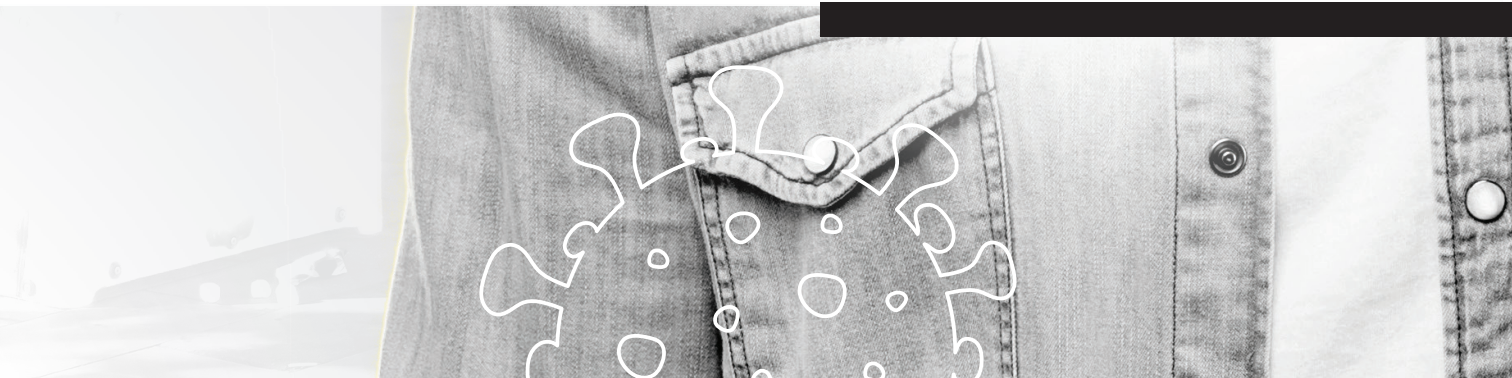


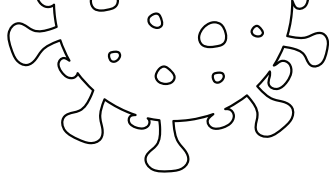


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**REPORT ON THE IMPACT
OF COVID-19 MEASURES TO
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN
TANZANIA**

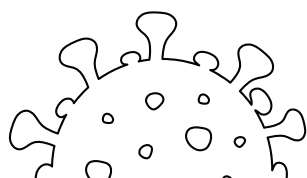




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**REPORT ON THE IMPACT
OF COVID-19 MEASURES
TO INCOME AND DECENT
WORK OPPORTUNITIES
ON YOUNG PEOPLE IN
TANZANIA**

ACTION AID -TANZANIA
MARCH 2021





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AATZ	Action Aid Tanzania
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
CDF	Tanzania CSO's Director Forum
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSO's	Civil Societies Organizations
DM	Direct Messages
DMD	Disaster Management Department
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
EAHRI	East Africa Human Rights Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
GDP	Growth Development Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPC	Infection Prevention and control
JMT	Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania
MHZ	Ministry of Health Zanzibar
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoHCDEC	Ministry of Health, community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MP	Member of Parliament
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCRP	National COVID-19 Response Plan
NDMF	National Disaster Management Fund
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organization



NRFE	National Relief Fund Electronic
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Zanzibar
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PHEOC's	Public Health Operational and Communication Centres
PHEOCs	Public Health Operational and Communication Centres
PPE's	Personal Protective Equipment's
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
SADC	Southern African Development Cooperation
SGRP	
SME's	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMR	Statutory Minimum Reserves
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nation Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
US	United States
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization



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DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

The Information provided to this report herein is being supplied in good faith on basis of publicly available information and other sources verily believed to be true for general guidance. This is not an official research to be accurate or complete but a monitoring report from all the sources engaged combined. All the information contained in this report remains subject to change without notice. Action Aid takes no responsibility expressed or implied, regarding accuracy, adequacy, completeness, legality, reliability of any information without official statistics or data.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report by Action Aid Tanzania presents the review of the Tanzania policy measures and other strategies against COVID-19 with special focus on its impact to income and decent work of young people in Tanzania. The analysis, which is based on three policy typologies, namely Social protection, Labour markets, and fiscal and economic measures, highlights on various policy measures taken by the government of Tanzania to dull the impacts of Covid-19.

Such measures and strategies include amendments of the law and review of administrative directives, circulars, regulations and guidelines. Moreover, the report also presents and analyzes case stories from 32 young people interviewed in Tanzania mainland and in Zanzibar. In the conclusion the report provides broad policy and advocacy recommendations to various stakeholders on how to manage disasters or any crisis without affecting basic needs of the youth.

The sampling of the data was drawn from Dar es Salaam, Coast Region and Arusha, besides in the part of Zanzibar the respondents were picked from Urban west, South Unguja and South Pemba regions). The research assistants who collected most of the data documented case stories from those selected areas. They visited and interviewed selected respondents and were observing necessary safety precautions against COVID-19.

The study is based on secondary information and case stories from the field. Policy analysis relied on publicly available information, including official government documents such as COVID-19 guidelines, health policies and laws; strategies, plans, disaster management policies; administrative statements, COVID-19 reports from various groups including youth groups and media coverage.

The analysis of this study used qualitative approaches from both legal and policy perspectives. It is supported by case stories from the field detailing how those measures have impacted the youth in Tanzania. It details unique approaches that Tanzania took to deal with COVID-19 pandemic.



Unlike other East African countries, Tanzania took different approaches to respond to COVID-19. As the crisis unfolded the government did not enact any new laws or policy, to conform with its legal and policy framework for covid-19 and policies to manage and guide several responses on COVID-19.

Generally, Tanzania adopted a lenient approach such as restricting unnecessary internal movements; banning all public gatherings including sports activities and, meetings. The government also ordered closure of schools and higher learning institutions when more people were starting to get infected.

The findings suggest most policies and strategies adopted to fight Covid-19 were insensitive to the plight of women and the youths. While the strategies focused on disease control, the Covid-19 control measures, did not specifically target community groups and sectors of the economy that had been affected. Evidence from the field indicates youth, children and women have suffered a lot since March 2020 when COVID-19 measures started to be implemented. At the same time majority of youth groups and women, working in informal sector were affected by COVID-19 measures.

With all these socioeconomic realities still COVID-19 implemented approaches remained youth insensitive and gender blind. Unlike other East African countries, Tanzania did not have vigorous and special policies or directives for stimulus packages. It was impossible for the country to issue stimulus packages because authorities took moderate measures and partial lockdown. On the other hand, neighboring countries such as Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya had special policies for stimulus packages because they employed total lockdown measures, which necessitated the need for laborious stimulus packages to the poor communities. Failure to have special relief and stimulus packages during COVID-19 responses has affected the economy and made it less accommodative to the needs of youth.

Several State departments and Ministries and Agencies issued several policy directives as response to National COVID-19 strategy. Most of them provide general directives with no special focus on the youth. However, some of them had positive impact to the youth and decent work. For instance, the Bank of Tanzania issued policy directives to all Bank Institutions and Microfinances to safeguard the stability of the financial



sector. The BOT through its Monetary Policy Committee adopted policy measures in May 2020 to cope with the surging non-cash transactions.

Some of the policy approaches taken by the government, such as avoiding total lockdown and use of traditional herbs were found to be very realistic. This state of affairs was also observed by CSOs in their COVID-19 interventions. The COVID -19 interventions posed grave negative impact on the livelihoods and incomes of the youths and women working in the informal sector both in urban and rural areas.

This analysis presented several policy challenges and gaps that affected incomes and employment status of youth amid COVID-19 interventions. It identifies some policy gaps including; the failure of Tanzania Disaster Management Policies to observe regional and international standards on disaster management and risk reduction.

Because of partial lockdown and other measures taken to combat coronavirus in Tanzania, the labour market and other economic opportunities for youth declined sharply between March 2020 and to date. The informal sector, which employs majority of the youth population were disrupted by COVID-19 measures. For instance, the youth population was largely affected by reduced working hours, wage cuts, and termination from employment due to financial crisis.

According to case stories from youth groups documented in this study, majority of them complained about declining incomes between March and June 2020. A legion of young people affected by COVID-19 pandemic include those working in informal sector such as tourism, agriculture, petty trade, hotels and other related activities. Therefore, lack of social protection policies, markets and labor securities for actors of informal sector, tourisms and extractive industry sectors during COVID-19 measures was the major blow to the income and livelihoods of young people and their families. Other countries in the region like Kenya provided special economic relief funds and other subsidies to marginalized communities and those working in tourism and other sectors of the economy that provide livelihoods to the citizens.

This study provides policy recommendations to be used to address identified policy gaps and challenges related to management of COVID-19 and other disasters. These policy recommendations have focused on the following; law reforms, policy review, institutional reforms and budget allocations.



Chapter One

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Action Aid International launched COVID-19 impact assessment survey to several countries including Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Bangladesh. This impact documentation exercise aims to assess the impact of COVID-19 measures to income and decent work opportunities for young people in Tanzania. This part of the report explains about the objectives of this policy analysis study and the methodology used. The analysis is supported by real case stories from the field.

1.1 About this Impact Assessment Study

This report presents the review of the Tanzania policy measures and other strategies related to COVID-19 with special focus on the impact of income and decent work of young people in Tanzania. The Policy analysis is focused on the following policy typologies:

- i) Social protection,
- ii) Labour markets, and
- iii) Fiscal and economic measures

The analysis is focused on the measures taken by the government of Tanzania at all levels. In Tanzania, various policy measures and strategies such as law amendments, administrative directives, circulars, regulations and guidelines were reviewed. This report also presents and analyze case



stories from 32 young people interviewed by national reference group in Tanzania. Final part of this report provides general recommendations to various stakeholders on how to address natural calamities such as COVID-19 without necessarily affecting the needs of the youth.

1.2 Objectives of the Impact Assessment Study

The purpose of the analysis is to assess the youth and gender sensitivity of COVID-19 measures and their impact on income and decent work opportunities for young people in Tanzania. This study responds to the following list of specific objectives designed to reach intended goal of Action Aid Global study in Tanzania;

- a) To collect and analyze case stories from selected youth groups
- b) To analyze how COVID-19 has impacted young people's incomes and livelihoods in the respective country based on the case studies and interviews
- c) To make analysis of how national policy has affected employment opportunities, livelihoods and inequality for young people based on official data or statistics as well as data/statistics gathered by other adopted data collection approaches reliable sources in the respective country.
- d) Assessing how COVID-19 has affected informal sector's work, unpaid care work in relation to young people.
- e) Draw up recommendations on how state and other national stakeholders could have responded to COVID-19 with a better impact for youth and allowing them to create better economic opportunities for themselves.
- f) Draw up recommendations (to be used in advocacy) to national stakeholders to improve crisis management from further increasing inequality and as lessons learnt for future pandemics.

1.3 Methodology

This impact assessment study used approaches such as policy and legal analysis, review of secondary data, collection and analysis of case stories.



1.3.1 Geographical Coverage

This study covered both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar given the fact that Tanzania is a union of two countries. Three regions (Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Arusha) were selected on the part of Tanzania Mainland and three on the part of Zanzibar (Mjini Magharibi Unguja, Kusini Unguja and Mkoa wa Kusini Pemba). The selected reference youth group documented cases stories from those selected areas. Because Tanzania has not imposed restrictions on physical meetings or movement our research assistants managed to visit and interviewed selected respondents while taking all precautions measures against COVID-19. Specifically, our researchers used measures such as social distancing, using of masks and hand washing while conducting interviews. Action Aid Tanzania supported the youth reference group with all the necessary COVID-19 preventive measures.

1.3.2 Study Design

This study used policy analysis and case study approaches to arrive at the desired results. All relevant policies, laws, regulations and other strategies employed to fight COVID-19 were reviewed to assess their impact on income and decent work of young people in Tanzania. The study collected and analyzed 32 stories from 32 selected youth from all the selected areas.

1.3.3 Sample Size

The study reached 32 youth respondents purposefully selected from 6 regions in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

1.3.4 Data Collection Tools

Given the nature of this study, this study focused on qualitative data from collected stories and policy analysis. Key selected youth groups were interviewed through the questionnaire and audio recording. Action Aid hired a total of eight research assistants from the Tanzania Youth Reference group who were trained by EAHRI consultants before going to the field.

1.3.5 Analysis and Reporting

The analysis was conducted based on publicly available information, including official government documents such as COVID-19 guidelines, health policies and laws; strategies, plans, disaster management policies and laws; administrative statements, COVID-19 reports from various groups including youth groups and media coverage. The analysis delved on thorough details to understand how youth and gender sensitive were those measures, mostly on their impact to income and decent work opportunities to youth.

The study analysis used qualitative approaches from both legal and policy perspectives. It is supported by case stories from the field on how those measures have impacted the youth in Tanzania. The unique approaches of Tanzania towards COVID-19 pandemic and other contextualized factors were highly considered to arrive the intended results.

To avoid skipping key information on the impact of COVID-19 measures to youth, this study employed holistic and broad approaches when doing policy analysis to ensure that every relevant information is taken on board. Even though the UN based gender respond tracker doesn't specifically focus on youth, this study largely adopted this methodology.¹ For instance, policy analysis employed and focused on broad range of policy typologies such as social protection, labour market, economic and fiscal measures taken in response to COVID-19.

¹ The purpose of the tracker is to assess the gender sensitivity of COVID-19 measures. It is based on publicly available information, including official government documents, media coverage, and existing policy repositories that track government responses to COVID-19. Data on measures was also provided by UNDP and UN Women country offices. The tracker assesses the available information on the design features of policy measures. It does not conduct assessment of the gender impact of these measures, nor does it make a ranking of countries based on their policy responses. Available at https://data.undp.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/COVID-19_Global_Gender_Response_Tracker_Methodological_Note_20092020.pdf. Visited on 23rd/02/2021





Chapter Two

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

2.0 PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings and analysis of this study. The analysis is based on the policies and strategies used by the government to address COVID-19 pandemic. This analysis is further reinforced by stories from 32 young people collected from different parts of the country. At least 10 laws, 15 policies, Two National Contingency Plan on COVID-19 (Including Zanzibar Contingency Plan), several government directives on COVID-19, several sector-based guidelines on COVID-19 and other strategies were analyzed in relations to their impacts on income and decent work to young populations in Tanzania.

The findings of this study indicates that most these policies and strategies were gender and youth insensitive as most of them focused on disease control without putting efforts to address the impacts of those control measures to various community groups, employment and the country's economy.

One thing that Tanzania should be commended for, was the government's decision or general policy not to impose total lockdown. Authorities were not willing to order curfews and total lockdown on the grounds that such approaches would affect people's incomes especially those from poor families. According to this study, desisting total lockdown was the best approach given the fact that majority of the citizens especially the youth population earn their living on daily basis.



The findings show that youth, children and women are among the most affected community groups since COVID-19 measures were started to be implemented from March 2020. Youth and women are the most responsible members of the society who are solely depended by their families socially and economically. Meanwhile majority of youth groups and women working in the informal sector, were highly affected by various measures taken to dull the impacts of COVID-19. Despite all these social economic realities, the various approaches taken by Tanzanian authorities to fight the deadly disease were insensitive to the youth and were also gender blind.

2.1 Socio Economic and Political Situation Pre-COVID-19

Poverty levels of Tanzanians living under a relative income estimated of \$1.9 a day was very high. To the era before COVID-19 it was estimated that 49% of the total population lived below the poverty line which was established in 2011. However according to the Tanzania's Human Development Index (HDI) a sharp decline of the urban population living in slums fell from 70% in 2000 to 50% in 2017² In September 2020, The National Bureau of Statistics ("NBS") released GDP statistics with assessment from 2015 as its base year. The assessment base focused on overall change in GDP growth levels, sectoral growth, and the contribution of various sectors to GDP as well as leading indicators of GDP.

As per World Bank report on Tanzania economic updates, the Tanzania GDP growth rate was relatively higher in 2019 before COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 at the percentage of 5.8. But because of pandemic's economic shocks, the Tanzania GDP growth rate experienced a dramatic fall in 2020 to an estimate of 2.0 %. This economic shock was experienced in export-oriented industries, foreign investment and tourism.³ Therefore, a combination of all these factors including population rapid increase accelerated the number of Tanzania living below national poverty line to rise significantly.⁴

2 UNDRR Country Reports on Public Investment Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction, pg 3

3 World Bank Group (2021), Raising the Bar-Achieving Tanzania Development Vision. Tanzania Economic Updates Issue 15 of February 2021.

4 Supra, page 61



As one of the fastest growing economy in the world, Tanzania has in the past decade made remarkable strides on its GDP growth across the east African region. In retrospect, the country has maintained a strong macroeconomic outlook with a GDP growth of 7.5%- and single-digit low and stable inflation from 8.0 percent to 7.0 percent and widening the reserve averaging band from 10.0 percent to 20.0 percent from July 2019. This was due to Liquidity easing policy actions that were taken include lowering the Statutory Minimum Reserves (SMR) on private sector deposit liabilities.⁵

The Agriculture and construction sectors, which contributes 28.2% and 13% respectively to the GDP were referred to as among the major sectors that contributed to the robust economic growth. In the 2018/19 fiscal year, agricultural sector grew at the rate of 5.3% mainly due to conducive weather conditions that support bumper harvest. Meanwhile the construction sector attained growth rate of 12.9% with infrastructure investments such as roads, railway and airports on the high-end establishment. The two sectors continued to lead in the economic growth sector even in the first three quarters of 2020.⁶

“Tanzania’s GDP growth rate in the first three quarters of 2020 was 4.7 percent, led by construction (13.7 percent), agriculture (4.8 percent), transport and storage (8.9 percent), manufacturing (4.6 percent) and mining (9.5 percent). In contrast, accommodation and food services (-13.8 percent) and art, entertainment and recreation (-4.8 percent) declined.” ⁷According to the NBS and World Bank report

The country’s macroeconomic projections objectives for 2019/20 included continued change in growth with a rate of 7.1% in 2019 compared to 7% in 2018). The tax revenue contribution to GDP ratio was at a rate of 13.1%, compared to a predicted 12.1% for 2018/198. Although COVID-19 has had

5 BOT Annual Report 2019, pg. 2

6 Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on East Africa Economics. The Tanzania Scene. Deloitte Insights. May 2020, page 23

7 Supra, page 25

8 NBS (2020). Highlights on the Second Quarter Gross Domestic Product. April – June 2020, Base Year 2015. pg. 8



adverse effects to the economy and politics of Tanzania, the country has not issued any news statistics of infections and deaths since late April 2020. Lack of clear statistics on the trends of COVID-19 posed a significant challenge in tracking the impacts of this pandemic to economy and livelihoods.

Prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tanzania economy flourished. The government has since the year 2000 managed to control inflation and confine it to its lowest ebb at an average of 3.5%, surpassing other east African countries. The country's export increased to a whopping US\$9.7 billion with an average growth rate of 15.7 percent from total exports. The value of goods exports grew by 28.3 percent to USD 5,901.2 million, owing to increase in the value of both traditional and non-traditional goods exports with gold being the top export, earning the country 2,591.3 Million USD.⁹ Below is the case story of Nambeke who abandoned tour guide job because of COVID-19 implications;



Figure 1: Case Story One: Tour Guide and Mountain Climber: Nambeke

As nations worldwide imposed travel restrictions to curb the spread of the coronavirus, Tanzania had effectively March 2020 instituted various measures to fight the virus when the first case of coronavirus patient was reported. Borders had been closed and local residents

were advised to avoid unnecessary travels. Those measures adversely affected social economic activities of vulnerable communities including young people working in the informal sector. Even after the opening of the borders, strict adherence to medical precautions was still challenging.

Nambeke Augustine is Tanzania female tour guide and a mountain climber. She lives in the northern Arusha city. The- 35- years old guide is a single mother with two children. She lives with her extended family including her grandfather. Nambeke is a very responsible woman. When her mother died, she was shouldering the responsibility of taking care of the entire family.

Before the affliction caused by the COVID 19 Nambeke had been working as a tour guide and a mountain climber. However, the coronavirus crisis has badly affected her livelihood and her income. Nambeke's life changed dramatically when she lost her job at the onset of the disease's outbreak in Tanzania. Because her job depends on tourists, loss of income meant that Nambeke could not send her children to school and barely make end meet.

With the help from a local advocacy group called Voice of Youth Tanzania, she secured sponsorship and her children were enrolled back to school. She had also got some financial support which helped her to engage in agribusiness. She is still getting some money to support her family and pay monthly bills. According to her, if she started agribusiness before the covid-19 crisis, she would've gone far. She is of the views that if young people receive entrepreneurship education and appropriate mentoring with start- up capital, they would be able to establish their own small businesses to support their families.

Nambeke is looking for the opportunity to learn milk processing so that she could diversify her business. Despite the worsening impacts of Covid-19, she's satisfied by the government's response to the pandemic especially the decision not to impose lockdowns. To her, it was a blessing in disguise, since she could get on with her agriculture and livestock project. She advises young people to work hard, and remain committed in whatever they do.

Tourism is one of the major cornerstones of Tanzania economy. The sector contributes an average of 18% to the GDP and it is a source of revenues and offers employment to thousands of people including the youth. The sector's contribution to foreign exchange has been increasing by 14.7 percent year-on-year to USD 204.7 million in 2019/20¹⁰. Tourism together with transportation are significant sectoral drivers for growth. During fiscal year 2018/19¹¹ Tanzania maintained a steady trajectory as a travel destination with 5.7 million air travellers of which 2.7 Million were passengers on international flights. In Zanzibar, marine transportation plays a significant role transporting traders and tourists among the three cities of Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam and Tanga¹².



Figure 2: Case Story Two: Maasai Bead artist- Catherine

A 24-year-old Catherine Urassa, is a single woman living in the bustling Usariver area in the northern Arusha city. She stays with her elder sister

10 Bank of Tanzania (2019/2020). Annual Report 2019/20, pg. 35

11 MoFP (2019). Speech by the Minster for Finance and Planning, Hon. Dr.Philip I. Mpango (MP), Presenting to the National Assembly, the Estimate of Government Revenue and Expenditures for 2019/2020.

12 OCGS (2019). Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018, pg. 132



who is working as a teacher at a private school. Before the outbreak of COVID-19, Catherine was working as a shopkeeper selling a wide range of consumer goods on retail basis. However, her business collapsed as a result of the crisis and she lost her job.

Catherine later joined a group of entrepreneurs who make use of dazzling maasai beads to produce different ornaments for women such as sandals, necklaces, bracelets.

As she pointed out, Catherine attracted many customers before the COVID crisis set in. On average she was able to sell commodities worth as much as US\$ 100 and 200 per day but after the outbreak of the coronavirus, her business collapsed. Some people were taking consumer goods on credit and did not pay in time, as a result her cash flow declined and the business capital depleted.

Although she switched to another business, running it was a bit challenging since the market for Maasai ornaments depends on the flow of tourists most of whom cancelled their reservations. Although the fears over the coronavirus pandemic are rapidly fading in the Arusha city, raising hopes for the country's hardest-hit tourism sector, Catherine does not want to put all her eggs in one basket. She intends to establish a hair dressing salon and also establish a farm business.

According to reports from different source and various economic updates, Tanzania has sustained a steady economic growth before 2020. Before the outbreak of the disease, the country's economic outlook was promising. Trade was at the centre of economic progress delivering much needed foreign exchange which helped strengthening the stability of the Tanzanian shilling. The World Bank report presents that, even though the economic growth rate of Tanzania fell during COVID-19, Tanzania managed to avoid recession (World Bank 2021).



2.2 Government Responses to COVID-19 Crisis

Unlike other East African countries, Tanzania (both Mainland and Zanzibar) took unique and different approaches to respond to COVID-19 crisis. As part of its legal framework, no single law or policy had been enacted to guide the management of covid-19 interventions. The state used existing health and disaster management laws and policies to manage and guide several COVID-19 responses.

In general, Tanzania employed less stringent measures such as limiting unnecessary movements of people from one region to another; banning all public gatherings such as sports activities and meetings. The government also ordered closure of schools and institutions of higher learning when the number of people infected with COVID-19 continued to rise. Listed below are some of government responses to COVID-19.

2.2.1 Fiscal Measures

According to the World Bank report on the Tanzania economic updates, other non-medical and fiscal measures taken by the government to address economic impacts of COVID-19 include expanding the verification and clearance processes for value added tax (VAT) payment and refund arrears and social security schemes to support vulnerable household (World Bank Group 2021).

The above World Bank information on social security is however disputed by the reality on the grounds; this is because there is no clear evidence from the public which vulnerable groups benefited from aforesaid social security schemes. The same reports provide that 80% of small enterprises suffered economically but hardly 20% of them received government support to cushion themselves from dire economic shocks. Lack of systematic efforts to prevent negative impacts to small business during covid-19 interventions was evidenced by several case stories collected by this study. Below is the case study of Fatma, a secretarial service provider at Magogoni Chake Chake;



Figure 3: Case Story Three: Secretarial Service Provider- Fatma

Fatma Suleiman Omar is 25 years old. She lives at Magogoni, Chakechake district in Pemba's South Region and works as an entrepreneur, running secretarial bureau nestled at the heart of Pemba city.

Fatma, who holds a diploma in Information and Computer Technology (ICT), still lives with mother and father at home.

Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic Fatma ran her business successfully. As most of her customers can attest, Fatma was really helpful, quick and made any service you need at her bureau as seamless and quick as could possibly be. Some of them describe her as an amazing person to deal with during hectic time. Other describe her as professional, responsive, knowledgeable and most importantly does her work perfectly.

She works so hard, and spend a lot of time in the office serving her customers, and generating around Tanzanian shillings 250,000 every month. However, life is not the same again, now that her income declined due to the impacts of the disease outbreak. Because schools were closed and many other official duties suspended, she barely generated Tanzanian shillings 100,000 a month since students and other government employees were her main customers. She had since seen a declining trend of the flow of customers she used to attract.

This situation was quite depressing to Fatma. She hardly raises enough income to meet her growing needs since she's a bread winner in the family. The coronavirus pandemic has certainly taught Fatma a lesson. She has a piece of advice for the government to establish youth-led initiatives that would issue loans that would act as buffer to cushion any negative impacts caused by the pandemic.

2.2.2 Announcement of Reported Coronavirus cases and daily updates of incidents

On 16th March 2020 the government of Tanzania through the Minister for Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) publicly announced the presence of the first corona patient in Tanzania¹³. The government had since continued to inform the public, on a daily basis, about new cases of infections and deaths related to COVID-19 up until June 2020 when former President, the late John Magufuli declared Tanzania is free from COVID-19. The government had since stopped issuing COVID-19 statistics on infections and deaths from May 2020, however, this move did not mean there were no more cases of deaths on COVID-19.

2.2.3 Awareness Raising Campaigns

During the COVID-19 outbreak in Tanzania, MOHCDGEC has intensified Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) together with partners, sectors and other response pillars. Multi-media materials were developed and disseminated through print, radio, TV, social media, SMS and community mobilizers.¹⁴

2.2.4 Development of few COVID-19 Guidelines/ Plans/ Strategies

As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government had also developed various guidelines designed to provide more information on how to respond to certain situations during the pandemic. These guidelines include;

¹³ <https://www.moh.go.tz/en/covid-19-info>



- Guideline for Mandatory Quarantine of Travelers Entering the Country through Airports, Ports and Ground Crossings¹⁵-
- Travel Advisory¹⁶.
- Education Guidance¹⁷:
- National Management and IPC¹⁸
- Guideline for following up contact person for COVID -19 patients.¹⁹
- Guideline for Conducting Sport and Games during the pandemic.²⁰
- Guidance for Provision of health care services to Corona patients at Health Facilities.²¹
- Guideline for conducting Safe Burial Ceremonies for COVID 19 corpse²².
- Testing Guide for Exporters Travelling Abroad COVID19²³.
- Guideline for People with Chronic Diseases and underlying health conditions²⁴.
- Guidance on Provision of NCD and Mental Health Services in the Context of COVID Outbreak in Tanzania²⁵.

2.2.5 Establishment of COVID - 19 Control Centers

The government established special Covid-19 centers to be used to handle the patients to avoid transmission. These centers, include Mloganzila Hospital in Dar es Salaam, Mnazi Mmoja Hospital and all referral hospitals in the regions. In total the government established 84 COVID Centers in Tanzania which were later closed²⁶.

15 URT (2020): Guideline for Mandatory Quarantine of Travelers Entering the Country through Airports, Ports and Ground Crossings. Version 1. Effective Date: 24th March 2020.

16 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Upimaji wa COVID 19 kwa Watu Wanaosafiri Nje ya Nchi. Toleo la Kwanza, Julai 2020.

17 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Uthibiti wa Maambukizi ya Ugonjwa wa Korona katika Shule, Vyuo na Taasis za Elimu Nchini.

18 URT (2020): National Guideline of Clinical Management and Infection and Infection Prevention and Control of Novel Corona Virus (COVID 19). First Draft. January, 2020.

19 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Kufuatilia Mtu Aliyekuwa Karibu na Mgonjwa (Contact) wa COVID 19. Toleo la Pili, 26 Mei, 2020.

20 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Kuzingatia Wakati wa Kuendesha Shughuli za Michezo Katika Kipindi Chote Cha Mlipuko wa COVID Nchini Kwa Lengo la Kudhibiti Maambukizi. 28 Mei, 2020.

21 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Utoaji Huduma kwa Wagonjwa wa Covid 19 Kwenye Vituo vya Kutolea Huduma za Afya Nchini. Toleo la Kwanza tarehe 26 Mei, 2020

22 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Mazishi salama na Yenye Utu kwa Mtu Aliyethibitika au Kuhisiwa Kufariki kwa COVID 19.

23 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Upimaji wa Wasafirishaji Wanaofanya Safari za Nje ya Nchi. Toleo la Kwanza, tarehe 26 Mei 2020.

24 JMT (2020): Mwongozo wa Watu Wenye Magonjwa ya Muda Mrefu na Wanaoishi Katika Mazingira Hatarishi Katika Kipindi cha Mlipuko wa Ugonjwa wa Corona. Toleo la Kwanza 26 Mei, 2020.

25 URT (2020): Guidance on Provision of NCD and Mental Health Services in the Context of COVID Outbreak in Tanzania

26 <https://allafrica.com/stories/202007060627.html>



2.2.6 Designated Residency for quarantine

The government designated residency for quarantine of people who traveled internationally both nationals and foreigners. The government through its travel advisory guidance made it mandatory for all international travelers to be quarantined for 14 days to check if they developed COVID 19 symptoms.

2.2.7 Prayer and Fasting

One of the approaches Tanzania government used to fight COVID-19 is to resort to divine intervention through prayers and fasting. Although this approach was largely perceived as bizarre, the citizens heeded the call made by President Magufuli, who declared three days of prayers and fasting to ask God for his mercy to get rid of the pandemic.

2.2.8 Citizens Encouraged to seek Medical Advice from qualified health professionals

Although Tanzania did not impose lockdown, local residents were advised to take necessary precautions such as maintaining social distancing, wearing of masks throughout the day when in contact with other people, and hand washing with soap and running water for at least 20 seconds. Members of the public were sensitized on the importance of sanitizing themselves regularly and avoid travelling on overcrowded public transport and destinations. Authorities had also been instructed to put hand-washing facilities such as a bucket of clean water and liquid soaps at public places such as commuter bus stations²⁷.

27 <https://www.wateraid.org/tz/media/launching-handwashing-facilities-at-bus-stations-across-dar-es-salaam>

Figure 4: Citizen washing his hand before entering bus station



Source: Internet

2.2.9 Use of Traditional Measures

Tanzania government has also been promoting alternative remedies, such as steam inhalation popularly known in Swahili as Nyungu, and guzzling of concoction of herbs to dull the impacts of the coronavirus. The use of indigenous knowledge had to some extent helped minimizing the impact of the coronavirus.

2.3 Youth Sensitivity of the Implemented Policy Measures

This sub-chapter assess the sensitivity of COVID-19 implemented measures to youth. As stated in previous chapters the government adopted different plans and strategies to fight the Covid-19 pandemic. Unlike other countries in East Africa, Tanzania took a rather gentle and contextualized approach to deal with the coronavirus pandemic. Such measures include partial lockdown where internal movement of people from one region to another were somewhat restricted. The country also banned all public gatherings in sports activities, meetings and other unnecessary gathering for three months, 17th March to June 29th 2020.

The government had also ordered closure of schools and institution of higher learning as soon as the reported cases of the coronavirus were increasing within the same period of time. All these measures were guided by existing laws and policies and in some cases a few new guidelines were formulated. Below is the case story of a student narrating how COVID-19 has affected her school life.



Figure 5: Case Story Four: A University Student-Vivian

Ask any university student in Tanzania, they will tell you a story about the coronavirus crisis, and how it has caused long-term disruption in the learning ecosystem thus affecting their academic performance. Vivian, a 23-year-old university student, from Kibaha, who pursues her Bachelor's degree at the University of Dar es Salaam is one of them. The University of Dar es Salaam is a buzzing cultural hub for students. The rapid spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in 2020, however caused significant disruption of this unique ecosystem, creating uncertainties among its students.



As a final year student, Vivian was not spared by the crisis. She has suffered a stunning blow in her academic performance due to COVID-19. Since early 2020, Vivian's progress has been affected both psychologically and educationally since the government announced closure of schools and other institutions of higher learning. Vivian, who's a full-time student experienced abrupt cancellation of her course works, and in some instances had been forced to leave her dormitory thus missing her key academic and social activities.

Vivian's academic life during the pandemic was quite bumpy. Although some universities and other higher learning institutions adopted alternative learning modalities, such as attending online classes in line with the social isolation efforts to help flatten the COVID-19 curve, Vivian found it quite disturbing and frustrating since the digital culture was a new phenomenon to her.

Some of the problems that Vivian faced when trying to access the digital platform, include unstable network and lack of concentration when attending online classes. As the only daughter in their family, Vivian had no choice than helping her parents with domestic chores, consequently she could not adequately attend her online classes. Vivian is not used to online learning. The entire ecosystem was exhausting thus leading to dismal performance in her studies.

Meanwhile, the pandemic caused disruption of businesses owned by Vivian's relatives forcing them to suspend operations for some time. At some point Vivian sought financial assistance from her relatives because she couldn't get enough money to meet her growing needs for school and personal expenses. Because of a strong family cohesion, Vivian and some of her relative had been assisted to get some items for personal safety such as sanitizers, medical masks, and herbal spices.

The following are policy measures and strategies to be assessed in relation to the objectives of this study;

- Ban of Social events gathering such as wedding ceremonies and burial services



- The government also engaged in public awareness campaign on safe healthy tips such as social distancing in public gatherings, hand washing, avoiding shaking hands, the use of hand sanitizers, wearing of facial masks in public places, discouraging overcrowding in public transport.
- Applications of Existing laws and policies
- Government Directives and Guidelines mentioned in this study
- The National COVID-19 Contingency Plan of 2020
- Zanzibar COVID-19 Contingency Plan of 2020
- National Health Policy
- Zanzibar Health Policy
- Disaster Management Act
- Youth Policy

2.4 Policies at National, Regional and Local Levels

The legal basis used by the Government to deal with Covid-19 outbreak in Tanzania stems from the Constitution of Tanzania of 1977, the Disaster Management Act of 2015 (Act No. 7), Disaster Management Policy of 2004, Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, the Public Health Act of 2009, The Government's COVID-19 Contingency Plan of March -August 2020 and other minor and specific guidelines issued by the country's ministry of health. There is no any adopted new law or policy at Local, National or regional levels.

The Disaster Management Act has created a countrywide disaster management institutional framework at all levels from National, Regional, District Ward and Village level. For instance: At the National level; Section 4 Part II of the Act establishes Disaster Management Agency which lies with the Disaster Management Department (DMD), under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) while in Zanzibar is under Office of Second Vice President of Zanzibar.²⁸

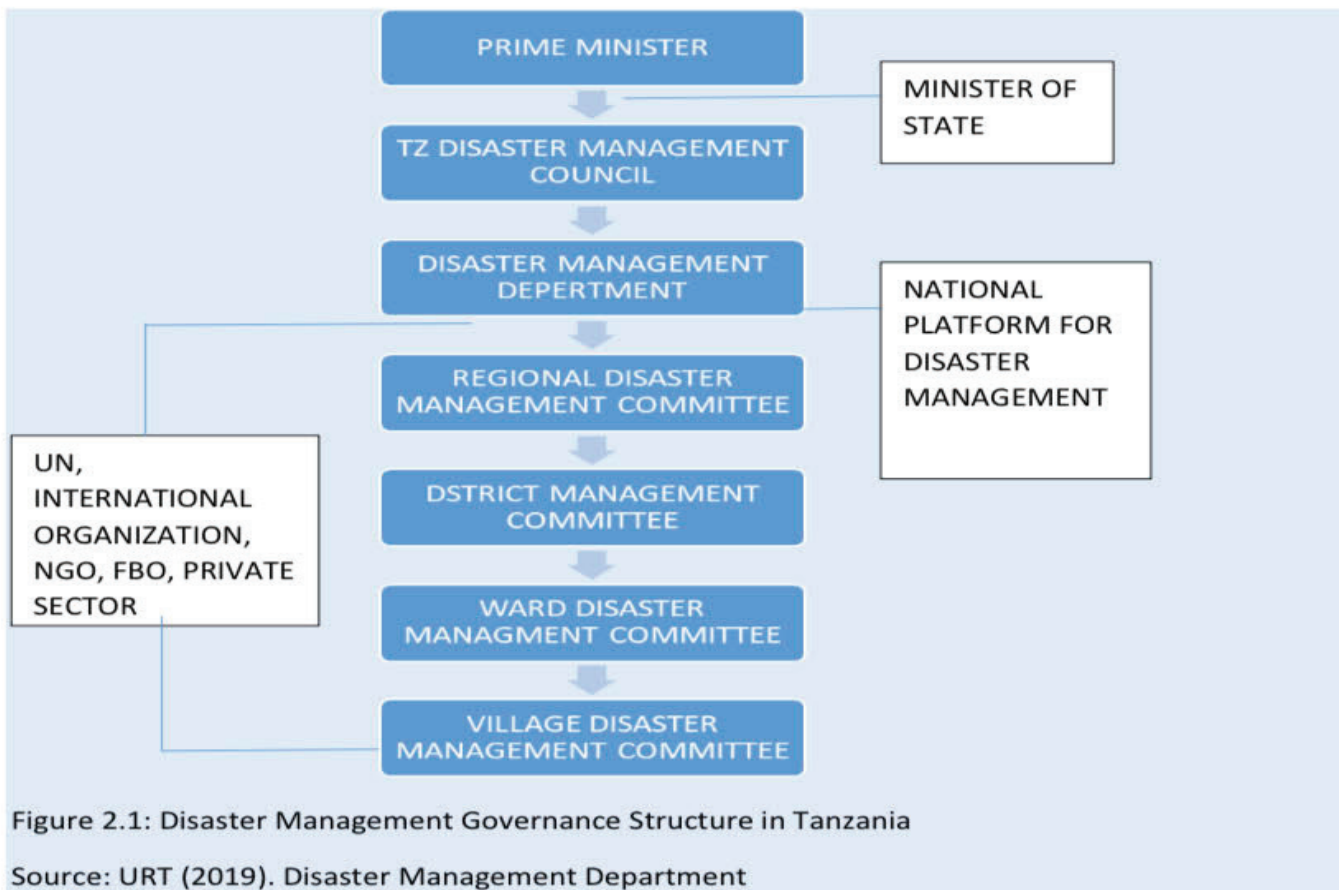
The Disaster Management Act, at section 7 creates another institutional arrangement at National level called the Tanzania Disaster Management Council to oversee activities of other department. The National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) is another institutional arrangement established by Disaster Management law.

28 National Disaster Management Policy of 2004, Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy, the Disaster Management Act No. 7 of 2015 and the Disaster Management regulations of 2017.



At Local level, the Disaster Management Act, the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act and the Local Government (District Authorities Act) of 1982 established regional, district and village disaster management committees. These committees have the roles of coordinating disaster management at their respective areas.²⁹ Therefore, the governance structure at regional and local levels is mandated to regional secretariat, district authorities, ward and village leadership.³⁰

Figure 6: The Institutional Structure of the Tanzania Disaster Management system



Source: EAHRI analysis

29 Disaster Management Act Section 14.

30 UNDRR (2020) Country Reports on Public Investment Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction. Risk Sensitive Report for Tanzania. At Page 7



Tanzania used both coordinated strategies and other health and disaster management arrangements at National, Regional and District Levels to manage the spread of the coronavirus. For instance, according to Tanzania COVID-19 Contingency Plan of 2020, Public Health Operational and Communication Centers (PHEOCs), these established Centers function based on the level of activation to facilitate coordination of response as outlined in the All-Hazard Emergency Response Plan³¹. These mechanisms and policies were all tailored to address the spread of the coronavirus, however, none of them had a special focus on the impacts of COVID-19 responses to the income and job opportunities for young people.

Both policy analysis and case stories by this study conclude that, all laws and policies used for management of COVID-19 had no specific directives on how to address issues related to youth and decent work during COVID-19 interventions. Most of the laws, policies and other government directives used to manage the coronavirus pandemic in Tanzania are blind and insensitive on issues of gender, youth and disabilities. Analysis by Tanzania CSOs, indicates that COVID-19 approaches in Tanzania posed several economic challenges to women, people with disability other disadvantaged groups such as youth because majority of COVID-19 measures deal with the management of health crisis with no consideration of what will happen next.³² Below is the case story of a businesswoman who wriggled on her own way to survive at the middle of COVID-19 crisis;

31 MHCSEC (2020) National COVID-19 Contingency Plan.

32 CDF (2020) Tanzania CSOs Position Paper on COVID-19 Interventions. At page 4.



Figure 7: Case Story Five: A Handcraft artist – Zainabu

Zainabu Ibrahimu, a 32-year-old single mother of two kids (elder 8 younger 2 years old), lives with her extended family in Mafia. As a sole bread winner amidst the coronavirus pandemic, life has not been easy to this young lady who must work hard to ensure a hot plate is served in the family dinner.

Before the outbreak of COVID-19, Zainabu worked as a hotelier (waiter) at lodge close to her home. She was receiving a monthly salary of around US\$100. The lodge used to be a hub for foreign and domestic tourists, who brought in a lot of money.

However, the situation abruptly changed during the outbreak of COVID-19, which resulted into loss of her job. Then stream of tourists stopped visiting the island as the government instituted strict health measures to prevent further spread of the disease. Since then Zainabu has experienced financial difficulties due to loss of her employment.

Meanwhile, Zainabu was creative enough to establish a small business weaving palm leave roofing since traditionally most coastal communities use them for house roofing purposes to save cost of purchasing corrugated iron sheets.

Contrary to her expectations Zainabu's business flourished as she attracted some customers who purchased the roofs. However, the business was not good enough to sustain her growing family expenses, therefore to diversify her income Zainabu switched to doughnuts business added another business where she earned between Tanzanian shillings 50,000 and 100,000 per month.

Despite various efforts she made to earn a living, Zainabu was still largely wobbling in financial doldrums. It reached a point where she had to auction some personal belongings including her radio set as she desperately tried to untie herself from dire financial woes.

Zainabu is not alone. The outbreak of a killer disease has affected many young people in the virgin island bringing them to the brink of financial ruin since tourism sector, which is essentially the cornerstone of the isle's economy was badly hit. According to her most hotels which were operating normally before the pandemic had been affected and subsequently forced to suspend operations. Many young people who were employed lost their jobs as a result since the hotel could no longer pay them salaries on the pretext of COVID.

Zainabu has one piece of advice to the government, to ensure that it supports young people who have been affected by COVID -19 by providing loans and entrepreneurship skills which may help to bring them back on their feet.

Majority of these policies and government reports at all level lacked disaggregated data particularly for youth groups and employments challenges. Various policies and strategies adopted during COVID-19 interventions do not provide pathways with special focus on youth and their economic activities. There has been No emphasis on documenting and monitoring of possible negative impacts of COVID-19 interventions to youth groups. Awareness campaigns and education on COVID-19 failed to accommodate approaches that are favourable to youth groups.



2.4.1 Stimulus Packages

Unlike other countries, Tanzania had no full-bodied and special policy or directive for stimulus packages to youth groups. Other neighboring countries like Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya had special policies for stimulus packages because they employed total lockdown measures which necessitated the need for stimulus packages to the poor communities.

Even though Tanzania as the country had no specific policy on stimulus packages, The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) provided several exemptions to financial institutions as special packages aimed to stabilize the financial sector given the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Many countries including Tanzania were severely affected economically from COVID-19 responses. These stimulus packages as explained in the next sub-chapter were adopted to empower financial sector to reduce the impact of the highly contagious coronavirus.³³

This departmental policy initiative had trickle down consequences to young people, majority of whom depend on financial institutions for short term loans to start businesses and other financial needs. This approach was received wholeheartedly by majority of people engaging in small business activities.

Policies and approaches taken by the Government and other stakeholders largely failed to provide economic relief packages to various groups who were economically affected by COVID-19 measures. For instance, other countries provided alternatives means of survival for the low-income earners particularly those from informal and private sector. Below is the case story of a farmer who advised the government to have an effective strategy to provide assistance to people with special needs including with dire financial needs to cushion themselves from the impacts of the deadly pandemic.

³³ <https://allafrica.com/stories/202003200402.html>. Visited on 24th/02/2021





Figure 8: Case Story Six: A Farmer- Omar Badru

Omar Badru Omar is a family man. He lives at Weshu Village, ChakeChake District in Pemba's South region. The 30-year-old farmer, who attained his secondary education, lives with his wife and two children aged 7 to 3 years old. The first born is in standard one while the younger is in nursery school.

While every farmer has a story to tell the outbreak of COVID-19 affected him/her, Omar story is unique. As a small-scale farmer, he still retains his job although it is affected.

Spending hours working in the field tending his banana trees or watermelon seedlings, was Omar best bet. Through his agricultural activities Omar generated enough income to meet his family needs. On average he earned approximately Tanzanian shillings 500,000 a month. However, his income dramatically fell to an average of 50,000 a month since he could no longer get many customers as the market for his agricultural products plummeted.

As a family's breadwinner, loss of income was a shocking news to Omar. His economic situation deteriorated by the day, worse still Omar spent all his savings as life was getting even harder. It reaches a point where he had lost all his hopes and he ended up helping his wife with domestic chores as well as taking care of the children.

Despite facing hardship, Omar did not get any financial assistance from individual or institutions to streamline his business which had been badly hit by the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic. According to him, the government should have had an effective strategy to provide assistance to people with special needs including with dire financial needs to cushion themselves from the impacts of the deadly pandemic.

The findings suggest, the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic has significantly disrupted employment and incomes not just in the informal sector but also in the formal sector such as Education, Agriculture and livestock sector, NGOs Sector, Hotel and Tourism. For instance, while school teachers and lecturers from public schools continued to receive monthly salaries the situation was not the same to their counterpart in private sector. Majority of them complained for not being paid because the private sector was also economically affected by COVID-19 measures.

For instance, the government was supposed to adopt a resilience strategy and stimulus package tailored to cushion private schools and thousands of their employees from the shocks of financial doldrums experienced during COVID-19. Other sectors that required financial assistance to weather the storm and remain economically resilient included tourism, agriculture, informal sector, NGOs, Hospitality sector, livestock, mining and fishing sectors. Failure to adopt robust policy guidelines for addressing economic crisis, will make most of these sectors, which employ largely young population, to remain vulnerable and cause unnecessary suffering to many young people due to lost incomes and livelihoods.

2.4.2 Initiatives by Different Government Ministries and Agencies

Several State departments and Ministries and Agencies like the Ministry of Education, The Bank of Tanzania, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health, Community Development Gender Elderly and Children, Prison and the Judiciary issued several policy directives as response to National COVID-19 strategy as stated above. However, most of those directives are general and do not specifically address dire needs of the youths. Interestingly, some of them had indirect positive impact to the youth and

decent work. For instance, the Bank of Tanzania issued policy directives to all Bank Institutions and Microfinances with the aim to safeguard the stability of financial sector.³⁴ The BOT through its Monetary Policy Committee adopted policy measures May 2020 to cope with the rising non-cash transactions.

The following BOT directives on cash transactions have had some minimal positive impacts to income and livelihood of young people in Tanzania;

- (a) BOT lowered statutory minimum reserves (SMR) from 7% to 6%. This measure was aimed to spur economic growth in the market which majority of youth groups depend on for a living.
- (b) The BOT offered a discounted rate to banks on 12 May 2020, this enabled financial institutions to borrow additional funds from BOT at a subsidized rate from 7% to 5%. This had a positive impact to income and economic status of business community and youth because banks and other financial institutions were able to lend their customers majority of whom are youth aged between 18-35) at a lower rate.
- (c) The BOT also created a conducive environment for economic activities and borrowing environment for youth by reducing rates on treasury bills from 10% to 5% and on treasury bonds from 40% to 20%. All these policy measures are aimed to create a conducive working environment for financial institutions such as borrowing with less collateral arrangements to benefit employed and self-employed youths.
- (d) Financial institutions were given policy relief to create a modality for adjusting repayment rates with their borrowers to cope with economic hardships created by COVID-19 measures.
- (e) As part of its strategy to ease congestions at financial institutions as well as improving none cash transactions, the BOT increased daily mobile transactions limit from Tanzanian shillings 3,000,000 to 5,000,000.

34 <https://www.mondaq.com/financing/937740/covid-19-tanzania-update-on-the-policy-measures-introduced-by-the-bank-of-tanzania>. Visited on 24th /02/2021

Tanzania failed to provide relief and stimulus packages to economically affected communities by COVID-19 because of financial constraints and policy gaps mentioned in this study. At the height of any disaster, nations worldwide are urged to allocate enough resources to absorb economic shock in order to stimulate employment and sustainable livelihood. For instance, a study by UN agency on disaster management indicated that 2019 Tanzania had no any sectorial budget allocated for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).³⁵

According to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction, Tanzania budgeted \$1.4 million per year as the response and relief. This budget allocation had no specific grant for reconstruction, relieve and recovery in the three budget cycles reviewed by UNDRR study on risk-sensitive budgets.³⁶ The Tanzania budget is blind on pre- and post-disaster associated risks and impacts. The Tanzania policy and budgetary frameworks responds mainly to risk mitigation and disaster control measures.

2.4.3 Policies, Guidelines and Directives Designed for Key Sectors

According to various policies and reports, there is no clear linkage between disaster management policies, guidelines and laws and other sectorial strategies, plans and policies. For instance, the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 and Strategy for reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) both emphasize on the consideration of available international standards on disaster management as well as sectorial policies, strategies and plans. Lack of these linkages then create policy gaps in addressing key issues such as disaster associated risk, hit-backs from applied measures and relief packages to the victims. This was openly stated by Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011 as quoted below:

“Experience shows that in dealing with relief services there are no clear arrangements and guidelines for providing relief to disaster victims. Critical issues such as required relief service, when to provide, to whom, and the extent are often not resolved accordingly”³⁷

³⁵ UNDRR (2020) Country Reports on Public Investment Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction. Tanzania Risk-Sensitive Budget Report of 2020.

³⁶ Ibid., At Page 21

³⁷ Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (2011) Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011. At Page 15.

Both Tanzania and Zanzibar Health policies are not clear on how other sectors will be involved in disaster management measures and strategies. For instance, the Zanzibar Health Policy of 2020 is very clear about elimination and control of diseases but it is silent on how other actors are effectively involved in dealing with emergencies resulting from disasters and measures taken to address the disaster.

Table 1: In the table below are policy statements from several sectorial policies about disaster management.

No.	Policy/Law/Guideline	Statement on Disaster Management
1	Zanzibar Health Policy of 2020	The Zanzibar health policy has identified some specific measures to reduce emergency issues that seemed to result into disasters. These includes: prevention, control and where possible, the elimination of communicable diseases; and ensure that disadvantaged and other vulnerable groups are protected and their special needs are catered for. However, the policy didn't clearly mention how the sector will intervene/respond to emergencies resulted from disasters like provision of services in camps.
2	Education Policy (2006)	The policy mentioned some progressive efforts towards disaster reduction related activities, through implementing various strategies such as the establishment of multi-sectoral comprehensive approach that shall be adopted in promoting healthy and safe school environment.



3	The National Environmental Policy of Zanzibar of 1992	The National Environmental Policy of Zanzibar provides the framework for environmental management, management of water resources, coastal zone management, and management of deeper soils, all of which can reduce the probability of being hit by disasters or reduce their impacts.
4	National Water Policy of 2004	It also aims at preventing and control floods and to ensure that lands affected by floods are cleaned and reused. This policy is therefore, directly linked to disaster risk reduction issues as it considers hazards like water- borne diseases, floods and water pollution.
5	Women Development Policy of 2001	<p>Disasters result from the combined factors of natural hazards and people's vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities take the form of physical exposure, socio economic vulnerability, and limited capacity to reduce vulnerability and disaster risk. The capacities to reduce vulnerabilities and risks arise out of a complex mix of factors, which include poverty, social class, age group, ethnicity</p> <p>and gender relations. While women vulnerability to disasters is often highlighted, their role in fostering a culture of resilience and their active contribution to building disaster resilience has often been overlooked and has not been adequately recognized.</p>



<p>6</p>	<p>Transport Policy</p>	<p>Policy outlined that large group of people in the Islands especially youth are at high risk of being affected by HIV/AIDS. The group has been identified as the main productive force especially in the agriculture, trade, and service sectors. Consequently, the country will experience decreasing production rate, and thus increasing poverty levels which lead to increased vulnerability to many hazards such as hunger and diseases outbreak.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>National Health Policy of 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The government has undertaken several measures including completion of all -hazard preparedness and response plan, initiation of one- health approach and build capacity to respond to emergencies. Likewise, the health sector has improved coordination and collaboration mechanisms, by establishing Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). Despite these efforts, Tanzania is still having inadequate hazards mitigation and preparedness, response and recovery plans and strategies at all levels, comprehensive multi-hazard preparedness, emergency capacity in terms of human and financial resources, and lack of pre hospital Emergency Medical Services, (EMS). ii. Collaborate with stakeholders in emergency preparedness and response

Table 1: Policy Statements on DM from various policies



International and regional standards on disaster management require the leadership of leading agencies in every disaster but involvement of other key actors both governmental and non-governmental is paramount. In Tanzania, the involvement of other key actors was very minimal and many things were left for the Ministry of Health. Policies and laws need to be designed to allow the placement of disaster management focal points in each governmental and non-governmental institutions. Tanzania has only national, regional and local disaster management committees for disaster management. The composition of these committees lacks the spirit of inclusive and multidisciplinary approaches in disaster management.

2.5 Impact of Government Response on Unemployment, Livelihood and Inequality

The findings of this study indicate that even though Tanzania didn't apply restrictive measures such as curfew and total lockdown, COVID-19 has negatively impacted on the livelihoods and employment of younger generation. A certain section of the Tanzania community, notwithstanding decided to lock themselves. For instance, majority of people working in private, Civil Society and Private sector worked from home. By this self-driven lockdown, the informal sector was highly affected hence income challenges to youth groups. Below is the case story of a bodaboda rider whose daily earning dropped from 150,000 T.sh to 70,000 per day.



Figure 9: Case Story Seven: A Bodaboda Rider- Julius

A thriving motorbike transport industry in sub-Saharan Africa has lifted economies and changed the fortunes of many young people. The two-wheeled taxis, popularly called Bodaboda are increasingly becoming a growing business in most developing countries including Tanzania.



Available statistics show, the industry provides employment opportunities to thousands of young people and the number is rising almost every single year. In Tanzania's Coast Region, nestled on the shores of Indian Ocean, Bodaboda are important means of transportation that people from all walks of life use. The industry is a source of employment to an army of unskilled young men both in rural and urban areas.

At Kibaha Township, a 30-year-old Julius weaves through dusty streets to chase customers. Armed with a certificate of secondary education, Julius who is married with two children owes his success to a humble iron horse. Motivated and hard-working the self-employed rider, who uses a make-shift umbrella to create a tent above his head—shielding himself and a customer perched on his back, has been working for nine hours during the day and six hours at night—earning around Tanzanian shillings 150,000 every week. On Sundays, he usually takes a day off to enjoy with his family. However, the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in Tanzania has affected his business and his income has remarkably dropped. He hardly earns 70,000 these days.

The deadly disease, which paralyzed business when its first case was reported in Tanzania early last year, has affected Julius's income and livelihood. Because the outbreak of the coronavirus forced people to work from home, movements of people in Kibaha had been largely restricted. Worse still, some of Julius customers who were working as teachers lost their jobs. Julius's wife, had also been working as a housekeeper at a local hotel before she lost her job got sick. He had to seek financial help from his relatives to foot health bills and daily living expenses for his family.

Moreover, COVID-19 has had a negative impact on Julius's family members, relatives and friends. In one instance, one of his close friends, who was running a successful business, was forced to suspend operation due to lack of customers. He subsequently failed to pay school fees of his daughter who was studying at an English medium school. Her daughter is now enrolled at a low-quality government school. The situation had also affected many young people in the community since most of them, especially those working in the private sector lost their jobs as companies shut down their businesses and others were temporarily retrenching employees.

A lot of unemployed young people who were looking for jobs had lost hope. Because Tanzania education system does not adequately prepare people for self-employment, most young graduates fail to employ themselves upon graduation because they lack necessary skills in entrepreneurship. Julius is calling upon the government to give young people necessary entrepreneurial skills. He makes an emotional appeal to the government to support struggling businesses and families that lost their livelihoods to at least help minimize the effect of the COVID-19 crisis.

On the other hand, as narrated by case stories from the filed students from poor families and public schools were largely affected by the closure of all schools and universities in Tanzania between March and June 2020, as compared to those from rich families who could afford paying for distance and online learning. Laila is one of the school students who were academically affected by COVID-19 interventions as narrated below:

Figure 10: The Case Story Eight: A Student -Laila

Laila Salim Masoud, is a 23-year-old finalist at Zanzibar University, taking a degree in accounting and finance, currently the chairperson of Zanzibar university United Nations chapter. The pandemic found Leila at home since it was during her university holidays. A first born daughter in Mr. Salim's family, Leila lives at Fuoni. Laila was an active student and a youth who spent well her time in studies and also helping the community.



During the pandemic Laila had to play a part of being a teacher at home. She says it was the hardest part, since she was just a student but her siblings needed someone to help them tackling different assignments that were sent by their teachers electronically through an online platform. She says that because of lack of teaching experience, she was not very much useful in helping her siblings.

Laila is now back to school, proceeding with her studies as a normal student. She says covid 19 was a draw back in her education that now they have to study many things in just few months. She says the fear of covid 19 is still there in the community and at home also. Laila is recommending to the government that it should put more effort and caution the community. Covid 19 is still a problem around the world.



She believes that the youth have more power than ever to improve their lives and their society in general. “Being a young person myself I have seen the impact that we could bring, when we work together and be the change that we need in the society. I stand with J.K Rowling when he said, we are only as strong as we are united, as weak as we are divided”

The labour market in Tanzania has largely been affected by COVID-19 interventions which then poses serious challenges on incomes and livelihood of younger generation.³⁸ The informal sector which provide 90% all employment in Tanzania was largely affected by COVID-19 interventions which led to economic crisis which had affected about 5 million.³⁹

According to the findings, some policy approaches adopted by Tanzania especially the decision not to impose total lockdown were found to be realistic given the socioeconomic facts from the grounds. This position was also argued by CSOs in Tanzania through their position paper on COVID-19 interventions. The informal sector workforce is mostly occupied by youth and women-led business groups such as peasant farmers, street vendors (hawkers), food vendors, market traders, tour guides, etc. Therefore, the impacts of COVID-19 interventions were thought to pose grave and negative impacts to the livelihood and income of the younger population in rural and urban areas.

2.5.1 Youth Socioeconomic-Political Situation Pre-COVID-19

As previously noted, youth contribute largely to household economy. The main economic players in the tertiary sectors such as transportation, mining, and tourism are youth groups. The mining sector which employs a good number of younger populations contributes 7.9% to the GDP.⁴⁰

38 The Impact Of The COVID-19 Pandemic On Jobs And Incomes In G20 Economies - ILO-OECD Paper Prepared At The Request Of G20 Leaders Saudi Arabia's G20 Presidency 2020 available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---cabinet/documents/publication/wcms_756331.pdf.

39 CDF (2020) Tanzania CSOs Position Paper on COVID-19, Page 11.

40 Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2019/20, pg. 10



Tanzania's economic sector performs well and surpasses other countries. Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic the country's GDP growth reached 6.3%. The growth was largely driven by public investment in the infrastructure and energy as well as by household consumption. Tanzania continued to perform well in the economic field with various sectors contributing to the high rise of the GDP ⁴¹.

The agricultural sector (pastoralism and fishery) also contributes to 30% of the foreign currency earning. Youth, women and children make 70% of the labour force of this sector.⁴² . The Youth who graduated from universities and failed to secure formal jobs in the government switch to the private and informal sectors to earn a living.

Despite the growing unemployment crisis in Tanzania, the informal sector has provided enough space for the youth to hone their skills and creativity in different working fields that required professional and non – professional labor inputs. Talented young people have also ventured in politics—vying for and secured several political posts as legislators, ministers and other top government positions. These positions have helped raising the profile of young leaders who have climbed on the ladder of leadership in the country's top leadership.

According to the ILO, about 4 million Tanzanians are working in the informal sector, which comprises 22% of the country's total workforce and provides approximately provides ¾ of jobs opportunities to Tanzania⁴³.

2.5.2 The Impact of COVID-19 to young people's income and job opportunities

According to the ILO and other global youth movements, various measures taken to combat the spread of coronavirus posed severe income and employment challenges to younger generations. For instance, the ILO report on the Impact of COVID-19 to youth and decent work indicates

⁴¹ The economic context of Tanzania - Economic and Political Overview - Nordea Trade Portal

⁴² Position Paper and Strategic intervention areas on COVID-19, Tanzania Civil Society Directors' Forum, 2020, pg. 15

⁴³ Ibid, pg. 11

that COVID-19 interventions between January and June 2020 posed severe disruptions to education, training, decent work and working opportunities for the young people.⁴⁴

Recent study by World Bank on COVID-19 indicates that about 140,000 formal jobs were lost by June 2020 while about 2.2 million workers in informal sector suffered income loss. On the same line of COVID-19 economic shocks the World Bank report indicates that there was a sharp decline in sales by 36% in small and medium enterprises that posed challenges on their solvency.⁴⁵ All these economic shocks went unsupported by the government as per the same World Bank report.

Unlike many other developing countries, Tanzania has no specific data showing how COVID-19 interventions has affected income and job opportunities for younger people. However, through this survey which used both secondary data and case stories collected from the field, the younger generation in Tanzania experience similar economic challenges documented in developed countries. Nassor, who stays at Jumbi in Zanzibar, says before the pandemic his family business flourished as narrated below:



Figure 11: Case Story Nine: Automobile Dealer Nassor-Unguja Zanzibar

44 ILO (2020) Youth and COVID-19-Impacts on Jobs, Education, Rights and Mental Well Being. A Survey Report of 2020.

45 World Bank Group (2021) Supra, at page 12

One thing certain is life is that COVID-19 crisis which started early last year has inflicted huge damage on every aspects of life and destroyed people's livelihoods control.

Nassor Suleiman Sarhan, 24, who studies at Zanzibar University, is a third born in his family of seven children. He's also involved in a family business as a car dealer. His responsibilities include importing cars and various spare parts.

Nassor, who stays at Jumbi in Zanzibar says before the pandemic his family business flourished. He could work for 10 to 12 hours every day, earning approximately Tanzanian shillings 350,000 as his monthly salary let alone other allowances he was pocketing.

During the pandemic, the situation changed to the worst. The closure of schools and universities as a measure to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, meant that Nassor had to be confined at his home. Worse still, Nassor lost most of his potential buyers, since the imported cars and spare parts delayed a lot due to lockdown imposed in many countries globally. Nassor income dwindled to merely Tanzanian shillings 200,000 per month since running a business was never the same again during the time of lockdown. Despite suffering loss of business Nassor remained confident, he hopes that his family business will once again flourish.

Nassor suggests that the youth, who are capable of doing different things should be given priorities. The community must trust them and honor their potential. This will help them do useful things for the society. He also affirmed that youth need marketing and entrepreneurship education to help themselves.

Because of partial lockdown and other measures taken to combat coronavirus in Tanzania, the labour market and other economic opportunities for youth in Tanzania declined sharply between March 2020 to today. So many work places, mostly informal sector, which employ majority of youth populations were disrupted by COVID-19 measures. For instance, reduced working hours, wage cuts, termination from employment due to financial crisis affected largely youth population

livelihood and daily or monthly income as narrated below by Victor, a Bajaji Rider ;



Figure 12: Case Story Ten: A Bajaj Driver - Victor

As you stroll through the crowded streets of Dar es Salaam, it is not unusual to see Bajaj taxis. These three-wheel vehicles are a common sight on the crowded roads of this bustling city. Although these vehicles are noisy and routinely discharge plumes of exhaust, they are endearing sight as they compete with volumes of traffic, buzzing as they go.

A 28-year- old veteran Bajaj driver tells his story on how he ended up in the business.

Married with one child, Victor who completed his secondary school education, did not have the opportunity to get on with his high school education due to family circumstances.

Four years ago, he ventured into the business and he has since been carrying people from all walks of life. Working as a driver is a blessing to Victor. The money he earns from his daily hassle has helped him to do many things for his family.

Despite this success, Victor recalls how the transport sector has been crippled by the outbreak of the coronavirus. Before the onset of COVID-19 Victor earning between Tanzanian shillings 50,000 to 70,000 every day. However, the situation changed, and his income substantially declined due to growing restrictions imposed by the government to prevent the spread of the disease.

The movement of people was largely restricted during the pandemic, consequently most people preferred to work from home to avoid getting infected. The situation worsened and Victor hardly earned Tanzania shillings 20,000 and 30,000 a day. The situation has taught Victor a bitter lesson. He wisely spends his money these days.

Victor is calling upon the government to put mechanism for financial support to young entrepreneurs in the event of emergencies that affect the productivity of the youth labor force.

Unlike Victor who still retains his job, many young people have been rendered jobless due to the pandemic. His younger brother who had been working a commuter bus conductor is currently without a job. He has not been able to find work so far.

According to case stories collected by this study from youth groups, majority of them admitted to have suffered income losses between March and June 2020. Majority of younger people affected by COVID-19 pandemic are those working in informal sector economy such as tourism, agriculture, petty trade, hotels employment and other related activities.

The impact of COVID-19 has a significant negative impact to the livelihood of people close to poverty line. For instance, according to World bank report, COVID-19 pushed an additional 600,000 people below national povertyline. The report alludes further that in 2020, the pandemic-induced economic slowdown caused the poverty rate to rise to an estimated 27.2 percent. The impact of the crisis has been especially acute among youth population in particularly those household that rely on self-employment and informal microenterprises in urban areas (World Bank 2021).

A recent study in the extractive sector indicates a legion of younger population working there are among those affected by COVID-19 measures due to loss of employment opportunities.⁴⁶ Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, Nabil worked for six to seven hours daily—earning approximately Tanzanian shillings 7,200,000 every month. However, his income dwindled to Tanzanian shillings 390,000 per month after COVID-19 as narrated below:

Figure 13: Case Study Eleven: The Cassava and Chicken's Wings Cook -Nabil

Nabil Mohamed Salum, 24, is a hard-working entrepreneur living at Kiembe Samaki in Zanzibar. Nabil is a last born in the family of three children and he's the only male child. As a versatile figure, Nabil was trying to kill two birds with one stone. While working as a cook he was also pursuing a degree in education. At his small restaurant, he is selling fried cassava, chicken wings, and a special delicacy called Zanzibar mix or colloquially Urojo.



Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, Nabil worked for six to seven hours daily—earning approximately Tanzanian shillings 7,200,000

46 Hakirasilimali (2020) The Impact of COVID-19 in the Extractive Sector in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. At page 66.

every month. However, Nabil had to close his restaurant when it was no longer possible to generate profit at the height of the deadly disease.

Nabil moved from Mnazi mmoja area where his street kitchen was located to his home at Kiembe Samaki. For some time, he served some of his customers from home. His income dwindled to Tanzanian shillings 3,900,000 Tshs per month. Nabil comes from a family with a history of cooking foods for more than 20 years.

Across Tanzania various measures taken by the government to dull the impact of the coronavirus pandemic affected people in one way or another. Such measure, including social distancing, and closure of schools for three months had affected economic activities. However, the effect differs from one region to another. This study affirms that 77% of the respondents confirmed the risk posed by COVID-19 on the children and youth working in the extractive sector was even higher. In mining communities' children aged 14 to 18 play a significant role as family bread winners and contributors of household economy.

Therefore, lack of social protection policies for people in the informal sector, tourism and extractive industries during COVID-19 measures was the major blow to the incomes and livelihood of young populations and their families. Other countries in the region such as Kenya provided special economic relief funds and other subsidies to the affected communities and those working in tourism and other sectors.

2.5.3 How Policies Are Responding (or not) to needs of youth

Tanzania's promotion of the youth has been relatively slow. The youth have not been adequately accommodated in civic engagements. In 2015 the Parliament of Tanzania passed the Youth Act of Tanzania with suggested plans of commitments and implementation that would see youth prosper in their engagements in various fields. This effort will help nurture young leaders, civic participation, engagement in local policy making that would see the rise in number of civic engagements between the community (voters) and their leaders in elections⁴⁷.

47 Section 3, The Youth Council of Tanzania, 2015



The policy was aimed at expanding youth engagements in both the central and local governments by supporting different initiatives necessary for creating sustainable development for the country. Tanzania's population is among the youngest in the world. The median age is just 17 years which is almost one-fifth of the population are aged between 15 and 24 years old.⁴⁸ According to the 2010/11 National Demographic surveys youth represents 18% of the total populations in Tanzania.

However, this policy has failed to positively securing social protection for the youth. The youth policy has not been useful to increase their participation in government engagements. The number of young people who climb the leadership ladder in various positions is still relatively low. For instance, in the parliament of Tanzania only 24.15% of its members are below 45 years old.⁴⁹

During COVID-19 interventions a big part of youth groups was involved or included in COVID-19 management committees and organs.

The government's COVID-19 responses did not grow thirst for knowledge and skills in schools and colleges. For instance, schools were closed without having a proper contingency plan for alternative learning for students especially those from poor families residing in rural areas. The abrupt school closure affected both students and teachers. Some teachers in private schools, even lecturers did not get paid and others lost their jobs.

Looking at the COVID-19 crisis from the vantage point, it is clear that a lot of job opportunities had been lost due to policy decisions made. According to Ease of Doing Business report, Tanzania ranks the 162 country out of 190 countries⁵⁰. Many young people employed in the informal sector were forced to quit jobs as the economic situation worsened and employers could not pay them salaries. The policy response did not take into account future consideration especially for these who have lost their jobs during the pandemic. Youth could not access emergence support from government funding schemes, tax reliefs.

48 Youth Voices in Tanzania, The Next Generation, British Council, pg. 4

49 United Republic of Tanzania | Inter-Parliamentary Union (ipu.org)

50 Ibid, Pg. 11



The government decision to suspend all sports activities amid COVID-19 interventions did not consider alternatives ways of building economic resilience for the youth groups, who depend on sports to earn their living. The self-employed young people who are engaging in sports business did not earn income since the entire value chain was distorted. Many players in football teams were unemployed and their clubs ran bankrupt. The youth in the art and entertainment sector had also been affected as their sources of income were also affected since they could no longer perform in live shows and entertain in bands to eke out a living.



Figure 14: Case Story Twelve: A Shop Keeper: Jafari

Born and raised in the drought-hit Singida region, Jafari, who is the fourth born in a family of seven children, was only able to attend primary education.

As an entrepreneur, Jafari has since 2020 established a small shop in Dar es Salaam. He sells consumer goods to earn income and meet his family needs. Some of the products include, drinking water, soda and processed juices.

Moreover, to diversify his income he's also running mobile-phone charging services since a lot of people needs that services.

Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, which has crippled economic activities in Tanzania, Jafari would generate up to Tanzanian shillings 50,000 from his daily sales. However, ever since the deadly disease tightened its grip on humans—forcing people to wear facial masks everywhere they go, his income has remarkably suffered. Jafari hardly raise Tanzanian shillings 20,000 to 30000 on a daily basis.



The coronavirus pandemic and its adverse impacts to the economy, forced Jafari to close his business. He had to offer casual labor to earn a daily wage to give his business a new lease of life. Jafari is not alone. His only sister who's running a street kitchen, is also complaining about COVID-19 and the effects it had on her business, which is not performing well.

Jafari supports the government and the manner the approach it has taken to handle the deadly disease. He's particularly impressed by the Ministry of Health and the initiative it had taken to sensitize the people to take necessary precautions. The government did not impose total lockdown on the grounds that doing would affect people's livelihoods.

While he supports the government, Jafari is visibly disturbed by the disease, and the impact it has had on his business. For almost eight months now, his business has been grounded to a halt and he has since not made any meaningful progress. According to him, the deadly disease has plagued the economy and inflicted fear on the people, and life is not the same again.

Jafari is calling upon the government to support the business sector and industries affected by the disease, which created unemployment crisis among many young people, who were forcibly removed from their jobs.

According to Jafari, the industrial sector in Tanzania cannot singlehandedly weather the storm and absorb economic shocks caused by the coronavirus crisis.

The best way the government can do, is to remove any barriers preventing qualified young people from getting jobs in various sectors of the economy. Moreover, he asks the government to create opportunities for young people. He urged development organizations and vocational training centers to support the government by equipping young people with transferable skills so that they can establish their own businesses such as marking carpets. Jafari is convinced, such initiatives would help young people to employ themselves.



2.6 Identified Policy Gaps and their Implications to Youth

This sub -chapter of the study summarizes key policy gaps in relation to disaster management in Tanzania and their implications to youth. Several laws, policies, plans, guidelines and government directives were analyzed to arrive into this conclusion. The analysis used existing regional and international standards for management of disasters and risk reduction such as developed by the Office of United Nation Disaster Risk Reduction.

2.6.1 Failure to Accommodate International Standards

Most of the policies, plans and laws for disaster management in Tanzania were developed without adhering to international and regional standards on disaster management and risk reduction. For instance, the UNDRR standards on risk reduction, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of 2015-230 was not featured in our policies.⁵¹

The Sendai Framework provides UN member states with concrete actions to protect development gains and livelihood from risk of disaster.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. The Sendae Framework was adopted in 2015 by UN General Assembly during the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The Framework advocates the following key policy issues which were not given much attention by Tanzania policies;

“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”

51 <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/44983> . Visited on 27/2/2021

Failure to accommodate international standards when developing legal and policy framework from the perspective of disaster management has largely affected economic and social rights of youth during COVID-19 interventions as explained elsewhere. Therefore, one of the major policy gaps in relation to management of disaster like COVID-19 was failure to adapt and apply international standards. Tanzania at some point was blamed for not adhering to WHO standards on management of COVID-19 response.

2.6.2 Skewed Approaches

Various disaster management standards which some of them have been well captured by the Tanzania Disaster Management put much emphasis on holistic approaches when dealing with disasters such as COVID-19. For instance, the Disaster Management Act of 2015 directed the use of disaster management and risk reduction cycle with five key areas of interventions. The law requires the government to manage disaster and associated risk through the following five areas of interventions; (i) disaster preparedness (ii) disaster prevention (iii) recovery, (iv) response and (v) risk mitigation as indicated in the figure below.

Figure 15: Disaster Management Cycle in Tanzania



Source: Drawn by this study from Disaster Management Act, 2015

The government of Tanzania through MoHCDEC and MHZ released several guidelines and directives to guide the coordination and management of COVID-19 responses⁵². The budget for this plan focused only on disease control. For instance, Tanzania has prepared a National COVID-19 Response Plan (NCRP) worth around 250 billion (US\$109 millions) to develop and coordinate pandemic mitigations measures only. Tanzania responses were focusing mainly on the following;⁵³

- (a) Detect and Prevent threats posed by COVID-19 pandemic
- (b) Strengthening the country systems preparedness for public emergencies
- (c) To building economic resilience while mitigating the socio-economic health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The broad objective is founded on three mutually reinforcing component, one of them is the core business of this study⁵⁴

On the part of Zanzibar, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar also prepared COVID-19 Contingency Plan which costed almost US\$5 million. The Objectives of this plan were almost similar to that adopted by the Tanzania Mainland. The Zanzibar Contingency Plan focused on provision of guidance and coordination to COVID-19 responses in Zanzibar without much attention on the impacts of those responses to income and livelihood of the youth and other vulnerable groups.⁵⁵

Tanzania COVID-19 interventions focused on responses to combat and control COVID-19 as the disease. No much attentions had been directed on risk mitigation and recovery. All plans, policies and government directives focused to control the disease and save life while other areas of interventions remained without special attention. For instance, the COVID -19 Contingency Plan of

52 (MoHCDEC) guidelines for the control of the infection of corona (covid-19) in schools, colleges, and education institutions country.

53 National COVID-19 response plan (NCRP)

54 The operation consists of three broad mutually reinforcing components namely:(i) Safeguard economic resilience against COVID-19 shocks; (ii) Strengthen the health system to contain COVID-19 spread and (iii) Mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the vulnerable



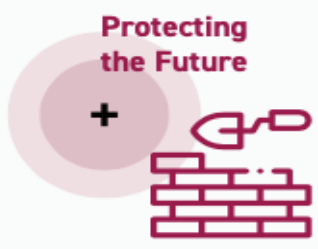
55 MHZ (2020) Zanzibar COVID-19 Contingency Plan.



March⁵⁶ – August 2020— provides guidance for coordinated public health, mitigation, preparedness and initial response measures for COVID – 19 in Tanzania. The Plan addresses disease control only at the expense of disaster related risk such as economic crisis and employment challenges to the youth.

The impact of this skewed approach was huge to the livelihood and economic status of youth as explained before in this report. The world Bank also advises the Government of Tanzania to apply holistic approaches when dealing with COVID-19 or another similar pandemic.

Table 2: A Three- Prolonged Approach to Addressing the COVID -19 Crisis

PILLAR	 <p>Protecting Lives</p>	 <p>Protecting Livelihoods</p>	 <p>Protecting the Future</p>
MEASURES	<p>This pillar encompasses measures focused on the prevention, detection, and treatment of COVID-19, supported by data transparency and timely reporting. The government must also proactively engage with technical partners to prepare a plan for deploying a COVID-19 vaccine.</p>	<p>This pillar includes interventions designed to shield households, firms, and key government functions from the economic impact of the crisis. The authorities must strive to maintain the continuity of vital economic activities while mitigating the effect of income losses on vulnerable households.</p>	<p>This pillar covers actions designed to lay the foundation for robust and inclusive post-crisis growth. To ensure a sustainable, broad-based recovery, the government and its development partners must invest in productivity and resilience.</p>

Source: Extracted from World Bank Report on Tanzania Economic Updates.

56 URT (2020): COVID -19 Contingency Plan March – August 2020



2.6.3 Failure to respond to the needs of Youth groups

Young people in Tanzania have numerous needs and rights. They are entitled to employment, skills in labour market, capital income, education, markets, sports and many more. Amidst COVID-19 disaster, many policies, seemingly, are silent on the rights and the needs of youth. Since March 2020, no any policy guideline or plan was specifically developed to address economic challenges and the loss of livelihoods posed by COVID-19. As the result, majority of people mostly the young generation suffered financially because of the uncontrolled economic hit-backs caused by skewed COVID-19 interventions. Before the start of COVID-19 crisis, Tatu used to work for 12 hours daily. Her business flourished. For example, she was making Tanzanian shillings 40,000 daily selling coconut oil. However, when the deadly pandemic hit, her business suffered. She hardly earns Tanzanian shillings 15,000 a day as narrated below;



Figure 16 Case Story Thirteen: Food Entrepreneur-Tatu

Tatu, who is trained as a journalist saw the opportunity in food processing industry and did not hesitate to take on it. Born and raised at Kibaha the 28-year-old scribe is among many young entrepreneurs in the bustling Coast Region, who have acquired new skills to produce to help their families earn a living. Armed with strong business acumen, Tatu delved in food processing business. She produces, among others coconut oil, honey and food spices including tea and pilau masala.



However, the outbreak of the coronavirus and its ensuing economic crisis has affected her business. She has since attracted few customers and hardly sell enough to earn a living.

Before the start of COVID-19 crisis, Tatu used to work for 12 hours daily. Her business flourished. For example, she was making Tanzanian shillings 40,000 daily selling coconut oil. However, when the deadly pandemic hit, her business suffered. She hardly earns Tanzanian shillings 15,000 a day.

Various measures adopted by the government, such as curbing social interactions to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, have had a negative impact on her business. Tatu is not alone. COVID-19 has also affected incomes and livelihoods of her family members. According to her, some of her relatives working in the informal sector have been exposed to risk of contracting the virus. Worse still, they cannot stay at home because once they do so their livelihoods will be affected.

The coronavirus crisis has disrupted business activities in the local community where Tatu lives. Most of her peers, who were engaging in petty trade such as selling fried cassava and potato chips have lost their jobs. Some of them have been forced to go back to the village since they can no longer sustain their livelihoods.

Tatu strongly believe that the government can draw up a plan to help youth-led communities by cushioning their vulnerable businesses to help them recover from the shocks. According to her, authorities should support youth groups through training and financial support to rebuild their battered businesses/ enterprises. Such a move would make them resilient to the future shocks and have meaningful contribution to the country's economy.

2.6.4 Lack Social Protection Measure to the youth groups and Stimulus Packages

Many laws, policies and guidelines reviewed by this study have failed to address social protection issues amid COVID-19 interventions or any similar disaster. For instance, the National Youth Development Policy of



2007 is silent on the social protection measures for youth, when disasters /pandemics strike.⁵⁷

The policy is also silent on how youth, largely in the formal sector will be provided with social protection measures as the best way to mitigate the adverse economic shock during pandemics or hazards. Plan and policies used by the government to manage COVID-19 pandemic are also silent about creation of resilient economy through stimulus packages to strong forces of economic. Failure to have all these economic relief measures amid COVID- interventions has adversely affected the livelihoods of youth as stated before in this study.

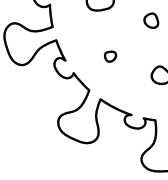
2.6.5 Disaster Risk- Insensitive Budget

International and regional standards on disaster and risk management requires national and disaster budget at all levels to be risk sensitive. The finding of this study indicates that regardless the fact that Tanzania has Disaster Management Fund, still there are policy and budgetary challenges in financing the entire cycle of disaster management as presented in this study. For instance, according to the COVID 19 Contingency Plan of 2020 there is no budget allocated for disaster risk reduction and relief. The Action Plan of the preparedness and action plan mainly focuses on responding to the health issues in terms of coordination, case management, laboratory, logistics and PoEs.

Moreover, the UNDRR report indicates that only 3% of annual budget was allocated for disaster risk reduction projects and activities in Tanzania⁵⁸. This means the budget allocated for disaster management is very little compared to the available needs. Further the report finds that there is a dense donor dependence on budget that means 75% of principle budget for DRR were from donor contribution. Although Disaster Management Act of 2015, part VIII provides for financial provisions, the Act is not yet fully operational due to inadequate of resources, consequently the government cannot adequately fulfil its mandate as spelled out in the Act.

57 https://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Tanzania_2007_National_Youth_Policy.pdf (Assessed on 26/02/2021)

58 UNDRR (2020): URT Risk Sensitive Budget Review

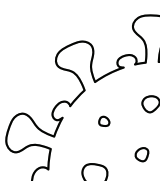


The same situation was felt during COVID-19 interventions. Most of the resources that were used to manage the pandemic came from external sources. Consequently, the COVID-19 management committees and various related department at all levels failed provide social protections, relief and stimulus packages to youth and other economically affected community groups.

2.6.6 Policies are not Reviewed Regularly

Policy management standards require regular review and reforms of laws and policies to accommodate recent changes and community needs and challenges. The findings of this study indicates that disaster management policies are not reviewed to meet the current community needs. For instance, the 2004 Disaster Management Policy is old and lacks modern approaches and standards in disaster management.

Failure to review these policies regularly have resulted into using old policy approaches into modern societal challenges such as COVID-19. These policies have blind and insensitive directives on youth related challenges such as market force, labour market, job opportunities and income.





ESPRESSO	30
AMERICANO	30
CAPPUCCINO	40 60
LATTE	40 50
LAVANDER LATTE	55
COCOA	30
TEA	
MILK	

SORRY
CLOSED



Chapter Three

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.0 An Overview

This chapter presents general conclusions and recommendations of this study. The part of conclusion summarizes the key findings while on the part of recommendations key areas of policy interventions and improvement are provided.

3.1 Conclusion

This study reviewed and analysed a number of laws, policies, guidelines and plans in relation to disaster management in Tanzania, in particular COVID-19. This study assessed how implementation of those policies amid COVID-19 responses have impacted on the livelihood, income and decent work for young people. The findings indicate that many policies and guidelines are not youth and gender sensitive. Most of these policies were developed without incorporating regional and international standards on management of disaster and risks reduction. COVID-19 interventions were of more disease control and did not address impacts and hit-backs associated with COVID-19 responses. Majority of youths in Tanzania suffered economically at the middle of COVID-19 interventions because there was no special economic relief and stimulus packages designed to create economic resilient among youth groups. The findings of this study will therefore be used to inform advocacy efforts especially young people's needs and the constraints that affect youth employment and entrepreneurship opportunities at the middle of any crisis.



3.2 Recommendations

- a) The government of Tanzania should improve support to small and medium scale enterprises so that the country can have stable employment for youth. These interventions could include appropriately designed and targeted wage-compensation schemes, loan guarantees, and tax deferrals.
- b) Improve productive social safety nets (PSSN) and reach more people above those in extreme poverty. These schemes should be used in all categories of disasters. A modern national social protection policy should be adopted.
- c) Government should make use of existing social security scheme such as Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAFIII) and Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) to provide emergency monetary support to youth groups during or at the middle of social and health crisis such as COVID-19, EBOLA etc
- d) The existing National Disaster Management Unit and other similar department should be loaded with specific funds to provide stimulus packages and other support to mitigate the hit -backs of several measures taken to address natural disaster such as COVID-19.
- e) Extend social security schemes to informal sectors actors such as youth and women
- f) Government Support informal enterprises in urban and rural settings led by youth helping them sustain their business and livelihoods while maintaining the COVID-19 spread control precaution measures at every level of engagement. This will act as a finance catalyst in their businesses helping them maintain their flow of income via purchasing different items and commodities.
- g) Scale up existing social protection programmes and re-purpose them to protect the youth, including non-conditional cash transfers, food baskets or suspension of payments of basic utilities. It is essential to constantly evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of these measures and to readjust them if necessary.



- h) Encourage and prioritize local market of local health kits producers such as face masks, sanitizers and other related PPE's which are vital for the COVID-19 fight in maintaining youth employments rate on industries that would be making production and ensuring cash flow that will serve as salaries to the employed.
- i) Deferment of taxes and/or other fees and charges such as Skills Development Levy and releasing VAT refunds to assist businesses with managing their cash flow.
- j) Also, by embracing the tax cuts will enable a good environment for sectors that have a huge opportunity to thrive as a result of COVID-19 such as horticulture and other agricultural activities done by the youth.
- k) Support export policy by ensuring a ready market through securing bilateral agreements with other foreign countries in high value markets and in the region (using EAC, and SADC and other regions Tanzania may wish to integrate). This could be done by granting tax breaks to youth SME's and companies seeking to increase their capacity in export market.
- l) Support businesses and innovation established embracing digital dynamics drive. The government must include the role of ICT in development as a key part of its broad terms of references. Support to the integration of digital tools and solutions for learning that are innovated by youth in the country in motivating and mitigating risks of unemployment caused after the COVID-19 outbreak gov't intervention measures after some of them lost their jobs in the academic fraternity hence loss of income.
- m) Loan Debt Relief in mitigating the adverse effects of COVID-19 on youth and their economy which has shaken from the result of the pandemic. The fact that youth are facing financial difficulties, which might lead to failure to honor their contractual obligation of repaying debts hence large interests' penalties that would lead to bankruptcy.



- n) To ensure that Disaster management roles and activities are mainstreamed in all stakeholder's policies, plans, guidelines and strategies.
- o) The Government of Tanzania is advised to incorporate disaster risk assessment into planning and implementation of national development programs.
- p) Allow and facilitate local authorities to consider and mainstreaming of disaster management issues into their programs and sectorial plans.
- q) Continue to apply local and contextualized approaches in order to build disaster management knowledge base for sustainable, cost-effective mitigations decisions that contribute to community resilient.
- r) Mainstream disaster management education at all level of education
- s) Improve the disaster coordination mechanism and make multidisciplinary by involving youth at all levels of coordination.
- t) Reforms all laws and ensure administrative, legislative and technical measure provide clear arrangement for relief and recovery from hit-backs caused by COVID-19 and other disaster.
- u) Domesticcate and align with all regional and international standards when developing disaster and risk management tools and policies.
- v) Create special relief packages and social security protections to teachers who work in private schools and youth who work in informal sector.

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