical role to play in mobilising communities and children around the issue of violence against children
- It provides a focal point and coordination for child protection system strengthening at the local level, including budgeting for child protection
- PMO-RALG is central to developing and delivering quality child protection services in all Local Government Authorities. The Law of the Child Act specifically sets out the mandates and duties of local government authorities “to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child within its area of jurisdiction” and, to “keep a register of the most vulnerable children and provide them with assistance”, including acting as a referral body to Social Welfare Officers for child abuse cases, collaborating with police on investigations and providing accommodation and assistance to children outside family care.

The Government of Tanzania’s mandate to decentralize both funds and human resources will be a significant factor determining the success of an enhanced child protection system at the District and lower governance levels.

Progress since the launch of the Survey

PMO-RALG has issued a directive²⁵ to all Regional Administrative Secretaries (RAS) and District Executive Directors (DED) to plan for Person Enrolment (PE) and requested approval for recruiting Social Welfare Officers from the President’s Office-Public Service Management. PMO-RALG also advertised 52 Social Welfare Posts for the LGAs²⁶.

The directive to LGAs and RAS includes making sure there is an allocation of budgets for Most Vulnerable Children (including child protection) in their MTEFs²⁷. PMO-RALG took part in developing the Ministry of Finance (MoF) Budget Guidelines 2013/2014 and is currently disseminating the guidelines to LGAs.

PMO-RALG is playing an essential role in building the national child protection system by ensuring that adequate numbers of Social Welfare Officers and funds are deployed proportionate to the number of children requiring care and protection services. At the occasion of the launch of the Study, the Deputy Minister of PMO-RALG committed to implement the below *Priority Responses*.

Local Government Priority Responses ²⁸	
The Ministry will:	Ensure all Local Government Authorities deploy Social Welfare Officers in collaboration with the President’s Office Public Service, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and other responsible partners.
	Ensure all Local Government Authorities make budget commitments for child protection through District Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs).
	Facilitate dissemination and implement the Law of the Child Act 2009 and its related regulations, the Child Development Policy and all Government Strategies and guidelines to improve and deliver quality child protection services in all Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other sector Ministries, especially the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Education and the Police.
	Strengthen existing structures at district and lower level local government, including Most Vulnerable Children Committees, Council Multi-Sectoral Aids Committees and District Child Protection Teams, to ensure all child abuse cases are reported and referred to the appropriate authorities so that communities and authorities have the knowledge, skills and resources to respond effectively to prevent and respond to violence against children.

²⁸ See part (H) p. 25 of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

²⁵ Reference No. 69/107/01/17

²⁶ Done by PO-PSM available on their website and in the media, May, 2012

²⁷ Ref. No. As above 69/107/01/17.

I. Civil Society – working with government as part of a national response

Key to the success of a national prevention and response plan to end violence against children is the close partnership between Government and NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. For effective outcomes for children, it is important that civil society efforts supplement Government priorities and work closely with national structures and systems.

With the striking results of the survey, all of which are directly relevant to CSO’s work in Tanzania, and within the legal framework of the Law of the Child Act, there are many opportunities to strengthen partnerships to provide increased focus on child protection, including through implementation of this Plan and the National Plan of Action for MVC.

Civil society has a key role to play in community based interventions to strengthen protective factors and reduce societal acceptance of all forms of violence. The Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF) can contribute to building a protective environment for children by:

- Mobilizing agencies and individuals to implement the Law of the Child Act, child related policies, regulations and the National Plan of Action for MVC
- Collecting and sharing of information on success stories and challenges facing CSOs, government and other institutions with regard to the implementation of the Law of the Child Act,
- Increasing CSO’s visibility by engaging members in dialogue and discussions aimed at advocacy and lobbying for change

Progress since the launch of the survey

TCRF has set up its website for sharing information and materials on child rights issues in Tanzania, including child protection issues. TCRF has initiated the annual membership forums and the “Tanzania Child Rights Status Report” to discuss progress made against the Government’s commitments on VAC. As of March 2013, three zonal capacity building workshops took place in Tanga with 19 CSO members. TCRF has also drafted a Child Rights Monitoring tool which incorporates VAC indicators to assist in engaging members in measuring trends and progress at district and community level. This will assist TCRF in documenting the needed evidence for advocacy. It has also entered into partnership with PANOs Eastern Africa, a regional organisation to collaborate in working with media in engaging children and community members to prevent violence.

At the occasion of the launch of the Study, TCRF committed to implement the below *Priority Responses*.

Civil Society Priority Responses²⁹	
TCRF will:	Contribute to the Government’s National Prevention and Response Plan using our resources to complement the government’s commitments in our programs and through further research and advocacy of the violence against children survey.
	Establish an independent monitoring mechanism to report annually on achievements made towards the National Prevention and Response Plan. This will include: - On-going measurement of violence trends in Tanzania - Sharing of information and other research findings with the government
	Integrate the violence against children research findings into TCRF advocacy strategies to stimulate lasting change. Specifically focus on institutional reform, policy and law implementation with a special emphasis on implementation of the Law of the Child Act 2009 and its Child Protection regulations.
	Work at the national and local level to improve capacity of key duty bearers in fulfilling their obligations under the Law of the Child Act 2009 and in relation to specific capacity building commitments made by the Government

²⁹ See part (I) p. 26 of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

J. The Inter-Religious Council of Peace Tanzania - providing a moral authority and extensive reach in the fight against child violence

Religious communities have always reached out to the poorest, most vulnerable and hardest to reach children and families. With their moral authority, religious leaders can influence families to alter their child-rearing practices, for example by promoting non-violent methods of disciplining children.

Many religious institutions in Tanzania have a presence in communities through their social service programmes for vulnerable families. This makes them more accessible at community level than other social service providers. Their work is also governed by the principles of love, peace, justice and social equity. Communities trust religious leaders and have confidence in what they say and do.

In response to the VAC survey in Tanzania, religious communities are joining the national effort to end violence under the auspices of an inter-faith forum, the Inter-Religious Council for Peace Tanzania (IRCPT). Religious leaders have made public their commitment to supporting Government efforts. IRCPT participated in the Day of Prayer and Action for Children in November 2011 (which took "Violence against Children" as the specific theme) and gave a clear statement of commitment to participate in preventing and mitigating the impact of violence using Holy Scriptures. In their declaration they have denounced violence against children as something which should not be tolerated in any form, and have vowed to ensure children are safe in their communities. At the occasion of the 2011 Day of Prayer and Action, IRCPT committed to implement the below *Priority Responses*.

Religious Community Priority Responses ³⁰	
IRCPT will:	Create greater awareness in the religious communities about the impact of all forms of violence against children
	Promote the child as a person with rights and dignity. We will use our religious teachings to provide good examples to influence behaviour change among adults to stop using violence in dealing with children.
	Preach non-violent forms of discipline in educating children
	Work within our religious communities to build networks that can provide a front line of response to children at risk of abuse and violence, a place and person to go to when they are afraid or have been maltreated
	Promote inter-religious cooperation, sharing experiences and practices in preventing violence against children

³⁰ See part (J) p. 27 of the M&E framework which unpacks the priority responses into an agreed outcome with outputs and corresponding activities and indicators.

Institutional Arrangements

Roles and responsibilities

The Multi Sector Task Force, as of September 2012, meets every three months and serves a monitoring role to oversee and report on implementation of the National Plan.

Policy guidance and coordination is done by MCDGC which:

- Provides overall leadership in the implementation of the National Plan
- Convenes and chairs the quarterly MSTF meetings, with UNICEF as Secretariat.
- Ensures effective collaboration and participation of other MDAs in the quarterly meetings and implementation of the National Plan
- Advocates for the integration of activities from the VAC NPA into sector MDA strategies, plans and programs at national level where not already done and to integrate VAC into National Development Plans
- Prepares and widely distributes an Annual Report on the status of the implementation of the National Plan

Secretariat support, provided by UNICEF, involves administration of the Task Force, namely:

- Planning meeting schedules and support to MCDGC in convening the MSTF
- Agreeing meeting agendas with MCDGC and issues that need member discussion and approval
- Agreeing the modus operandi for engaging senior Government officials in the response process
- Organizing the receipt of MSTF comments and feedback on matters arising
- Providing technical support in the implementation of the National Plan, particularly in the area of monitoring and reporting against results
- Participating in and taking minutes of meetings
- Maintaining a central filing system and database of members

Resource Mobilization and Partnership building (Chair and Secretariat):

- Assist in resource mobilization for funding shortfalls through dialogue with local and internationally-based Development Partners, Foundations etc.
- Facilitate international cooperation around VAC, taking into account the pioneering role of Tanzania, in particular through South-South cooperation (as evidenced through Tanzania hosting a high level delegation in 2012 from Cambodia who has now started their own VAC research)

Strategic partnership and participation (all members)

There are a series of expectations toward monitoring and reporting on implementation of the **National Plan**:

- a. Individually, each sector is responsible for implementing their agreed activities³¹, data collection, validation and reporting back to their line Ministry and the MSTF on a quarterly basis using the Standard Quarterly Progress Report format.
- b. Based on the Quarterly Progress Reports from all sectors, a consolidated report will then be submitted to the MSTF chair which will be discussed during the quarterly meeting and will contribute toward the development of an annual progress report (the Annual Report)

The Progress Report and the quarterly MSTF meetings provide an opportunity for members to flag any key constraints or gaps challenging their capacity to implement, monitor and report against their agreed commitments toward the National Plan.

Member Focal Points are responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the information submitted to the MSTF and sign the Quarterly Progress Report.

At the end of every year (in line with the Government's financial calendar from July to June) a detailed report covering all sectors within the Plan will be prepared by the MSTF Chair highlighting achievements towards indicators, with an Executive Summary, with support from the Secretariat.

Moving from research to action and monitoring of the National Plan, the MSTF will have a standard agenda for discussion at each meeting which will present progress updates as well as sharing of experiences on achievements, challenges and lessons learnt.

Participation of members will continue to be at a technical level with the understanding that all discussions and agreements during meetings are fed back to a senior level in each respective Ministry to ensure decision making and sectoral ownership. Participation in meetings from a senior level will continue to be as and when requested by the Chair.

The coordination of this Plan is closely linked with the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (NCPA II), which was launched on February 1st 2013 by the Prime Minister, and is coordinated by the PM's office in Dar es Salaam, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

³¹ See detailed activities of each sector in Part III

Part III

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework

A Community Development, Gender and Children							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
A multi-sectoral institutional framework to coordinate the provision of services and programmes to prevent and respond to violence against children is implemented and monitored	Integration of VAC priority responses into sectoral MDA strategies and plans	Effective and timely reporting on the implementation of the Violence against Children National Plan across sectors	Indicator: No. of VAC priority responses integrated into sectoral MDA's, strategies and plans.	2013/14 Total= 125,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate quarterly and annual Multi Sector Task Force (MSTF) review meetings[5,000,000tsh] Coordinate consultations, lobby and advocate for the integration of VAC priority response interventions into sector Ministry, Department and Agency (MDA) strategies, plans and programs at national level [20,000,000tsh] Convene a global conference on VAC to take stock of lessons learned and set standards for other countries undertaking the VAC Surveys (100,000,000tsh) 	Child Development Department	MoHSW, MOEVT, PMO-RALG, Tanzania Police Force, TACAIDS, MoCLA, Development Partners (UNICEF and PEPFAR) and the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF), IRCPT
				2014/15 Total= 86,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate quarterly and annual Multi Sector Task Force (MSTF) review meetings [5,000,000tsh] Collect, analyse and disseminate periodic reports (including annual reports) on the implementation of the VAC Plan from all key stakeholders (MDAs, CSOs and FBOs) [1,000,000tsh] Continue to coordinate consultations, lobby and advocate for the integration of VAC interventions into sector MDA strategies, plans and programs at national level [20,000,000tsh] Monitor and evaluate implementation of VAC responses through joint MSTF field visits at LGA level [60,000,000tsh] 		
				2015/16 Total= 166,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate quarterly and annual Multi Sector Task Force (MSTF) review meetings [5,000,000tsh] Collect, analyse and disseminate periodic reports (including Annual Reports) on the implementation of the VAC Plan from all key stakeholders (MDAs, CSOs and FBOs) [1,000,000tsh] Conduct a follow up Global conference on VAC from the 2013 conference [100,000,000tsh] Monitor and evaluate implementation of VAC responses through joint MSTF field visits at LGA level [60,000,000tsh] 		

A Community Development, Gender and Children							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
		Training and awareness creation on the Law of the Child Act to Community Development Officers, and the community	Indicator: % of CDO's oriented on their child protection roles and responsibilities	2013/14 Total= 210,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection in the curriculum of MCDGC training institutions (Folk Development Colleges and Community Development Training Institutions) in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare [50,000,000tsh] • Prepare and disseminate a user friendly parental education manual on child protection (in line with the Law of the Child Act guidance) [30,000,000tsh] • Develop, adopt and implement the Strategic Plan for Children Living/Working on the Streets with DSW (20,000,000tsh) • Conduct training to Community Development Officers (CDOs) on their roles and responsibilities to prevent violence under the Law of the Child Act, and its regulations and guidelines (20,000,000tsh) • Develop a user-friendly communication toolkit to implement the National VAC Communication Strategy [20,000,000tsh] • Train a multi-sector national Training of Trainer (ToT) team on the use of the communication toolkit/materials [20,000,000tsh] • Use print, radio and TV media to communicate key messages to prevent VAC in the community [30,000,000tsh] • Implement specific community-based activities to eliminate FGM and other harmful traditional practices affecting children (as part of the implementation of the national action plan to accelerate the elimination of FGM, 2001 – 2015). [20,000,000tsh] 	Child Development Department	DSW, Folk Development Colleges and Community Development Training Institutes UNICEF, and TCRF
				2014/15 Total= 195,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with DSW, prepare and disseminate child friendly and age appropriate guides on key issues of child protection, including for children in Junior Councils [35,000,000tsh] • Conduct a national survey on children living/working on the streets (70,000,000tsh) • TOT/Capacity building of District level CDOs on the utilization of the communication toolkit/materials in 7 districts. [40,000,000tsh] • Implement specific community-based activities to eliminate FGM and other harmful traditional practices affecting children (as part of the implementation of the national action plan to accelerate the elimination of FGM, 2001 – 2015). [20,000,000tsh] • Use print, radio and TV media to communicate key messages to prevent VAC in the community [30,000,000tsh] 		

A Community Development, Gender and Children							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
				2015/16 Total= 135,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with DSW, monitor the use of child friendly and age appropriate guides on key issues of child protection in the community, including with Junior Councils[15,000,000tsh] TOT/Capacity building of District level CDOs on the utilization of the communication toolkit/materials in 14 additional districts. [40,000,000tsh] Use print, radio and TV media to communicate key messages to prevent VAC in the community [30,000,000tsh] Evaluate and review implementation of the national action plan to accelerate the elimination of FGM and other harmful traditional practices affecting children (as per the national action plan of 2001 – 2015) [50,000,000tsh] 		
		Referral and support services available to victims of violence	Indicator: # of districts with a child protection system linked to the Child Helpline	2013/14 Total= 135,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate stakeholders, including mobile phone operators, to establish and operationalize the Child Helpline call centre in DSM [80,000,000tsh] Operationalize the Child Helpline with DSW to serve six districts implementing the child protection system (CPS) [30,000,000tsh] Create awareness about the Child Help Line in the districts where it is operational [10,000,000tsh] Monitor and evaluate the operationalization of the CHL in the first six pilot districts [15,000,000tsh] 	Child Development Department	DSW, C-Sema, TCRF members, UNICEF, and the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)

A Community Development, Gender and Children							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
				2014/15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate with mobile phone operators to continue to program their systems to enable children access the helpline number (116) through their networks, free of charge [2,000,000tsh] Work with DSW to scale up the Tanzania CHL from the pilot phase to an additional 5 CPS districts [72,000,000tsh] Work with DSW and prepare a project document for scaling up the Tanzania CHL from the pilot phase to the remaining districts implementing CPS [30,000,000tsh] Maintain the Child Help Line Call centre with DSW [30,000,000tsh] Create awareness about the Child Help Line in districts where it is operational [10,000,000] Monitor and evaluate the operationalization of CHL [10,000,000tsh] 		
				Total=			
				154,000,000			
		2015/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with DSW to scale up the Helpline to the remaining 30 CPS districts [72,000,000tsh] Create awareness about the Child Help Line in all districts where it is operational[10,000,000] Monitor and evaluate the operationalization of CHL [10,000,000tsh] 				
		Total=					
		92,000,000					
		2013/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the establishment of and capacitate Junior Councils on child rights (including protection) in 10 districts where councils have not been established [30,000,000tsh] Train Community Development Officers on the use of the National Child Participation Toolkit with Junior Councils [40,000,000tsh] Coordinate the commemoration of Day of the African Child and International Day of the Family (10,000,000tsh) 	Child Development Department	Tanzania Child Rights Forum, and Children's Agenda members		
Total=							
80,000,000							
2014/15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the establishment of and capacitate Junior Councils on child rights (including protection) in 10 additional districts where councils have not been established [30,000,000tsh] 						
Total=							
30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the establishment of and capacitate Junior Councils on child rights (including protection) in 10 additional districts where councils have not been established [40,000,000tsh] 						
Total=							
40,000,000							

B Social Welfare							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
An integrated system to prevent and respond to violence against children strengthened and expanded.	# of LGAs with functioning child protection systems	Regulations and guidelines under the Law of the Child Act issued and implemented providing a clear framework for child protection services, with explicit mandates for all relevant actors in the child protection system	Indicator 1: # of the required LCA Regulations gazetted by 2016 Indicator 2: # of the LCA regulations that have corresponding guidelines developed.	2013/14 Total=105,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the Child Protection regulations and the Day Care Centers/Crèches regulations(Tsh 5 million) Translate and disseminate the child protection, adoption, foster care, children homes, day care centers/creches, approved schools, and the retention homes regulations, (Tsh 50 million) Develop guidelines for the child protection, foster care, children homes and adoption regulations. (Tsh 10 million) Develop and adopt the outstanding regulations relevant for child protection under the LCA. (Tsh 10 million) Develop, translate and disseminate national operational guidelines for setting up child protection systems at LGA level (Tsh 30 million) 	DSW	PMO-RALG, MOHA, MOCLA, MCDGC, MOF, MOEVT, CDTI, IRDP, Kisangara FDC UNICEF, WVT, Plan International
				2014/15 Total=330,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and disseminate working protocols between social welfare, courts, the police, ECD facilities and schools, health providers, community development officers, and civil society, to ensure clarity on roles, responsibilities and procedures for referrals and investigation, care and protection planning, case conferencing and implementation of supervision and care orders. [Tsh 100 million] Translate and disseminate outstanding child protection related regulations. (Tsh 80 million) Work with MOEVT and MCDGC to mainstream Child Protection into Early Childhood Development (ECD) guidelines (Tsh 70 million) Finalize, print and disseminate the national guidelines on psychosocial care and support for MVC to Child Protection teams and other frontline workers. [Tsh 80 million] 		
				2015/16 Total=32,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review potential amendment of the LCA, and other related laws to address some child protection gaps (Tsh 32 million). 		

B Social Welfare							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
	Child Protection Policy and implementation strategy developed	Child protection coordination strengthened from national to LGA level, within the MVC coordination framework	Indicator 1: National Child protection Policy approved by 2015	2013/14 Total=30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the national child protection policy [Tsh 30 million] 	DSW	PMO-RALG MCDGC UNICEF
			Indicator 2: National child Protection strategy developed by 2015.	2014/15 Total= 30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the national child protection policy (20 million) Disseminate the National Child Protection Policy and Strategy at National, Regional and LGA level. [Tsh 10 million] 		
				2015/16 Total=40,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further dissemination of the National Child Protection Policy and Strategy (Tsh 40 million) 		
		Child protection coordination strengthened from national to LGA level, within the MVC coordination framework.	# of child protection coordination structures meeting as defined in the NCPA II	2013/14 Total=30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the implementation of child protection within the MVC framework as outlined in the NCPA II, including ensuring the following structures meet as per their ToRs; NSC, the NTC, the NCPAC, the IPG, the CPWG, and the SWTWG at National Level and CPTs and MVCC at LGA level (Tsh 10 million) Orient members of key coordination structures at national and LGA levels on Child Protection concepts and issues in Tanzania (tsh 20 million) 	DSW	PMO-RALG, MOEVT, MCDGC, Planning Commission, TASAF III and the Parliamentary Committee for Social Services, and Regional Administrative Secretaries (RAS)
				2014/15 Total=30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the implementation of child protection within the MVC framework as outlined in the NCPA II, including ensuring the following structures meet as per their ToRs; NSC, the NTC, the NCPAC, the IPG, the CPWG, and the SWTWG at National Level and CPTs and MVCC at LGA level (Tsh 10 million) Orient members of key coordination structures at national and LGA levels on Child Protection concepts and issues in Tanzania (tsh 20 million) 		
				2015/16 Total=30,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the implementation of child protection within the MVC framework as outlined in the NCPA II, including ensuring the following structures meet as per their ToRs; NSC, the NTC, the NCPAC, the IPG, the CPWG, and the SWTWG at National Level and CPTs and MVCC at LGA level (Tsh 10 million) Orient members of key coordination structures at national and LGA levels on Child Protection concepts and issues in Tanzania (tsh 20 million) 		

B Social Welfare							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
		The LGAs with Child Protection Systems (CPS) scaled up to 30 districts by 2016	Indicator 1: # of LGA's with child protection budgeted for in their MTEFs	2013/2014 Total= 249,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy with LGA management and council for buy in of the system in 10 LGAs (Tsh 10 million) • Technical support to the LGAs on the implementation of the child protection system in 10 LGAs (Tsh 10 million) • Translate, print and disseminate the NCPA II for MVC to all Government actors/stakeholders and civil society implementing partners at National and LGA level. (Tsh 119 mil) • Monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the child protection system in 10 LGAs (Tsh 10 million) • Translate, print and disseminate the NCPA II for MVC to all Government actors/stakeholders and civil society implementing partners at National and LGA level. (Tsh 100 mil) 	DSW	LGAs, PMO-RALG, MCDGC, MoEVT, MoHSW, MoF, NGOs
	Indicator 2: # of LGA's with Social Welfare Officers deployed in the selected districts.		2014/2015 Total= 200,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy with LGA management and council for buy in of the system in 20 LGAs (Tsh 20 million) • Technical support to the LGAs on the implementation of the child protection system in 20 LGAs (Tsh 20 million) • Disseminate the NCPA II for MVC to all Government actors/stakeholders and civil society implementing partners at National and LGA level. (Tsh 100 mil) • Monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the child protection system in 20 LGAs (Tsh 20 million) • Evaluation of the CP system to inform CP scaling up strategy (tsh 40 million) 			
			2015/2016 Total=90,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy with LGA management and council for buy in of the system in 30 LGAs (Tsh 30 million) • Technical support to the LGAs on the implementation of the child protection system in 30 LGAs (Tsh 30 million) • Monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the child protection system in 30 LGAs (Tsh 30 million) 			

B Social Welfare							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
		Social Welfare Workforce Strategy developed and implemented	# of Social Welfare Officers and assistants recruited and deployed in the LGAs	2013/14 Total=110,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and disseminate the Social Welfare Workforce Strategy (SWWS) to stakeholders in order to support its implementation at the LGA level [Tsh 50 million] Hold a high level meeting with PMO-RALG , MoF and the PO PSM to deliberate mainstreaming of Social welfare services into the LGAs[Tsh 10 million] Hold awareness raising meetings with PMO-RALG Council Directors, Municipal Directors, Mayors, Council chair persons, MPs on the SWWS, employment and deployment of SWOs[Tsh 50 million] 	DSW	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Presidents Office Public Service Management, Ministry of Finance, Tanzania Social Welfare Association, Institute of Social Work USAID- United States Agency for International Aid American International Health Alliance,
	2014/15 Total=15,000,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold awareness raising meetings with PMO-RALG Council Directors, Municipal Directors, Mayors, Council chair persons, MPs on the SWWS, employment and deployment of SWOs[Tsh 15 million] 			
	2015/16 Total=20,000,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the social welfare workforce strategy [tsh 20,000,000] 			

B Social Welfare							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
		Capacity of SWOs strengthened on their roles and responsibilities, including on child protection	Indicator 1: % of LGA council Social Welfare Officers equipped with relevant skills on the LCA and its regulations, rules and guidelines by 2016.	2013/2014 Total=140,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a national standard child protection training manual for training Social Welfare Officers, front line workers, and key child protection implementing partners [Tsh 40 million] Establish and strengthen a core team of trainers at DSW National Level, which will provide capacity building to LGAs and CSOs on child protection systems[tsh 40,000,000] Conduct a training of trainers for 40 national facilitators on the child protection training manual (Tsh 20 million) Implement training in 10 LGAs on the national standard child protection manual. (Tsh 40 million) 	DSW	MCDGC,PMO-RALG, ISW, universities and learning institutions, TASWA, NGOs
			Indicator 2: # of training institutions with child protection mainstreamed in curriculum by 2016	2014/2015 Total= 241,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training in 10 LGAs on the national standard child protection manual. (Tsh 40 million) Incorporate child protection into key pre and in service training institutions of the Social Welfare cadre and the MCDGC and PMO-RALG training institutions (ISW, CDTIs, ,IRDP&, Kisangara, FDC's) [Tsh 40 million] Build capacity of media on sensitive reporting on child protection issues (Tsh 16 million) Revise the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) care taking skills module to encompass child protection related positive parenting skills [Ths 80 million] Revise the Most Vulnerable Children's Committee (MVCC) training manual in line with the new role of the MVCC as defined by the NCPA II [Tsh 65 million] 		
				2015/2016 Total=140,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training in 10 LGAs on the national standard child protection manual. (Tsh 40 million) Implement refresher training in 20 LGAs on the national standard child protection training manual [Tsh 60 million] Incorporate child protection into key pre and in service training institutions of the Social Welfare cadre and the MCDGC and PMO-RALG training institutions (ISW, CDTIs, ,IRDP&, Kisangara, FDC's) [Tsh 40 million] 		
		Management information system in place to capture data on violence against children	Indicator: No. of LGAs with functioning CPMIS by 2016	2013/2014 Total=62,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the components of the Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS) relevant for social welfare, including ward and village/mtaa and alternative care and for justice for children Roll out the CPMIS in 7 LGAs. (Tsh 32 million) Support the establishment of the CPMIS database based on the current Excel tools and its alignment with other relevant data collection initiatives at national level. (Tsh 30 million) 		

B Social Welfare							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Departments and agencies
		Alternative care mechanisms in place for children in need of care and protection	Indicator 1: # of foster families available per select child protection systems districts by 2016.	2014/2015 Total=62,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the CPMIS data base and link it with DMS for MVC (Tsh 30 million) Roll out the CPMIS to an additional 13 LGAs (Tsh 32 million) 		
				2015/2016 Total=48,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out the CPMIS to an additional 10 LGAs. (Tsh 32 million) Support the integration of child protection into the EMIS and the HMIS. (Tsh 16 million) 		
			Indicator 2: # of Children Homes operating in line with the standards set by the LCA and Children Home Regulations by 2016	2013/2014 Total=274,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct supervisory/inspection visits at LGA level of Children's Homes, including following up specific recommendations of the Institutional Care Assessment (2011) (Tsh 32 million) Provide technical support to LGAs to deliver services on alternative care, including foster care and children homes (Tsh 32 million) Support Kurasini Children Home to become a model home as per the regulations and guidelines (Tsh 60 million) In partnership with LGAs, other sectors and NGOs address the short and longer term care needs of children living and working on the streets in need of care and protection. (Tsh 150 million) 		
				2014/2015 Total=164,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct supervisory/inspection visits at the LGA level of children homes [Tsh 32 million] Provide technical support to LGAs to deliver services on alternative care, including foster care, children homes and adoption [Tsh 32 million] In partnership with LGAs, other sectors and NGOs address the short and longer term care needs of children living and working on the streets in need of care and protection. [Tsh 100 million] 		
				2015/2016 Total=154,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct supervisory/inspection visits at the LGA level of children homes [Tsh 32 million] Provide technical support to LGAs to deliver services on alternative care, including foster care, children homes and adoption [Tsh 32 million] In partnership with LGAs, other sectors and NGOs address the short and longer term care needs of children living and working on the streets in need of care and protection. [Tsh 50 million] Assessment of the situation of children living in institutions [Tsh 40 million] 		

C HEALTH							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agency
Appropriate health, trauma and psychosocial services provided to children exposed to all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation	% of reported cases of VAC who received appropriate health care and support services	Capacity of health care providers at all levels strengthened to deliver treatment to women and children exposed to all forms of violence	<p>Indicator 1: % of health facilities with at least one service provider trained on management of GBV and child abuse using national medical management protocols.</p> <p>Indicator 2: % of health facilities with a One Stop Center (OSC)</p>	<p>2013/14</p> <p>Total= 888,420,000Tshs</p>	<p>Guidelines, tools, orientation and training materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the GBV & VAC National Policy and Management Guidelines to Regional Health Management Teams (RHMT), Council Health Management Teams (CHMT) and Health Management Teams during the Training of Trainers (ToT) and service provider training (No cost) Develop National guidelines for the setting up and management of One Stop Centers in health facilities (ongoing 50,000,000Tshs) Develop a GBV&VAC M&E Framework, Health Facility Register, Tally Sheets and Monthly Summary Forms (ongoing, 35,000,000Tshs) Print and disseminate the M&E tools (15,000,000Tshs) Update supportive supervision tools to include GBV & VAC (12,000,000Tshs) <p>ToT & Service provider training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 20 Zonal Trainers on the GBV/VAC medical management training package (38,570,000Tshs) Train 20 Regional Trainers on the GBV/VAC medical management training package (38,570,000Tshs) Conduct phased training of service providers on appropriate management of VAC/GBV: Phase 1: 2 districts, 2 trainings per district (each training will cover 20 providers = 80 providers) @ training =38,570,000Tshs (Total tsh 154,280,000) <p>One Stop Centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish One stop centres in 5 districts (Mwananyamala, Ilala, Temeke, Nyamagana and Magu) 100,000,000Tshs per district, (Total 500,000,000Tshs) <p>Prevention/Health Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with key partners to develop and pretest IEC and BCC materials for prevention of GBV/VAC, 3 workshops @ 15,000,000Tshs, (Total 45,000,000Tshs) 	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate of Prevention; Reproductive and Child Health Section (RCHS) Directorate of Human Resource; Allied Health training and Nurses Training Section 	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, CDC, USAID</p> <p>DSW, MOHA – Police Medical Unit, Police Gender Desk MCDGC – Gender and Children DSW, MOHA – Police Medical Unit, MCDGC – Gender, UNFPA and UNICEF</p>

C HEALTH							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agency
				2014/15 Total= 1,042,560,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines, tools, orientation and training materials: Incorporate GBV/VAC subjects in the pre service curricula for clinicians and nurses (100,000,000Tshs) Review National GBV guidelines to better integrate VAC (84,000,000Tshs) Initiate the process and consultations to develop a wider and more detailed GBV&VAC health sector response plan (2015-18) (75,000,000Tshs) <p>TOT & Service provider training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train (20) Tutors from the Allied Health Institutions and (20) Nurse Tutors from the Nursing Training Institutions (77,140,000) Phase 2 training of service providers on appropriate management of VAC/GBV in 6 additional districts, 2 trainings per district (each training will cover 20 providers) @ training =38,570,000Tshs (Total 231,420,000Tshs) Orient health care providers on the use of the GBV/VAC health facility registers (54,000,000Tshs) Conduct quarterly supportive supervision to trained service providers (20,000,000Tshs) <p>One Stop Centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish One stop centre in 6 additional districts (Mufindi, Iringa DC, Makete, Njombe DC, Mbarali, Mbeya DC) 100,000,000Tshs per district (Total 600,000,000Tshs) Prevention/Health Education: Disseminate IEC and BCC materials for prevention of GBV/ VAC targeting children, parents, teachers and community members in 6 regions (60,000,000Tshs) 		

C HEALTH							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agency
				2015/16 Total= 835,700,000 Tshs	<p>TOT & Service provider training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 20 additional Zonal Trainers (38, 570,000Tshs) • Train 20 additional Regional Trainers on GBV/VAC medical management (38,570,000Tshs) • Phase 3 training of service providers on appropriate management of VAC/GBV in 8 additional districts, 2 trainings per district (each training will cover 20 providers = 80 providers) @ training =38,570,000Tshs (Total 308,560,000Tshs) • Orient RHMTs, CHMTs, regional and district GBV/VAC focal points on M&E tools & updated supervision tools in 8 additional districts @ district 15,000,000 (130,000,000Tshs) • Conduct quarterly supportive supervision to trained service providers (20,000,000Tshs) <p>Prevention/Health Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate IEC and BCC materials for prevention of GBV/ VAC targeting children, parents, teachers and community members in select regions, (150,000,000Tshs) <p>Progress Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment to evaluate 3 year progress (150,000,000Tshs) 		

D TACAIDS													
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agency						
HIV and AIDS Prevention, Care & Treatment Programmes and Services Protect Children, including Adolescent Girls and Boys against HIV, Sexual Abuse and Violence	# of children accessing and/or participating in HIV and AIDS Prevention, Care & Treatment Programmes and Services	The HIV and AIDS Policy, the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework (NMSF 3) and related Monitoring and Evaluation systems prioritize children to protect them against HIV and AIDS, including protecting children from sexual abuse and violence	Indicator 1: National HIV and AIDS Policy, NMSF3 and associated M&E systems available and address VAC Indicator 2: Number of National Campaigns on HIV and AIDS and VAC prevention conducted in the regions with high HIV prevalence.	2013/14 Total= 50,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch , disseminate and orient HIV/AIDS stakeholders on key national documents such as the National HIV and AIDS Policy , NMSF3 and NHAC (40,000,000 tsh) Develop and disseminate a user friendly guideline for HIV and AIDS implementing partners on Child Protection linked with National child protection regulations and guidelines [10,000,000tsh] Incorporate VAC indicators for M & E in the NMSF 3 data collection tool 	- Directorate of Policy, Research and planning (DPR & DAI, LU) - Directorate of Advocacy and Information (DAI)	- UNICEF, Ministry of Education, MoH, MoCDGC, PACT, TUWALEE - WAMA, TGNP, MoEVT, TUWALEE, UNICEF, UNFPA, PMORALG - UNICEF, Ministry of Education, MoH –DSW, MoCDGC, PACT, TUWALEE						
				2014/15 Total= 155,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a child –friendly version of the HIV and AIDS Policy and disseminate at LGA level [30,000,000tsh] Develop a National Campaign on HIV and AIDS prevention and VAC linked with the national VAC communication strategy building on existing strategy initiatives e.g Mtoto wa mwenzio ni wako, mlinda campaign) [50,000,000tsh] Facilitate the production of IEC/BCC messages and materials on HIV and child protection and disseminate to HIV/AIDS implementing partners[75,000,000tsh] 			- Directorate of Policy, Research and planning (DPR) - Directorate of Advocacy and Information (DAI) - Directorate of National Response (NRD) -Directorate of National Response (DNR)	- UNAIDS, MoH, MoCDGC, PMORALG - UNICEF, UNAID, CDC, MoH, PACT, TUWALEE, MoEVT - UNICEF, Ministry of planning and Economic affairs, PMORLG, MCDGC UNICEF, Ministry of Education, MoH, MoCDGC, PACT, TUWALEE				
				2015/16 Total= 90,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement National Campaign on HIV /AIDS prevention and VAC beginning in high prevalence regions [90,000,000tsh] 								
				All national and sub-national coordination structures address the issue of violence against children	Indicator: Number of multi sectoral coordination structures that have included VAC as a permanent agenda and are addressing VAC issues within their quarterly meetings.					2013/14 Total= 75,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient members of national dialogue structures (TNCM, JTWG, TWGs and TACAIDS Commissioners, NSC for CSOs, TAIFO, TIENAI and ATE) on integration of VAC in HIV and AIDS national response. [25,000,000tsh] Orientation of Regional Capacity Building Teams (RCBTs) and RS on key national strategic documents (HIV and AIDS policy, NMSF3, NCP11, VAC report and plan [50,000,000tsh] 		
										2014/15 Total= 20,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient Regional Capacity Building Teams (RCBTs) and Regional Secretariats (RS) on Child Protection guidelines [20,000,000tsh] 		
										2015/16 Total= 80,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCBTs and RS orient Multi Sector Aids Committees on Child Protection [80,000,000tsh] 		

D TACAIDS							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agency
		VAC incorporated into national HIV/AIDS research agenda and key national surveys	Indicator: of periodic national surveys that have included indicators on violence against children	2013/14 Total= 65,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a dissemination meetings on the results of the TACAIDS child sexual abuse study and other national surveys (VAC, THMIS3) [tsh10,000,000] Conduct further analysis of key national surveys (e.g. DHS, THMIS S 3, VAC) to look at the linkages/association between HIV prevalence and violence[tsh 55,000,000] 	- Directorate of Policy, Research and planning (DPR) - Directorate of National Response (DNR)	- UNICEF, PMORLG, MOCDGC, MoEVT , Ministry of Home Affairs. - UNICEF, PMORLG, MOCDGC, MoEVT , National Bureau of Statistics UNICEF, MoHSW, MoEVT, PMORALG RESTLESS Development (NGO)
	A comprehensive HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and child protection model designed and implemented	2014/15 Total= 20,000,000/=		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review key national survey tools with the National Bureau of Statistics (next DHS /THMIS surveys) to determine gaps in VAC qualitative and quantitative information and explore possibilities of adding VAC indicators to address gap identified [tsh 10,000,000] Conduct advocacy meetings with key Research Institutions in order to incorporate VAC into national research agenda [10,000,000tsh] 			
		2015/16 Total=		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> none 			
			Indicator: of adolescent programmes implemented addressing HIV and AIDS, reproductive health and child protection	2013/14 Total= 250,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot the integrated HIV,RH and CP model in 3 districts; evaluate the model; and develop a program document to inform national scale up [200,0000,000tsh] Provide technical support for coordination , implementation and scale up of effective interventions for adolescent girls focusing on prevention of HIV and unintended pregnancies and sexual violence [50,000,000tsh] 		
		2014/15 Total= 50,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support for coordination , implementation and scale up of effective interventions for adolescent girls focusing on prevention of HIV and unintended pregnancies and sexual violence [50,000,000tsh] 			
		2015/16 Total= 50,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support for coordination , implementation and scale up of effective interventions for adolescent girls focusing on prevention of HIV and unintended pregnancies and sexual violence [50,000,000tsh] 			

E Justice							
Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
Child victims, witnesses, suspects and perpetrators are treated in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and is in accordance with their needs	% of cases handled by the child friendly courts % of cases of child abuse filed at court resulting in conviction % of criminal cases against children before the Juvenile Court disposed of within the statutory time limit	Adoption and implementation of the Five Year Strategy for Child Justice Reform	Indicator % of activities of the Child Justice Strategy implemented by the legal sector institutions	2013/14 Total= Tshs.93,250,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the Child Justice Strategy for Reform to justice and child protection actors [21,250,000tsh] MoCLA, as the Chair of the Child Justice Forum, convenes regular implementation review meetings of the Strategy[40,000,000tsh] Publication of annual review on implementation of the Strategy [8,000,000tsh] Review of individual MDA and CSO strategic plans and interagency action plans and programmes to promote harmonization with the Child Justice Strategy for Reform [0] Support for the facilitation of the two day national criminal justice forum meeting in order to raise awareness on the child justice strategy [24,000,000tsh] 	Public Legal Services	UNICEF, NOLA
				2014/15 Total Tsh. 48,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoCLA, as the Chair of the Child Justice Forum, convenes regular implementation review meetings of the Strategy [40,000,000tsh] Publication of annual review on implementation of the Strategy [8,000,000tsh] 		
				2015/16 Total= Tsh 312,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoCLA, as the Chair of the Child Justice Forum, convenes regular implementation review meetings of the Strategy [40,800,000tah] Publication of annual review on implementation of the Strategy[10,200,000tsh] Expansion of the Legal Aid Database into a Child Justice Database able to collect, collate analyse disaggregated data on children being processed through the justice system as victims and perpetrators [Tshs. 261,000,000/=] 		

E Justice							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Framework established and in operation for more effective and accessible legal aid for vulnerable groups, including children	Indicator 1: No. of children provided with legal aid Indicator 2: % of children in conflict coming before the courts who are legally represented	2013/14 Total= Tshs 615,200,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of Legal Aid Law, which is responsive to the specific needs of children and identifies children as one of the vulnerable groups that should be targeted for legal aid [Tsh 300,000,000] Establishment of a Legal Aid Board, which oversees the activities of legal aid providers and ensures compliance with international child rights standards[Budget dependent on the structure approved by the Government] Child specific data (amongst others age, gender and outcomes for children provided with legal advice and representation) is included in the forthcoming Legal Aid Database[Tsh. 261,000,000] Create Public Awareness on the New legal Aid Legislation [Tshs54,200,000] 	Public Legal Services	AGC, UDSM (Legal Aid Clinic), LHRC, TLS, WLAC, TAWLA and other Legal Aid Providers, Child Justice Forum
	2014/15 Total=Tsh 66,000,000/=			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Public Awareness on the New legal Aid Legislation (continuation) [Tsh 50,000,000] Incorporation of a child law module into Law School curriculum[16,000,000tsh] 			
	2015/16 Total= Tsh 50,000,000/=			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Public Awareness on the New legal Aid Legislation (continuation) [Tshs 50,000,000] 			

E Justice							
Judiciary							
Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agency
Child victims, witnesses, suspects and perpetrators are treated in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and is in accordance with their needs	% of cases handled by the child friendly courts % of cases of child abuse filed at court resulting in conviction % of criminal cases against children before the Juvenile Court disposed of within the statutory time limit	All courts handling children's cases are governed by child friendly and child sensitive procedures/ rules and presiding judges and magistrates have the capacity to implement the procedures/ rules	Indicator 1: % of districts and % of regions with juvenile courts designated Indicator 2: % of Magistrates with a certificate in child rights/ child law	2013/14 Total= TSH232,880,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile Court Rules adopted, translated and disseminated[TSH80,000,000] Juvenile Courts are designated by the Chief Justice in each district under s97(2) Law of the Child Act through a circular [0 budget] Explanatory guide for the Juvenile Court Rules developed, translated and printed [TSH17,280,000] A child specific course/certificate at the Institute of Judicial Administration which covers, amongst others, child law, juvenile court rules, child development, child friendly approaches to handling children's cases, is developed and instructors are trained to deliver the certificate[TSH45,600,000] Magistrates with certificates on handling children's cases designated to preside over each Juvenile Court[0 budget] Development of a training manual for Juvenile Court staff developed [TSH20,800,000] Training delivered to Juvenile Court staff in 10 priority districts (linked with the roll out of the Child Protection System) TSH[69,200,000] The Judiciary issues a circular to expedite all cases involving children[0 budget] Refurbishment and equipping of Juvenile Courts in priority districts [TBD] 	Judiciary	Child Justice Forum actors
				2014/15 Total=174,800,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered to Juvenile Court staff in 10 priority districts (linked with the roll out of the Child Protection System) [TSH69,200,000] Refurbishment and equipping of Juvenile Courts in priority districts [TBD] Development of child friendly guidelines for all courts hearing cases involving child victims and witnesses [TSH17,600,000] Development and delivery of capacity building course for magistrates in priority districts (linked with the roll out of the Child Protection System) on the Law of the Child Act and child friendly procedures and handling cases involving children [TSH88,000,000] 		
				2015/16 Total= TSH133,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbishment and equipping of Juvenile Courts in priority districts [TBD] Training delivered to Juvenile Court staff in priority districts (linked with the roll out of the Child Protection System) (continuation) [TSH69,200,000] Delivery of capacity building course for magistrates and judges on the Law of the Child Act and child friendly procedures and handling cases involving children (continuation) [TSH64,000,000] 		

E Justice							
Attorney General's Chambers/ Department of Public Prosecution (DPP)							
Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
Child victims, witnesses, suspects and perpetrators are treated in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and is in accordance with their needs	% of cases handled by the child friendly courts % of cases of child abuse filed at court resulting in conviction % of criminal cases against children before the Juvenile Court disposed of within the statutory time limit	Prosecution and investigation of cases involving children are governed by child friendly procedures and prosecutors have the capacity to implement the procedures	Indicator 1: % of specialized juvenile prosecutors understanding and using developed SOP Indicator 2: % of unlawfully detained children released from detention facilities Indicator 3: % of designated prosecutors trained on handling children cases Indicator 4: % of court officials, prosecutors and defence lawyers trained on bail schemes. Indicator 5: % of court officers and prosecutors trained on pre-recorded evidence	2013/14 Total= 124,820,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)/Guidelines for prosecution of cases involving child suspects and victims on child-friendly procedures for working with children in conflict with the law (Tshs. 67,500,000) Monitor children incarcerated in remand facilities (police lock-ups and prisons) (Tshs. 57,320,000) Kiswahili translation of the law of the child Act is gazetted (zero budget) 	DPP	UNICEF and the Child Justice Forum actors
				2014/15 Total= 374,290,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop training modules on handling cases of children for designated specialized juvenile prosecutors including training on child friendly interviewing and interrogation techniques. (Tshs. 62,870,000) Carry out awareness raising /sensitisation with court officials, prosecutors and defences lawyers about bail schemes for children in conflict with the law (Tshs. 56,000,000) Training court officials and prosecutors on the use of 'tele justice'/pre-recorded evidence (Tshs. 67,000,000) Table to the National Criminal Justice Forum critical challenges facing its stakeholders when administering criminal justice to children and their principals (Tshs. 9,500,000) Monitor children incarcerated in remand facilities (police lock-ups and prisons) (Tshs. 67,720,000) Director of Public Prosecutions issues a directive to prosecutors to expedite all cases involving children(Tshs. 8,200,000) Develop witness protection guidelines (Tshs. 103,000,000) 		

E Justice							
Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
				2015/16 Total = 349,220,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out awareness raising /sensitisation with court officials, prosecutors and defence lawyers about bail schemes for children in conflict with the law (continuation) (Tshs. 66,000,000) Training court officials and prosecutors on the use of 'tele justice'/pre-recorded evidence (continuation) (Tshs. 39,000,000) Table to the National Criminal Justice Forum critical challenges facing its stakeholders when administering criminal justice to children and their principals (Tshs. 13,500,000) Monitor children incarcerated in remand facilities (police lock-ups and prisons) (Tshs. 71,920,000) Director of Public Prosecutions disseminates directive to prosecutors to expedite all cases involving children(Tshs. 14,100,000) Review the Prosecutions General Instructions specifically to include a part addressing handling of criminal complaints and cases involving children (Tsh. 25,100,000) Facilitate local training to 50 designated specialized juvenile prosecutors on child –friendly procedures for working with children in contact and conflict with the law (Tshs. 74,600,000) Establishment of a witness protection desk that safeguards child witnesses and victims (Tshs. 45,000,000) 		

Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance

Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies	
Child victims, witnesses, suspects and perpetrators are treated in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and is in accordance with their needs	% of places of detention centres holding children with improved performance against standards as monitored during annual inspections	Improved protection of children in places of detention	Indicator 1 % of places of detention centres inspected Indicator 2 % of mandated inspection bodies trained on the standardised monitoring tools	2013/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an annual inspection of detention centres using the standardized monitoring tools involving mandated inspection bodies. [TZS 72,400,000]. Publication of the Inspection Report and convening of a stakeholders meeting to share the findings of the inspection.[TZS 18,800,000] 	CHRAGG	MoHSW MoCLA MCDGC DPP AGC Judiciary CSOs Board of Visitors and Welfare Committees.	
				Total= TZS 91,200,000	2014/15			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate Standardized Monitoring Tools (Swahili version) for Mandated Inspection Bodies in order to monitor and inspect all places of detention. [TZS 10,750,000] Develop the capacity of mandated bodies to inspect and monitor places of detention [TZS 86,150,000] Conduct an annual inspection of detention centres using the standardized monitoring tools involving mandated inspection bodies. [TZS 72,400,000]. Publication of the Inspection Report and convening of a stakeholders meeting to share the findings of the inspection .[TZS 18,800,000]
				Total= TZS 188,100,000	2015/16			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a Comprehensive Assessment of detention centers using the Standardized Monitoring Tool. [TZS 169,300,000] Publication of the Comprehensive Assessment Report and convening of a stakeholders meeting to share the assessment findings.[TZS 35,950,000]
				Total= TZS 205,250,000				

E Justice							
Ministry of Home Affairs – Prisons							
Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
Child victims, witnesses, suspects and perpetrators are treated in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and is in accordance with their needs	% of places of detention centres holding children with improved performance against standards as monitored during annual inspections	Child Protection Policy and Procedures reflected in the Prisons Standard Orders and training curricula.	Prisons Indicator % of basic prison officer recruits trained on the child protection modules	2013/14 Total= 82,792,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of child protection policy and procedures in the Prisons Standard Orders, Code of Conduct and Client Service Charter [10,902,000TSH] Incorporation of child protection modules into the basic curriculum for prison officer recruits [15,010,000TSH] ToT for Prisons academy instructors to deliver a pre-service module on child protection [17,380,000TSH] In service training course to Prison personnel on child protection, the PSO, code of conduct, client charter and piloting of the training course to Prison officers. 39,500,000TSH] 	Prisons Department	DSW
				2014/15 Total= 118,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the complaints procedures and child protection procedures developed and disseminated to Prison staff[7,110,000TSH] Child friendly literature produced on child protection policy and procedures[9,480,000TSH] Links enhanced between Prisons and SWO to promote a smooth transition of children from their mothers to alternative care [7,900,000TSH] In service training course to Prison personnel on child protection, the PSO, code of conduct, client charter (continuation of activity). [39,500,000TSH] Modules on child protection related to imprisoned mothers with children developed for the prison academy curriculum [15,010,000TSH] Transition plan developed to phase out the use of adult prisons for under-18s [39,500,000TSH] 		
				2015/16 Total= 418,700,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In service training course to Prison personnel on child protection, the PSO, code of conduct, client charter (continuation of activity). [39,500,000TSH] Transport is provided to ensure that all under 18s held in the Prisons attend court as prescribed. [252,800,000TSH] Sensitization of the public on child justice and child rights in prisons through convening workshops, seminars, forum and news media. [94,800,000TSH] Additional resources allocated to provide basic necessities for pregnant women, lactating women, mothers, infants and young children. [31,600,000TSH] 		

E Justice							
Department of Social Welfare – Juvenile Justice							
Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
Child victims, witnesses, suspects and perpetrators are treated in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and is in accordance with their needs	% of places of detention centres (Retention Homes and Approved Schools) with improved performance against standards as monitored during annual inspections	Improved protection of children in places of detention Reduction in the number of children given custodial sentences	Indicator % of juvenile detention centre personnel trained on the child protection policy and procedure and complaints mechanisms	2013/14 Total=462,400,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for existing and new Retention Home and Approved School staff, as assigned, on child protection policies and procedures [Tsh 34,400,000.]. • Develop juvenile justice and welfare committee rules.[31,200,000tsh] • Provision of supplies in Retention Homes and the Approved School and equip Mtwara Retention Home [177,000,000tsh] • Implementation of a pilot community rehabilitation scheme for children in conflict with the law[173,800,000tsh] • Develop support services including emergency care for children without parental care including street children (coordination) [16,000,000 tsh] • Establish a mechanism for children homes, street children centers and foster parents to act as fit institutions ,persons and provide accommodation for children in conflict with law who are out of home [30,000,000tsh] • Guidance issued on the preparation of social enquiry reports by Social Welfare Officers for children in conflict with the law, that includes requirement to explore the use of non custodial sentencing.[0] 	DSW	MoH-Prisons Department
				2014/15 Total=1,145,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child friendly information on the complaints procedures and child protection procedures developed and disseminated to children in detention[45,000,000tsh] • Construct and equip Mwanza Retention Home[500,000,000 tsh] • Translation, printing and dissemination of Retention Home /Approved School, and juvenile justice and welfare committee regulations and rules [100,000,000 tsh] • Provision of supplies to improve the treatment and care of children in detention [20,000,000 tsh] • Develop standard operating procedures /guidelines for social welfare officers working with children in conflict with law and those at risk of offending [60,000,000tsh] • Designate and build the capacity of juvenile justice social welfare officers/ juvenile probation officers inin 80 Councils {50,000,000tsh} • Conduct Quarterly and annual review meetings of national, district and local partners and conduct field/learning to visit upcountry on community rehabilitation scheme for young offenders [10,000,000tsh] • Develop support services including emergency care for children without parental care including street children (coordination) [20,000,000 tsh] 		

E Justice							
Outcome (as above for all Justice activities)	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
				2015/16 Total=2,620,000,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Retention Home at Dodoma Municipal [700,000,000.00 tsh] • Transport is provided to ensure that all under-18s held in the retention homes attend court as prescribed [480,000,000.00 tsh] • Develop support services including emergency care for children without parental care including street children (coordination) [40,000,000 tsh] • Continuation of the pilot and replication of the community rehabilitation programme countrywide [340,000,000 tsh] • Establish one additional Approved School in an area of high juvenile offending [1,000,000,000 tsh] • Establish links between the Approved School and Retention Homes with LGAs and local community services to ensure that a child's practical needs (eg. Housing, education and employment) are met upon children are released from detention [60,000,000 tsh] • Establish a referral mechanism for children under MACR to be referred to child protection/support services where appropriate [0] 		

F Tanzania Police Force							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
Child victims of violence receive justice in a sensitive manner that avoids their re-victimisation	Number of cases handled by Police Gender and Children's Desks	Increased access for child victims to appropriate support through Gender and Children's Desks	Indicator: % of Class A Police Stations with effectively functioning GCDs	2013/14 Total=TSH. 369,560,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate eight Class A Police stations (districts to be identified) [Tsh.221,760,000] Procure office and facilities and furniture for each Police GCD [Tsh.108,800,000] Ensure the GCDs are appropriately staffed (zero budget) Develop Standard Operating Procedure on handling cases of children in conflict with the law [Tsh. 24,000,000] Conduct annual monitoring and evaluation of PGCDs [Tsh.15,000,000] 	Gender and Children's Unit	PMO-RALG
				2014/15 Total=TSH. 388,038,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 8 Class A police stations (districts to be identified) [Tsh.232,848,000] Procure office and facilities and furniture for each Police GCD [Tsh. 114,240,000] Ensure the GCDs are appropriately staffed (zero budget) Print and disseminate Standard Operating Procedure on handling cases of children in conflict with the law Tshs [84,000,000.] Conduct annual monitoring and evaluation of PGCDs [Tsh.15,750,000] 		
				2015/16 Total=380,979,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 8 Class A police stations (districts to be identified) [Tsh 244,490,400.] Procure office and facilities and furniture for each Police GCD [Tsh.119,952,000] Conduct annual monitoring and evaluation of PGCDs – [Tsh.16,537,500] 		

F Tanzania Police Force							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Improved capacity of Gender & Children's Desks and the Tanzania Police Force to handle child abuse cases	Indicator: Number of GCDs staff trained Indicator: Number of additional police officers trained on GCD and VAC	2013/14 Total= 435,000,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training needs assessment on gender and children's affairs within the Police Force [Tsh. 105,000,000] Disseminate Standard Operating Procedures for Handling Cases of GBV and Child Abuse and on the Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of GCDs and train GCD officers, criminal investigation officers and senior police officers- [Tsh.110,000,000] Incorporate a module on child protection into the basic, promotional and officer training in the Police Academies- [Tsh.50,000,000] Conduct tailor made training to GCD Officers on Trafficking of women and children [Tsh. 110,000,000] Sensitize senior police officers on GBV, Anti Trafficking in Persons Act, the Law of the Child Act and Child Protection [Tsh.60,000,000] 	Gender and Children's Unit	DSW, MCDGC
	2014/15 Total=TSH. 294,000,000.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate Standard Operating Procedures for Handling Cases of GBV and Child Abuse and the Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of GCDs and train GCD officers, criminal investigation officers and senior police officers (including on the new SOP on Juvenile Justice)- (continuation) – [Tsh. 115,500,000] Conduct tailor made training to GCD Officers on Trafficking of women and children [Tsh. 115,500,000] Sensitize senior police officers on GBV, Anti Trafficking in Persons Act, the Law of the Child Act and Child Protection [Tsh. 63,000,000] 			
	2015/16 Total=TSH. 308,700,000.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate Standard Operating Procedures for Handling Cases of GBV and Child Abuse and the Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of GCDs and train GCD officers, criminal investigation officers and senior police officers, (including on the new SOP on Juvenile Justice)- (continuation)[Tsh. 121,275,000] Conduct tailor made training to GCD Officers on Trafficking of women and children [Tsh. 121,275,000] Sensitize senior police officers on GBV, Anti Trafficking in Persons Act, the Law of the Child Act and Child Protection [Tsh.66,150,000] 			

F Tanzania Police Force							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Effective referral procedures for appropriate follow up of child abuse cases in line with the Law of the Child Act regulations and the Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of the GCDs in place.	Indicator: No. of child abuse cases treated in line with established referral procedures	2013/14 Total=TSH.60,000,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop working protocols and procedures with DSW to govern inter agency referrals [Tsh. 35,000,000] GCDs establish referral networks with support services in the community,[Tsh. 25,000,000] 	Gender and Children's Desks	DSW, PMO-RALG
	2014/15 Total= TSH. 26,250,000.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCDs establish referral networks with support services in the community, [Tsh.26,250,000] 			
	2015/16 Total= TSH. 27,562,500			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCDs establish referral networks with support services in the community, [Tsh.27,562,1500] 			

F Tanzania Police Force							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Strengthen partnerships between Police and key MDAs, including the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare at the national level to address child abuse	Indicator : No. of MoUs developed and in use with partner MDAs	2013/14 Total= TSH.80,000,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide inputs into the development of the Law of the Child Act regulations and ensure consistency with Police Standard Operating Procedures on Handling Cases of GBV and Child Abuse, particularly in relation to joint investigations with Social Welfare [Tsh.10,000,000] Provided inputs for the development of Anti Trafficking in Persons Act regulations [Tsh. 10,000,000] Conduct consultative meeting with the national committee established by Anti Trafficking in Persons Act [Tsh.50,000,000] Participate in the National GBV Committee and VAC Multi Sector Task Force [Tsh.10,000,000] 	Gender and Children's Desks	DSW, MCDGC
	2014/15 Total= 10,500,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the National GBV Committee and VAC Multi Sector Task Force [Tsh. 10,500,000] 			
	2015/16 Total= 10,500,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the National GBV Committee and VAC Multi Sector Task Force to reinforce working protocols and procedures with other sectors including for example the health sector in One Stop Centers (OSCs) [Tsh. 11,025,000] 			

F Tanzania Police Force							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Community policing fulfilling its role to sensitise communities on GBV and VAC	Indicator 1: % of primary schools covered by Safety First Programs in select districts Indicator 2: No. of cases reported from Community Policing to drop in centres	2013/14 Total= 205,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 200 drop in centres at Ward level [Tsh 20,000,000] Community police sensitize security groups on preventing and combating GBV and VAC in Wards and on the LCA Child Protection regulations (once in force) in selected regions [Tsh 60,500,0000] Community police sensitize Village Executive Officers on preventing and combating GBV and VAC and on the LCA Child Protection regulations (once in force)) in selected regions Tsh 0.00 Community police sensitize members of Ward Tribunals on preventing and combating GBV and VAC and on the LCA Child Protection regulations (once in force) in the selected regions[Community police sensitize the public on the negative effects of GBV and VAC in the selected regions [Tsh. 60,000,000] Collaborate with MCDGC and DSW to prepare 25000 booklets, brochures, leaflets, banners and posters on preventing and combating GBV and VAC [Tsh. 65,000,000] 	Gender and Children Desks	PMO-RALG, DSW, MCDGC
				2014/15 Total=TSH.274,575,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 200 drop in centers at Ward level [Tsh 21,000,000] Community police sensitize security groups on preventing and combating GBV and VAC in Wards and on the LCA Child Protection regulations in the selected regions [Tsh.63,525,0000] Community police Sensitize Village Executive Officers on preventing and combating GBV and VAC and the LCA Child Protection regulations in the selected regions Tsh [63,525,000] Community police sensitize members of Ward Tribunals on preventing and combating GBV and VAC and on the LCA Child Protection regulations in the selected regions [Tsh. 63,525,000] Community police sensitize the public on the negative effects of GBV and VAC in the selected regions [Tsh. 63,00,0000] 		
				2015/16 Total=	none		

F Tanzania Police Force							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Increased access to child protection information and police services and support for children in schools	Indicator: % of primary schools covered by Safety First Program	2013/14 Total=TSH. 160,000,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an MOU with MOEVT on working together to raise awareness on VAC in schools (Tsh. 10,000,000) Sensitize primary school teachers and pupils on preventing and combating GBV and VAC [Tsh. 75,000,000] Facilitate the inclusion of Safety First Programs into the primary school curriculum in collaboration with MOEVT [Tsh.25,000,000] Conduct awareness campaigns on Safety First Programs through the mass media [Tsh.50,000,000] 		MOEVT, Tanzania Institute of Education
	2014/15 Total=TSH. 157,500,000.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize primary school teachers and pupils on preventing and combating GBV and VAC[Tsh. 78,750,000] Facilitate the inclusion of Safety First Programs into the primary school curriculum in collaboration with MOEVT (continuation)[Tsh.26,250,000] Conduct awareness campaigns on Safety First Programs in the mass media [Tsh.52,500,000] 			
	2015/16 Total= TSH. 137,812,000.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize primary school teachers and pupils on preventing and combating GBV and VAC [Tsh. 82,687,500] Conduct awareness campaigns on Safety First Programs in the mass media [Tsh.55,125,000] 			

G Ministry of Education and Vocational Training							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
Zero tolerance to violence and safety for children in all schools	# of cases of violence and abuse against children taking place in school environment	Improved protection of children in schools	Indicator 1: % of trained teachers in focus districts on ethics and code of conducts in both public and private schools and Colleges Indicator 2: # of teachers whom disciplinary action was taken against	2013/14 Total= 250,530,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve and print the MoEVT Child Protection Guidelines for schools (Tshs:50,000,000) Train and re-train teachers and non-teaching school staff on the MoEVT Child Protection Guidelines including the Law of the Child Act 2009 and its Child Protection Regulations (TBD) Integrate Child Rights in the Pre-Primary Teachers Curriculum (Tshs:124,320,000/=) Review the Education Act of 1978 to include and enforce Child Protection issues (Tshs:36,210,000/=) Finalize the Tanzania Teachers Professional Board Act 2013 and the Tanzania Teachers Code of Conduct for Professional Ethics (Tshs:40,000,000/=) 	Department of Primary Education	Departments of: Secondary Education Teacher education Inspectorate Teachers Service commission Department of Social Welfare (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) Teacher Trade Union Police PMORALG Legal Unit (MOEVT)
				2014/15 Total=208,150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print the following approved documents: (a) the Tanzania Teachers Professional Board Act and the Tanzania Teachers Code of Conduct for Professional Ethics, and: (b) the revised Education Act (Tshs:50,000,000/=) Train teachers on the Tanzania Teachers Code of Conduct for Professional Ethics and Child Protection Guideline in collaboration with Teacher Service Department to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -i) Regional and District education- Officers and School Inspectors (Tshs: 70,000,000/=) - ii) Principals of Teacher Training Colleges and Tutors (Tshs: 28,000,000/=) -iii) Curriculum Development team from the Tanzania Institute of Education (Tshs: 20,150,000/=) Train Teachers at school and college level on the Teachers Code of Conduct for Professional Ethics, the reviewed Education Act and Tanzania Teachers Professional Board Act and guidelines on Child Protection (Tshs:40,000,000/=) 		
				2015/16 Total=95,435,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Joint Supportive supervision visits at schools and college level (Tshs: 65,000,000/=) Evaluation (Tshs: 30,435,200/=) 		

G Ministry of Education and Vocational Training							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Effective child abuse complaint, reporting and referral mechanisms established within the school environment	Indicator: % of schools/ Colleges with guidance and counseling units and referral services in the 6 focus districts	2013/14 Total= 301,860,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise the Education Sector Guidance and Counselling Strategic plan and produce 2000 copies (Tshs: 50,000,000/=) Disseminate a circular to all Colleges Principals, Head teachers and establish guidance and counselling units (Tshs: 130,930,000/=) Train and retrain guidance and counselling teachers using the National Guidance and Counselling and Module (Tsh:120,930,000/=) 	Commissioners Office	Secondary education Primary Education Inspectorate Teacher Trade union PMORALG
				2014/15 Total= 91,700,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of Guidance and Counselling services ,Life Skills and TUSEME Programme in Primary Schools in selected Districts (Tshs 65,000,000/=) Data analysis , report writing and dissemination to Stakeholders (Tshs:26,700,000/=) 		
				2015/16 Total= 95,435,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of Guidance and Counselling services , Life Skills and TUSEME Programme in Primary School in Focused districts (Tshs: 65,000,000/=) Data analysis , report writing and dissemination to Stakeholders (Tshs: 30,435,200/=) 		
		Children are empowered to protect themselves, and to speak out against sexual and physical violence and abuse	Indicator 1: # of schools and Colleges with life skills and peer education programs in the 6 focus districts Indicator 2: # of schools with TUSEME clubs in select districts	2013/14 Total= 182,042,250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop HIV/AIDS and Life Skills based education materials to include child protection for primary schools (Tshs:67,042,250/=) Print the above materials (Tshs: 35,000,000/=) Train and retrain 20 National life skills facilitators and 60 District ToTs on the materials (Tshs: 45,000,000/=) Train Peer Educators from Primary Schools as per 2004 guideline and MOEVT Child Protection Guideline (35,000,000/=) 	Commissioners Office	Secondary Education Primary education Inspectorate PMORALG TACAIDS

G Ministry of Education and Vocational Training							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		The use of alternative forms of discipline for teachers on non-violent teaching and learning methods developed and adopted by MOEVT	Indicator 1: Number of teachers oriented on the harmonised child friendly school guideline and care and support strategy	2014/15 Total=137,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and retrain Primary School Teachers on life skills based education (Tshs: 55,000,000/=) Establish (TUSEME) clubs in 280 schools in select districts to empower children to protect themselves, especially girls, to speak out about violations of their rights and how to report abuse (Tshs:45,000,000/=) Conduct Joint Supportive supervision visits at school and college level (Tshs:37,000,000/=) 		
				2015/16 Total= 11,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of Life Skills based education in select districts (Tshs: 11,000,000/=) 		
			Indicator 2: Number of teachers using learner centred methods	2013/14 Total=328,850,000/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and harmonise the child friendly schools guidelines to incorporate child protection (Tshs: 98,000,000/=) Print the Child Friendly school guidelines (50,000,000/=) Disseminate the harmonised child friendly schools guideline and Care and Support Strategy to all schools in select districts (Tshs: 124,350,000/=) Sensitize and train teachers on the use of student centred methods which encourage non-violent teaching and learning methods. (Tshs; 56,500,000/=) 	Primary Education	Primary Education Secondary Education Inspectorate PMORALG CSOS Tanzania Institute of Education
				2014/15 Total= 91,700,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train School Inspectors, District Education Officers, Ward Education Coordinators, and Head teachers on close supervision to monitor and mentor teachers on student- centred teaching and learning methods (Tshs: 54,500,000/=) Conduct joint support supervision visits at school and college level. (Tshs: 37,200,000/=) 		

G Ministry of Education and Vocational Training							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Secondary supporting Department and agencies
		Adherence to inspection procedures that incorporate child protection increased	Indicator: Number of reports produced from the Inspectorate MIS capturing data (quantitative and qualitative) on VAC	2015/16 Total= 33,600,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation-[tsh 33,600,000] 	Inspectorate department	PMORALG District School Inspectorate offices Primary Education Secondary Education
	2013/14 Total= 247,700,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Inspectors and Supervisors Instructional Guide which incorporates Child Protection (Tshs: 93,400,000/=) Train 70 school inspectors in 6 Focus Districts on how to use the developed child protection instruction manual (Tshs:154.300,000/=) 			
	2014/15 Total= 148,620,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 120 Ward Education Coordinators (close to school supervisors) from select Districts on the use of the instructional guide which incorporates child protection (Tshs; 58,600,000/=) Train 490 head teachers (school site supervisors) on the child protection instructional guide (Tshs: 90,020,000/=) 			
	2015/16 Total= 26,400,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of safe school practises in 6 focus districts [26,400,000tsh] 			

H PMO-RALG									
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Supporting Secondary Dept		
An integrated system to prevent and respond to violence against children strengthened and expanded.	# of people accessing services to prevent and respond to violence against children	Social Welfare Officers deployed to all Local Government Authorities	Indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of LGAs with minimum of 4 SWOs at district level and at least 1 SWA at ward level 	2013/14 Total= 731,250,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold discussions with the President's Office-PSM, MoF and other responsible partners on the recruitment and deployment of SWOs and Social Welfare Assistants (SWA's) based on identified LGA needs [tsh 450,000] Support 14 LGAs to recruit and deploy the minimum number of recommended SWOs [tsh 46,600,000] Facilitate the coordination role of PMO RALG, Regional Secretariats and LGAs in the implementation of SWOs roles and responsibilities [tsh 684,200,000] 	Department of Local Government – HR section	Sector coordination Unit, DLS, DSW		
				2014/15 Total= 630,590,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 14 additional LGAs to recruit and deploy the minimum number of recommended SWOs [tsh 53,590,000] Facilitate the coordination role of PMO RALG, Regional Secretariats and LGAs in the implementation of SWOs roles and responsibilities [tsh 577,000,000] 				
				2015/16 Total=724,878,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 14 additional LGAs to recruit and deploy the minimum number of recommended SWOs [tsh 61,628,500] Facilitate the coordination role of PMO RALG, Regional Secretariats and LGAs in the implementation of the SWOs roles and responsibilities [tsh 663,250,000] 				
		All Local Government Authorities make budget commitments for child protection through District Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1: # of LGAs with CP activities in their annual plans and budgets Indicator 2: # of LGAs' annual budget for CP disbursed and spent for CP activities 	2013/14 Total= 335,300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with MoF and DSW on inclusion of Child Protection budget commitments in the annual budget and planning guidelines for LGAs [tsh 18,600,000] Support the training of 56 LGAs on inclusion of CP in the LGA planning process and on the CP Budget guidelines, and follow up with LGAs on inclusion of child protection budget allocation into District Plans and MTEFs [tsh 45,200,000] Conduct quarterly monitoring visits with DSW, MCDGC and MVC (NGO) Implementing Partners [tsh 271,500,000] 			Department: Regional Administration, Planning and Policy	Department of Local Government (section of Finance), Sector Coordination
				2014/15 Total= 364,205,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the training of 56 LGAs on inclusion of CP in the LGA planning process and on the CP Budget Guidelines, and follow up with LGAs on inclusion of child protection budget allocation into District Plans and MTEFs [tsh 51,980,000] Conduct quarterly monitoring visits with DSW, MCDGC and MVC (NGO) Implementing Partners [tsh 312,225,000] 				

H PMO-RALG							
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead Department	Supporting Secondary Dept
				2015/16 Total= 418,835,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the training of 56 LGAs on inclusion of CP in the LGA planning process and on the CP Budget guidelines, and follow up with LGAs on inclusion of child protection budget allocation into District Plans and MTEFs [tsh 59,777,000] Conduct quarterly monitoring visits with DSW, MCDGC and MVC (NGO) Implementing Partners [tsh 359,058,750] 		
		Community-based mechanisms to prevent violence against children strengthened	Indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of LGAs with functional child protection teams and MVC Committees to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation against children. 	2013/14 Total = 345,800,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support/supportive supervision to MVCCs and Child Protection Teams at district, ward and village level, Council Multi Sectoral Aids Committees (CMACs)/Ward Multi Sectoral Aids Committees (WMACs) /Village Multi Sectoral Aids Committees (VMACs) in addressing violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in LGAs in line with the LCA and its regulations [tsh 345,800,000] 	Department: Organization Development, Local Government	DSW
				2014/15 Total=345,800,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support/supportive supervision to MVCCs and Child Protection Teams at district, ward and village level, CMAC/WMAC/VMAC in addressing violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in LGAs in line with the LCA and its regulations [tsh 345,800,000] 		
				2015/16 Total= 345,800,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support/supportive supervision to MVCCs and Child Protection Teams at district, ward and village level, CMAC/WMAC/VMAC in addressing violence, abuse, , neglect and exploitation of children in LGAs in line with the LCA and its regulations [tsh 345,800,000] 		

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)							
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members
Civil society engagement for the protection of children from all forms of violence strengthened	# of MoUs signed between CSOs and MDAs supporting VAC response	Government's National Plan of Action supported by CSOs with resources to complement the sectoral interventions.	# and type of government interventions supported by CSOs	2013/14 Total= 86,900,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support TCRF members to formulate a clear resource mobilisation strategy for child protection service delivery [39,500,000tsh] Disseminate national child protection regulations and guidelines and train members across three Zones through one workshop per zone [47,400,000tsh] 	TCRF	African Child Policy Forum-ACPF ADILISHA-MWANZA ADP- MBOZI AFC- ARUSHA AFRICARE- DAR AGAPE AICT MARA& UKEREWE ALLAMANO CENTRE- IRINGA ANPPCAN BASIC NEEDS Caucus for Children's Rights (CCR); Child Book Project – CBP- DAR CCT- Dodoma Child Dignity Forum-CDF- Dar & Mara CHESO- DAR Children in Crossfire- CiC CHILD IN THE SUN- MBEZI COCODA- NJOMBE COMPASSION- DODOMA COP- NJOMBE C-SEMA- CWCA-MUSOMA CWCD- ARUSHA DCPC- TANGA DCT DOGO DOGO-DAR ES SALAAM E.L.C.T – SAME EKAMA- DAR Friend of Don-Bosco/Watoto Wetu Tanzania; FHI- DAR G. H. Y. O –MWANZA GNRC Human Development Trust (HDT); HUYAWA ELCT IDYDC- IRINGA INTERMEDIARY GENDER- SUMBAWANGA INTRA HEALTH- DAR JIDA- TABORA JSDV-TABORA KIHUMBE- MBEYA KILI CENTER- MOSHI KISEDET- DODOMA

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)							
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members
				2014/15 Total=31,600,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate national child protection regulations and guidelines and train members across two Zones through one workshop per zone [31,600,000tsh] 		KIWAKUKI- MOSHI KIWOHEDE- DAR KIZWITE – RUKWA Kwetu Counseling Centre –Salvation Army LHRC- DAR LICHIDE – SUMBAWANGA MALEZI- SINGIDA MAPAMBANO- COAST MENONITE- DODOMA MHC-MUHEZA MIRERANI GOOD HOPE- ARUSHA MKOMBOZI- MOSHI MS- TCDC MSAMARIA KIDS- KILIMANJARO MWOCACHI MYCN- MWANZA NEWNGONET-MTWARA National Organization for Legal Assistance, NOLA- DAR ORES – SONGEA PACT INC- DAR PANOS PASADIT- TANGA Pestalozzi Children’s Foundation- PCF- DAR PLAN- DAR RAFIKI SOCIAL-SHINYANGA RAILWAY CHILDREN- MWANZA REPPSI SACHITA- TARIME SAMARITAN MISSION- SANGANIGWA SAVE THE CHILDREN- DAR SAWAKA- KAGERA SHICODA- NJOMBE SHIVYAWATA- DAR SHOP- MBEYA SIGHT SAVERS INTERNATIONAL-DAR SONNGO- RUVUMA SOS ST. FRANCIS – TABORA STRECCO- DAR SWT-DODOMA

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)							
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members
				2015/16 Total= 23,700,000tsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an assessment of the number and effectiveness of CSOs engaged with MDAs and LGAs in supporting VAC response/child protection systems-strengthening –[23,700,000tsh] 		TADEPA-KAGERA TADERO TAJOC- DAR TALSIDA- KOROGWE TAMASHA- Arusha TAWLA TECDEN TERREDESHOMMES TRACED TUKOLENE- DAR TWCWC- DAR TZ RED CROSS VILLAGE OF HOPE- DODOMA VSO-KAGERA WATOTO SALAMA- DAR Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE); WLAC WOMEDA WORLD EDUCATION/BANTWANA-ARUSHA WORLD VISION- DAR WOWAP-DODOMA Y.D.C.P – TANGA YADEC- SHINYANGA YAVT YCRC- DAR YOUTH CULTURAL AND INFORMATION CENTER

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)								
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members	
		An independent monitoring mechanism to report annually on achievements made towards the National Plan of Action established by 2015	# and type of VAC interventions achieved and documented by TCRF members	2013/14 Total= 142,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a TCRF Child Rights Monitoring Plan , with measurement tools, to measure achievement towards agreed CSO VAC indicators [15,800,000tsh] Prepare, share and disseminate periodic reports related to child protection through the 'Annual Child Rights Status Report'; Alternative report towards the ACRWC and UNCRC; and reporting on VAC to the UN Special Representative on Violence, Marta Santos Pais. [63,200,000tsh] Train M&E officers from member organizations in two Zones on the use of the child rights monitoring tools [31,600,000tsh] Maintain TCRF website, communication and knowledge sharing system and database of each member that provides child protection services [31,600,000tsh] 	TCRF	As above	
				2014/15 Total= 142,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train M&E officers from member organizations in the remaining three Zones on the use of the child rights monitoring tools [47,400,000tsh] Collect and analyse data from member organizations based on the child rights monitoring tool. [31,600,000tsh] Prepare reports related to child protection to inform and prepare national reports related to child protection for the national periodic reports including the 'Annual Child Rights Status Report' and reporting for international instruments such as the CRC. [31,600,000tsh] Maintain TCRF website, communication and knowledge sharing systems and database of each member that can rovides child protection services [31,600,000tsh] 			

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)								
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members	
				2015/16 Total= 118,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze CSO collected data based on the child rights monitoring tool. [31,600,000tsh] Prepare reports related to child protection to contribute to the national periodic reports including the 'Annual Child Rights Status Report' and reports for international instruments such as the CRC [31,600,000tsh] Conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of the TCRF child rights monitoring tools and identify key lessons and issues for improvements and sustainability. [23,700,000tsh] Maintain TCRF website, communication and knowledge sharing systems and database [31,600,000tsh] 			
		Violence against children research findings integrated into member advocacy strategies by 2015	# of CSOs which have integrated VAC findings into their advocacy strategy's	2013/14 Total= 47,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on the national VAC survey findings and conduct community based research related to VAC to identify root causes and positive protective mechanisms for improving child protection at community level (31,600,000tsh) Disseminate research findings which identify root causes and protective mechanisms for improving child protection at the national and community level (through zonal forums) to all TCRF members- (15,800,000tsh) 	TCRF	As above	

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)								
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members	
				2014/15 Total= 134,300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an assessment to identify gaps in the Law of the Child Act, especially those related to VAC (23,700,000tsh) Develop an evidence based advocacy strategy to guide TCRF lobbying and advocacy work with government at various levels, especially at LGA level. (31,600,000tsh) Capacitate members to actively participate in Child Protection lobbying and advocacy initiatives at LGA level, especially budgeting for CP using the MoF Budget Guidelines (79,000,000tsh) 			
				2015/16 Total= 31,600,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the performance of the TCRF strategic plan interventions [31,600,000tsh] 			
		Capacity building of key duty bearers (SWO, Police, Teachers, CDO's) in fulfilling their obligations under the Law of the Child Act 2009	# and type of duty bearers capacity development interventions carried out with support from CSOs	2013/14 Total= 139,040,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations from the DSW Social Welfare capacity needs assessment to member organizations through zonal forums (see cost on the zonal forum above). Develop IEC materials and printouts on VAC related advocacy interventions [79,000,000tsh] Conduct mapping of the private sector and develop key strategic approaches in which CSOs can engage the private sector in preventing and responding to violence -(31,600,000tsh) Support capacity building of Public/ Private Partnerships in preventing and responding to cases of violence and abuse (28,440,000tsh) 	TCRF	As above	

I Civil Society- the Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF)								
Outcome	Outcome indicator	Output	Output indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead organisation	Members	
				2014/15 Total= – (31,600,000tsh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out training using approved national guidelines and training tools for key frontline workers in the education, health, social welfare, community development, police and justice sectors at different levels to improve the protective environment for children –(31,600,000tsh) 			
				2015/16 Total= 47,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of child safeguarding policies for private service providers in preventing and responding to cases of violence and abuse [23,700,000tsh] Conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of the VAC related capacity building interventions across TCRF members [23,700,000tsh] 			

J Inter-Religious Council of Peace Tanzania (IRCPT)							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead	Membership organisations and participating denominations
Religious community engagement for the protection of children from all forms of abuse and violence strengthened.	# of key religious community stakeholders reached with knowledge and skills to address VAC issues	Greater awareness and positive actions created among religious communities about the impact of all forms of violence against children.	Indicator 1: # of Senior Religious leaders sensitised on VAC Indicator 2:% of FBO owned media institutions broadcasting and printing on VAC issues	2013/14 Total= 132,840,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient senior national and sub-national religious leaders on the interfaith response plan to VAC (420 leaders from 6 FBOs (Tzs 61,800,000) Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) to FBO resource persons (40 people) at national level on the prevention and response to VAC - in line with the national Child Protection regulations and guidelines (Tzs 30,000,000) Train key people entrusted with children in faith based organisations on the prevention and response to VAC-targeting; caretakers in child care centres, children's homes, , Madrassa teachers ,Sunday school teachers, primary and secondary school teachers (360 persons) in 4 selected Districts (Tzs 41,040,000) 	IRCPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) National Council of Muslims (BAKWATA) Pentecostals' Council of Tanzania (PCT) Mufti's Office, Zanzibar Baha'i Association Global Network of Religious Children (GNRC)
				2014/15 Total= 132,840,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient sub national religious leaders in 8 Districts on the interfaith response plan to VAC (420 leaders from 6 FBOs (Tzs 61,800,000) Conduct TOT in 4 Districts to FBOs resource persons on the prevention and response to VAC (40 people) (Tzs 30,000,000) Train key people entrusted with children in faith based organisations on the prevention and response to VAC-targeting; caretakers in child care centres, children's homes, , Madrassa teachers ,Sunday school teachers, primary and secondary school teachers (360 persons) (Tzs 41,040,000) in 4 additional Districts 		
				2015/16 Total= 50,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the performance and document experience of the FBOs in integrating f VAC in religious settings (includes, visit to 8 Districts, meeting with FBOs and other stakeholders) (TShs. 30,000,000) Develop a new National Inter-Faith Plan of Action on Prevention and Response to VAC in Tanzania (TShs. 20,000,000) 		

J Inter-Religious Council of Peace Tanzania (IRCPT)							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead	Membership organisations and participating denominations
		The rights and protection of the child promoted using religious teachings	Indicator: % of FBOs with Religious guide to child protection	2013/14 Total= 132,013,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Guide and Strategy Development with FBO technical teams using the holy scriptures from each of the participating denominations (45,510,000) Print 2000 copies of the child protection guide for FBOs on how to engage communities to prevent and appropriately respond to VAC (TShs. 35,000,000) Orient 250 religious leaders and teachers on the use of the child protection guide in preaching in 4 selected Districts (51,503,000) 	IRCPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) National Council of Muslims (BAKWATA) Pentecostals' Council of Tanzania (PCT) Mufti's Office, Zanzibar Baha'i Association
				2014/15 Total= 51,503,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient 250 religious leaders on the use of the child protection guide in preaching in an additional 7 selected Districts 51,503,000 		
				2015/16 Total=0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up District level implementation activities including strengthening inter-faith forums at District level 		
		Non-violent forms of discipline in educating children promoted to protect children	Indicator: # of sessions organized by religious leaders on child protection	2013/14 Total= 107,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise interfaith forums in 8 Districts to commemorate The World Day of Prayer and Action for Children in 2013 70,000,000 Organize special children's events within religious settings to orient children on self-protection and promote children's empowerment and ability to speak out about violence and abuse in 4 select Districts Tzs 37,500,000 	IRCPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) National Council of Muslims (BAKWATA) Pentecostals' Council of Tanzania (PCT) Mufti's Office, Zanzibar Baha'i Association Global Network of Religious Children (GNRC)
				2014/15 Total=52,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Children's Education sessions in 4 Districts through existing forums such as through the Religious Festivals, Sunday School and Muslim Festivals (37,500,000) Integrate VAC issues into annual Religious Days for children (Maulid, St. Michael Day of Children, etc.) to (15,000,000) 		
				2015/16 Total=0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up District level implementation activities including strengthening inter-faith forums at District level 		

J Inter-Religious Council of Peace Tanzania (IRCPT)							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator	Year and Total Budget per FY	Activities	Lead	Membership organisations and participating denominations
		Inter-religious cooperation, sharing experiences and practices in preventing violence against children promoted.	Indicator: # of districts with active inter-faith forums at district level	2013/14 Total= 17,520,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 4 Quarterly review meetings with the Faith-based technical team (TShs. 2,880,000) Conduct capacity building and training of congregational youth and women with skills on positive parenting practices to support women and youth groups in 4 Districts (TShs. 8,640,000) Conduct quarterly follow up and monitoring of FBOs implementation TShs. 6,000,000 	IRCPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC) Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) National Council of Muslims (BAKWATA) Pentecostals' Council of Tanzania (PCT)
	2014/15 Total= 32,520,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 4 Quarterly review meetings with Faith-based technical team TShs. 2,880,000 Conduct Capacity building Training of congregational youth and women with skills on positive parenting practices to support women and youth groups in an additional 4 Districts TShs. 8,640,000 Strengthen coordination mechanisms within IRCPT to lead the FBO response to VAC TShs. 15,000,000 Conduct quarterly follow up and monitoring of FBOs implementation TShs. 6,000,000 			
	2015/16 Total=20,000,000			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct evaluation of the FBO prevention and response plan towards violence against children and document lessons learned (20,000,000). 			

MANAGEMENT OF M&E PLAN

To support the implementation of the Plan of Action across sectors and stakeholders, clarification and consensus of roles and responsibilities, data sources and reporting structures will strengthen ownership and participation within the process.

Roles and responsibilities

Under the leadership of the Children's Department, within the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, the Multi-Sector Task Force is responsible for collating, reviewing, and disseminating monitoring information towards achievement of the objectives in the National Plan.

Individually, each sector is responsible for data collection, validation and reporting back to their line Ministry, and the MSTF, as per the revised MSTF terms of reference (ToR).

Some key data sources:

Police	Police Reports, GCDs Annual report, Independent Reports (LHRC, REDET)
Justice	Court, Detention and Retention center reports; CHRAGG reports, Child Justice Forum reports, High Court statistics, Children's Court case records
Health	MoHSW/Regional Training reports, Health facility reports, District Reports, Health MIS
Education	BEST Data and Inspectorate Reports, Public Service Department (PSD) -Teachers Service Department (TSD) reports
HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS), the Demographic Health Survey (DHS), TACAIDS Annual reports
Social Welfare	DSW reports, Children's Homes reports, CPMIS
Community Development	MDAs sector strategies, Helpline Call centre records, JCURT annual reports
PMO-RALG	PMO RALG/PO PSM reports on HR, LGA MTEFs,
TCRF	TCRF annual report
IRCPT	Training reports, FBO reports

DATA DISSEMINATION

The frequency of MSTF meetings was on a monthly basis from the outset of the survey process but the frequency of meetings and reporting changed since September 2012 to a quarterly basis. The Task Force now meets every three months and serves a monitoring role where development partners can also more actively be involved.

At the end of every year (in line with the Government’s reporting cycle) a detailed report covering all priority responses and achievements towards indicators with an executive summary will be prepared by the MSTF Chair, with support from the Secretariat. Moving from research to action and monitoring of this National Plan, the MSTF has a standard agenda for discussion at each meeting which will present progress updates as well as sharing of experiences on achievements, challenges and lessons learnt. Participation of members will continue to be at a technical level with the understanding that all discussions and agreements during meetings are fed back to a senior level in each respective Ministry to ensure decision making and sectoral ownership. Participation in meetings from a senior level will continue to be as and when requested by the Chair.

RESULTS MATRIX

Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	2016 Target
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RESULTS MATRIX - MCDGC

A	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
A1	# of VAC priority responses integrated into sectoral MDAs strategies, plans and programs.	Total VAC priority responses disaggregated by sector	Quarterly VAC Implementation Reports	Quarterly	MCDGC and MSTF members	7	16
A2	% of CDO's oriented on their child protection roles and responsibilities	Total % of CDO's who know their roles and responsibilities in line with DSW Child Protection regulations	MCDGC	Annual	MCDGC	0%	30%
A3	# of districts with a child protection system linked to the Child Helpline	Number of districts with a child protection system that are linked with the helpline to receive referrals	Call centre records	Bi-annually	MCDGC/DSW	None	30 districts

A	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
A4	# of Districts with functioning Junior Councils capacitated on child rights (including VAC)	# of districts with active Junior Councils who understand children's rights, including the right to protection from violence	JCURT annual reports	Annual	MCDGC, JCURT	87	134

RESULTS MATRIX - DSW

B	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
B1	% of the required LCA Regulations gazetted by 2016.	# of the 12 regulations that have been gazetted	DSW and AG's office	Annual	DSW	6 gazetted	12 regulations
B2	% of the regulations that have corresponding guidelines developed.	# of the 12 regulations that have corresponding guidelines.	DSW	Annual	DSW	No guidelines have been developed	12 guidelines for the 12 regulations
B3	National Child protection policy approved by 2015.	A national child protection policy will define the child protection system from national down to LGA level, with roles and responsibilities of the different MDAs	DSW	Annual	DSW	No Policy	national child protection policy approved
B4	National child protection strategy developed by 2015.	The strategy will guide the implementation of the policy over a specific time frame	DSW	Annual	DSW	No strategy in place	Strategy developed
B5	% of child protection coordination structures meeting (as defined in the TORs)	Implementation of coordination structures as per schedule indicated in the NCPA II.	Minute meetings	Quarterly	DSW	NSC and NTC set up and have met occasionally, the IPG and CPWG meeting regularly, the MVCC and CPT set up in 6 districts.	NSC to meet biannually, NTC to meet quarterly, NCPAC to meet quarterly and on an ad hoc basis, and the IPG and CPWG to meet monthly. The MVCC and CPTs to be set up in 30 LGAs by 2016 and to be meeting monthly.

B	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
B6	% increase in LGA contribution for the child protection system in the MTEF in the selected districts	LGA's contributing own funds for CP as per MoF Budget Guidelines	PMO-RALG, MTEFs, DSW reports	Annual	PMO-RALG, DSW	6 districts	30 districts
B7	% of LGAs with Social Welfare Officers deployed in the selected districts.	Total number of SWO's recruited and deployed per district	PMO-RALG, DSW	Annual	DSW	6 districts	30 districts
B8	Number of Social Welfare Officers and assistants recruited and deployed in the LGAs	Social Welfare Officers are responsible for care and protection of vulnerable people at the LGA level. Social Welfare Assistants are a new cadre at the ward level under the supervision of the SWOs.	Social Welfare workforce assessment, PMORALG, DSW).	Annual	PMO-RALG, DSW	275 SWOs in LGAs 0 SWAs in LGAs	532 SWOs 2687 SWAs By 2016
B9	% of LGA council Social Welfare Officers equipped with relevant skills on the LCA and its regulations, rules and guidelines by 2016.	Total number of Social Welfare Officers trained on the regulations, rules and guidelines under the Law of the Child Act, out of the total number of Social Welfare Officers.	PMO-RALG, DSW training reports and evaluations	Annual	PMO-RALG, DSW	0 trained (Guidelines and training manual for SWOs currently under development)	50% of SWOs and SWAs trained by 2016.
B10	Number of training institutions with child protection mainstreamed in curriculum by 2016	In order to ensure pre-service training includes child protection, it needs to be integrated into relevant curricula.	Institutions Curricula	Annual	DSW	1 district	12 districts
B11	No. of LGAs with functioning CPMIS by 2016	The Child Protection Management Information System is a tool for collecting information required to address child protection cases, while also generating statistics for planning and advocacy.	The CPMIS	Annual	PMO-RALG, DSW	4 LGAs	30 LGAs
B12	No. of foster families available per district by 2016.	Total number of foster families supported to care and protect children at risk	Foster care register	Annual	DSW	None	10 families per districts

B	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
B13	% of Children Homes operating in line with the standards set by the LCA and Children Home Regulations by 2016	Total of 287 Children Homes working under standards set by the LCA- Children's Homes Regulations.	DSW- Spot check reports Assessment reports	Annual	DSW	Data not available	100%

RESULTS MATRIX -Health

C	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
C1	% of health facilities with at least one service provider trained on management of child victims using national medical management protocols.	The total percent of health facilities with at least one service provider trained on the medical management of GBV and child abuse	MoHSW/ Regional Training reports	Annual	MOHSW	0	60%
C2	% of health facilities with a One Stop Center (OSC)	The total percent of health facilities with a functioning One Stop Center (OSC)	Health facility reports, District Reports, HMIS	Annual	MOHSW	0	25%

RESULTS MATRIX- TACAIDS

D	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
D1	National HIV and AIDS Policy, NMSF3 and associated M&E systems available and address VAC	Strategic National HIV and AIDS framework (HIV Policy, NMSF 3) incorporates indicators on VAC	Annual National HIV and AIDS response report	Annual	TACAIDS	National HIV and AIDS Policy, NMSF3 and associated M&E systems not incorporating VAC	At list one indicator on VAC per thematic area as stipulated in NMSF 3 incorporated in National M & E System
D2	Number of National Campaigns on HIV and AIDS and VAC prevention conducted in the regions with high HIV prevalence.	National Campaigns conducted through community radio and events in respective regions (Iringa, Mbeya, Dar es salaam, Shinyanga, Mara)	TACAIDS Annual reports, implementers reports	Annual	TACAIDS	No campaigns	7 (4 National events and 3 Community radio campaigns)
D3	# of multi sectoral coordination structures that have included VAC as a permanent agenda and are addressing VAC issues within their quarterly meetings.	Coordinating structures are: TNCM, JTWG, TWGs and TACAIDS Commissioners), RS, LGAs (MACs), RCBTs, NSC for CSOs, TAIFO, TIENAI and ATE	Annual National HIV and AIDS Response Report, implementers reports; minutes of quarterly coordination mechanisms	Annual	TACAIDS	No coordination structures have included VAC as a permanent agenda	50% of coordination structures
D4	Number of national surveys, studies and research that have included child protection indicators	All indicators related to child protection agreed for the next THIMS/ TDHS	THIMS and TDHS	Annual	TACAIDS	2	6
D5	Integrated HIV and AIDS, reproductive health and child protection model developed and implemented.	% of adolescent programs that have integrated HIV, RH and VAC	Action Plans / MTEF/SPs/ Implementing partner reports	Annual	TACAIDS	10%	50%

RESULTS MATRIX Justice:**Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs**

E	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
E1	% of activities of the Child Justice Strategy implemented by the legal sector institutions	No. of activities reported as implemented against the total number of activities in the Child Justice Strategy.	Child Justice Forum (MoCLA)	Annual	MOCLA	no strategy in place/ 0% of activities implemented	20% of activities completed each year. 60% by 2016
E2	No. of children provided with legal aid	Children are provided information, advice and/or representation by registered legal aid providers	Legal Aid Authority	Annual	MOCLA	None	20% first year (progressive). 60% by 2016
E3	% of children in conflict coming before the courts who are legally represented	Total number of children who appear before court with legal representation against the total number of children who appear in court.	Judiciary	Annual	MOCLA		

Justice- the Judiciary

E	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
E4	% of districts and % of regions with juvenile courts designated	No. of districts and regions with juvenile courts designated against the total number of districts and regions	Judiciary	Annual	Judiciary	1 region with a Juvenile Court	100% of regions
E5	% of Resident Magistrates with a certificate in child rights/ child law	No. of Resident Magistrates with a certificate against the total number of resident magistrates	Judiciary	Annual	Judiciary	None	25% of Magistrates with a certificate

Justice- Attorney General's Chambers/ Department of Public Prosecution

	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
E6	% of specialized juvenile prosecutors understanding and using developed SOP	No. of prosecutors trained on the Standard Investigation Guidelines against the total number of prosecutors	AG/DPP	Annual	AG/DPP	None	(Annual target) 20%
E7	% of unlawfully detained children released from detention facilities	No. of unlawfully detained children released from detention facilities against the total number of unlawfully detained children	AG/DPP/ Prisons/ Remand Homes/ Police Cells	Annual	AG/DPP	None	(Annual target) 60%
E8	% of designated prosecutors trained on handling children's cases	No. of designated prosecutors trained on handling children cases against the total number of prosecutors	AG/DPP	Annual	AG/DPP	None	(Annual target) 30%
E9	% of court officials, prosecutors and defence lawyers trained on bail schemes.	No. of court officials, prosecutors and defence lawyers trained on bail schemes against the total number of court officials, prosecutors and defence lawyers	AG/DPP/ Judiciary – Reports.	Annual	AG/DPP	None	(Annual target) 10%
E10	% of court officers and prosecutors trained on pre-recorded evidence	No. of court officers and prosecutors trained on pre-recorded evidence against the total number of court officers and prosecutors	AG/DPP/ Judiciary – Reports.	Annual	AG/DPP	None	(Annual target) 20%

Justice- Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance

	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
E11	% of places of detention centres inspected	No of detention centres inspected against the total number of detention centres	CHRAGG	Annual	CHRAGG	None	60%
E12	% of mandated inspection bodies trained on the standardised monitoring tools	Number of mandated inspection bodies, which has been trained against the total number of inspection bodies.	CHRAGG	Annual	CHRAGG	None	30%

Ministry of Home Affairs –Prisons& Department

	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
E13	% of basic prison officer recruits trained on the child protection modules	No. of prison officer recruits trained on the child protection module against the total number of prison officer recruits	Prisons Department	Annual	Prisons Department	None	100%

Department of Social Welfare – Juvenile Justice

	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
E14	% of juvenile detention centre personnel trained on the child protection policy and procedure and complaints mechanisms	number of juvenile detention centre personnel trained on the child protection policy and procedure and complaints mechanisms	Department of Social Welfare training reports	Annual	MOHSW -DSW	25% people	200 people
E15	% of children in detention facilities provided with quality services		Department of Social Welfare training reports	Quarterly Reports	MOHSW -DSW	40%	80%

Tanzania Police Force

F	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
F1	% of Class A Police Stations with effectively functioning GCDs	Total number of Class A Police Stations with effectively functioning GCDs, operating in accordance with the Guidelines for the Establishment of Police Gender and Children's Desks, against the total number of Class A Police Stations with GCDs.	GCDs Annual report	Annual	TFP	1%	10%
F2	No. of GCD staff trained	Total number of Gender and Children's Desk officers trained against the total number of assigned Desk officers	GCDs Annual report	Annual	TPF- HR Office	90 officers trained	720
F3	Number of additional police officers trained on GCD and VAC	Total number of additional officers trained in Police Stations with GCDs against total number of additional officers.	GCDs Annual report	Annual	TPF- HR Office	20	140
F4	No. of child abuse cases treated in line with established referral procedures	Number of child abuse cases referred	GCDs Annual report	Annual	TPF	None	250 cases
F5	No. of MoUs developed and in use with partner MDAs	Signed agreements between Ministries and TPF	IGPs office	Annual	TPF	None	2 MOUs
F6	% of wards with Community Policing	number of ward covered with community policing against the total number of wards	Police Annual report	Annual	TPF	45%	100%
F7	No. of cases reported from Community Policing to drop in centres	Number of cases reported in drop in centres	Independent Reports (LHRC, REDET etc)	Annual	TPF	30	80
F8	% of primary schools covered by Safety First Programs	Total number of primary schools in select districts with a safety first program against the total number of primary schools	Police reports, MOEVT report.	Annual	TPF, MOEVT	15%	100%

RESULTS MATRIX -Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

G	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
G1	% of trained teachers on ethics and code of conducts in both public and private schools and Colleges	Number of teachers trained in select districts against the total number of teachers	MOEVT Training report.	Annual	MOEVT	No Teachers trained in focus Districts	168 Primary School Teachers in 6 Districts
G2	No. of teachers whom disciplinary action was taken against	No. disciplinary action taken, number of reported cases	Public Service Department (PSD) -Teachers Service Department (TSD)	Annual	MOEVT	Unknown	TBD
G3	% of schools/ Colleges with guidance and counselling units and referral services	Total number of of schools and Colleges with guidance and counselling units in 6 districts against the total number of schools and colleges in the 6 districts.	BEST	Annual	MOEVT	Unknown	100% of Schools have Guidance and Counselling Teachers in 6 focus Districts
G4	Number of schools and Colleges with life skills and peer education programs	Total number of schools and colleges with life skills and peer education programs in select districts	Inspection report & BEST	Annual	MOEVT	Unknown	100% of schools in select districts
G5	No. of schools with TUSEME clubs	Total no. of schools with functioning clubs in select districts	BEST	Annual	MOEVT	Unknown	100% of schools in select districts
G6	No. of teachers oriented on child friendly schools guideline and care and support strategy	Total number of teachers oriented	MOEVT training reports	Annual	MOEVT	No teachers oriented	168 Primary School Teachers in 6 Districts
G7	No. of teachers using learner centred methods	Total number of teachers	Inspectorate reports	Annual	MOEVT	No teachers using learner centred methods	168 Primary School Teachers in 6 Districts

RESULTS MATRIX- PMO-RALG

H	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
H1	# of LGAs with minimum of 4 SWOs at district level and at least 1 SWA at ward level	Number of LGAs that have deployed a minimum recommended number of DSWOs.	PMO RALG/PO PSM reports on HR	Annual	PMO-RALG	4 LGAs	42
H2	% of LGAs with CP activities in their annual plans and budgets	Number of LGAs that have planned to implement CP activities and these are indicated in their district MTEFs	PMO RALG plans & budgets in MTEFs	Annual	PMO-RALG	4 LGAs	56LGAs
H3	% of LGAs' annual budget for CP disbursed and spent for CP activities	the amount of funds disbursed and actually spent to implement CP activities against what was initially budgeted for	PMO RALG- LGAs expenditure reports.	Annual	PMO-RALG	4 LGAs	56LGAs
H4	No. of LGAs with functional child protection teams and MVC Committees to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation against children	Number of LGAs with structures that are able to address issues of CP effectively at district and lower level	LGAs implementation reports, minutes of (team/committee) meetings	Annual	PMO-RALG	4 LGAs	30 LGAs

RESULTS MATRIX -Tanzania Child Rights Forum

I	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
I1	# and type of government interventions supported by CSOs	Total number of Government interventions by sector supported by TCRF members	TCRF implementation reports, ACRSR1	Annual	TCRF	5	30
I2	# and type of VAC interventions achieved and documented by TCRF	TCRF mechanism to monitor National Action Plan in place	TCRF implementation reports, ACRSR	Annual	TCRF	5	30
I3	# of CSOs which have integrated VAC findings into their advocacy strategy's	Total number of members who have integrated VAC for lobbying and advocacy	TCRF implementation reports	Annual	TCRF	10	120
I4	# and type of duty bearer capacity development interventions carried out with support from CSOs	Total number of frontline workers (SWO, Health, CDO, Police, etc) trained and supported by CSO's	TCRF implementation reports	Annual	TCRF	0	500

RESULTS MATRIX - Inter-Religious Council of Peace Tanzania

J	Indicator	Definition	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Baseline	Target
J1	# of Senior Religious leaders sensitised on VAC	Total number of senior religious leaders sensitised and support VAC activities within their denominations	IRCPT Consultation Reports	Annual	IRCPT	None sensitised	Senior religious leaders - 60 national and 320 sub-national levels
J2	# of IRCPT programs broadcasted and printed addressing VAC	Total number of FBO owned media institutions broadcasting programs on VAC against the total number of FBO owned media institutions	Media log sheets/ articles published	Quarterly	IRCPT	None	50% of FBO owned media institutions have programs addressing VAC issues
J3	# of FBOs with Religious guide to child protection	Total number of FBO's with messages on child protection based on their Holy Scriptures against the total number of FBO's.	FBO records	Annual	IRCPT	None	100% FBOs participating in implementation of VAC have a sermon guide on child protection
J4	# of sessions organized by religious leaders on child protection	Total number of sessions with religious leaders oriented on child protection in their normal duties	FBO Records	Quarterly	IRCPT	None	Sessions on child protection systematically organised during Day of Prayer and Action, Special children's events within FBOs and Children's educational sessions
J5	# of districts with active inter-faith forums at district level	Total number of districts with operational guidelines and coordination mechanisms for child protection under IRCPT at district level	IRCPT Records	Quarterly	IRCPT	None	8 districts covered by IRCPT with established functional interfaith committees

(Footnotes)

¹ ACRSR-Annual Child Rights Status Report is a progressive report produced by the Forum to measure progress against commitments towards the national VAC response plan.

