ANNEX

This annex presents the broad outcomes, goals, operational targets and priority cluster strategies in matrix form. In addition, the matrix indicates sectors/areas of collaboration and key actors responsible for implementation of the cluster strategies. These are grouped under the three clusters are described in Chapters IV and V, that is,

- Cluster I: Growth and reduction of income poverty
- Cluster II: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well Being
- Cluster III: Governance and accountability

The NSGRP framework identifies *broad outcomes* for each cluster under which a set of *goals* are defined with an associated set of *operational targets* with specific numeric or non-numeric targets and timeframes. For each operational target, specific cluster strategies and intervention package are given. It is possible to trace these actions to sectors and actors that are responsible for implementation. Examples for these terms are given below:

Term	**Examples**
Broad outcomes:	*Wider longer-term sectoral or national outcomes Tanzania would like to realise as specified in national policies such as Vision 2025 - e.g.* ▪ Improved quality of life and social well being of rural population.
Goals	*Outcome aimed at achieving one of the broad outcomes. This does not necessarily need to have a timeframe and target, e.g.* ▪ Reduce child and maternal mortality
Operational target	*Outcomes that have specific timeframes and targets – e.g.* ▪ Reduce infant mortality from 95 (1000) in 2004 to 50 (1000) in 2010 ▪ Improved access to clean and safe water from 53% in 2003 to 65% in 2010 of rural population and 73% to 90% in urban population. ▪ Reduce the HIV prevalence from 11% in 2004 to 10% in 2010 between ages of 15 -24 years. ▪ Increased proportion of the population having an access to electricity in rural areas from less than 2% to 15% by the year 2015.
Cluster strategies	*Activities that different actors will do in order to deliver intended operational outcome/ target e.g.* ▪ Immunisation of children ▪ Community programme on improved nutrition for children's health ▪ Improved rural roads for access to health care facilities and markets ▪ Construction of protected water sources in villages ▪ Use of fuel efficient stoves and reduction in indoor air pollution ▪ Use low-cost electrification technologies for electrifying rural remote areas ▪ Apply renewable energies (e.g. solar, wind, micro hydro, etc.) for decentralised electricity generation ▪ Institute reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in primary and secondary schools

CLUSTER I: GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY

BROAD OUTCOME:

1. Broad based and equitable growth is achieved and sustained

Goal 1: Ensuring sound economic management

Operational Targets	Sub-category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention package	Sector or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Macro-economic stability maintained	Monetary/Fiscal	1.1.1 Sustain efforts to contain inflation to a level close or equal to that in major trading partners by pursuing prudent fiscal and monetary policies.	Fiscal measures	Monetary/Fiscal Production, Infrastructure	MOF, BOT,POPP MAFS, MIT, MOW, Private Sector
			Monetary policies		
			Supply side interventions		
	Exchange rate /Balance of Payments	1.1.2 Strive to reduce deficit in the current account of the Balance of Payments (increase expor ts substantially in relation to imports with a view to reducing aid dependency and debt).	Improve trade balance	Monetary, Trade, production, economic diplomacy	MOF, BOT, MIT, MFAIC, Private sector
			Services balance		
			Official remittances		
		1.1.3 Encourage public -private sector partnership to invest in business training, export and domestic marketing. Also, training in quality assurance and establish modern quality - testing centres and laboratories.	Public – Private sector partnership	Investment, Tr ade, Training, production economic diplomacy,	MIT, MFAIC PO-PP, Private sector, PO-RALG, LGAs
			Provision of trade services for domestic and export trade		
			Human capacity development		
		1.1.4 Upgrade and develop new capabilities in order to maintain the growth of domestic markets and exports and promote specialization in dynamic exports and encourage increased competitiveness.	Trade development		
		1.1.5 Make trade more inclusive through facilitating expansion of a wide range of enterprises especia lly SMEs in exporting activities.	SMEs development		
		1.1.6 Promote trade and advocate for fair and inclusive globalisation; build capacity to provide trade services to tap into global production, outsourcing and marketing networks, enhance export guaran tee mechanisms.	Provision of trade services	Trade, Regional / International cooperation	MIT, MFAIC PO-PP, MOF
			Trade policy		
		1.1.7 Build human capacity in trade negotiations; harmonize standards and improve customs procedures; enhance on-going initiatives on increasing access for women to local, regional and global markets	Human capacity development	Trade, Financing, SMEs, economic diplomacy	MOF, MIT, MFAIC MLYDS BOT, MCDGC, PO-RALG, LGAs
			Standards and procedures		
			Trade financing		
			Market access		

		1.1.8 Promote transparent trade in natural resources (forestry, fisheries, wildlife, agriculture) based on sustainable use principles, and promote measures to eliminate illegal trade in natural resources.	Review, policy, laws and regulations Natural resource management	Trade, Natural resources, Revenue , economic diplomacy	MIT, MFAIC MNRT, MoF
		1.1.9 Sustain stability of the exchange rate	Foreign exchange operations Supply side interventions	Monetary, Production, Infrastructure	BOT, MIT, MoW, PORALG,Private sector
		1.1.10 Maintain official reserves of at least 6 months worth of imports.	Export promotion Supply side interventions	Trade, Production, Infrastructure , economic diplomacy	MOF, BOT, MoW, PORALG, Private Sector
	Fiscal	1.1.11 Continue to strengthen tax administration; reduce tax evasion and corruption; eliminate harassment of taxpayers; review tax policy in order to increase tax effort.	Tax Policy/Administration Tax payers registrati on	Governance/Fiscal	MOF, TRA
	Interest rate	1.1.12 Deepen financial sector reforms in order to attain deposit rate that encourages savings, and lending rate which lowers the cost of borrowing (narrowing spread, hence encouraging investment)	Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) Legal framework	Reforms, Investment , economic diplomacy	MoF, BOT, MFAIC, MJCA, POPP, Financial institutions
	External Debt	1.1.13 Reduce external debt to sustainable levels (50% of GDP or less)	Debt management	External debt , economic diplomacy	MoF, BOT, MFAIC, MJCA
2. Reduced unemployment from 12.9 % in 2000/01 to 6.9% by 2010 and address underemployment in rural areas	Employment	1.2.1 Implement investment strategies that promote employment creation and promote self employment.	Investment prom otion Tax incentives / other incentives, domestic trade services/facilities Awareness raising School curriculum and skills development Start up capital -micro credit	Employment creation , economic diplomacy Trade/fiscal Microfinance institutio ns Employment;	MLYDS, Private sector, Financial institution, MOF, PO-PP, MFAIC PO-RALG, LGAs
		1.2.2 Create employment in communities through community based construction and maintenance of rural roads	Community projects Rural roads maintenance	Employment	MOW, MLYDS, PO -RALG, Private Sector, LGAs
		1.2.3 Increase public investment to influence the pattern of employment creation towards poverty reduction, and promote private sector investment in “lead” sectors including, agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing	Public investment Domestic trade services Private sector development	Employment	MLYDS, PO -RALG, Private Sector, MOF, PO-PP, LGAs

		1.2.4 Strengthen institutional and human capacity for efficient coordination of employ ment services delivery countrywide.	Institutional development	Employment	MLYDS, PORALG, Private Sector, Training Institutions
			Human capacity development	Training	PO-PSM, ,MLYDS, Training institutions
		1.2.5 Continue implementation of demand - driven s kills development programme for promoting self -employment and productivity.	Skills development	Human capacity	MLYDS, MSTHE private sector, education establishments SIDO, VETA, NIP, LGAs
			Productivity enhancement		
		1.2.6 Develop affirmative actions t o create employment opportunities for youth, women, and people with disabilities.	Social protection measures	Employment, disability, gender	MLYDS, private sector, CSOs, Workers unions, LGAs
			Domestic trade services		
Goal 2: Promoting sustainable and b road-based growth					
Operational Targets	**Sub-category**	**Cluster Strategies**	**Intervention package**	**Sector or areas of collaboration**	**Key Actors**
1. Accelerated GDP growth rate to attain a growth rate of 6-8% per annum by 2010	GDP growth	2.1.1 Develop a detailed grow th strategy that focuses on specific products/services where Tanzania has and can create competitive advantages.	Dialogue on specific products e.g. leather, food processing, textile, honey, etc. Studies on production processes, quality standards and markets.	Employment, SMEs	PO-PP, MIT, TIC, NDC, Financial Sector,, Private sector
		2.1.2 Address the linkages and synergies at sub -sectoral level across sectors to add value to the specific identified products.			MIT, MLYDS, MCDGC, SIDO, VETA, Private Sector, PO-PP
		2.1.3 Identify and promote investment in the productive and service sectors. Expedite implementation of TMTP 2020.	Policy review & Investment stimulation		
		2.1.4 Protect property rights, reduce environmental damage, improve production and pro ductivity in energy, industry, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, communications, transport etc.	Policy review & infrastructure development	Governance	PO-PP, MLHS, PO - SH, MIT, MOF, PO - RALG, MEM, MJCA MNRT, Private sector, CSOs, LGAs
			Laws and re gulations		
			Institutional development		
		2.1.5 Maintain predictable business environment through BEST programme. Expedite implementation of BEST action plan.	Policy review and raise awareness.	Production, Trade, employment	MOF, TRA, LGA s, MIT, MFAIC , PO-PP, MLTDS, TIC, Private sector, MJCA
			Legal and institutional reforms,	Business environment	
			Labour and employment reforms		

			Incentives, regulatory environment		
	Infrastructure	2.1.6 Induce modernization and expansion of railway connections through favourable policies. Modernize and expand trunk roads connections, ports and airports, and transport services e.g. in Development Corridors through enhanced public –private partnerships.	Infrastructure development	Transport and infrastructure;	MOW, MCT, MEM, PO-PP, THA, private sector; NDC, LGA
			Spatial Development Initiatives / Development Corridors	Private-Public Partnerships	
			Public- Private partnership		MIT, MEM, MCM Private sector, NDC
	HIV and AIDs	2.1.7 Develop programmes to f ight the spread of HIV and AIDs in work places in all MDAs, LGAs, CSOs and Private sector.	Encourage voluntary counselling and testing	HIV and AIDs	TACAIDS, MDAs, LGAs, Private sector, CSOs,
			Condoms availability		
			Behaviour change communication		
2. Scaled up participation of the informal sector and SMEs (including cooperatives).	Trade/Production	2.2.1 Strengthen SMEs Credit guarantee facilities; SMEs development policy and plan, Export Credit Guarantee Fund for Cooperatives and other organisations ha ndling farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/ establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs.	SMEs development and management	SMEs, trade	MIT, MCM, Private sector, SIDO, LGAs
			Micro credit		BOT, MOF, Financial Sector, LGAs
			SMEs policy and plan		MIT, Private Sector, TIC, LGAs
			Business regulations		
		2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and participation of SMEs.	Investment promotion	Public sector, Private sector	
3. Increased grow th of manufacturing sector from 8.6% in 2003 to 15% by 2010	Manufacturing	2.3.1 Enhance measures to attract more investment with a view to increasing productivity and enhancing job creation	Investment and employment	Public sector, Private sector development	MOF, MIT, MLYDS, TIC, Private Sector, LGAs
		2.3.2 Review establishment Acts of Research and Development institutions; and promote patenting and commercialisation of proven technologies.	Policy review, Legal	Science and Technology, Energy	MIT, MHSTE, MOEC TIRDO, CAMARTEC, TBS, VPO, MJCA, private sector, LGAs
			Institutional development		
			Commercialisation of proven technologies		
		2.3.3 Increase support to R&D institutions, which focus on technological innovation to support manufacturi ng; promote environmental best practises technologies in processing and production; improve adoption of technology by the private sector	Institutional development Environment,	Science and Technology, Energy	MIT, MSTHE, MOEC, MOF, private sector, CSOs, LGAs
			Technological development and transfer.		COSTECH, IPI, CARMATEC

4. Increased agricultural growth from 5% in 2002/03 to 10% by 2010.	Agricultural growth	2.4.1 Increase number of irrigation schemes and development of more efficient use of water schemes.	Infrastructure development Natural resources management	Agriculture, water	MWLD, MAFS, private sector, research institutions , LGAs
		2.4.2 Increase area under irrigation and promote water use efficiency in irrigation schemes and encourage utilizati on of low cost technologies	Agriculture sector development Policy review Technology	Agriculture, Private Sector	MAFS, PORALG, LGAs, Private Sector
		2.4.3 Promote rainwater harvesting incorporating small, medium and strategic large -scale dams and reservoirs.	Rainwater harvesting Infrastructure development	Agriculture, Private Sector, water	MAFS, MWLD PORALG, LGAs , Private Sector
		2.4.4 Increase productivity in existing agricultural activities through adoption of and investment in mo re productive technological packages in agriculture (farming and husbandry)	Agricultural productivity Agricultural farm technology	Agriculture, Private Sector	MAFS, PORALG, LGAs COSTECH, TDPC, CAMATECH, Private Sector, MWLD
		2.4.5 Increase training and awareness creation on safe utilization and storage of agro -chemicals (including agriculture and livestock inputs, e.g. cattle dips), and the use of integrated pest control, eco -agricultural techniques, and use of traditional knowledge.	Training and aw areness raising in environmental management	Agriculture Livestock, and Environment	MAFS, MWLD, NEMC , LGAs
		2.4.6 Improve human resources capacity and efficiency in agricultural services delivery	Capacity development		
		2.4.7 Strengthen capacity for ti mely control of crop pests and disease outbreaks in particular *Quelea quelea* , armyworms, locusts, rodents and trans -boundary crop and animal disease, promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM).	Capacity development Integrated Pest management	Agriculture	MAFS, PORALG, MWLD, LGAs Training Institutions
		2.4.8 Improve and increase access to support services with particular focus on research and extension meeting the needs of farmers, fishermen, foresters and livestock keepers; and increase communication and collaboration in delivery of extension services.	Access to support services Communication and collaboration	Agriculture, livestock, water	MWLD, MAFS, research institutions, CSO, private sector, MNRT, LGAs
5. Increased growth rate for livestock sub sector from 2.7% in 2000/01 to 9% by 2010	Livestock development	2.5.1 Promote efficient utilization of rangelands and empowerment of pastoral institutions, for improved livestock productivity	Utilization of range land Sensitization of pastoralists	Land, pastoralism, environment, livest ock	MWLD, CSOs, MLHS, PORALG, VPO, communities , LGAs
		2.5.2 Promote programmes that increase income	Income generation programmes	Agriculture, Livestock,	MWLD, MAFS,

		generating opportunities for women and men in the rural areas through promoting local small -scale industries, non - traditional products and traditional crafts.	Promotion of local small scale industries for diary products Market development	Marketing, cooperatives	private sector, research institutions, CSOs, farmers, LGAs
		2.5.3 Promote pastoralism as a sustainable livelihood system.	Pastoralism Sensitization of pastoralists	Land, pastoralism, environment, livestock	MWLD, CSOs, MLHS, PO -RALG, communities, LGAs
		2.5.4 Construct more water charcos; improve access and quality of veterinary services; and promote dairy and leather industries (SMEs).	Infrastructure development Promotion of dairy products - related SMEs	Water, Livestock, Industry	MWLD, MIT, LGAs PO-RALG, communities, private sector
		2.5.5 Ensure improved access to reliable water supplies for livestock development through promotion of small -scale rainwater harvesting.	Technology	Livestock, water	MWLD, MAFS, MSTHE, PO-RALG, LGAs
6. Increased technological innovation, upgrading and use of technologies.	Science and Technology	2.6.1 Promote use of ICT and e -government, expand communication networks (postal services, computer literacy, telephone density and internet).	Training	Infrastructure, Communications,	MCT, TPC, private sector, MOEC, TTCL, TACRA, MSTHE
			Investment	Training Institutions	MCT, TPC, private sector, MOEC, TTCL, TACRA
		2.6.2 Promote the use of ICT to further develop capacities for SMEs and the self employed for increased productivity	Technology development	Technology	MCT, TPC, private sector, MEM, MOEC, TTCL, TACRA
		2.6.3 Develop the use of ICT through tele -centres, educational institutions and libraries to access global and local markets	Institutional development Training Market access	Information, Communication, Technology	MSTHE, MOEC, MOF, IPI, COSTECH, Private sector
		2.6.4 Support institutions that facilitate appropriate and environmentally friendly technology development and transfer.	Institutional development Technology development and transfer Private sector development	Institution Technology Private sector	MSTHE, MoEC, MoF, IPI, COSTECH, Private sector
7. Promoted regional equity in development and capacity for growth and infrastructure that	Equity	2.7.1 Develop and implement Regional based investment plan and, promote investment for employment creation, capacity building and increased productivity	Policy revision Investment	Multi - Sectoral	MLYDS, Private Sector, CSOs, PO - PP, PO-RALG
		2.7.2 Refocus public expenditure to priority outcomes and	Public expenditure	Local government	PO-RALG, MOF,

enables investment and livelihoods diversification		associated priority actions and ensure delivery of these resources direct to local authorities (addressing needs of disadvantaged districts).	Budget allocation criteria		ALAT, CSOs, LGAs
8. Repaired 15,000 kms of rural roads annually by 2010 from 4,500 kms in 2003.	Rural roads	2.8.1 Provide adequate level of physical infrastructure needed to cope with the requirements of poverty reduction targets	Infrastructure development	Roads	MOW, MLYDS, PO - RALG, LGAs, CSOs, private sector
		2.8.2 Involve rural communities in construction and management of rural roads	Infrastructure development	Employment, infrastructure	MOW, PORALG, LGA, private sector, CSOs, MCDC
			Community management		
9. Reduced negative impacts on environment and peoples' livelihoods.	Sustainability	2.9.1 Promote actions that incorporate environmental protection measures in plans and strategies.	Environmental protection	Finance, land, environment	Productive/services Sectors, VPO, NEMC, CSO, MAFS, MIT
	Environment	2.9.2 Develop action plan for implementation of Environmental Management Act.			MNRT, MAFS, MEM, PO-RALG, LGAs
10. Reduced land degradation and loss of biodiversity.	Land management	2.10.1 Improve land management including tree planting, establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (community-based management) on village land and maintaining integrity of protected area network			MLHS, MOF, NEMC MNRT, MAFS, PO-RALG, LGAs , private sector
11. Increased export proportion of value added minerals from the current 0.5% to 3.0% by 2010	Information	2.11.1 Implement the Mining Cadastre System	Data base development	Industries, Science and Technology, Trade	MEM, MLHS MSTHE
		2.11.2 Mineral and energy data base systems developed and used			
	Growth	2.11.3 Update mineral policy and legislation	Review and improve procedures for licensing	Minerals, Trade, Judiciary	MEM, MJCA, PO - PP, MoF
		2.11.4 Investments in mines increased by 20% from the present US$1.30 billion by June 2010; and Increased Contribution of coal and natural gas to GDP.	Review policy and legal framework		
			Prepare promotional packages on minerals potential		
	Mineral value addition	2.11.5 Develop and promote enabling environment for investment in mineral value addition.	Established lapidary and jewel manufacturing centers	Minerals, Science and Technology, Trade, SMEs	Private Sector, MEM, MIT, SMEs, MSTHE
			Develop small-scale mining technologies		

			Establish gold mining and processing technology centers		
	Growth	2.11.6 Attract investment in coal and natural gas development and increase contribution of coal and natural gas to GDP.	Promote natural gas use	Energy, Industries, Science and Technology, Trade	MEM, MIT, MSTH E
			Promote coal electricity for generation and thermal application		
	Sustainability/safety	2.11.7 Develop a system to ensure safe and sustainable small scale mining; and a t least 90% of registered small scale miners trained in safety awareness by 2010	Safety awareness campaigns in the mines and monitoring visits of prospecting and mining activities	Minerals, SMEs, Environment, Training	MEM, MSTHE, Training Institutions

Goal 3: Improved food availability and accessibility at household level in urban and ru ral areas.

Operational Targets	Sub-category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention package	Sector or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Increased food crops production from 9 Millions tons in 2003/04 to 12 Millions tons in 2010.	Food security	3.1.1 Improve acc ess to inputs by subsistence farmers through targeted inputs -subsidy to selected food crops and increasing accessibility to micro finance credit	Agriculture productivity related to food production; energy	Agriculture, Energy	MAFS, MOF, MCM, MEM, PO-RALG, LGAs
	Research & Development	3.1.2 Research, identify and promote food storage technologies/ facilities and enhance agro -processing as well as environmentally friendly farming technologies and practices especially for rural areas.	Technology/Environment	Agriculture, research	MAFS, MWLD, NEMC research institutions, CSOs, PO-RALG, LGAs
2. Maintained Strategic Grain Reserve of at least 4 month of national food requirement	Food security (storage)	3.2.1 Improve stock management and monitoring of food situation	Storage facilities and technology	Agriculture, Trade	MIT, MAFS, PO-RALG, LGAs
		3.2.2 Undertake a review of the maize supply chain, management and monitoring of emergency food supplies, including further clarification of regulation and means of enhancing trade.			

Goal 4: Reducing income poverty of both men and women in rural areas

Operational Targets	Sub-category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention package	Sector or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Reduced proportion of rural population (men and women) below the basic needs poverty line from 38.6 percent in 2000/01 to 24 percent in 2010	Rural basic needs poverty	4.1.1 Encourage production of crops with high returns; Increase access to mechanization and use of appropriate technologies, including rural energy services, that reduces drudgery.	Agriculture, technology, energy	Agriculture research	Private sector, MAFS, MWLD, MCM, CSO, MNRT, MLHS MSTHE, MEM, Research institutions, PO-RALG, LGAs

2. Reduced proportion of rural food poor (men and women) from 27% in 2000/01 to 14% by 2010.	Rural food poverty	4.2.1 Promote post harvest management techniques in the rural households Promote schemes that add value to primary agricultural, fishing, forest products, wildlife, and livestock products.	Agriculture, busin ess, Human Development, Gender and Youth	Training	MOEC, MCDGC, MLYDS, MCM, VETA, SIDO, CSO, PO-RALG, LGAs
3. Increased productivity and profitability both within agriculture and outside agriculture sector.	Productivity and Agriculture	4.3.1 Pursue policies that attract public and private investments in agriculture (including livestock) and natural resources, promote diversification to non -farm activities.	Investment promotion Private sector development	Investment, Off farm activities	Private sector, MAFS, MWLD, MCM, CSO, MNRT, MLHS, PO-RALG, LGAs
4. Increased off farm income generating activities	Microfinance	4.4.1 Increase access to rural micro financial services for subsistence farmers, particularly targeting youth and women; and prom ote off farm activities with particular focus to supporting establishment of agro processing SMEs,; Promote and sustain community based savings and credit schemes such as SACCOS and revolving funds.	Rural micro finance Promotion of off farm activities Promotion of Agro processing industries	Credit, youth, gender Savings	MAFS, MCM, banks, CSO, PO-RALG, LGAs, MCDGC
	Productivity	4.4.2 Enhance life skills and entrepreneurship training for rural population particularly women and youths.	Skills development, te chnology	Finance and credit, gender Employment, gender	MAFS, MCM, CSO, SME's, MCDG, PO-RALG, LGAs, private sector,
5. Secured and facilitated marketing of agricultural products.	Marketing	4.5.1 Identify new markets, promote products that maximize value addition and tap new opportunities for supply chains in the country.	Research on markets Product market	Agriculture, markets	Private sector, MAFS, MWLD, MIT, MCM, PO-RALG, LGAs
		4.5.2 Improve transport systems, thus, lowering transport costs, and improve marketing to ensure higher profit margins for producers.	Transport cost Market access	Transport and infrastructure	MOW, PO-RALG, LGAs, private sector, CSOs
		4.5.3 Invest in infrastructure and widen access to markets within the country, regi on and internationally to increase productivity and incomes in agriculture.	Investment in Agriculture Market access Productivity increase	Infrastructure, supportive exports	MCM, MOF, MOW, MAFS, MWLD, PO-RALG, LGAs
	Rural energy	4.5.4 Provide r eliable and affordable energy for economic development, Provide alternative rural energy, and energy efficiency schemes, which reduce energy consumption and women's workload.	Development of rural energy	Energy and technology; Gender	MEM, PO-RALG, LGAs, Energy, CSOs, private sector, TANESCO, other energy suppliers
		4.5.5 Create enabling environment for Rural Energy Agency (REA) and Rural Energy Fund (REF) so as to	Rural technology development		

		promote accessible and affordable rural electrification for productive uses.	Research on alternative rural energy		research institutions,
	Water resources	4.5.6 Increase access to reliable water as a resource for economic production with the aim of increasing the contribution of water in GDP. And ensure sustainable management of water catchments areas and maintenance of forest cover in critical highland catchments areas.	Water resources management and development Provision of economic services Natural resource management	Water, agriculture, gender, Forests, water, environment	MWLD, MNRT, PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs, VPO, NEMC
	Community development	4.5.7 Scale up community development initiatives e.g. community-based rural road construction and enhancement of programmes such as SIDO, TASAF and SELF that focus at micro level.	Community development Micro credit scheme development Awareness raising	Community Development, employment, gender	MCDGC, PO-RALG, LGAs, MLYDS, MOEC, MJCA, CSOs, communities
	Laws and regulation	4.5.8 Identify and review laws, and advocate against cultural practices, which deny women and youth access to productive and financial assets – including inheritance law and personal property rights.	Revision of laws and regulations Sensitization programmes	Judiciary, gender, youth	MJCA, MLHS, PO-RALG, LGAs MCDGC, CSOs
6. Transformed subsistence sector into smallholder commercial farming	Child labour	4.6.1 Educate communities on basic rights of a child including the fight against child labour; develop and implement programmes targeting reduction of child labour.	Rehabilitation programmes and centres	Children	MCDGC, MOEC, LGAs, MLYDS, CSOs
	Local tourism/SMEs	4.6.2 Develop and stimulate local tourism and small-scale business activities to ensure link with the local economy. (Supply of farm inputs, labour etc).	Promotion of local tourism Rural small scale businesses	Tourism, Small , Private sector	MNRT, PO-RALG, LGAs, Private Sector, CSOs, SME's
7. Increased contributions from wildlife, forestry, and fisheries, to incomes of rural communities.	Natural resources	4.7.1 Develop programmes for increasing local control and earnings in wildlife management areas, and establish locally managed natural resources funds, taping on local traditional knowledge.	Natural resource management	Wildlife, tourism, employment, environment, gender	MNRT, PO-RALG, LGAs, private sector, CSOs
		4.7.2 Scale up Participatory Forest Management in all districts, as a mechanism for increasing income of rural communities from natural resources management.	Community management		
		4.7.3 Harmonise natural resource sectors policies and strategies and remove any conflicts in laws and regulations. Improve land conservation measures, and community based and environmentally sound natural resource management.	Policy/strategy revision Revision of laws and regulations Natural resource management Community management	Legislation, natural resources, governance	MNRT,VPO, PO-RALG, LGAs NEMC MLYDS, CSOs
Goal 5: Reducing income poverty of both men and women in urban areas					
Operational Targets	**Sub-category**	**Cluster Strategies**	**Intervention package**	**Sector or areas of collaboration**	**Key Actors**
1. Reduced proportion of the urban population (men and	Urban basic needs poverty	5.1.1 Support SMEs and informal sector through provision of credit, improved business environment and supportive	Promotion of small scale processing industries	SME and informal sector, technology	MIT, MOF, banks, research institutions,

women) below the basic needs poverty line from 25.8% in 2000/01 to 12.9% in 2010 2. Reducing the proportion of the urban food poor (men and women) from 13.2% in 2000/01 to 6.6% by 2010.		technology. Facilitate private and public investments with a view to creating jobs.	Informal sector development Business environment Technology development		CSO, MLWD, MOEC, SIDO, PO-RALG, LGAs
	Settlements	5.2.1 Implement land use and management plans – planned settlements – Land Act 1999, and improve land revenue collection and financial management system.	Land management Financial resource management	Lands, settlements	MLHS, TRA, PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs, MOF
	Skills training	5.2.2 Revamp closed and rehabilitates existing vocational training centres especially that provide training for disabled people, a nd develop affirmative actions and increased employment for disabled.	Vocational training centres Affirmative action for disabled Skills development	Disability, employment	MOEC, PO-RALG, LGAs, CSOs, MLYDS, private sector, VETA
	Utilities/ Energy	5.2.3 Ensure regular and reliable supply of essential utilities including energy, water and sanitation in urban areas.	Provision of utilities	Energy, water, health	MEM, MWLD, LGAs CSOs, private sector
		5.2.4 Ensure sustainable natural resource use to ensure energy supplies are maintained (forests, water catchments and charcoal industry).	Natural resource management	Energy, forests, environment	MNRT, TANESCO, MWLD, NEMC, MEM CSOs, LGAs
		5.2.5 Implement rural energy master plan with focus on extension of rural electrification schemes, development of renewable and alternative sources of energy, and grid connections to unconnected areas.	Rural energy development Research on alternative and renewable energy	Energy, technology, Employment, employment	MEM, PO-RALG, LGAs, Energy suppliers, research institutions, MNRT, MOF, MLYDS
	High quality skills and profession	5.2.6 Improve quality of labour through apprenticeship and entrepreneurship programmes targeting youths (training entrepreneurs to grow their business.); support programmes for women entrepreneurship and young girls training to transition to work.	Skills development Women and Youth employment	Employment, gender and youth	MLYDS, MIT, MOEC, CSOs, private sector, SIDO, LGAs
		5.2.7 Promote self-employment and increased employment opportunities in informal sector.	Skills development Informal sector development Employment opportunities	Employment, informal sector	MLYDS, MIT, MOEC, CSOs, private sector, SIDO, LGAs
		5.2.8 Increa se opportunities for youths and women in formal sector and business; And enforce policies and laws that increase opportunities for youths and women employment in informal sector, business and formal sector such as equal access to job and treatment at workp laces.	Skills development Policy revision Revision of laws and regulations	Employment, youth, gender	MLYDS, MJCA, MCDGC, PO-RALG, CSOs, private sector, SIDO, LGAs

Goal 6: Provision of reliable and affordable energy to consumers

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Liberalization of the power sub-sector effected by 2010	Energy (Electricity)	6.1.1 Regularly up-date the power systems master plan; And implementation of power projects according to the Power System and Rural Energy Master Plans.	Review of Power Master Plans	Energy, Science and Technology, Trade	MEM PORALG, LGAs
			Review investment proposals from developers		
	Sustainability & environment	6.1.2 Promote efficient and environment benign energy development.	Enforce measures for increasing adherence to the guidelines and regulations.	Energy, Environment	MEM, MCT, MOW, TANESCO, LGAs
		6.1.3 Guidelines and regulations for reduction of energy transportation, transmission and distribution losses reviewed, enforced.	Monitor performance of energy systems		
		6.1.4 Promote rational use of energy and Energy efficiency and conservation in all sectors of economy by 2006.	Prepare a programme for Energy Conservation and Efficiency use.	Energy, resource conservation, Environment, Law enforcement	MEM, MIT, Private Sector, VPO, MNRT, LGAs
			Sensitise relevant stakeholders to implement the programme		
	Reforms	6.1.5 Promote efficiency and effectiveness generation and use of the power utility	Finalise restructuring of power sub-sector	Energy	MEM, PO-PP, Private Sector
			Privatise generation and distribution		
2. At least three (3) Production Sharing Agreements (PSA) negotiated, concluded and signed by June 2010	Energy resources	6.2.1 Develop and promote utilization of indigenous energy resources and diversification of energy sources.	Identify viable sources of energy	Energy, Forestry, Agriculture, Water, Livestock	MEM, MNRT, MAFS, PO-RALG, MoF, MCT, MWLD, Private Sector, CSOs, LGAs,
			Disseminate information to investors		
			Development of potential gas sources		
	Petroleum exploration	6.2.2 Publicized petroleum exploration data.	Promote on-shore and offshore petroleum exploration.	Energy, Legal	MEM, MNRT, MJCA, PO-PP, Private Sector

CLUSTER 2: IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELL BEING

Broad Outcomes:

1. Improved quality of life and social well-being, with particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups
2. Reduced Inequalities (e.g. education, survival, health) across geographic, income, age, gender and other groups

Goal 1: Ensuring equitable access to quality primary and secondary education for boys and girls, universal literacy among men and women and expans ion of higher, technical and vocational education

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
A. Early Childhood 1.1 Increase in the number of young children prepared for school and sch ools prepared ready to care for children.	Pre-school Kindergarten	A.1 Expand primary education system to develop quality pre-primary programmes that link with existing early childhood provision – health, nutrition, parenting education etc.	Early childhood development interventions	Education,	MoEC, MoH, MWLD, PO-RALG, LGAs MOW, private sector, CSOs, FBOs
			Pre-school infrastructure		
			Pre-school teachers training		
		A.2 Promote community based day -care/pre-school.	Pre-school books and learning aids		
	Policy	A.3 Develop an inter-sectoral policy framework to guide early childhood development and promote pre -school learning.	Design policy and strategy for early childhood development		
B. Primary Enrolment 1.2 Increased gross and net enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools from 90.5% in 2004 to 99% in 20 10 1.3 Increased proportion of children with disabilities enrolled, attend in and completing schools from 0.1% in 2000 to 20% in 2010 1.4 Increased proportion of orphans and most vulnerable children enrolled, attending and completing primary education from 2% in 2000 to 30% in 2010	Primary education	B.1 Ensure all (boys and girls) children, including those with disabilities, orphans and other most vulnerable children (e.g. child labourers, street chi ldren) are able to effectively access and complete high quality, child friendly and gender sensitive primary education.	School infrastructure	Education,	MWLD, MoH, MoW, MOEC, PORALG, LGAs, PMO, MAFS, MCM, MLYDS, Private Sector, CSOs
			Learning Materia ls		
			Curriculum reforms		
			Demand side intervention		
			Awareness creation		
			Review of education policy to reflect on inclusive education practices		
			In-service training to provide quality education to cater for the special needs to childr en with disabilities		
			Provision of transportation to allow children with disabilities to get to school, and for schools to be accessible.		
		B. 2 Operationalise strategies for mainstreaming vulnerability in their primary and secondary education programme.	School infrastructure		
			Demand side interventions		
		B.3 Prioritise the development, funding and implementation of country strategies that support promotion of education for orphans and most vulnerable children	Identify the households of those vulnerable children and target them for specific support to enable the children to go to school	Education fund for Vulnerable	

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
			Support to vulnerable groups (e.g. uniform, food)		
			Shelter infrastructure		
		B.4 Maintain current policy of free pri mary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children.	Capitation fund (PEDP)	Governance at school committee levels	MCDGC, PORALG, LGAs , MOEC, Private sector, FBOs, CSOs
C. Secondary Enrolment 1.5 Increased percentage of girls and boys with disabilities and OVCs who qualify for secondary education enrolled and complete secondary schools by 2010 1.6 At least 50% of boys and girls aged 14-17 years are enrolled in ordinary level secondary schools by 2010 1.7 At least 60% of girls and boys pass Standard VII examinations by 2010 1.8 At least 25% of boys and girls are enrolled in advance level secondary schools by 2010	Secondary education	C.1 Reduced cost of secondary education to encourage broad access to education for all children.	SEDP strengthening	Education	MOEC, MLYDS, MCDGC, CSOs, FBOs, LGAs, private sector,
		C.2 Improve equitable access to quality secondary education that would not disproportionately exclude the poor, children with disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children.	Books procurements		
			Secondary school infrastructure		
			Transport and communication		
		C.3 Develop guidelines and appropriate strategies for inclusive education that welcomes and accommodates all children (including the vulnerable) in the neighbo urhood of each primary and secondary education programme.	Review curriculum		
			Develop and implement guideline School infrastructure		
		C.4 Establish appropriate targets/indicators for 2010, to reflect the overall quality of O level secondary educati on and Advanced level secondary education	Teacher Training		
			Life skills training		
		C.5 Implement specific interventions to increase girls' access and completion in secondary schools; and performance in both primary and secondary schools.	Involveme nt of women's groups at the village level		
			Security for girls and women from violence		
	Life skills education	C.6 Expand active, life -skills based and gender sensitive teacher training for primary and secondary schools to cope with increases in en rolment	School mapping		
			Data collection		
D. Primary Achievement & Quality 1.1 Achieving an average daily attendance in primary schools of at least 85% 1.2 At least 95% of cohort complete standard IV 1.3 At least 90% of cohort complete standard VII.	Primary education	D.1 Improve capacity and equitable participation at all levels of education to plan, implement and monitor quality of provision of education at the school level, including transparent use of school funds.	Training of school committees/ boards/ and managerial staff	Training	MoEC, MCDGC, MLYDS, LGAs, PORALG, Private sector, CSOs, FBOs
			Governance at all levels	Governance	
		D.2 Ensure that adequate special teachers are trained and those in the field in -serviced to provide quality educational to children with disabilities; ensure that pupils are screened to identify their disabilities and health problems; ensure that there are adequate facilities to prepare model for hearing aids, audio -books, print Braille books, distribution of equipment and materials to schools.	Teachers training	Training	
			Pupils are screened to identify their disabilities	Health	
			Teaching and learning materials (inc books and equipment)	Procurement	
E. *Secondary Achievement & Quality* 1.4 At least 70% of girls and	Secondary Education	E.1 Improve retention of pupils in ordinary level secondary education.	Teachers training	Education Health Environment	MoEC, private sector, MCGDC, LGAs, V PO, FBOs, CSOs
			School inspection		
			Teachers recruitme nt		

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
boys pass at Division I-III in Form IV examinations. 1.5 Improved learning environment for all children in all schools with all education institutions safe, violence free, child friendly and gender sensitive 1.6 Access to and quality of education in GoT and Non-Government schools regulated. 1.7 90% of primary and secondary schools have adequate numbers of competent and skilled teachers by 2010. 1.8 Primary and secondary education is of a high quality and promotes the acquisition of critical knowledge, real skills and progressive values. .			School committees		
			Schools Infrastructures		
		E.2 Undertake reforms in primary, secondary and teachers education curricula, teacher training, teaching materials, assessment and examination, and school inspection to promote critical, creativ e and skill based learning, and to incorporate gender, HIV/AIDs, disability and environment issues.	Teachers training		
			School inspection		
			Improve curricula to educate students on "interdependence of peoples", their impact on natural resources and sustainable use.		
		E.3 Expand and strengthen capacity of schools inspectors to adequately monitor the quality of education; ensure that inclusive education and active learning is effectively practiced in schools.	Training for school inspectors	Training	
			Recruitment of inspectors		
		E.4 Ensure equitable deployment of competent and motivated teachers, and provide with adequate support (housing and other necessities), in particular to teachers in remote rural areas including those teaching chi ldren with disabilities.	Teacher recruitment	Training	
			Incentive packages for teachers working in remote areas.		
			Teachers infrastructure		
		E.5 Ensure that a textbook ratio of 1:1 is achieved for both primary and secondary schools, textbooks and other learning materials are inclusive, gender sensitive and promote active life-skills based learning, and meet the needs of all students including those with disabilities.	Textbook procurement	Books and material procurements	
			Curriculum development		
			Provision of materials for children with disabilities (including hearing aids, and Braille books)		
		E.6 Ensure that adequate capitation and development grants for primary and secondary schools are fully funded, distributed to school level on time, and transparent to all.	Capitation and grants funds	Governance	
			School committee strengthening		
		E.7 Improve gender dynamics in classrooms and the school environment; train teachers in effective interactive teaching methods, recruit trained and mot ivated female teachers, and use other alternative and acceptable methods to corporal punishment.	Teaching methodologies developed	Teaching methodologies	
			Teaching and learning aids		
F. ***Higher & Technical Education*** 1.9 Increased enrolment in higher and technical education in Universities and in Technical Colleges to 50,000 full-time students, 15,000 part-time and 25,000 distance learners by 2008. 1.10 Improved knowledge on	Human resources and capacity building	F.1 Facil itate production of critical mass of skilled human resources necessary for the management of the economy and delivery of social services.	Develop human resource development framework	Teacher training	MSTHE, VETA, MCDGC, MLYDS, MOEC, private sector, FBOs, LGAs ,CSOs
	Teacher training	F.2 Expand active, life-skills based and gender sensitive teacher training for primary and secondary schools to cope with increases in enrolment.	Expand/build more teacher training colleges		
			Training of special teachers to educate children with disabilities.		
			In-service training to increase skills of existing teachers.		
	Infrastructure	F.3 Rationalize and re-innovate tertiary and Higher	Renovations of tertia ry institutions infrastructures.	Infrastructure	

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
entrepreneurship skills amongst youth		education institutions for optimal use of infrastructure.	New tertiary infrastructure		
	Quality and access	F.4 Improve quality and efficient provision of education for higher and technical education institutions in order to increase enrolment, access and equ ity.	Recruitment and retention of qualified teachers and lecturers	Capacity building	
		F.5 Design human resource development fund for higher and technical education staff development	Higher education fund		
		F.6 Strengthening to capacity and function s of HEAC and NACTE to increase the effectiveness and enhance quality of higher and technical education institutions	Higher learning education		
	Vocational & professional education	F.7 Expanded vocational and professional education, to provide for skill for self-employment and competition.	Youth friendly credit schemes	Training	
			Vocational training facilities		
			Vocational trainers recruited and trained		
			Life skills programmes		
	Gender	F.8 Increase funding for women's education and trainin g and improve their technical skills to equip them for a positive impact on development.	Education fund for women's training	Gender	
			Women's education programmes		
			Establish Mechanisms in districts to strengthen and coordinate women activities and execute plan for training.		
G. HIV/AIDS 1.11 Effective HIV and AIDS education, Environment and life skills programs offered in all primary, secondary schools and teachers colleges.	HIV and AIDS	G.1 Undertake reforms in primary and secondary curricula, teacher training, teaching materials, assessment and examination, and school inspection to promote critical, creative and skill-based learning to incorporate HIV and AIDS and issues of environment, education for sustainability, health, sanitation, social equi ty, and shelter.	Appropriate Life skills programs for different age groups	Health, Environment, Education	MOEC, MOH, MLYDS, MCDGC, LGAs, FBOs, CSOs, private sector, VPO
		G.2 Enhance implementation of the school health programmes.	Control of sexual trans mitted diseases	Health	
			School feeding programme is enhanced/developed		
			Behaviour change and health education programmes		
		G.3 Ensure all primary and secondary schools provide effective HIV/AIDS life-skills education starting from standard 3 or 4; expand reach of out-of-school youth programmes and ensure that life skills training is provided	Youth friendly centres which address HIV/AIDS and reproductive health for in and out-of-school youth	Life skills	
			Life skills training		
			Voluntary c ounseling and testing	Education	MOEC, LYDS, VETA, MCDGC, FBOs, CSOs
		H.1 Prioritise the development, funding and	Adult literacy programmes		

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
H. ***Adult & Non-Formal Education, & Culture*** 1.12 At least 80% of adults, especially women in rural areas, are literate. 1.13 Reduced number of illiterate adults from 3.8 million (2004/05) to 1.5 million (2007/08). 1.14 Reduced numbers of young people involved in COBET from 234,000 in 2004/5 to 70,566 in 2007/08 1.15 Expanded and improved public participation in cultural activities. 1.16 Increased numbers of students/youth who are service orientated.	Non formal education	implementation of a cost-effective and sustainable adult education programme; expand cost –effective, hands-on training that prepares people to secure their livelihood.	Informal training		Community MOEC, MSTHE, LGAs Private sector,
		H.2 Special alternative educational facilities that are cost-effective and focused, including ICBAE for youth and adults, and COBET for the small proportion of vulnerable children for whom schools are not appropriate.	ICBAE programme strengthened COBET programme strengthened		
		H.3 Institutionalise open and distance learning for youth not enrolled in formal secondary and vocational education	Distance Learning programmes		
		H.4 Enhance literacy education, skills, entrepreneurship training and vocational guidance to rural population particularly women and youths	Adult education programmes Vocational education		
		H.5 Expand skills training and basic literacy for older women and men to enable them to take new options as they age	Adult education and literacy programmes		
		H.6 Expand and improve TUSEME, Children Theatre projects in Secondary and Primary Schools	Book procurement Education theatre programmes		
		H.7 Promote establishment of cultural centres that promote development dialogue at all levels basing on cultural and natural opportunities for development.	Establish culture houses/centres in regions and districts		
			Promote research and document best practices on socio-economic transformation.		
			Develop special development programme for specified cultural ethnic groups to speed their initiatives for inclusion in the country's development process		

Goal 2: Improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and of especially vulnerable groups

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
A. Infant & Child Health 2.1 Reduced infant mortality from 95 in 2002 to 50 in 2010 per 1,000 live births. 2.2 Reduced child (under five) mortality from 154 to 79 in 2010 per 1000 live births. Reduced hospital-based malaria-related mortality amongst under fives from 12% in 2002 to 8% in 2010	Health	A.1 Improved neo-natal care and infant care and ensure screening of under-5s for development disabilities and targeted nutrition education and supplementation for undernourished children	Nutrition program	Health, Environment	VPO, MoH, , LGA, MLHS, PMO, CSOs, private sector. MWLD, , Private Sector, MCDGC, CSO's
			Infant and under five health care		
			Neo natal Integrated Package		
		A.2 Public health and primary preventive strategies such as broad access and use of ITNs, immunization, use of safe and clean water, personal hygiene and sanitary measures, and promote greater awareness and emphasize cost-effective interventions for reduction of water-related diseases, including environmental health.	Child nutritional programmes		
			Increased use of ITNs especially among infants, children and pregnant women.		
			Environmental health programmes		
		A.3 National strategy for parenting education and support to achieve improved nutritional and health status of infants and young children	Parenting education and health programmes		
		A.4 Explore options for more effective control of malaria: prompt treatment, especially for children under five and pregnant women, and older persons; and strategies to increase re-treatment rates.	Improve access to malaria treatment and step up environmental management to control mosquito bleeding.		
	Immunization	A.5 Increased percentage of children under 2 years immunized against measles and DPT from 80% in 2002 to 85% in 2010.	Immunisation programmes	Immunization	
B. Child Nutrition 2.1 Reduced prevalence of stunting in under fives from 43.8 %to 20% in 201 0 2.2 Reduced prevalence of wasting in under fives from 5.4% to 2 % in 2010	Nutrition	B.1 Promote sound feeding and weaning practices for infants, emphasising the need for parental attention and primary care (grandparent), and care for infants and frequent feeding.	Awareness raising on infant feeding	Nutrition Education	MOH, FBO, CSO, private sector
		B.2 Roll out IMCI throughout the country including the community-IMCI strategy.	Infant and under five health care		
C. ***Maternal Health*** 2.3 Reduced maternal mortality from 529 to 265 in 2010 per 100,000 2.4 Increased coverage of births attended by trained personnel from 50% to 80% in 2010	Health	C:1. Public health and primary preventive strategies improving access to and proper use of ITNs; including availability of longer lasting ITNs, use of safe and clean water, personal hygiene and sanitary measures; improving access to and proper use of ITN.	Insecticide-treated nets and curtains	Health	MOH, FBO, CSO, private sector MoH,
			Environmental health programmes to control transmission of communicable disease		
		C.2 Strategies to increase re-treatment rates, including availability of longer lasting ITNs	Programme of destroying/controlling mosqui to breeding areas and fumigation		

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
		C. 3 Improve access to and quality of maternal health services including: antenatal care, emergency obstetric care, post-natal care, and newborn care.	Antenatal and obstetric care		
			Post-natal care		
			Improved communication networks and more ambulances.		
		C.4 Promote and protect reproductive health rights including access to family planning services, contraceptives, adolescent reproductive health services, to allow choices and control of fertility outcomes by women and youth.	Counseling and programmes on contraception and family spacing to women and youth		
			Provision of modern contraceptive methods		
		C.5 Targeted nutrition education and supplementation (to address micronutrient deficiencies) for pregn ant women.	Nutrition programmes for pregnant women.		
D. HIV and AIDS 2.5 Reduced HIV prevalence among 15-24 year pregnant women from 11% in 2004 to 5% in 2010 2.6 Reduced HIV prevalence from 11% in 2004 to 5% in 2010 between the ages of 15 and 24 years. 2.7 Reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence among women and men with disabilities (among age group 15-35 years) 2.8 Increased the knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission in the general population. 2.9 Reduce HIV/AIDS stigmatisation.	HIV/AIDS	D.1 Increase resources for effective HIV and AIDS prevention programs, including targeted and focused peer education, scaling up of STI screening and treatment, VCT services, condom use; and address stigma and discrimination.	HIV/AIDS awareness programmes	Health	MOH, FBO, CSO, private sector, MC DGC
			VCT program accessible to all including vulnerable groups		
			HIV/AIDs screening		
			STI screening and treatment		
			Peer education programmes and behaviour change programmes		
		D.2 Scale up proven non-ARV interventions including therapies such as natural or food supplements, TB prevention and treatment, and treatment of opportunistic infections in PLHAs	Strengthen non-ARV interventions	Health	
			TB prevention and treatment		
			Treatment of opportunistic diseases		
		D.3 Equitable, sust ainable and cost-effective access for all affected households to Anti Retro Viral (ARVs), with emphasize on ARV education, *prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT+)* and support for the mother after delivery.	Provision of ARVs and awareness raising	Health	
			Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT+		
			Post-natal support programmes		
		D.4 Implement and support a program of continuity of care for PLHAs including community-based initiatives for example home based care, basic support f or food, water, housing, gloves and psychosocial support. Promote and implement programme with particular attention to women, children, PLHAs elderly carers, widows and child headed households.	Support to community-based initiatives for PLHA care	Health	
			Support for food water, housing, gloves and psychosocial support		
			Support to PLHA care takers with focus on elderly carers, widows and child headed households		
		D.5 Link community based initiatives to facilities within the continuity of care fr amework that provides long-term care and management of highly burdening chronic conditions such as HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, and cardiovascular diseases	Integrated long-term care and management of chronic conditions	Health care	
			Community care of chr omic diseases		

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
		D.6 Integrate measures to address gender inequalities and inequities that result in higher HIV prevalence rates among women and girls.	Prevention of mother -to child transmission		
E. HUMAN RESOURCES & MANAGEMENT 2.10 Health Boards and Facility Committees in place and operational in all districts. 2.11 Service delivery agreements operational and effective. 2.12 Regional Health Management Teams in place, activated and operational. 2.13 Promoted knowledge - based care among health workers for attending amo ng others, people with disabilities and elderly.		E.1 Evaluate and critically assess the human resource development strategy in the health sector to identify gaps in skills among health workers and execute a plan for immediate training in key areas , including special health needs of older and disabled persons.	Needs assessment and HR plan Training of staff Training for needs of specific vulnerable groups	Capacity building	MOH, PORALG, MCDGC, FBO, CSO, private sector
		E.2 Hire and equitably de ploy health workers with particular attention to under -served villages/communities, including to resolve current obstacles to hiring and placement, enable councils to recruit effectively, establish an incentive package for "hardship posts", and streamline transfer procedures and practices	Recruitment of health workers Incentive package for health workers Access to reliable, relevant and usable essential health care information for health professionals at all levels.		
		E.3 Finalize establishme nt of Health Boards and Health Facility Committees ensuring broad representation including marginalized groups, and effective operation of these committees to monitor quality and accessibility of health services, public-private partnership agreements in provision of quality health services enhanced.	Health committees strengthened & trained Public private partnership agreements in provision of health services		
		E.4 Regional Health Management Teams established that have the capacity to provide adequ ate and dynamic support to Council Health Management Teams with delineated responsibilities and authority.	Strengthen regional health management teams		

Goal 3: Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe an d sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk.

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
A. Water 3.1 Increased proportion of rural population with access to clean and safe water from 53% in 2003 to 65% 2009/10 within 30 minutes of time spent on collection of water.	Water supply	A.1 Increase s ustainable access to inexpensive and reliable sources of water in both rural and urban areas.	Implementation of programs for increasing access in rural and urban areas through rehabilitating, expanding, protected water supply systems and construction of n ew water sources.	Water,	MWLD, MoH, MoW, PORALG, LGAs, PMO, MAFS, MCM, VPO, MLHDS, Private Sector, CSOs, FBOs
		A.2 Sustainable management of catchment forest areas	Water quality and quantity surveillance and ensure appropriate maintenance of existing protected water sources.	Environment,	

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
Increased urban population with access to clean and safe water from 73% in 2003 to 90% by 2009/10.		A.3 Apply life line tariffs that ensures affordability of access to safe water, especially in rural areas and focusing on vulnerable households, including older people headed household	Studies on access and cost of water and sanitation paying attention to household make up and age, disability and gender	Data collection Water supply	
			Tax exemption and procurement of water facilities		
		A.4 Implementation of water policy and water related regulation frameworks	Water policy/rights awareness programme	Water	
			National system of benchmarking to monitor the performance of all water supply organizations (urban and rural) including approaches to supplying vulnerable people		
			Tailored capacity building programs to improve management of operations and maintenance of water supply schemes in rural areas.		
B. Sanitation & Waste Management 3.2 Increased access to improved sewerage facilities from 17% in 2003 to 30% in 2010 in respective urban areas. 3.3 Reduce household s living in slums without adequate basic essential utilities. 3.4 100% of schools to have adequate sanitary facilities by 2010 3.5 95% of people with access to basic sanitation by 2010. 3.6 Reduce Cholera out - breaks by half by 2010.	Sewage Drainage	B.1 Expansion, rehabilitation and construction of urban sewerage and drainage systems.	Rehabilitation of existing sewage systems	Environment	MWLD,MOH, VPO, CSOs, LGAs, FBOs MOW, Private sector, MOEC, VPO, PORALG.
			Feasibility study for the introduction of cent ral sewerage system in urban centres		
			Construction of new sewage and treatment systems		
			Improve storm drainage in poor and unplanned urban areas.		
		B.2 Improve solid waste management and ecological sanitation, and promote hygienic household p ractices, in rural areas and urban settlements.	National waste management strategy to reduce, recycle and safely dispose of waste.	Environment,	
			Reduction of waste and promotion of more efficient and environment friendly technologies.		
			Implementa tion of measures to reduce plastic bags and bottles.		
			In rural areas promote and educate communities on hygiene using PHAST methodology and encouraging households to build and use improved latrine facilities.		

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
		B.3 Develop incentives for income gen erating opportunities and investment in waste management	Reduction and recycling of domestic and industrial solid waste management.	Environment Health	
			Increased involvement of CBOs and private and public sector in waste management		
	Public fa cilities	B.4 Ensure adequate sanitation facilities at all public institutions – schools, health centres, markets and public places, including access for disabled.	Construction of public sanitation facilities	Water, Sanitation and Environment	
			Public and environmental health campaigns		
			Enhance implementation of the school environmental health programmes		
C. Pollution 3.7 Reduced water related environmental pollution levels from 20% in 2003 to 10% in 2010 3.8 Reduction in harmful industrial and agricultu ral effluents	Pollution control	C.1 Implementation of pollution control, occupational health and safety standards and environmental management as specified under sectoral guidelines and the Environmental Management Act.	Environmental management and enforc ement	Water & Sanitation	VPO, MWLD, PO-RALG, LGAs, MLYDS MIT, private sector, CSOs MoEC. MoH, MEM, MSTHE
			Environmental management education and awareness programmes		
			Develop and Promote appropriate environment sound technologies through research.		
		C.2 Implementation of national environment education strategy with focus to increase awareness on issues of health and environmental risks.	Environmental health awareness at community level and emphasize cost -effective interventions for reduction of water-related diseases	Education	
		C.3 Enhance education and awareness creation on the occupational health and safety standards	Awareness to enhance industrial and agricultural safety and health.	Industrial Safety	
D. Planning & Human Settlements 3.9 Planned and serviced urban settlements with functioning town planning procedures in place 3.10 Increased number of people having secure tenure of land and properties that can be mortgaged, and women/men have equal rights to access,	Integrated Urban planning	D.1 Municipal authorities and institutions to prepare integrated urban development plans for 25% of identified settlements in the country	Re-planning of the CBDs in 10 regional centers and 2 cities	Planning	LGA, CSOs MLHDS, MOF, VPO MLHDS, MJCA. MLHS. CSOs, LGA, MLHS, PO-RALG, CSOs, MLHS, TRA, LGA, CSOs, MOF
			Production of base maps	Urban planning	
			Strengthened planning processes including impact assessment and participation by communities and other stakeh olders institutions	Planning	
	Credit and rights Land reform	D.2 Preferential treatment of vulnerable groups, particularly women, in public land programs such as titling and land reform. Special attention to eliminating the bottle necks for women and wido ws to access credit.	Affordable housing through provision of credit and self help initiative, such as housing co - operatives.	Human Settlements, Gender	
			Survey plots for poor and vulnerable groups	Data collection	

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
ownership and inheritance.			Review of land act, no. 5 /1999 that discriminate women on inheritance – traditional land.	Justice, Human settlements, gender	
			Education and awareness programmes on land rights and tenure		
	Surveying and rights	D.3 Regularize unplanned settlement and increase production of surveyed hi gh-density plots, with basic infrastructure, and ensure titles are issued to all plots allocated.	Planning, demarcation and identification of land in unplanned areas.	Land use planning	
			Sensitization and awareness creation on land rights	Land rights campaign	
			National Land Information system	Human settlements	
	Housing	D.4 Adopt National Housing Program, promote participation of private sector in housing, enhance appropriate and affordable housing materials and construction technology, increase availability of low cost housing and serviced plots to the most needy members of society (including the disabled) .	Increase availability of serviced plots	Human settlements	
			Public-private partnerships in the provision of low -cost, high-quality social se rvices emphasizing provision to vulnerable groups	Quality social service provision	
			Design and construction of new public buildings are passable and accessible to people with disabilities.	Infrastructure designing	
	Settlements	D.5 Implement land use and management plans – planned settlements – Land Act 1999.	Improve land revenue collection and financial management system.	Settlements	
E. Vulnerability & Environmental Conservation and Disaster Management 3.11 Reduced vulnerability to environmental disaste rs. 3.12 Natural resources and other ecosystems that people depend upon for production and reproduction conserved. 3.13 Reduction in land degradation and loss of biodiversity	Sustainable land management	E.1 Improved land management and adoption of water conservati on technologies, and implementation of national plans under MEAs to halt desertification and land degradation, and restore degraded lands.	National plans to halt environmental degradation (inc National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.)	Environment	MAFS, VPO, MWLD MLHS, PMO, PO-RALG, LGAs, Private sector, CSOs, FBOs
			Adoption of water conservation and water harvesting technologies.	Water conservation technology	
			Strict laws and penalties to those involved in illegal harvesting of natural r esources, continuous campaign for planting of trees.	Laws enforcement	
			Improve community based natural resource management and a regulatory framework that allows local communities to manage these resources.	Natural Resources, Environment	

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sectors or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
	Ecosystem Planning	E.2 Build capacity of LGA and NEMC to manage natural ecosystems and protect resources from undue negative impacts through the implementation of natural resource management plans	Training and awareness on planning (link to OOD, DADP etc.)	Land use planning/Ecosystem management	
			Mainstream land use plans into districts development plans		
			Promote community based natural resource management through the creation of village land use plans and by laws.		
			Promote ecosystems planning		
	Mitigation of environment risks	E.3 Implementation of mechanisms and policies to mitigate against environmental disasters (e.g. flooding, drought and refugees influx) and put in place post disaster actions/responses.	Land use plans; disaster management programmes	Environment and Disaster management	
			Integrated River Basin Management		
			Post disaster actions/responses for natural disasters e.g. programs to reduce impact of refugees' influx.		
			Develop and implement early warning systems and information dissemination		
			Programs to reduce, pest and insect damage to crops and livestock and promote integrated pest and insect management	Disaster management	

Goal 4: Adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs and services

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
A. Social Protection 4.1 Increased number of orphans and most vulnerable children reached with effective social protection measures by 2010. 4.2 20% of children and adults with disabilities reached with effective social protection measures by 2010	Social Protection	A.1 Undertake a baseline study, disaggregated by age, gender and disability, to provide baseline figures for the identified operational outcomes, and establish appropriate targets for 2010. Test, pilot and develop social protection schemes	Studies on Vulnerabilities and Safety nets	Data collection	MLYDS, MCDGC, MOH, MDAs, MOEC, MJCA, Private Sector, FBOs MOF, PORALG, LGAs, VPO, TASAF, MCDGC, MOJCA, CSOs, Trade Unions
		A.2 Persons who provide care for vulnerable people are provided with support.	Different forms of social protection are piloted and monitored and then developed to target the most vulnerable groups.	Social Protection measures	
		A.3 Explore a means of providing social protection through monthly pensions to meet basic needs.	Social security schemes	Social security and Training	

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
4.3 40% of eligible older people reached with effective social protection measures by 2010.		A.4 Promote community -level participation in designing and effectively instituting social protection measures for the vulnerable community members from the very young to the aged.	Social protection community training		
		A.5 Implement resource a comprehensive policy on vulnerability and social protection, as well as procedures for accessing support; disseminate information widely to potential beneficiaries and service providers.	Develop and implement community based and sector wide programmes to operationalize National Ageing Policy (2003).	Review of policies	
			Develop and implement National l Disability Policy(200) and review Acts No. 2&3 (1982) on employment, Care and Maintenance		
			Develop and implement national strategy for social security and protection for vulnerability groups (operationalisation of Social Security Policy 2003)		
Reduce violence against women.		A.6 Promote private sector initiatives in implementing social protection measures.	Private sector interventions	Social security schemes	
			Enhanced social security schemes to workers		
		A. 7 Increase the scale and access of vulnerable groups of effective micro and area based schemes, social insurance and social assistance programmes	Credit Schemes		
			Social insurance and assistance programmes		
	Gender	A.8 Implementation of the national plan of action on the eradication of all forms of violence against women.	Programmes to eradicate violence against women.	Gender	
B. Support to Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerabilities	B.1 Establish a set of high quality interventions focused on persons with disabilities, PLHAs, tho se chronically ill and the elderly including, children, as appropriate: access to social services; access to credit; exemptions from cost - sharing; home -based care; education and vocational training; transfers and pensions.	Training and behaviour change program	Care and treatment	MLYDS, PO-RALG, TACAIDS, MOH, CSO, CBO's, LGA s, MOEC, MoF, MCDGC, MCGDC, VPO, PORALG, Private Sector
			Studies on vulnerabilities	Data collection	
4.4 Increased capacity of poor households to care for vulnerable groups targeting, older people, orphans, other vulnerable children and PLWHAs.			Provision of affordable technical aids for people with disabilities	Support to people with disabilities	
		B.2 Strengthen the ability of local authorities to identify most vulnerable persons and provide supports that include improved access to government services and increased capacity of families, communities and local institu tions to meet the needs of the most vulnerable	Social service infrastructure	Education	
			Training		
			Provision of support to vulnerable groups		
		B.3 Assist HIV/AIDS affected households headed by young women, children and aged with supports, such as	Provision of support to vulnerable groups		

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
		increased access to social services; access to credit; exemptions from cost-sharing; home-based care; education and vocational training; transfers and pensions.	Provide support to Orphans		
C. Child Protection & Rights Reduce proportion of children in labour country wide from 25% to less than 10% by 2010 and avail to them alternatives including enrolment in primary education, COBET and employable vocational education skills training	Child labour	C.1 Develop and implement sector-based programmes for reducing worst forms of child labour	Awareness and training programmes	Children's rights	MCDGC, MAFS, MEM, LGAs ,Trade Unions, Vocational and Training Centres
			Child Labour Law Enforcement		
		C.2 Educate communities on basic rights of a child including the fight against child labour; develop and implement programmes targeting reduction of child labour and rights of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). .	Education programmes on rights		MCDGC, MOEC, LGA, MLYDS, CSOs
			Programmes for vulnerable children		
		C.3 Review and amend laws, policies and national strategies to the best interests of children, and develop action plan for implementation of forthcoming Children's Act.	Implement Children's Act		MCDGC, MJCA, MLYDS, LGAs, CSOs
D. ***Access of the Rural Population to Modern Energy Services*** 4.5 Institution arrangement for rural energy development established and strengthened	Organization	D.1 Put in place right institutional arrangement to increase rural people's access to modern energy	Formulate a Rural Energy Master Plan	Energy, Utilities,	MEM, PORALG, PO-PSM, MJCA, Private Sector, LGAs
			Establish Rural Energy Agency		
			Establish Rural Energy Fund		
4.6 Contribution of solar, wind and biomass and coal for electricity generation increased from the current 0.5% in 2003 to **3%** percent by June 2010	New and renewable energy	D.2 Facilitate the fast uptake of new and renewable sources of energy	Promote harnessing of renewable energies	Energy, Gender, Employment, SME, Environment	MEM, MNRT, MWLD, MAFS, NGOs, CBOs, SMEs, TANESCO, MSTHE, MoEC , LGAs
			Promote coal electricity for generation and thermal application		
4.7 At least **10%** of the population using alternatives to wood fuels for cooking by 2010	Alternative energy	D.3 Develop and promote the use of non-wood fuels for cooking and other thermal applications	Promote biomass technology and use of coal briquettes for cooking	Energy, Natural resources, Minerals, Industry,	MEM, MNRT, MIT, NGOs, CBOs, LGAs FBOs

Goal 5: Systems in place to ensure effective universal access to quality public services that are affordable and available.

Operational Targets	Sub Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
A. Roads 5.1 Improve passable (good/fair condition) rural roads from 50% in 2003 to at least 75% in 2010	Rural Roads	A.1 Ensure the basic infrastructure exists, in particular adequate facilities and a network of passable roads, to enable the delivery of basic socia l services.	Rehabilitation of rural roads and infrastructure Construction of new rural roads	Roads Rehabilitation	MoF, PSM, MDAs, MoEC, MoH, MoW, MWLD,MLYDS private sector, CSOs, FBOs PORALG, LGAs
B. Schools & Health Facilities 5.2 90% of schools and 80% of health facilities in the urban and rural areas have the required mix of skilled and motivated workers in place.	Schools and health	B.1 Increase absolute resources for basic social services.	Construction of new schools and health facilities Training of teachers and health workers	Governance at school committee level	
		B.2 Urgently ensure that skilled and motivated personnel in social services are hired, equitably deployed, fairly remunerated, and supervised to ensure performance and accountability.	Training; Incentive and remuneration packages; retention programmes	Governance at school committee level	
C. Social & Service Sectors 5.3 Skilled personnel in social sectors infrastructure and utilities are attending to their tasks and executing t heir obligations accordingly.	Social service personnel	C.1 Strengthen district level referral systems to enable swift and appropriate access to higher levels of care as required.	Rural road Infrastructure Social service infrastructure Training of personnel	Health	
		C.2 Ensure adequate access to basic essential utilities (safe and clean water, electricity and other cost -effective energy sources, roads, and sewerage lines) in existing unplanned and new planned urban areas.	Water and Electrici ty infrastructure	Water	
		C.3 Facilitate skilled personnel in social sectors, infrastructure and utilities with incentive packages including tools for favourable working environment.	Incentive packages in Water, health education and roads	Water, educatio n, health and roads	
D. Access to Health Services 5.4 Improve accessibility to health services by geographical coverage. Household to be within 5 km of health service units. 5.5 100% of eligible older people provided with free medical care and attended by specialized medical personnel by 2010	Health	D.1 Improve effective and equitable utilization of public funds particularly for services impacting the poor and vulnerable	Skilled attendance and clean delivery Health infrastructure Training	Governance	MoF, MDAs, MoEC, MoH, Private sector, FBOs, CSOs, LGAs
		D.2 Eliminate all forms of barriers to health care by exempting the poor, pregnant women, older persons and disabled persons, children and removing unofficial charges and reduce distance to, and improve trea tment.	Social service infrastructure Reduction of un official charges Rehabilitation of health facilities	Accessibility to Health facilities	
		D.3 Implement and fulfil current plans for rehabilitation of health facilities, in order to increas e quality of services provided particularly at the primary care level	Rehabilitation of health facilities		
		D.4 Ensure older people are provided with identity cards to access free medical treatment.	Accessibility of health services to vulnerable groups		
		D.5 Rationalize allocation of drugs and supplies at the facility and district level including meeting localised need and burden of disease, and instituting stronger mechanisms	Improve drug supplies at d istrict level Auditing of drug supply	Drugs availability	MoF, MDAs, MLYDS MoEC, MoH, Private

		to audit the drug supply and distribution chain.			sector, FBOs, CSOs
E. Partnerships & Planning 5.6 Partnerships with CSOs and the private sector in expansion and provision of quality social services are in place. 5.7 Realistic, streamlined and useful systems for planning and data analysis are in place	Health Statistics	E.1 Put in place systems for gathering, analysing and utilizing data on access, use and outcomes. Disaggregate data by gender, age, income-status, and geographical location, (other) in order to inform equity indicators.	Data collection Data processing Data analysis, dissemination of results and usage	Health statistics	MOH, PO-RALG MOEC, MOW, MWLD, private sector, PO-PP, NBS MOF, MDAs, PO-PSM, CSOs, FBOs, LGAs

CLUSTER 3: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Broad Outcomes

- Good governance and the rule of law are ensured
- Leaders and public servants are accountable to the people through the effective reduction of corruption an d public access to information
- Democracy and political and social tolerance are deepened
- Peace, political stability, national unity and social cohesion are cultivated and sustained

Goal 1. Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive.

Operational Targets	Sub – Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Ensure representative, inclusive (poor and vulnerable groups) and accountable governance institutions operating at all levels	Institutional Reforms	1.1.1 Scale up and follow up on the implementation of all the components of the National Framework on Good Governance.	Review implementation, coordination and r ecommend for scaling up	Governance	PO-PP, MOF, VPO, PMO, PO-SH, CSOs, MCDGC, LGA s, Media, MJCA.
	Parliament and other Governance Institutions	1.1.2 Improve capacity of representative bodies at all levels, including Parliament to perform oversight functions; and ensure that separation of powers between the Executive, Judiciary and Legislation is maintained and nurtured.	Training/sensitization Clear demarcation responsibilities/powers	Governance capacity	Parliament, PO -RALG, PO-SH, LGA s, MJCA.
	Participation and Representation at local level	1.1.3 Strengthen local level governance institutions (e.g. ensure all legal community meetings are held as scheduled) to increase participation and representation of all, including the most vulnerable in design, implementation and monitoring of policies.	Review implementation of LGRP Legal provisions/participation	Gender & Children, Youth, PWLAs, etc	LGA s, MJCA, PO - RALG, Community VPO/MCDGC, CSOs
	Land and Village Lands Acts	1.1.4 Enforce and harmonize poli cies and laws relevant to land and natural resource utilization and management; all village and urban lands are surveyed and issued with certificates.	Review the relevant Acts. Implementation moda lities	Agriculture Environment	PO-RALG, LGA s, MLHS, MNRT, MJCA
	Tenure Security	1.1.5 Strengthen security of tenure of demarcated village lands held communally or individually and remove conflicting provisions in laws that manage sectors such as mining, pastoral activities and wildlife.	Review of laws on ten ure Awareness campaign	Tenure Environment	PO-RALG, MLHS, CSOs, LGA s

			Participation/Monitoring modalities		
	PORALG, Local Authorities	1.1.6 Develop a strategy to capacitate PORALG and other Local Authorities to implement and oversee governance programmes (reforms) at local level.	Capacity development	Governance at local level	PORALG, LGAs, MOF
	Monitoring Gender Equity	1.1.7 Mainstream good governance and gender into policies, plans, budgets and implementation mechanism including gender monitoring and assessment indicators for good governance.	Undertake Reviews	Gender, Governance	VPO, MOF, PO-PP, CSOs, FBOs, MCDGC, PO-LARG, LGAs
			Develop indicators		

Goal 2: Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed

Operational Targets	Sub – Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Public resources are allocated, accessible and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent manner.	PER/Budget	2.1.1 Ensure that all PERs adequately address issues of equity and equality in expenditure tracking studies to monitor "pro-poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups.	Formula-based allocations	Gender equity & Vulnerability	MOF, PO-PP,VPO, CSOs, LGAs, MDA, PORALG, CAG
			Pro-poor expenditure		
			Identify specific needs of the poor		
	Equity	2.1.2 Strengthen, extend and monitor resource allocation formula ensuring equity among local authorities.	Review regularly the formula-based allocation	Financial Governance	MOF, VPO, PO-PP, LGAs, PO-RALG
	Participation and access to information	2.1.3 Deepen public involvement in the preparation, formulation and monitoring of the PRS, PER and budgets including making information about budgets, expenditures and revenues widely available down to local level.	Participation and demand-driven dissemination	Inclusion & Governance	MOF, VPO, PO-PP, CSOs, LGAs, PORALG, MDAs, Private sector, Media
	Public Financial Management	2.1.4 Deepen the implementation of the Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP)	Implement actions included in the PFMRP	Financial Governance	MOF, PO-RALG, LGAs
		2.1.5 Provide adequate supervision to councils for completing accounting, financial reporting and auditing functions.	Supervision capacity		
			Absorptive capacity		
	Public Policies	2.1.6 Raise people's awareness on Government policies, public financing and official charges as well as their entitlements through civic education and dissemination of information.	Demand-driven Civic education	Governance	CSOs, MDAs, LGAs, PORALG, Communities, Media

	Natural resources	2.1.7 Develop effective mechanisms to ensure equitable access and use of environment and natural resources especially for poor and vulnerable groups.	Identify constraints to access and use; and implement required reforms	Vulnerability & Environment	PO SH, PO PSM, MCDGC, CSOs, MJCA, MNRT
	Routine data	2.1.8 Strengthen routine data systems to measure the extent, depth and types of pove rty and vulnerability across all identified groups for use in determining policy, resource flow, effective interventions, etc.	Data collection and analysis	Governance	VPO, POPP, MOF, CSOs, PORALG, LGA s
	Institutions and Systems	2.1.9 Strengthen the syst ems and institutions of accountability, ethics, and transparency of government, non-government officials and political parties.	Institutional Capacity interventions	Governance & accountability	PO SH, PO PSM, PMO, PORALG, CSOs, LGAs, MDAs, Registrar of Poli tical Parties.
2. Institute effective regulations and mechanisms regarding petty and grand corruption	Councils and MDAs	2.2.1 Build further the capacity of councils and MDAs to manage resources.	Institutional and Individual capacity	Capacity	MOF, POPP, MD A, PORALG, LGA s.
		2.2.2 Institute binding measures against responsible officials of councils and MDAs that consistently fail to get a “clean certificate” at audit.	Accountability measures	Financial Governance	MOF, PORALG, LGAs, Auditor General, MDA.
	Anti-Corruption Institutions	2.2.3 Strengthen existing mechanisms (e.g., PCB law amended) to operate independently and take effective and swift legal action on both petty and grand corruption.	Autonomy structures	Governance & Corruption	MJCA, PCB, Home Affairs
	Anti-Corruption Interventions	2.2.4 Strengthen and enforce laws, rules, regulations on corruption including implementation of the National Anti - Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) including that MDAs and LGAs have specific actions to reduc e corruption and monitor corruption within the sector, hold MDAs and LGAs accountable for effective control of corruption.	MDAs and LGAs Anti-corruption plans	Legal, Governance & Corruption	MJCA, MDAs, PCB, Home Affairs, POSH, PMO, CAG, PO-LARG, LGAs
	Public funds	2.2.5 Capacitate mechanisms for identifying, examining, and prosecuting cases of misuse of public funds and petty/grand corruption.	Programme to enhance prosecution skills	Legal, Governance & corruption	MJCA, Home Affairs, POSH, PMO, CSOs, PO-LARG, LGAs Media
	Access to Information and Monitoring budget allocations and use	2.2.6 Regularly and routinely post budget allocations, disbursements and uses of funds down to district, ward and village level through designated notice -boards and facilitate use of that information in meetings.	Dissemination and awareness interventions	Financial Governance	MOF, PORALG, CSOs, LGA, Media

	Civil Society Participation	2.2.7 Increase engagement of civil society (including FBOs) at all levels in policy processe s including planning and monitoring.	Participation modalities	Participatory Governance	VPO, PO-LARG, LGAs, MDAs, CSOs
	Media	2.2.8 Promote the independence, capacity and accountability of the media within the international/national ethical standards.	Review laws governing Media & identify capacity needs	Governance	PMO, Media
Goal 3: Effective public service framework in place to provide foundation for service delivery improvements and poverty reduction .					
Operational Targets	**Sub – Category**	**Cluster Strategies**	**Intervention Package**	**Sector(s) or areas of collaboration**	**Key Actors**
1. Administrative systems of public institutions are managed transparently and in the best interests of the people they serve.	Public Service interventions	3.1.1 Strengthen and deepen the Public Service Reform Programme.	Transparent recruitment based on merit	Governance	PO-RALG, POPSM, MDAs, LGAs.
			Behaviour , ethics and responsiveness		
			Skills, ability and services		
			Management, Rules and incentives.		
	Commercial Courts	3.1.2 Increase expediency in enforcing contracts and resolving commercial disputes – creating confidence in investors.	Legal Reform	Economic governance Commercial Disputes	MJCA
			Strengthen Commercial Courts		
	Surveys	3.1.3 Undertake regular service d elivery/client satisfaction surveys in monitoring quality of public services and disseminate findings to stakeholders. Increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable.	Monitoring quality	Accountability & Governance	PO-SH, PO-PSM, CSOs, MDAs, LGAs.
			Dissemination packages		
			Accountability measures		
	MDAs	3.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure performance indicators are tracked against objectives and targets in each MDA.	Objectives and Targets Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation	POPP, VPO, MOF, MDA, PORALG, PO-PSM, LGAs
	Client Service Charters	3.1.5 Develop, implement and monitor feedback on Client Service Charters together with end-user surveys in each sector.	Design monitoring mechanism	Governance	POPP, VPO, MOF, PORALG, CSOs, LGAs, MDAs.
	Partnership	3.1.6 Promote public-private-NGOs partnership in provision of services.	Partnership modalities	Governance Systems	PO-SH, PO PSM, CSOs, LGAs, Private Sector
	Local Authorities	3.1.7 Hire qualified p ersonnel in key sectors who are trained, motivated, equitably deployed at district level.	Recruitment (equitably)	Capacity	PO SH, PO PSM, LGAs, PORALG
			Incentive packages		

	Technical Assistance	3.1.8 Develop and implement technical assistance policy.	Policy development	Technical Assistance	PO-PSM, MOF
	Civil Service	3.1.9 Increase and rationalize remuneration of civil servants in order to fairly compensate (living wages) workers and to reduce corruption.	Pay Reform	Incentives & Corruption	PO SH, PO PSM, PORALG, LGA s
2. Decentralisation by devolution institutionalised and implemented to enhance public ownership of the development and poverty reduction process	Public Sector interventions	3.2.1 Strengthen and deepen the Local Government Reform Programm e	Awareness creation of decentralisation by devolution	Governance Legal	PMO, PO-LARG, MDAs, LGAs, Media, CSOs
			Strengthening governance at local level	Governance Legal	PO-LARG, MDAs, LGAs, CSOs
			Re-organisation of LG structures	Service sectors for quality control and setting standards	PO-LARG, MDAs, LGAs, CSOs
			Strengthening financial management systems	Governance Capacity	PO-LARG, MOF, LGAs,
			Decentralised recurrent and development fiscal transfer systems	Governance, Social sectors	PO-LARG, MOF, MDAs, LGAs
			Strengthen capacity of LGAs to manage staff	Capacity, Accountability, Governance	PO-RLG, MOF, MDAs, PO-PSM
			Sector legal harmonisation to embed decentralisation and devolution across government	Legal and Sector reforms	Law Reform Commission, JUSTICE, PO-RALG, PO-PSM, MDAs, LGAs

Goal 4. Rights of the poor and vulnerable groups are protected and promoted in the justice system

Operational Targets	Sub – Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Ensure timely and appropriate justice for all especially the poor and vulnerable groups.	District courts	4.1.1 Strengthen judicial system particular at the lower/primary courts to improve access, representation and adjudication of ca ses involving the children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups.	Infrastructure/facilities	Legal & Vulnerability	MJCA, MLYDS, MCDGC, CSOs, CHRGG
			Human resource		
			Information		

	Legal Reforms	4.1.2 Extend implementation of the on-going Legal Sector Reform Programme to include all security organs with attention to updating the legal framework, enhancing supervision and division of responsibilities among law and order institutions.	Review scope of LSRP Identify additional needs	Legal	MJCA, Home Affairs, MoF, CSOs, Law Reform Commission, CHRGG, Commercial & Land Courts.
	Laws and Gender	4.1.3 Continue with on going review on succession, inheritance, customary, Marriage Acts and other laws to provide equal rights to children, women and men, girls and boys.	Undertake review through consultation	Gender and vulnerability	MJCA, Home Affairs, MCDGC, CSOs, Law Reform Commission
	Legal Aid	4.1.4 Institutionalise and strengthen legal aid for vulnerable groups.	Develop legal Aid modalities	Justice and Vulnerability	MJCA, Home Affairs, CSOs, CHRGG
	Data and monitoring	4.1.5 Strengthen monitoring of the police, prisons and judicial systems by ensuring that accessible channels of redress are available and data on crimes are reported, gender based violence cases, complaints, etc. that are comparable across districts.	Data collection and monitoring system	Legal	MJCA, Home Affairs, CSOs, LGA.
	Juvenile Courts	4.1.6 Establish a fair juvenile justice system that is driven by the best interest of the child and extend juvenile court and facilities in district courts to cover all regions.	Assess needs (services) / Training Develop programme for all regions	Legal & Children	MJCA, Home Affairs, MCDGC, MLYDS
	Forms of Discrimination	4.1.7 Eradicate all forms of abuse , trafficking in persons (TIP) and discrimination, especially against women, children and other vulnerable groups.	Consult to Identify forms of discrimination & abuse Develop mechanisms	Legal, Policy & Vulnerability	MJCA, Home Affairs, CSOs, MCDGC, MLYDS, Media
	Facilities and Infrastructure	4.1.8 Improve the facilities, infrastructure and operation of police, prisons and courts to enable them to work efficiently.	Infrastructure (office etc.) Facilities (equipment) Incentive packages	Legal	MJCA, Home Affairs,

Goal 5: Reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance

Operational Targets	Sub – Category	Cluster Strategies	Intervention Package	Sector(s) or areas of collaboration	Key Actors
1. Develop political and social systems and institutions which allow for full participation of all citizens including the poor and vulnerable groups.	Local Authorities and CSOs, CBOs	5.1.1 Design and implement campaigns to inform people of their rights, responsibilities and address forms of abuse, intolerance, discrimination and stigma.	Awareness campaign; establish feedback mechanism	Legal and Human Rights & Social Inclusion	MCDGC, PMO, CSOs, CBO, Community, FBO, LGAs, PO-RALG, Media, MJCA, COHR

	Political Parties	5.1.2 Promote and enhance dialogue among leaders and members of political parties on poverty and Human rights.	Dialogue mechanism	Political inclusion and vulnerability	CSOs, Political parties, Registrar of Political Parties, Electoral Commission, COHR, PMO
	Faith-Based Organizations	5.1.3 Continue to promote culture of peace and tolerance through dialogue among religious leaders and institutions.	Dialogue mechanism	Religious tolerance	Faith-based Organizations
	Civic Education	5.1.4 Equip women and men, girls and boys with appropriate civic education and gender knowledge.	Civic education and Sensitization on gender issues	Gender	CSOs, MCDGC, PO-RALG, LGAs, FBOs
	Data collection	5.1.5 Institutionalize measures to guarantee analyses of exclusion of vulnerable persons within key review processes (e.g., health and education sector reviews)	Data collection/analysis Institute review processes	Vulnerability	VPO, MOF, PMO, POPP, PORARG, LGAs, MDAs, CSOs.
	Legislation(s)	5.1.6 Adopt legislation-requiring employers to utilize and adhere to equal opportunity employment policies that do not discriminate against gender, age, people living HIV and AIDS, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.	Review employment policies Implement Legislation and conventions on employment	Legal and Employment	Private Sector, PO-PSM, MJCA, MLYDS, MCDGC, CSOs, PO-RALG
		5.1.7 Institute legislation and reliable mechanisms of protecting citizens who register complaints from retribution and intimidation.	Confidentiality conduct Develop legislation and measures	Legal and Vulnerability	MJCA, Home Affairs, LGAs, CSOs, CHRGG,
		5.1.8 Institute and capacitate mechanisms to enforce legislation and special provisions that categorically define the rights of vulnerable groups, including measures that should be taken when stated rights are infringed.	Special provisions Measures on infringement	Human Rights, Justice	MJCA, Home Affairs, MLYDS, MCDGC, CSOs, Media, CHRGG
Goal 6: Improved personal and material security, reduced crime, eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence					
Operational Targets	**Sub – Category**	**Cluster Strategies**	**Intervention Package**	**Sector(s) or areas of collaboration**	**Key Actors**
1. Ensure institutions and agents of government such as the police, courts and prisons observe human rights and ensure justice and security of all citizens.	Prisons and Community	6.1.1 Institute mechanisms to reduce overcrowding in prisons, fully implement community-sentencing policy, facilitate the effective functioning of parole boards and emphasize rehabilitative rather than punitive approach to prison.	Community involvement Policy, procedures & mechanism	Legal & vulnerability	MJCA, Home Affairs, PO-RALG, LGAs, Communities

	Judges, Magistrates and State Attorneys	6.1.2 Increase capacity of Judges, Magistrates and State Attorneys to manage a larger number of cases both fairly and more efficiently.	Recruit /Incentives Training/Equipment Infrastructure development	Legal	MJCA, Home Affairs
	Police Force and Community	6.1.3 Increase capacity of police to fairly combat crime and proliferation of small arms, terrorism and illicit business; and involve communities to address these vices.	Training / Equipment Community awareness and involvement	Security	Home Affairs and Communities, LGA
	Directorate of Public Prosecution.	6.1.4 Streamline and harmonise prosecution system and strengthen coordination of Ward Tribunals in Administration of justice.	Recruit/infrastructure Enactment of the laws Policy and Procedures	Legal	DPP, Home Affairs, LGA, MJCA, Private sector
	Security & Protection	6.1.5 Address the particular security needs of vulnerable groups (including children, youths - particularly girls, people with disabilities, people living HIV and AIDS and the older persons) that require special measures of protection. Issue personal identification for all.	Identify needs, consult groups Identification is issued at birth Design measures	Vulnerability & gender	MJCA, Home Affairs, MLYDS, MCDGC, CSOs, Media, MOEC
	Women's Rights	6.1.6 Pursue Legislative and administrative actions to protect women against violence, promote right to seek redress, protection and mechanism to dispense justice to perpetrators.	Review Legislation and Administration procedures Awareness campaign	Vulnerability & gender	MJCA, Home Affairs, MLYDS, MCDGC, CSOs, LGAs
	Law enforcement Institutions	6.1.7 Train police, prisons, PCB and other law enforcement institutions on human rights (and gender mainstreaming).	Training and sensitization	Human Rights and legal	COHR, Home Affairs, MCDGC, CSOs
	Constitutional Rights and Right to information	6.1.8 Raise awareness of people about their Constitutional and human rights – including the right to public information at all levels of governance structures.	Civic education Awareness and dissemination campaign; feedback mechanism	Human Rights & Gender	MJCA, Ministry of Good Governance, LGAs, MCDGC, CSOs, COHR, PO-SH
Goal 7: National cultural identities enhanced and promoted					
Operational Targets	**Sub – Category**	**Cluster Strategies**	**Intervention Package**	**Sector(s) or areas of collaboration**	**Key Actors**
1. Policies, strategies and legal frameworks for cultural and moral	Policies and Legal	7.1.1 Review existing policies, strategies and legal frameworks for consistency with cultural promotion.	Review policies	Culture	MDAs, LGAs, CSOs

development are in place and operational.	Institutions	7.1.2 Establish and support institutions that prom ote cultural identities and national integrity.	Capacity development	Culture	MDAs, CSOs, Private Sector
	Moral education	7.1.3 Ensure that time is allocated and utilized for moral education in schools.	Moral education curriculum	Culture	FBOs, MOEC, LGA s
	Swahili Language	7.1.4 Promote Swahili language locally and internationally.	Review national language policy	culture	MOEC, Baraza la Kiswahili