

AT A GLANCE: THE 'ONE UN' PILOT IN TANZANIA

The UN's work in Tanzania is guided by the Charter of the United Nations (1945)¹ and its core values of peace, human rights, justice and freedom. In support of development aspirations outlined in Vision 2025 (Mainland Tanzania), Vision 2020 (Zanzibar) and specific goals set out in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP, also known by the Swahili acronym MKUKUTA) and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP, also known by the Swahili acronym MKUZA), the UN has been playing its part in assisting the country reach the Millennium Development Goals and the broader vision set out in the Millennium Declaration.

In July 2006, the UN signed with Government the second phase United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for support to Tanzania in the period 2007 to 2010. The UNDAF is the "Business Plan" of UN Agencies active in the country, representing an integrated response to MKUKUTA and MKUZA. It is aligned with the Tanzania Joint Programme Document, the results-based instrument that serves as a common frame for development partners to locate their Agency plans. A copy of UNDAF II can be downloaded from www.untanzania.org.

Why UN Reform?

In today's world of globalization, increased poverty and growing inequality, the demands on the UN from Member States have increased and become more

¹ Charter of the United Nations, Preamble, 26 June 1945, San Francisco

complex, with calls for the organization to be more results-oriented, effective and efficient than it has been in the past. The global shift towards harmonization and alignment for greater aid effectiveness has required the international community, including the UN, to take stock of the way assistance is delivered to a country, to rethink capacity development approaches and ways of doing business to reduce burdensome transaction costs on Government and national partners. To keep pace with changing times, the then UN Secretary-General appointed a High level Panel in September 2005 to look into, and make recommendations on, improved UN system-wide coherence. In its report of November 2006², the High-level Panel recommended the establishment of 'One UN' at country level, with four Ones: one leader, one programme, one budgetary framework and one office to be piloted in a few countries, starting in 2007. Following a request by Government, Tanzania was officially endorsed in January 2007 as one of eight pilot countries³ worldwide to begin piloting innovation this year.

What will change?

Reform will bring about a 'step-change' that will see a UN more effectively engaging at the sector level and bringing to policy discussions knowledge and experience gained from community-based work. Achieving policy coherence and 'delivering as one' will require reform on a number of fronts including stronger coordination, an updating of professional skills, simplifying and aligning business practices and communicating with 'one voice' on issues related to development or humanitarian responses. Many of the challenges that the UN will need to overcome resonate with principles articulated in the JAST: reducing the

² Full title: "Secretary-General's High-level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance, and the Environment".

³ The other seven are: Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

⁴ These are elaborated on in the UN Tanzania website (www.untanzania.org)

transaction burden for Government and other partners; adopting a coherent division of labour to avoid overcrowding dialogue processes; speaking as 'one' at policy, sector or cluster level discussions; and shifting towards the use of national systems in place for disbursement and reporting requirements. In recent years, the UN has made progress on a number of fronts, but will need to deepen institutional reform efforts and begin working in new ways if it is to realize the vision of seeing greater impact on the ground.

The One UN Programme in Brief

The One UN Programme takes as its building blocks the UNDAF II, the Country Programme Action Plans of Executive Committee Agencies, the country strategic priorities of specialized Agencies; and the Joint Programmes being developed along specific themes⁴. It includes achievable outputs for the period 2007-2008, realized as far as possible through the implementation of Joint Programmes (spanning a period longer than the pilot phase), and complemented by Agency-specific work. As a pilot, the 'One UN Programme' is a sub-set of the larger UN focus on delivering UNDAF results for 2007-2008. The pilot will be supported by a **One Communication Strategy** that will promote coherence and harmonized communication on key development and humanitarian issues while also ensuring that information is regularly shared on the UN reform process both internally and externally.

Conclusion

Delivering as One, the UN will have a far greater impact on the development and humanitarian challenges that face Tanzania, avoiding the fragmentation and duplication of efforts seen in the past. By combining the skills and resources of UN Agencies active across the country and by jointly addressing key development issues alongside others,

the UN will complement the efforts of Government, civil society, the private sector and other development partners by focusing on what it does best, using available resources as judiciously as possible and reinforcing the leadership of other actors through technical support and modest financial contributions. The vision of 'One UN' in Tanzania is therefore about being a more effective partner for Tanzania's development; focusing on the UN's comparative advantage; being strategic about the development areas where the UN prioritizes support; and continuing to support Government on humanitarian assistance in a way that over time ensures national capacity is strengthened on the same.

UN Joint Programme 1: Wealth Creation, Employment and Economic Empowerment.

Poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.

Nelson Mandela, First democratically elected President of South Africa

Wealth Creation: Key Facts

- Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world.
- It is ranked 159 out of 175 on the Human Development Index.
- Although the economy is growing, household poverty levels are very high.
- Over a third of Tanzanians live below the basic needs poverty line.
- 87% of the poor live in rural areas.
- Unemployment and under-employment continue to be pressing problems.
- In 2000/1 an estimated 12.9 per cent of the labour force was unemployed. Job creation is the critical link between economic growth and poverty reduction.

National Context

Improved economic management and progress with reforms have improved the resilience of the Tanzanian economy. GDP has been over 5 per cent since the turn of the millennium, and reached 6.8 per cent in 2005 (see the table below). Despite this, economic growth has not yet fully translated into poverty reduction at a household level and over one third of the population still lives below the basic needs poverty line, with almost one fifth unable to meet their basic food requirements.

Growth has also not yet succeeded in generating adequate employment, and much of the workforce is either unemployed or underemployed (overqualified for their jobs or not working full time). In 2000/1, the Integrated Labour Force Survey found that almost 13 per cent of the labour force was unemployed, with young people and women more likely to be out of work.

The Government of Tanzania has placed employment at the top of its poverty reduction plans and has committed to creating a million new jobs by the end of 2011. Meanwhile, the informal economy –

characterized by poor working conditions and low wages – is currently growing faster than the formal economy. Job creation is the critical link between economic growth and poverty reduction. Employment creation strategies that focus in particular on the needs of young people, women, and rural dwellers are required.

Trend of economic growth in Tanzania

Real GDP (% change)				Consumer Price (% change)				Current Account (% change)	
2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004
7.1	6.7	6.8	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.8	-2.4	-1.6

(Source:

www.tanzania.go.tz/economicsurvey1/2006/part1/economiccoop.htm)

The Joint Programme

The Joint Programme on Wealth Creation, Employment and Economic Empowerment is a key priority of the UN in Tanzania. It has been designed to increase access to sustainable income opportunities and productive employment, and to increase food security by 2010.

Objectives

Specifically it focuses on achieving **three key outputs**:

- Strengthened institutional capacity to implement the national *Employment Creation* programme, and to mainstream employment and income opportunities into national policies.
- Strengthened capacity of Government and stakeholders to monitor and manage *food and nutritional security*.
- Increased and equitable opportunities for *decent work and rural livelihoods*, with improved agricultural productivity, quality of products, and market access.

The Joint Programme prioritizes interventions which will yield '**quick wins**'. It therefore focuses on:

- Translating wealth creation policies into *practical action*;
- Focusing on agriculture and rural development for *youth employment and rural livelihoods*;
- Building *national capacity* for policy analysis, programme development and implementation;
- *Mobilizing communities*;
- *Promoting labour-based technologies*;
- Encouraging the *private sector* to support business development and extension services for farmers;
- Working with training and research centers to equip the labour force with technical, business and life skills.

Joint Programme: Key Facts

- Aims to translate current wealth creation policies into practical actions;
 - Aims to promote rural and private sector development;
 - Focuses in particular on youth unemployment and rural livelihoods;
 - UN partners include: ILO, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, WFP, UNIFEM
 - Other partners include: Government Ministries, departments and agencies; the private sector; cooperatives and farmers;
 - ILO is the Managing Agent;
 - Geographical focus: national with a regional pilot in Mtwara and Lindi;
 - Timeframe: September 2007 to December 2009
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- Budget required for 2008: US\$ 12,957,903
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Harnessing the energies and potentials of young people represents an invaluable opportunity to nurture agents of socio-economic development.

Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Relation to International and National Priorities

- Works towards the achievement of MDG 1, 3 and 8;
 - Contributes to the Government's poverty reduction priorities as identified in MKUKUTA, cluster I Goals 2, 3 and 4, and MKUZA, cluster I;
 - Forms the UN's contribution to Tanzania's ambitious national target of halving income poverty by 2010.
 - Works within the framework of the UNDAF and the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST).
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Please visit the UN Tanzania website www.untanzania.org for more information on the UN reforms in Tanzania

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