**COMMENTS ON THE UNDP DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (2022-2027)**

*Annual session 2022*

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| **Member States comments** | **Country Office response** | **Changes to the CPD** |
| **Belgium** | | |
| * While the new CPD priorities and targets are largely taken from the last CPD, the assessments made by the IEO in its “Independent country programme review 2021” (ICPR) covering the period 2017-2021 are more than mixed, cumulating 3 insufficient evidence related to the 3 expected outcomes, 5 outputs "off tracks" in key areas as inclusive and sustainable social protection, women's and youth socio economic empowerment, strengthened capacities in climate change governance and strengthened public institutions abilities to address corruption. Furthermore, 7 outputs are "at risks" for only 2 "on tracks". How does UNDP intend to reverse the trend and reduce the risk of reproducing the results obtained in the previous CPD? | * The new CPD priorities and targets are not taken from the last CPD as per comment. They are taken from the new UNSDCF. The ICPR findings are well noted and will be used throughout during the design and implementation of the portfolio to implement the CPD. * During the implementation of the current UNDAP/CPD, the 5th government changed its priorities e.g. on election support, and the mobilization of UN (one Fund) resources for the environment and climate change during the entire UNDAP/CPD period was not successful – UNDP did not have adequate resources. The risks associated with government changing its priorities and funding under One-U N have been addressed in the new CPD. The CO has taken measures to implement the recommendations of the ICPR including strengthening the M&E. * To achieve success of the scalability of youth and women economic empowerment, UNDP is adapting a new model to provide support to ecosystems e.g. business environment, skills tooling (women entrepreneurs) and capacity building (high level & local govt), which was somehow not ‘permitted’ or encouraged by the previous administration to increase the impact. | * N/A |
| * The “Independent country programme review 2021” (ICPR) states a clear need for more focus in those areas where UNDP has a comparative advantage. The proposed CPD seems to be missing this enhanced focus. UNDP seems to plan work in the field of agriculture (focus on small-holder farmers), essential health services, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, renewable energy, democratic processes, justice and rule of law… How can UNDP better streamline its priorities with a greater focus on achievable results? | * The new CPD focuses on 3 Outcome Results under Planet, Prosperity and Enabling Environment. It has fewer outputs compared to the current CPD. UNDP will streamline its priorities with a greater focus on achieving results by adapting a portfolio approach for CPD implementation; it will ensure better integration of the areas mentioned and achievement of results. UNDP focuses on supporting the small-holder farmers, and nexus/link to MSME – i.e. business solutions approach to poverty – for the last 2 years the CO has continued to build new capabilities, including establishment of partnership with national/local financial institutions. * UNDP in Tanzania will focus on PEOPLE in the areas described in the CPD i.e., Para 6 and 7 on page 3 of the CPD clearly explains how UNDP will focus on People, given the capabilities the CO has built. * And the component on health services is basically on Sustainable health procurement and related capacity building. | * N/A |
| * Along the same lines, UNDP is planning to work with a very large number of partners (other UN agencies, various ministries, government agencies, institutes etc.). Given the slippage in the perceived value and relevance of UNDP by its partners in the last three partner surveys, would it not be advised to have more focus when it comes to the number of partners? | * Given the requirement under the new UNSDCF and SP 2022- 2025, UNDP CO has to implement its function/mandate of the “integrator” and provide its support at ecosystems levels, which includes convening and establishing platforms for partners engagement. In addition, to enhance our networks UNDP has recently established CSOs platform and private sector platform to improve the quality of work. | * N/A |
| * The ICPR mentioned ‘UNDP maintains a focus on livelihoods and enterprise development through several initiatives. While these are delivering tangible benefits to people on the ground, they are currently operating on a micro scale, and weak evidence is available about scalability and sustainability’. In the proposed CPD UNDP is planning to support 14.000 smallholder farmers. How is UNDP changing its approach compared to the previous CPD to ensure scalability and sustainability? | * UNDP CO is changing its approach from project thinking to portfolio thinking in design and implementation. Also, stepping up co-designing and partnerships with actors in the private sector and communities. The scalability and sustainability will strongly be emphasized from design to implementation. For example, working with IFIs and national/local financial institutions on financing for development which include innovative financing through the INFF and SDG Investor Mapping processes. | * N/A |
| * According to the ICPR UNDP has established itself as a valued key partner in the security arena in Tanzania. The report states “To capitalize on these opportunities, UNDP must be a more proactive partner, improve reporting and communication with donors and strengthen its role as a neutral intermediary between Government and donors on work related to highly sensitive violent extremism and security issues.”. How does UNDP intend to do this in the proposed CPD? | * UNDP is actively engaging with the relevant MDAs in Tanzania on PVE (Para. 23) and Output 3.5, we intend to work with relevant security actors for the approval of the PVE Strategy and Action Plan and support its implementation. | * Para. 23 |
| **Netherlands** | | |
| * Pleased that this document is inclusive – great focus on women and youth (in all program priorities). However, since it is one of the goals to stimulate youth participation in Tanzania, the UN itself should share best practices and examples by working in a youth-led way. Therefore, youth-led organisations should be mentioned even more as allies and partners. | * Noted. The UN in Tanzania has established (Under the UNSDCF governance) the Gender Equality & Human Rights Coordination Mechanisms (GE & HRCM) Group where UNDP is a member to undertake further analysis of the UNSDCF and come up with in-depth gender and youth priorities and solutions, which will be taken onboard during the implementation of the new CPD. Also, UNDP CO formulation of portfolio and projects will take care of the comment made. * The CO has established innovation programmes e.g. Funguo and Acc Lab to address issues facing youth-led enterprises /organizations. | * N/A * The CPD has limitation of 6000 words. |
| * In general: inclusion of Civil Society Organisations seems missing. > include the CSOs more in the program priorities, their voice and action is necessary in creating sustainable development. | * Further stakeholder analysis will be undertaken during the formulation of portfolio and projects – this is an opportunity to include specific CSOs during design and implementation phases. * To enhance our networks, UNDP has recently established CSOs platform to improve engagement and the quality of work. | * N/A |
| * In Part II, point 13: will the concept of Green smart cities and waste management also be included in this point? | * Yes, through the work undertaken by UNDP CO AcceLab further details on green smart cities and waste management will availed and included in portfolio and projects design. | * Para 13 |
| * In Part II (points 15-18): Plant: environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience,   🡺 The communities themselves should be given more attention. (Remote) communities bear the burden of climate change and need to be more involved in adaptation, finding solutions and building resilience.  🡺 For example, adding the importance of **education for communities** to how to deal with climate change but especially what they themselves can do in contributing to building resilience. Help of civil society organizations would be crucial in this regard. | * Comments noted and accepted. These proposed interventions on communities will be elaborated in the next stage where selection of communities and solutions will be undertaken through the UNSDCF/CPD implementation mechanism i.e. area-based programming and formulation of the UN joint programmes. Also, | * N/A |
| * Part II point 19: youth-led organisations should also be included as influencers of the work of parliamentary institutions in order to stimulate meaningful youth participation in politics. | * Added youth groups | * Para. 19. |
| * In Part II’s section on ‘governance and sustaining peace’ no reference is made to the local and national elections during the programming period. This is only done so in the section on ‘programme and risk management’. In view of the key importance of free and fair elections to achieve a really inclusive society, we encourage UNDP to consider to invest in electoral processes and institutions. | * Added support to elections | * Para.19 |
| * Part II point 25: states that UNDP will work with partners, regions and the Ministry of Finance to implement the local economic development framework. (..) Which regions are referred to and what about working with the REC’s? (EAC or SADC) | * Clarification. These regions are within Tanzania, where UNDP has already supported all local regions in the country to develop investment guides (that elaborate investment opportunities for LED). Under the same para 25, there is regional and international development. Regional includes SADC & EAC. * For example, the ministry of foreign affairs work on economic diplomacy will include engagement in Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) that include engagement with EAC & SADC. | * N/A |
| **Denmark** | | |
| * We note with appreciation the alignment between the Tanzania country programme document and the Tanzania UNSDCF and the country programme document’s cross-cutting considerations around joint delivery with other UN agencies, including plans to partner with identified agencies and programmes on specific objectives. | * It is a requirement under UNSDCF programming. | * N/A |
| * We note that although the present version of the country programme document references findings from the common country analysis and mentions commitments to strengthen capacity of the government monitoring and evaluation systems to meet demands for evidence-based analysis, the document presently does not reflect UNDP’s intention around engagement in joint assessments and analysis going. Denmark recommends including text on this (in line with UNSCDF guidance para. 2.1.2 ‘UN common country analysis’) as a crucial step to enable joint planning and delivery. | * Added text on including donors in joint assessments and analysis | * Para 33 |
| * We take note of the gender-responsive ambitions put forth in the country development document. In order to adequately inform solid gender-responsive programming, we advise expanding on the gender analysis in the ‘Programme rationale’ section of the document; to revisit text sections which cluster women (along with youth and persons with disabilities) as an inherently ‘vulnerable’ group; and to include gender-considerations in the risk management section. | * We take note of the comment. However, because of the limits of the CPD to 6000 words, we commit to undertake in-depth gender analysis during the formulation of portfolio and projects. | * N/A |
| * Noting the country programme document references to the World Bank as a relevant partner under the UNSDCF and intentions to “access local and foreign direct investment” but that the document otherwise lacks mention of existing International Financial Institutions commitments to Tanzania, despite substantial engagements of these actors with Tanzania (World Bank national IDA total net commitments to Tanzania stand at $4.8 billion, and involvement in regional projects at $698.3 million total) hereunder with direct relevance for the mandate, strategy and planned country activities of UNFPA (i.e. World Bank Country Partnership Strategy 2018-22 focus area on boosting human capital and social inclusion with the objective ‘Improve the quality of health care and education’), and the significant cumulative commitments of the African Development Bank Group’s in Tanzania (including the health sector); Denmark recommends including information about relevant strategies and commitments of International Financial Institutions to Tanzania in the context description of the ‘Programme rationale’ and ‘partnership’ sections of the country programme document with view to ensuring complementarity between these and the UNDP country programme | * Have included a text: “including Development Partners Group” as part of the stakeholder’s consultations. Detailed explanatory note-note to be included in the CPD text: Through the Development Cooperation Framework (DCF), UNDP will continue to engage with DPs with the development Partners Group (DPG) in the co-creation and implementation of the country programme. * UNDP programme is through a process that has been crafted around SDG 17 (on development financing & partnership) i.e. developing and building capacity on and Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and SDGs Investor mapping. | * Para 8, page 3 |
| **Sweden** | | |
| * Positive to see strong alignment with essential country frameworks; both the Tanzanian government’s third Five Year Development Plan III, Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar midterm development strategy 2021-2027 and the UN’s joint Sustainable Development Country Framework. | * Noted. Requirement under the UNSDCF 2022-2025, Government endorsement letter & SP 2022-2025 | * N/A |
| * Important that UNDP harnesses local solutions, knowledge and innovative solutions and approaches in its program delivery. This could be emphasised more in describing the transformative approach used. | * Noted. The transformative approach will be further elaborated when the portfolios are formulated (using various tools – system thinking, sense making, foresight analysis, and harnessing digitalization / strategic innovation). Currently, the Country Office has augmented its capabilities in innovation solutions and approaches for programme delivery – Acc Lab & Funguo. | * N/A |
| * How the transformative approach encompasses a gender perspective should be clarified throughout the programme document, for all pillars of work (Prosperity, Planet, Enabling environment). | * Further gender analysis is being undertaken by the UN Group on Gender Equality & HRCM to inform the implementation of the UNSDCF. The CPD implementation will also draw from the on-going gender analysis work. UNDP will harness enablers such as digitalization / strategic innovation, bid data, etc to ensure gender is transformative. | * N/A |
| * Overall, the program document shows the many planned interventions at project level. This makes it challenging to fully understand the theory of change behind individual interventions and how they complement each other. Linkages and synergies between different projects under and across pillars could be more clearly articulated. | * In-depth analysis for Linkages and synergies between different interventions / projects at various levels (national & community) will be undertaken during the portfolio formulation for implementation of the CPD … further elaborating the ToC/pathways on solutions. | * N/A |
| * Point 13. Interesting to see how the work with regional investment guides continues. The CPD would benefit from clarifying how work on these aspects are complemented by activities related to the regulatory environment around business and investment climate. Please clarify whether UNDP will support related reforms under the Enabling environment pillar. | * YES, working and supporting implementation UNDP will also focus on the regulatory environment around business and investment climate. The ecosystem and portfolio approaches make possible for UNDP to support reforms under the Enabling Environment pillar. * Specifically, UNDP through its SDG Investor Maps tool that provides market intelligence for private sector investors to translate country-level SDG gaps and priorities into private sector investment opportunities – this work will be linked to reforms envisaged under the Enabling Environment pillar. | * N/A |
| * Point 17. Which ‘blue economy’ programme will UNDP support? Sweden agrees on the importance of strengthening coordination related to ‘blue economy’. | * UNDP will support and augment efforts undertaken by Zanzibar (UNDP is already supporting) and Mainland (new support) but taking into account support provided by EU and other partners. * A full Blue Economy programme is not yet formulated. UNDP has initiated a project preparation instrument (PIP) in 2022 to allow consultations with Government and partners to engage in the design (co-creating) of a full ledged programme to address Blue Economy issues in both Zanzibar and Mainland. | * N/A |
| * Point 18. Sweden is a long-term development partner in this particular area, and would encourage UNDP to engage with much caution and attention to coordination. The regulatory aspects around tariffs for solar driven mini-grids are a key hurdle, hence the feasibility for developing such mini-grids has been constrained. This has for long been an issue for discussion in the coordination group for rural electrification that includes partners such as Norway, EU, AfDB, World Bank, Ministry of Energy and Rural Energy Agency. The issue around tariffs has caused Sweden to pause its support to solar mini-grids until cost reflective tariffs have been established., The discourse is however becoming more conducive around mini-grids. It will be key to align with the Rural Energy Master Plan for interventions in this area. | * Comment well noted. * Aspects of coordination are prioritized through the energy efficiency Action Plan programme which will be implemented from 2022 through 2024. | * N/A |
| * Point 21. Important to include sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as related aspects such as “sextortion” in the strategy and action plan for corruption. The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau recently released a good report on this very topic. | * Noted. Through the Serious and Organised Project referenced we will be addressing the same issues- looking at the broader area of transnational organised crime and linkage to corruption. * Also, this will be a focus under the Access to Justice and Rule of Law Portfolio in Mainland and Zanzibar. | * Para 21 |
| * Point 22. Please clarify whether UNDP will collaborate with the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG). The National Action Plan for Human Rights ought to be updated and UNDP is encouraged to include this important work in the CPD. | * Noted. Discussion with CHRAGG and MOCLA are going on. We will work with CHRAGG under the Access to Justice and Rule of Law Portfolio. We have given priority to updating NAP and supporting its implementation. | * Para 22 |
| * Point 27. Local elections are to be held in 2024. | * Noted & corrected | * Para 27 |
| * Point 33. Key to also engage CSOs around this. | * Noted, it is actually included in para 34. | * N/A |
| * We would welcome a description of the UNDP program management structure at the national level and how UNDP will organise and coordinate its engagement to ensure a well-functioning portfolio approach, stakeholder consultations, integrated programming that is mentioned under point 8. | * UNDP has been making effort to building its capabilities to handle and implement a portfolio approach – before and after July 2022. * UNDP will request meetings with partners to present the portfolio approach and how partners can engage and support. | * N/A |
| * Only two portfolio evaluations are included in the evaluation plan, as well as a few outcomes focused and thematic evaluations. These are few in relation to the project evaluations planned. If UNDP will prioritize portfolio approaches, integrated and coherent programming this should also possibly be reflected in the evaluation plan to learn from achievements and adapt in this regard. | * The UNDP Africa bureaus advised the CO to focus on portfolio and outcome evaluations to reduce the total number of evaluations. All projects of a portfolio and outcome will be evaluated in a portfolio evaluation or outcome evaluation that’s why we have few portfolio and outcome evaluations. The project evaluations in the evaluation plan are those that meet thresholds and therefore are mandatory evaluations and must be conducted even if a portfolio or outcome evaluation will be conducted. | 1. N/A |
| **Ireland** | | |
| * Ireland appreciates UNDP’s work in developing national capacity for gender-responsive, low-carbon green growth and environmentally sustainable development. The agency is well positioned to respond to the megatrends of rapid population growth, urbanisation and stressed natural resources, both directly and in partnership/alignment with government and other agencies and partners. | * Noted * We have indicated in the CPD that for the next five years we will work closely with LGAs to address the issues emerging from rapid urbanization happening in the country. We will have a specific project on investment and sustainable cities where we will collaborate with partners including the government to address the pressing challenges of unemployment, environment, governance, etc. | * N/A |
| * Although Tanzania is on a trajectory to become a primarily urban, middle-income country, its Human Capital Index remains well below that of other lower middle-income countries (ranking 163 out of 189 countries in 2020). Ireland concurs with UNDP’s analysis that this is linked to widening inequalities in Tanzania and limited access to social protection, health care and quality education. | * Noted | * N/A |
| * UNDP has a role to play in ensuring that development policies focus on those furthest behind and address all forms of exclusion and discrimination, most notably gender inequality and GBV. Ireland supports the focus in this programme document on reaching the most vulnerable, including smallholder farmers led by women, youth and persons with disabilities. | * Noted. And additional work on gender analysis and youth/women for the UNSDCF is currently going on under the UN Gender Equality and Human Rights Coordination, the findings will further inform the implementation of the CPD. | * N/A |
| * Ireland recommends that UNDP optimise engagement of citizens and civil society voices as part of its work to strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of parliamentary institutions. | * Noted. To enhance our networks, UNDP has recently established CSOs platform to improve engagement and the quality of work. | * N/A |

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