



**The United Republic of Tanzania**



## **Domestication of Sustainable Development Goals**

# **Progress Report**

**March, 2017**

**Prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics**

## Table of Contents

1.	Background .....	1
2.	Progress Made in Localization of the SDGs .....	1
2.1	Communication and Advocacy .....	1
2.2	Implementation of the SDGs Workshop Recommendations .....	2
2.2.1	Recommendation 1: Mapping the of the Tanzanian data ecosystem (NBS and UNDP)	2
2.2.2	Recommendation 2: Link FYDP II and SDG indicators (MoFP and NBS) .....	2
2.2.3	Data gap assessment exercise using the Online ADAPT .....	3
2.2.4	Recommendation 3: Creating awareness on SDGs among Permanent Secretaries on SDGs (MoFP) .....	3
2.2.5	Recommendation 4: Establish thematic SDG data working groups (MoFP).....	4
2.2.6	Recommendation 5: Form high level technical SDG data committee (Chief Secretary)	4
2.2.7	Recommendation 6: Develop SDG and FYDP II data visualisation platform (NBS) .....	4
2.2.8	Recommendation 7: Invest in MDA and LGA data capacity .....	5
2.2.9	Recommendation 8: Boost OGP and Open Data Initiatives through awareness raisin ...	5
3.	Other undertakings and resources .....	5

## **1. Background**

The United Republic of Tanzania has continued to make progress in implementing the internationally agreed commitments on sustainable development. The post 2015 development agenda process provides a unique opportunity for Tanzania and indeed Africa not only to ensure alignment of its challenges, priorities and aspirations to those of the rest of the world but also to influence the content of the global development agenda.

Thus, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as the coordinator for production of official statistics within the National Statistical System (NSS) has adopted a collaborative approach, which involves partnering with stakeholders who have similar interest in development of the Tanzania data ecosystem for sustainable development to provide support in domestication of the SDGs. These efforts aim to establish a reliable baseline on data availability, accessibility and data gaps for evidence based planning and monitoring of both National and International development programs.

Moreover, an Interim Joint Steering Committee bringing stakeholders from the government, civil society, private sector, development partners and research institutions was formed in August 2016 to support NBS in this important undertaking.

## **2. Progress Made in Localization of the SDGs**

### **2.1 Communication and Advocacy**

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), the World Bank and MCC-PEPFAR convened Tanzania's National Workshop on SDG data Roadmap on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> August 2016. The workshop, which was a sequel to another one held in October, 2015 on localisation of SDGs, brought together more than 300 participants from the government, civil society and non-government organisations, private sector and development partners to discuss SDG data roadmap development issues in Tanzania.

Eight major recommendations were made by participants of the workshop for implementation by the government. An interim joint steering committee chaired by NBS was also formed to support NBS in following up on implementation of the recommendations and the development of the SDG data road map. Some of the recommendations have already been implemented, some are in progress, and some will be implemented in the coming months.

## **2.2 Implementation of the SDGs Data Roadmap Workshop Recommendations**

### **2.2.1 Recommendation 1: Mapping of the Tanzanian data ecosystem (NBS and UNDP)**

UNDP commissioned consultants to undertake the data ecosystem review of Tanzania. The objective of the review was to assess Tanzania data ecosystem development. More specifically, to map Tanzania's official statistical capacity, legal and policy frameworks on open data, entry points, and obstacles for multi-stakeholder engagement on data for implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, innovation and new technologies for participation, the infrastructure requirements for improved collection, dissemination and use of data, and efforts to support the creation of national and international legislative frameworks for monitoring and accountability of development delivery. The report serves country level input to the continental initiatives of preparing what will be known as Africa Data Report (ADR) to be published on biannual basis.

### **2.2.2 Recommendation 2: Link FYDP II and SDG indicators (MoFP and NBS)**

The Planning Commission already linked the FYDP II goals with SDGs. Currently the Planning Commission is in the process of finalizing the Implementation and Monitoring framework, scheduled for completion before April 2017.

NBS has adapted the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS)<sup>1</sup> approach in domestication of the SDGs and the Africa Development Agenda, 2063 by mapping them with the Five-Year Development Plan II, 2016/17 – 2020/21 to realise the Tanzania Vision, 2015 aspirations.

As part of this approach, NBS in collaboration with dLab and PARIS21 convened a SDGs Data Gap Assessment Training in December 2016. The training involved staff from NBS, Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, OCGS Zanzibar and dLab. The main objective of the data gap assessment training was to prepare Tanzania to undertake a National SDGs data gap assessment using the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT). ADAPT is a planning tool developed by PARIS21 that allows countries that have embarked on data road map processes for SDGs to:

---

<sup>1</sup>The MAPS is the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) approach which was endorsed as an element in support of a common approach for effective and coherent implementation of SDGs.

- (i) Map out national development strategy indicators with the regional and global indicators for data gaps assessment, need for methodological harmony, technical and financial resource,
- (ii) Plan for data production activities and
- (iii) Budget for and mobilize resources for data production.

DLab provided financial resources for the training while PARIS21 provided technical backstopping. DLab and the NBS has agreed on a partnership where the two agencies will work together to complete the SDGs data gap assessment..

### **2.2.3 Data gap assessment exercise using the Online ADAPT**

As a follow up to recommendation number two on linking the National Development Strategies with the Global Development Agenda, NBS in collaboration with dlab has commenced data gap assessment exercise. The exercise will be completed by April 2017 and the output will be published online. It is expected that the output of this exercise will also inform dialogue with stakeholders on how to support production of data and indicators for the FYDP II and SDGs that are currently not available; and be used as input for the next phase of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan.

After completion of the data gap assessment exercise, NBS will share the findings on indicator availability and gaps for further follow ups within the existing dialogue mechanisms established by the Government.

### **2.2.4 Recommendation 3: Creating awareness on SDGs among Permanent Secretaries (MoFP)**

Since the August Workshop, the Poverty Eradication Department (PED) has been doing awareness raising workshops for government officials. The first phase of these awareness raising sessions focused on LGAs. The most recent and final workshop for LGAs was held during the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of January in Dodoma, where NBS also participated.

The next phase of awareness raising sessions by the PED will focus on central Ministries, Department and Agencies. Plans for a session with Permanent Secretaries are underway as part of the Central MDAs awareness sessions.

#### **2.2.5 Recommendation 4: Establish thematic SDG data working groups (MoFP)**

There have been discussions about the best way to organize discussions on SDGs data within the interim Joint Steering Committee. Since there are already several sector related working groups where the dialogue around the FYDP II and other sector development plans implementation take place, it is recommended that dialogue on SDGs should also be anchored within these existing dialogue mechanism. NBS has, for example, made presentations about the SDGs data roadmap and issues to the Poverty Monitoring Group.

Meanwhile dialogue concerning SDG 5/Gender is already taking place within the Gender Macro Working group chaired by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, the Elderly and Children. A gender data forum, to be organized by UN-Women in collaboration with the Gender Macro Working Group, NBS and CIVICUS, is planned for quarter 1 of 2017.

#### **2.2.6 Recommendation 5: Form high level technical SDG data committee (Chief Secretary)**

NBS is following up with the office of the Chief Secretary about establishment of the high level technical committee on SDGs.

#### **2.2.7 Recommendation 6: Develop SDG and FYDP II data visualisation dashboard (NBS)**

The broad objective of the National SDG and FYDP II data visualization dashboard is to set up a customized data visualization platform to assist with monitoring of Tanzania's performance on SDG commitments. The specific objectives are to:

- (i) visualize available SDG indicators and data gaps,
- (ii) identify all potential partners in the National Statistical System;
- (iii) inform policy and decision makers in government on progress towards SDGs,
- (iv) facilitate collaboration with civil society, private sector and development partners, and
- (v) foster evidence-based decision making, transparency and accountability

In September 2016, NBS made an application to the GPSDD for funding to develop the data visualization portal. The application was however not successful. Since then, NBS has been working closely with dLab at the CoICT in preparing data and to develop SDGs visualization

dashboard. A prototype of Health (SDG 3) dashboard was presented at the Launch of the Demographic and Health Survey in December, 2016.

Discussions are currently ongoing with several potential donors to solicit funding to finance development of the dashboard with technical support from Data Act Lab.

### **2.2.8 Recommendation 7: Invest in MDA and LGA data capacity**

Building Data capacity within the Government is one of the long-term objectives of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan and the Open Data Policy currently in the process for approval. During the second semester of 2016, NBS organized several data trainings in collaboration with the World Bank as part of the Open Data Initiative. NBS has also disseminated a quality and standards guide for statistics on its website.

Preparations are underway for more training on open data curation and publication for transport and agricultural sectors, to be held in March 2017.

### **2.2.9 Recommendation 8: Boost OGP and Open Data Initiatives through awareness raising**

The Tanzania Open Data Task force is currently working on a draft communication strategy for the Open Data Initiative. The aim of this strategy is to support creation of awareness on the Open Data initiative, and to facilitate better user experience and engagement with data producers. In the interim, Ministry of Information Culture, Arts and Sports in collaboration with NBS are planning to conduct an awareness seminar on the open data initiative for Directors of Policy and Planning and Heads of Statistics Units in a select number of MDAs during March 2017. NBS is also consulting with the office of the Chief Secretary about organizing a policy session on Open Data for Permanent Secretaries in the coming months.

## **3. Other undertakings and resources**

Besides follow up activities directly emanating from the August, 2016 stakeholder workshop, there are other SDGs data related initiatives that are being implemented in parallel by various stakeholders in Tanzania. Among these are:

- i. CIVICUS is working with NBS to develop a popular version of the Statistics Act, 2015 to help the SDGs data community understand opportunities it presents for data sharing.

- ii. The African Philanthropic Foundation (APF) has conducted a mapping of CSO involvement in implementation and monitoring of SDGs at country level.
- iii. The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) is conducting a CSOs Census commissioned by the Foundation for Civil Society.
- iv. African Philanthropic Foundation is planning south-south collaboration with Datarepublica (Columbia) on SDG data. More details on this will be shared in near future.
- v. NBS continues to be a member of the Inter - Agency and Expert Group on SDGs Indicators, represented by Dr. Chuwa.
- vi. CIVICUS has commissioned a Gender Data Research on East Africa, including Tanzania, to demonstrate concretely how multiple sources of data, particularly citizen-generated data, can be harnessed to monitor SDG progress, while building the interest, capacity and collaboration of civil society in generating and using data - with a special focus on SDG 5.
- vii. In 2015, ESRF undertook a study on Tanzania's preparedness in monitoring the post MDGs agenda.