TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TANZANIA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

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FOREWORD

Since the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) was first convened in 2015, our mission has been to create a movement on SDGs in the Tanzania Civil Society Sector, by providing a platform for coordination, multi-stakeholders engagement, and experience sharing. Our goal is to ensure meaningful and impactful engagement and contribution of civil society organizations in the implementation, follow up and review of SDGs in Tanzania.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania as the lead collaborator in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process played a significant role in initiating the multi-stakeholders consultation process on the 2019 VNR that commenced in June 2018. The Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) being a member of the national VNR taskforce, has played a key role of ensuring that the contribution of CSOs is documented and integrated as part of the National VNR report; and the civil society report is annexed therein. We appreciate this partnership and involvement by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and hope to move forward in this direction in the spirit of embracing the SDGs pillar of partnership at all levels.

The civil society report provides an assessment of implementation of the SDGs from a civil society perspective. It also facilitates knowledge, experiences, best practices, and innovation sharing on SDGs implementation and follow-up and review from grassroots, national and international civil society organizations working in Tanzania. Additionally, the report also focuses on showcasing specific case studies shared by CSOs with the aim at making a compelling case of the contribution they have had towards the implementation of SDGs in Tanzania. The report further highlights existing gaps and challenges and outlines recommendations for accelerating implementation of SDGs in the country.

The report has been prepared through a consultative process which demonstrates the highest level of solidarity and partnership amongst civil society organizations in both Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar as well as with the Government of United Republic of Tanzania, the UN system, and Private Sector. Preparations of this report has been made possible by leveraging on strong partnerships and the spirit of volunteerism among our members.

It is an important milestone for the TSDP and the Civil Society sector at large. We would like to thank each of our CSO members and partners for their invaluable contributions in terms of financial and human resources which made it possible to complete this report. It is our belief that the momentum and synergies created through the process of preparing this report will be maintained and strengthened in all future initiatives

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AACRP	Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan 2014–2019.
AFDB	The African Development Bank
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANSAF	Agriculture Non State Actors Forum
APCCC	Africa Partnership on Climate Change Coalition
ASIP	Annual Survey of Industrial Production
ASRP	Accelerated Stunting Reduction Programme
AWG	Africa Civil Society Working Group
BEmONC	Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care
BEST	Basic Education Statistics
BMUs	Beach Management Units
BWG	Budget Working Group
CAG	Controller Auditors General
CAN	Climate Action Network
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCBRT	Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania
CCROs	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEmoNC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CFP	Community Forests Pemba
CGD	Citizen Generated Data
CHF	Community Health Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CPCT	Cleaner Production Center of Tanzania
CODECOZ	Community Development and Conservation of Environment Zanzibar
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
COUNSENUTH	Centre for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care
COWSO	Community owned water supply organizations
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCLI	Data Collaborative for Local Impact
DCPT	District Child Protection Teams
DFID	Department of International Development
dLab	Tanzania Data Lab
DLI	Data for Local Impact Innovation
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
DMD	Disaster Management Department
DMDD	Diocese of Mbulu Development Department

FYDP II	Second Five Year Development Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCED	Global Citizenship Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFF	Global Financing Facility
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRTI	Girls Retention and Transition Initiative
HAFOTA	Habitat Forum Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
HDIECA	Human Dignity Improvement and Environment Care Agency
HDIF	Human Development Innovation Fund
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HOT	Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team
HPSS	Health Promotion and Systems Strengthening Project
HRH	Human Resource for Health
HSSP IV	Health Sector Strategic Plan IV
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFF	Illicit Financial Flows
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILFS	The Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	The International Labour Organization
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
ISCEJIC	Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation
IRDP	Institute of Rural Development Planning
IRI	International Republican Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAMABECO	Jambiani Marine and Beach Conservation
JSEUMA	Jumuiya ya Sanaa ya Elimu ya Ukimwi na Mazingira
KADCO	Kilimanjaro Airports Development Company Limited
KRAs	Key Result Areas
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	Legal and Human Right Center
LPR	Low Pay Rate
LTPP	Tanzania's Long Term Perspective Plan 2011/12 -2022/26
MAMADO	Maji na Maendeleo Dodoma
MATT	Multi-Agency Task Team
MBREMP	Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCSP	Maternal and Child Survival Program
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MECA	Mkokotoni Environmental Conservation Association

MHM	Menstrual Health Management
MIYCAN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MP	Members of Parliament
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MIMP	Mafia Island Marine Park
MPoA	Maputo Plan of Action
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoW	Ministry of Water
MSWG	Multi Sectoral Working Group
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
MW	Megawatt
MWP	MegaWatt Peak
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NMNAP	National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016/17–2020/21
NPA-VWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2020
NCCFP	National Climate Change Focal Point
NCCSC	National Climate Change Steering Committee
NCCTC	National Climate Change Technical Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NM-AIST	Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's
OMDTZ	Open Map Development Tanzania
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PCCB	Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PETS	Public Expenditures Tracking Systems
PISCO	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for the Community
PMIS	Procurement Management Information System
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PORALG	President's Office Regional and Local Government
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PSPF	Public Service Social Security Fund
PUE	Productive Uses of Energy
R&D	Research and Development
REA	Rural Energy Agency
REDD+	National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REF	Rural Energy Fund
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RMNCAH	HIV/Reproductive, Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture in Tanzania
SAWA	Safina Women Association
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGCI	Science granting councils initiative
SHI	Single Health Insurance
SHIVYAWATA	Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu Wenye Ulemavu
SIDP 2020	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 2020
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOSPA	The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998
SPP	Small Power Producers
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
SSS	Simplified Sewer System
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STRIPO	Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Research Organization
SWASH	National Strategic Plan for School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
TAA	Tanzania Airport Authority
TABIO	Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TaCMP	Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park
TAIN	Tanzania Angel Investors Network
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization
TAWASANET	Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network
TB	Tuberculosis
TBI	Tanzania Bora Initiative
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCRA	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDV 2025	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TECMN	Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Program
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TPPR	Transparent Public Procurement Rating
TSDP	Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform
TSM	Temporary Special Measures
TSMP	Tanzanian Statistical Master Plan
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited
TUCTA	Trade Union Congress of Tanzania
TVCN	Tanzania Venture Capital Network
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association

UCSAF	Universal Communication Services Access Fund
UDSM-CCCS	University of Dar es Salaam – Center for Climate Change Studies
UHC	Universal Health Care
UN	United Nations
UNA	United Nations Association
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGCTZ	United Nations Global Compact Tanzania
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
USP	Uluguru Spices Project
VAT	Value Added Tax
VLUM	Village Land Use Management
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VPO	Vice President's Office
WASH	Water Sanitation and Health
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme
WVT	World Vision Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
Y4C	Youth4Children
YUNA	Youth of United Nations Association
ZACCA	Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance
ZACEDY	Zanzibar Association for Cleaning Environment and Development of Youth

About Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform

The Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform was founded in April 2015 as a result of a multi stakeholder workshop on the transition from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) held by the United Nations Association (UNA) of Tanzania in partnership with Africa Philanthropic Foundation (APF). One of the key outcomes of the workshop was the recommendation to establish a civil society platform to facilitate the coordination of civil society organizations in Tanzania on sustainable development issues, and offer a platform for engagement with the government, United Nations (UN), and other development partners and stakeholders.

The platform is a voluntary and open platform for civil society organizations in Tanzania to come together, self-organize and self-coordinate to ensure a meaningful participation and documentation of contributions towards the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of Sustainable Development in Tanzania. This is in line with national development frameworks, Tanzania Development Vision 2025, and the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, currently implemented through the FYDP II and MKUZA III. Also, UN Agenda 2030, African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, East Africa Community (EAC) Vision 2050.

TSDP comprises of diverse civil society organizations from grassroots organizations to international non-governmental organizations with representation from different constituencies. The platform is part of the Africa Civil Society Working Group (AWG) on Sustainable Development. It seeks to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, experiences, best practices and innovations emerging from civil society organizations; leverage on available resources in civil society (both financial and non-financial); and facilitate partnerships to minimize unnecessary duplications. The platform further seeks to ensure marginalized groups, the furthest, and the poorest of the poor are fully engaged and play an active role in the implementation, follow-up and review of SDGs in Tanzania.

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Executive Summary

The Tanzania Civil Society VNR Report 2019 was coordinated by the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform, a voluntary platform for CSOs in Tanzania to self-organize, self-coordinate, share experiences towards the implementation, follow-up and review of Sustainable Development in Tanzania.

As Tanzania is reporting for the first time to the High Level Political Forum, and it is the first time that there has been any coordinated effort to report on the SDGs in the country the report did not only focus on the goals that are being reported on this year, but also on all 17 SDGs and on vulnerable and marginalized groups through a dedicated chapter on Leave No One Behind. The report takes a closer look at the current implementation status of the SDGs in Tanzania on selected indicators for each of the 17 Goals. It also highlights the status of implementation, identifies the implementation challenges, gaps and offers recommendations and key messages as take away from CSOs in the country.

As a civil society report, it also focuses on interventions by civil society in Tanzania as they contribute towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the country. The civil society interventions have been presented in the form of case studies throughout the report. The report highlights the localization of SDGs in Tanzania through the Five Year Development Plan II and MKUZA III for Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar respectively, and the bottlenecks that limit the implementation efficacy. This includes absence of a clear coordination mechanism on sustainable development, policy incoherence, unclear linkages between sectors, as well as lack of baseline data on some indicators among others.

Data availability is one of the main stumbling blocks in informing the implementation and follow-up and review efforts of the SDGs in the country, with the National Bureau of Statistics only able to produce 40% of the data required to monitor the implementation. It is challenging for policy and decision makers to make evidence-based decisions on implementation.

It has been noted that there is progress in overall in poverty reduction with a slight decline from in the percentage of people living below the poverty line from 28.2% in 2012 to 26.4 in 2017/18. However, despite economic growth, income inequality is still prevalent and continues to worsen with population rise. The situation calls for a dynamic shift toward exploring the untapped potential of rural areas ; from subsidizing to investing; from imparting solutions to co-designing solutions with local communities.

Tanzania continues to be 100% food sufficient, with food poverty declining from 9.7% in 2012 to 8.0% in 2017/18 showcases the country's commitment to eliminating hunger.

The health sector policy framework is comprehensively rich, guided by the Health Sector Strategic Plan IV, (2015-2020) with policies on family planning, sexual reproductive health, improving maternal and child health.

However, the policy framework alone is not enough; fiscal commitments are required to improve the health sector, with budgetary allocation and implementation of health targets to ensure good health and well-being for everyone including young women and children.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is making efforts to combat corruption and increase efficiency in public institutions; this has seen an improved service delivery in the public sector. At the same time, however, there is shrinking civic space because of presence of laws that hinder meaningful engagement of civil society in certain issues.

Civil society organizations in Tanzania recommend the following with regard to overall implementation of SDGs in Tanzania:

• Policy coherence across sectors, most policies are pre-SDGs era, there is a need to review and
• realign the policy framework across all sectors
• Increase budgetary allocations on specific SDGs related targets that are priority to Tanzania
• Create awareness and ownership of the SDGs to the citizens
• Establish a formal coordination mechanism for SDGs, that adopts a multi stakeholders approach to ensure representation and inclusion
• Strengthen and capacitate the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance as an
• independent institution capable of making binding decisions
• Gender equality and women empowerment should be mainstreamed across the board, at all
• levels of planning and implementation of National SDGs targets.
• Integration of Climate Change priorities in Local Government Authorities plans and strategies,
• as well as budget allocations.
• Timely, effective and full disbursement of funds allocated for development projects in
• government budgets
• Cost and finance the implementation of the National Development Plans, the Five Year
• Development Plan II and MKUZA III, which are the main implementation vehicles for SDGs in Tanzania.

CHAPTER 1:
BACKGROUND

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In September 2015, during the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the World Leaders unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals containing 17 goals. Globally, the implementation of SDGs commenced in January 2016.

SDGs are a global call to action to end poverty, create prosperity and protect the planet. The 17 global goals contain 169 targets which aim to guide development policy and funding until 2030. SDGs build on the progress of MDGs and related gaps with emphasis on actions to end poverty in all its forms, in addition to the new areas such as economic inequality, industrialization, innovation, climate change, sustainable consumption and peace and justice, among others. The unique feature of the SDGs is their holistic and universality, bringing on board people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership (5Ps).

It is also fortunate that the SDGs were adopted at the time when the Governments of Tanzania Mainland and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar were preparing the national development blueprints namely the Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III (MKUZA III) respectively, covering the period of 2016/17-2020/21. These blueprints, integrated SDGs in the Tanzanian context and aligned them with both the priorities defined in the National Development Vision 2025 and the aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063.

The High Level Political Forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) provides a platform for follow up and review of Agenda 2030 at the global level through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). The VNRs are state led and are carried out in both developed and developing countries involving relevant UN entities and other stakeholders including civil society and the private sector. They serve as a dashboard that maps the status of implementation of SDGs nationally, regionally and globally.

As a result of its multi-stakeholders' approach, the VNR process has proved to solidify collaboration amongst different stakeholders and build momentum towards achieving the SDGs. It also provides a platform for partnerships creation through encouraging the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders. The VNR reports are presented and discussed at the HLPF where countries share experiences, challenges, best practices and lessons learned during the implementation of the SDGs at national and global level.

The 2019 High Level Political Forum is scheduled to take place from 9th to 18th July 2019 at the UN Headquarters in New York. The SDGs under review at the 2019 HLPF are: Goal 4 (Quality Education); Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities); Goal 13 (Climate Action); Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions); and Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals). Even though these are the goals under review in 2019, countries are encouraged to report on all 17 goals.

The government of the United Republic of Tanzania registered interest to present its VNR report at the upcoming HLPF in 2019. This is going to be the first time for Tanzania to undertake a VNR, thus demonstrating a strong commitment to achieving the SDGs. It is anticipated that the Government will continue with this initiative in the future on a regular basis towards 2030.

TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1.2   IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs IN TANZANIA

Tanzania Development Vision 2025, and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 are the main blueprints for Tanzania's economic transformation towards a middle income country in 2025, and also the main vehicles for Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals implementation in Tanzania

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 envisages Tanzania with a substantial industrial sector comparable to typical middle-income countries, imbued with five main national attributes, namely: high quality livelihood; peace, stability and unity; good governance; a well educated and learning society; and a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits by 2025.

The overarching socio-economic development goal for Zanzibar Vision 2020 is to eradicate abject poverty and attain sustainable human development, so that by 2020, Zanzibar is characterised by the following six attributes: eradicated abject poverty; an economy with strong, diversified, resilient and competitive productive sectors; a way of life reflecting the highest level of ingenuity, self-confidence, culture and self esteem; peace, political stability, good governance, integrity, national unity and social cohesion; modern production and delivery systems for goods and services that are capable of meeting basic needs of the society and fostering international competitiveness in leading sectors; and attracting high degree of foreign direct investment to facilitate requisite capital injection, creation of full employment and a positive trade balance.

Tanzania's Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) 2011/12 -2025/26 was developed to ensure that resources in Mainland Tanzania are organized and used strategically to guarantee the realisation of the development aspirations of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. In turn, the LTPP is being implemented through three strategic five year development plans (FYDPs) outlining specific but intertwined priority areas of intervention as per the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

In 2016 the government consolidated the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction and Five Year Development Plan into a single Five Year National Development Plan II (FYDP II 2016/2017-2020/2021) to maximise on the synergies. FYDP II is the mid-term plan with the theme "Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development".

Zanzibar's Development Vision 2020 is being implemented through its Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, where it is currently in the third series of these strategies, hence the name MKUZA III. As indicated above, SDGs are integrated in the key priority and result areas of these plans. These midterm plans also translates to sector specific strategic plans by government ministries, and regional and district strategic plans by local government authorities.

Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector also contribute towards the implementation, follow-up, and review of Tanzania's development strategies. The Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development within the national parliament champions the parliamentary role in the oversight of SDGs implementation in Tanzania. The Ministry of Finance and Planning of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Planning Commission in the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, are leading the SDGs coordination in Tanzania mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

1.3 TANZANIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PROCESS

The process for the 2019 Voluntary National Review (VNR) in Tanzania officially started in June 2018 by the government convening a multi-stakeholders meeting, and officially announce government plans to report during the 2019 High Level Political Forum in July 2019. A multi-stakeholders National VNR Taskforce was constituted out of this meeting and it was tasked to develop a national VNR roadmap and lead the process of the Tanzania's 2019 VNR. This was followed up by briefing meetings with: the Heads of the UN Agencies, Funds, and Programs; Heads of Diplomatic Corp and Development Partners; and Permanent Secretaries.

After it was established, the national multi-stakeholder VNR Taskforce met regularly and developed the national VNR roadmap and budget; institutionalized coordination mechanism for FYDP II and SDGs implementation, follow-up and review; developed the 2019 Tanzania VNR template and zero draft of Tanzania VNR report.

After developing the zero draft of Tanzania VNR report, consultations were carried out with the government sectors, followed by civil society and the private sector. The Civil Society consultations were led by the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) while the private sector consultations were led by the United Nations Global Compact Tanzania (UNGCTZ).

Civil society-led consultation meetings were held in Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Dodoma Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions. Consultations process and centralized validation meeting involved participants and inputs from civil society organization and marginalized groups from across the country. Both the consultation and validation meetings involved the participation of the representatives of the government, private sector, media, and the UN system in Tanzania.

The government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) ran consultations with the members of the national parliament in collaboration with Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development (PGSD) and with the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Inputs from all consultations have been consolidated in one national VNR report in an inclusive and participatory manner, and key messages derived from the same. Moreover, detailed Civil Society VNR report is annexed to the main national VNR report.

1.4 CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT IN 2019 VNR PROCESS

One of the founding principles of the 2030 Agenda is for all implementation and follow-up processes to be participatory and inclusive. All levels and sectors of government, members of parliament, civil society; the private sector, and national human rights institutions, among others are to be involved in the implementation of the SDGs as well as follow up and review.

After consultations with lead CSOs in thematic areas on each of the 17 goals and the vulnerable groups, it was agreed to conduct parallel consultations per SDG (all 17 goals) and also per marginalized group (Youth and Children, People with Disabilities and the Elderly). Different members of the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform through a self-organised process volunteered to coordinate the consultation process under specific goals and for marginalized groups.

The lead organizations were responsible to identify and convene CSOs under their respective goals and marginalized groups with the help of the secretariat. The lead organizations were also responsible to synthesize inputs gathered and summarize them for inclusion in the national VNR report.

The civil society consultations were mainly financed by leveraging resources from civil society organizations under Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform, and through the support of United Nations Global Compact Tanzania (UNGCTZ) and UNDESA.

Open calls for consultations were issued to members of Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform and to the wider civil society organizations in Tanzania. A total of 14 consultation sessions were held in five regions of Tanzania Mainland (Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, and Mwanza), and in Unguja, Zanzibar between January and April 2019; involving over 500 civil society organizations across Tanzania.

These consultations were presided by a national civil society inception meeting/ launch event and followed up by a national civil society validation meeting. After civil society consultations were completed the TSDP submitted the inputs to the Tanzania VNR Taskforce, which TSDP is a member, and the inputs were incorporated as part of the Tanzania national VNR report. This report is also an annex to the Tanzania VNR report.

1.5   DATA AVAILABILITY

Data availability remains to be one of the main stumbling blocks in the implementation, follow up and review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in many developing countries including Tanzania.

For Tanzania, NBS is the national custodian of official statistics in the country. The national parliament enacted Statistics Bill 2013 as the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2015 which repealed previous Statistics Acts including Statistics Act No.1 of 2002) and Statistics Ordinance of 1961 which establishes the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The Statistics Act of 2015 elevated NBS to a public autonomous institution with the authority to issue a code of practice for official statistics and set professional standards to be adhered to by all agencies producing official statistics.

NBS in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS 21), and Tanzania Data Lab (dLab) conducted a national data gap assessment in line with the FYDPII and SDGs. The assessment revealed that NBS produces only 39 percent of data that is needed to implement, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the FYDPII and SDGs in Tanzania.

The remaining 61 percent are produced by other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and other data producers. There are also serious challenges relating to: level of data disaggregation; frequency of data production; incomplete data sets; data quality particularly administrative data; unreliable routine data collection systems; lack of interoperable data management systems within the National Statistical System; policy incoherence; inadequate resource mobilization; and most data sets are aggregated at national and regional levels thus may not reflect the true picture at the local levels.

The goals that are severely affected by the existing data gaps in tracking progress are Goal 8, 13, and 16 which are also under review this year. For this reason most of civil society experiences in the National VNR and Civil Society VNR reports are documented as case studies.

However, it is anticipated that the Tanzanian Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) II that is being developed will strengthen the National Statistical System so as to facilitate the production of quality official statistics for decision-makers and for performance monitoring of national policies as well as global agendas such as SDGs.

Moreover, the potential of citizen generated data in complementing official statistics and in filling the data gaps, has not been fully taped in Tanzania due to lack of specific policies, guidelines and principles that governs citizen generated data production and usage in Tanzania, and low awareness of the opportunities that the existing legal frameworks provide on the same. For this reason most of civil society experiences in the National VNR and Civil Society VNR reports are documented as case studies.
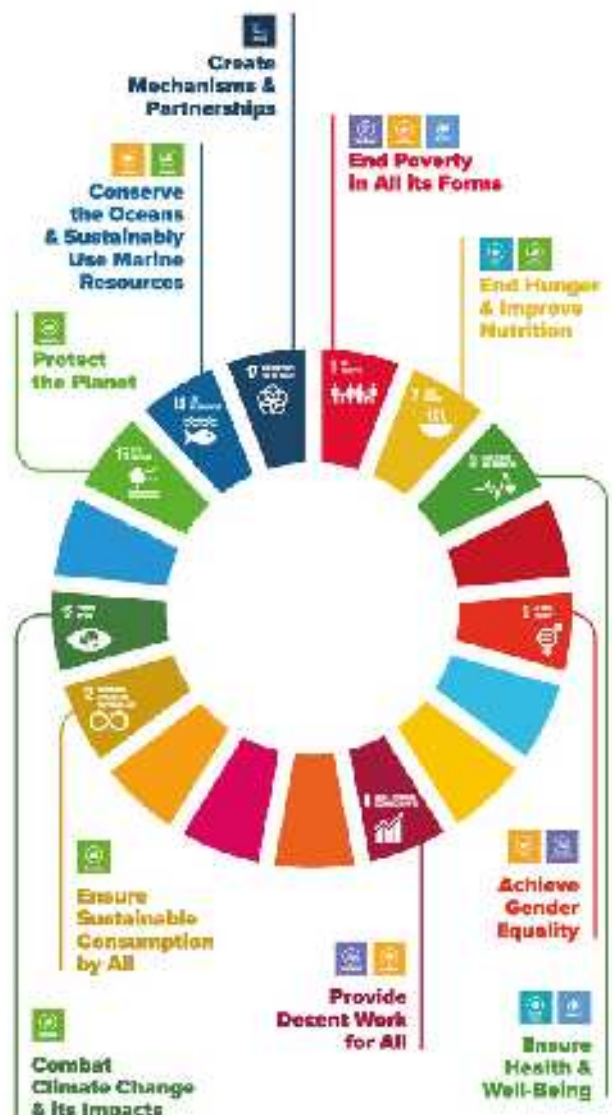
CHAPTER 2
SDGs GOALS REVIEW

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This chapter presents the progress of implementation through selected targets and indicators as well as civil society contributions in the implementation of all seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals.

1 NO POVERTY
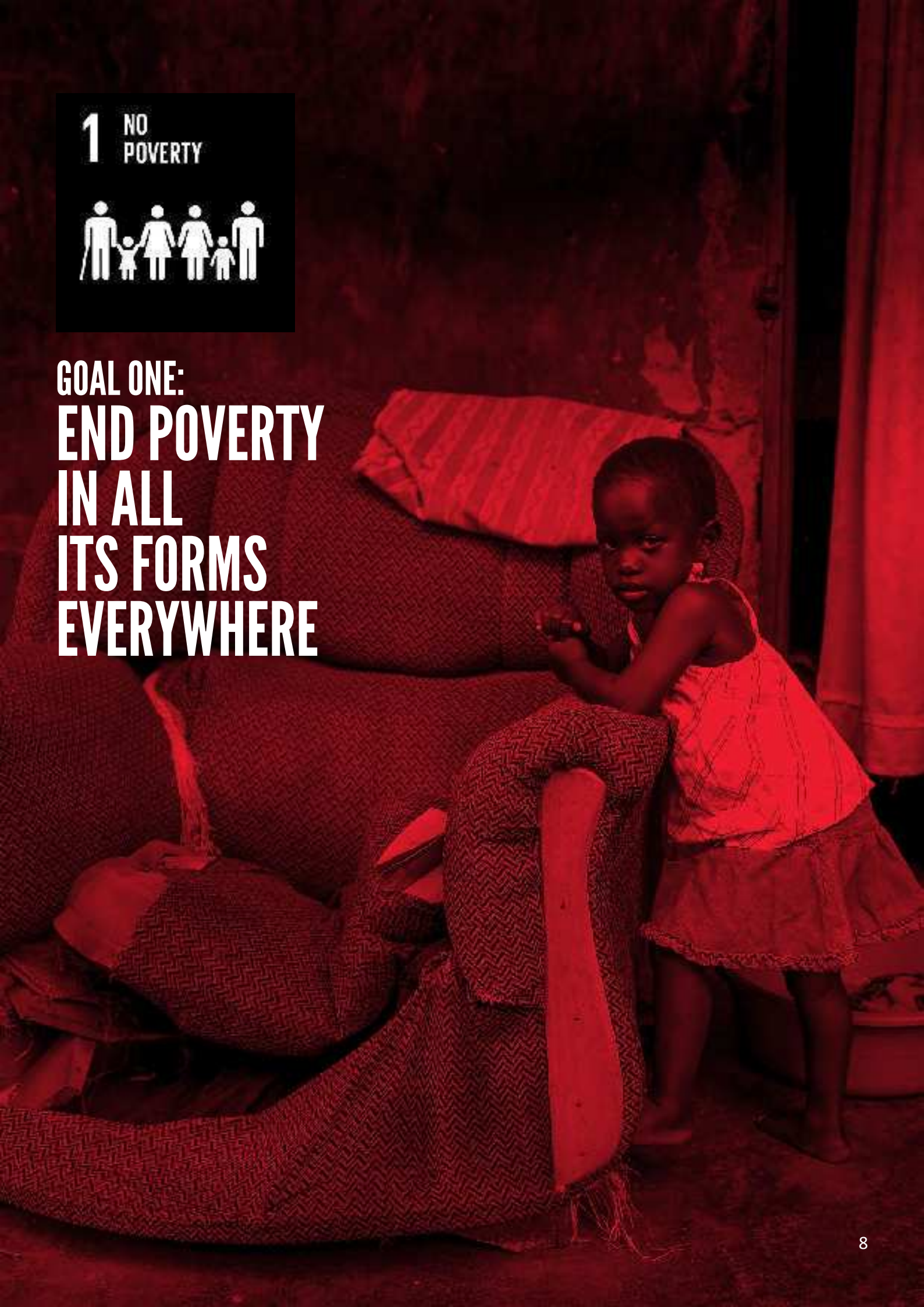
GOAL ONE:
END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

- Despite economic growth, income inequality is still prevalent and continues to worsen with population rise. The situation calls for a dynamic shift toward exploring untapped rural areas potential; from subsidizing to investing; from imparting solutions to co-designing solution with local communities.
- Private property ownership continues to be a useful incentive in increasing production. Initiatives such as the provision of the Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy CCROs (title deeds) has offered a significant boost to marginalized groups by providing a sound sense of security over their respective land and therefore encouraging economic activities.
- The future is diversified, gender responsive and collaborative; there is a need of decentralizing economic growth pattern from major cities to other regions, and from male dominated economy to a more shared economy. Further, it's important that governments approach poverty eradication on multiple stakeholders' aspect and co-design rather than command top-down approach

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Over the last decade, Tanzania has recorded economic growth averaging at 6.6 percent per year making Tanzania one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty has become more responsive to economic growth compared to any period in time and there is a continuous reduction in the level of deprivation for those that are still living below the poverty line (Human Development Report 2017). However, inequality is still prevalent with extreme cases between rural and urban households, whereby, around 12 million Tanzanian are still living below the poverty line (Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment, World Bank 2015). This section analyses the progress of Goal one in Tanzania through the following aspects;

- Basic Services;
- Land ownership and control; and
- Social protection

Basic Services

Tanzania has observed an increasing positive trend in access to basic services namely water and sanitation, health and education. Regarding water and sanitation, Tanzania has recorded an increase from 54 percent to 61 percent (2015-16 TDHS-MIS) of population with access to drinking water. Urban areas recording 86 percent while rural areas recording 49 percent of access to drinking water, this is equivalent to 21 million people without significant access.

On the other hand, about 43 million Tanzanian lack access to improved sanitation (World Bank, 2018. Reaching for the SDGs: The Untapped Potential of Tanzania's Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector). On access to health services, there is a positive leap forward over the recent years owing to the government and non-state actors' efforts to improve the healthcare sector. Among other things, this is evidenced by the decline of under-5 mortality rate and maternal mortality rate in the country (2015-16 TDHS-MIS). According to UNICEF, today, Tanzanian children stand a better chance of surviving past their fifth birthday than ever before.

Although, the disease burden in the country is still alarming with about 1.4 million people living with HIV and persisting higher rates of prevalence; there is however, a significant reduction of mother-to-child transmission over the past decade. Further to that, the burden of malaria has been reduced from 18.1% to 9.5% between 2008 and 2015 (WHO country cooperation strategy 2016-2020). Despite these improvements, significant challenges on access to health facilities remain, the goals for health centres and dispensaries are still at 15% and 53 % of the government target respectively.

On education, there is a notable progress in ensuring equal access of education by offering free universal primary and secondary education. In facilitating the free and equal access to education, the government has allocated 14 percent of the national budget to the education sector budget for the Financial Year (FY) 2018/19. In the FY 2017/18 the education sector budget received 14.9 percent, in the FY 2016/17 the education sector budget formed 16%, and in financial year 2015/16 the education budget formed 17% of the national budget.

Ownership and Control of Land and Property
The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania guarantees the Right to own property for both men and women. This is embedded in the subsequent legal framework governing land use in Tanzania namely The Land Act of 1999 and the Village Land Act 1999 which ensures there is representation of women in land dispute resolution bodies from the village level upwards.

Social Protection

The FYDP II 2016/2017-2020/2021 has identified social protection as an intervention that target social groups that have either been excluded from social protection mechanisms or have no support at all.

Therefore, social protection interventions have been allotted into four categories: (i) social security which includes health insurance, pensions and unemployment benefits, (ii) social assistance, which includes interventions provided to the poor and vulnerable groups (iii) productive inclusion; and (iv) social services.

Less than 1 percent of the entire population have social security coverage and for the formal working population it is only about 6.5 per cent formal employees that have social security cover (ILO 2017).

On health, there are two types of government supported coverage, the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and community health fund, a low cost alternative to the fee-for service scheme focusing on enrolling majority of the Tanzania population.

Following the Service Social Security Act, 2018 there are now two social security funds (pension), Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) also work with vulnerable communities by providing conditional cash transfer, public works program and livelihood enhancement support to rural and marginalized societies.

TARGETS FOCUS GOAL ONE

Basic Service

Indicators Background

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2017/18 shows the percentage of people living below the national poverty line in Tanzania mainland has slightly declined from 28.2 percent in 2012 to 26.4 percent in 2017/18, and food poverty declining from 9.7 percent in 2012 to 8.0 percent in 2017/18. In rural areas, poverty is more prevalent, with 31.3 percent living below the national poverty line compared to 33.3 percent in 2012.The national poverty line also for urban areas has equally declined from 21.7 percent in 2012 to 15.8 percent in 2017/18.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

CSO Intervention
Civil society organizations have been directly involved in efforts geared towards eradicating e poverty, including conducting research and as think-tanks in developing new strategies for poverty eradication; in monitoring effective distribution of resources; raising awareness and society reorientation from negative practice that reduces production or inhibits access to basic services; engaging in the expansion of the tax base and reduction of leakages as well as in a society empowerment programs.

CSOs have also been providing technical and material support in time of emergencies and also conducting sector specific initiative especially provision of education and water services. For example, for more than a decade, organizations such as REPOA and Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) have been engaging in researches that aim to inform government and communities on progress of plans and new interventions for eradicating poverty.

Ownership and Control of Land and Property

Indicators Background

The 2018 Tanzania baseline survey report on property rights and tenure security shows: On secure tenure rights to land; among the surveyed respondents, 24.6 percent reported living on their own land or property. The share was higher among male respondents (30.3 percent) than female ones (19.0 percent). Across all categories of marital status, widowed adults (64.6 percent) reported the highest share of living in their own land or property. Across different regions, rates of self-ownership were higher in rural areas (26.3 percent), with a particularly high share in Zanzibar (34.8 percent). In terms of duration, 40.3 percent of the respondents in urban areas reported to have lived in their current dwelling for more than 10 years while for rural areas it was 43.5 percent indicating that on average, rural dwellers have been more stable in their dwellings than urban ones (30 percent).

On future expected tenure length, when respondents were asked how long they expected to live in their property, 45.1 percent believed they would live in their properties for more than 10 years. Expectation is higher for residents living in rural areas whereby 48.4 percent were sure of living for that duration. Only few adults (6.4 percent) said they expected to live between 6 to 10 years. A higher share living in current dwellings for more than 10 years was reported by more than 50 percent of residents in Lake,

On Legally recognized documentation: 42 percent of respondents who were interviewed possess formal documentation to prove their rights of use or ownership to any property; 3 percent of respondents have informal documentation only for at least one property and 55 percent of respondents have no documentation to prove their rights to use or own the dwelling or property. The survey results also revealed that the percentage of respondents with formal documentation is higher in urban areas (53 percent) than in rural areas (39 percent) and it is also higher among male (46 percent) than female respondents (39 percent).

On Perception of rights to land: 67 percent of respondents reported tenure security, regardless of document classification. Most youth aged 25 – 34 years have shown higher experience in losing rights against their current property and other property (7.8 percent and 8.6 percent respectively). Higher percentages of divorced 18.9 percent and separated couples' 15.2 percent were the most affected groups of individuals who experienced losing their rights to live in their current property.

CSO Interventions

In this aspect, civil society organizations have been working to raise awareness against repressive tradition that inhibit women from owning land, facilitating proper land planning and provision of Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs). For example, HakiArdhi has facilitated the conduct of land use plan in eleven villages in Kilolo District and seven villages in Mufindi District. In Kilolo District, a total of 1970 CCROs were provided, of which, 879 were for women; whereas in Mufindi, a total of 1238 CCROs were issued, of which, 540 were for women. On the other hand, Ujamaa Community Resource Team has been working in Manyara region to empower women land ownership in pastoral community of four villages including Lerug, Partimbo, Orkitkit and Amei in Kiteto District. Through this intervention, about 152 women applied for farm ownership with a noted increasing support among the male counterparts.

Social Protection

Indicators Background

There is continuous improvement in the social protection mechanisms, as indicated in the FYDP II, the proportion of population covered by formal social protection frameworks including pensions and health insurance, increased by eight percent between 2005 and 2014. The President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), 2018/2019 budget speech shows that 12,278,406 people have joined community health fund (CHF), and 1,652,206 elders have been identified and provided with CHF cards for free health service assistance. On the other hand, it was noted that by 2016, total social security coverage (pensions) stood at 12.3 percent of the productive labour force in the market. Through TASAF, about 1,072,310 beneficiary households in 9,809 Villages were enrolled, and received conditional cash transfer by June 2016 (TASAF report 2016).

CSO intervention

In this area, CSOs have been working more on policy and legal advocacy on various social protection instruments, as well as, on livelihood enhancement. For example in 2018, civil society organizations were able to advocate blockade of the new introduced formula to social security funds which significantly reduced benefit to members. Following the conversation with pension fund managers and the Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA), the President directed that the old formula remains applicable for a transition period of five years while the discussion on a new formula continues. On Livelihood enhancement, CSOs have been working hand in hand with various government projects to improve people's livelihoods. For instance, the Sustainable Agriculture in Tanzania (SAT) has been conducting entrepreneurial training amongst small scale producers through the Uluguru Spices Project (USP) in Morogoro and in through the Dodoma Women in Agriculture and Business Initiative (DOWABI) in Dodoma. Both projects, apart from advocating for agro-ecology practices, they capacitate such small scale producers with sales and marketing skills and link such producers with the traders and desired markets.

This improves the value chain and livelihoods and in turn offers significant prospects in accessing the social security schemes.

Implementation Challenges

- Budgetary Constraints – This remains to be the primary challenge as accounted for in the FYDP 2016/17 – 2020/21. Subject to such constraints it has therefore led towards the limited and inadequate financial allocations and human resources in the provision of quality water, health and education services.
- Slow pace in the implementation of the Land Use Plan and in the issuance of Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) and land conflict. Out of 12,545 villages existing in Tanzania it is only an estimate of 1,761 villages that have undergone land use plans by 2017 which is approximately 14%.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Effective implementation of the Land Use Plan and provision of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy;
2. The Government should allocate the national budget based on available resources rather than expectations and ensure that resources are pragmatically allocated for essential sectors and productive sector that lead to more income generation; and
3. There is a need to take on board lessons learned in the implementation of the Millennium Development goals and revisit strategies therein to so as to ensure speedy implementation and sustainability of the SDGs.

2 ZERO HUNGER

GOAL TWO:
END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- Communities living in extreme poverty are always faced with a trade-off between nutrition and food-security and in most cases, survival is the only option. This situation calls for innovative localized solution that balances the need for food, availability of resources and nutrition.
- Attitude toward agriculture budgeting should change from mere expenditure to investments; the statistical importance of the agriculture sector has to be reflected in budgetary allocation.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal two, this section will analyze Goal two context in two aspects:

- Food Security and Nutrition; and
- Agriculture

Food Security And Nutrition

On food security, Tanzania is considered fairly food sufficient country with the local production contributing 100 percent of food availability. Although the country is not prone to droughts, food insecurity in the country is both transitory and chronic in nature[1]. Food insecurity is mainly caused by inadequate adaptation mechanism to climate change, pests and disease and in some cases limited ability to store food among households as well as distribution challenge across region.

In Tanzania, nutrition related activities are guided by a National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2016/17–2020/21 and coordinated by high-level steering committee for nutrition under the Prime Minister's Office. The committee involved representatives from nine ministries and departments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and academia[2]. There is a notable increase nutrition-specific interventions example vitamin and mineral supplementation to pregnant women and there is a notable increase awareness raising efforts on nutrition matters.

However, more still needs to be done as it is estimated that more than 2.7 million Tanzanian children under 5 years of age are stunted and more than 600,000 were suffering from acute malnutrition out of which 100,000 were severe cases. The government continues to show commitment on nutrition through budgetary allocation and re-orientation of practices such as promoting increasing care for pregnant women and young children.

Agriculture

Agriculture remains a crucial sector in the country's economic growth and well-being. In 2016, agriculture sector contributed about 29.2 percent of the country's GDP while in 2017 there was a slight increase to 30 percent. The sector employs about 65.5 percent of Tanzania's population and accounts for 30 percent of export and 100 percent contribution of local food supply (Minister of Agriculture budget speech 2018/2019). Despite the significance of the sector, the annual budget for agriculture sector does not meet the regional commitment to allocate at least 10 percent of the national budget to the agriculture sector as set out in the Maputo Declaration 2003 and Malabo Declaration 2014 to which Tanzania is a signatory. The current allocation trends averages between 4 and 5 percent falling short of the 8.1 percent reached in 2011.

Declaration 2003 and Malabo Declaration 2014 to which Tanzania is a signatory. The current allocation trends averages between 4 and 5 percent falling short of the 8.1 percent reached in 2011.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment.
	Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

1Follow-up of the implementation of the world food summit plan of action-https://bit.ly/2U6gird
2UNICEF Nutrition Budget brief-https://uni.cf/2U2Wh4U

TARGETS FOCUS

Food Security and Nutrition
Indicators Background

Tanzania has recorded Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) of 123 percent in 2016/2017 and 120% in 2018/2019. However, even with 100 percent SSR, there are occasional pockets of shortage in different areas due to climate and distribution challenges (Minister of Agriculture budget speech 2018/2019). The Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2016) shows that: One-third (34 percent) of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age); 5 percent are wasted (thin for their height) and 14 percent are underweight (thin for their age). About three in five children age 6-59 months and 45 percent of women ages 15-49 are anemic and one in ten women age 15-49 is underweight, while 18 percent are overweight and 10 percent are obese.

CSO Intervention

- Empowerment of household farming through designing and implementing strategies that decreases post harvesting losses. Organizations such as Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM), Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity (TABIO), Hivos, CARE International have been working on empowering farmers by advocating for freedom of seeds through farm saved seed and open source seed systems so as to ensure productivity and efficiency to farmers.

- Centre for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care (COUNSENUTH), has been running various nutrition programmes, such as the LISHE RUVUMA PROGRAM aimed at reducing maternal anemia and childhood stunting by promoting optimal nutritional practices. In Mbeya region, COUNSENUTH has been addressing challenges related to undernutrition through the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Programme (ASRP) implemented in six districts. The program promotes optimal nutrition practices specifically for maternal, infant and young child and Adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) through Social Behaviour Change Communication targeting influential family members (husbands, grandparents) and local community leaders to create an enabling environment for behaviour change.

Agriculture

Indicators Background

TThe 2016/17 Annual Agriculture Sample Survey Crop And Livestock report, shows that the total area of land on farms used in crop production was 17,120,571 hectares with 8,763,267 operators (55.9% crop, 2.4% livestock and 41.8% both crops and livestock). Further, the total area planted with cereals was 8,638,771 hectares; and 6,855,270 hectares (79.4 %) were harvested. Roughly half of smallholder households in Tanzania own less than one hectare of land. The smallholders are mainly men (74 percent men; 26 percent women). Most (85 percent) of smallholder households in Tanzania live below the poverty line, earning under $2.50 a day or in extreme poverty, earning under $1.25 a day.[3]

ₐNational Survey and Segmentation of Smallholder Households in Tanzania (2016)-https://bit.ly/2co29CD

CSO Intervention

- Creation of and empowering networks for smallholders farmers; advocacy and research; sharing new technologies and practices; and providing access and capital and market opportunities. For instance, MVIWATA (Network of Small-Scale Farmers) through the MALIMBICHI project, implemented in the areas of Kinole, Nyandira and Malolo has sought towards the development of horticulture sector and improving the production of vegetables and spices in particular by improving the value chain of these products. In Njombe, one of the challenges that faced farmers was storage of potato planting material. Noting this challenge, MVIWATA constructed an illustrative Potatoes seed storage building at Mtwango village and supported farmers to visit Uyole Research Centre in Mbeya which led to significant increase in production.
- Policy level engagements where the Agriculture Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF) have been engaging in policy and budget analysis and capacity building for women and youth involved in farming. On the other hand, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania, has been supporting farmers in Morogoro through capacity building, providing market through SAT organic shops reaching 300 farmers.
- Research and Advocacy: ADD international inclusive livelihood study learnt that 72.3 percent of households headed by persons with disabilities depend on income from subsistence agriculture compared to 65.0% for those without. Only 3.1% of persons with disabilities receive income from paid employment which has also been repeated by Handicap International, 2006 report.

Implementation Challenges

- Insufficient Budget Allocation; agriculture sector has continued to receive relative smaller investment compared to other sectors failing to meet the 10 % commitment set out in the Maputo and Malabo Declarations.
- There is still the prevalence of harmful traditional practices that inhibit pregnant women and children access to nutritious food.
- Food poverty is still prevalent especially in rural areas which in turn lead to poor nutrition and food insecurity.

RECOMMENDATIONS GOAL TWO

1. Increase budget allocation for the agriculture sector as per Malabo Declaration commitments;
2. Budget items should have a clear allocation for supporting women and youth initiatives in the agriculture sector
3. There is a need to recognize investment in nutrition as an investment in the national economy. Government should increase mobilization of internal resources to support initiatives to improve nutrition by adopting pathways that can increase allocation from national sources to ensure sustainable results.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

GOAL THREE:
ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

KEY MESSAGES

- Realization of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Tanzania requires a multi-stakeholder approach.
- There is a need for more investment on health care to attain the government health expenditure of 4% of GDP by 2023.
- There is a huge potential in aligning funding schemes in health sector to maximize impact and minimize duplications.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania has continued to improve its policy environment for the health and wellbeing of its people. Several enabling policies and programs have been developed to improve the health the health situation regulating and/or guiding the health sector practitioners in the country. Some of the policies include, The Health Sector Strategic Plan IV, (2015-2020) and its annual plans across Key Result Areas (KRAs) which include among others Safe motherhood, family planning, quantification and supplies. The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health in Tanzania-One plan II (2016-2020), Health Financing Strategy, (2015), National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan, (2016-2021) and The National Health Policy of 2017.

Tanzania is also signatory of regional and international health commitments such as Family Planning (FP2020), Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, Maputo Plan of Action (MPoA), Abuja declaration.

On the other hand, several programs such as Expanded Program for Immunizations (EPI) and the most recent renovation and construction of 352 health facilities have proven to save the lives of Tanzanians countrywide.

GOAL 3 TARGETS FOCUS

TARGET 3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births. Findings from TDHS (2015-16) revealed that Maternal Mortality Rate is 556 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This is not significantly different from the estimates reported in 2004-05 TDHS and 2010 TDHS. Furthermore, the estimate is consistent with the 2012 Population and Housing Census figures. This ratio depicted a slight increase compared to the previous trend in the past 20 years where the country recorded a decline in maternal mortality in each of the five years' (DHS) surveys. The trend for maternal mortality rate trend is graphically presented here below:

Key Indicator(s)	Country status	Country Target
Antenatal Care services 4- visits	51%	80%
Postnatal Care services	60%	80%
Family Planning	32% CPR	45% CPR
Delivery at the facility	60%	100%
Availability of trace drugs	64%	>80%
Immunization rate (all vaccines given)	75%	100%
Nutrition (Stunting, Underweight, wasting and Anemia)	o Stunting 34% o Underweight 14% o Wasting 05% o Anemia in women 45%	Stunting 28% by 2021 Underweight 9.3% by 2025 Wasting <5% by 2021 Anemia in women 35% by 2020

Source: TDHs, 2015-16

While the increase in MMR is multi-faceted, it could be linked among others with performance of other key maternal health indicators as shown below;

Civil Society Interventions

Civil Societies have continued to support government efforts in reducing MMR through conducting various interventions aimed at improving the situation generally, and towards improving specific indicators. For example, Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania(CCBRT) has been supporting stigmatized and marginalized rural women who suffers from Obstetric fistula to access fistula repairs; Amref health Africa has supported the government in Simiyu and Geita to renovate, build and equip maternity ward for improved delivery; Marie Stopes, Engender health and PSI on the other hand have been conducting Family planning outreach across Tanzania for improved Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR).

USAID as well through its Tulonge Afya project by FHI 360 has been sensitizing women to deliver in health facilities as opposed to home delivery as well as sensitizing them on the significance of testing and early treatment for pregnant across the country through audio-visual platforms.

TARGET 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.

Tanzania is one of the countries that attained MDG4 (Reduced child Mortality). The success rate could be attributed to the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI), increased antenatal visits, improved nutrition and delivery at health facilities. However, data from the 2015/16 TDHS shows under five mortality neonatal rate remains high; under five mortality stood at 67 and neonatal mortality being at 25 while the SDG target is at 12 and 25 respectively.

Civil Society Interventions

Civil society have been equally playing a significant role towards improvement of child health, ranging from service delivery to capacity building of health workers.

For example, Pathfinder have been facilitating CEmoNC and BEmoNC training to nurses and midwives in Dar es Salaam,

while Amref Health Africa has been doing the same in Simiyu and Geita as well as constructing new and renovating existing maternity wards and theaters. At the same time Amref implements a Mobile-(m) vaccination project which has proven to be effective in sending SMS reminders to parents and guardians to take their children for vaccination/immunization at the right time. Jhpiego on the other hand through its Maternal and Child Survival Program (MCSP) has designed its intervention along the continuum of care from pre-pregnancy to postnatal care including HIV/Reproductive, Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) integration and Pre-service training and immunization in Kagera, Simiyu, Tabora, Iringa, Zanzibar and Njombe, in total about 225 health facilities across the country have benefited from MCSP project over the last five years.

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Currently there are two government (public) health insurance scheme which are the national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)-mandatory for all civil servants and Community Health Fund (CHF) which aims for low income households mainly in rural areas. Nevertheless with these initiatives, according to the 2018 budget speech of the Minister of Health Community Development, Gender Elderly and Children, only 32 percent of Tanzania are currently enrolled in any kind of health insurance. This means that 68 percent of Tanzanians remain without health insurance and are likely to lack access to health services because of facing financial hardships. The government has developed a draft bill for a Single Health Insurance (SHI) which will require every Tanzania to enroll into this mandatory health insurance scheme, but since drafted two years ago the bill is yet to be signed into a law.

Civil Society Interventions

In quest of achieving universal health coverage including financial risks protection, civil society are joining hands and efforts with the government to spearhead and scale up various processes and programs that seeks to realize this noble intent. For example, a number of advocacy CSOs led by Health Promotion Tanzania have been at the forefront to advocate for prompt signing of the SHI. Further to that, AMREF health Africa, Pathfinder, FHI 360, WHO and other members of Development Partners Group (DPG) have been advocating for absorption and remuneration of Community Health Workers (CHW) as cadre that has proven to yield Universal Health Care (UHC) in countries like Rwanda and Ethiopia where the good performance for the countries has been largely contributed by the utilization of CHWs who provide health services to communities that are difficult to reach as well as in areas with no formal facilities and therefore increasing access to health services.

On financial risk protection, the Health Promotion and Systems Strengthening Project (HPSS) of the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute has been working actively in Shinyanga, Dodoma, Iringa, Tabora and Singida for the improved Community Health Fund.

TARGET 3C. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island developing States
Health financing.

Health financing

In Tanzania, Health financing is done through public resources as allocated in the national budget as well as resources from development partners; private sectors such as insurance companies and private health service providers, philanthropists and Out-of-Pockets (OOPs) by individuals.

Over the last decade, Tanzania like many other Sub-Saharan countries has been exceedingly dependent on donor funding for health. Overall, the country's health budget is 42.4 percent[5] dependent on development partners. Other findings also reveal that out of pockets account for about 23% of the budget share per annum. This is despite the fact that the government has solicited some funding amounting to 306 million US dollars through the Global Financing Facility (GFF)[6] to support the provision of health services in the country. Out of this funding, 200 million USD is a loan from International Development Association (IDA) and the remaining is a grant from GFF shared basket, USAID, Nutrition Impact, Multi-Trust Fund and bilateral support from Canada, France, Norway.

Other major sources of funding include: the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria which is also worth multi-million US dollars every grant round. In total, Tanzania has received about 2,052 and 956,015 million US dollars between 2015 and 2019[7] for the health sector. Despite the multiple sources of sources of funding, the Government of Tanzania remains short in reaching the budget requirements and estimates of Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (HSSP IV) which estimates that at least 10.4 billion US dollars budget is required for its implementation in a five years' period. The chart below shows a comparison between actual budget allocations against estimates of the HSSP IV in the past four fiscal years:
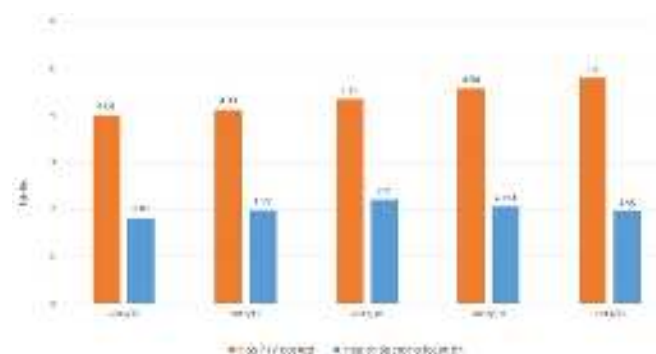
The estimated allocation for the FY 2018/19 has decreased by 20 percent compared to the previous year's approved allocation. Although the overall amount of funds allocated for the year 2017/18 is higher than of 2016/17. In practice, health sector budget disbursements have been always less than allocations by about 50 percent in the last five years.

The financing part is worth discussing because it impacts on the programming and implementation of high impact interventions in the health sector. These include provision of preventive and curative services, creating demand for health, improving the policy environment for health and commodity security. Without adequate funding for health, not much can be done on key health indicators hence impedes country's efforts toward realization of SDG 3 by 2030.

In line with this, there are a number of challenges which have continued to hinder access to health services. These include distance from health facilities especially in rural areas and/or absence of the health facility in some villages. The Quality of health services is also compromised by several challenges including insufficient budget, shortage of health workforce, shortage of medicines, bad attitude of few available providers, socio-cultural barriers and medical supplies.[8] Moreover, the budget deficit has for many years endured a key concern. Health budget analysis shows that allocations have been persistently below the provisions of the Abuja Declaration (2001) which requires which requires each signatory country to allocate at least 15 percent of its national budget for Health.[9] The line graphs below show the government's performance over the declaration in the past six financial years:
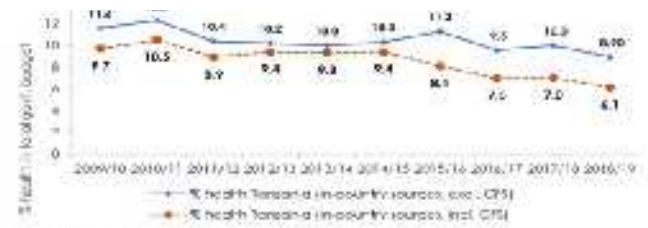
Source: MOH, 2008-2017; PEFP, 2017. note: Values are inclusive of on-budget external support

Human resources for health

Human Resource for Health (HRH) gap remains significantly large across the country. In the financial year 2016/17, the budget implementation report reveals shortages in human resources for health by 50 percent across all cadres. In the financial years 2017/18 and 2018/19 budget allocations were only for strengthening health institutions and no budget allocations for human resource training.

Over the years, the government has taken several initiatives to improve access to health services, including construction of new hospitals and health centers as well as renovation of old ones. In the financial year 2016/17, the Government indicated that there would be renovation of health facilities in five new district hospitals. Similarly, In June, the Government indicated that it was planning to construct 100 health centers across the country. However, shortage of health facilities in the country has remained a challenge which hinders attainment of universal health provisions that aims at "leaving no one behind." The graph below shows that the available health facilities are less than half of what is needed. This existing gap shows that there is a part of the population which is left without access to essential health services.

5Dieleman, J. et al. (2017) Evolution and patterns of global health financing 1995–2014: development assistance for health, and government, prepaid private, and out-of-pocket health spending in 184 countries. Lancet 2017. Published Online April 19, 2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30874-7

6GFF is the funding is both a funding and dialogue platform for RMNCAH+N in priority countries meant to facilitate county's Investment Cases for RMNCAH+N. The investment Case for Tanzania is rephrased from the One Plan II, (2015-2020)

7https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/portfolio/country/?loc=TZA&k=19a42508-b05c-4128-a2ed-ff5eea6af30d: April 12,2019

Source: PO-RALG Budget Speech 2018/19

Civil Society Interventions.

Adding to the multi-efforts of civil society intervention, JHPIEGO and its partners, AMREF Health Africa in Tanzania and the Canadian Association of Midwives through the More and Better Midwives for Rural Tanzania Programme, are supporting the country to fulfill its national priorities for maternal and newborn survival.

priorities for maternal and newborn survival. They are also addressing inadequate numbers and inequitable distribution of human resources for health for midwifery care. Project beneficiaries include nursing-midwifery students, tutors, trainers and preceptors who provide education and training, as well as practicing nurse-midwives who participate in in-service training and/or receive onsite mentoring in the Lake and Western Zones. This project aims to contribute towards ensuring that women and children in the Lake and Western Zones of Tanzania have greater access to skilled midwifery care.

AMREF Health Africa continues with efforts towards mainstreaming CHWs into the health system and to reorient mid-level health workers in community-based approaches, including training of trainers to enable them to train and supervise CHWs effectively. For instance, AMREF Health Africa in Tanzania through its Uzazi Uzima Project has trained 600 CHWs in Simiyu in year 2018 and towards the implementation of the projects notable achievements have been made by them in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity rate at the region, additionally, 408 health workers (151 males, 257 females) were trained on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bring representative stakeholders (Government, Donors, the Private Sector and CSOs) together to commit themselves to reach UHC in Tanzania;
2. Approve and implement a health financing strategy that will replace private voluntary health financing (especially out-of-pocket payments) with compulsory progressive public financing that will result in the healthy and wealthy subsidizing the sick and the poor;
3. Undertake tax reforms to start pro-health taxation on items such as cigarettes, sugar and fossil fuels;
4. Enact and amend laws that govern the provision of health care and insurance to create Single National Health Insurance, with pooled funds that will subsidize the poor and vulnerable;
5. Allocate and disburse resources for health care, aiming to reach government health expenditure of 4 percent of GDP by 2023; an estimated USD 11.64 billion (TZS 24.77) trillion for five years from 2019/2023;
6. Bring together and align all funding schemes in Tanzania including GFATM, GAVI, PEPFAR for each to contribute to UHC;
7. Formalize and deploy Community Health Workers to increase access of health services to all, particularly the hard to reach communities; and
8. Government to continue investing in child health, continued improvement in EPI program, Basic Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmoNC) Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and NewBorn Care (CEmoNC), coupled with well-trained health providers, Improved Community Based Health Programs and referral system.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

GOAL FOUR:

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

KEY MESSAGES

- Positive trend in enrolment has been observed. However, to achieve inclusive and quality education there is a need to improve schools infrastructure, teaching and learning materials and empowering teachers professionally;
- Inequality of education between urban and rural remains severe. There is a need for collaborative efforts between governments, the private sector, and civil society towards reducing this inequality;
- The national reports on education are dominated by a strong focus on quantitative inputs and outputs. There is a need to shift focus from quantity to quality by focusing on learning outcomes; and
- Efforts of revising curricula to meet the demands of a global society are noted. To develop appropriate curricula-the process is expected to be more participatory.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal 04, this report will analyze Goal four in five main aspects as follows:

- Ensure equitable and quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education; Knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development;
- Schools with basic infrastructure, teaching and learning materials;
- Government spending on education; and
- Proportion of teachers at various levels of education.

Ensure equitable and quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education

Tanzania has introduced several empowering instruments that ensure increase in enrolment. This includes the fee free basic education, new legislation for protecting girls against harmful traditional practices and behavior change efforts across Tanzanian communities. In terms of enrolments at primary, secondary and higher education, Tanzania has made significant progress.

The enrolment rate at primary level is over 90 percent and the net enrolment rate at secondary level has steadily increased.[10]

Knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development

In 2015 and 2016 the government introduced and revised curricula for pre-primary and primary education. The 2016 curriculum for primary education contains some contents for global citizenships education and education for sustainable development in line with Education and Training Policy 2014. Notably, curricula are not implemented as intended due to various barriers such as inadequate teaching and learning materials, large classes and overloaded content.

Schools with basic infrastructure, teaching and learning materials

Tanzania government has continued to take significant steps in ensuring the availability of basic infrastructures, teaching and learning materials in schools. Some of the noted steps include the change of school financing modality from using municipal council to direct facilities financing and the introduction of the single book policy to address the challenge of text book availability. However, Tanzania is still experiencing a serious shortage of basic education facilities, for example there is a demand of 264,594 classrooms in Tanzania, whereas the available capacity is only 123,044 classrooms.[11]

Proportion of teachers at various levels of education

Throughout the review it was clear that Tanzania is facing a serious shortage of teachers. The pupil classroom ratio in public primary schools is at 1:77 against prescribed standard of 1:45. Along this line, Basic statistics reports of 2018 shows that primary teacher pupil ratio in primary school is 1:51 compared to standard which is 1:40. Also according to the same reports the shortage of teachers in primary school in 2018 was 85,916.

10(Basic Education Statistics (BEST) 2017)
11President Office Regional Administration and Local Government Budget Speech 2018/2019

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In 2018 the government established a teachers' professional board to oversee the quality and conduct of teachers in the country. It is expected that there will be significant improvement in the quality of teachers and the teaching practice in general once the board is in full operation.

Government spending on education

The Education budget of Tanzania is managed by two ministries: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG). Overall education is still a priority sector, receiving 15 percent of the total budget for the year 2018/2019.

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS GOAL FOUR

Ensure equitable and quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education

Indicators Background

In 2016, Tanzania recorded a high level of enrolment 46.1 percent. Pre-primary level had an average, enrolment increasing rate of 2.7 percent per year over the period of twelve years (2004-2015), followed by a sudden jump in 2016. Overall, enrolment increased from 554,835 in 2004 to 1,517,670 in 2017, which is equal to a 173.5 percent increase. In primary level, the number of pupils enrolled has increased from 7,083,063 (2004) to 9,317,791 (2017), which is an overall increase of 31.6 per cent (Basic Education Statistics (BEST) 2017). In Lower Secondary education or Ordinary Level (Form I-IV), the overall, enrolment increased from 401,598 in 2004 to 1,767,890 in 2017, equal to a total increase of 340.2 per cent (MOEVT & PO-RALG, BEST, 2004-2017). The noted high enrolment in 2016/2017 is mainly due to the introduction of fee free basic education. On learning outcomes, the Uwezo Learning Assessment Report 2017[12] by Twaweza shows that among 35 percent and 72 percent of children in Standard 3 and 7 consecutively, are unable to complete Standard 2 work, with significant variations between urban and rural areas, and between public and private schools.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Civil Society Interventions

Civil Society organizations (CSOs) have made significant contributions in increasing enrolment of students at various levels of basic education and ensuring that enrolled children complete their education cycles. For example, In Morogoro, Safina Women Association (SAWA) has established community pre-school classrooms and satellite schools to empower local communities. ActionAid Tanzania is focusing on training school management committees on how to oversee school activities as strategy of improving enrolment, retention and performance. Elimu Community Light run various project for reducing dropout rates running projects in Arusha.

HakiElimu through Girls Retention and Transition Initiative (GRTI) improve girls' enrolment and retention through distribution of sanitary products and has delivered training to students, teachers and parents in producing reusable sanitary products at home. Also Friends of Education work with the schools to track and monitor attendance of girls and identify those girls who might be at risk of dropping out; once identified the girls are provided with bespoke individual mentorship through the gender clubs and home visits to ensure the girl is supported to stay in school. Through One Girl One Bike project, Msichana Initiative have provided 20 bicycle to 10 secondary schools girls in rural areas to assist them in commuting to school. Furthermore, ADD International and SHIVYAWATA are currently implementing National strategy for inclusive education (NSIE 2018-21) focusing on providing opportunity to children with disabilities to access quality education.

Lessons learned

- The performance of pre-primary education could be improved when it is a stand-alone system with its own learning environments and specialized teachers instead of being part of primary education.
- There is an increased enrolment of children with disabilities due to establishment of inclusive schools; parents are more encouraged to send children with disabilities to school.

Challenges

- Lack of specialized services for pre-school children in accordance to their age (classrooms, desks, toilets).
- Few trained teachers for early learning in public schools.
- Despite the progress made in increasing enrolment of children with disabilities, there is still a large number of disabled children who are out of school. The parents' reluctance to send their children with disabilities to school is due stigma and cultural beliefs.
- Unavailability of reliable data on the number of disabled children are some of the factors affecting the enrolment of children with disabilities in primary schools.
- Poor teaching and learning environment (including insufficient classrooms, toilets, playgrounds and lack of water and sanitation facilities).
- Inadequate qualified special education teachers.

Knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development

Indicators Background

In Tanzania, nearly all school subjects address global issues but at different depth and depending on the nature of the subject itself. However, civic education subject is taught at primary and lower secondary education, General studies at advanced secondary education and the subsequent Development studies at higher education tend to cover much content of global issues than other subjects.

Specific topics linked to global citizenship education and education for sustainable development includes climate change, human rights, gender issues, poverty, peace and security, global warming, international trade and international laws. Other issues include corruption, environmental protection, science and technology, culture, health, safety and international relations. Teachers are regarded as the main agents of change in the society. For this reason, the curricular for teacher education also include global issues listed above. The formative and summative assessments of students focus on the competence of students to demonstrate the learned materials or contents including their understanding of contemporary global issues.

Civil Society Interventions

Civil society organizations have been directly engaging in improving skills and knowledge for sustainable development as an additional layer to the curriculum. For example, Wajibu Institute have been engaging students on issues of transparency and accountability, reaching up to 1000 students in 2018/2019. On the other hand, youth organization such as Tanzania Youth Vision Association (TYVA) has been conducting different sessions with various secondary schools in empowering them to understand global, national, regional and global framework that support youth. Programs such as She Codes for Change, under Tanzania Bora Initiative have built the capacity and mentored a total of 500 young girls from more than 60 public secondary schools in Tanzania in 2016/2019, with the focus on basic computer and coding skills using MIT App Inventor and Scratch Technology. The inter-religious Council for Peace trained 40 teachers in peace education from three districts namely Temeke, Bagamoyo and Ilala, these teachers were able to establish peace clubs in schools.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of cultures contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which [i] global citizenship education and [ii] education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in [a] national education policies; [b] curricula; [c] teacher education; and [d] students assessment

Lessons learned

- Education for sustainable development is implied in the activities of CSOs. There is need to uplift the concept.
- Participation of CSOs in curricula issues is important to enable ownership of the official curricula.

Challenges

- Overloaded curricula to integrate contents of Education for Sustainable Development
- Limited guidelines to institutionalized Global Citizenship Education (GCED) beyond the curriculum and inadequate capacity-building training for curriculum developers in integrating GCED into the curriculum.

Schools with basic infrastructure, teaching and learning materials

Indicators Background

According to the official 2017 statistics the national average of public primary school with access to electricity stands at 37 percent. The National Strategic Plan for School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH), 2012-2017 indicates that, only 38 percent of schools in Tanzania have adequate number of latrines.

The pit latrine ratio has remained at 1:53 for girls and 1:56 for boys which is below the recommended ratio of 1:20 and 1:25 consecutively (BEST 2016). By March 2018, there were 173,770 pit-latrines in government schools; meaning that 6274 pit latrine have been constructed since 2017. However, there is still a shortage of 343,832 pit-latrines across Tanzania [3].

With regards to ICT facilities in schools there is significant shortage mainly in government schools. The table below shows the available ICT facilities in various government and non-government secondary schools in Tanzania.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Table 1: The number of ICT equipment available in government and non-government schools in Tanzania, 2017

Ownership	Deck/DVD	Desktop computer	Laptop computes	Photocopier	Printer	projector	Radio	Smartphone/ tablets	TV
Government	444	8,598	1,851	1,436	1,840	609	324	1,317	1,498
Non-Government	760	15,947	3,914	1,451	2,292	580	465	1,649	1,241
Total	1,204	24,545	5,765	2,887	4,132	1,489	789	2,966	2,739

Source: BEST, 2017

Civil Society Interventions

The issue of basic infrastructures and availability of teaching and learning materials have received a reasonable attention from civil society organizations (CSOs). HakiElimu for example, has renovated 43 pre-primary classrooms, constructed and furnished 12 community libraries in nine district councils namely Kilosa (Kidatu, Mvumi), Serengeti (Mgumu B, Kimko) Musoma (Mwisenge), Kilwa, Masasi,Tabora, Ukerewe (Nkirizya, Nampisi) and Arusha (Umoja).

Also HakiElimu has supplied reference books in 127 schools and enabled Mukurati secondary school in Arusha to get borehole water. SAWA Tanzania has been running several hand washing projects in different regions reaching at least 30,048 pupils (16568 girls and 13,480 boys) from 16 schools. ADD international provide support to learners with disabilities in accessing education at primary level in four District Councils of Mkuranga, Kisarawe, Kibaha TC and Kibaha DC in Pwani Regions and also provides teaching and learning materials as well as assistive devices for learners with disabilities amounting to TZS 241 million.

Furthermore, CCBRT has built capacity of teachers, school leaders and local government authorities in three regions of Dar es Salaam to ensure schools are more inclusive in addressing the needs of people living with disabilities. In the same way, Faraja Human Development Organization constructed special toilets for students with disabilities. Room to Read have constructed libraries in the Coast Region particularly Bagamoyo District. CSOs have also engaged in providing sanitary facilities to school girls, providing various devices for children with disability and training teachers on the use of ICT equipment. Organizations such as Child Advocates Foundation provided teaching and learning

Challenges

- Ineffective management and supervision of infrastructure and other facilities
- Local communities' contribution in infrastructure and other facilities is declining due to the misconception of the free education policy

Government spending on education

Indicators Background

The share of government budget allocated on education has slightly reduced from 17 percent allocated in 2015/2016, 16 percent in 2016/2017 to 15 percent in 2017/2018. This slight decline in percentage was due to shift of the government priorities. Overall, the education sector is largely funded by internally generated funds. Although there are important foreign aids in education, often they are unreliable. For example, in FY 2017/18 budget foreign donors contributed 29 percent of the development funds while in the previous year they contributed 44 percent of all funds (UNICEF, 2018).

Targets	Selected indicators to report
16.3.1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on education

Civil Society Interventions

Civil society organization including TWAWEZA, HakiElimu and Policy Forum have been engaging in budget analysis and enhancing the capacity of members of parliament to understand different dimensions of education budget for an inclusive budget.

Challenges

• Inconsistency in the disbursement and implementation of the education budget, that is, normally what is disbursed is lower than what has been approved and what is spent is even lower than what has been approved.
• Delays on reviewing of capitation grants formula.

Proportion of teachers at various levels of education

Indicators Background

The Pupils to Teacher Ratio at primary schools in Tanzania remains high at 1:51 in 2018 as slight decline from 1:52 in 2017. This is higher than the sub-Saharan average and the number regarded as the international standard of 1:40. Enrolment of students in secondary schools has increased due to fee free education policy. However, the increase in the number of students has not matched well with the number of teachers available especially for science subjects.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
15.5 4.c substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Civil Society Interventions

Civil Society Organization contribute in supporting teachers' continuous professional development. Elimu Community Light based in Arusha conducts trainings to grade I and II teachers on reading, writing and arithmetic (3Rs); participatory teaching methodologies; ways of handling large classes; and preparation and use of teaching materials. They also run consultative meetings with parents on how to support their children in mastering the 3Rs. Moreover, they support teachers for grade I and II to run remedial sessions for slow learning children. This initiative has helped to improve students' skills in reading, writing and arithmetic and speed up the overall process of learning and comprehension. The Youth Inventiveness Support Friendship trains primary school science and mathematics teachers on how to improve the teaching of the two school subjects.

Lesson learned

- There is a need to train and employ teaching assistants especially in inclusive schools and in schools with large numbers of pupils as well as pre-schools;
- There is a need to restore the teacher's dignity by improving teacher remunerations, motivation and respective teaching environment;
- Teachers need to be trained non-academic areas such as sports;

Challenges

- Inadequate well organized Teacher Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programs;
- To ensure more teachers are employed and deployed accordingly in order to balance teacher pupil ratio;

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a need to establish screening assessment mechanisms for children before or after joining school for effective handling. This includes conducting a national survey to establish statistics for children with special needs and establishing of individualized education plan for children with disabilities;

2. Beside quantitative achievements, there is a need to assess learning outcomes at the national level;

3. There is a need of coming up with a practical collaborative strategy for addressing inequality issues in the Tanzania education;

4. Improve teacher continuous professional development initiatives and ensure more teachers are employed and deployed according to the demand;

5. There is a need to restore teachers' dignity by improving teachers' remuneration, motivation and respective teaching environment;

6. There is a need to ensure budget allocation increases instead of dropping and clear-out Inconsistency in the disbursement and implementation of the education budget; and

7. Curriculum development process has to be more participatory and responsive to the local, regional and global needs.
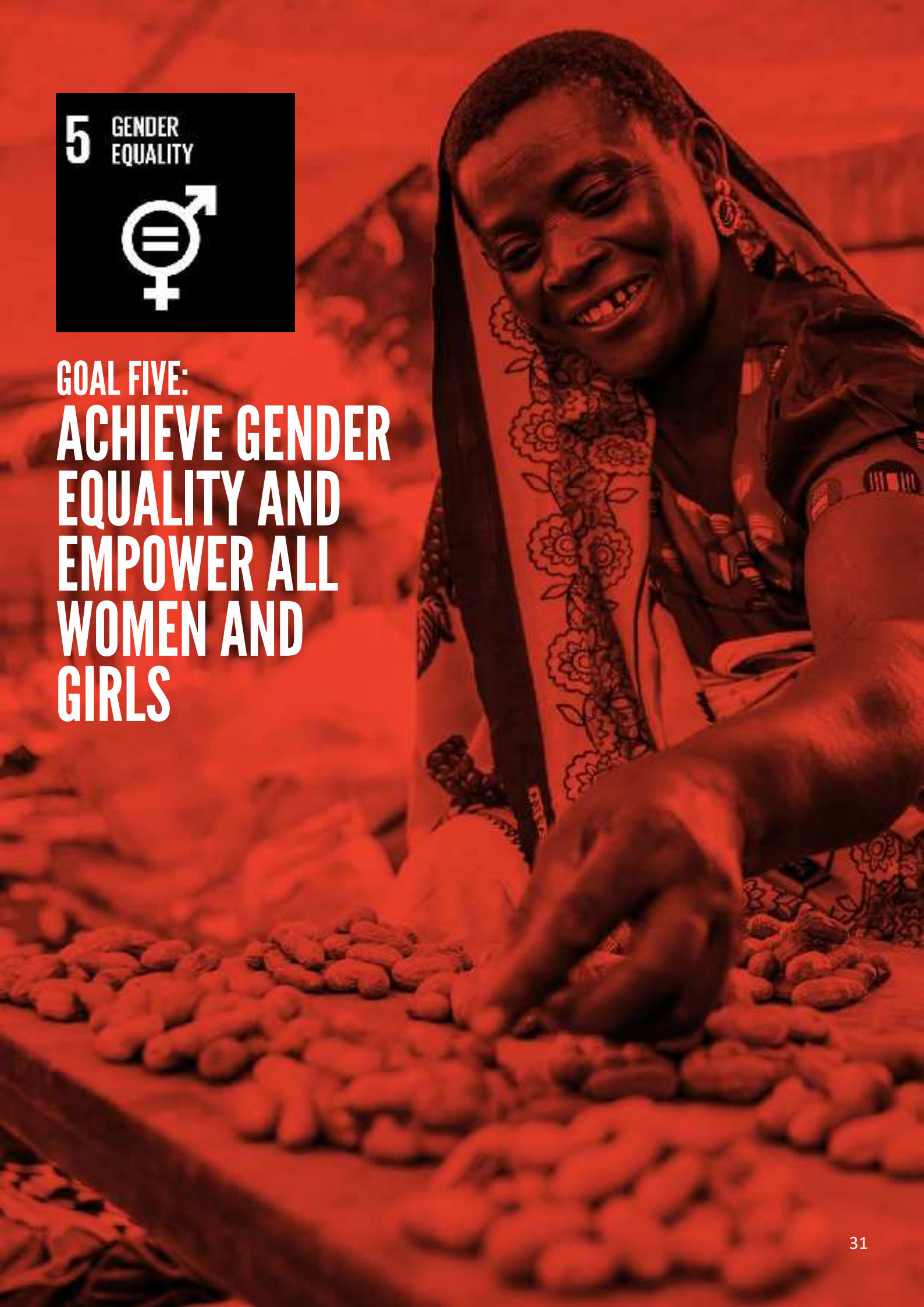
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5 GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL FIVE:
ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Gender Based Budgeting across all sectors is an important aspect in order to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls;
- To eliminate gender inequalities spearheaded by the traditional practices such as FGM, collective actions must be taken by all actors;
- In protecting the rights of the girl child, the government should amend the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 that allows for a girl child to get married at the age of 14 with parent's consent;
- As much as civil society pushes for gender mainstreaming, media has an equivalent role towards ensuring equality through both raising awareness and appreciating the idea of equality on its day-to-day undertaking;
- National Bureau of Statistics should increase efforts in the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data within the routine data management and reporting systems of all central government ministries, departments and local government authorities (LGAs); and
- Underscoring society patriarchal dynamic, there is a need of supporting women leaders beyond traditional capacity building initiatives. By providing them with platforms that expose and provide equal competitive advantage to their male counterparts during elections.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal 5, this report will analyze Goal 5 context in four main aspects:

- End discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls;
- Legal and policy environment;
- Equal opportunities in the economy and leadership; and
- Access to sexual and reproductive health.

End discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls

Tanzania has a significant number of legal framework and policies that prohibit discrimination and violence against women as well as inhibit harmful practices with the basis being the constitution. However, there is still a vacuum in implementation of some of the laws, with some outdated laws such as The Law of Marriage Act of 1971 that requires amendment. During the period under review, there were notable challenges in the political context including the Presidential decree that prohibit re-entry of pregnant girls into government schools. Violence against women is still prevalent across households, with 63% of perpetrators being male partners. There are also positive initiatives such as gender desks across police posts. Similarly, there has been multi-stakeholder cooperation in eliminating female genital mutilation (FGM) which has overseen a continuous drop of FGM cases in Tanzania.

Equal opportunities in the economy and leadership

The Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014, shows that, there are fewer employed women than men with the ratio of 49% women and 51% men across seven sectors of employment (Government, parastatal, agriculture, informal sector, private and household). Women were recorded to lead in agriculture, informal sector and with the highest lead in household activities. Further to that, administrative data shows a significant increase in the number of women in leadership especially in the parliament where the number of female members of Parliament has increased from 127 (36%) out of 351 members of Parliament in 2015 to 141 (37%) out of 384 in 2017. However, there is a recorded low level of women leaders in other positions such as cabinet or regional level position.

Access to sexual and reproductive health

The government in partnership with civil society has continued to empower women and girls on sexual and reproductive health rights. Despite these efforts, there is a notable increase of pregnancy among girls aged between 15 and 19 from 23 percent to 27 percent (TDHS 2016 report). There is also a growing rate in the use of contraceptives, this is attributed to the collaborative campaign conducted by CSOs and government. However, there is an observable relapse from the government on family planning despite the existence of several policies that support population control. The highlight was in 2018, when the government ordered a halt on multimedia awareness campaigns on family planning.

Legal and policy environment

The government has continued to make gender a cross-cutting issue across several government ministries, sectors and institutions. This includes a series of policies and practice reforms across property ownership, health, education, water and other substances of the economy. There is also a growing awareness within the Tanzania population, with the women becoming more purposeful in demanding their rights.

TARGET IMPLEMENTATION STATUS GOAL FIVE

End discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls.

Indicators Background
The United Republic of Tanzania's Constitution Article 29 prohibits any form of discrimination, however the Constitution does not explicitly mention discrimination against women and girls. There are also areas of contradiction in the Tanzania legal framework; for example, the existence of discriminatory laws such as the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 whose sections 13 and 17 allows for a girl child to get married with parental consent at the age of 14. This contradicts the Law of the Child Act of 2009 which provides that a child is from the ages of 0-17 The main law criminalizing Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

in Tanzania is the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998 (SOSPA), which amended Section 169 of the Penal Code and prohibits FGM on girls under the age of 18 years, however the law does not give a definition of FGM. The TDHS (2016) shows that four out of ten women have experienced physical violence since age 15. In the past year, 2 in 10 have experienced physical violence. Experience of violence increases with age; 22 percent of women aged 15-19 have experienced physical violence, compared to 48 percent of women aged 40-49. In 63 percent of all the cases the perpetrator of physical violence amongst once-married women is a current husband or partner. Seventeen percent of women have (ever) what does ever meant to stand for here?) experienced sexual violence, and 9 percent have experienced sexual violence in the past year. Experience of sexual violence increases with age, from 11 percent of women aged 15-19 to 18 percent of women aged 40-49.

In both rural and urban areas, harmful practices are being conducted having detrimental effects on child health and other aspects of progress. Women and girls have been victims of female genital mutilation which not only affects physically, but also psychologically. Prevalence of FGM has decreased since 1996, when 18 percent of women were circumcised to 10 percent in 2016. The prevalence is higher in rural areas where 13 percent of rural women are circumcised as compared to the 5 percent in urban areas. The decline is particularly notable among younger women aged 15-29.

CSO Intervention

Activities of civil society organizations in this area include awareness raising, data collection, collaborative interventions with security organs, legal and policy advocacy, as well as provision of support and protective mechanisms to girls facing risks such as early marriage or female genital mutilation. Some of the awareness raising campaigns includes the 2018 sixteen days of activism campaign organized by the Women in Law and Development in Africa, Tanzania Chapter. The campaign aimed at raising awareness against gender based violence reaching about 1.2 million people through social media. Community engagements to raise awareness on the dangers of FGM have been the most recurring strategies by CSOs.

Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP) through Hakeketwi Mtu campaign has managed to raise awareness and create 1382 change agents in Tarime district council in Mara region and Ilala district in Dar es Salaam region. The Association for Termination of Female Genital Mutilation Association has been working to provide alternative income for female circumcisers so as to reduce their reliance to FGM, as well as running a community rescue facility for victims of violence incubating at least 2,569 individuals from 2008-2017.

Civil society organizations such as TANLAP and LHRC have been providing legal assistance to victims of violence as well as conducting national based policy and legal advocacy. In 2016, Msichana Initiative filed a case against the government to review and amend sections 13 and 17 of the Law of Marriage Act of 1971, which allows for marriage of girls below 18 years; the High Court of Tanzania declared the sections 13 and 17 of the Law of Marriage Act 1971 unconstitutional because of its discriminatory nature.

Tanzania Bora Initiative through its Thamani ya Binti Radio Show, uses adolescent girls and young women as ambassadors who hosts radio sessions to advocate and raise awareness on the rights, challenges and opportunities for women in leadership and development. The show is aired by 10 community radios reaching 4 million listeners in Tanzania.

Lessons learned

- CSOs need to use multiple approaches when dealing with gender inequality, by embracing a more educative approach, dialogues, round table discussions and engagement of both men and women; and
- Effective community engagement using community led approaches is key to eliminating harmful practices that inhibits gender equality.

Challenges

- Lack of political will from the government to change some discriminatory laws such as the Law of Marriage Act of 1971, where the government appealed against the decision of High Court which declared the sections which permit child marriage, unconstitutional;
- Scarcity of essential services such as legal and health services, including psychosocial support to survivors of gender based violence. A few numbers of advocates and geographical location of courts hinder marginalized women from accessing justice.

Equal opportunities in the Economy and Leadership

Indicators Background

Currently in Tanzania there is limited attention on the value of unpaid care and domestic work. However, at family level there is an increasing awareness on the importance of shared responsibility, especially in the urban areas. In leadership, the number of female members of parliament (MP) in Tanzania has continued to grow, now at 37 percent, but mainly through Temporary Special Measures (TSM). Out of 141 female MPs from a total 384 MPs, only twenty-six (10%) of the women were elected. In 2015 there were 21 women (7.8%) elected from their respective constituencies.

A 'Mapping of Women in Leadership and Decision-Making organs' study by TGNP shows that within eight (8) districts assessed, between 2005 and 2017, women councilors constituted only 8.5% while men make up 91.5%. Also, only 18% of Ward Development Committees chairpersons in the selected districts were women and women make up only 6.8% of all chairpersons of villages and streets in 8 districts.

On the other hand, the National Survey and Segmentation of Smallholder Households in Tanzania (2016) shows that half of smallholder households in Tanzania own less than one hectare of land. The smallholders are mainly men (74 percent men; 26 percent women). Through collaborative efforts from the government and civil society there is an increase in understanding of the rights of women in land ownership. However, there are still practical challenges, for example some of the village and Ward Councils and District Land and Housing Tribunals have limited knowledge regarding the laws and policies; therefore, deprive women of their rights over land in their quest for justice in the respective bodies of law.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
5.7a* Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.7.a* Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	5.7.a* Whether the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

CSO Intervention

CSOs have been advocating for recognition and valuation of unpaid care and domestic work. For example, Oxfam Tanzania conducted a research on "Balancing Unpaid Care Work and Paid Work' which provokes more conversation in this area. The organization also had a program provokes more conversation in this area. The organization also had a program called "Oxfam's Food Security for Tanzania Farmers Programme: Guidelines for Achieving the Double Boon" which aimed at increasing food production, income, and improve the quality of life and food security for smallholder farmers, particularly women, in Tanzania which eventually will enhance income generation among women. Moreover, civil societies have been on the forefront of political, social and cultural transformation over women land rights. This can be observed through awareness and capacity building for women as well as advocacy and support in land planning.

In 2016-2018, PELUM Tanzania supported 27 villages to develop Village Land Use Plan (VLUP). Gender balance was maintained in establishing Village Land Use Management (VLUM) committees. This did not only allow women to take part in decision making but also ensured that women voices are heard and women issues are adequately presented and addressed in developing village land use plans. Furthermore, women and youth made up 51% of participants during meetings to raise awareness on preparing village land use plans.

The village land use plan was followed by mapping of land parcels in which a total of 4,625 land parcels were mapped for issuing Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO). Out of these land parcels, over 1,000 land parcels are owned by women, about 500 land parcels jointly owned by husband and wife, and the rest are owned by men.

As a result from this exercise, over 3988 CCRO were issued. Taking the example from Mvomero District Council, out of 652 CCRO issued, 268 are owned by women, 358 owned by men, and 26 are owned jointly. Increased women ownership of land contributes to increase in production and productivity, as women are able to make long term agricultural investments on their land due to the assured tenure security. Moreover, women may use the land certificate of ownership as collateral to secure agricultural investment capital in terms of loan from various financial institutions.

On leadership civil society organizations have been engaging in building capacities of elected women officials as well as aspirants. Organizations such as UN Women, International Republican Institute (IRI), TGNP, Hanns Seidel Stiftung have been engaging in rigorous efforts of training and providing platforms for women aspirants and leaders. These efforts have been noted through political parties' interventions, parliament capacity building support, councilors trainings as well as youth empowerment.

Lessons Learned

- There are significant gaps with regards to compliance and proper implementation of Land Laws such as the Village Land Act of 1999;
- Economic and knowledge empowerment to women is one of the determinant factors that will enable women to access, own and have control over the land.

Challenges

- Inefficient Conflict Resolution Mechanisms which sometimes sustains land conflicts;
- Minimal allocation of funds in the land sector making it difficult for government officials to provide free title deeds;
- Political parties nomination and election processes are still difficult for women as such they don't provide equal opportunities for women aspirants; and
- Society patriarchy dynamic continue to challenge women in accessing leadership positions for both appointed and elected positions.

Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health
Indicators Background

Married women in Tanzania are most likely to have sole or joint decision making power with regard to their own health care (72 percent) and less likely to make decisions about visiting family or relatives (58 percent) or major household purchases (46 percent) Overall, 35 percent of married women participate in all three decisions. 18 percent do not participate in any of the three decisions (TDHS 2016).

Targets	Selected indicators to report
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

CSOs Intervention

In this area CSOs have been engaging in conducting training on Menstrual Health Management (MHM) to young women and Comprehensive Sexuality Education to both young men and women focusing on HIV and family planning; focus has also been given to young women living with HIV. Using Participatory Action Research (PAR), TGNP in collaboration with gender champions managed to advocate for budget allocation to MHM in schools for 2017/18 budget. The advocacy session involved like-minded organizations i.e. TAWASANET and WILDAF-Tanzania who supported women Members of Parliament in consolidating evidence in demand for provision of free and/or removal of tax on sanitary pads as part of a wider campaign on menstrual hygiene management practices in Tanzania. The outcome of the advocacy effort was government allocation of TZS 1.9 billion (80% increase) in the national budget for FY 2018/2019 for supply of sanitary pads to schools. Other initiatives includes establishing gender clubs and addressing GBV in public schools in rural Tanzania.

Lessons learned

- CSO work becomes effective when there is collective voice. This has to go hand in hand with working closely with government so as to make them understand the CSOs agenda.

Challenges

- Culture of silence around issues of sexuality hinders information and knowledge sharing. For example in most communities women and youth are not encouraged to make own decisions regarding self-protection for instance on the use of condoms.

Legal and Policy Environment

Indicators Background

The National Strategy for Gender Development of 2008 aims to consolidate and accelerate the implementation of the Gender Development policy of 2000 which has a primary objective of redressing gender gaps and inequalities between men and women. The strategy is in line with Article 29 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, aiming at guiding stakeholders to achieving gender equality in a harmonized manner for enhanced development. In 2007, the government of Tanzania issued guidance on Public Expenditures Tracking Systems (PETS) to be adhered by all actors. The Guideline inter alias, provides;

- There will be significant added value in PETS when it explicitly asks for data to be disaggregated with gender dimensions.
- Some CSOs will do specific gender PETS, to ascertain flows of funds to marginal groups such as women, girls, elderly, disabled.
- LGAs should be able to respond readily on any gender-related aspects of PETS; gender is an integral part of planning,budgeting and appraisal of development projects.
- Learning from this, LGAs can improve how they address gender and marginalized groups in future planning and budgeting exercises.

Further to that, in 2017, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children in collaboration with UN Women and the National Bureau of Statistics, CSOs and other stakeholders initiated the process to assess and develop Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) indicators for the domestication of SDGs and the Five Year Development Plan II. However, the exercise has stalled in the initial stages but it is expected that once it takes off it will be easier to find data on this indicator and track implementation of the related goal.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
5.7(c) Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all level	5.7c(1) Whether there are systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

CSOs Intervention

Gender Based Budget Analysis: This is an activity done by CSOs as part of their advocacy work for the purpose of monitoring on how the government collects, allocates and disburses resources with a gender lens. For instance, TGNP Mtandao succeeded to identify allies in government and civil society in the gender budgeting process which began in 1997 and has become part of high-level policy and budget consultation processes. Working together with grassroots activists in several regions and with other like-minded organizations in different networks, including Feminist Activist (FemAct), it conducts annual budget and policy reviews which are publicized and attract support from the media at all levels.

In collaboration with Policy Forum through the Budget Working Group (BWG) for example, TGNP conducted budget analysis on Water sector with a gender lens for 2018/2019 financial year.

One of the key findings was that; Based on the implementation of the 2016/17 and 2017/2018 budgets, experience shows that the gap between allocations and actual disbursement could affect aspirations of addressing key gender sensitive challenges in the sector. For instance, only 56% of the total development budget for the 2017/18 fiscal year had been released by March 2018. There are also clearly capacity issues that limits the water sector's ability to utilize its increasing budget and these issues in budget execution relate to the Government's inability to meet the commitments it outlined for itself in the Water Sector Development Project Restructuring Plan. Overall there is also lack of strategic gender mainstreaming and sex-disaggregated data in most budget speeches and reports which limit the integration of gender into budgeting documents.

Lessons learned

- There is a missing link between the existing legal and policy environment and the commitment by the government to proper mainstream gender aspects in the National budget.
- Civil societies have embraced the gender-based budgeting analysis, however a gap remains for the government to ensure gender-based budgeting is mainstreamed across government ministries in terms of allocations, disbursements and reporting.

Recommendation

1. To ensure gender equality among young girls, we recommend the government to amend the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 that allows for a girl child to get married at the age of 14 with parent's consent. This Law contradicts with The Law of Child Act of 2009 that defines a child as a person below the age of 18;

2. In mitigating effects of gender based violence protocols should be established to systematize effective linkages between health service providers who receive a victim or survivor of GBV with the police and court processes;

3. To ensure the fair and equal participation of women in leadership, political parties should increase transparency in the nominating process for elected and special seats within their political parties;

4. The National Strategy for Gender Development 2008 and the Gender Policy of 2000 should be updated to reflect the current development trends;

5. Cross boarder collaboration is crucial in combating all elements of FGM practices especially with neighboring country such as Kenya where FGM is also practiced;

6. Government of Tanzania budget needs to consider the review of the water policy strategies and plans to meet the current context and demand including the aligning to SDGs, targets and indicators by 2030 with the following key demands:

- Inclusion of gender experts in policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring at the national and LGA level to ensure concrete gender mainstreaming on water use and management including WASH facilities to align with the target set by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children' initiative objectives
- Gender mainstreaming in the water sector particularly in ensuring that the strategic and practical gender needs differ with gender disaggregated lens particularly for school girls from Primary to High academic level and mainstream this into a nationwide program supported with adequate staffing and budgets.
- Improve and harmonize gender disaggregated data on water and sanitation sector with a very strong and real database informed by a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to inform evidence during planning and budgeting process

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

GOAL SIX:
ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

- **Resource mobilization:** This is the key driving engine in which we call for the government to take up its responsibility on coordination and ensuring sustainability of funding so as to address sector needs and priorities with special attention to marginalized groups.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** Calling for a necessary collaborative review of accountability mechanisms across the sector to ensure involvement of relevant stakeholders in joint planning, implementation and monitoring of the country sector plans at all levels.
- **Data availability and management:** Need to improve timely accessibility of data to all stakeholders, as well as harmonize data from different sources mandated for reliability purposes.
- **Sectors Coordination:** An assessment on the effective coordination of sanitation and hygiene sub-sector issues that are currently championed by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children and other line Ministries including; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and PORALG.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal 6, this report will analyze Goal 6 context in two aspects;
- Equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene services; and
- Improved water quality

Equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene

Tanzania has continued to make progress in increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene across its population. There is a noted increase of water points in both rural and urban areas. The government promotes multi-stakeholder participation towards ensuring access to water, sanitation and hygiene services through the National Sanitation campaigns (I&II) which focuses on behavior change, upgrading of infrastructures at the household level and all fields of environmental sanitation.

In increasing water access, the government has introduced the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019. Among other things, the Act establishes Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA) which look to increase water access in rural areas.

Improved water quality

The Tanzania water sector is guided by the National Water Policy (2002) and Zanzibar's water policy (2004) which stipulate for frequent water quality assessment to be undertaken for safeguarding the quality of water to users. Water standard tests have been undertaken through 16 government laboratories across various regions in Tanzania. For the year 2017/2018 the government planned to test 10,000 samples of clean water, however, by March 2018 the government had managed to test only 4,295 samples; in which 80 percent of the samples were confirmed safe for use. Overall quality of surface water is generally good but there are noted higher levels of Nitrogen phosphorus and observable turbidity. For groundwater levels of acidity, presence of nitrate, fluoride, Manganese and Chloride remain high (Budget Speech; Ministry of Water and irrigation 2018/2019).[13]

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS GOAL 6

Equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene

Indicators Background

On population using safely managed drinking water services, there has been progress over time but the country is still behind on this indicator. Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) at first prioritized provision of water supply to communities without an improved water source (which in 2006 were more than 50 percent) without much emphasis on ensuring that the supplied water met the WHO & Tanzania drinking water supply standards. Recently the Ministry of Water and irrigation has started to implement measures to improve water quality at both the existing and newly constructed

Targets	Selected indicators to report
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-wash facility with soap and water

water supply schemes. Data from TDHS 2016 shows Sixty-one percent of households in Tanzania have access to improved sources of drinking water: 86 percent of urban Mainland households, 49 percent of rural Mainland households, and 98 percent of households in Zanzibar.

On sanitation there is a notable transformation in the Tanzania communities. Through the National Sanitation Campaign, by March 2019, the numbers of Villages/Mitaa with 100% universal sanitation coverage have reached total of 3,248 out of 17,909 Villages/Mitaa, (NS-MIS Report, MoHCDGEC, March 2019). This is equivalent to about 18.14 percent of total country coverage with an increase of 687 Village/Mitaa from 256 calculated by December, 2018. At the household level status shows that 55.3 percent of households have improved toilets. Despite these improvements, there are still challenges in access to sanitation services where 2.7 percent of households live with no toilets and they are likely to defecate openly.

CSOs Interventions

CSO has been playing various roles in ensuring access to water and sanitation, some of these efforts includes; advocacy in various forums to mobilize responsible authorities to take action to improve water quality in the WSDP II context and as part of Cholera prevention and control interventions. TAWASANET Members under WARIDI Program have been building the capacity of communities through Community owned water supply

organizations (COWSO) at lower levels on preparing safety plans and water governance in Dar es Salaam, Coast region, Morogoro, Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Wami/Ruvu and Rufiji Basins. In Karatu, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Grundfos LIFELINK A/S, and the Diocese of Mbulu Development Department (DMDD) introduced a pre-paid water system which is a water dispenser with 'ATM-like card'/machine (water ATM) to supply water to local communities reaching at least 400 people. Through the success of the project, the government piloted 283 water dispenser in 12 regions including Singida, Dodoma, Tabora, Shinyanga, Morogoro, Mtwara, Lindi, Mara, Kagera, Manyara, Arusha and Mwanza; start in Singida (43 villages in all districts) and Dodoma (5 districts, 39 villages). World vision Tanzania (WVT) has also contributed in providing for clean and safe water to the communities. About 467,267 people have been reached through WVT programmes and getting access to clean and safe water in Manyara, Tanga, Tabora, Kigoma, Singida, Kagera and Shinyanga regions

Sanitation and hygiene are still lower in priority in terms of funding and attention. Funding for sanitation is minimal and not based on well derived package with unit costs. CSOs have been working towards achieving this target by conducting direct school water and sanitation intervention, this includes school intervention conducted by organizations such as Sawa Tanzania and Raleigh. On the other hand organization such as TAWASANET and WSSCC have been involved in higher level advocacy and support to ensure that the government pays more attention to this sector. CSOs such as Shahidi Wa Maji, Policy Forum have been involved in budget analysis and monitoring spending on water in ensuring more budget is allocated and spent on ensuring water access.

Indicator background

Only 20% of urban waste water is safely managed, (Water sector Status Report, MoW, 2017). The rest have onsite sanitation with waste water not well contained and left to flow freely. Successful piloting of decentralized and waste water management systems in peri-urban areas, simplified sewer system (SSS) is also applied in hard to reach areas (hilly/elevated areas) and small towns which have paved the way for scale up country-wide. Also, there's decentralization of wastewater treatment system. According to the Ministry of Water (MoW) data on the Water Quality presented at JSM Kick-off Meeting on 27 February 2019, the following was reported

- Ambient water quality assessment in the country indicates variations of water quality from one place to the other due to various factors including state of natural rocks, human activities, geographical factors and climate changes;
- Monitoring results show that the quality of water sources still supports the ecosystem and can also be developed and used after being treated to ascertain the intended use;
- There are localized water problems in some regions/districts observed in the reporting period which include Low pH; Hardness; Fluoride (5-55 mg/L); Chloride (998-1626 mg/L); Nitrate (168-347 mg/L); Sulphate; Iron (2-26 mg/L); Manganese; Eutrophication in some lakes/dams; and Heavy Metal in mining sites (Arsenic, Selenium, Copper, Cyanide, Nickel, Mercury and Lead.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

CSOs interventions

Under the decentralization approach, BORDA Tanzania has been supporting the enactment of disposal and implementation standards for decentralized wastewater and faecal sludge treatment plants (DEWATS) along with effective law enforcement aimed at lessening the social and environmental burdens of improved sanitation and improper disposal of human waste. In collaboration with 'Nipe Fagio', BORDA has raised awareness among communities for a better understanding of the impacts of poor management of waste and to stop people from dumping, littering, and burning solid waste as part of improving waste management in the city of Dar-e-salaam. On water quality, Shahidi wa Maji has been documenting case studies on pollution, climate change, flooding and drought in Mindu dam and Msimbazi valley in Morogoro and Dar-es-salaam regions respectively.

Lesson learned

- There is a need of more strategic efforts from CSOs on advocating for compliance with regulations among key actors and relevant authorities dealing with water quality and in encouraging household treatment and use of water
- More awareness is needed on household treatment and use of water;

Challenges

- No systematic country-wide monitoring of most indicators that has taken place in the sector, only isolated and fragmented efforts which may not be nationally representative;
- Based on what CSOs have been doing, it was noted with concern that the main challenge is on how to monitor off-budget activities from the CSOs point of view. The current mechanism does not provide more space for the off-budget monitoring in a comprehensive way;

- Water quality data and information necessary for rational planning is inadequate due to lack of water quality database and map to facilitate the optimal development available resources including groundwater;
- There is poor management of wastewater as such proper waste management is singled out to be of vital importance. , However due to financial constraints the budget allocated by the Central government could not cover the cost needed for proper handling of waste;
- Sanitation and hygiene are still lower in priority in terms of funding and attention. Funding for sanitation is minimal and not based on well derived package with unit costs. Coordination is also a challenge, as for example the Reviewed National Health Policy (under MoHCGEC), incorporates sanitation and hygiene issues; and the anticipated NAWAPO review also aimed to cover sanitation and hygiene issues, as propelled by the amended Water and Sanitation Act, 2019 raises a concern over which body will champion sanitation and hygiene and how data will be harmonized if the current scenario will continue;
- No structured way for CSOs to monitor implementation of policy and procedures.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Aspiration and plans to achieve national goals e.g. Vision 2025 through WSDP and5 years development plan should prioritize access to water and sanitations services;
2. The government should develop and operationalize action plans for watershed management;
3. A surface water protection management plan must be developed to prevent the surface water affecting the quality of the groundwater negatively;
4. Ensure approved wastewater discharge permits are provided for all major users and effectively monitored;
5. Comprehensive mapping of water sources and recharging areas to ascertain conservation and protection; and
6. All water laboratories are accredited and additional laboratories to be established.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

GOAL SEVEN:
ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

KEY MESSAGES

- Tanzania has a massive potential for renewable energy which can be realized through private investments, public and private partnerships, and supportive taxation and policy environment.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Energy is essential for the proper functioning of nearly all sectors in the national economy and implementation of the SDGs. The main source of energy in Tanzania is biomass, specifically fuelwood and charcoal, which accounts for about 85.5 percent of total energy consumption (URT 2014). More than 80 percent of energy derived from biomass is consumed in rural areas.

In this aspect, Goal 7 context will focus on access to electricity and renewable energy dynamic in Tanzania as highlighted below:

Access to electricity

Electricity in the country is provided by a central grid, owned by the state utility Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO). In May 2018, the country's installed electricity generation capacity was at 1517.47 MW an increase of 4.7 percent from 1,450 MW in 2016 with a peak demand capacity of about 1051 MW (Ministry of Energy Budget Speech 2018/2019). On access to electricity, the Energy Access Situation report (2016) shows that 33 percent of households in Tanzania mainland have access to one form of electricity or the other. This is a significant improvement from the recorded 18 percent in 2012. On all electrified households, 74.9 percent receiving electricity supplied through grid, 24.7 percent electrified by solar power and 0.3 percent of electrified households in the Tanzania Mainland using electricity generated from private entity/individual owned sources (excluding solar). Overall, 67.5 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population had access to grid electricity, in urban areas it is 97.3 percent while rural areas it is 49.3 percent.

Renewable Energy

Tanzania renewable energy potential range from the most exploited hydropower to wind, solar, geothermal, bio-power and liquid fuel.

Hydropower

Hydropower constitutes over 45 percent of the generated electricity in the Tanzania national grid. With the expected new projects such as Rufiji Hydro Power Project which expects to contribute 2100 MW, which put the potential of hydropower to over 3GW

Wind Energy

Tanzania has a vast potential for wind energy, considering that about 10 percent of the area is highlands.[14] Several areas have been identified for wind energy with most promising being areas in Singida and Iringa regions. Tanzania is now implementing a USD 285 million wind farm project in Singida with 100MW capacity.

Solar Energy

Tanzania has high levels of solar energy, ranging between 2,800-3,500 hours of sunshine per year and a global horizontal radiation of 4–7 kWh per m2 per day. More than 6 MWp (megawatt peak) of solar PV electricity has been installed countrywide for various applications. (Renewable Energy in Africa, AFDB 2015).

Biomass

Biomass is the Tanzania largest energy source with the leading being the use of firewood and charcoal for domestic chores. The predominant use of biomass for energy has significantly contributed to deforestation. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization under Global Forests Resources estimates that Tanzania loses over 400,000 hectares of forests per year. However, there is also a notable increase in the use of modern biomass such as sugar bagasse and raise husk for power generation for limited use as well as a contribution to the national grid in some cases. There are two biomass energy projects that supply power to TANESCO, these are TPC, with an installed capacity of 20 MW, and Ngombeni project, with an installed capacity of 9.6 MW in Mafia Island.

Geothermal

Recently Tanzania has started to explore the potential of geothermal energy for its energy demand by conducting surface studies in various regions including Mbeya, Songwe, Songwe and Coastal regions. The country is estimated to have geothermal potential of about 5000 MW (Ministry of Energy Budget speech 2018/2019).

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS GOAL 7

Access to Electricity and Renewable Energy Adoption

Indicators Background

In general, the trend of implementing Goal 7 of the SDGs based on the indicators shows an improvement in terms of the proportion of the population with access to electricity. The Energy access situation report (2016), shows access of electricity from the national grid in Tanzania mainland has reached to 67.5 percent of the population with rural (49.3 percent) and urban (97.3 percent). On renewable energy, the trend shows that there's an increasing progress in terms of interventions in solar power, wind mills, biogas and crop residual.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Beside government efforts in implementation of new energy projects, there are some significant steps that have defined the energy situation in Tanzania. Some of this initiative includes the establishment of the Rural Energy Agency (REA) and related Rural Energy Fund (REF); establishment of the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA); and application of the SPP Programme with a specific feed-in-tariff mechanism.

Some remarkable efforts to ensure that the majority of the population is connected to electricity include initiatives done by REA in Tanzania which focuses on enabling the marginalized communities to have access to electricity in an affordable manner. Other initiatives by REA includes the deduction of connection fees taking into account the level of affordability in relation to economic status of households, education level of heads of households and expenditure burden for households. In Zanzibar, connection to electricity is exempted from Value Added Tax (VAT).

On 6th April, 2017, the Rural Energy Master Plan was launched with the main focus at supporting energy sector policies and initiatives towards ensuring reliable and cost-efficient energy services for social and productive use, rational and efficient use of energy, and energy conservation.

CSO Intervention

Civil society organizations intervention in the energy sector have included providing renewable energy access to off grid communities; building the capacity of local communities on the efficient use of energy; supporting transformation to clean energy; and overall policy advocacy for improved and sustainable access to energy. For instance, in the island of Kokota Pemba, Community Forests Pemba have worked to connect local community including one school to a solar power energy supply, reaching about 300 households. On the other hand, TAREA has worked with communities in Chanika Dar es Salaam to replace kerosene lamps with solar lanterns; more than 400 households were reached. In Miyuyu village of Newala district, WWF Tanzania has provided 189 improved cooking stoves and 45 solar systems to schools, village offices and households. In Kibindu village, Coastal region, TATEDO has installed a 20 kW Biomass Gasification Plant with mini-grid reaching out more than 100 households.

Similarly, Energy Change Lab has been working on building capacity of youth through Energy Safaris, where youth are equipped with new skills, ideas and networks to innovate and prototype renewable energy solutions. Energy Safari also focused on fostering productive uses of energy (PUE) among local communities, where apart from household use; electricity can be used to power local businesses, provide better health and education services, and drive agriculture production.

Challenges

• Policy framework; available policies do not offer a clear support on alternative and clean energy and also there is an overlap between available policies and guidelines in the energy sector e.g. encouraging investment on solar energy products but at the same time pooling out the tax exemption on the products.;

• High initial capital for investment leading to unaffordability of renewable energy to potential customers;
• Technological gap and unsupportive infrastructures; there is still a challenge in getting the right human resources for implementation of renewable energy projects in Tanzania;
• Lack of consistency on good or appropriate energy use guidelines in the government system; and
• Lack of prioritization and strategic plans especially on which kind of renewable energy to capitalize on, in which area and for how long.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Regulatory risks on small power producers (SPPs) should be reduced to ensure certainty in the protection of their investment and in the long run, return on their investment;
2. Government should ensure policy coherence in the support of renewable energy as well as private partnership in energy;
3. Noting the significance of energy in the economy, government should take a determined effort to ensure the availability of data in both on grid and off-grid were civil society and the private sector have continued to play a key role;
4. In reducing capitation cost in renewable energy projects, government should minimize lengthy administrative process by establishing a one stop Centre as well as building capacity and interest of financial institutions to understand renewable energy sector as one of the opportune sectors for investment; and
5. With the noted higher amount of resources required in conducting feasibility studies and assessments for renewable energy projects, the government should design policy and legal framework incentives that attract foreign direct investment in the area.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL EIGHT:
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

KEY MESSAGES

- Decent work enables people to sustain their lives while contributing positively to the economic growth of the country. Therefore, there is a need to create and sustain a good environment for jobs creation to curb unemployment while improving the welfare of the people.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of this Goal, this report will explore Goal 8 context under two main aspects:

- GDP and Unpaid Labour Work
- Descent Work & Productive Employment

GDP and Unpaid Labour Work

The GDP at current prices has been reported to increase from TZS 10.3 in 2016 to TZS 11.6 trillion in 2017.[15] The calculations of GDP are based on economic activities at large; leaving aside other issues that might affect the calculations. One of the items not accounted in the GDP calculation is the value of unpaid labor work. This continue to leave a question on how a sustainable future can be built without valuing the contribution of unpaid labor work. This demands more attention although discussions are still at a lower level.

Descent Work & Productive Employment

There are continued efforts in ensuring decent work in the country through domesticating eight fundamental labor conventions. With a focus on achieving and industrialized economy, the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) aims at improving employment rate through both formal and informal economic activities. In 2017, the government introduced Apprenticeship and Internship Guidelines, 2017 which seeks to help and guide youth in transitioning from education to employment.

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Performance of economic activities in Tanzania are contributed by men and women at different proportions. Women form the biggest portion of labor force and this is resulted by a number of social-cultural issues, i.e. dominant community practices.

Women form the biggest portion of labor force and this is resulted by a number of social-cultural issues, i.e. dominant community practices. While men form 49 percent, women form 51 percent of the labor force and further, 69.9 percent of women are engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry activities (2014 ILFS).[16] Its indeed unfortunate that although the biggest population of labor force especially women are working in informal economic activities, the legal and institutional framework relating to labor and ancillary issues is not protective enough to offer suitable working environment as well as guarantee and recognition of rights in this sector. The current legal framework offers more coverage for those working in formal environment; however, there are also challenges of coverage for part-time and short-time employees example those working less than 6 months are not covered by the Employment and Labour Relations Act). Women economic activities have been affected largely by unpaid labor work household duties where 54 percent of women engaged in unpaid labor work and such roles are not included in calculations of GDP.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
8.1Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.3Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.8Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment	8.8.2Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

CSOs Intervention

CSOs intervention range from capacity building, skills development, policy advocacy to capital and financing interventions. For example, in Njombe and Mbeya CSOs have been conducting trainings to women workers in agriculture sector especially those engaged with flowers cultivations to understand the rights and obligations under the labor laws. There has also been tremendous progress around implementation efforts of the national skills development strategy that complements the national five year development plan which aims to see Tanzania's skilled labor force increase in the sectors of ICT, health, construction, mining, tourism and Agribusiness.

The Launchpad Tanzania has been at the forefront in advocating for lifelong learning and contributing to skills development programmes with a focus on building 21st Century competencies for graduates and general labor force in the prioritized sectors with provision of entrepreneurial, employability and leadership skills. Additionally, they have also collaborated with the Tanzania Institute of Education to externally validate the national education curriculum framework with recommendations on incorporating 21st Century Competencies within the framework. On Partnerships through development agencies like USAID and collaboration with other organizations i.e. Plan International and WILDAF, The Launchpad has been able to reach youth and women across the regions and continues to work towards equitable inclusion in human capital development with a current focus on special needs education and skills development for people with disabilities.

Further, corporate employers have been informed on obligation to respect human rights and labor standards of employees, to understand the benefits of having gender integrated roles within their companies and on enhancing corporate practices of integrating gender equity goals within their companies. Campaigns on safety environment for workers in health sector, teachers and bar tenders where most of them don't have contracts and are subjected to sexual violence, have been conducted.

On the efforts of tackling unemployment CSOs have implemented initiatives aimed at encouraging entrepreneurship; raising awareness; and sensitizing communities on using available financial opportunities offered by the government. This was done through conducting information meetings with youth and women groups, entrepreneurship trainings (where to start after getting funds), linking trained entrepreneurs with financing organizations and advocating for favorable policies to complement the efforts of these informal works, i.e. advocated for the enactment of Apprenticeship and Internship Guidelines, 2017.

Through conducting research on unpaid care work, CSO have played an advisor role to the government by sharing findings of the reports and highlighting on how such activities affect women in contributing to economic activities. CSOs have thereafter conducted awareness and advocacy campaigns with the government and parliamentary committees on how to include women unpaid labor work in calculating GDP.

Lessons learned

As a country we can do more in domestication of labor conventions, Tanzania has really done a great job by ratifying all 8 fundamental conventions and domesticating them, this indicates that there is a political will to ensure more safety for labor force.

- The government can do more in narrowing down and reaching people with the lowest income and this can be seen through some initiatives, e.g. reduced tax from 11% to 9% for workers under minimum wage, issuing identity cards for low income entrepreneurs that aims at helping them not to pay taxes and hence increasing their incomes.
- Partnerships and collaboration in human capital development is key. With a common goal and aligned targets, stakeholders can reach bigger numbers and wider communities, leaving no one behind.

Challenges

- There have been a number of challenges relating to achieving effective employment and decent work through different economic activities. There has been poor implementation of labor and employment practices in some areas. Labour officers are not conducting proper, effective and continuous inspections and are not well resourced to perform their functions;
- Minimum wages that are supposed to be reviewed every three years as per the law however this has not been the case since the last review was carried out in 2013;
- Institutions dealing with workers' safety e.g. OSHA are not well functioning due to capacity and resources. Amongst its responsibilities, OSHA has to promote occupational health and safety as a means of preventing occupational injuries; however, this institution has not been vibrant enough;

- GDP calculations and performance is based on economic activities, however, there are social activities affecting performance of certain groups of people in a society and therefore affecting their ways of contribution to economic activities especially the women's group and this unpaid labor work is not included in GDP calculation;
- Although informal sector has been contributing in the economic development of the country, there is no disintegration of statistics on workers working in informal sector, i.e. types of informal works in which people are engaged in, number of people in each informal sector by all variables including sex, age, income, etc.;

Recommendation

1. Labour institutions should fully function as per their objectives, i.e. OSHA should be enhancing efforts of ensuring that employers are in compliance to safety issues for instance providing infrastructures for employees with disabilities and safety gears;

2. The Employment and Labour Relations Act and other relevant labor laws should include component of sexual harassment as a form of discrimination for purposes of ensuring more safety at working environment especially for women, expand the horizon for protecting all forms of informal workers as well as short term workers and consultants;

3. On another angle, policies and laws on recognizing unpaid care work should be enacted as means complimenting integration of such in calculation of performance and contribution to economic activities;

4. Representation of women in labor regulatory bodies should be enhanced for it will improve and speedup incorporation of needs for the major groups, men and women;

5. Efforts should be vested on strengthening and increasing number of vocational and community centers, branches should be established at lower levels of administration to improve access;

6. More interventions at community levels, to incorporate entrepreneurs in the informal economy with skills development programs and other government economic support programs;

7. A comprehensive enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurs should be put i place that would see eradication of most red tape processes and challenges facing small and medium enterprises;

8. Graduate programs should be established to prepare youth with skills for the future of work, advocate for 'intrapreneurship' within companies for economic growth and innovation;

9. Improve coordination, alliance and synchronization of efforts by Development agencies and organizations to ensure that a wide range of beneficiaries are reached and issues are covered. Programs like the national skills development fund should be amplified across the country for Tanzania to achieve the set targets in the national skills development strategy.

10. As the government works towards revamping the education system to consider incorporating the newly proposed national education curriculum framework that will prioritize 21st Century Skills for the future of work.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL NINE:
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

KEY MESSAGES

- Industrialization should not only lead to economic growth but also social equity and environment protection;
- Policy is not an end in itself. Effective and sustainable policy implementation is equally important. Also over legislating can limit innovation;
- The Tanzanian journey towards semi industrialized state starts from innovation developmental works;
- In order for infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation to be impactful more efforts must be geared towards the agriculture sector which employs majority of Tanzanians;
- Linkages among productive sectors is key to innovation and industrialization;
- Industrialization should be implemented closer to the source of raw materials;
- Technology and innovation are vital for industrialization.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Industry

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025) seeks to transform Tanzania into a semi-industrialized and middle-income country by the year 2025. The ambition is to raise the share of manufacturing over the country's GDP to a minimum of 40% by 2025. TDV 2025 emphasizes the desire and wish to shift the economy, once and for all, from an agricultural economy to a semi-industrialized one. In implementing the TDV 2025, the country has initiated several policies aimed at enabling and promoting industrialization. In 1996 Tanzania developed and implemented a 25 years Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP 2020) with the aim of fostering sustainable development of the industrial sector. In 2003 Tanzania introduced the Small, Medium Enterprises Development Policy which specifically acknowledged the special role of SMEs in the context of Tanzania Industrialization.

In 2005 Tanzania created the Mini-Tiger Plan 2020 to fast track the implementation of TDV 2025 by replicating the Asian Tigers model. This led to the introduction of the Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones. In 2009 Kilimo Kwanza Policy was introduced with the emphasis industrialization to address the needs of agricultural producers. In 2010, Tanzania Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 was adopted, targeting export-led industrialization among others, and to facilitate shifting the economy's engine of growth from the public to private sector. Further to that, Industrialization forms the main agenda of the current fifth term government as such theme of the Second Five Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 which is currently being implemented is "Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development".

Tanzania Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 was introduced to facilitate a competitive business environment and harmonize SIDP 2020 with TDV 2025 with focus on six sub sectors: agro-processing, textiles, leather, fertilizers and chemicals, light machinery, and iron and steel. However, the inadequate implementation of these policies to achieve the desired results has been the main stumbling block. Currently, Tanzania is in the process of reviewing the industrial development strategy of 1996 in line with the current industrialization economy. Higher learning institutions such as University of Dar es salaam and Sokoine University have a role to play in building capacity for industrialization.

According to the latest Census of Industrial Production (CIP, 2013), Tanzania had 49,243 industries establishments in 2013, out of which the majority 85.1 percent were micro and small scale industries which and employed about 20,228 persons (39.9 percent)in food and agro-processing,;13,758 persons (27.2 percent) in textile; and 7,071 persons (14 percent) in furniture making. Despite these achievements, manufacturing sector growth in Tanzania has been fluctuating widely mainly due to challenges in infrastructure especially energy and competition from imported consumer substitutes.

According to the Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and Economic Surveys, Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) reached 7,576,681 in 2016 from 5,575,510 in 2015; Manufacturing Value Added per capita reached 148,562 in 2016 from 117,627 in 2015; and Manufacturing Value Added per GDP reached 16.06 in 2016 from 12.64 in 2015.On the other hand the manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in all economic sectors remained at 7.3% in 2018 as it was 6.5% in 2014 (ILFS 2014 and Its Projections). Also the proportion of small scale industries in total industry value added was at 4.41% in 2013 (CIP 2013)

Innovation

TThe focus on industrialization implies priority on science, technology and innovation to raise productivity, increase economic competitiveness, and make tangible improvements in the quality of life of people. According to the Global Innovation Index report of 2018, Tanzania ranked 92nd globally (moving up 31 points from 123rd position in 2013); and1st amongst Low Income Countries; and 5th in Sub-Saharan Africa. The country also scored 0.72 in efficiency level and ranked 31st on efficiency level globally. This partly contributed by the significant growth in the innovation ecosystem in Tanzania witnessed over the past five years in line with TDV 2025 to achieve an innovation driven economy as part of the country's efforts to attain middle income and semi-industrialize status by 2025. As of September 2018, there were approximately 35 to 40 active innovation hubs (innovation spaces, business incubators, makerspaces, and living labs) in Tanzania as compared to only one innovation hub in 1997. More than half of these hubs are in Dar es Salaam and the rest are spread in Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Lindi, Mbeya, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, and Zanzibar. In addition to that, 48 percent of these hubs are registered as NGOs, 35 percent operate as projects, 13 percent operate as companies, and 4 percent operate informally. Despite the fact that hubs play a significant role in Tanzania's innovation ecosystem, sustainability remains the main challenge facing most of innovation hubs in Tanzania (HDIF, 2018).

There has been a growing awareness of the role that innovation can play in finding solutions to large and dynamic development challenges in Tanzania. This is partly contributed by the existence of projects and programs that promotes innovation such as:
The Information Society and ICT Sector Development Project in Tanzania (TANZICT) which was a joint programme by the governments of Finland and Tanzania that was implemented for five years between 2011 and 2016, and led to the review of 2003 National ICT Policy, and introduced the development of Buni Hub, Living Labs in Mbeya, Iringa and Sengerema. TANZICT also supported the launch of a curricula based on a Finnish-concept of Team Academy in which students can learn entrepreneurship by doing.

UKAid funded Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF) that is supporting innovative ideas to pilot and scale innovations in health, education, and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) for the last five years. MCC and PEPFAR Data Collaborative for Local Impact (DCLI) and Data for Local Impact Innovation -Challenge that ran five windows of innovation challenges and awarded grants to individual innovators and organizations to implement innovations on areas of health, economic growth, and gender in Tanzania between 2017 and March 2019. The United Nations System in Tanzania is also supporting innovation in Tanzania through its agencies such as WFP's Innovation Hub, and UNICEF's Youth4Children (Y4C) lab in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam. ILO in Tanzania is also supporting women entrepreneurship through The Women's Entrepreneurship Development (ILO-WED) programme by supporting them in starting and growing their businesses

In the last 5 years we also have witnessed the emergence of national and international innovation events and conferences in Tanzania such as the Innovation Week by HDIF and COSTECH, Sahara Sparks by Sahara Ventures, Data Tamasha by Tanzania Data Lab, and AFRICALICS conference d by STIPRO. These have contributed to raising awareness on the importance and role of innovation in development.

Corporate Sponsored and Impact Backed accelerator: the past three years have seen increased involvement of the development partners in the innovation ecosystem. More investment on supporting innovative solutions that address community problems. UNFPA funded Amua Accelerator, promoting innovation in Sexual Reproductive Health Sector, DANIDA funded e-Kilimo, promoting innovations in the agriculture sector, and WFP Innovation Challenge on Food Security.

Dar es Salaam Technology District, a section of road in Dar es Salaam along Old Bagamoyo Road is becoming the technology district of the city. Supporting the local innovation ecosystem with organizations such as the Commission for Science and Technology Tanzania (COSTECH), Universal Communication Services Access Fund (UCSAF), National Data Center, Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL) among the public owned organizations in the area. While Tigo, Vodacom, Halotel and Airtel, mobile network operators are also located in the area. The area named, "Silicon Dar" is also the home of innovation hubs, business incubators, research institutions, banks etc. Also, more and more startups companies are moving in the area.

Investment Networks, in recent years also the innovation ecosystem has been witnessing the establishment of investment networks such as Tanzania Angel Investors Network (TAIN) and Tanzania Venture Capital Network (TVCN) to build the capacity of local investors and help attracting investment fund to local innovators.

Universities has also been actively involved in promoting innovation in-campus; Tanzania Data Lab and UNICEF Innovation Lab at College of ICT of University of Dar es Salaam, Kiota Innovation Hub in Iringa University, AMCET Hub at Al-Maktoum College of Engineering and MIC at Mbeya University of Science and Technology to mention a few. University has also been working with industry to supporting knowledge transfer and research commercialization by learning from international universities.

Universities are adopting new technologies and are being challenged with what happening elsewhere with Fourth Industrial Revolution (digital transformation). University of Dodoma is currently supporting the Artificial Intelligence (AI) community which works on future innovative solutions for community problems. Sahara Ventures in partnership with AI Commons and The Botnar Foundation have started the Artificial Intelligence Learning Lab in Tanzania.

Infrastructure

Tanzania's drive for industrialization goes hand in hand with the drive for infrastructure development. For the last two decades Tanzania has been investing heavily on infrastructure projects in line with Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

As of June 2018 Tanzania had a national roads network of 36,258kms, made up of 12,176km trunk roads and 24,082 km of regional roads. Road transport remains the main mode of transport for Tanzanians and accounts for 80 percent of the passenger traffic and over 95 percent of the freight traffic (TANROADS, 2018).As of 2017 Tanzania had a railway network of 3,682km which had a passenger traffic of 1,050,000 and a freight traffic of 523,000 tons. Tanzania has embarked on the construction of a Standard Gauge railway which is being done in phases. The phase of 722km Standard Gauge railway from Dar es Salaam to Makutupora via Morogoro is expected to be completed in 2021.

Tanzania has a total of 368 aerodromes, of which Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA) operates 58 and Kilimanjaro Airports Development Company Limited (KADCO) operates Kilimanjaro International Airport, with a total passenger volume of 4,200,000 and a freight volume of 21,000 tons as of 2017. Construction of Terminal III building at Julius Nyerere International Airport is near completion as is expected to be opened in July 2019. Performance in sea port has been increasing from 8,606,742 tons in 2010 to 15,010,080 tons in 2017 which is an increase of 43% in 8 years.

Efforts to increase the depth of the berth and widen the entrance channel at the port of Dar es Salaam has started through a project aiming at modernization of the port. Through Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Project, berth 1 -7 will be modernized through deepening, widening and construction of terminals to serve bigger ships and dredging and widening the entrance channel and construction of the Ro-Ro berth and acquisition of modern cargo handling facilities.

According to Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority as of December 2018 Tanzania had 43,621,499 mobile telephone subscribers, and 23,142,960 internet users. The internet penetration increased from 29 percent in 2015 to 43 percent in 2018. Tanzania has the highest volume of fibre optics in operation with 29,303km.

Civil Society Interventions

- Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Research Organization (STRIPO) is a Tanzanian independent think tank devoted in producing knowledge to inform decision making including policy in science, technology and innovation (STI) for social and economic development in Tanzania. STIPRO's interventions target key priority sectors namely agricultural, natural resources, Industry and innovation which are also the focus of Goal 9 of the (SDGs). STRIPO has played part in projects such as: student industrial secondments in East Africa with the objective of improving employability in Engineering; Integrated aquaculture based on sustainable water recirculating system for the Victoria Lake Basin (VicInAqua) that aims at creating awareness, capacity building and knowledge transfer among local population in Lake Victoria (aquaculture operators, stakeholders and scientific community); and Science granting councils initiative (SGCI) which aims to strengthen the capacities to support research and evidence based policies that contribute to economic and social development.

Also STIPRO has done project on mapping the agricultural innovation system which in turns the project realized that, against the traditional research dissemination which is focused on putting farmers in contact with research organizations through agricultural extension, the farmers actually learn more about new technologies from their buyers (processors, traders and supermarkets), rather than from the extension service.

- Tanzania Data Lab (dLab) is supporting local entrepreneurs and innovators through innovation challenges and mentorship programs. dLab has a network of over 400 innovators.
- Agricultural Non State Actors Forum implements a Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Research and Learning that seeks to generate new evidence and design tools to enable governments, investors and other key actors to deliver more effective policies and investments in sustainable agriculture intensification (SAI) that strengthen the capacity of power farmers', especially women and youth access and benefit from SAI.

Lessons learned

- Need to move beyond policy development to policy implementation through appropriate policy implementation frameworks
- Need to capitalize on existing platforms for sharing of local innovation success stories and failures to encourage innovators and innovation spirit in the country, and facilitate learning amongst innovators
- Access to finance a barrier to Innovation in Tanzania
- Specialization and collaboration in the innovation ecosystem is highly needed to minimize unnecessary duplication of efforts

Challenges

- Proliferation of policies and inadequate implementation of the same (including lack of implementation frameworks for the policies)
- Lack of enough and qualified STI experts in the country
- Lack of up-to-date data on Industrialization. The last Census of Industrial Production was done in 2013, and the last Annual Survey of Industrial Production was done in 2016.
- Policy framework on Science, Technology, and Innovation to guide the development and growth of the sector.
- Inadequate resource allocation towards the development of science, technology and innovation.
- Sustainability of Innovation Hubs
- Only performance of sea ports is documented, and performance of lake ports is not documented
- No proper coordination between trade – innovation – industry in practice.
- Limited skills among the local labor force hence necessitating importation of labor;
- Unfair competition in importation due to limited legal framework to protect local industries from unfair competition. This is also aggravated by unfavorable procurement arrangement for start-ups as they are exposed to open competition with strong brands.
- Multiple and contradicting regulation e.g. TBS and TFDA.
- Tax administration if not done properly is hindering industries innovation and infrastructure.
- Technology (we have low technology in industrialization which forces importation of technology)
- Value chain issues (disorganized supply in value chain quality control of industrial inputs).

- Venture Capitalists and Angel Investors to invest in start-ups and drive innovation agenda are at the inception stage, and there are still huge capacity gaps. In addition, most commercial banks do not provide financing facility to start-ups as they consider their innovative developmental works as risky and also most lack capacity to analyze such ventures. Few incubation programmes that would steer up innovation and entrepreneurship agenda.
- The ecosystem is broken, there is a need to create a pipeline of value to support entrepreneurs at different stages of growth. Even though we have a lot of innovation hubs. They are main focus in pre-revenue businesses hence very few post revenue investable businesses.
- Policy and regulations protecting the investors and guiding the investors on how to exit. It is not very clear how investors exit in Tanzania and on top of that there is a lot of taxes involved when investing in early stages of businesses, including treating startups as established firms.
- There is a less collaboration between university-industry-public hence very few research studies that can be commercialized to address local solutions. This also affects most of the startups when it comes to conducting R&D of their products.
- Corporate companies are struggling to understand their role in the ecosystem on mechanisms that works well in engaging and working with the innovation ecosystems. Most projects fail to create the intended impacts.

Recommendations

1. Finalize the development of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, and ensure that it is an inclusive and participatory process.

2. Improve access to finance and technical support to start ups as investment towards innovation ecosystem in Tanzania. Government of Tanzania should consider consider providing bank guarantee to credible start- ups and viable project, direct funding support to incubation programmes as social service as in India, Malaysia Review structural arrangement of Enterprise Growth Market (EGM), Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange Second Window to allow more startu-ps to participate and hence widen their funding opportunities in Venture Capital. Training Workshops with Financial Institutions to get insight of innovative developmental works for possible funding.

3. Innovate for Tanzania by focusing innovation efforts towards the demands and needs of Tanzania

4. Address the skills gap by promoting science, technology and innovation (STI) capabilities through investments in human capital and institutions as well as strengthening innovation system.

5. Attract investments in cheap alternatives of energy say solar and hydro mini grid for productive use to catalyze small scale manufacturing.

6. Work with other stakeholders in innovation space to determine adequate sustainability models for incubation programmes/innovation hubs that fits the local settings to catalyze entrepreneurship mindset and innovation.

7. Pursue the possibility of expanding TANZICT initiated Team Academy curricula (which advocates entrepreneurship by doing) to other Universities and higher institutions of learning to instill entrepreneurship and innovative mindset to Tanzania young generation.

8. Support and promote homegrown technologies, innovations, best practices, businesses and technology startups

9. Ensure sustainable and affordable energy for industrialization in rural and urban Tanzania

10. Create incubators in different parts of the country to support startup companies/business

11. Set up a National Innovation Fund

12. Nothing will change if we don't change the laws, beyond policies we need Tanzania Startup Act something a vehicle that will create an environment for the innovation ecosystem to grow and scale without legal impediments.

13. Cross-generation dialogues on innovation for socio economic development. It is not very clear to policymakers on how you adopt innovation for development. They see it as soft interventions for complex problems.

14. Scaling and replicability, there is a need to create frameworks that encourages rapid adoption of innovative solutions at a larger scale.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

GOAL TEN:
REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- Empowerment programs and initiatives for advancing equality and equitable development is not solely a government task. Thus CSO's, private sectors and other international entities ought to be involved in the course of reducing inequality within and among countries
- Legal and Policy Framework are a useful tool for advancing equality when their complimented with actual change in practice and social orientation. Thus intensive monitoring should be undertaken in the course of assessing the scope of implementation of such laws and policies.
- In the absence of adequate and timely data, it's much easier for marginalized communities to remain forgotten. There has to be a significant investment on availability of appropriate statistics.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania remains committed towards promoting equality and reducing the traits of disparities with the socio-economic context of its people. Such a stance bares its origin from the heyday of the first president, Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere and the 1967 Arusha Declaration. Latter this positionality was translated into the reformed economic and social development vision, Tanzania Development Vision 2025, that consonants with the principles of a market led economy and technological development.

Although, desirous in ensuring development translated to equitable creation and distribution of wealth, Tanzania has not been spared from the overwhelming traits of disparities as it witnesses' highest wages inequality which indicates that the gap between highly paid and lowly paid is growing over the years. The Global Wage Report 2018/19 positions Tanzania, with a Gini coefficient of 53.6, together with South Africa, Namibia and Malawi as countries with the highest level of wage inequality. Elsewhere, the socio-economic development varies to a great degree between urban-rural assessment. The Minister of Finance and Planning, in the 2017/18 budgetary session,

despite the marginal poverty reduction, asserts for the prevalence of higher poverty rate in rural areas (33.3 percent) than in urban areas (21.7 percent) (HBS 2011/12).

There are also remarkable regional differences in income. In the UNDP's Global Human Development Report, Tanzania marks a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.531 for 2015, with the localized HDI score of 0.614 being for Tanzania Mainland.

The HDI values range from a high of 0.75 in Kilimanjaro region to a low of 0.44 in Kagera region. Whereas the regions of Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Iringa are the four highest-ranking regions for the HDI in Mainland Tanzania whereas Kagera, Singida, Tabora and Kigoma are the four regions with the lowest levels of human development.

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal 10, this report will explore Goal 10 context in three main aspects;
- Income Growth and Household Expenditures
- Social and Economic inclusion of all
- Laws, Policies and Practices

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ON GOAL 10

Income Growth and Household Expenditures
Indicators Background

The Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014 establishes that the paid employees have the highest mean monthly income while the agricultural employees have the least mean income. Whereas 93.4% (54% in Dar es Salaam and 39.5% in other urban sectors) of the urban household income is derived from wage employment and 94.3% rural household income relies on agriculture. Altogether, this accounts for the high household expenditures in the urban areas against the low household expenditures in the rural areas. Further, the results of the survey reveal that, males earn more mean monthly income than females in all sectors.

In household duties males earn five times as much as females; in real estate activities and arts, entertainment and recreation self-employed males earn about four times that of females; and generally, females have higher low pay rate (LPR) of 41.7 percent than males at 31.0 percent. The gender disparity in LPR is highest in other urban areas, with 47.7 percent for females and 25.4 percent for males, followed by Dar es Salaam with 23.6 and 10.5 percent respectively. Proportion of females with LPR in rural areas is almost equal to that of males.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

Social and Economic inclusion for all

Indicators Background

As advocated for in the Five Year Development Plan and in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the government has taken different initiatives in ensuring equitable and community driven development. Amongst others, the government has initiated a social action fund – TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund) as one of its initiatives on poverty reduction. Whereas the main beneficiaries of TASAF are poor and vulnerable households living under the basic needs poverty line; its vision is to empower the poor households to graduate out of poverty and have sustainable social and economic development. Elsewhere in 2017 the government inaugurated the Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) identified by the Minister of State in the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, as a key initiative to social development sought to uplift the level of national economy and transform the livelihood of people. The agency designated to oversee the improvements of rural and urban road networks; boost the agricultural productivity by facilitating transportation of crops to market; and facilitate the provision of social services to people especially in the rural areas. Also, upon its operationalization in 2007,

the Rural Energy Agency (REA) has been veiled with the task of transforming and significantly improving the rural livelihoods by promoting, stimulating and facilitating improved access to modern energy services in rural areas through empowering both public and private sector initiatives in rural energy.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Law, Policies and Practices

In the course of ensuring that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programmes and strategies the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) was formulated. Later on the National Strategy for Gender Development was developed to ensure the effective implementation of the policy. Moreover, the government has provided for legal framework including domesticating CEDAW and passing 3 laws that promotes women's rights: Sexual Offences (Special provisions) Act (SOSPA, 1998); Land and Village acts (1999). The government, through its respective ministries, is facilitating number of gender institutionalization process in various Sectors for example, establishment of gender focal points, capacity building and training on gender; gender budgeting initiatives has been adopted and is institutionalized in selected sectors. As of recent the government has adopted the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22) that envisions a Tanzania where women and children enjoy their right to an environment free from all forms of Violence.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

CSOs Interventions

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have included building capacity amongst leaders, government officials and community members over the position of the laws and policies on discriminatory practices; conducting advocacy over the implementation, amendment and enactment of the laws and policies in promoting gender equality; conducting research and tentative budget and policy analysis within the scope reducing inequalities; facilitating dialogues and discussions with the government and key stakeholders in the course of addressing socio-economic growth disparities; and initiating economic empowerment programmes that link societies with available opportunities like local market, loans from financial institutions.

Challenges

- Unfriendly nature of the law (i.e. Statistics Act) limiting the CSOs engagement in arriving to this goal;
- Limited budget and resources by the government in financing and ensuring the actualization of the respective empowerment programs like Rural Energy and Roads government initiatives;

- Minimal engagement of CSOs in the labor force market in the course of championing for increased income growth;
- Contrasting perceptions within the family, society and national level over social, economic and political inclusion, particularly within the gender lens

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improved CSO's engagement and participation, as key stakeholders, in government interventions and initiatives;
2. Continued and strengthened sensitization of the laws and policies advocating for equality amongst community members;
3. Develop an up-to-date integrated database system that accounts for traits of inequalities from village to national level;
4. Lobbying amongst private and public entities and amongst international support mechanism for an improved budget to finance empowerment programs.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL ELEVEN:
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
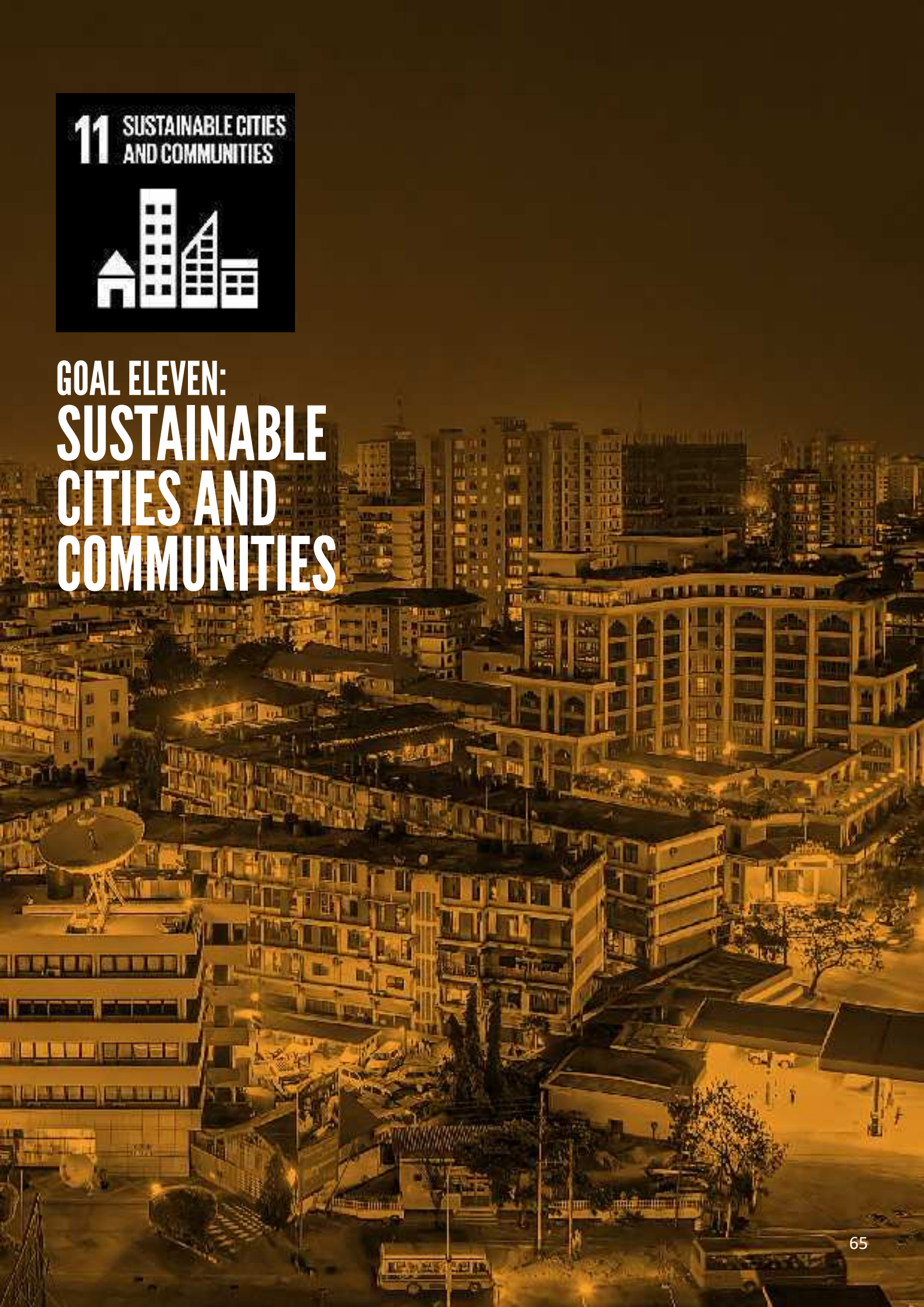
KEY MESSAGES

- Government should fasten the establishment and implementation of master plans of all regions that have not been planned yet as well as extending the boundaries of the one which were prepared earlier to mark the rapid ongoing development.
- In upgrading slums, the government should use the self-help method where citizens are included not only in decision making and construction but also to ensure that no one is left behind.
- There is a need for the government to integrate citizen generated data into the decision making processes so as to create sustainable solutions for the affected people within cities and communities.

GOAL 11 NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is a home for 55 million people where at least 30 percent live in the urban areas. Out of the total urban population, 30 percent equivalent to 4.5 million live in Dar es Salaam City, main commercial center, where average urbanization rate is 6% per annum and one of the fastest growing economies in the African continent (7%)[17]. Rapid increase in population mainly affects urbanization of cities. Tanzania being a developing country and among fast growing economies pose the urge to control and manage the growth especially by regulating rural to urban migration and settlements in urban areas.

There have been efforts in upgrading of 31 informal housing areas in Dar es Salaam city like Manzese and Hananasif and regulation on housing areas in other cities. Upgrading entails providing basic infrastructure and services as well as facilitating property owners to get residential license for a period of 5 years as an interim arrangement pending land regularization to allow granting of a long term (33 or 99 years). Additionally, there have been efforts to improve infrastructure in different regions there has been construction of modern road projects such as Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) in Dar es salaam which is considered to be accessible to a large population of the city.

The government has been able to formulate, review and amend policies which have guided civil society in implementing goals, such as Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and Courts (Land Disputes Settlement) Act No. 2 of 2002 commonly referred to as the new land laws of Mainland Tanzania. Thus enabled the establishment of housing schemes and surveying of plots at affordable rates which also assists communities in building technology.

CSOs Interventions

Civil societies have been implementing various initiatives to ensure that cities are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Habitat Forum Tanzania (HAFOTA) which advocates for access to affordable adequate and secure shelter with a focus on disadvantaged groups such as the poor, women and vulnerable groups. For example, HAFOTA built sustainable houses in Chamazi by using a self-help initiative through involvement of community voluntarism in designing and constructing of the houses. Also they introduced sustainable building materials and technologies like burnt brick and interlocking blocks which significantly reduced the costs of construction of houses.

On the other hand, Open Map Development Tanzania (OMDTZ) and Humanitarian Open Street Map Team (HOT) with partners have been conducting community mapping to produce citizen generated data (CGD) under a World Bank and DFID funded project named Ramani Huria. Ramani Huria, which means open map, is a community mapping for flood resilience project that trains local community members and university students (from Ardhi University and University of Dar es Salaam) to create highly accurate free maps of the most flood-prone areas of the city.

The created datasets are uploaded to Open Street Map - a platform for data sharing while the ready-made maps are available in the website that include 44 wards from Kinondoni, Ilala, Temeke and Ubungo municipalities. The developed maps have served as foundational tools for development within all socio-economic spheres beyond flood resilience among the government and CSOs.

ICLEI Africa's INTERACT-Bio project[18] has been working with Dar es Salaam City and other stakeholders to develop a wider conceptualization of the benefits of nature in the City: An awareness raising programme has been running since 2018 and has involved in the showcasing of 'nature hubs' such as vertical gardens at the Dar es Salaam Construction Expo, to expose the Building and Construction Community to the value of nature and ways in which nature can be retrofitted to building with little cost and effort; a campaign "Choo Rafiki" in an event at Mburahati ward, Barafu street, Ubungo municipality. This event combined awareness raising around water and sanitation with the use of greywater to sustain greenery around homes. Much of the focus was on the youth/children, who were exposed to learning not only about sanitation but also about the importance of green areas, insects and solid waste management for healthy living spaces and well-being. Jiji asili, the motto, and the message was continuously transmitted in the Interact-Bio tent through activities such as drawings, games, and nature hubs demonstrations. General awareness has also been supported by easy-to-interpret illustrated posters that convey the message about the value of nature in cities and in Dar es Salaam specifically.[19]

CHALLENGES

- Lack of correct information and reliable data on SDG 11, hence limits full implementation and monitoring of the goal targets that are important in ensuring cities and communities are sustainable

- Difficult and sometimes costly land dispute settlement mechanism; Shortage of financial and human resources to implement initiatives for sustainable communities considering that these are usually large and capital intensive;
- Houses constructed by real estate developers are not affordable to most citizens
- Slow movement towards embracing citizen generated data (CGD) as a way to build a database for planning, implementation and monitoring development initiatives;
- With un-guided urbanization that has led to community challenges mismanagement of city wastes which pose a threat to the wellbeing of the city dwellers--- there is a need for more funds to be invested towards improving waste management sector in the cities.

Lessons learned

Towards attainment of sustainable cities and communities, it is important to ensure inclusiveness of both the government, citizens and the civil society in decision-making and planning process.

RECOMMENDATION

1. More private firms should register to participate in planning and surveying of land as well as real estate development as of now only 54 planning firms and 74 surveying firms are registered and operate for the whole country;

2. Land disputes need to be resolved amicably by promoting more inclusion in decision-making;

3. Citizens should be educated on the need of appropriate low cost building materials and technologies to help reduce costs incurred in the construction of houses;

4. Focus should be placed towards implementation of adequate land use and development schemes for example public open spaces and gardens and design for special groups elders and people with disabilities;

5. Local communities have powerful local knowledge which when wisely harnessed, adds great value in localized projects to improve local wellbeing, let's try to harness that for the betterment of our wellbeing.

6. Provide an environment for citizens and government to engage in public decision-making. For example, integrating CGD with urban planning departments will improve spatial planning in a Tanzanian context.

7. Provide alternative data that can complement and enhance official data supporting policies, programs, and projects to achieve the SDGs, and efforts to monitor progress. CGD is often available faster and at lower costs than alternative data sources.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

GOAL TWELVE:
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

KEY MESSAGES

- The rate of unsustainable management and use of natural resources is alarming despite a number of conducted initiatives. There should be improved stakeholders' coordination to ensure enforcement of laws and implementation of policies, adequate financial allocation and promotion of renewable energies.
- There is a need for an increased investment in building infrastructures for waste collection and recycling, awareness raising and on waste management data.
- In ensuring sustainable procurement practices, Government should increase transparency in its procurement by; fully transitioning to e-procurement, allowing public access on each stage of procurement and ensure available data on it's platform are machine readable as per the Open Contracting Data Standard.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal 12, this report will explore goal 12 national context in three main aspects as follows:

  Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources;
1. Reducing Waste Generation
2. Sustainable public procurement practices
3. Sustainable public procurement practices

Sustainable Management and Efficient Use of Natural Resources

Changing consumption and production patterns is one of the overarching objectives and essential requirements for sustainable development.[20] Recognizing that consumption and production patterns are increasing, Tanzania has joined regional and global efforts and has conducted a number of initiatives for both consumption and production to progress in a sustainable manner. Tanzania has already established the Cleaner Production Center of Tanzania (CPCT) in 1995; the Carbon Monitoring Center situated at Sokoine University; developed National Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2008–2017)

and promote financing cleaner production where 69 industries have already benefited; implement sustainable cities programmes in eight municipalities; reforms on urban transport; shifting to and utilization of natural gas for production, biomass co-generation and dissemination of efficient cooking stoves.[21]

Reducing Waste Generation

It is estimated that the quantity of municipal solid waste generated in Tanzania amounts to more than 10,000 tonnes per day. The indicative generation rate ranges from 0.1 - 1.0 kilograms (kg)/day per capita. As much as 80 – 90 percent of solid waste generated in urban areas is not collected and most of the domestic waste, which accounts for about 60 percent of the total solid waste generated daily, is disposed of by burning or burying. In Dar es Salaam; solid waste generation rate is estimated to be about 0.815kg/day per capita, which is higher than typical values for developing countries, ranging from 0.4 to 0.6 Kg/day per capita (National environmental statistics report, 2017). In reducing the amount of waste and protection of the environment, the Government of Tanzania announced the ban of plastic bags starting June 1, 2019 which prohibits usage, production, export and import of plastic bags in the country.

Sustainable Public Procurement Practices

In Tanzania, public procurement is regulated by the Public Procurement Act, 2011 and its amendment act of 2016 (PPAA), which serves as an addendum to the act of 2011.The law covers state-owned companies, institutions, local government authorities, ministry and any government related agencies. Overall, public procurement is decentralized; however, centralized procurement is undertaken through framework agreements under the Government Procurement Service Agency (GPSA). The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) is the body charged with regulatory functions, oversight and responsible for implementation of the public procurement laws.

In 2018, Tanzania launched an e-procurement system which seeks to complement the existing paper based system. In managing information and communicating with procuring entities, PPRA use an internal tool known as Procurement Management Information System (PMIS). The Public Procurement Regulations of 2013, sect. 342(1) allows for dual system between conventional manual procedures and the electronic procurement, which gives an equal importance to electronic and paper-based public procurement procedures.

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Sustainable Management and Efficient Use of Natural Resources

Indicator Background

Environmental and development challenges have been closely linked with the sustainable management of natural resources in Tanzania. The government has made efforts to pursue development policies and strategies that are environmentally friendly in order to ensure sustainable development in all sectors of the economy. Reviews have been done on sector policies to integrate environmental issues and promoting sustainability. The sectors which reviews have been undertaken include agriculture, energy, fisheries, forests, health, human settlement, industry, livestock, minerals, transport, water and wildlife.

Tanzania Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) has been increasing from 72 million metric tons in 2000 to over 150 million metric tons in 2014. While the DMC per capita is over 2.7 metric tons and DMC per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around 5 kilograms.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

There is a rapid increase of demand to resources such as water; Tanzania's renewable per capita freshwater resources have declined from more than 3,000m3 in the 1990s to around 1,600m3 in 2014, which is less than 1,700m3 per capita, the threshold below which a country is considered water-stressed by the United Nations. It is also estimated that by 2025, water availability in Tanzania will be 1,400m3 per capita, which is only slight over the 1,000m3 per capita that is internationally accepted threshold for absolute scarcity.[22]

Deforestation rates in Tanzania are among the highest in the world, with an estimated annual net loss of 483,859 over the period 2002 to 2013. The country's unique wildlife assets have experienced an unprecedented crisis due to poaching, overcrowding and the associated degradation of biodiversity. Overfishing and uncontrolled small-scale fishing are threatening the sustainability of fisheries, the resource base that many poor coastal communities depend on for their livelihood.

CSOs Interventions

CSOs in Tanzania are engaging in various initiatives and activities that promote sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) is working with local communities, tea estates and local government authorities on afforestation, protection of water sources, promotion of efficient cooking stoves, conservation of forests in West and East Usambara, South Nguru, Uluguru, Rubeho, Udzungwa, Mufindi, Unguja, Pemba and Mafia. These have led to the development of over 30 village land forest reserves, establishment of 21 integrated water resources management and water use associations, and provision of environment education to teachers in over 100 primary and 20 secondary schools. Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA) also supports communities to develop village land use plans and establish village land forest reserves as a means to promote sustainable management and utilization of the resources.

21World Bank. (2019). Tanzania Country Environmental Analysis 2019

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This has enabled the communities to receive tangible benefits through sustainable harvesting of trees, carbon credits, eco-tourism and other environmental and ecological benefit streams. The Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organisation (TaTEDO) is working on, among other areas, capacity building on efficient use of energy and promoting the use of renewable energy. These interventions have helped to reduce deforestation as forests provide charcoal and firewood which are the main energy source to more than 85 percent of the people in Tanzania.

Reducing Waste Generation

Indicator Background-

The available data from the National environmental statistics report shows that there were 33 recycling industries which recycled 221 tonnes of waste per day in Dar es Salaam. The largest number of recycling industries was in the category of plastic or nylon with 24 establishments (72.1 percent) of all recycling industries and the smallest number was in market and vegetable waste (3.0 percent), below table shows the waste recycling industries in Tanzania.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Type of Waste Recycled	Number of Industries	Amount of Waste Collected/ Day (Tonnes)	No. of Staff
Plastic or Nylon	24	140.3	1,327
Metal	3	60.0	320
Batteries	3	20.0	324
Sandals/Slipers/ Old Shoes	2	0.3	50
Market and Vegetable Waste	1	0.4	-
Total	33	221.0	2,021

Waste Recycling Industries in Dar es Salaam, National Environmental Statistics report 2017

Sustainable Public Procurement Practices

Indicator Background

The Transparent Public Procurement Rating (TPPR) rank the Tanzania public procurement at number nine in comparison with other 25 countries from Africa, Europe, South America and Asia. The score shows Tanzania receiving 90 percent in efficiency, 34 percent in transparency, 71 percent in integrity and accountability and 89.5 percent in competitiveness and impartiality; giving the overall score of 75 percent. The rating shows that Tanzania is doing well in the overall framework of its procurement though there is a need of improving transparency in its implementation.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
12.7Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

Civil Society Interventions

Civil society organizations have been involved in building capacity and understanding of citizens, media and enterprises to increase their involvement in various procurement functions in Tanzania. For example, in 2018, Tanzania Media Foundation has conducted a master class initiative for 10 journalists from various media institutions to build their capacity in writing and reporting on public procurement. Hivos also facilitated training for 30 editors from various media houses to understand public procurement context and how to analyze stories on public procurement. WAJIBU in partnership with Hivos and Institute for the Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI) facilitated a comparative study of Tanzania public procurement in relation to other 24 countries from four continents.

CHALLENGES

- Consumer Perception: Sustainable Consumption has not yet been clearly introduced or formalized in the consumption patterns of the Tanzania societies. Consumers have in most cases been concerned with prices, whether the product is genuine, lasts longer, country of origin, common in the market; but little attention is paid on the product content and efficiency, environmental friendliness and mode of disposal method after the life of the product ends. Consumers are also not sensitive on the accruing costs during its use.
- High deforestation rate: Tanzania is faced with significant rate of deforestation with an estimate of annual forest are net loss of 372,000 hectares. This has led to the decline of forest area from nearly 56 million hectares in 1990 to 46 million ha in 2015 (World Bank, 2019).
- Data availability on waste, waste management and recycling efforts across Tanzania
- Inadequate funds allocation to facilitate feasible infrastructures in the overall waste collection and disposal process.
- Existence of dual systems in public procurement which hinder complete efficiency

RECOMMENDATIONS

In achieving these Goal 12 targets and indicators, Tanzania CSOs recommends the following:

On Sustainable Management and Efficient Use of Natural Resources

1. There is a need for continuous collaboration and coordination between all the private sector, Government and citizens on management and efficient use of natural resources.

2. Promotion of afforestation and use of renewable energy sources to do away with the use of biomass (charcoal and firewood).

3. Increase financial allocation towards effective management of forests and other natural resources.

On Reducing Waste

4. There is a need for the government to put forward the specific policy or regulation guiding e – waste management.

5. The government and other developing partners need to invest more on waste management education, awareness and technological improvement for sustainable waste management.

6. Transparency: Tanzania procurement practice should ensure public availability of procurement information from planning, tender announcement, awarding contract to implementation. Provisions for confidentiality should be reduced and detailed explanation provided. Some of the key areas in improving transparency includes;

- Access to tender candidate applications and bids:

there should be an improvement to make it mandatory for publication of bids and early tender documentations

- Access to contracts and contract amendments:

it's of crucial importance that the laws guarantee disclosure of the signed contract and its amendments.

- Access to contract performance information:

There should proactive efforts by the authority to ensure this information is also available to the public as its useful in analyzing the performance of contracts

7. **To create a mechanism for consultation with civil society organizations and private sector;** currently the practice and legal frameworks doesn't provide enough room for consultation from either side. To ensure the sustainability of its practice, mechanism for engagement beyond companies participating in procurement should be designed and institutionalized.

8. **Full transition to electronic procurement; to increase efficiency of its procurement, Tanzania should fully adopt electronic procurement.** The available portal should ensure information is machine readable and data from all stages of procurement are proactively available.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

GOAL THIRTEEN:
CLIMATE ACTION

- Accelerate integration of climate change issues into plans, strategies and budgets, especially at local government level for supportive environment to strengthen resilience. This should be complemented by capacity enhancement for local government personnel.
- Addressing climate change challenges requires, among others, adequate and sustainable climate finance. Therefore, the government and non-state actors should strategically tap on international finance and innovatively mobilize on domestic resources.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania, as most of the sub-Saharan countries, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These have affected ecosystems, national economy and livelihood of the people. Climate change impacts in Tanzania include increased temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, melting of glaciers on Mount Kilimanjaro, increase of extreme weather events such as drought and floods, outbreak of new diseases and increase the spread of existing ones, rise of the sea level, intrusion of sea water into land and fresh water and submerging of small islands such as Maziwe in Pangani and Fungu la Nyani in Rufiji.

Climate Change issues in Tanzania are coordinated under the environment institutional, legal and policy framework. The Vice Presidents' offices in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, assisted by National Climate Change Steering and Technical Committees, provide the institutional coordination. While, National Environment Management Act, 2004; Zanzibar Environment Management Act, 2015; National Environment Policy, 1997 (current being reviewed); and Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013; provide legal and policy guidelines for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. Both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have established Carbon Monitoring Centers to measure, report and verify carbon emissions from forests and other sources in an attempt to contribute to the global mitigation efforts.

In implementing Goal 13 and strengthen climate change resilience and contribute to the global efforts to mitigate climate change; Tanzania has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement in 1996, 1997, 2002 and 2018 respectively. Domestically, Tanzania has also developed a National Climate Change Strategy (2012), National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) and is currently developing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) document.

This report will explore goal 13 context focusing on three (3) targets as follows:

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries;
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning;
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ON GOAL 13

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

The National Climate Change Strategy (2012) indicates that frequency and severity of extreme climate events will increase. Currently, 70 percent of all natural disasters are hydro-meteorological linked to floods and drought. In the efforts to address these, Tanzania already have a specific Disaster Management Department (DMD) under the Prime Minister's Office. The department is tasked to ensure appropriate response systems, procedures and resources are in place in times of disasters.

Also, it is in charge to coordinate disaster preparedness efforts to minimize the adverse effects of hazards through effective precautionary measures. The government has also enacted Disaster Management Act, 2015 that established Disaster Management Agency and Disaster Management Fund. The Act provides legal guidelines for disaster risk management; coordination mechanism for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

To put these into action, the government has conducted a number of initiatives to address extreme climate events and other natural disasters. These include construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems at Maji-Mtoni in Temeke and Ilala Bungoni (both in Dar es Salaam) with 1,267m and 1,039 m respectively. Also, there has been construction on sea walls along Obama Avenue and Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy in Dar es Salaam, in Pangani, Kisiwa Panza in Pemba, and Bwawani in Unguja. Also the government, through Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) and Ministry of Water and Irrigation, in partnership with UNDP has improved early warning systems that have provided means to prevent losses from extreme weather and climate events.

CSOs Interventions

Initiatives have been done by civil society to enhance adaptive capacity and strengthen resilience to communities at the local level. One of the examples is through eco-villages initiative at Chololo in Dodoma and Pemba in Zanzibar. The eco-villages initiative aims at adopting an integrated approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation while adding to climate resilience. The Chololo eco-village initiative is being implemented by Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM), Dodoma Environment Network (DONET) and Maji na Maendeleo Dodoma (MAMADO) in partnership with Institute of Rural Development and Planning (IRDP) and Dodoma Municipal Council. While the Pemba eco-village initiative is implemented by Community Forests Pemba (CFP).

The initiative applied different interventions in multiple sectors that included sustainable and organic agriculture, afforestation and agroforestry, water harvesting, promoting the use renewable energy; promoting the use of appropriate technologies and encouraging establishment of small enterprises. These helped in increasing agriculture productivity and improved livelihood which resulted into eliminating of hunger in drought-prone area (Chololo), enhanced adaptive capacity in coastal areas (Pemba) and strengthened resilience to climate-related hazards.

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Tanzania has made deliberate efforts to ensure integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Guideline document for integrating climate change adaptation into national sectoral policies, plans and programmes was developed in 2012. This provides practical guidance on how Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), and non-state actors should integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, plans and programmes. The guideline document will be complemented with the National Climate Change Strategy (2012), NAPA (2007) and other sector-specific plans and strategies such as Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (ACRP) 2014–2019.

Also, as a signatory to the UNFCCC, Tanzania has already submitted two National Communications in 2003 and 2014 respectively. These communication documents provided initial and updated quantitative assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from some major sectors and activities and develop plausible climate change scenarios on the potential impacts of projected climate change on some key sectors. Also, Tanzania has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (iNDC) in 2015 which is being updated after the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2018.

On adaptation; Tanzania comprehensively developed National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) in 2007. This identified immediate and urgent climate change adaptation actions that are robust enough to effectively reduce the risks and lead to long-term sustainable development in a changing climate. The document outlined fourteen (14) priority projects under agriculture, water, energy, health and forestry sectors. Also, the government is currently preparing National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP intends to develop a comprehensive approach for addressing country's medium and long-term adaptation needs. It will also provide a guide to all government entities and partners interested in supporting the country in adaptation initiatives.

On mitigation; Tanzania have developed the National strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). The goal of the strategy is to facilitate well-coordinated and effective implementation of REDD+ related policies, processes and activities so as to contribute to climate change agenda and overall sustainable human development.

CSOs Interventions

Civil society has also contributed to the achievement of this target through preparation of simplified guidelines and inputting to national documents. FORUMCC, which is the Tanzania civil society network on climate change, developed a user-friendly "Guidelines on Advocacy for and Integration of Climate Change into Plans and Budget". The guideline is in Swahili language, it is simplified and well elaborated for practitioners both in the government and CSOs. It is a tool for guiding the integration of climate change issues in policies, plans and budget; and guiding CSOs in advocacy activities. Also, FORUMCC coordinated and gathered inputs from CSOs that contributed to the preparation of National Climate Change, Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) and the current National Adaptation Plan (NAP) preparation process.

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Tanzania government – in collaboration with development partners, civil society and academia – has implemented a number of initiatives and specific projects to enhance awareness and build human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Some of these projects are: Ecosystem-based adaptation for rural resilience (2017 – ongoing); Water resources integration development initiative (2016–2020); Integrated approaches for climate change adaptation in the East Usambara mountains (2015 -2019); Implementation of concrete adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of livelihood and economy of coastal communities (2012 – ongoing); Developing core capacity to address adaptation to climate change in productive coastal zones of Tanzania (2012 – ongoing); and Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Tanzania (2012 – ongoing).

Outcomes of these initiatives include construction of sea walls in Dar es Salaam, Pangani and Zanzibar; restoration of degraded mangroves and coral reefs; strengthened weather and climate early warning system; formation of local coastal NGOs adaptation networks in Bagamoyo, Kibiti, Pangani, Pemba and Unguja; and enhanced awareness of climate change to local government officials and communities. Also, Tanzania has taken the initiative to integrate climate change in the curricula of tertiary education which has included integration of climate change knowledge into undergraduate programs at the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP); offering a Masters degree program on Climate Change and Sustainable Development at the University of Dar es Salaam – Center for Climate Change Studies (UDSM-CCCS); and Climate change course program at the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST). Moreover, initiatives are underway to integrate climate change issues in primary and secondary schools' curricula.

CSOs Interventions

Tanzania CSOs have also conducted a number of initiatives for integration of climate change issues into curricula and to enhance capacity for adaptation and mitigation to climate change. African Partnership on Climate Change Coalition (APCCC) developed a guide that provides simple steps that can be used to integrate climate change issues into primary and secondary curricula. APCCC are still in discussion with Ministry responsible for Education on how best the guide can be used and process can be done.

Also, through FORUM CC, Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance (ZACCA), Climate Action Network (CAN) Tanzania and Human Dignity Improvement and Environment Care Agency (HDIECA) a number of projects and interventions have been conducted to enhance adaptive capacity to more than 2,000 small scale farmers, pastoralist and fishermen, Local Government Authorities' (LGAs) officers, youth, women, university students and FBOs in Chalinze, Longido, Pangani and Lushoto districts in year in the past five years 2015–2019. These included training on climate change adaptation, climate finance tracking, Participatory Integrated Climate Services for the Community (PICSCO) which aims at capacitating small holder farmers, pastoralists and fishermen to make informed decisions in their Income Generating Activities (IGA).

FORUM CC also facilitated engagement of CSOs working on climate change related issues in Voluntary National Review (VNR) process and engaged with Parliamentary committees on Agriculture, Livestock and water management; and Energy and Minerals.

Challenges

Tanzania is faced by a number of challenges that hinder implementation of climate change interventions. These are outlined below:

- Low Awareness on Climate Change Issues and Measures for Adaptation: Climate change awareness and dialogue is still low among the public especially to the most vulnerable either do not have or are having difficulties in accessing climate change information. Also, awareness is still low among Local Government Authority (LGAs) leaders and some sector ministries and departments' officials as much of knowledge is at the central government level under VPO-DoE who coordinates climate change issues in Tanzania.

- Lack of specific Climate Change Policy or Law: Tanzania lacks a specific climate change policy or law. As indicated above, climate change issues are coordinated under the environment legal and policy framework. This limits coordination for and comprehensively addressing climate change issues.

- Institutional Coordination Challenges: coordination process on climate change actions across sectors and levels of government remains a formidable challenge. There is a significant absence of the Planning Commission in the current institutional architecture. The Commission is mandated to monitor, analyze and provide advice on long-term sector policies and socio-economic developmental issues. Also, the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) under the VPO are mandated to facilitate the implementation of cross-sector climate change actions; but they do not meet on a regular basis and lack a supporting secretariat beyond the National Climate Change Focal Point (NCCFP).

- Limited Climate Finance: The National Climate Change Strategy (2012) estimates that about USD 500 million per year is required to address current climate risks, reducing future impacts and building resilience to future climate change. This could rise to USD 1 billion per year by 2030.

- Inadequate Climate-specific Studies: Tanzania, as other developing countries in Africa, lacks a reputable pool of climate-related information specifically for the country and its sub-national areas. Most of the research done are foreign commissioned which mostly serve their purpose rather than the country. This has led to a limited understanding of climate change not only for the public but also government officials especially at Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

- Limited Integration of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management into Local Government Authorities LGAs' Plans.

Recommendations

In achieving these Goal 13 targets, strengthen climate change resilience and contribute to the global efforts to mitigate climate change; Tanzania CSOs recommends the following:

1. Innovative Domestic Resource Mobilization and Strategically Tap on International Climate Fund:
Tanzania government, in partnership with stakeholders, should innovatively mobilize domestic resources to complement the international climate funds which developed countries are obliged to provide under the UNFCCC. Tanzania should pack her Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) document as investment portfolio to attract private sector financing. Also, the government should improve tax revenue management, curb illicit financial outflows, reduce the cost of remittances and develop a vibrant capital market to attract foreign direct investment.

2. Accelerate Climate Change Integration Process:
Tanzania government should accelerate the process of integration of climate change issues into government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Government Authorities' plans and budgets. The government institutions should make best use of the developed guidelines for integration process. This should include both integrating climate change across sectors as well as developing local climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies. CSOs and other non-governmental stakeholders should also support this process by facilitating integration process especially at the LGA level.

3. Improve Institutional, Legal and Policy Framework: Climate change issues already demonstrated significant impacts to Tanzania's economy and livelihood of her people. It should therefore be treated with the same weight in addressing it. This calls for strengthening of governance structure to improve coordination of climate change issues among government institutions. This may include establishing a separate unit or division of climate change; operationalization of the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC); and ensure inclusion of key government institutions and non-state actors. Also, a specific climate change policy and law should be prepared and enacted respectively to provide framework in addressing its adverse challenges. These will delineate climate change from environment framework that most of time hinder efforts to tackle it.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER
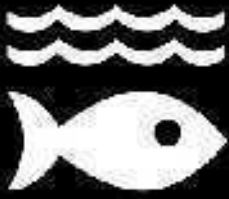
GOAL FOURTEEN:
LIFE BELOW WATER

KEY MESSAGES

- Marine pollution, both plastic debris and nutrient, remains a major challenge. More initiatives need to be implemented to complement the plastic bans in Zanzibar and Mainland. These include improving monitoring of toxic species and nutrients, treatment of sewage before discharge and extending sewage system inward into the ocean.
- Ambitious marine conservation and protection targets have been set to ensure sustainable management and efficient use of its resources. These though need to achieved and also addressing limiting factors such as increased population, extended agricultural activities and climate change.
- There has been a significant reduction on blast-fishing as illegal fishing practice. Continuous efforts should be done to prevent resurgence which has been the case in the past decades.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is endowed with diverse marine natural resources including coastline of 1,424km (including islands) stretching from Tanga in the north to Mtwara on the south side. This occupies an area of about 241,500km2 which is around 20 percent of the total land area of the country. Coastal and marine ecosystems in Tanzania include coastal forests, mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, sandy beaches, rocky shores and numerous islets. All mangroves areas are gazetted, covering 115,500 hectares on Tanzania mainland and 18,000 hectares in Zanzibar.[24] Approximately 10 million people depend directly on the integrity of coastal and marine natural resources for their livelihoods. Specifically, the marine sector employs more than four million people who obtain income through fishing and fisheries-related jobs such as boat-building or fish processing. Marine fisheries primarily occur within 40 miles of the coast, using hand-lines, gillnets, and drag nets, and in water depths of less than 500 meters.[25]

Its current contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), including inland fisheries, is slightly over two percent,[26] in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively, raising from around 1.4 percent in 2012 and 2013.[27]

Tanzania has conducted a number of initiatives to address challenges related to marine and coastal management. At international level, Tanzania is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of 1992 and ratified it in 1996, Convention on Migratory Species and at the regional level Tanzania is a signatory of the Nairobi Convention. At national level, a marine and related policy and legislative framework serves to ensure that international, regional and national obligations are met at all levels from central to local level.[28] The adequacy and extent to which they are implemented to meet the obligations may need further review.

The framework includes National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of 2015–2020; National Climate Change Strategy (2012); Strategy on Urgent Actions for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Environment, Lakes, Rivers and Dams (2008); National Integrated Coastal Management Policy (2003); Marine Parks and Reserve Act (1994); Fisheries Act (2003) and National Fisheries Policy (2015). Also, Environment Management Act (2004); National Environment Policy, 1997 (currently being reviewed);

Zanzibar Environment Management Act, 2015; Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013; and Zanzibar Fisheries Act, 2010.

For this Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) report, the focus will be on four targets and their respective indicators, which are also relevant to Tanzania context. These targets are:

- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution;
- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time possible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics;
- By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information; and
- By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

14.1 (SDG 14.1) By 2025, Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

Marine pollution is a huge environmental, health and economical concern not only in Tanzania but also at global level. Currently, there are an estimated 150 million metric tons of plastics in the oceans worldwide, with 5 to 13 million metric tons added every year. Marine pollution comes from a wide variety of sources, from nonpoint sources (e.g., agriculture) to point sources such as wastewater, solid waste, and lost fishing gear.[29] Also, from mid-twentieth century, eutrophication became a pollution problem for both marine and inland water bodies.

Urbanization, deforestation, intense cultivation, animal husbandry, mining and industrial pollutants, sewage disposal and introduction of exotic fish species and overfishing have been identified to accelerate the rate of nutrient inputs and cycling, resulting in eutrophication.

As a result of inland and marine pollution, degradation of coastal and aquatic environment; sustainability of fisheries resources and their capacity to provide food and generate income has been threatened in Tanzania. This can be evidenced by decreasing yields of fish, deteriorating conditions of coral reefs and steady reduction of the coastal areas covered by mangroves and forests.

Tanzania, both in Mainland and Zanzibar, has taken a number of measures to prevent and reduce marine pollution. Over the past few years, a number of sectoral policies and legislation have been reviewed aiming at, among others, addressing environmental challenges in areas of agriculture, mining, livestock, irrigation, water resources, wildlife, biotechnology and public health. Participatory resource management at marine areas is being streamlined through Fisheries Policy and the Fisheries Act, giving communities legal mandate for marine resource management; and 2,500km2 of marine waters are being managed as marine protected areas.[30]

To address plastic pollution, both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have issued bans. Zanzibar banned single-use plastic in November 2006 followed by Tanzania Mainland in June 2019. The ban includes manufacturing, trade, distribution, use and disposal of single-use plastic. Both governments have also been promoting recycling of plastics and other waste products. It is expected that these initiatives will significantly reduce the amount of plastic that ends up in the ocean.

[25] World Bank. (2019). Tanzania 2019 Country Environment Analysis
[26] Kuboja, (2013). Policies and legal frameworks for Marine Protected Areas governance in Tanzania Mainland
[27] World Bank. (2019). Tanzania 2019 Country Environment Analysis
URT VPO-DoE. (2015). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015–2020)
World Bank. (2019). Tanzania 2019 Country Environment Analysis
[28] URT. (2014). Fifth National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

CSOs Interventions

CSOs have also been conducting initiatives to prevent and reduce marine pollution. The initiatives include awareness raising, beach clean-ups and independent monitoring of coastal and marine resources. For example, Sea Sense has developed an innovative way to reduce threats to sea turtles from marine pollution. Through their "flip-flop" recycling project that was established in 2013, they collect flip-flops that are washed up on turtle nesting beaches in Mafia Island and Pangani district. These are then recycled into 'Beach Life Bracelets' through local artisans in respective areas and sold in several outlets across Tanzania. The project has not only contributed to the cleanness of the nesting beaches but also made a considerable difference to the lives of the artisans who earn income from every bracelet sold.

Also, through their waste management education programmes, Sea Sense influenced behavioral changes towards solid waste management and provided citizens with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement improved waste management practices at coastal and marine areas. They use community theatre as a tool to raise awareness of the impacts of poor waste management. Another CSO that works on the issue of marine pollution is Nipe Fagio. Nipe Fagio, translating to 'Give me a Broom', is a pioneering CSO that works to ensure effective waste management and reduction of pollution including in coastal and marine areas. They are doing this through awareness raising, coordination and empowering individuals, civil society, the private sector and government to take action against all forms of pollution (air, water and soil). A notable campaign was conducted in September 2018 whereby Nipe Fagio led Tanzania stakeholders in a "World Clean-up Day". The campaign was a success and involved more than 16 regions in Tanzania with over 70 clean-up sites. The regions were Coast, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Tanga and Zanzibar.

14.2 (SDG 14.4) By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

Overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices by industrial vessels and by uncontrolled small-scale fishers remain a challenge. Most species groups are fully or overexploited, especially near the shore, where they are easily accessible to shore gatherers and fisherfolks with small canoes. Marine fisheries have declined, several fish-processing factories have closed and fishing is shifting to lower-value species and local markets.

Efforts to combat the challenges associated with illegal and destructive fishing practices in Tanzania date back to the independence period in the 1960s. Blast-fishing, which refers to the use of explosives to catch fish, was made illegal in the Fisheries Act of 1970. Though the practice resurged from the 1980s and continued to the1990s and early 2000s. However, over the past two years, Tanzania has successfully eradicated blast fishing which has been brought under control as a result of government enforcement action led by the Tanzania Navy with support of project-based initiatives carried out jointly with non-state actors and development partners in Mtwara, Tanga, and Mafia Island. Also as a complimentary to these efforts, the government Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) on environmental crime was established in June 2015 under the leadership of the Tanzania Police. Other initiatives include related enforcement capacity building for community based fisheries managers (Beach Management Units); and the announcement of a zero-tolerance policy by the government in August 2016. These were followed by a series of enforcement operations along the mainland coast over a 16 month period.[31] The government has also strengthened efforts to monitor illegal and unreported fishing along its Maritime Boundary.

This has led to a number of captures of vessels, tools and illegal fishermen and appropriate measures taken including de-flagging and deregistering those vessels.

CSOs Interventions

Efforts to combat overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices will not be successful without engagement of local civil society and communities. CSOs such as Mwambao Coastal Community Network and 'Jumuiya ya Sanaa ya Elimu ya Ukimwi na Mazingira (JSEUMA)' have been engaging in support local communities to conducting independent patrols of coastal and marine areas around Pemba Island in Zanzibar. Although using poor vessels and technologies, the Kisiwa Panza based CSOs have managed to control overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices in their localities. Also, Community Development and Conservation of Environment Zanzibar (CODECOZ), has been providing capacity building sessions on sustainable fishing to 52 local fishers' committees in Unguja, Zanzibar.

14.3 (SDG 14.5) By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas,
consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

As indicated above, the Tanzania coastline is endowed with numerous coastal and marine resources including small near shore islands and islets as well as several large islands, coral reefs, mangrove forests, seagrass beds and sandy beaches which support an abundance of rich and diverse marine life and provide spawning, breeding, feeding and growth to maturity habitats. Tanzania has already committed to achieving ambitious global and local targets for marine conservation. The government, under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020, aims to increase the area covered under Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) from 6.5 percent to 10 percent and effectively manage the areas by 2020.

This is line with the 'Aichi targets' under the Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020[10].

Currently, Tanzania has 21 MPAs which include four Marine Parks and 17 Marine Reserves. Out of the 32,000km2 of the territorial sea of Tanzania Mainland, around 4,395km2 is covered by MPAs and only 2,173km2 (about 6.5%) has been gazetted MPAs. The Marine Protected Areas in Tanzania Mainland are Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP), Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (MBREMP) and Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park (TaCMP), and fifteen (15) Marine Reserves. In Zanzibar there is one Marine Park and two Marine Reserves.

To further protect, conserve and manage the coastal and marine areas and resources; the government established Beach Management Units (BMUs). BMU is a group of devoted stakeholders in a fishing community whose main function is management, conservation and protection of fisheries resources in their locality in collaboration with the government.

CSOs Interventions

A number of CSOs are engaged in marine conservation initiatives in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The initiatives involve awareness raising, planting and restoring coral reefs, mangroves and other coastal and marine vegetation such as seaweed, 'milakasa' and 'mikadi', monitoring and conserving endangered marine wildlife and strengthening marine resource governance systems. CSO marine conservation projects are active in all coastal districts of mainland Tanzania

Some of the CSOs that are engaged in conservation are Sea Sense, Mwambao Coastal Community Network, Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance (ZACCA), Jambiani Marine and Beach Conservation (JAMABECO), Zanzibar Association for Cleaning Environment and Development of Youth (ZACEDY), Community Forest Pemba (CFP) and Mkokotoni Environmental Conservation Association (MECA).

29World Bank. (2019). Tanzania 2019 Country Environment Analysis

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14.4 (SDG 14.7) By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing
States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

Tanzania is already benefiting from the use of marine resources from marine fishing, aquaculture and tourism. Marine and coastal resources play an important role in economic growth and poverty reduction in the country. The number of fisher folk, the per capita consumption of fisheries products and the contribution of the marine fishery to the GDP demonstrates a higher dependency on marine resources for the coastal dwellers. However, a comprehensive assessment of the economic benefits derived from the sustainable use of marine resources has not yet been completed.

Through fisheries – marine, inland and aquaculture – more than 180,000 people (about 1 percent of the workforce) are directly employed; while four million people are indirectly employed through boat building, fish processing, net making and repairing and engine repairing. Also, about 10 million people depend directly on the availability of coastal and marine natural resources for their livelihoods.[32] Over the last decade, Tanzania's fisheries production has been in the range of 325,000 to 380,000 tonnes per annum. About 85 percent is from inland fisheries, 14 percent from marine fisheries and just 1 percent from aquaculture. The export value of products of marine fisheries resources for the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar is approximately USD 7,650,000 and USD 598,000 respectively.[33]

CSO Interventions

Sea Sense has established a sea turtle ecotourism initiative at three sites in Tanzania (Mafia, Kigamboni and Pangani) which support the largest green turtle nesting populations in the country. The initiative is being led by local communities and they are earning income from the project. Also, MWAMBAO is running projects on octopus fisheries which involves temporary (3 month) reef closures in Zanzibar and Pemba. On opening day, the communities are harvesting tons of octopus.

Challenges

The real contribution of marine fisheries and resources to the Tanzania economy is underestimated and still not properly understood and managed. Marine sector is faced by a number of environmental and governance challenges. These include marine pollution, overfishing, illegal destructive fishing, acidification, decline in biodiversity, climate change, coastal deforestation, destruction of coral reefs, and encroachment of coastal forest for agriculture or constructions.

30 URT. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. (2016). The Tanzanian Fisheries Sector: Challenges and Opportunities
31 World Bank. (2019). Tanzania 2019 Country Environment Analysis
32,33 Kuboja, (2013). Policies and legal frameworks for Marine Protected Areas governance in Tanzania Mainland

RECOMMENDATIONS

In achieving these Goal 14 targets, Tanzania CSOs recommends the following:

1. Strengthen strategic coordination between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar legislations, policies, and programs;

2. Development of more safe ways for extending the sewage system inward to the ocean to allow quick dilution and/or treatment of sewage before discharging into the ocean;

3. Conducting periodic and detailed study to investigate and identify the presence of toxic species and nutrients in coastal and marine ecosystems;

4. Provide environmental education, both formal and informal, to inculcate habits of preservation, conservation and protection of coastal and marine resources; of nature in the general public;

5. Conduct comprehensive research monitoring program on marine resources to determine the status, distribution, abundance and value of the resources;

6. Advancement of technologies to improve pollution monitoring in coastal and marine areas;

7. Ensure all Marine Protected Areas are gazetted;

8. Enforcement of fisheries regulations need to be strengthened by providing facilities such as patrol boats, planes and armed officers in order to reduce illegal fishing practices; and

9. Encourage alternative fishing practices and use of underutilized resources such as deep sea fishing and aquaculture.

15 LIFE ON LAND

GOAL FIFTEEN:
PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- Broaden multi-sectoral awareness on conservation and benefits of biodiversity in the country and its challenges.
- Resource mobilization and allocation: There is a need to ratify a very cross section and multidimensional resources allocation so as to ensure the reliable implementation and management of biodiversity conservation interventions

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and highlighted indicators of Goal 15, this report will analyze the goal in two main aspects;

- Forest and Wildlife conservation
- Biodiversity.

The Government under the Ministry of Land introduced strict laws that focus on land protection, where some areas are fully protected in such a way that no one is allowed to use them without government permission e.g. Natural forest and national parks are well protected for sustainable use. Tanzania has dedicated about 30% of its land for the protected areas. There are different categories of protected areas which provide a room for diversified categories of socio economic sectors enabling people's exploitation to satisfy their living. The government comes up with forest resource management strategies such as afforestation especially in the mountain areas. The government has established protection policies, laws, regulations and strategies that aim to combat desertification in the country. For instance, the government has created an enabling environment whereby the establishment of National Environmental Management Act of 2004, the National Environment Policy of 1997 (Which is currently under review) and Environmental Management guidelines of 2009 create a platform to safeguard development initiatives for stakeholders to act accordingly.

Internationally, Tanzania is a signatory to pertinent global agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto protocol and the Paris Agreement.

The main challenge for Tanzania is how to curb the persistent use of charcoal for cooking, low technologies for household use, commercial tobacco drying, overgrazing, nomadic grazing from Masai and Sukuma tribe as an example and bush burning from agriculture and gathering.

(i) Forest and Wildlife Conservation
Tanzania started taking conservation initiatives since colonial era. Diversified frameworks on wildlife and forest conservation are in place. The Tanzania government has enacted Wildlife conservation act of 2009, Tourism Policy (1998), Tourism Master Plan Strategy (2002), National Forestry Policy (1998), Antiquities Act (2008) Cap 333; and National Beekeeping Policy (1998) which all focuses on enhancing conservation and management of wildlife and forest in the country.

Despite the number of challenges such as poaching, climate change, habitat fragmentation and destruction, human population increase, urbanization, agricultural practices and livestock keeping that pose a serious forest encroachment and wildlife destruction scenarios, the government of Tanzania and related stakeholders are working to ensure a proper sustainable management of these natural resources.

(ii) Biodiversity

In recognition of a multi diversified inputs to conserve life on land, Tanzania took initiatives to widen multilateral approaches and consideration of micro and macro varieties of life for a wider coverage to enhance biodiversity conservation.

Tanzania is a member of multilateral agreements on biodiversity conservation that cut across climate change issues, environment and biodiversity conservation such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), IUCN, UNFCCC, Kyoto protocol and the Paris Agreement.

For instance, one of the motives that promoted the Tanzania government to establish Udzungwa National Park was to emphasize the conservation of highly diverse Eastern arc mountains in eastern and northern part of Tanzania. Tanzania coastal forests are recorded to contain a very high level of life varieties in the world, establishment of Zaraninge coastal forest in Bagamoyo district aimed at conserving forest with threatened and vulnerable species to extinction

TARGET IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ON GOAL 15

Indicators Background

Already, Tanzania government has established laws and policies to guide forest management, and noticeable awareness programs on forest management such as the popular quote of "KATA MTI PANDA MTI" and provision of soft funds to stakeholders engaging in forest management. In ensuring forests are allocated and protected, the Government introduced Forest Act of 2002 that protects forests. In addition, the Tanzania government has made deliberate initiatives towards participatory conservation of biodiversity while ensuring equitable sharing of benefits as a result of joint conservation progresses.

In 2003 Tanzania established 16 pilot Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), with the aim of enhancing conservation and poverty alleviation through sustainable utilization of natural resources while prioritizing equitable sharing of benefits. Currently there are 38 WMAs countrywide at different stages of development of which 17 WMAs are actively in operation.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

CSOs Intervention

Non-governmental organizations have vital contributions to fight against desertification through provision environmental education; capacity building to local communities and direct participation in forest management. For example, Sustainable Economic and Environmental Conservation Organisation (SECO) has participated in World Environment Day by planting trees in collaboration with LGAs, providing seedlings to women Groups and providing solar (village boom) for lighting. CAN Tanzania has facilitated trainings in early 2019 on biodiversity conservation strategies formulation with Enduimet wildlife management area in Longido district of Arusha region in Tanzania. The training involved more than 2000 individual from MWAs staff, neighboring communities and extension officers in the district. The strategy focused on integration of local communities to alleviate high level of poaching and innovation of cultural and modern tourism activities. In a similar effort, CAN Tanzania has provided Ecosystem (community) based adaptation trainings to more than 2000 village residents in Chalinze, Lushoto, Pangani and Longido districts.

Lessons learned

- It is important to build capacity for other institutional to engage on the planting forest with the covered areas;
- There is a need of collaboration and enhancing environmental management

Challenges

- Inadequate implementation of policies and law enforcements
- Lack enough funds to support environmental management activities
- On the side of NGOs there is limited expertise to deal with these issues among NGOs.

Indicators Background

The Tanzania government has created an enabling environment that identifies and highlights the importance of protecting the Tanzania implements both local and international legislatures and agreements aimed at protecting the environment such as Environmental Management Act of 2004; the National Environmental Policy of 1997 and the Penal Code. The government has taken initiatives to reintroduce vulnerable and already extinct wildlife species such as the reintroduction of black rhinos that were originally from East Africa in order to increase genetic diversity.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management;
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Three translocations of black rhinos have been carried out between 1997 and 2001 and involved 10 animals from South Africa, 2 of which were reintroduced to Ngorongoro Crater and eight to Mkomazi National Park.[34] Also anti-poaching patrols with the use of modern armed guns (AK - 47), helicopters, road trails and vehicles has increased to curb illegal poaching of elephants, rhinos and lions in the country.

Tanzania facilitates afforestation and reforestation indifferent areas that were affected by human activities by declaring them as forest and nature reserves. Further to that the government has established the Tanzania Forest Fund for the protection and plantation of trees.

CSOs Intervention

Non-governmental organizations have contributed to the review of various policies, conducting research on empowering the community and capacity building through various forums. For example, TUSHIRIKI in Mbeya region has engaged in replanting of a Rungwe tree species which was under threat of extinction as a result of local activities and inadequate implementation and enforcement of policies and laws. Through Capacity building and awareness programs, TUSHIRIKI has also trained youths in Mbeya on the importance of biodiversity and land protection.

Lesson learned

- There a number of unprotected land and forests in Tanzania that still needs categorization for protection and protection;
- The funds for promoting conservation and protection of biodiversity are still limited in the country.
- The socio economic activities pose a land competition on biodiversity conservation initiatives.
- Competition on land investment with variety of activities have brought negative impacts on Wildlife conservation

Challenges

- Lack of enough funds to support environmental management activities
- Low level of technological integration in the conservation initiatives
- Competing priorities between economic prosperity and conservation among communities where in most cases the need to raise income supersedes the need for conservation;

Recommendations

1. There is a very high demand for incorporating high technological advancements to enhance anti-poaching activities in protected areas in Tanzania. For instance the use of GIS and remote sensing would reduce the poaching activities

2. More awareness is needed on the potential value of forest and wildlife in order to discourage irresponsible and unsustainable harvesting of biodiversity in the country

3. There is a need to assess the operational and benefit distribution framework on the existing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in Tanzania.

4. Land Act of 1999 should be reviewed to reflect the existing situation and ensure its full enforcement.

5. The government should provide for a free and transparent platform to assess the implementation of socio economic activities that contravene the biodiversity conservation in the country;

6. CSOs, government and other related stakeholders need to broaden the window for funding capacity building and awareness raising initiatives on the multidimensional benefits and challenges of the hidden 7. benefits from biodiversity in the country

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

GOAL SIXTEEN:
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION

KEY MESSAGES

- Uphold the rule of law even when undergoing major reforms; human rights are fundamental and they should be protected at all times
- In combating corruption, the government should increase transparency, accountability and participation in the public sector by adopting an open and inclusive public contracting system, as well as establish a multi-sectoral beneficial ownership register.
- There is a need for the government of Tanzania to establish comprehensive National Legal Aid Schemes which is legally supported and guarantees independent, accessible and sustainable access to legal aid.
- In protection of civic space, civil society organization has to be more creative in combination of digital tools and physical platforms as well as leverage cross-regional collaboration

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of Goal 16, this section will analyze Goal 16 context in four main aspects;

- Violence reduction
- Reducing corruption and illicit financial flows
- Transparency, accountability and participation
- Rule of law, access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms

Violence reduction

During the period under review, progress has been noted on efforts to reduce incidences of violence. The National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA -VAWC 2017/18 - 2021/22 is one of the good examples of progress made by the country through partnership between the government and non-state actors. Also the establishment of police gender desks and gender-based violence one stop centres at district level has made a positive impact in reducing violence especially for women. According to the Human Rights report (2018)[35] published by the Legal and

Human Right Centre, there is a substantial increase of rape cases to children between 2017/2018. Moreover, the TDHS 2015/16 shows 23 percent of women aged 15-19 years are married or living together with male partners. On security, based on the 2017 TWAWEZA survey report on citizen security, over half (53%) of the surveyed respondents indicated that there are of the view that the security of their neighborhoods has improved during the past year.[36]

Reducing corruption and Illicit Financial Flows

The fifth phase government has shown demonstrable political will and commitment to combat corruption by launching Phase III (2017-2022) of National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (United Republic of Tanzania,2017), and establishing the Economic, Corruption and Organized Crime Division at the High Court. The number of cases fully investigated has increased, to a conviction rate of 60.1 percent in 2018 compared to 47.5 percent in 2015/2016. However, a Mini-Baseline Survey Report (2017) from the Tanzania Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) shows that there is still need of increasing systemic anti-corruption efforts,[37] as the country's overall corruption index based on both perception and quantitative measures stand at 63.5%, while the overall index of anti-corruption efforts is 31%. On curbing illicit financial flows, there have been several efforts by the Bank of Tanzania including new regulation in the financial sector i.e. Banks, Insurance and Mobile Money. Also the Financial Intelligence Unit has been working in building capacity of various public institution on issues related to anti money laundering.

35 https://bit.ly/2XBiZEh
36 https://goo.gl/bM6wma
37 https://goo.gl/a5LoZT

Transparency, Accountability and Participation

During the period under review there have been several initiatives for improving accountability and transparency across multiple sectors. First, the introduction of e-procurement system (TANEPS) which covers the full public procurement cycle from planning, contracting to implementation. If fully implemented, the platform provides wide potential for transparency and increased citizens' participation. There has also been improvements in the legal and policy frameworks in various sectors such as in the extractive sector. Despite this progress, overall there is a noticeable decline in the implementation of the legal and policy requirements in respect to transparency and accountability at both local and central government levels as reflected in the reports of the Controller Auditors General (CAG).

Similarly, according to the International Budget Partnership (IBP) Survey done in 2017 Tanzania has substantially dropped in Fiscal Transparency. The findings of the IBP Survey show that the country scored 10 out of 100 implying it is a country that provides scant or no information on public budgets. IBP considers countries that score above 60 on the Open Budget Index as providing enough budget information to enable the public to engage in budget discussions in an informed manner. Countries scoring above 60 on participation and oversight are deemed as providing adequate opportunities for the public to participate in the budget process and providing adequate oversight practices.

Rule of law, access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms

There is notable progress in the Tanzania Judiciary, including the introduction of e-judiciary system and improvement in clearance of cases. In 2018, about 99 percent of the 176,652 cases registered at the primary court were cleared. During this period, the legal Aid Act 2017 and its Regulations were enacted; among other things the Act provides for a person in custody of the Police to access legal aid. However, challenges are still observed in prisons, including overcrowded jails and high number of remandees.

On the other hand, there are some significant areas of concerns on access to information, rule of law and protection of fundamental freedoms. Several laws and regulation with clauses that inhibit access to information and fundamental freedoms has been introduced. This includes the Online Content Regulation (2018), the Political Parties (Amendments) Act,2019 and the Miscellaneous Amendments No. 3 Act, 2019, the Act increase restriction on the right to peaceful assembly and association including provision of sweeping power to Government[38] over civil sociey organizations.There are also several incidences of detention of journalists and bloggers; abduction and torture of activists as well as three incidences of disappearance involving a journalist and two political activists.There is also an increase of sedition cases, of which as of April 2019, seventeen opposition members of parliament had pending cases in a court of law; while two have served prison sentences.

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS GOAL 16

Reducing Violence

Indicators Background

Violence is still a daily reality for a large number of women and children in Tanzania. The period under review has shown an increase of violence against children from 4728 incident incidences reported on mid 2018; out of those 2365 were rape related in 2018 as compared to759 during a similar period in 2017. Significantly, violent against women was also documented to be on rise from 9371 incidences documented by mid-2017 to 13895 incidences by the mid 2018(Human Right Report by Legal and Human Right Centre 2018).

Targets	Selected indicators to report
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the last month
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

CSOs Intervention

During the period under review civil society organization have engaged in raising awareness against all types of violence through multimedia and community meetings. CSOs have also worked in uncovering and reporting incidences of violence to the authorities for example incident report in Ngara by Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) which reported the killing of two women by their husband. Also CSOs have been working to provide legal and psychological assistance to victims of violence as well as providing tools for protecting children and women against abuses. Campaigns and Programs by civil society organizations were able to raise awareness across communities, which resulted to significant reduction of female genital mutilation incidences and early child marriage. For instance, Tokemeza Ukeketaji Campaign in Serengeti by the Legal and Human Right Centre which work on raising awareness against FGM and campaign by Msichana Initiative on ending child marriages in Shinyanga and Mara. Similarly, Save the Children has worked on strengthening equitable and gender sensitive child protection systems in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar through renovation of gender and children desks at Police stations; establishing One Stop Centres and supporting District Child Protection Teams (DCPT) coordination meetings.

CSOs have also worked in coalition and work groups for combating violence against women and children, this includes; the Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network (TECMN); working group on National Plan of Action to end Gender Based Violence against women and Children formed by the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs; and coalition against female genital mutilation. Civil society organizations were also involved in activities for building religious tolerance; mitigating signs of violence; and in ensuring peaceful conflict resolutions among community members so as to counter elements of violent extremism in the society. In 2017/2019, Tanzania Bora Initiative through its Balozi wa Amani project, ran a series of capacity building sessions with youth in risky environments; community and local government leaders on good governance, human rights and entrepreneurship as preventive measures to violence extremism, whereby, arts festivals, sports and community dialogues between local government leaders, religious leaders and community members to promote resilience and peaceful co-existence were also utilized. A TV Show and short films with narratives on peace and security were produced and aired to 3 million Tanzanians.

Lessons learned

- It is important to engage with children as well as adults on Positive Discipline/Parenting Without Violence so both adults and children know what to expect and learn together new ways of interacting;
- Engaging and educating men and boys to understand that women's rights are human rights is an important part of changing attitudes and behaviors;
- Reforming the marriage Act in Tanzania remains difficult due to the underlying political, social and religious connotations. It requires understanding of political dynamics across different institutions and decision makers.

Challenges

- There is reluctance in changing abusive behaviors and harmful traditional practices;
- Reluctance in committing to legal aid financing by the government;
- The law of Marriage Act of 1971 states that the minimum age for marriage for girls is 14 years (with parental consent), this conflicts the Law of the Child Act of 2009 which states that the age of majority to be 18 years.

Reducing Corruption and Illicit Financial Flow

Indicators Background

The data by the REPOA Afro barometer shows perceptions of corruption in various public institutions have declined across the board. For example, it was noted that 37% of respondents considered "most" or "all" Tanzania Revenue Authority officials corrupt in 2014, the proportion dropped to 14% in 2017. A double-digit improvement was also noted to the PCCB officials, local and national government officials, the police, judges, members of Parliament, and Presidency officials. On the side of the illicit financial flows, the findings from a study by The Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation (ISCEJIC) shows that Tanzania is losing USD 1.83 billion annually from tax incentives, illicit capital flight and the failure to tax informal sectors.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

CSO intervention

CSOs have been working to build capacities of local government leaders, media stakeholders and community in general. CSOs have taken a lead on various national and regional initiatives such as; "Tuungane Kutetea Haki campaign" which operates in seven regions along the lake zone, the East African Multi sectoral working Group (MSWG) against corruption and the "Stop The Bleeding" campaign. The "Stop the Bleeding" campaign, driven by African civil society organisations with support from international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), aims at appraising the findings and recommendations of the Report of the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) from Africa. In Tanzania, the campaign was launched in 2016 in Dodoma through Policy Forum network. Efforts have been done to curb illicit financial flows through different campaigns, for instance, the Tanganyika Law Society has been conducting seminars to raise lawyers' awareness and produce guidelines on conducting due diligence on money laundering for the legal profession.

Lessons learned

- Active citizenship can be tapped as a mechanism to fight corruption by providing platforms to engage on corruption issues;
- Working in regional coalition is crucial in curbing Illicit Financial Flows
- Efforts towards curbing illicit financial flows highly require political will from Nations that trade together.

Challenges

- Structural weaknesses create loopholes which inhibits complete independence of authorities entrusted in fighting corruption;
- Investigations for grand corruption charges take too long this in turn create room for unwarranted influence on the cases

Transparency, Accountability and Participation

Indicators Background

The period under review shows that, there has been a mismatch between the original approved budget and disbursements. For instance, the speech by the Minister of Finance and Planning of 2017/2018 financial year indicated that of the TZS 11.8 Trillion budgeted for development budget in 2016/17, only TZS 3,975.4 billion (about 4 trillion) was released. In some sectors such as education financial disbursements to education development projects have continued to remain below 50%, with a mismatch between planning and allocation for both recurrent and development expenditures affecting learning outcomes. On issues around representation in decision making bodies, there have been efforts to ensure inclusivity, where success is recorded for women inclusion but inclusion of people with disability remains low. For example, among the 399 members of the Tanzania parliament, there only 4 (1 male and 3 female) members of parliament living with disability.

Targets	Selected indicators to report
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	16.6.1Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	16.7.1Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

Civil Society Intervention

In the aspect of increasing transparency and accountability, civil society organizations have established Social Accountability Monitoring (SAM) and Public Expenditure Tracking (PETs) teams across various districts. For example ADLG and KADETFU have established team in Sengerema, Bariadi and Bukoba district which work closely with the local government and community in ensuring effective implementation of development plans. Through different coalitions and network CSO has been working to identify gaps in the budget system and provide recommendations to the government. Policy Forum, for instance,

produces yearly pre-budget position statements which among other things analyses the revenue and allocation trends by the government and provides recommendations for equitable and accountable use of public resources.

Civil society organizations have also been instrumental in providing simplified information packages on various issues to the public which increases public knowledge and equips the public with information to hold the government to account. WAJIBU has been developing simplified and user friendly accountability reports from the country's oversight institutions such as the National Audit Office of Tanzania, the Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and the Parliamentary Oversight Committees reports to enable citizens demand accountability and transparency from the duty bearers. Moreover, CSO such as HakiRasilimali and Tanzania Media Foundation has been working in building capacity for open public contracting in public procurement and extractive sector through media engagement, multi-stakeholders consultation and in collaboration with the government.

To ensure representation of person with disability at the decision-making level CSOs have been providing capacity building to young leaders with disability and raising awareness in the community. For instance, UNA Tanzania through the "Youth Voice" has been working with youth organization in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar to establish and strengthen youth platforms from ward to district level to ensure youth's active participation in decision making processes. Similarly, SHIVYAWATA has been working through different organizational partners, media and direct community engagements on combating harmful practices that deny persons with disability rightful opportunities in leadership.

Lessons learned

- Inputs in the budget process require early intervention at local government level given the fact that at the parliament level it's hard to influence any changes.
- By making the CAG's recommendations and the Parliamentary Oversight Committees directives live longer in the public domain through media, it effectively enhance their chances of being implemented hence lead into improving accountability and transparency in the country.

Challenges

- There are still significant challenges for CSOs in accessing information relating to budget and accountability both at local government and ministerial levels.
- There is a general lack of awareness from officials at the sub national level on the legislative framework that provides opportunity for CSOs to monitor and analyse information on the accountability of local authorities and to participate in improving it.

Rule of law, access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms

Indicators Background

Tanzania has a prison capacity of 29,902 inmates. However, by March 2018,[39] there were 39,763 inmates, 24.7% more beyond prison capacity. Among the inmates, 19,451 (48.9%) were un-sentenced detainees (remandees) -Minister of Home Affairs Budget Speech May 2018.This denotes significant concern in criminal justice system, which calls for reforms to ensure justice for all. On the other hand, during the period under review there has been a notable challenge on civil and political rights. By February 2019, about 17 members of parliament faced various court charges with the leading cause being sedition; two of the members of parliament have served prison sentences. Six bloggers and five journalists (including two international journalists) were held in detention; three cases of disappearance of a journalist, opposition leader and a local ward councilor and one case of a journalist fleeing to seek for asylum. There have also been several politicaly related violent incidents including; the murder of two opposition leaders during bi-elections in Geita and Dar es Salaam. Moreover, there has been three incidences of abductions involving three artists and two activists.

CSO Intervention

During this period CSOs have been working in this area by tracking human rights situation report; providing legal aid to various persons; challenging restrictive laws in various forums both national and regional levels; providing legal assistance to children in detention facilities i.e. Police Stations; Police post, Prison and Retention Home; conducting training to the Law Enforcers on human rights; and formulating coalition and caucuses on protection of fundamental freedoms. In 2016, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) provided legal representation to eight human right defenders from Loliondo, Dar es Salaam and Coastal region and two civil society organizations from Dar es Salaam. Subsequently in 2017, TRDC provided legal representation to two journalists from Shinyanga and Dar es Salaam as well as five human rights defenders from Kishapu and Dar es Salaam.

Between 2016 and 2017, THRDC has provided evacuation and relocation support to two journalists and four human rights defenders from Zanzibar, Loliondo and Dar es Salaam who received multiple threats because of their work.

On the other hand, the Legal Service Facilities leveraging on its network of paralegals was able to provide assistance to 76,513 cases as shown in the table below;

Targets	Selected indicators to report
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

Type of disputes	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Land disputes	8,795	6,461	15,256	20 %
Matrimonial disputes	5,107	8,062	13,169	17 %
Inheritances disputes	2,547	3,538	6,085	8 %
Criminal disputes	9,921	4,483	14,404	19 %
Civil Disputes	4,868	5,242	10,110	13 %
Child Maintenance	3,234	4,501	7,735	10 %
GBV	1,779	3,447	5,226	7 %
Labour disputes	1,189	1,446	2,635	3 %
Others	975	918	1,893	2 %
Total	38,415	38,098	76,513	100 %

Source- Legal Service Facilities

Lessons learned
- In shrinking civic space, CSOs becomes more effective in advocacy work when they act in a coordinated manner.
- Forming strategic partnerships/collaborations with the government is crucial, and can be achieved by finding a common ground between CSO interventions and government's priorities.

Challenges
- The shrinking civic space has continued to challenge CSOs interventions on Human Rights, accountability and the rule of law;
- Emergency of new regulations and laws that inhibit freedom of speech such as the Statistics Act of 2015 and its amendments of 2018, the Cybercrime Act of 2015;
- The limited mandate of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance to tackle cases of human rights abuses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To curb illicit financial flow, government should work to tackle trade mispricing; there should be an effective legal and institutional framework in place to curb trade mispricing.

2. In reducing corruption and illicit financial flow in addition to the existing company /business registration procedures, the government should establish a beneficial ownership register for all parties who have interests in businesses operated within the country as per the commitment made in the anti-corruption summit in 2016. The beneficial ownership register has to be clearly defined

3. In combating corruption and ensuring effectiveness in the public procurement; government should adopt open contracting approach (open public procurement) by ensuring the whole procurement cycle is open and allows participation of citizens.

4. Criminal justice reforms by;
- Ensuring individuals with bailable offences are granted bail on time
- Adopting other alternative methods of punishments like extra mural labor, community service and parole or using fine for minor offenders and defaulters to reduce prison overcrowding
- To increase the courts efficiency by adopting fully, the e-judiciary system and also apply it in lower courts

5. The trend of using certificate of emergency in passing laws should be discouraged. Government should provide ample time for citizens meaningful engagement in the lawmaking process.

6. Investigations in the cases of abductions, disappearance or attempted assassinations should be transparent and expedited;

7. CSOs should strategically engage with law enforcers and policy makers to generate common understanding and building a joint effort in their engagements.

8. The government to increase budget allocations for the implementation of the National Plan of Action to end Gender Based Violence against women and Children and ensure quality service delivery for victims of abuse.

9. Government should seek to amend identified laws that inhibit fundamental freedoms such as the Law of the Marriage Act of 1971 section 13(1), to change the minimum age for girls to get married from 15 years to 18 years.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

GOAL SEVENTEEN:
STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- To enhance funding of national developmental plans, the government should progressively build strong institutions and systems with responsive, enforceable rules and regulations for sustained actions on tax revenue collections.
- The government should ensure a fairer tax system for all and therefore it is important to guarantee that the existing taxation regime puts into account the negative multiplier effect of any approach that it uses and is proactive to adjusting accordingly where necessary. Registering new taxpayers' strategies must go along with ensuring retainment of the existing ones.
- All disabling and restrictive provisions in the Statistics Act, Cybercrimes Act, the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations and the Media Services Act must be amended and replaced by progressive sections that will guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of the media in line with international human rights standards.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Based on the targets and indicators of goal 17, this section will analyze the goal by looking at three key aspects namely;
- Domestic Resource Mobilization;
- Multi Stakeholders partnership; and
- Capacity Building and how they contribute to strengthening the partnerships for the realization of agenda 2030.

Domestic Resource Mobilization

In recent years, Tanzania has put forward strong efforts towards strengthening domestic resource mobilization. The current fifth term government has shown interest to review the country's fiscal policies with a focus on improving the business and investment climate so as to attract more private investments as opposed to granting tax exemptions to existing ones. As such,

since 2015 the government has reduced tax exemptions extended to mining companies from 17.6% to 9% of all tax relief granted to mining investments. The initiative by the new government indicates not only its willingness to improve fiscal policies and thereby increase domestic resource mobilization, but to also increase the transparency of fiscal management by involving non-state actors.

More recently, the government has also introduced identification badges for small entrepreneurs so that they can be easily identified and allowed to conduct their activities without disturbance from the authorities. This initiative is among other things a source of revenue for the local governments.

In order to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability in tax collection, as well as to curb tax evasion and avoidance, practical measures and actions have been taken which have included restructuring at the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) that saw more than 200 clearing and forwarding companies being disqualified for failure to present their tax clearance receipts. The measures taken have been fruitful as evidenced by increased tax compliance and overall revenue collection where TRA effectively managed to collect over and above 100 percent of estimated tax revenue collections in 2015.

Other steps have included outright termination of services of senior TRA officers including the Commissioner General, other officers being charged in court over abuse of office and causing losses of government revenues and over 100 TRA officers being relocated from Dar es Salaam to other regional offices. Furthermore, we have also seen that both the number of taxpayers and tax revenues have significantly increased between 2015/2016 and 2018/2019 fiscal years. For instance, the increase between July 2015 and July 2016 was from 6.44 to 7.27 trillion equals to 12.7 percent. There was a significant increase in the per-month tax collection between 2015 and 2016 as well. For instance, compared to August 2015, August 2016 had a 25. 01% increase. These trends are party a result of reforms in the taxations systems which have been implemented by the fifth government.

TARGETS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ON GOAL 17

Description of the indicators

Strengthening Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM)

Tanzania's GDP for the year 2016 stood at 6.8 percent (GDP Rebasing using 2015 Base Year) of which Domestic revenue collection at central and local Government Authorities was 15.6 percent of GDP in 2016/17 compared with 14.3 percent in 2015/16.[40] This shows a satisfactory increase of 1.3%. The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes stood at 60% for the FY 2016/2017.[41] Domestic revenues for the FY 2018/2019 was expected to be TZS 22.1 trillion; with tax revenue, non-tax revenue and LGAs own sources contributing TZS 18.9 trillion, TZS 2.4 trillion and TZS 0.8 trillion, respectively. However, the challenge has always been to meet the estimated targets. The 2019/2020 budget estimates show that, up to January 2018, the government was able to collect only 9.1 trillion as tax revenues 1.5 trillion as non-tax revenue and only billion 371.7 from LGAs own source. This indicates that the set goal is unlikely to be met within the remaining financial year timeframe.

Targets	Selected Indicators to report
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Civil society Interventions.

During the period under review, CSOs have been doing policy and budgetary analysis looking at how the government enhances its DRM systems. Policy Forum, for example has been conducting analysis of National Budget looking at how the government has planned to collect, allocate and disburse the financial resources. These analytical pieces are usually shared to the Parliamentary Budget Committee (PBO) to influence equitable budgetary allocation for inclusive development. The Civil Society commends the fifth phase government's drive to mobilize adequate financial resources domestically and welcomes its forward-looking approach which emphasizes on widening the tax base and taxpayer compliance. It is evident that there is a strong commitment by the government to improve the collection of domestic revenue and in turn make planning more realistic and meaningful. For a country like Tanzania to meet its inclusive development objectives and realistically fund essential public services it needs reliable sources of own revenue which are mainly raised through taxes. Moreover, an economy needs a tax policy that redistributes wealth to address inequality including redressing gender gaps within society.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Multi Stakeholders partnership is an important element in revitalizing global partnership for sustainable development. The breadth and size of Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals requires coordinated and combined efforts by different stakeholders including Government, Local Government Authority, National Parliaments, Private Sector, Academia, Think Tanks, Philanthropic Foundations and Civil Society. Each of these actors have a peculiar role in contributing to the implementation of international, regional and national development agendas and commitments, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals.

There is strong political commitment to own and implement SDGs. A "Whole of Society" approach has been adopted and SDGs have been mainstreamed in national, sector and local development plans. The Government is embracing a multi-stakeholder partnership and has launched a multi-stakeholder process for the coordination of implementation, follow-up and review of sustainable development in Tanzania in line with Tanzania Development Vision 2025. Civil Society organizations are represented in this partnership through the TSDP. Further to that, a robust national multi-stakeholders SDGs coordination mechanism anchored at the Prime Ministers' office is in the offing.

Civil Society Interventions

Civil Society Organizations in Tanzania have been closely working with the government, local government authority, national parliament, the private sector, think tanks, academia and the UN system to ensure that multi-stakeholder approach towards sustainable development is achieved. The Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform has been the main coordination platform for CSOs to engage in efforts towards the implementation, follow up and review of sustainable development in Tanzania. The platform is co-convened by Africa Philanthropic Foundation and United Nations Association of Tanzania. The platform is also a member of the national VNR taskforce. Further to that, TSDP championed the establishment of the Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development (PGSD) with the main objective of bringing the Sustainable Development agenda to the forefront at the parliamentary level engagements. Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform also serves as the secretariat to the Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development.

Policy Forum (a network of more than 79 CSOs in Tanzania) and President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which among other things aimed at ensuring the two parties are working together to ensure good governance and accountable use of public funds is enhanced at both local and national level. The MoU operates within the following 3 key areas namely: Governance and Accountability; Policy and Budget Analysis; and Engagement of CSOs in Policy Processes.

Capacity Building

Capacity building remains an integral part in providing a much-needed understanding of sustainable development goals at national and sub national levels. Its importance can be proved through creating awareness to a number of stakeholders particularly the policy makers and decision makers who play a key role in the process. From the government ministries and agencies, local government authorities, and national parliament, political ownership is key in creating enabling environment and a sense of responsibility which will strengthen the implementation of sustainable development goals for all key stakeholders. Capacity building is also crucial to civil society organizations to enable them to play a meaningful role in the implementation and follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals and to link with and ensure ownership by the grassroots.

Civil Society Interventions

Civil Societies have assumed the role of capacitating the actors responsible for implementing SDGs. Policy Forum in collaboration with the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP), Africa Philanthropic Foundation and United Nations Association (UNA) of Tanzania provided training to the PO-RALG Senior Management on the roles that the institution needs to undertake to ensure Agenda 2030 for SDGs is reflected into sub-national level strategic plans and budgets. At the sub national level, capacities of councilors have also been built on the roles that they need to play in mainstreaming SDGs in the local plans and budgets.

Another initiative from the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform has been to conduct a number of capacity building workshops for civil society organizations in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar as well as to members of the National Parliament carried out between January 2016 and June 2019.

Challenges

- There have been frustrations associated with perceived unfair tax estimates, aggressive or heavy-handed tax collection practices and combative interactions between the taxpayers and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) personnel that have resulted in the closure of businesses.[42] For instance, 16252 businesses were closed with challenges on taxation being one of the leading reasons for closure. In some of the areas such as Songwe and Makambako, many micro business operators are reported to have fled and are now operating businesses in neighboring countries due to the fear of unaffordable tax burdens, severe tax-associated penalties and threats from tax and police officers

- Lack of institutional arrangements for coordination of the three dimensions of sustainability (social, economic, and environment) continues to be one of the main challenges for the holistic implementation of sustainable development goals in Tanzania.
- Multi-stakeholder partnership is not institutionalized and is not practiced consistently.
- There are significant data gaps that need to be filled to track progress of FYDP II, SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Tanzania. Filling of these data gaps require multi-stakeholder approaches and partnership between government, the private sector, academia, philanthropy and civil society organizations, complemented by supportive legal and policy framework.
- Financing in general, and more specifically financing data collection and analysis, continues to be the main stumbling block for the full realization of data revolution potential in Tanzania. Additionally, there is limited expertise in data science and data management in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enhance capacities: Continue to strengthen the institutional capacity of Tanzania Revenue Authority to collect taxes through the modernization of its tax system; further improvement of the Integrated Domestic Revenue Administration System (IDRAS); and providing financial resources and technical support to the officers of TRA to implement their roles.

2. Enhance clarity, criteria and education of taxpayer's obligations: The TRA should put in place clear rules and explain comprehensively the criteria for tax obligation assessment that should be able to consider factors such as type and size of business, duration in business, performance, and the change in operating environment. The taxpayer should be able to access information on their tax obligations and the appeals procedures. Further, TRA together with other stakeholders should work together to support taxpayer assistance and educational programs (e.g. the use of Electronic Fiscal Device [EFD] for Small and Medium Enterprises).

3. Improve cooperative compliance: The TRA should appreciate taxpayers' challenges on tax obligation assessments and practices as part of the democratic process, client feedback and social contract between government on the one hand, and citizens and small enterprises on the other. Citizens and businesses are key allies for the current domestic resource mobilization agenda and for sustained reforms in tax policy. In the context of limited financial resources, to enforce compliance, the incentive for TRA is that mutual respect, trust and appreciation will help improve taxpayer conduct and attract new investments.

4. Improve overall business environment: the taxation system needs to be simplified to improve the business climate. Business operators are still faced with the excessive permits and licenses that increase their cost of doing business.

5. Fast track the institutionalization of the coordination mechanism for sustainable development: Institutionalization of a robust national multi-stakeholders SDGs coordination mechanism anchored at the Prime Ministers' office should be fast tracked in order to sustain the 2019 VNR momentum, commitment and multi-stakeholders spirit demonstrated so far.

TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CHAPTER 3
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The concept of Leaving No One behind is the backbone of inclusiveness in the implementations of SDGs. For SDGs to become transformational and lead to the realization of the bigger vision of completely eradicating poverty, inclusiveness is a key element. Everyone has a role to play. This chapter will explore the leave no one behind concept and context in Tanzania with special focus and emphasis on 3 groups namely: Youth, Elderly and People living with disabilities.

3.1 Youth Situation

Youth in the Tanzania context is all persons between the ages of 15 to 35 according to the National Youth Development Policy of 2007. Tanzania also subscribes to the African Youth Charter which also prescribes youth as people between the ages of 15 and 35. The UN recognizes youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. This report uses the definition of youth as per the youth policy and regulations in Tanzania.

Tanzania has been experiencing unprecedented growth of its youth demographic. Estimates for 2018 shows that up to almost two-thirds (63%) of the total population are under 25 years of age; with 19% between the ages of 15-24. Young people are heavily affected by Tanzania's urgent development challenges. Therefore, considering the youth bulge, we strongly believe that young people are at the centre of the SDG agenda and have a duty and a responsibility to contribute towards the implementation, follow up and review, and to report on their contribution towards the realization of SDGs in Tanzania

3.1.1 Decision Making Processes

The National Youth Development Policy of 2007 highlights the need for youth representation in decision making structures by implementing mechanisms and structures defined in local government systems, central government and other administrative structures at national and international levels.

The Local Government Act of 1982 provides an opportunity for youth to participate and be represented in decision making processes from village/street and ward level so as to gain full representation in decision making.

Furthermore, the National Youth Council Act of 2015 and its 2017 regulations provide a framework for the establishment of the Tanzania Youth Council rooted from the wards to districts and regions. The youth council once established will oversee and ensure that youth priorities are well-represented on various national platforms as well as provide an avenue for youth engagement in decision making from the grass root level all the way to the national level. There have been commendable efforts by the Parliament of Tanzania to ensure that youth are fully represented and youth issues are well monitored at Parliamentary level through the Youth Parliamentary Group (Young Members of Parliaments Caucus) which comprise of the youngest members of the Parliament. The Youth Parliamentary Group advocates for youth interests and monitors effective mainstreaming of youth issues in the various ministerial sectoral plans at the parliament level.

Apart from the above platforms and initiatives, there is evident recognition of the leadership potential that young people have whereby an increasing number of youth are being appointed to various political positions. The appointed youth officials are better positioned to advance youth issues whilst fulfilling their duties especially ensuring inclusion of fellow youths in planning and implementing development initiatives. However, there is no assurance that the leaders would use the opportunity in that way hence interventions are still needed.

3.1.2 Economic Empowerment and Inclusion

Youth unemployment continues to be one of the most pressing challenges, with over one million new graduates annually leaving higher learning institutions and technical colleges into the job market. The Five Year National Development Plan II (FYDP II) notes that achieving inclusive growth in Tanzania is still a challenge that is manifested among others, through increasing youth unemployment. Objective five (5) of the FYDP II is dedicated to acceleration of a broad-based and inclusive economic growth that reduces poverty substantially and allows shared benefits among the majority of the people through increased productive capacities and job creation especially for the youth and disadvantaged groups. However, the implementation of the commitments in the FYDP II with regards to youth employment and job creation remains stagnant because of lack of a clear policy guideline for youth employment and lack of enabling environment to empower youth to become job creators.

Additionally, the new Financial Act Amendments of 2018 formalizes that 8% of all revenues in all LGAs at district level are to be allocated to the women and youth fund that is 4% for revenues allocated to youth and 4% to women. According to the 2018/19 budget, Tshs 61.6 billion was allocated to 18,233 women and youth groups, however by February 2018 only Tshs 15 billion had been disbursed to 8,672 groups.

There are also a number of other government initiatives that provide funding opportunities to youth led economic initiatives for example Youth Development Fund managed by the Department of Youth under Prime Minister's Office; Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with a Disability, as well as National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) which has more than 30 funding opportunities for youth. The challenge remains that these funding opportunities are not easily accessible for youth in rural areas and those with disabilities as well as those engaging in informal businesses.

Furthermore, Tanzania's procurement procedures require the participation of special groups in the public procurement as per Section 64 (2) (c) of Public Procurement Act (PPA) Cap 410 (as amended in 2016) and Regulation 30C of Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) of 2013 (as amended in 2016). The special groups include youth, women and people living with disabilities. The implementation of this provision is still unsatisfactory because of failure of public institutions to comply with this requirement and the lack of capacity of youth enterprises to meet the criteria set out in the procurement process.

3.1.3 Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights

Adolescent girls that are not in school, are amongst the young people most at-risk to exclusion, poverty and abuse. About 44% of adolescent girls are mothers or pregnant by the age of 19 mostly due to poor access to information and services on sexual reproductive health. Girls that are unmarried with children are frequently rejected by their families and communities, and are more likely to resort to risky behaviors such as prostitution as a means of earning income. In addition, the child marriage provisions within the marriage act of 1971, allows for a girl child to be married from the age of 15; and with parents' consent at the age of 14 which limits young girls from accessing education opportunities which can provide key pathway to their economic empowerment. The law also puts young girls at a higher risk of HIV/AIDS infections and, thus resulting into increased dependency.

Re-entry policy

Tanzania has a mandatory policy for pregnancy testing in school and expulsion of pregnant girls at primary and secondary school level leading to high rate of dropouts. One of the glaring gaps in ensuring gender equality in Tanzania education is the lack of clear re-entry policy. In most cases once a girl drops out of school as a result of pregnancy there is no assurance that she will be allowed back to school. Equality to education as stipulated in the Education Policy is often used to denote closing the gap among groups. However, it is not applied in all circumstances.

3.1.4 Youth Challenges

Youth priorities that still need effective mechanisms and systems in place to be addressed range from education, health, employment, gender and political participation. These challenges not only deprive young men and women of the rights to explore their full potential, but they also limit them from achieving their full contribution in sustainable development. More specifically, regarding access to employment opportunities, the challenges include skills mismatch between formal education and job market requirements; limited access to capital as well as high costs of running businesses which hinder most young people from actively engaging in self-employment.

Recommendations:

1. One major aspect in tackling the challenge of youth unemployment is capitalizing on the potential of social entrepreneurship initiatives that are available. Social entrepreneurship can be instrumental in unlocking growth by creating jobs and supporting small and informal sector businesses;

2. Encourage strong Public Private Partnership (PPP) programs aimed at empowering and building skills of the youth entering the job market every year. This needs to be backed by friendly government policies that favor the establishment of youth start-ups;

3. There is also a need to build strong relationships between decision makers and youth, especially those at local government level; and a need to increase youth participation in decision making to ensure that they take up their role as change makers.

4. There is a need to increase the provision and accessibility of youth friendly services as well as extending adequate youth friendly services to rural communities and PLWD.

5. Policies targeting young people have often faced policy lag thus hindering their effectiveness. There is a need to develop a clear implementation strategy/ framework for the implementation of NYDP and enforcement of the National Youth Council Act that will be used to measure the implementation and progress of policy provisions targeting youth development.

6. Multi-stakeholders' partnerships with young people should be a priority as a means to deliver the implementation of SDGs.

3.2 OLDER PEOPLE SITUATION IN TANZANIA

United Republic of Tanzania enacted the National Ageing Policy of 2003 and has implemented several strategies including the National Health Strategy 2015 -2020 which among other things, provides for free health services to older people and other vulnerable groups. Likewise, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has impeded the Universal Pension to older persons aged 70 years and above and there are ongoing legal and health reforms in addressing the welfare of OPs in Zanzibar. Similarly, the government has launched the National Strategy to Eradicate Elderly Killings in Tanzania in 2019 which seeks to ensure the safety and security of the older persons in the country.

According to the National Population Census (2012), the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above was recorded to be 5.6 percent of the total population which is about 2.7 million people. According to the World Bank report (2012), there has been an increase in life expectancy among Tanzanians. The global population index indicates that there will be 1.4 billion older persons globally by 2030 from 900million population of 2015. A majority of the older persons population in Tanzania live in poverty. Nearly 23% of older person's households are poor and face food insecurity (HDI). With regards to gender, the female older persons are more prone to poverty as they assume family caring responsibility at their old age. Older female-headed households have a 7 percent higher risk of poverty than those headed by elderly males.

Generally, the policy and legal frameworks need to account for older person's inclusion economically, socially and politically.

Challenges:

Challenges faced by older persons range from health, lack of income; lack of social protection mechanism and marginalization. Most of the older persons are suffering from non-communicable diseases which requires medical specialists (geriatricians) and trained careers who are not easily available. Older person's participation in the development interventions still remains minimal. This challenge is further reflected in the development frameworks where older persons intervention initiatives are not mentioned and therefore lead to lack of relevant statistics for policy and budget allocations. Despite some initiatives from CSOs working with the older persons such as HelpAge International, lack of funding resources for interventions targeting older persons, has been one of the setbacks in carrying out their mandate making their interventions short lived and not sustainable. Despite the formulation of the National Ageing Policy since 2003, implementation remains minimum. In Zanzibar the government has introduced the universal social pension (UPE) for population aged 70 years and above, but there is still no legal instrument to enforce the decision. In terms of pensions, there are only 6%of the older persons' population in the Tanzania mainland receiving pension and a total of 27,000 (70+) in Zanzibar. However, the payment given is still not sufficient thus limited access to basic services.

Recommendations

1. The current National Ageing Policy of 2003 needs to be enacted to increase accountability and reinforce access to services and safeguard their wellbeing. The program of establishing older people forums at village, ward, district and regional level needs to be strengthened and scaled up more. This should go hand in hand with appointing representation of the older persons in decision making institutions which could provide them with an opportunity to include their issues in development planning and implementation.

2. There is a need to establish and strengthen the available specific desks for older persons in health and all other social service centers in order to facilitate easy and friendly communication' and special prioritization in access to health and care services amongst older persons. This should be complemented with skills building initiatives on geriatric health and care management amongst health workers.

3. Establishing social protection system for older persons is inevitable. The older persons have contributed much of their time and energy in serving the nation in different social, economic development arena up to their retirement. Older persons as other vulnerable groups of youth and women have got a slot of at least 10% revenue allocation in the district and municipal council. Likewise, older persons need to get assurance of their survival through a universal pension and health coverage, as implemented in Zanzibar where older persons (27,000 aged 70+) are receiving Universal pension. Also as a way of relieving life's hardships to older persons, there is a need to re-visit taxes charged to older persons (i.e. property tax, income tax etc.) and consider giving exemptions or putting tax rates that can be managed by the older persons taking into consideration their socio economic situations.

4. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) needs to work with development partners to design a framework that will enable generation of the recent data of vulnerable groups (older persons, PWD and youth) that will allow proper planning and execution of services geared towards improving their welfare.

5. More research is required to identify and understand issues of concern to the older persons so that they are prioritized in order to address the challenges facing them.

6. There is a need to increase fund allocations and institutional support towards interventions that aim at promoting and protecting the welfare of older persons and other vulnerable groups as it has been noted that this is one of the areas that receives minimal attention in Tanzania.

3.3 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY SITUATION

Tanzania has a National Policy for Disability (2004) and Persons with Disability Act (2010). According to the 2012 Census 3,157,516 persons (9.3 percent) of the total population in private households in Tanzania aged 7 years of age or above had different types of disability. In other words, for every 1,000 people in Tanzania in the year 2012, 93 are PWDs. The prevalence estimate of 9.3 percent is slightly lower than the global prevalence of 10.0 percent estimated by the United Nations. On the disability distributions in Tanzania, prevalence was higher in Tanzania mainland (9.3 percent) compared to Zanzibar (7.3 percent), and it was also higher in rural areas (9.9 percent) than in urban areas (7.8 percent). Furthermore, the proportion of PWDs was relatively higher among females (9.4 percent) compared with males (9.1 percent).

National Bureau of statistics (NBS) further states that out of 3,450,986 PWDs aged 5 years and above, 2,228,280 (64.6 percent) were literate, whereby, the literacy rate of PWDs in urban areas (81.3 percent) was higher compared with that of rural areas (58.7 percent). Statistics further show that 51.5% of children with disabilities were attending school; and 70.2% of adults with disabilities were employed; out of those employed the proportion of employed females was 35.7 percent, which is almost equal to that of males which is 34.5 percent. Results of the census also show that 67.1 percent of PWDs in Tanzania were employed in the agriculture and commercial activities. However, there is a gap on disability-disaggregated data which captures all disability types and their severity.

Challenges:

People with disabilities are often among the poorest and most marginalized in society. Disability has a significant impact on health, employment, infrastructure; education and income generation. Lack of friendly infrastructure in premises where services are being provided is a major hindrance for PWDs in accessing these services. Most centers are not equipped with sign language interpreters or rumps.

There is little inclusion of persons with disabilities in the planning, execution and monitoring of the development interventions, the voices and full participation of PWDs has been minimal. This is partly because most policy makers do not have detailed understanding and knowledge on PWDs issues and the associated challenges therefore making the reflection of the concerns of this group limited. On access to quality education, there are challenges such as fewer number of teachers who can teach students with special needs, inadequate training tools and facilities for students' special needs and lack of a special curriculum which makes learning difficult for PWDs.

The policy provides for employment of PWDs as it requires companies, for every 20 people that are hired, 3% should be PWD. However, implementation of this has remained low as a result of limited enforcement from government authorities, among other things.

Recommendations

1. The establishment of the regional, district and grass root platforms for the PWDs need to be supported in order to encourage peer to peer meetings and interventions that aims at sharing experiences and discussing issues of concern and trigger action in the communities. There is also need to establish the specific desks for PWDs in the inter-ministerial sector lead in order to facilitate easy communication and special prioritization in accessing services.

2. Employment and representation of PWDs in different decision-making bodies should be enhanced so that it avails them the opportunity to be integrated in economic activities and increase their influence in decision making mechanisms.

3. The accessibility of the 2% of the constituency development funds for PWDs needs to be enhanced to enable more PWDs access the funds to promote economic inclusion and entrepreneurship within their communities. There is a need to increase their visibility backed by data and research findings to make the case for increasing funding towards improved interventions that aim at promoting and protecting the welfare of persons with disabilities in Tanzania. This will enhance partnerships in attaining the SDGs goals.

3.4 Children Situation

About 50.1% of the total Tanzanian population are children aged below 18 years. Children are vulnerable due to their age and dependency and they face multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination. Millions of children are at risk of being left behind and are denied their rights on the basis of their age, gender, race, ethnicity, class, religion, disability status, geography and other identity factors.

To demonstrate commitment in safeguarding children's rights, Tanzania has signed and ratified several key international children rights treaties such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC) which stipulates that no child should be treated unfairly on any basis and provides guidance on public investments in children. In addition, the government has enacted laws and adopted policies and implemented administrative measures geared towards realization of children's rights. Most notably, both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have enacted comprehensive laws which represent a real breakthrough and opportunity to improve welfare and protective environment for children in the country. The law of the Child Act (Mainland, 2009) and the Children's Act (Zanzibar, 2011) defines a child as a person below the age of eighteen. However, it is an unhidden truth that, Tanzania like many other UN member states which pledged that by 2030 no child should be left behind, has not been able to fulfil many of the basic rights of children.

Despite the effort in combating poverty in the country, many children are still affected by poverty. The 2016 "Child Poverty in Tanzania" report shows that 74 percent (18 million) of all Tanzanian children live in multidimensional poverty. The report also indicated that 29 percent of Tanzanian children live in households below the monetary poverty line and 26 percent of children experience both monetary and multidimensional poverty. Children living in rural areas are highly deprived compared to those living in urban areas.

Another concern in the leave no child behind is on the prevalence of stunting. According to the 2015-16 DHS-MIS report, 34 percent of 9.7 million children under five years are stunted in which five percent suffer from acute malnutrition. Although this rate is still high, there are significant improvements owing to the continued efforts by government and other partners in improving nutrition. Children in older age groups are highly deprived of nutrition compared to younger children. One in six children aged between 24-35 months is severely stunted. Tanzania is also experiencing the double burden of malnutrition, with 28 percent of women and 4 percent of children under five suffering from being overweight and obese.

Although significant achievement has been made in reduction of under-five mortality rate, there is slow progress in reducing maternal and neonatal deaths. The under-five mortality rate is at 67 deaths per 1,000 live births and the infant mortality rate is 43 deaths per 1,000 live births (MOHEDEC, MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF 2016). Maternal mortality rates remain high at 556 deaths per 100,000 live births (2015-16 DHS-MIS). Early childbearing contributes to the death of the infants, the under-five and maternal mortality rate in which by 19 years, 57 percent of adolescent girls had begun childbearing.

Adolescent (15-19) birth rate in Tanzania is still very high, where one in four adolescent girls have begun childbearing. According to the 2015-16 DHS-MIS report the rate has increased from 23 percent in 2010 to 27 percent in 2015-2016. Access to the preferred methods of contraception among adolescents is very limited resulting in unintended pregnancies. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and the use of modern methods among married girls aged 15-14 years is very low (16 per cent). Adolescent girls in rural areas and those from very poor households are at higher risk of getting unintended pregnancies and starts child bearing early.

A child's right to education is guaranteed in the national Constitution of 1977 and in the Education Act 1978. In November 2015, the government issued the first circular named Education Circular 5 of 2015 which ensures that basic education in Tanzania is free. Therefore, parents no longer pay schools fees nor contribute to the running costs of the primary and secondary schools. Implementation of the 'fee free' education from January 2016 has resulted in an increase in the total enrolment in primary schools and at lower levels of secondary education. Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST) report for 2016 shows that Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary education is 93.2 percent and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is 85.8 percent while, GER for secondary education is 42.6 percent and NER is 33.4 percent.

There has been an increase of 35% in the enrolment of standard-one pupils in both public and private schools from 2015 to 2016. However, school dropout is still a major challenge in the country, national statistics show that boys are dropping out more compared to girls. For example, in the year 2016, the total number of children who dropped out of primary school was 85,985 (46,742 boys 39,243 girls). In secondary schools, the total number that dropped out was 61,145 (31,469 boys and 29,676 girls). Despite increase in enrolment, quality of education and learning environment is at risk.

Currently, there are acute challenges in the provision of primary and secondary education which includes inadequate classrooms, desks, teachers, textbooks, etc. National statistics also show that, truancy is the major reason for eventual school dropout followed by teenage pregnancy. Adolescents girls who got pregnancy while in schools are not allowed to go back to public schools.

Girls in Tanzania face gender inequality and child rights' violations in many different ways. They are exposed to discrimination and exclusion in accessing education and protection. Girls particularly those from poor families and those living in remote areas are often subjected to child marriage, early pregnancy and gender based violence. TDH- MIS 2015/16 show that the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before the age of 18 has gone down by 6 percent from 36.9% in 2010 to 30.5% in 2015/16. Although there has been a slight decline in the prevalence of child marriage in Tanzania, the teenage pregnancy rate has remained consistently high at 27 percent. Child marriage and teenage pregnancy are both more likely to occur among girls who are the least educated, living in the poorest and in rural areas.

Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation among adolescents' girls aged 15-19 dropped from 7.1 percent in 2010 to 4.7 percent in 2015/16. There is significant regional variation in prevalence, Manyara (58%), Dodoma (47%), Arusha (41%), Mara (32%) and Singida (31%) have significantly higher rates of FGM than the rest. The proportion of cases involving girls under the age of one is increasing, currently 35% of children undergo FGM before reaching the age of one.

Incidents of Violence Against Children (VAC) in Tanzania are still very high and are on the increase. Data from administrative systems show that a few LGAs which implements child protection interventions have an increase in reporting of cases, implying increased levels of awareness on child protection and confidence in the authorities to act when cases are reported. LHRC 2018, reports that "Sexual violence against children, particularly in the forms of rape and sodomy, was a major human rights concern in 2018". TDH-MIS 2015/2016 show that Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced 1 or more acts of physical violence since age 15 increased from 38.7% in 2010 to 39.5% in 2015/16. While Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence decreased from 20.3% in 2010 to 16.6% in 2015/16.

A large number of children in Tanzania are not registered at birth and are therefore unlikely to be counted in available statistics. TDH-MIS (2015/16) show that only 26.4% of children aged 0-4 are registered and only 14% have birth certificates. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who have birth certificates has been increasing from 7.7% in 2010 to 14% in 2015/16. The report also shows that there is a strong relationship between birth registration and household income, with 65% of the richest households registering their children compared to only 8% of the poorest households. Households in rural areas are also less likely to register their children than those in urban areas (18% and 51% respectively). Birth registration of boys is slightly higher compared to girls (28% and 25% respectively). In the new birth registration system targeting under 5 children, more than 2 million children have been registered by authorities in 10 regions.

Initiatives and progress areas towards children's inclusion in Tanzania

The Tanzanian government and development stakeholders (including CSOs) have shown their commitment to ensure all children are benefiting from development programs, however despite those efforts still many children are left out. Among the notable initiatives and progress towards ensuring no child is left behind are:

- Ratification and signing of international human rights treaties like UNCRC and ACRC as well as Development and implementation of various laws and regulations such as Law of Child Acts has helped to improve welfare and protective environment for children in the country. In addition, The Draft National FGM Strategy was finalized in April 2019.

- The Development of the National Plan of Action (NPA- VAWC) phase one (2007-2010), phase two (2013-2017) and phase three (2017/18 – 2021/22): a mechanism to coordinate efforts fighting all forms of violence against children and women including gender-based violence in Tanzania. MHCDGEC in collaboration with other stakeholders developed national costed plan of action focusing on the most vulnerable groups of children in Tanzania. The mission of the NPA is to "establishing a national response system designed to enhance protection, care, and support of the most vulnerable children within the framework of a well-resourced and coordinated national multi-sectoral response."

- The implementation of 'Fee-free' education policy (ETP, 2014), whereby the government has eliminated school's fees and mandatory contributions in public primary and secondary schools. Through this initiative many children, especially those from extreme poor households, have gained access to basic education.

- Implementation of Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) program through The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). The PSSN is a social protection programme targeting extremely poor households with aim to reduce and break the poverty circle. The government of Tanzania, through TASAF is supporting poor households through conditional cash transfers (CCTs); labor intensive public work (PW) programmes and providing soft loans to women, youth and poor households. Children are integral beneficiaries of these programs.

- Establishment of the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) that registers and generates vital statistics to plan for the improvement of wellbeing across government sectors. The agency has partnered with UNICEF and TIGO (the private mobile phone company) to develop a new decentralized system of birth registration and certification through mobile phones thus bringing these services closer to the community. The use of mobile phone technology in capturing and transferring data on registration records increases access and reduces costs to the people.

- Improved services for victims of violence can trigger increased reporting/demand for services. For example, existence of National Helpline 112, Gender desks in police offices, primary and secondary schools have helped to promote reporting of violence against women and in addressing the problem. In addition, Police Gender and Children's Desk manual, SOP, integrate FGM, is in line with Penal Code that criminalized FGM in 1998. Furthermore, administrative data on case management for child protection has been strengthened. Case management tool for initial investigation through mobile phone (Innovation Hub in UDSM and some CSOs) has been launched as part of innovation.
- The Law of Marriage Act 1971, section 14 has been challenged at the high court but the outcome is still pending. A speedy hearing and judgment will add impetus to the efforts towards protection of children.
- There is strong advocacy and campaigns with strong media support in the country to raise awareness on the consequences of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, GBV, FGM, VAC, etc. community members are increasingly becoming aware of GBV and VAC issues and actions required to mitigate these challenges.
- Establishment of Juvenile Court for children in conflict with the law.
- Establishment and existence of strong national coalitions of multi-stakeholder partnerships like TCRF, TECMEN, PANITA, NAFGEM, AFNET, LHRC secretariat have helped to advocate children's rights agenda and challenge existing discriminatory laws and policies.
- Rolling out of prevention programs, particularly parenting education and safe schools programs. For example, Save the Children is implementing positive parenting programs in Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland.
- Support and involvement of traditional and religious leaders in challenging harmful social norms and practices.

Challenges

The Government of Tanzania and development partners continues to face challenges in the implementation of child-rights policies and programs largely due to a lack of adequate funding, prioritization and equitable allocation of resources. Other notable challenges are:

- Limited availability of accurate and disaggregated children's data. There are significant data gaps on children who are at risk of being left behind posing a serious challenge for monitoring their progress going forward. There are a number of children groups with very little or no data exists because identity markers are not included in national surveys that allow them to be identified, for example; pastoralist children, children with albinism, and children in institutional care, street/homeless children and girls with teenage pregnancy therefore it is not possible to disaggregate data to observe development outcomes among these groups of children.
- Moderate political willingness to eliminate discriminatory and contradictory laws and regulations. For example, The Law of Marriage Act of 1971, section 14 and 17 was challenged in a high court however the Attorney General has appealed the high court decision to make minimum age of marriage to be 18 years. Teenage mothers and pregnant girls are not allowed to go back to public schools this results in exclusion from education to girls mostly from rural areas and those from very poor households.
- Low transition from primary to secondary schools. Despite commendable initiative by Government of Tanzania to eliminate school fees and mandatory contributions in both primary and secondary schools, many children who fail to pass the final primary examinations are left behind in accessing secondary education. Children with disabilities and those living in rural areas are highly affected by this issue.

- Harmful traditions, gender norms and attitudes. Existing social stigma associated with gender norms, living in extreme poverty, living with chronic health conditions, living with a disability, teenage pregnancy and homelessness all pose risks to children being left behind. Despite continuous advocacy and campaigns many community members, particularly in rural areas are still reluctant to abandon those practices.
- Corruption among government and CSOs systems is a significant barrier to certain children's access to basic services or abilities to benefit from existing development programmes.
- Uncoordinated Interventions by government and partners resulting in duplication of efforts in some intervention areas.

Recommendations to improve children Situation

Below are recommendations to improve implementation of sustainable development goals taking into account various efforts and initiatives already being implemented by the government, donor agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector and the community in Tanzania.

1. Ensure availability of accurate and disaggregated data on children's rights to allow effective planning for child protection and identification especially for marginalized children. Surveys should endeavor to include all potentially relevant social groups as identity markers to ensure that data can be disaggregated to reveal disadvantages in all groups.

2. Investing in social protection programmes: Government and development stakeholders should strengthen and ensure that social protection measures and programs like TASAF are child sensitive in addressing the poverty gap faced by poor households.

3. Improve measures to address income poverty and discrimination. More resources are needed to ensure services are made available to children living in remote areas and those at the highest risk of being left behind due to geographic factors.

4. Improvements of the accountability mechanisms in public institutions and other duty bearers to ensure plans are implemented effectively;

5. Strengthen and improve measures to address child marriage and teenage pregnancy. Amendment of sections 14 and 17 of the Law of the Marriage Act 1971 to put minimum marriage age for both girls and boys to be at least 18 years' old.

6. Equal treatment and opportunity to all children. Girls should be given an opportunity to continue with education in public schools after giving birth.

7. Provide comprehensive Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) education and services. Capacity building programs on life skills for girls and boys should be carried out through the establishment of children's clubs in schools and communities to discuss sexual and reproductive health issues. Also, education and peer to peer campaigns are needed to sensitize communities about the consequences of child marriage and the importance of ending harmful practices that put girls at risk such as FGM and early marriages;

8. Coordinate and scale up programmes that address social norms that promote violence against children.

The Role of Local Governments in ensuring that No One is Left Behind

The concept of Leaving No One Behind goes hand in hand with the bottom-up approach mechanism that decisions at the highest level should be informed by what is happening on the community level. In Tanzania the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government is responsible for administering local governments in the country. By Nature, Local Government Authorities engage communities at the lowest administrative level, which is the village. The Tanzania budgetary cycle starts by collecting recommendations from village/street level, then to ward level and district level which together are submitted to the PORLAG.

For Leave No One Behind to be achieved, Local Governments have to play a more active role in initiating grass root and subnational projects and programs targeting marginalized groups-PWD, youth, children and elderly and thereby allowing them to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Additionally, Local governments produces and processes administrative data from primary sources such as villages, schools, health facilities etc.

This data is crucial in decision making for the implementation of sustainable interventions because they are a direct reflection of the development status of a specific area. Therefore, if the information is packaged and translated properly, administrative data from LGAs is an effective source of evidence on progress of both the implementation of the SDGs and the FYDP II. It also provides a good reference to inform decision makers on what areas to be prioritized when committing resources.

Development projects and initiatives led by LGAs are key to ensuring inclusion since they target mostly micro level beneficiaries which translates into direct impact to the grassroots levels. For instance, with the current FYDP II which focuses on Industrialization, LGAs should support industries and projects initiated and led by communities.

It is obvious that for SDGs to have an impact in people's lives, the Leave No One Behind theme has to be fully embraced. The transformational aspect of the Agenda 2030 has to be felt at the grassroots level, people have to be able to form synergies between what they do on a daily basis with the Agenda 2030. Creating community ownership of the SDGs should go beyond awareness raising, it should focus on preparing people to play their part as partners in the implementation of the SDGs in Tanzania.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Looking back at the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals and now the Sustainable Development Goals, there was clearly incoherence toward different sectors of development from poverty eradication, health sectors, gender mainstreaming to environment; each sector was operating in silo with lack of clear linkages. However, Tanzania has now progressed with linkages of multiple sectors, with cross-cutting national development plan; this has resulted to multifaceted development efforts that significantly reach majority of population compared to any other time in the Tanzania's history.

While there are still challenges in implementing and reporting on SDGs, imminent solution lies in the adoption and localization of the SDGs in the national plans. Adoption reduce extra reporting burden to the government and allows swift cascading of the goals effects across local communities. It's of crucial importance to also change the mindset of actors across government agencies, by looking at the SDGs as a supporting tool; thereafter to make it easy to combine with other tools including the agenda 2063 toward one national plan.

Multi-stakeholders' engagement in the implementation of SDGs and national plan has proven to be useful, in comparison with the past approach which was mainly driven by government technocrats. The consultation has also proved that on top of being watchdogs, civil society organization has proven to be essential partners with meaningful contribution to country's development. Therefore, there is a need of special efforts to reduce barriers for partnership so as to harness the potential of different stakeholders in the process. For instance, throughout the consultations data availability was noted as one of the main challenges for successful SDGs implementation in Tanzania. While the National Bureau of Statistics is the custodian and coordinator of official statistics, the existing data gaps calls for a multi-stakeholder approach and solution involving different data producers. On the other hand, the existing policy and legal framework does not recognize the role of citizen generated data and civil society data, and tap on its potential in addressing the existing data gaps.

To achieve the ideals of leaving no one behind in the attainment of SDGs goals, there is a need of embedding ideals of inclusivity in governance structure, encourage cross regional critique and empower civil society with tools and frameworks that allows them to have an impactful voice in a government negotiation table. Awareness raising is also significant so as to ensure social-cultural reorientation across communities.

GOAL 1 KEY MESSAGES

- Despite economic growth, income inequality is still prevalent and continues to worsen with population rise. The situation calls for a dynamic shift toward exploring untapped rural areas potential; from subsidizing to investing; from imparting solutions to co-designing solution with local communities.
- Private property ownership continues to be a useful incentive in increasing production. Initiatives such as the provision of the Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy CCROs (title deeds) has offered a significant boost to marginalized groups by providing a sound sense of security over their respective land and therefore encouraging economic activities.
- The future is diversified, gender responsive and collaborative; there is a need of decentralizing economic growth pattern from major cities to other regions, and from male dominated economy to a more shared economy. Further, it's important that governments approach poverty eradication on multiple stakeholders' aspect and co-design rather than command top-down approach

GOAL 3 KEY MESSAGES

- Realization of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Tanzania requires a multi-stakeholder approach.
- There is a need for more investment on health care to attain the government health expenditure of 4% of GDP by 2023.
- There is a huge potential in aligning funding schemes in health sector to maximize impact and minimize duplications.

GOAL 2 KEY MESSAGES

- Communities living in extreme poverty are always faced with a trade-off between nutrition and food-security and in most cases, survival is the only option. This situation calls for innovative localized solution that balances the need for food, availability of resources and nutrition.
- Attitude toward agriculture budgeting should change from mere expenditure to investments; the statistical importance of the agriculture sector has to be reflected in budgetary allocation.

GOAL 4 KEY MESSAGES

- Positive trend in enrolment has been observed. However, to achieve inclusive and quality education there is a need to improve schools infrastructure, teaching and learning materials and empowering teachers professionally;
- Inequality of education between urban and rural remains severe. There is a need for collaborative efforts between governments, the private sector, and civil society towards reducing this inequality;
- The national reports on education are dominated by a strong focus on quantitative inputs and outputs. There is a need to shift focus from quantity to quality by focusing on learning outcomes; and
- Efforts of revising curricula to meet the demands of a global society are noted. To develop appropriate curricula-the process is expected to be more participatory.

GOAL 5 KEY MESSAGES

- Gender Based Budgeting across all sectors is an important aspect in order to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls;
- To eliminate gender inequalities spearheaded by the traditional practices such as FGM, collective actions must be taken by all actors;
- In protecting the rights of the girl child, the government should amend the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 that allows for a girl child to get married at the age of 14 with parent's consent;
- As much as civil society pushes for gender mainstreaming, media has an equivalent role towards ensuring equality through both raising awareness and appreciating the idea of equality on its day-to-day undertaking;
- National Bureau of Statistics should increase efforts in the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data within the routine data management and reporting systems of all central government ministries, departments and local government authorities (LGAs); and
- Underscoring society patriarchal dynamic, there is a need of supporting women leaders beyond traditional capacity building initiatives. By providing them with platforms that expose and provide equal competitive advantage to their male counterparts during elections.

GOAL 6 KEY MESSAGES

- **Resource mobilization:** This is the key driving engine in which we call for the government to take up its responsibility on coordination and ensuring sustainability of funding so as to address sector needs and priorities with special attention to marginalized groups.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** Calling for a necessary collaborative review of accountability mechanisms across the sector to ensure involvement of relevant stakeholders in joint planning, implementation and monitoring of the country sector plans at all levels.
- **Data availability and management:** Need to improve timely accessibility of data to all stakeholders, as well as harmonize data from different sources mandated for reliability purposes.
- **Sectors Coordination:** An assessment on the effective coordination of sanitation and hygiene sub-sector issues that are currently championed by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children and other line Ministries including; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and PORALG.

GOAL 8 KEY MESSAGES

- Decent work enables people to sustain their lives while contributing positively to the economic growth of the country. Therefore, there is a need to create and sustain a good environment for jobs creation to curb unemployment while improving the welfare of the people.

GOAL 7 KEY MESSAGES

- Tanzania has a massive potential for renewable energy which can be realized through private investments, public and private partnerships, and supportive taxation and policy environment.

GOAL 9 KEY MESSAGES

- Industrialization should not only lead to economic growth but also social equity and environment protection;
- Policy is not an end in itself. Effective and sustainable policy implementation is equally important. Also over legislating can limit innovation;
- The Tanzanian journey towards semi industrialized state starts from innovation developmental works;
- In order for infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation to be impactful more efforts must be geared towards the agriculture sector which employs majority of Tanzanians;
- Linkages among productive sectors is key to innovation and industrialization;
- Industrialization should be implemented closer to the source of raw materials;
- Technology and innovation are vital for industrialization.

GOAL 11 KEY MESSAGES

- Government should fasten the establishment and implementation of master plans of all regions that have not been planned yet as well as extending the boundaries of the one which were prepared earlier to mark the rapid ongoing development.
- In upgrading slums, the government should use the self-help method where citizens are included not only in decision making and construction but also to ensure that no one is left behind.
- There is a need for the government to integrate citizen generated data into the decision making processes so as to create sustainable solutions for the affected people within cities and communities.

GOAL 10 KEY MESSAGES

- Empowerment programs and initiatives for advancing equality and equitable development is not solely a government task. Thus CSO's, private sectors and other international entities ought to be involved in the course of reducing inequality within and among countries
- Legal and Policy Framework are a useful tool for advancing equality when their complimented with actual change in practice and social orientation. Thus intensive monitoring should be undertaken in the course of assessing the scope of implementation of such laws and policies.
- In the absence of adequate and timely data, it's much easier for marginalized communities to remain forgotten. There has to be a significant investment on availability of appropriate statistics.

GOAL 12 KEY MESSAGES

- The rate of unsustainable management and use of natural resources is alarming despite a number of conducted initiatives. There should be improved stakeholders' coordination to ensure enforcement of laws and implementation of policies, adequate financial allocation and promotion of renewable energies.
- There is a need for an increased investment in building infrastructures for waste collection and recycling, awareness raising and on waste management data.
- In ensuring sustainable procurement practices, Government should increase transparency in its procurement by; fully transitioning to e-procurement, allowing public access on each stage of procurement and ensure available data on it's platform are machine readable as per the Open Contracting Data Standard.

GOAL 13 KEY MESSAGES

- Accelerate integration of climate change issues into plans, strategies and budgets, especially at local government level for supportive environment to strengthen resilience. This should be complemented by capacity enhancement for local government personnel.
- Addressing climate change challenges requires, among others, adequate and sustainable climate finance. Therefore, the government and non-state actors should strategically tap on international finance and innovatively mobilize on domestic resources.

GOAL 15 KEY MESSAGES

- Broaden multi-sectoral awareness on conservation and benefits of biodiversity in the country and its challenges.
- Resource mobilization and allocation: There is a need to ratify a very cross section and multidimensional resources allocation so as to ensure the reliable implementation and management of biodiversity conservation interventions

GOAL 16 KEY MESSAGES

- Uphold the rule of law even when undergoing major reforms; human rights are fundamental and they should be protected at all times
- In combating corruption, the government should increase transparency, accountability and participation in the public sector by adopting an open and inclusive public contracting system, as well as establish a multi-sectoral beneficial ownership register.
- There is a need for the government of Tanzania to establish comprehensive National Legal Aid Schemes which is legally supported and guarantees independent, accessible and sustainable access to legal aid.
- In protection of civic space, civil society organization has to be more creative in combination of digital tools and physical platforms as well as leverage cross-regional collaboration

GOAL 14 KEY MESSAGES

- Marine pollution, both plastic debris and nutrient, remains a major challenge. More initiatives need to be implemented to complement the plastic bans in Zanzibar and Mainland. These include improving monitoring of toxic species and nutrients, treatment of sewage before discharge and extending sewage system inward into the ocean.
- Ambitious marine conservation and protection targets have been set to ensure sustainable management and efficient use of its resources. These though need to achieved and also addressing limiting factors such as increased population, extended agricultural activities and climate change.
- There has been a significant reduction on blast-fishing as illegal fishing practice. Continuous efforts should be done to prevent resurgence which has been the case in the past decades.

GOAL 17 KEY MESSAGES

- To enhance funding of national developmental plans, the government should progressively build strong institutions and systems with responsive, enforceable rules and regulations for sustained actions on tax revenue collections.
- The government should ensure a fairer tax system for all and therefore it is important to guarantee that the existing taxation regime puts into account the negative multiplier effect of any approach that it uses and is proactive to adjusting accordingly where necessary. Registering new taxpayers' strategies must go along with ensuring retainment of the existing ones.
- All disabling and restrictive provisions in the Statistics Act, Cybercrimes Act, the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations and the Media Services Act must be amended and replaced by progressive sections that will guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of the media in line with international human rights standards.

THE LIST OF ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED

1. AFRICA PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION
2. UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA (UNA-TANZANIA)
3. TNGP MTANDAO
4. TLS
5. HAKIARDHI
6. HAKIELIMU
7. FORUM CC
8. HELPAGE
9. ADD TANZANIA
10. TAWASANET
11. POLICY FORUM
12. ANGOZA
13. HIVOS
14. CARE
15. WATERAID
16. RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
17. ANGONET
18. DONET
19. NGONEDO
20. ACTION AID
21. MULIKA TANZANIA
22. TAWASANET
23. TANZANIA BORA INITIATIVE
24. HIVOS
25. TANGANYIKA LAW SOCIETY
26. URBAN GARDEN CONSULTANTS
27. SAHRINGON
28. CAN TANZANIA
26. CSADO TANZANIA
30. WILDAF
31. AFRIYAN
32. TANZANIA YOUTH COALITION
33. SAUTI YA HAKI TANZANIA
34. TAYARH
35. PELUM TANZANIA
36. CLOUDS MEDIA GROUP
37. TV E
38. EFM RADIO
39. MAISHA PACKAGE
40. IPYG
41. HEMFA TZ NETWORK
42. KIGOMA UJIJI NGOs NETWORK
43. GLOBAL PEACE CHAIN
44. ACTION FOR DEMOCRACY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (ADLG)
45. SDGs CHAMPION - OYO TANZANIA
46. TAMASHA
47. YAM-UMATI
48. YES TANZANIA
49. FEMINA HIP
50. ELIMIKA WIKIENDI

51. TYVA
52. NACOPHA
53. ARUWE
54. INDEXLABS
55. UNAIDS
56. ST AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY
57. TAI TANZANIA
58. TAMWA/TECMN
59. MEDIA SPACE
60. BUGURUNI DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (BUDEO)
61. MKOMBOZI COMMERCIAL BANK
62. NATIONA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS)
63. UNFPA
64. PEOPLE'S HEALTH MOVEMENTT TANZANIA (PHM TANZANIA)
65. GREAT HOPE FOUNDATION
66. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIAL SERVICES TRUST
67. SOCIAL SERVICES TANZANIA
68. GPC
69. TAMASHA
70. LADIES JOINT FORUM
71. NICOMEDIA
72. TACAIDS
73. SAVE THE YOUTH
74. UONGOZI INSTITUTE
75. AFRICA INSITUTE FOR
76. MINISTRY OF FINANCE
77. TYLE
78. WOMEN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
79. DODOMA ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK
80. UNITED PLANET TZ
81. TAWEDO
82. MWANAKE NA UONGOZI
83. DORRIS MOLLEL FOUNDATION
84. GEOPOLL
85. THE GUARDIAN
86. FICOFAWE WOMEN FOUNDATION
87. SALAMA FOUNDATION
88. UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
89. FPCT -LIVELIHOOD CITY YOUTH PROJECT
90. HOPE CENTRE FOR CHILDREN, GIRLS
91. UDSM DOE
92. UNICEF
93. ACTION AID
94. TYVA
95. GOOD SAMARITAN &SOCIAL SERVICES TANZANIA
96. TAI TANZANIA
97. REPOA
98. PREYO ORGANIZATION
99. SAHRINGON
100. MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

101. GREAT HOPE FOUNDATION
102. HOPE CENTRE FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND WOMEN TANZANIA
103. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS)
104. CUSO INTERNATIONAL
105. PLASTIC RECYLING AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION (PREYO)
106. WAMAYA
107. WAMATA
108. EMBASSY OF IRELAND
109. CFR
110. UNICEF
111. ZAIDI RECYCLERS
112. SHAMBA SHOP
113. BAYAMA
114. GPC
115. BUGURUNI DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (BUDEO)
116. KIUNGONET
117. TAWEDO
118. YES TANZANIA
119. FEMINA HIP
120. CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRE OF TANZANIA
121. UONGOZI INSTITUTE
122. HELP2KIDS TANZANIA
123. FPCT LIVELIHOOD TANZANIA
124. UN - WOMEN
125. MABAKI MALI
126. ESACJCCA TANZANIA
127. PLAN INTERNATIONAL
128. DOLASED TANZANIA
129. FORWARD STEP ORGANIZATION
130. KOICA
131. BREAKTHROUGH ATTORNEYS
132. SOLUTION BLOCKS
133. PREYO ORGANIZATION
134. DECO
135. YUNA
136. LEMUTUZ BLOG
137. FICOFAWE WOMEN FOUNDATION
138. ITV
139. RADIO ONE
140. THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR COMPARATIVE (SONGEA)
141. UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (UBA)
142. GREEN CONSERVERS
143. THE LAUNCHPAD TANZANIA
144. WIDE
145. NACP
146. JIELIMISHE KWANZA
147. CHAVITA
148. AKU

149. ARUWE
150. EMBASSY OF DENMARK
151. LADIES JOINT FORUM
152. YOUTH FOR AFRICA (YOA)
153. MELTORES PROFESSIONALS CO. LTD
154. COWI TANZANIA
155. MCL
156. LEGAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AID ORGANIZATION
157. LEGAL SERVICES FACILITY
158. UNITED PLANET TANZANIA
159. EUROPEAN UNION
160. TAMASHA
161. HAFOTAWFP
162. BERTHA BUSINESS CO.
163. UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
164. EMBASSY OF NORWAY
165. ACACIA MINING
166. GLOBAL PEACE FOUNDATION
167. CLEAN EXPRESS LTD
168. PEOPLE'S HEALTH MOVEMENT TANZANIA (PHM)
169. YOUTH EDUCATION THROUGH SPORTS (YES TZ)
170. SUMITOMO CORPORATION
171. SAUT
172. TAMFI
173. SUSTAINABILITY PRACTISE
174. PACT TANZANIA
175. AGA KHAN FOUNDATION
176. MCDIA CONSULTANCY
177. SHIVYAWATA
178. DFID
179. EMBASSY OF NETHERLAND
180. VODACOM
181. NOMAD TANZANIA
182. GSSST
183. UNITED NATIONS
184. USAID
185. NKANDASI ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY
186. NIPASHE/THE GUARDIAN
187. CARITAS MBEYA
188. KIJANA PAMBANA PATA MAENDELEO - MBEYA
189. YOUTH AND GENDER FORUMS
190. HUMAN SETTLEMENT TANZANIA
191. UPENDO WOMEN GROUP
192. SECO
193. IECA
194. ITAMBOLEO MBARALI
195. KIHESA IRINGA
196. TUSHIRIKI MBEYA
197. CRS TANZANIA
198. PEVODE

199. TNRF
200. HDIECA
201. FCC
202. NCP ENVIRONMENT
203. WAJIBU INSTITUTE
204. YPC
205. LHRDC
206. TWAWEZA
207. IRCPT
208. IECA
209. V4Y
210. IRCPT
211. WILDAF
212. CYD
213. SAVE THE CHILDREN
214. HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION
215. TANZANIA CITIZENS INFORMATION BUREAU (TCIB)
216. MEDIA SPACE
217. CHANGE TANZANIA
218. TANLAP
219. ICISO
220. MMADEA
236. MBEYA WOMEN ORGANIZATIO
237. THE GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIAL SERVICE TANZANIA
238. ZANZIBAR LAW SOCIETY
239. YWCA OF TANZANIA
240. KINGONET KILWA
241. MAMADO
242. HOPE CENTRE TANZANIA
243. CRISIS RESOLVING CENTRE (CRC)
244. TAWASANET
245. TAEES
246. PELUM TANZANIA
247. WILDAF TANZANIA
248. MZUMBE UNIVERSITY DAR ES SALAAM CAMPUS COLLEGE
249. TANZANIA PEACE, LEGAL AID AND JUSTICE CENTER (PLAJC)
250. DODOMA ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK (DONET)
251. ZANZIBAR FIGHTING AGAINST YOUTH CHALLENGES (ZAFAYCO)
252. TANZANIA LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND AID CENTER
253. TAEES
254. ANSAF
255. ACTION FOR RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
256. RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
257. ADD INTERNATIONAL
258. SHIVYAWATA
259. DOLASED
260. SHIVYAWATA - WOMEN WING
261. CSADO
262. KIWOHEDE
263. PEOPLES VOICE FOR DEVELOPMENT(PEVODE)

264. TANZANIA WIDOWS ASSOCIATION
265. ANGONET
266. HABITAT FORUM TANZANIA (HAFOTA)
267. HDT (HEALTH PROMOTION TANZANIA)
268. SOKOINE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
269. YOA
270. YOUTH FOR CHANGE
271. C-SEMA
272. THRDC
273. ACTIVISTA
274. UNITED PLANET TANZANIA
275. TYC
276. TYAIDNP
277. ZIFYA
278. MASWA FAMILY GROUP
279. MARHA PRODUCT
280. MWANAMKE CHUKUA HATUA
281. ZYC/ZYPC
282. DOYODO
283. CODA TANZANIA
284. CARE YOUTH FOUNDATION
285. FNCAB
286. MWALE LEARNERS
287. MGT
288. BARIADI MJI SACCOS
289. CS LOW FOOD
290. VOYOTA TANZANIA
291. YUNZI
292. PEACE LIFE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY
293. COMMON YOUTH
294. TFF
295. GSST
296. GSST
297. SAWAKA
298. MOROPEO
299. PWWCO
300. AFRIWAG
301. NABROHO
302. CHAWAMA
303. TLB HQ
304. GUIDE
305. TAS
306. TASLI
307. CHRAGG
308. TUSPO

ANNEX II
VNR CONSULTATION FORM

NAME: POSITION:

ORGANIZATION: TYPE OF ORG:

FOCUS OF THE ORG: DISTRICT:

E-MAIL: MOB:

Goal   Number :
OVERALL GOAL STATUS (Share your comments and inputs on how the country is performing on this goal.
Use of evidence and examples is highly encouraged)

INDICATORS
Indicator Number:

INDICATOR STATUS (Share your comments and inputs on how the country is performing on this indicator.
Use of evidence and examples is highly encouraged)

OFFICIAL STATISTICS/DATA AVAILABLE

ALTERNATIVE AND OTHER SOURCES OF DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR

KEY SUCCESS ON THIS INDICATOR

KEY CHALLENGES ON THIS INDICATOR

WHAT CONTRIBUTION HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION MADE TOWARDS THIS INDICATOR? ANY SPECIFIC CASE STUDY(IES)/INNOVATION(S) ON THIS AREA?

ANY EFFORTS TO ENSURE THAT WE LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND?

ANY PROPOSAL(S) FOR IMPROVEMENT ON THIS INDICATOR AND/OR COMMENT?

Indicator Number:

INDICATOR STATUS (Share your comments and inputs on how the country is performing on this indicator. Use of evidence and examples is highly encouraged)

OFFICIAL STATISTICS/DATA AVAILABLE

ALTERNATIVE AND OTHER SOURCES OF DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR

KEY SUCCESS ON THIS INDICATOR

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ANY PROPOSAL(S) FOR IMPROVEMENT ON THIS INDICATOR AND/OR COMMENT?

INDICATORS
Indicator Number:

INDICATOR STATUS (Share your comments and inputs on how the country is performing on this indicator. Use of evidence and examples is highly encouraged)

OFFICIAL STATISTICS/DATA AVAILABLE

ALTERNATIVE AND OTHER SOURCES OF DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR

KEY SUCCESS ON THIS INDICATOR

KEY CHALLENGES ON THIS INDICATOR

WHAT CONTRIBUTION HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION MADE TOWARDS THIS INDICATOR? ANY SPECIFIC CASE STUDY(IES)/INNOVATION(S) ON THIS AREA?

ANY EFFORTS TO ENSURE THAT WE LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND?

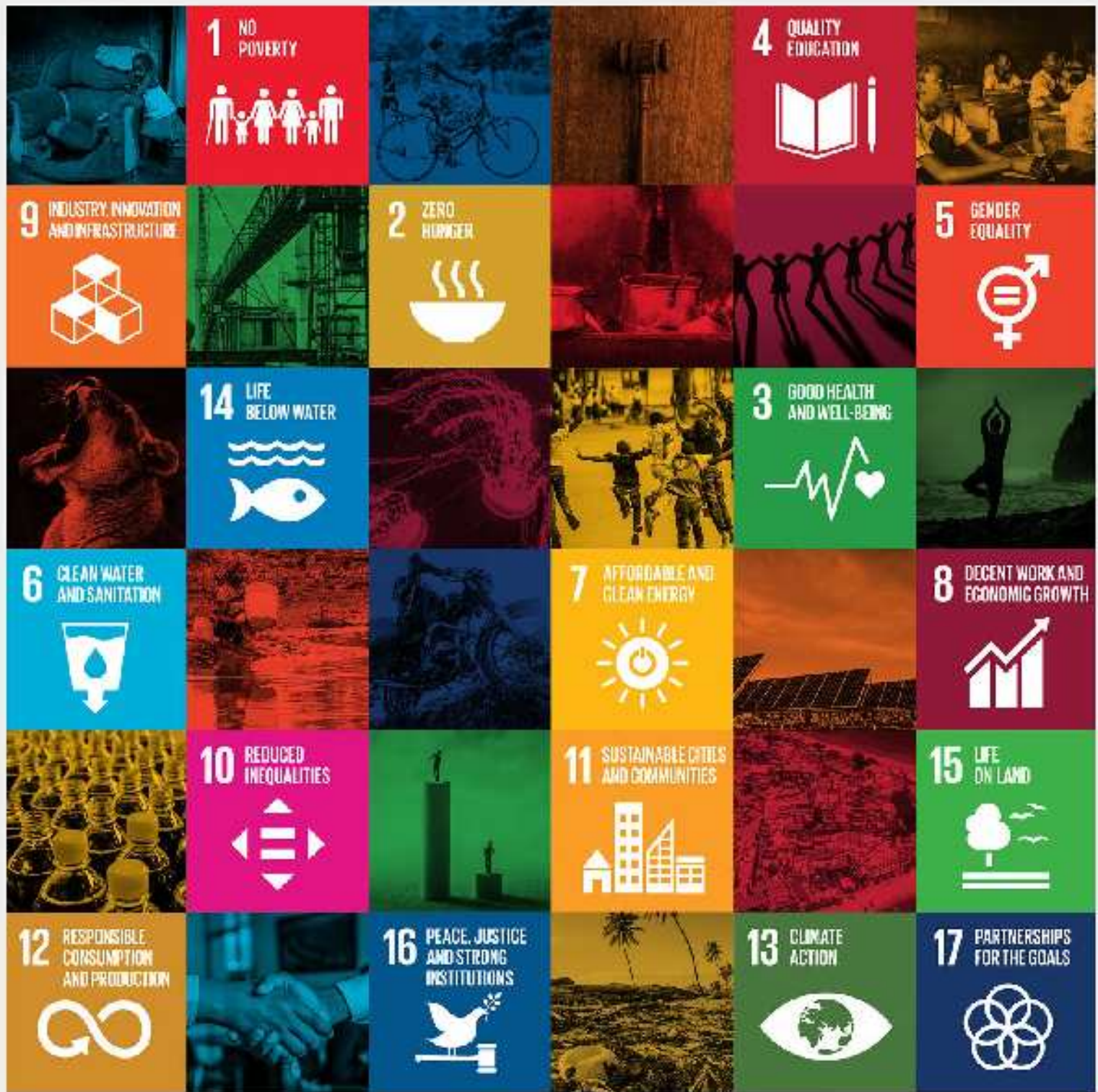ANY PROPOSAL(S) FOR IMPROVEMENT ON THIS INDICATOR AND/OR COMMENT?

TSDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

2 ZERO HUNGER

5 GENDER EQUALITY

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

15 LIFE ON LAND

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

13 CLIMATE ACTION

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

TANZANIA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS