



Piloting a 'One UN' in Tanzania 2007-2008





One UN Vision in Tanzania

- Delivering as One: UN response to a changing aid environment
- Four Ones will help UN live up to Paris Declaration and JAST principles
- National ownership and Government leadership at forefront
- UN will enhance impact through Delivering as One
- Avoid fragmentation and duplication within UN and reduce transaction costs on GoT and partners
- Be strategic and focus on UN's comparative advantage



Progress on the Four Ones

One Programme

One Budgetary Framework

One Office

One Leader

I. The One UN Programme

Joint Programme 1

- ❖ Wealth creation, employment and economic empowerment
- ❖ Reduction of maternal and newborn mortality
- ❖ Support to national HIV/AIDS response
- ❖ Capacity strengthening for development management
- ❖ Capacity building support to Zanzibar
- ❖ Managing transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development in northwestern Tanzania
- ❖ Strengthening national disaster preparedness and response capacity

Change Management and common services

Communication

I. The One UN Programme - M&E

Monitoring & Evaluation

There will be **three tiers** of M&E of the One UN Pilot:

1st Tier Overall success against HQ framework

2nd Tier Progress against Paris Baseline indicators/ JAST indicators, change management indicators and success criteria

3rd Tier Progress in relation to national poverty reduction priorities

One Programme



I. The One UN Programme: the transition

- In pilot phase: Implementation of One UN Programme complemented by agency-specific work in support of the UNDAF outcomes (MKUKUTA/MKUZA outcomes)
- Beyond 2008: One Programme to include a larger frame of joint programmatic activities and individual agency interventions
- Longer-term vision: **One UN Programme will ultimately replace** individual agency Country Plans and become the single Country Programme Document.

One Programme

II. The Budgetary Framework & One UN Fund

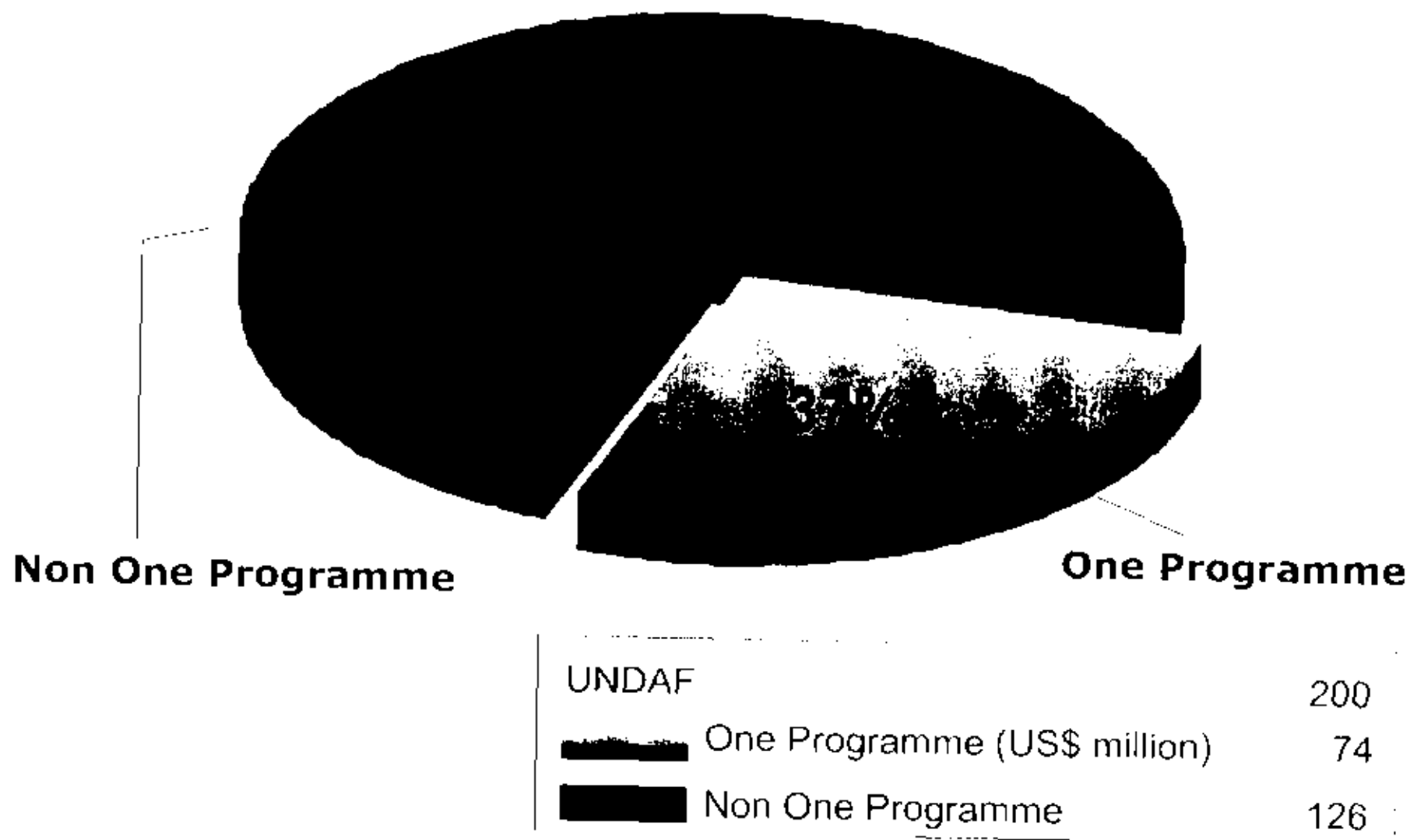
The One Budgetary Framework:

- ▶ Clarifies the overall UN investment in Tanzania
- ▶ Identifies funding gaps for the One Programme
- ▶ Facilitates fund-raising
- ▶ Facilitates funding forecasts and MTEF inputs
- ▶ Facilitates implementation planning
- ▶ Provides info for Paris Indicators monitoring
- ▶ Defines baseline for progress monitoring

- One UN Fund: Funding of the One UN Programme
- The Fund will: streamline accountability, simplify, reduce transaction costs, foster harmonization of processes and functional clustering

One Budgetary Framework

II. 2007-2008: One Programme & UNDAF



Donors	Donor Currency	Pledges		Commitments		Deposits	
		Donor Currency	USD	Donor Currency	USD	Donor Currency	USD
Ireland	EUR	1 000,000	1,484,634	1,000,000	1,484,634	1,000,000	1,440,922.19
Canada	CAD	9 000,000	9,106,542	9,000,000	9,106,542		
Finland	EUR	3,000,000	4,320,000	3,000,000	4,320,000	1,000,000	1,440,922.19
Netherlands	EUR	3,000,000	4,320,000	2,000,000	2,469,135	2,000,000	2,469,135
Norway	USD	NOK 31 000,000 USD 991,000	6,724,308	NOK 31,000,000 USD 991,000	6,724,308	-	6,724,308
Spain	USD	4 000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
United Kingdom (DfID)	GBP/USD	GBP 9,700,000 USD 1,086,000	20,306,000	USD 1,086,000 GBP 4,700,000	10,448,000		5,656,305
Total			50,247,484		38,552,619		21,731,592

One Budgetary Framework



III. One Office and Change Management

Joint premises/co-location:

- Kigoma, Zanzibar – and longer-term also co-location in Dar es Salaam.

Common management and operation practices:

- Moving towards co-locating Information Centres
- Co-location of procurement teams
- Co-location of the Emergency Group
- Piloting common IT solutions
- Increase in inter-agency HR exchanges
- Increase use of joint contracting (security, travel, printing)

Capacity needs assessment:

- Ongoing and key at this stage
- Mapping skills available to the UN Country Team
- Will inform development of strategy to ensure the skills mix allow to deliver on the reform and national development priorities

One Office



IV. One Leader

Role of the Resident Coordinator strengthened, main interlocutor with Government and speaks on behalf of all UN agencies based on prior consultations with Country Team. Co-chair of Joint Government-UN Steering Committee

Firewall with UNDP established, delegation of authority to the UNDP Country Director, and Resident Coordinator's Office strengthened

Code of Conduct/ ground rules for the UN Country Team at all levels developed (incl. HQs)

Support to joint communications through One UN Communication Strategy, developed and implemented by UN Communication Group

Dialogue with One UN Staff Association, new umbrella association

One Leader

What are we doing differently?

Thinking differently



Thinking together, strategically

Identifying ourselves differently



Building a new common identity based on a shared vision

Planning differently



UNDAF and One Programme: planning together, focus on comparative advantage and DoL (lead & delegating principle) and full alignment with national priorities

Working differently



Supporting a common process, increased team work (programmes, operations/change management, communication), enabling synergies and multi-sectoral approaches

Delivering differently



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Lessons Learned

- Enable Government to take the lead and allow Development Partners/Member States to participate in the process
- Team work and team building are critical to the process: the first step is to change mindsets
- Stage the process right: inclusiveness and strategic focus can only be achieved through a participatory programming process
- Be bold: set an ambitious roadmap, be aware and realistic about risks and challenges
- Simplify and streamline communication, both internally and externally: understanding the process is a key driver in change management

Identified Challenges

- Influence of HQs on reform process might complicate local ownership (firewall with HQ) and there is a need to clarify accountability structures
- Pace of change at HQ level
- Lack of harmonized guidelines/policies on use of national procedures and systems for development support may affect ability to comply with JAST commitments and change delivery modalities
- Internal and external resistance to change
- Implementation of the Medium term strategy for One UN Programme in TZ beyond the pilot phase
- Inclusiveness not come at the expense of change
- Capacity to deliver: need to change the skills mix within the country team. HR implications of change management critical to reform
- Much of the transformation need to happen on the operations side.