



## THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



# TANZANIA'S 2023 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“ACCELERATING THE RECOVERY FROM THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) AND THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT ALL LEVELS.”



# TANZANIA'S 2023 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## SDGS - CHANGING THE WORLD IN 17 INTER-RELATED STEPS



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
JULY, 2023

## FOREWORD



It is my pleasure to present the second Voluntary National Review (VNR 2023) of the United Republic of Tanzania, covering both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. Building upon the VNR 2019 experience; this VNR 2023 preparation has been broadly consultative, participatory, iterative, transparent, inclusive and objective. The process engaged all stakeholders in the country. The stakeholders' coverage reassured all participants of the 2030 Agenda principle of **"Leave No One Behind"**. At this early point, on behalf of the citizens of the United Republic of Tanzania, I would take this opportunity to express our sincere

appreciation to all who gave their support to the very demanding and worthy effort.

Our VNR 2023 consolidates steps taken by stakeholders under the Government leadership and facilitation towards concerted efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); collectively tracking progress and assessing results at the grassroots level over the previous three years. The report intends to share selected success stories, constraints and challenges encountered in the process of implementing the SDGs, "Accelerating the recovery from coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels" and the Africa Agenda 2063 focusing on **"The Africa We Want"**.

With respect to the United Nations General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2023 will discuss and assess recovery and progress achieved since the COVID-19 pandemic. In that regard, Tanzania looks forward to the Forum as another opportunity to engage with the rest of the world in discussing and learning best practices to avoid repeating unsuccessful experiences.

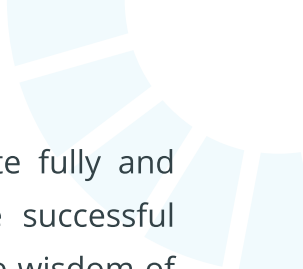
The process of preparing the VNR 2023 has provided another opportunity to align

COVID-19 recovery plans with development programmes and the national budget under the implementation of national planning and budgeting cycles. Stakeholders' participation has equally facilitated the building of strong partnerships needed to improve contributions from civil society organisations, the private sector and development partners, including the UN system.

Since the independence of Mainland Tanzania in 1961, the Zanzibar Revolution in 1964 and the subsequent union of 1964, the United Republic of Tanzania has focused on overcoming three national issues; namely ignorance, diseases and abject poverty. Since then, Tanzanians have believed that they could attain these national development priorities by engaging people, utilising land, implementing good policies, and fostering committed leadership. The 2030 Agenda, a plan of action to be met through the 17 SDGs, expounds and affirms that foundation. Tanzania has the necessary conditions for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. These include; abundant natural resources, security, political stability, peace and tranquillity, a strategic geographical location, arable land, mineral deposits and raw materials supply. Other necessary conditions/potentialities include; domestic and sub-regional markets, an abundant skilled labour force, friendly citizens, a suitable market policy orientation and world-renowned tourist attractions, including the mighty Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater, the snow-capped peak of Africa - Mount Kilimanjaro, the clove perfumed island of Pemba and Zanzibar Stone Town with its beautiful beaches; all being world heritage sites.

Tanzania acknowledges the guidance provided for the preparation of VNR 2023 for an in-depth review of SDGs **6, 7, 9, 11** and **17** in line with the HLPF 2023 theme. Overall, Tanzania's VNR 2023 touches on all 17 SDGs. The results make us confidently in reporting what we have recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic and our steadily progress in implementing the internationally agreed commitments on sustainable development/SDGs.

Tanzania has also continued to strengthen the National Sustainable Development Data Roadmap for effectively tracking the SDGs, and fostering partnerships to improve data availability, accessibility, and use. Data availability and reliability remain challenging, and the Government is committed to improving fact-based implementation, monitoring, and reporting on development progress. Tanzania's data visualisation and dissemination portal has been stabilised with increased stakeholder involvement and contribution.



I therefore call upon all Tanzania development stakeholders to participate fully and honestly with renewed confidence in their respective roles towards the successful implementation of all 17 SDGs. May I close by reminding all of you about the wisdom of the Father of the Nation, the late **Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere** who underscored that, **“If real development is to take place, the people have to be involved”**.

**Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa**  
**Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania**

## STATEMENT FROM THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND PLANNING



The United Republic of Tanzania has successfully promoted inclusive development. The fight against ignorance, diseases, and poverty has been the major focus of all Government regimes and even more so by the current leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. As affirmed in its VNR report of 2019, the history of people-centred development policies provides unequivocal evidence that the United Republic of Tanzania remains conscientiously committed to achieving Agenda 2030, whilst holding the

principle of **“Leave No One Behind”**, despite enduring unpredicted global challenges.

In embracing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, The United Republic of Tanzania has taken a concerted effort to ensure SDGs deliverables and indicators are explicitly integrated into all national development policy frameworks. As such, the VNR process and results have become an integral part of our national policy planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation cycles.

The open, inclusive, and transparent VNR 2023 process enabled all development stakeholders in the United Republic of Tanzania to engage methodically and harmoniously reflect on each party's contribution to the attainment of specific SDGs. In focusing on the principle of “Leave No One Behind”, the preparation process for VNR 2023 ensured the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, including public institutions, the Parliament, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector organisations, academia and the media. This has further contributed to strengthening **partnerships and collaborations** in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda amongst stakeholders under the National SDGs Coordination Framework.

The benefits drawn from the VNR 2019 and VNR 2023 processes cannot be underestimated. The round table provided throughout the process facilitated

experience sharing, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, whilst strengthening institutions and the mobilisation of stakeholders' support into a stronger partnership. Indeed, stakeholders' participation contributed significantly to strengthening the partnerships needed to improve inputs from the private sector and development partners, including the UN system thematic groups under the 5 'P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

In line with HLPF 2023 theme, "Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels", Tanzania's 2023 VNR, provides an in-depth review for five out of the 17 SDGs. These include: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG 6); Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7); Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (SDG 9); Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11); and Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (SDG 17).

We in Tanzania, are thankful to have survived the COVID-19 pandemic, the knock-on effects of the conflict in Ukraine and the undeniable impact of Climate Change. These global shocks know no country boundaries, as everyone in the world has witnessed the resulting social and economic disruptions. In fact, prior to 2019, Tanzania recorded a real GDP growth of up to 7.0 percent before declining to 4.7 percent by the end of 2022. Despite this, the country continued to have strong leadership and the dedication of its partners who persevered in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The United Republic of Tanzania confirms that there has been good progress in goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 16 and relatively moderate progress in goals 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17. An assessment of the thematic goals for VNR 2023 shows that; Tanzania has notably excelled in **ensuring access to clean and safe water for all** particularly in rural areas; whereby access has increased to 74.5 percent in 2022 from 70.1 percent in 2019, as a result of strengthened partnerships and increased budgetary allocations. In terms of **affordable and clean energy**, the share of the population's access to electricity has grown to 78.4 percent in 2022 from 67.5 percent in 2019, due to increased electricity generation from clean sources and reduced power leakages. The country has continued promoting the use of clean and sustainable cooking energy in line with the National

## Energy Policy.

Tanzania has made significant progress in ensuring the uptake and use of digital technologies, including investment in digital infrastructure with the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB) that connects every part of the country to the rest of the world. The country has put in place bold policy measures to ensure all stakeholders participate in and benefit from access to newly improved public assets to enhance inclusive socio and economic development.

The United Republic of Tanzania remains committed to enhancing actions for more domestic and external resource mobilisation to support the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda on the SDGs. The Government of Tanzania reiterates its commitment to keep investing in and forging strong collaborations with all stakeholders in the spirit of partnership to further support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



**Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba Madelu (MP)**  
**Minister for Finance and Planning**

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# ACRONYMS

<b>AMREF</b>	African Medical and Research Foundation
<b>APF</b>	Alternative Project Financing
<b>ATE</b>	Association of Tanzania Employers
<b>ATM</b>	Automated Teller Machine
<b>BCM</b>	Basin Characterization Model
<b>BMUs</b>	Beach Management Unit
<b>COVID</b>	Corona Virus Disease
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>CT</b>	Cash Transfers
<b>CTI</b>	Confederation of Tanzania Industries
<b>DCF</b>	Development Cooperation Framework
<b>DCG</b>	DSM Corridor Group
<b>DPs</b>	Development Partners
<b>DSE</b>	Dar es salaam Stock Exchange
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>FYDP</b>	Five Year Development Plan
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GCNT</b>	Global Compact Network Tanzania
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GER</b>	Gross Enrolment Ratio
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>HBS</b>	Household Budget Survey
<b>HFs</b>	Healthcare Facilities
<b>HLPF</b>	High Level Political Forum
<b>ICT</b>	Information, Communication Technology
<b>ILFS</b>	Integrated Labour Force Survey

<b>ILMS</b>	Integrated Land Management System
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IMTC</b>	Inter Ministerial Technical Committee
<b>IWRM</b>	Integrated Water Resources Management
<b>LGAs</b>	Local Government Authorities
<b>LTPP</b>	Long Term Perspective Plan
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MGR</b>	Meter Gauge Railway
<b>MoFP</b>	Ministry of Finance and Planning
<b>MPs</b>	Members of Parliament
<b>MTDS</b>	Medium Term Debt Strategy
<b>NALMERS</b>	National Adult Literacy and Mass Education Rolling Strategy
<b>NAPA</b>	National Physical Address
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>NEC</b>	National Electoral Commission
<b>NEMPSI</b>	National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions
<b>NEP</b>	National Energy Policy
<b>NET</b>	Net Enrolment Ratio
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NHIF</b>	National Health Insurance Fund
<b>NICTBB</b>	National ICT Broad Band
<b>NMB</b>	National Microfinance Bank
<b>NMNAP</b>	National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan
<b>NPA - VAWC</b>	National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children
<b>NPGR</b>	National Plant Genetic Resource Centre
<b>NSAs</b>	Non-State Actors
<b>NSCF</b>	National SDGs Coordination Framework
<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System
<b>OAG</b>	Office of the Attorney General
<b>OCGS</b>	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
<b>PAAs</b>	Project Area Authorities
<b>PBG</b>	Plan and Budget Guidelines

<b>PHC</b>	Population and Housing Census
<b>PHCU</b>	Public Health Centres U
<b>PMO</b>	Prime Minister's Office
<b>POPC</b>	President's Office Planning Commission
<b>PORALG</b>	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Governments
<b>PSSN</b>	Productive Social Safety Nets
<b>RBM</b>	Results Based Management
<b>RCF</b>	Rapid Credit Facility
<b>REA</b>	Rural Electrification Agency
<b>REDD</b>	Reduction of Emission, Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<b>REF</b>	Rural Electrification Fund
<b>REZA</b>	Renewable Energy Zanzibar Association
<b>RGoZ</b>	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
<b>RS</b>	Regional Secretariat
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SGR</b>	Standard Gauge Railway
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SSR</b>	Self Sufficiency Ratio
<b>STI</b>	Science Technology and Innovation
<b>TAHA</b>	Tanzania Horticulture Association
<b>TASAF</b>	Tanzania Social Action Fund
<b>TaTEDO</b>	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation
<b>TaTEDO</b>	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation
<b>TATO</b>	Tanzania Association of Tourism Operators
<b>TCRA</b>	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
<b>TCRP</b>	Tanzania Covid - 19 Response Plan
<b>TDHS</b>	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
<b>TDV</b>	Tanzania Development Vision
<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>THIS</b>	Tanzania HIV Impact Survey
<b>TNBC</b>	Tanzania National Business Council
<b>TPSF</b>	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation



<b>TSDP</b>	Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNA</b>	United Nations Association
<b>UNRCO</b>	United Nation's Resident Coordinators Office
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>URT</b>	United Republic of Tanzania
<b>VAC</b>	Violence Against Children
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WDF</b>	Women Development Fund
<b>WHA</b>	World Health Assembly
<b>WSDP</b>	Water Sector Development Plan
<b>ZADEP</b>	Zanzibar Development Plan
<b>ZBC</b>	Zanzibar Business Council
<b>ZDV</b>	Zanzibar Development Vision



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) presents its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) as part of the formal inter-governmental follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The Tanzania VNR report of 2023; underscores the successes, challenges and lessons learned for the period covering July 2019 to June 2023. The Government subscribes to the full implementation of Agenda 2030 and has integrated all 17 SDGs into the national policy planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation cycles. The SDGs have been integrated into the third National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26), under the theme of “Realizing Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development”. Similarly, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar adopted Agenda 2030 into the Zanzibar Development Plan (2021 – 2026) with a theme of “Blue Economy for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development”.

The preparation process for VNR 2023 has been open, inclusive and transparent. The VNR 2023 report provides an opportunity to align recovery plans with development programmes and the national budget under the implementation of the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III), and Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) and their successor planning frameworks towards 2030. Various Stakeholders actively participated during the preparation of VNR 2023 and these included Government institutions, parliament members, civil society, the private sector, research institutions and development partners, including the UN system’s thematic groups under the 5 ‘P’s: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. Stakeholders’ participation has equally facilitated the building of strong partnerships that are needed to enhance the implementation of Agenda 2030. Furthermore, in terms of “Leave No One Behind”, consultations were held with specific groups, including youth, women, people with disabilities and local authorities.

During the reporting period, the implementation of Agenda 2030 experienced unprecedented global socio-economic shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine-Russia war, the impacts of climate change and Global financial shocks. These global shocks slowed the progress made in previous years toward attaining both the

envisaged national development agenda and the SDGs. The socio-economic disruptions led to an unforeseen impairment in the pace of Tanzania's economic growth in 2019, when the country recorded real GDP growth of 7.0 percent. As a result of the global shocks, the growth of real GDP decreased to 4.7 percent in 2022. This resulted in an increase in unemployment and poverty. The Government pushed efforts in controlling the spread of COVID-19 and its impacts through interventions related to social restrictions, strengthening of a testing-tracking-treatment system and stimulus packages, as well as the rollout of the vaccine.

The assessment SDGs indicates that there has been good progress in goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 16 and relatively moderate progress in goals 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17. Tanzania VNR 2023, in line with the HLPF 2023 theme, "Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels" provides a review of **SDG 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17**. As guided by the HLPF, specific SDGs were subjected to an in-depth review and the results showed a clear recovery in implementation after the impact of COVID-19.

## **SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All**

There is notable progress since 2019, in terms of improving access to both water and sanitation. In Tanzania Mainland, access to clean and safe water in rural areas has increased from 70.1 percent (2019) to 74.5 percent (2021). In urban areas, access to clean and safe water has increased from 84.0 percent to 86.5 percent over the same period. Access to improved sanitation in rural areas has increased from 36 percent to 57 percent over the same period. In Zanzibar, the proportion of households using a protected water source for drinking in the dry season has increased from 90.5 percent in 2014/15 to 91.5 percent in 2020/21. Moreover, a total of 1,704 healthcare facilities had improved WASH infrastructures, including water supply, toilets, hand-washing points, placenta pits, and incinerators. Also, the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and a lack of hygiene has declined from 302,820 in 2016 to 136,872 in 2022.

## **SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All**

Between 2019 and 2022, the energy sector in Tanzania achieved considerable

milestones. Tanzania increased the share of its population connected to electricity from 38 percent to 70 percent during the period. Furthermore, the proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 67.5 percent in 2018 to 78.4 percent in 2022. Currently, the major sources of power are natural gas, petroleum, geothermal and hydropower. In Zanzibar, the proportion of households connected to electricity increased from 44.2 percent to 55.4 percent between 2015 and 2021. The percentage of households using electricity for lighting in Zanzibar increased from 45.5 percent to 55.3 percent over the same period. These achievements have been driven by the presence of conducive energy-related policies and incentives.

## **SDG 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation**

Tanzania has recorded notable progress in SDG 9. For instance, the national road network in Mainland Tanzania has increased from 31,366 kilometres to 36,362 kilometres between 2015 and 2022. The combined road network (urban, rural, and national) has increased from 108,946 kilometres to 180,792 kilometres over the same period. In Zanzibar, a total of 1,334.72 kilometres of the road was constructed between 2019 and 2022.

Tanzania's transport system continues to support the import and export sub-sector via transit corridors to neighbouring countries including Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The sector has witnessed development spanning from infrastructure and improvements in handling passengers and freight volumes in railways, maritime and air transport between 2019 and 2022. Building resilient infrastructure remains a priority in Tanzania. The construction of a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), modernisation of port infrastructure, refurbishment of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR), rehabilitation of airport infrastructure, and current fleet expansion are ongoing priorities. The manufacturing sector has also continued to make good progress. It attained annual growth rates of 4.5 percent and 5.1 percent in 2020 and 2021 respectively. Employment in the manufacturing industry as a proportion of total employment increased from 7.4 percent to 7.8 percent over the same period.

## **SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable**


Tanzania has continued to modernize the land and housing sector. In Mainland

Tanzania, the land title deeds for development (CROs) have increased by 77.9 percent in urban areas between 2019 to 2022. A total of 6,753 residential and commercial buildings were constructed during this period. Moreover, land management has been improved by introducing ICT into the land sector and digitalizing all land records. Town plans and survey plans in all 26 regions of the country have been digitized (scanned and verified). A total of 30,812 layout plans with 7,241,686 plots, 112,297 survey plans with 2,385,114 plots, and 524,131 title deeds were scanned and stored. In Zanzibar, the proportion of households living in modern roofs has increased from 85.4 percent to 91.3 percent from 2014/15 to 2019/20, and the proportion of household living in modern walls increased from 77.1 percent to 82.3 percent from 2014/15 to 2019/20.

## **SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

The Government of Tanzania has put in place several initiatives to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the SDGs and that all those involved in resource mobilization have adequate skills to revitalize the implementation of SDG 17. Tanzania has also made significant progress in ensuring the uptake and use of digital technologies, including investing in digital infrastructure, such as the National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB). Bold policy measures were taken to ensure that all stakeholders, including the private sector and the public at large, benefit from access to these public assets to enhance inclusive socio-economic development.

Tanzania has been taking several initiatives to ensure the deployment of ICT in the development of a modern economy. This includes building a digital economy where most government operations and transactions are undertaken digitally. Significant steps have been taken to build the capacities necessary for the implementation of the SDGs. However, it is still important to strengthen capacity-building programmes in the areas of implementation, monitoring, review and reporting, especially at lower levels, such as LGAs. Tanzania remains committed to enhancing actions for more domestic and external resource mobilization to support the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2030 on the SDGs. To improve the country's business-enabling environment and investment climate, the Government has maintained steady implementation of the Business Enabling Environment Blueprint and improved other private sector support systems.



**As a way forward**, the URT is committed to making progress towards the SDGs by 2030, putting robust policies in place and investing in economic and social infrastructures. The Government continues to mitigate climate change, including environmental conservation practices and strengthening measures to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging diseases. Tanzania promotes the use of digital technology and innovation on various fronts, stimulating economic growth and expediting the implementation of SDGs. The Government is committed to investing and forging partnerships to support national statistical capacity and access to long-term affordable financing, engaging with development partners, international financial institutions, and other public and private actors to enable greater investments in accelerating the SDGs' progress in the country. The TCRP is envisioned to fast-track the implementation in line with commitments stipulated in Agenda 2030.

Furthermore, the Government of Tanzania is looking forward to engaging with other nations in the upcoming SDG Summit for the common way forward to drive SDG acceleration.

# CHAPTER ONE

## TANZANIA'S APPROACH TO THE 2030 AGENDA

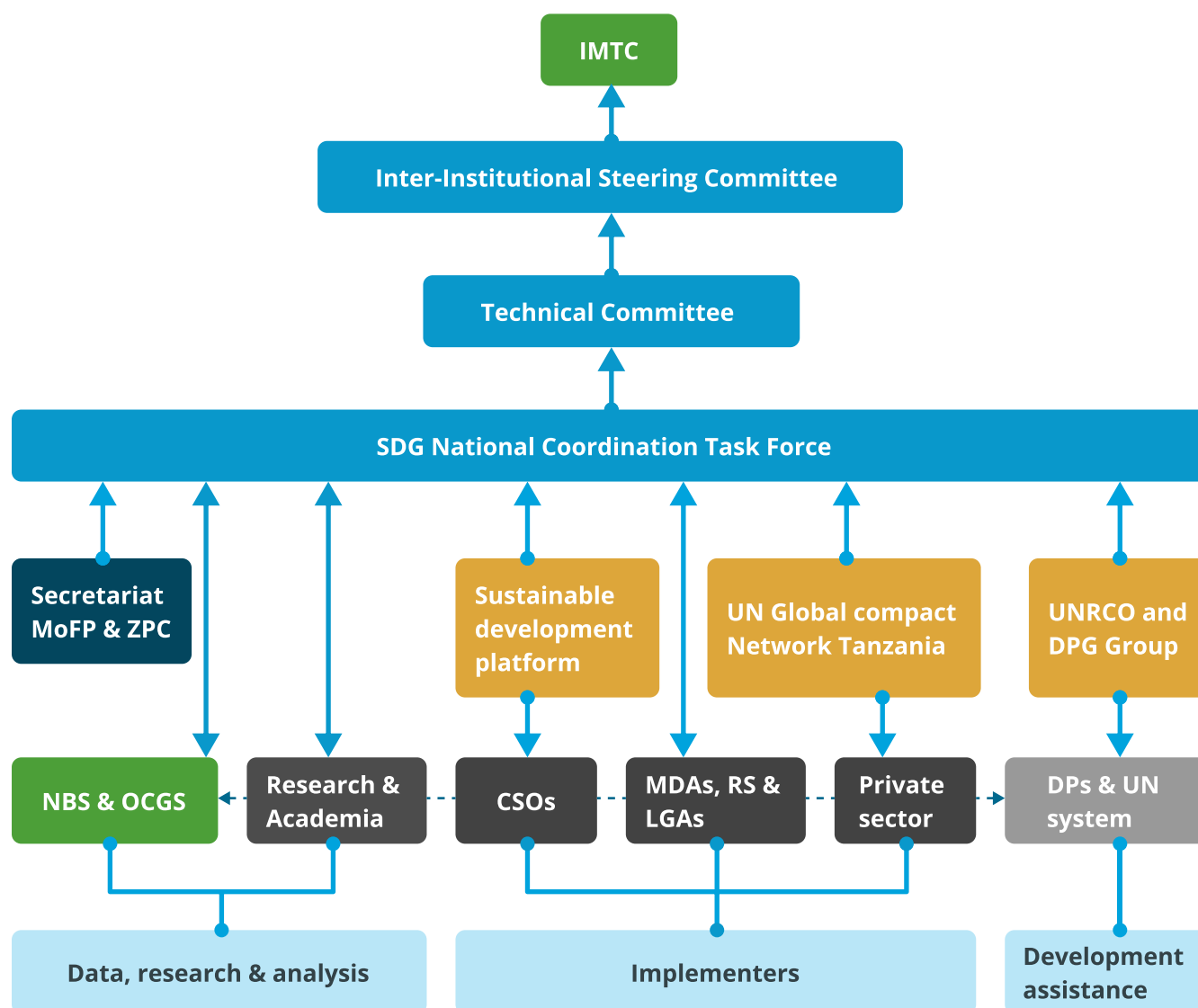
### 1.1 Introduction

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) was formed on 26th April 1964, as a union between two sovereign states, the former Tanganyika (now Mainland Tanzania) and the People's Republic of Zanzibar. The country is situated in the eastern part of Africa, occupying a total area of 945,087 square kilometres (364,900 square miles). Based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania has a population of 61,741,120: with 59,851,347 people residing in Mainland Tanzania and 1,889,773 people who are residents of Zanzibar. Kiswahili is the national language, while English is used as a second language. Both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar acknowledges the achievement of high quality and sustainable human development for their citizens. This is engraved in the country's Constitution and its long-term development visions.

### 1.2. National SDGs Governance

The National SDGs Coordination and Monitoring Framework provides mechanisms for tracking progress of the SDGs implementation as an integral part of implementing the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III), and Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP), and their successor planning frameworks towards 2030. The responsibility of overseeing and coordinating implementation of the SDGs in Mainland Tanzania is with the Prime-Minister's Office (PMO) which coordinates overall Government business, and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). In Zanzibar, an SDGs coordination mechanism has also been established and operationalised under the President's Office, Planning Commission. This coordination mechanism brings together all stakeholders to review the development plans and implementation of sector policies and programmes, to promote integrated policy formulation, addressing gaps and promoting synergies among sector policies and strategies.

**Figure 1.1: The National SDGs Coordination Framework**

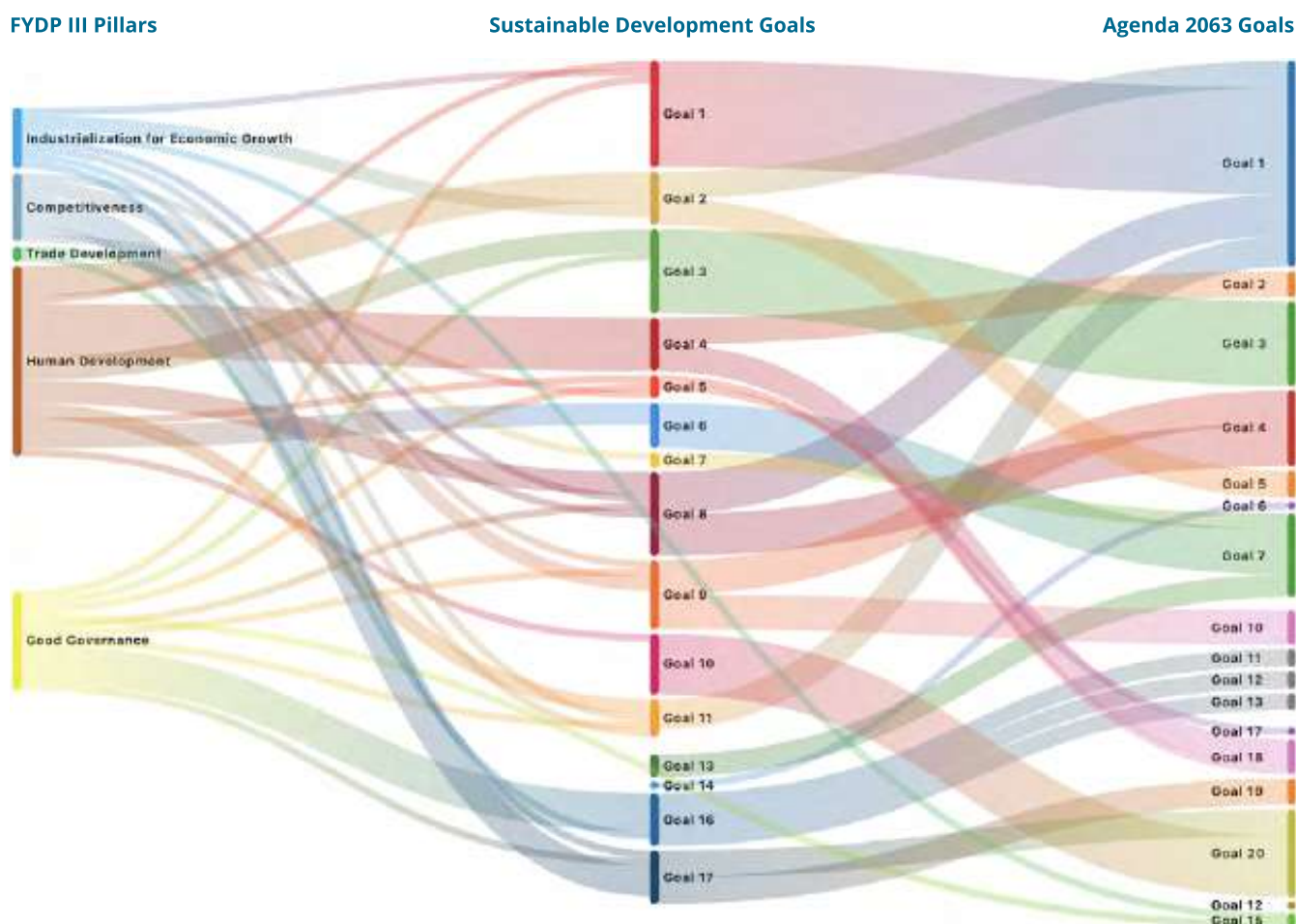


*Source: SDGs National Coordination Framework, MoFP*

### 1.3. Alignment and Integration of the SDGs into National Plans

Agenda 2030 was adopted when Mainland Tanzania was already implementing the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 which aims to accelerate the transformation of the country into a semi-industrialised middle-income nation by the year 2025. The TDV 2025 is being implemented through a series of medium-term poverty reduction strategies and development plans. The timing of the formulation of the SDGs coincided with the formulation of the Second National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016/17 - 2020/21. The integration of the SDGs has continued into the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22 - 2025/26, under the theme: “Realizing

Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development”. The FYDP III is the last medium-term plan in the implementation of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.



Similarly, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) adopted Agenda 2030 at the same time as the Isles were implementing the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. Zanzibar is currently implementing the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021 – 2026 with a theme of “Blue Economy for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development”. ZADEP is the first Five Year Plan to implement the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. Under this plan, the Government is strongly committed to the pursuit of sustainable economic and social development through economic transformation as envisioned in the Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2050.

In Tanzania, the Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs) have been used to guide the medium-term strategic plans of all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Local Government Authorities (LGAs). This has enhanced the process of integrating the SDGs, into MDAs and LGAs processes and ensured they are also integrated into their strategic plans and implemented through both the Annual Development Plans and budget.

Zanzibar has formulated the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2021-2026, outlining the RGoZ's ambitions to develop economically and socially over the period. ZADEP has been well aligned with society's efforts towards the realization of the development aspirations as articulated in Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. The plan focuses on enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities (blue economy, agriculture, tourism, human capital, social development and governance) which has the highest potential to generate employment for Zanzibar and bring positive multiplier effects on other sectors. The Zanzibar Development Plan is well aligned with Sustainable Development Goals.

The implementation of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 has enabled persistent high economic growth averaging 6 percent over the past 20 years and its corresponding increase in per capita income with GDP per capita of \$1030 in 2022 and GNI per capita of \$1,196.60 in 2021. However, Tanzania's GNI per capita of Tanzania in 2020 of \$1,080 crossed the threshold of 1,036 for lower-middle income status and thus led to Tanzania graduating to a lower middle-income country in 2020. This was achieved five years earlier than the envisaged target of TDV 2025.

## **1.4. Digital Space for Accelerating the Implementation of Agenda 2030**

Tanzania has enjoyed rapid utilisation of evolving digital technologies which are now present in multiple sectors of the economy and social life, from telecommunications and finance, to governance, marketing and service delivery. Effective utilisation of digital technologies is considered to add to the scope and range of domestic production for self-reliance, as well as enhance export trade capacity and growth with employment. In this context, FYDP III and ZADEP prioritise the harnessing of development possibilities presented by big data, automation, Artificial Intelligence (IA), and robotisation. Key Interventions include:

- I.** Promoting increased utilisation of development possibilities offered by the internet, while protecting against gender-based online abuse and violence, especially against women and children;
- II.** Strengthening the operational effectiveness of national communication sector institutions;

**III.** Establishing ICT Centres of Excellence, supporting local R&D in ICT, ICT innovation, promoting new products, processes and patenting (innovation), and registering ICT technicians and professionals;

**IV.** Encouraging investment and local manufacturing of ICT equipment and its end-of-life management;

**V.** Securing international scientific, technical and innovative cooperation agreements; and

**VI.** Strengthening collaboration with the Private Sector and DPs in promoting STI.

These interventions have led to the soaring growth of mobile phone users, application developers, network providers, mobile money and online services. Tanzania has much of the telecommunications infrastructure to support the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, block chains, and 3D printing, which is important given the productivity gains these technologies offer and the fundamental change they can bring.

Tanzania has made significant progress in ensuring the uptake and use of digital technologies, including investment in digital infrastructure, such as the national ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB). The NICTBB has been connected to all regional Headquarters and all major urban centres in the country. It has also been extended to seven neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the Government has improved public service delivery through e-Government, whereby key services are provided through digital platforms. Tanzania has made steady progress on mobile broadband coverage by liberalising the telecommunication sector, which has resulted in a competitive market by service providers. According to the Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) as of June 2022, Tanzania had 56,153,097 mobile telephone subscribers and 29,169,958 internet users. Several measures have been taken to ensure all stakeholders, including the private sector and the public, benefit from access to these public assets to promote socio-economic development. These developments have greatly transformed people's lifestyles, especially access to both communication and mobile financial services.

Tanzania conducted its first digital census in 2022 (2022 Population and Housing Census, PHC) using mobile geographical information system (GIS) technology during the demarcation of enumeration areas and enumeration process.

The technology was used to track data collected electronically by directly transmitting data from the field to a central system. The technology used enabled an improvement in the quality of data, reduction of cost and time taken for conducting and processing census data. Tanzania conducted a National Physical Addressing (Post code) exercise through 2022 Census updating the information collected by the Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology. The exercise has several benefits including business opportunities for local communities. The exercise included the development of digital application (NaPA) for tracing physical locations. In 2020, Tanzania benefited from digital innovations from the telecommunication industry during the COVID-19 pandemic, when private companies in partnership with the government, put in place several hygiene measures and conducted awareness campaigns using digital technologies. The 2022 census also included Building Census that provided building statistics in the United Republic of Tanzania.

## **1.5. Integration of Human Rights, Gender, Youth in the Implementation of Agenda 2030**

Human rights, gender and youth are important aspects that are considered in the preparation of national plans and strategies. The implementation of these aspects is aligned with the implementation of the SDGs. Therefore, the theme of **“Leaving No One Behind”** has been successfully addressed as follows:

### **I. Human Rights**

Tanzania has demonstrated its commitment to international human rights processes by submitting its latest Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report in 2021. Ongoing efforts to implement UPR recommendations from member states and stakeholders, such as repealing and replacing repressive laws and ensure increased access to justice are ongoing, together with sectoral reforms that will strengthen human rights institutions in the country. Deliberate initiatives have been taken to strengthen and guarantee an independent human rights institution - the Tanzania Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, by increasing its financial and technical capacities. Tanzania incorporates rights-based approaches to decision making processes, at the LGA level, including mandatory statutory meetings with community representatives at the village level to inform budgetary and development priorities, thus reaffirming citizens' rights to be heard.

Furthermore, Mainland Tanzania is strengthening access to justice and the protection of human rights by strengthening policy guidelines and standards for effective implementation of justice delivery systems, developing and operationalising a strategy for the protection of human and individual rights and producing reports on the implementation of strategies for protecting human and individual rights. Other interventions related to the fulfilment of human rights in Tanzania include; promoting the transparency of natural wealth and resources contracts, strengthening the provision of legal aid at the district level to all citizens who legally participate in social, economic and political activities, a timely response to all international allegations of human rights violations in Tanzania and strengthening guidelines and procedures for the provision of legal aid and assistance to reduce the complaints on access to justice by 50 percent.

Tanzania continues to be an important country of asylum for people seeking international protection. As of the end of April 2023, there were some 250,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Most of the refugees and asylum seekers reside in two camps in north-western Kigoma Region. In addition, the country has a very small urban caseload of some 200 registered individuals from various countries. Refugees and asylum seekers residing in the camps are provided with essentials and have access to basic services, provided by the Government with support from UN Agencies and other partners.

Since September 2017, voluntary repatriation has commenced for refugees who opt to return to Burundi. There has been a sudden surge in the number of refugees. Since early May 2023 over 10,000 people from neighbouring countries, particularly from Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), who were looking for international protection were registered as asylum seekers by the Government.

## **II. Gender Equality**

Women have continued to participate in various spheres, which is vital to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. Similarly, there are efforts towards eliminating gender-based violence as both a cause and consequence of gender inequality, access to economic assets, and improving women's leadership and participation. The Government has continued to implement programmes to empower women with the aim of increasing economic opportunities and building business capacity, access to capital, markets and credit facilities. The Government continued to support training which has enabled women to attain key business skills.

Other interventions for gender mainstreaming that address gender inequalities against women and girls include; increased opportunities for girls' education and training, swift measures against discrimination concerning land ownership and inheritance, violence against women and girls, and an intensified voice against archaic cultural biases against women.

On Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), the Government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), integrated gender targets for the first time in its Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP) in three of the five strategic objectives in the PFMRP Strategic Plan (2022-2027).

On strengthening coordination mechanisms and increased capacities, the Government established a GRB core team at MoFP, to provide technical guidance to accelerate the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into all MDA operational mechanisms.

Moreover, in July 2021 Tanzania committed to accelerate and advance women's economic empowerment through co-leading the Generation Equality Forum Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights. This demonstrates a clear commitment of the country's drive to promote gender equality and women's empowerment as a catalyst to achieving sustainable development in Tanzania. The country has made tremendous progress towards advancing gender equality in leadership and decision making at all levels, with more women being appointed to lead key positions. At the highest level, the URT President is a Woman - Her Excellency, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly are women, and 35 percent of Ministers are women. For the first time in history, in Zanzibar the Chief Secretary is a woman, and the Deputy Speaker and Clerk of the Zanzibar House of Representatives are women.

Looking at the policy and legal framework, the overarching goal of the country's Gender and Women Development Policies in Mainland and Zanzibar (currently under revision) is to achieve gender equality by providing an enabling environment and implementation mechanisms to safeguard the rights of, and ensure that women, men, girls and boys have equal access to opportunities in all spheres of life, including political, economic, cultural and social. In addition, the country has in place the National Plan of Action Against Women and Children, which addresses measures to end gender-based violence. The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security will strengthen and increase the

participation and leadership of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts to amend and repeal oppressive laws such as the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 and to ensure that boys and girls are equally protected and both have access to opportunities.

### **III. Youth**

Tanzania is one of the countries with a majority youth population, where about 57.1 percent of the population is between 15 to 35 years. More than half of these youth are female. The youth present both challenges and opportunities. Challenges include prevalent youth unemployment, especially among young women, while having a youthful population brings potential to the labour force markets and savings. In Tanzania (URT), unemployment rates for young women stand at 16.7 percent, whilst for young men it is 8.3 percent, more than six percentage points lower. The Government has interventions in place to ensure the economic prosperity of young people. These include the National Economic Empowerment Council and over 45 special funds in different ministries and departments to ensure that youth are economically empowered. The Government prioritises skills development for youth through various Government led programmes and in partnership with stakeholders in the private sector and civil society to guarantee sustainability.

The Government of Tanzania has ensured that there is increased access to youth friendly counselling services through Sexual Health and Reproductive Rights programming and increased access to HIV care and treatment services. In mainland Tanzania, the National Youth Development Policy of 2007 is under review to reflect the current state of youth development, priorities and challenges.

In Zanzibar, the integration of human rights, gender and youth in the SDGs has been made through different efforts aimed at achieving a universal SDGs call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone in Unguja and Pemba. This has been substantiated by the integration of human rights, gender, and youth into the ZDV 2050, and Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP), which was guided by the Constitution of Zanzibar of 1984, the Zanzibar Gender Policy with its Action Plan, and the five-year National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2017-2022). Additionally, through OCGS and the Zanzibar Planning Commission, Zanzibar has also reviewed and integrated gender-responsive indicators to track the implementation of the SDGs in Zanzibar.

## 1.6. From VNR 2019 to VNR 2023

The VNR 2019 was the first SDGs report submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania, as part of the formal inter-Governmental follow-up and review process on Agenda 2030, presented at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The 2019 review covered the following goals in line with the global theme of reporting for 2019: Quality Education (4), Decent Work and Economic Growth (8), Reduced Inequalities (10), Protecting the Planet (13), Peace and Justice (16) and Strengthening the Means of Implementation and Revitalizing Partnership for Sustainable Development (17). The review underlined the successes, challenges and lessons learned. The assessment indicated that in the United Republic of Tanzania, like in other developing countries, the emphasis should be on financing the implementation of the SDGs for the foreseeable future and calling for international support. **Box 1.1** summarises the progress made from the VNR 2019.

### BOX 1.1: PROGRESS MADE FROM VNR 2019

- I.** The mapping of SDGs indicators with FYDP III and ZADEP indicators to set baselines information upon which implementation of SDGs could be tracked.
- II.** Development of Zanzibar Localised SDGs Metadata, which serves as guideline for computing the SDGs indicators with the aim of reducing the data gaps for reporting and monitoring the SDGs.
- III.** Development and implementation of TSMP II to strengthen capacity of all actors in collecting, analysing and using statistics with a primary focus on improving administrative data systems to transform the National Statistical System (NSS).
- IV.** Preparation of the National SDGs Coordination Framework (NSCF) for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the SDGs which acts as an integral guiding tool for the implementation of the SDGs in the context of National Development Plans (FYDP III and ZADEP).
- V.** Heighten awareness creation and capacity building for the SDGs' implementers.
- VI.** Development of the Integrated National Finance Frameworks (INFF) which bring

together planning and financing policy processes, identifying effective financing instruments through a national strategy and managing risks in a cohesive way.

**VII.** Development of an Alternative Project Financing (APF) Strategy to provide alternative ways of financing public and private sector development projects.

**VIII.** Conducting a capacity needs assessment to identify existing capacities, gaps and support needs among Government Institutions in translating the SDGs into FYDP III through their strategies and programmes at the national level.

**IX.** Conducting performance auditing on the SDGs implementation to strengthen the mainstreaming and localisation of SDGs from the national to subnational level.

**X.** Development of the Tanzania Generation Equality Programme (2021/22-2025/26)

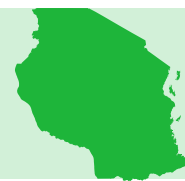
**XI.** Development of a Tanzania SDG Investor Map which helps to build markets that work for the SDGs. The tool's market intelligence provides information on priority sectors where private sector solutions can address development needs at scale aligned to policy priorities, and offer the evidence, data and concrete recommendations on viable business models to inform the assessment and diagnostics phase and for application in the financing strategy.

<https://sdg.tic.go.tz/>



## CHAPTER TWO

### METHODOLOGY AND THE PREPARATION PROCESS FOR VNR



#### 2.1 Introduction

Voluntary National Review (VNR) in Tanzania had been conducted in a participatory and inclusive manner. The process involved a range of stakeholders such as Government departments and agencies, UN agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, the Union Parliament, the Zanzibar House of Representatives, human rights institutions, volunteers and the media. Lessons from the previous VNR report in 2019 were used to guide the preparation of the VNR 2023, which assessed progress across all 17 SDGs, with a greater emphasis on specific thematic goals (6, 7, 9, 11 and 17) whilst using qualitative and quantitative data.

#### 2.2. The Process for Preparation of 2023 VNR Report

To ensure inclusivity and participation, a stakeholder engagement plan and strategy was developed by the task force co-led by the Ministry of Finance and Planning (Mainland Tanzania) and the President's Office Planning Commission in Zanzibar. The local authorities played a crucial role in implementing the SDGs, and parallel initiatives such as the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Mwanza City were undertaken to complement the VNR. The Government and public institutions provided support in financing, data provision, capacity building, and facilitation of consultation meetings. The private sector was engaged through the Global Compact Network Tanzania (GCNT) while Civil Societies inputs were coordinated by the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP), which consulted with over 2000 civil society organizations. Volunteers contributed to the implementation progress, identifying gaps, and formulating strategies for sustainable development.

Development Partners provided technical support and capacity building to the teams responsible for SDG coordination and monitoring. Stakeholders were engaged through seminars, presentations, and consultations with a "Whole of Society" approach. Members of Parliament, including the Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development, played a crucial role in disseminating SDG messages, integrating them into local development plans, and monitoring implementation. Various stakeholders, including people with

disabilities, labour associations, women and youth networks, were also consulted on SDGs implementation countrywide.

## 2.3. Approach

The National Taskforce led the preparation of the VNR 2023, with members appointed from their respective entities in accordance with NSCF. They prepared various guiding documents, including tools for consulting stakeholders (Government, CSOs, the Private Sector, and Development Partners). Each stakeholder organized and conducted stakeholder-led consultations whose inputs were submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Planning.



## CHAPTER THREE

### TANZANIA'S EXPERIENCE WITH RECENT GLOBAL SHOCKS



#### 3.1 Introduction

Tanzania, like many other countries in the world, continues to be affected by the eruption of global shocks. These shocks include the post effects of the COVID- 19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, climate change and a rise in the cost of borrowing from international financial institutions. These global shocks have affected the progress that was made in four years (2016 - 2019) and threatened the attainment of some of the SDG targets. Before these global shocks, the country had experienced a smooth average economic growth rate of about 6.9 percent per annum (2016-2019) which was characterised by improvement in the provision of social services and infrastructure development. This growth resulted from a satisfactory record of implementing market-based reforms and a technological upgrade. Whilst investment intensity reached 30 percent of GDP per year and the capital-stock-to-GDP ratio of 460 percent of GDP was among the highest on the continent.

Despite the effects of global shocks, the Government in collaboration with other Stakeholders managed to provide the basic conditions for recovery. Various instruments continue to be applied in order to curb the effects of global shocks including: reduction of Government spending in areas of lesser priority; the provision of subsidies to farmers with the intention of increasing production; remaining vigilant towards the implementation of the national development blueprint; promoting green agriculture and the cultivation of drought resistant crops; and borrowing from non-concessional avenues and directing the funds to projects with higher multiplier effects. Therefore, this chapter provides the gist of the impact and challenges, resilience to global shocks and opportunities brought by global shocks.

#### 3.2. Global Shocks

##### 3.2.1. Russia-Ukraine Conflict

In Tanzania, the effects of global price shocks on all sectors of the economy, as a result of the war has manifested in higher prices of imported commodities. For instance, products like edible oils, fuel, fertilizer, and wheat prices have escalated and caused hardship.

Given the lingering effects of the war in Ukraine and sanctions for Russia, it is projected that annual economic growth will stagnate at around 5 percent in 2022-2023, before picking up to around 6 percent in 2024-2026. This promising growth is expected to be driven by trade, mining and public infrastructure investment.

Other challenges arising from the conflict include increased food prices, intensity of household poverty, which has disproportionately affected women, particularly women smallholder farmers, reduced Government capacity to finance development projects and increasing transport costs. Despite these hardships, the Government and private sector have managed to provide support in terms of agricultural inputs, as well as promoting locally produced products, such as fertilizers, wheat and edible oils in order to reduce the dependence on foreign imports. Furthermore, the involvement of youth in agriculture through block farming initiatives and empowering them through the provision of agricultural inputs are recent measures to help ensure that the country is food sufficient. In addition, the Government also provides USD 43 million subsidies each month to stabilise domestic oil prices.

### **3.2.2. Climate Change**

The sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that there is a more than a 50 percent chance that global temperature rise will reach or surpass 1.5 degrees C (2.7 degrees F) between 2021 and 2040 across studied scenarios, and under a high-emissions pathway, specifically, the world may hit this threshold even sooner. Every fraction of a degree of global warming intensifies the threats of water stress, heat stress, desertification, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, sea level rises and floods. Tanzania is no exception to this as it experiences rising temperatures, longer dry spells, more intense heavy rainfall and sea level rises, making the country rank as the 26th most vulnerable country to climate risks. Water resources, energy production, agricultural production, livelihoods, food security, ecosystems/biodiversity and human health are just a few of the areas critical to Tanzania's survival that are already showing signs of the risks posed by climate change. Tanzania treats the effects of climate change as political, social, economic, and environmental issues that need the necessary attention and interventions to avoid serious disruption and catastrophes to the global and national arena. While adaptation is an overriding priority for developing countries like Tanzania, mitigation is also a concern to ensure balanced development and environmental sustainability.

Despite Tanzania's low greenhouse gases (GHG), the country is committed to undertaking mitigation measures, based on its national circumstances and capabilities. The National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014) contain measures and actions to enhance the adaptive capacity to climate change and promote adaptation.

While the country is proactively addressing climate change challenges pursuant to the climate change agenda, several constraints remain. These include limited access to finance from within the country and those promised by international agreements, a slow rate of accrediting institutions to facilitate the realisation of climate funds, insufficient technology transfers and development, low adaptive capacity, poor information management and low levels of climate change awareness. Efforts have been made at national level to address limited engagement of women in finance, low access to appropriate technologies, inadequate climate change actions, knowledge and public awareness.

Initiatives have been undertaken at the national and sub national levels by various stakeholders to mitigate the emissions of GHGs. These focus on providing incentives for smart climate interventions in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, accelerate the use of renewable energy and green technology, strengthening the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy, soliciting finances from the Climate Change Funds, and implementing high impact green projects, such as infrastructure, sanitation, and renewable energy; whilst ensuring effective gender mainstreaming in the respective initiatives.

In addition, in 2021, Tanzania signed the Glasgow Women's Leadership Statement at the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26), to expand the role of women and girls on climate action and called upon countries to support the leadership of women and girls on climate action.

### **3.2.3. Global Financial Shock**

Most African countries, including the United Republic of Tanzania are experiencing the impact of a global financial crisis. The continent has been significantly hit by a funding squeeze from global financial institutions due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and COVID-19. Persistent global inflation and tighter monetary policies have led to higher

borrowing costs for African countries and have placed greater pressure on exchange rates. Since 2022, no country has been able to issue a Eurobond. The funding squeeze aggravates an extended trend that has been in the making for years. The interest burden on public debt is rising, because of a greater reliance on expensive market-based funding, combined with a long-term decline in aid budgets. The funding squeeze can affect Tanzania's longer-term outlook. A shortage of funding may lead to a reduction in financial resources for funding critical development sectors like health, education and infrastructure, which may weaken the country's growth potential.

Workable policy solutions that can help to address the above crisis include:

- I. Consolidation of public finances and the strengthening of public financial management within difficult funding conditions. This will rely on continued revenue mobilisation, better management of fiscal risks, and more proactive debt management. International assistance remains critical to alleviating financing constraints.
- II. Allowing the exchange rate to adjust, while mitigating the adverse effects on the economy, including the rise in inflation and debt due to currency depreciations.
- III. Ensuring that important efforts to fund and address climate change do not crowd out basic needs, like health and education.

### **3.2.4. COVID-19**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was one of catastrophic event that occurred globally in recent years. Tanzania was not spared from its consequences. The disease emerged at a time when the economy was booming, and various productive and social activities were showing positive trends. COVID-19 caused deaths and major social disruptions, which harmed the development of human capital, and in turn impaired the economic improvement pace of 2019, when the country recorded 7.0 percent of real GDP growth compared to 4.8 percent in 2020. Despite the Government and other stakeholders' efforts to combat the pandemic, the coordination of responses was hampered by difficulties imposed by the necessary restrictions needed to control the pandemic. These included difficulties in implementing activities outlined in the Comprehensive National COVID-19 Response Plan. This has led to the lack of a common understanding of the response strategies, limited partner and stakeholder engagement in activity planning and

implementation, as well as a lack of knowledge in the communities regarding the general precaution measures of the pandemic.

Zanzibar has also experienced several challenges that affected its response to emerging diseases including COVID-19, the weak health system and existing gaps in capacity for public health emergency responses. These include among others, the limited coordination and leadership, inadequate capacity to use the Integrated Diseases, Surveillance and Response (IDSR) tools and a lack of stock of laboratory reagents that repeatedly led to the disruption of services in Zanzibar.

Overall, COVID-19 increased the burden on the care sector, affecting women disproportionately, considering that women represent about 75 percent of health workers. This includes increased workloads due to longer hours in health facilities and psychological stress. Given such risks, the Government of Tanzania allocated USD 6.18 million to LGAs to respond to the challenges. Moreover, COVID-19 increased the risks for a larger proportion of the population to fall below the poverty line, as well as increased the rate of sexual and gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation (FGM) especially for young girls, due to periodic school closure measures and increased stress related to economic hardship. Throughout the COVID-19 crisis, the Government, collaborated with CSOs, DPs and the private sector to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) against women and children. The interventions included ranging from anti-GBV campaigns and provision of alternative means of learning for students whilst schools were closed.

### **3.3. Tanzania's Resilience to COVID-19 Pandemic**

The URT instituted several measures during to minimize the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including stabilizing the economy and those sectors most affected. These measures include the following:

- I.** Provide tax relief so as to facilitate availability of equipment and medical tool, medicines and, reagents at cheap and affordable cost and motivate production of these equipment locally;
- II.** Enter into special agreement with selected airlines to directly exports of sunflower, vegetables and fish fillets to external markets from Tanzania (Mwanza and Kilimanjaro

International Airport (KIA);

**III.** Formal opening up of Tanzania's airspace to allow all commercial, humanitarian, diplomatic and emergency flights to land and fly as originally scheduled;

**IV.** Promotion of tourism sector and providing guidelines/protocols for arriving tourists using private jets and airline companies;


**V.** Fast track domestic debt payment (Contractors and other service providers) and payment of VAT tax returns., in order to increase money supply in the economy and enable contractors and service providers to continue with their activities in the midst of COVID - 19 pandemic;

**VI.** Reduction discount rate payable by commercial banks to central bank from 7 percent to five 5 percent. This measure was aimed at enabling commercial banks to access more loans at a cheaper rate and for these to reduce the interest rates to their customers;

**VII.** Reduction of statutory minimum reserve requirement from 7 to 6 percent. This is aimed at increasing liquidity in the banking sector to enable banks to provide more loans to the private sector; and

**VIII.** Consideration of loans re-negotiation and rescheduling where the Government through Bank of Tanzania provided relief to commercial banks and other financial institutions.


Apart from those measures, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania received a concessional loan amounting to USD 567.25 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) to implement the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP). The focus of this loan was to help sectors which were adversely affected by the pandemic, including education, health, tourism, water, as well as the provision of support to poor households through the Productive Safety Net Programme. Tanzania received the first package of over one million COVID-19 vaccine doses as part of international community efforts to fight the pandemic in 2021. This turned around domestic efforts towards COVID-19, whereby health workers, elders and people with health challenges were given priority to receive vaccines. Furthermore, the Government in collaboration with the private sector provided



a subsidy to stabilise domestic fuel prices and foster recovery from COVID-19. Whilst the effects of COVID-19 are still felt in the country, the unity of purpose and collaboration of various stakeholders have allowed Tanzania to recover from the pandemic, with the economy recording a 4.7 percent growth, while inflation remained at 4.3 percent in 2022.

In Zanzibar, the COVID-19 response strategy has been continued implemented focusing on preparedness, responsiveness and recovery. The initiatives include implementation of strategic plan for Resilience and Sustainable Systems for Health (RSSH).

### **3.4. Opportunities Brought by COVID 19**

- I.** Increase in digitalization: increasing threat of infection transmission through physical contact has necessitated application of various digital technologies which eventually opened economic and alternative employment opportunities for youth and women.
  - II.** Speed and innovation: COVID-19 has forced many public institutions and other organisations to break through rigid systems and act instantly. Also, employees are allowed to work from home without direct supervision leading to enhanced Results Based Management (RBM) practices.
  - III.** Realisation of enhanced domestic production of essential products leading to new investments in production sectors.
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# CHAPTER FOUR

## SDGS PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS

### 4.1. Introduction

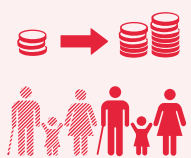




This chapter reports the progress Tanzania has made in the implementation of SDG 1 to SDG16, based on numerical indicators and narrations. It describes the interventions undertaken by the Government and other stakeholders for each of the goals. Where applicable, challenges related to making progress towards the specific goal are highlighted. The reviews for several goal ends with a narration of how COVID-19 has impacted the implementation and measures taken to accelerate the recovery from the negative effects of the pandemic.

Each goal begins with progress at a glance based on the SDG indicator framework and proxy indicators where data is not available. Progress is reported for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar separately wherever data is available, to provide more insights of intra-country performance and achievements. Goal 17 is reported separately in Chapter Five.





## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 1.2.1</b> Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	<b>26.4% to 25.7%</b> (2020)
	<b>National (SDG 1.3.1)</b> Coverage of social security schemes (%)	<b>24.0% to 24.8%</b>
	<b>National (SDG 1.4.1)</b> Population living in households with access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drinking water</li><li>• Sanitation</li><li>• Electricity</li></ul>	<b>63% to 78.8%</b> <b>25.3% to 42.7%</b> <b>29% to 33.1%</b>
	<b>SDG 1.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people  <b>SDG 1.5.4</b> Local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	<b>223 to 162</b>  <b>15.43% to 16.5%</b>
	<b>National (SDG 1.a.1)</b> Grants mobilized to support programmes and development projects (USD Million)	<b>396 to 891</b>

## Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania had made notable progress towards poverty reduction in the past two decades. The progress, however, has been slow in recent years. Poverty only declined marginally, reaching a headcount rate of 26.4 percent (2018), and down to the projection of 25.7 percent (2020). Poverty is concentrated in rural areas, where 81 percent of the poor in the country live. Similarly, the proportion of people living below the food poverty line in Zanzibar declined from 10.8 percent to 9.3 percent between 2014/15 and 2019/20. The basic need poverty in Zanzibar declined from 30.4 percent to 25.7 percent over the same period.

The labour force covered by social security schemes in Mainland Tanzania increased from 24 percent to 24.8 percent between 2019 and 2021. The number of active members in pension schemes has also increased, so is the population covered by health insurance (over 15 million beneficiaries currently). Furthermore, over 1.3 million poor households are covered by the Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN) programme. Tanzania has also continued to make progress in disaster management. In 2019, about 223 persons per 100,000 were prone to the negative effects of disaster events. The number declined to 162 in 2022.

## Interventions

### Review of the National Social Protection Policy

The Government is currently drafting the National Social Protection Policy with the intention of providing a more comprehensive framework to address the nation's evolving social protection challenges.

### Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN)

The Government has been implementing the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) II, which is operating within National Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Instruments. The PSSN focuses on improving access to income-earning opportunities and socio-economic services for targeted households, while enhancing and protecting the human capital of the children. The PSSN is operating nationally, targeting the 1,371,038 poorest and most vulnerable households with more than 5.4 million beneficiaries in nearly 17,260 villages, mitaa and shehia in 182 Project Area Authorities (PAAs) countrywide. The PSSN has four sub-components: (a) conditional cash transfers; (b) public works programme; (c) livelihoods support and (d) targeted infrastructure development.

The Government has been providing Cash Transfers (CT) to poor households to enable them to afford a minimum level of consumption, investment in productive activities, building resilience against shocks, and investment in children's health and education to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Since 2020, a total of TZS 1.37 trillion has been transferred to one (1) million beneficiary households. Additionally, the Public Works Programme (PWP) component created productive assets at the community level and provided temporary employment opportunities to poor households, where a total of TZS 105.5 billion were paid as wages.

The Livelihoods' Enhancement Component provided support to community-driven interventions which enhanced livelihoods and increased incomes through community savings and investments, as well as productive grants where a total of TZS 7.9 billion of savings were realised in saving groups. The targeted infrastructure sub-component made progress as well, implementing 731 infrastructure sub-projects in education, health, water, road, agriculture, and environment categories.

## **National Disaster Management**

The Parliament has enacted the Disaster Management Act, put in place the National Disaster Management Strategy, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan 2022-2027 and National Disaster Communication Strategy 2022, to reduce the number of deaths, missing and affected persons. As a result, the Government has allocated land at Nzuguni B in Dodoma covering an area of 200 acres for the construction of the National Disaster Management Centre. The Centre will provide disaster alert and emergency services in the country; and construct warehouses for prepositioning non-food items to store disaster equipment and enough resources for implementing the whole disaster management cycle.

## **Partnerships/Other Actors**

As part of Government efforts to strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, a in collaboration with DPs and NGOs to conduct a comprehensive assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) capacities in 2022, under the auspices of Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) have been carried out. The findings and recommendations from the CADRI mission provide focused areas of intervention at national and sub national levels.

The private sector and CSOs have also contributed towards national efforts on poverty reduction. For instance, Vodacom Tanzania through the M-kulima initiative created a digital platform that enables farmers to easily register and profile their farm and/or livestock by using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), with the aim of enabling various stakeholders in agricultural value chains to easily communicate and transact with smallholder farmers. The initiative is expected to increase access to services, market and incomes for/of smallholder farmers.

## **Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19**

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has generally slowed implementation of poverty reduction interventions in the country. For instance, implementation of PSSN II, which involves meetings with regional, Project Authority Area (PAA) and community members was severely affected by the emergence of COVID-19 and the need for social distancing. The Government received donations of TZS 6.9 billion to cushion the impact of COVID-19 in urban areas through cash transfers under the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) modalities. The Essential Needs Assessment (ENA) conducted in 2021 and 2022 showed a positive impact for the targeted poorest households in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The Government through TASAF prepared a strategy to implement the PSSN II in the midst of the pandemic. The implementation of PSSN activities was done by observing guidelines set by the Government. Safety equipment and supplies were purchased including thermal scanners and hygienic supplies such as sanitizers, liquid soaps, gloves, buckets and face masks. The Government put in place the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) to accelerate recovery from the pandemic leading to the further reduction of poverty levels in the country.

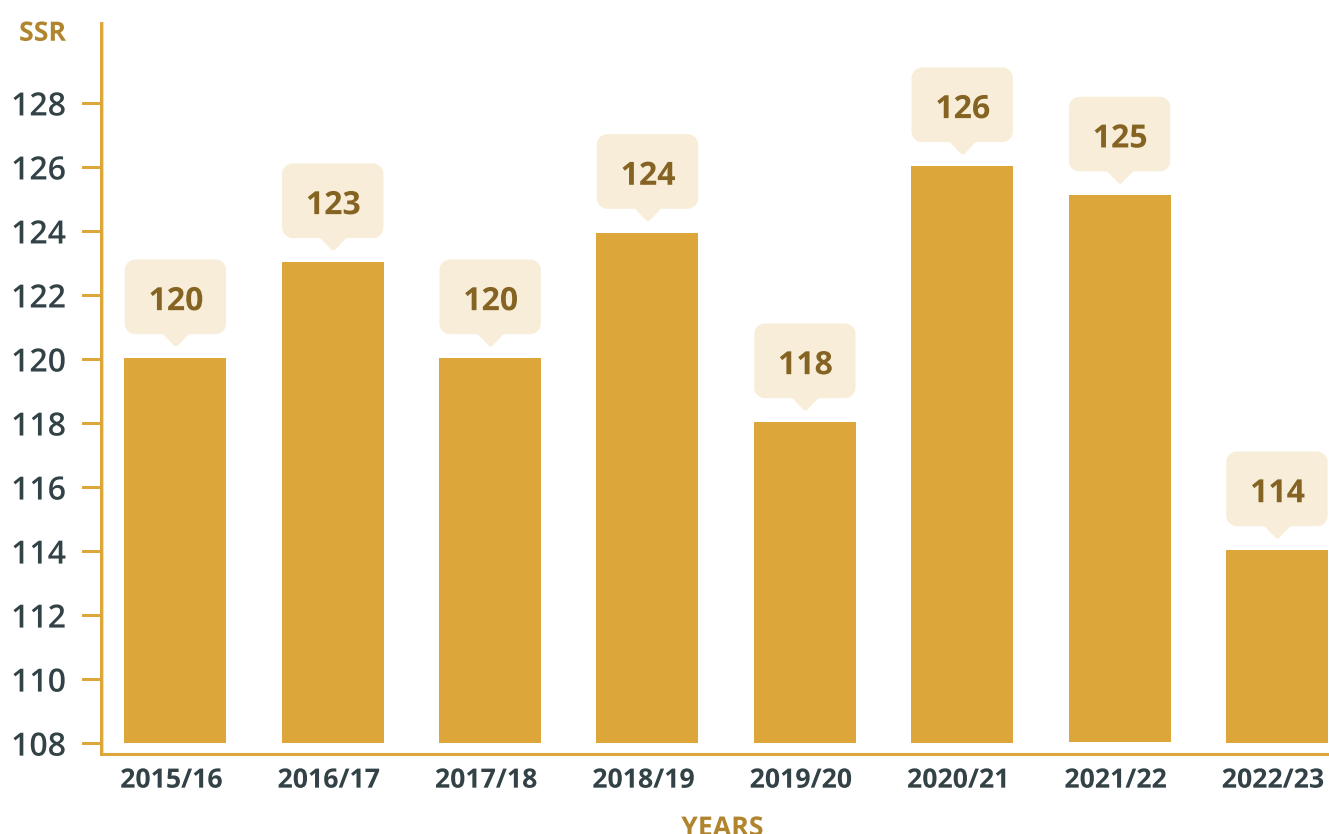




### Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>National (SDG 2.1.1)</b> Prevalence of undernourishment among Children under 5 years (%)	<b>34.4% to 31.8%</b>
	<b>National (SDG 2.1.2)</b> Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)	<b>118 to 114</b> (2022/23)
	<b>SDG 2.2.1</b> Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)	<b>31.8% to 30.0%</b>
	<b>SDG 2.2.2</b> Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (%)	<b>3.5% to 3.3%</b>
	<b>National (SDG 2.4.1)</b> Area under Irrigation (Hectares)	<b>475,052 to 727,281</b>
	<b>SDG 2.a.2</b> Total official development assistance to the agriculture sector TZS billion	<b>253.9 to 294.2</b>

**Figure 4.1: Trend of Food Self-Sufficient Ratio (SSR) in the Country (2015 – 2022)**



*Source: Ministry of Agriculture*

### **Progress Towards the Goal**

The nutritional status (stunting, wasting and underweight) of children under 5-years has improved since 2019 and are set out in the progress at a glance (figures) above). The health of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) also improved over the period. Specifically, the prevalence of Anaemia declined from 44.8 percent to 28.8 percent between 2015 and 2022. These trends are largely due to the Government's efforts to increase awareness among women on health issues. In Zanzibar severe malnutrition identified in OPD has raised slightly from 0.23 percent to 0.47 percent between 2018 to 2019.

Ending hunger, ensuring food security and improving nutrition are fundamental for reducing multi-dimensional poverty and achieving a high human development level in Tanzania. Between 2019/20 and 2022/23, production of food crops in the country continued to be stable with ensured food security where the Food Self-Sufficiency ratio

reached an average of 120.8 percent over the period. Fairly good weather, plus input availability such as improved seeds, chemicals and fertilizer have contributed to the outcome.

## **Interventions**

### **Improved Seed Programme**

The Government through its research institutions has developed technologies aimed at bringing a revolution in the production of a wide range of crops. The technologies vary from crop varieties, value addition, chemical and agronomic packages. About 148 seed varieties have been developed since 2015. The varieties are used by the national agricultural research institutions to produce different classes of seeds including pre-basic and basic seeds. The private sector is also involved as a multiplier and supplier of certified seeds to the farmers. In addition, there has been rehabilitation and construction of new facilities, including laboratories and irrigation infrastructure.

### **Implementation of National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP)**

Tanzania is currently implementing phase two of the plan (NMNAP II – 2021/22 to 2026/27). The major focus of NMNAP II is to ensure that “women, men, children and adolescents in Tanzania are better nourished, living healthier and more productive lives”. It is envisaged that NMNAP-II will continue to reduce the prevalence of stunting and remain within the World Health Assembly (WHA) nutrition targets. The NMNAP reflects Tanzania’s commitment to addressing the unacceptably high levels of malnutrition.

### **Partnerships/Other Actors**

The private sector, CSOs and international organisations have contributed to the effort to improve food security, nutrition and ultimately reduce hunger in the country. These include the establishment of community seed banks. The seed banks are operated and managed through the involvement of farmers, extension officers, and the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) - a national gene bank. The seed bank helps smallholder farmers to preserve high quality seeds of the most adapted varieties, suitable for their community’s soil and climatic condition. For instance, CRDB has a long heritage of supporting agriculture as a means of addressing food insecurity and building sustainable livelihoods. Using GCF’s concessional resources, CRDB Bank will launch three new financial products to support local agribusiness: a dedicated credit line for climate adaptation technologies and practices, a credit guarantee facility to expand access to

new borrowers, and a weather-indexed insurance product to help protect against losses from climate-related events. This programme aims to reach more than 6.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries through the transformation of the country's climate financing processes better to address affordable climate adaptation technologies in the agriculture sector. This will ultimately boost food security and enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector, including smallholder farmers, thereby improving our citizens' livelihoods and quality of life.

Similarly, FAO in collaboration with other stakeholders is implementing the Jiko Lishe project under its programme "Building Resilience of Agri-Food Systems and Better Nutrition in the Context of the Global Pandemic". The project focuses on reducing malnutrition and building the resilience of agro-food systems in Tanzania. SWISSAID through its project "Consumption of Resilient and Orphan Products for Healthier Diets (CROPS4HD) 2021 – 2030" supports efforts to improve access to nutritional food.



### **Gaps and Challenges**

The following are some of the major challenges:

- I.** In-availability and accessibility to quality agricultural input.
- II.** High post-harvest losses due to factors including poor storage infrastructure.
- III.** Higher dependency on rain fed agriculture and inadequate irrigation infrastructure.
- IV.** Inadequate capacity to cope with drastic climatic changes.
- V.** Unsuitable agricultural financing.
- VI.** Low investment in the manufacturing sector.
- VII.** Inequitable land distribution and land rights: Secure land tenure is crucial for food security. Farmers, particularly women, often face challenges in accessing and controlling land due to customary laws and practices.
- VIII.** Gender inequality in agriculture in terms of accessing resources, training and decision-making.
- IX.** Limited access to markets to smallholder farmers.

**X.** Inadequate nutritional awareness to the society led to imbalance on consumption of diverse and balanced diet.

**XI.** Inadequate management of Pest and disease led to devastating impact on crops and livestock, undermining food security; and

**XII.** Inadequate road networks and lack of electricity which hinders access to markets and limit opportunities for food processing and preservation.



### **Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19**

The COVID-19 pandemic had adverse effects on Tanzania's agricultural sector manifested partly by a decline in food self-sufficiency. As a result of value-chain disruptions, many of Tanzania's agricultural exports experienced constraints in accessing the market, together with the fall in commodity prices. Similarly, importation of food was constrained. Tanzania is committed to ensure that its agriculture sector attains a growth rate of 10 percent per annum by 2030. In the 2022/23 financial year, the Government tripled its budget in agriculture sector compared to 2021/22. Other efforts include introduction of irrigated block farming. Also, in collaboration with the private sector, the Government is working on securing markets for Tanzania's horticultural crops, such as flower and fruits.

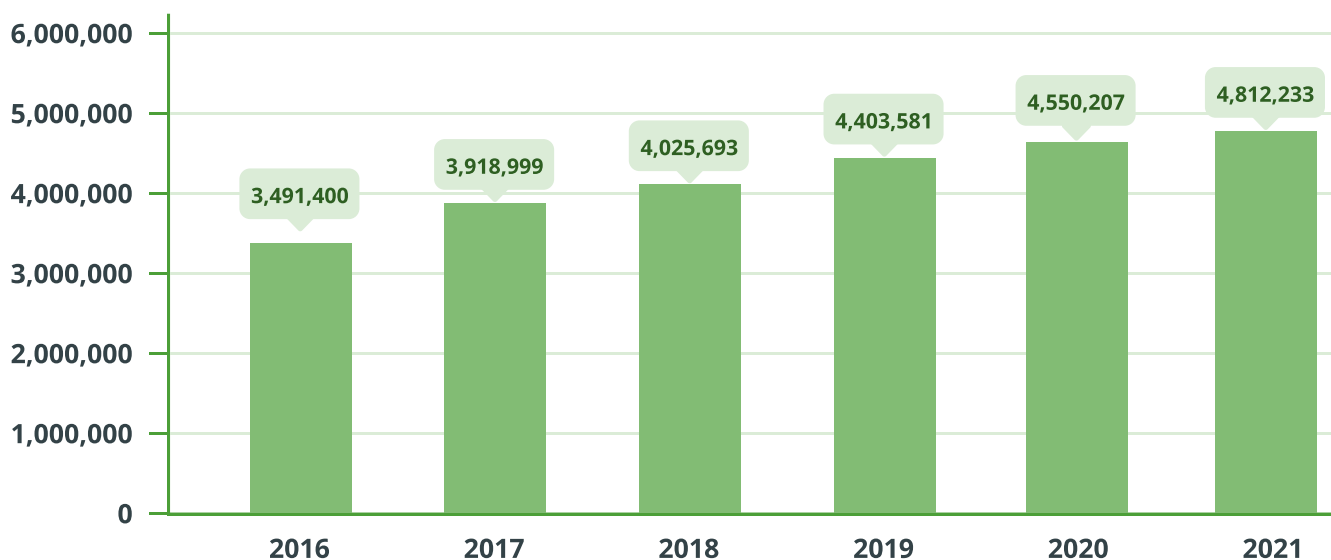
## SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



### Progress at Glance

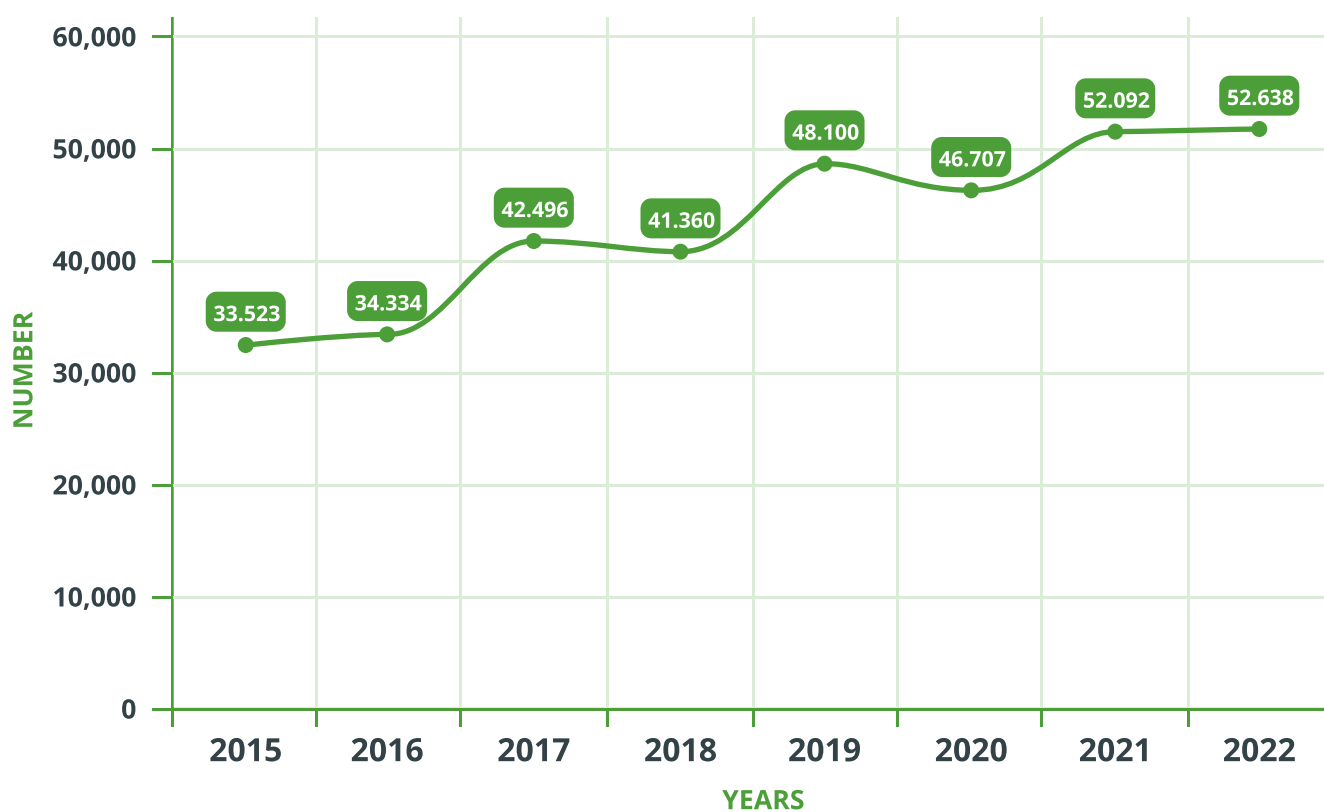
	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 3.1.1</b> Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births	<b>556 to 220</b> (2021)
	<b>SDG 3.1.2</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	<b>92.7% to 85%</b>
	<b>SDG 3.2.1</b> Under five mortality rate per 1,000 births	<b>67 to 43</b>
	<b>SDG 3.2.2</b> Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	<b>25 to 24</b>
	<b>SDG 3.3.3</b> Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	<b>113.6 to 71.8</b>
	<b>SDG 3.4.1</b> Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%)	<b>61.7% to 18%</b>
	<b>SDG 3.6.1</b> Death rate due to road traffic injuries	<b>33.0% to 40.1%</b>
	<b>National (SDG 3.c.1)</b> Number of health workers per 10,000 population	<b>11.0 to 18.4</b>

**Figure 4.2: Coverage Health Service/ Health Insurance Rate**



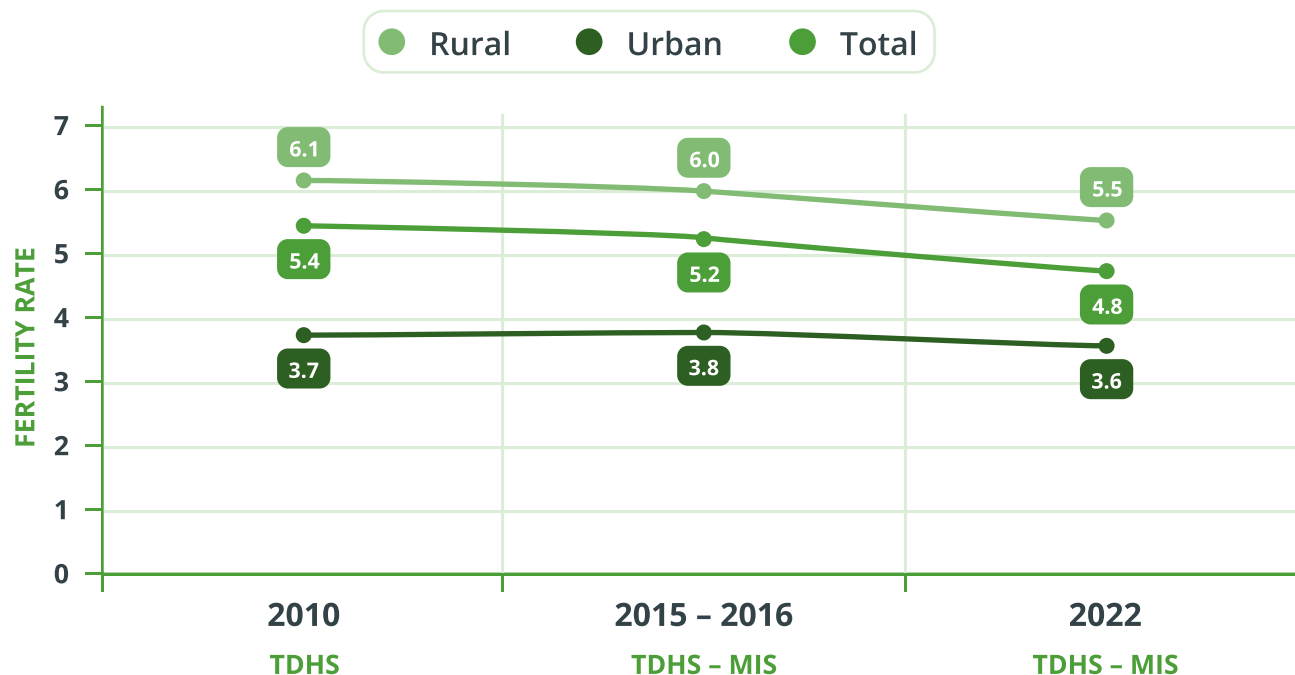
Source: NHIF

**Figure 4.3: Number of Live Birth, 2015 – 2022, Tanzania Zanzibar**



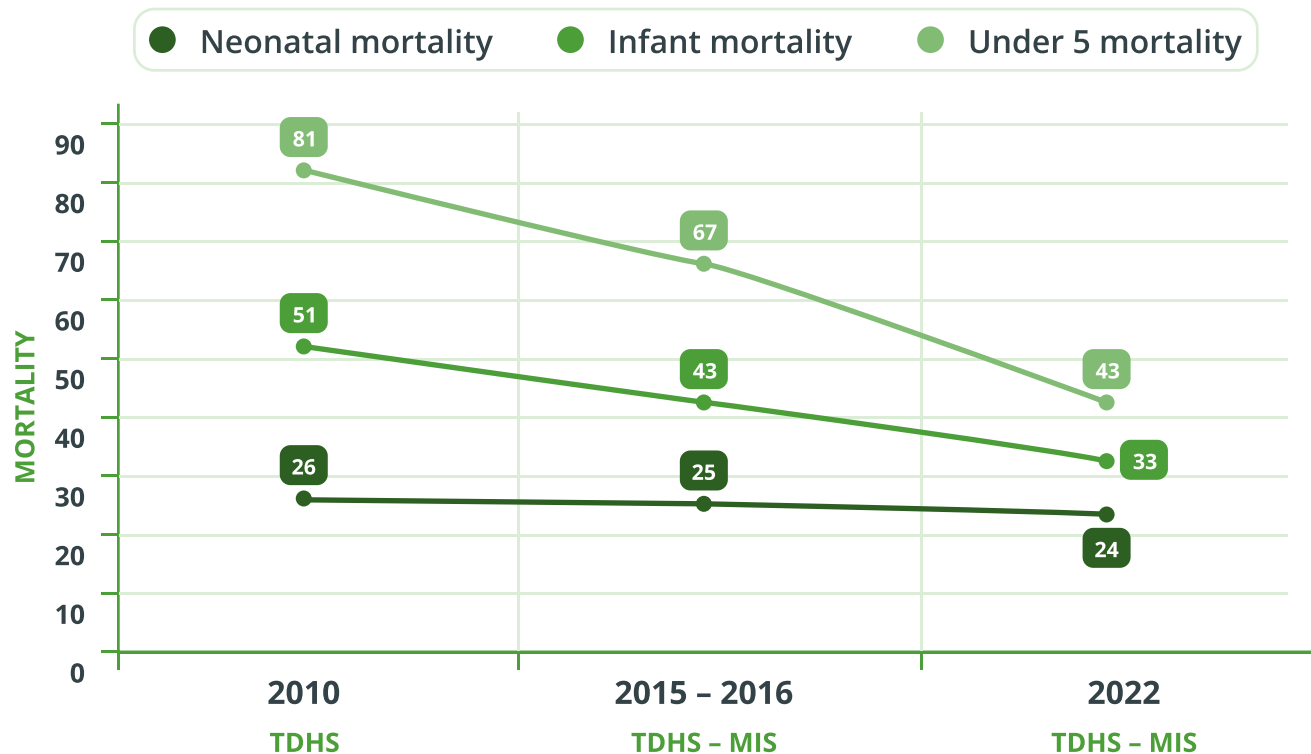
Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023, OCGS

**Figure 4.4: Trends in Fertility Rate (TFR) for Tanzania by Residence**



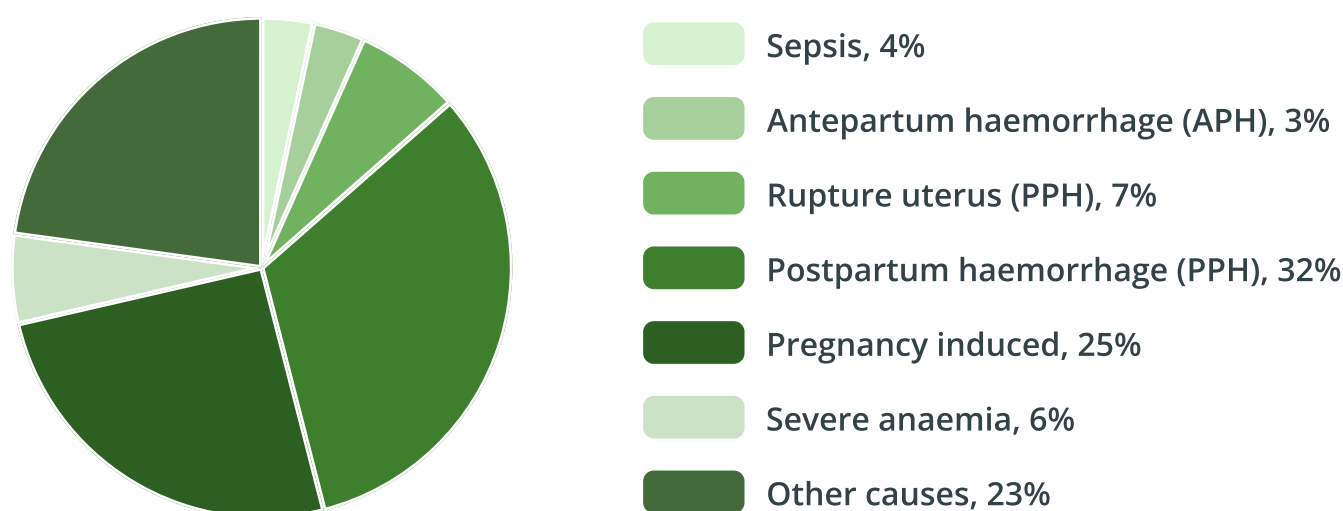
Source: TDHS-MIS, National Bureau of Statistics

**Figure 4.5: Trends in early Childhood Mortality Rates (Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey) in Tanzania**



Source: TDHS-MIS, National Bureau of Statistics

**Figure 4.6: Distribution of causes of maternal death (percent), Zanzibar – 2021**



*Source: Zanzibar Health Bulletin 2022, Ministry of Health*

## Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania asserts for good health and well-being for its population. As shown in the progress at a glance figures (above) there has been good progress since 2019. Over the same period, the HIV prevalence rate decreased from 1.94 percent to 0.79 percent. The tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 population declined from 287 to 208; the malaria incidence rate per 1,000 population declined from 122 to 76 over the same period. Zanzibar has seen the number of medical doctors increasing from 307 in 2021 to 310 in 2022. Similarly, the number of clinical officers increased from 327 to 371 over the same period.

Viral hepatitis treatment coverage (B and C) increased from 4.0 percent to 6.1 percent. Between 2020 and 2021, the number of road accidents increased from 1,228 to 1,594 (a 29.8 percent increase). Over loading, speeding, poor infrastructure and drunk driving are the major causes of road accidents. Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) continue to be a challenge in Zanzibar as well. Although, RTA cases have been decreasing over the past three years, it continues to affect thousands of people, mostly men. The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract reveals that 172 accidents were recorded in 2022.

## **Interventions**

### **Improving Human Resource and Infrastructure**

The Government has taken deliberate efforts to increase the number of medical field personnel through its healthcare human development initiatives. It has also continued to improve health care provision by constructing and renovating infrastructure, increasing the supply of medicine and medical equipment. Zanzibar has continued to train and employ health personnel. It has also taken deliberate efforts to increase the health care infrastructure, where it built an additional 168 public health facilities between 2015 and 2021, to reach a total of 129 PHCU and 133 dispensaries.

### **M-Mama**

Tanzania has launched a National Emergency Transportation System for pregnant women called M-Mama with an objective of reducing maternal deaths. Following success in the pilot phase, 2013 – 2021, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania directed the system to be rolled-out across the country. The intervention involves a partnership between the Government of Tanzania and Vodafone Foundation, with Touch Foundation and Pathfinder International as implementing partners. The emergency transportation service for pregnant mothers and new-borns uses both ambulances, as well as private vehicles. The M-Mama system uses a special tablet for each identified health centre (Dispatch Centre). Up until April 2023, the project had covered 10 out of 26 administrative regions in Mainland Tanzania and part of Zanzibar. The plan is to roll-out the programme to the remainder of the country by September 2023.

A number of interventions have also been conducted by other actors in support of attaining good health and well-being for Tanzania's population. Multichoice Tanzania, in collaboration with AMREF Tanzania, implemented a campaign Stand Up for African Mothers (SU4AM), which trained midwives in 2019 – 2020 with the main objective of improving maternal health in the country. The campaign focused on increasing awareness of the importance of having skilled midwives to reduce maternal mortality in Tanzania.

### **Partnerships/Other Actors**

In Mainland Tanzania CBM's Partnership with the Government has provided a total of TZS. 1.466 billion to the Ministry of Health for the strengthening of the national health system on the universal health coverage to address the eye healthcare needs,

constructed a state-of-the-art zonal hospital for the eye care services at Bugando Medical Centre and provided equipment, medicines, training and service delivery and strengthening of rehabilitation services. While in Zanzibar, CBM's has provided a total of 921 million to a Government Hospital in Mnazi Mmoja Hospital to implement health initiatives to increase access to healthcare services, infrastructure development, capacity building of health practitioners, equipment support and medicines for eye care services as part of addressing the non-communicable diseases.



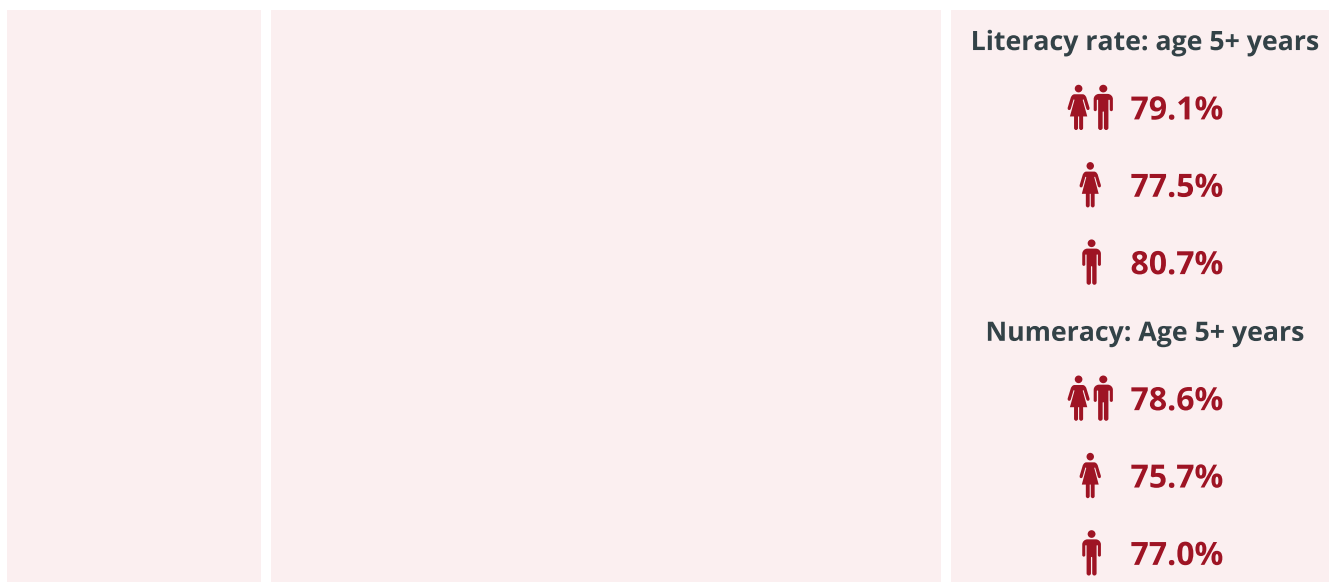
## Gaps and Challenges

- I.** Low geographical coverage in terms of availability of health facilities and an improved referral system, particularly in remote rural areas.
- II.** Shortage of skilled HRH needed for the provision of health services at council level.
- III.** Inadequate funding for health services.
- IV.** Delays in procurement process.
- V.** Inadequate medicine and medical equipment.
- VI.** Poor roads infrastructure that hindering easily accessibility to health facilities.
- VII.** Inadequate knowledge regarding the use of contraceptive and utilisation of health care; and
- VIII.** Inadequate data and information to ascertain and address causes of death and illness from natural disasters and environmental shocks, including hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

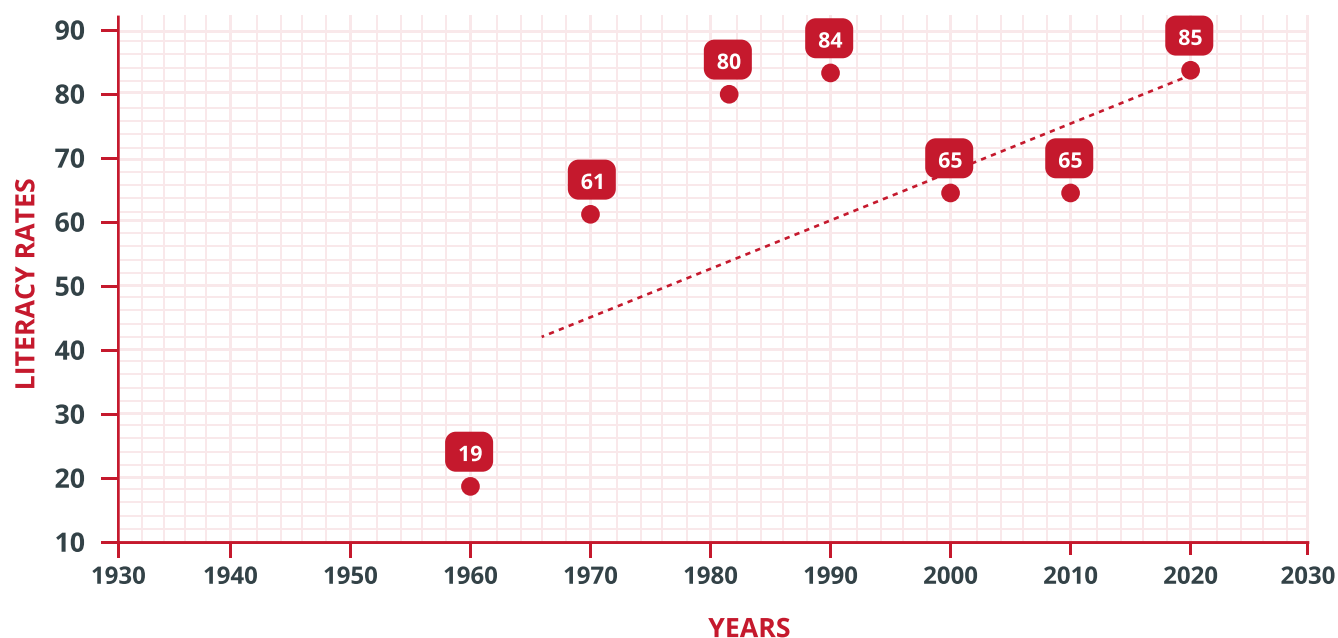


## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 4.1.2</b> Gross Completion Rate of Primary education (%) by sex	<div>  69.2% to 100.2%                 </div> <div>  72.5% to 104.2%                 </div> <div>  65.9% to 96.1%                 </div>
	Net Completion Rate of Primary education (%) by sex	<div>  26.0% to 40.3%                 </div> <div>  28.8% to 42.8%                 </div> <div>  23.3% to 37.8%                 </div>
	<b>National SDG 4.2.2</b> Pre-primary Gross Enrolment Ratio in Government and Non-Government Schools (%) by sex	<div>  84.0% to 83.9%                 </div> <div>  83.8% to 83.2%                 </div> <div>  84.2% to 84.5%                 </div>
	Pre-primary Net Enrolment Rate in Government and Non-Government Schools (%) by sex	<div>  38.7% to 37.4%                 </div> <div>  39.1% to 37.8%                 </div> <div>  38.2% to 37%                 </div>
	<b>SDG. 4.3.1a</b> Number of students in apprenticeship training at work places (annually)	5,875 to 14,440 (2021)
	<b>SDG 4.6.1</b> Proportion of population achieving functional literacy skills (%) by sex	<b>Literacy rate: age 15+ years</b> <div>  71.8% to 83.0%                 </div> <div>  69.3% to 79.5%                 </div> <div>  74.4% to 86.8%                 </div>

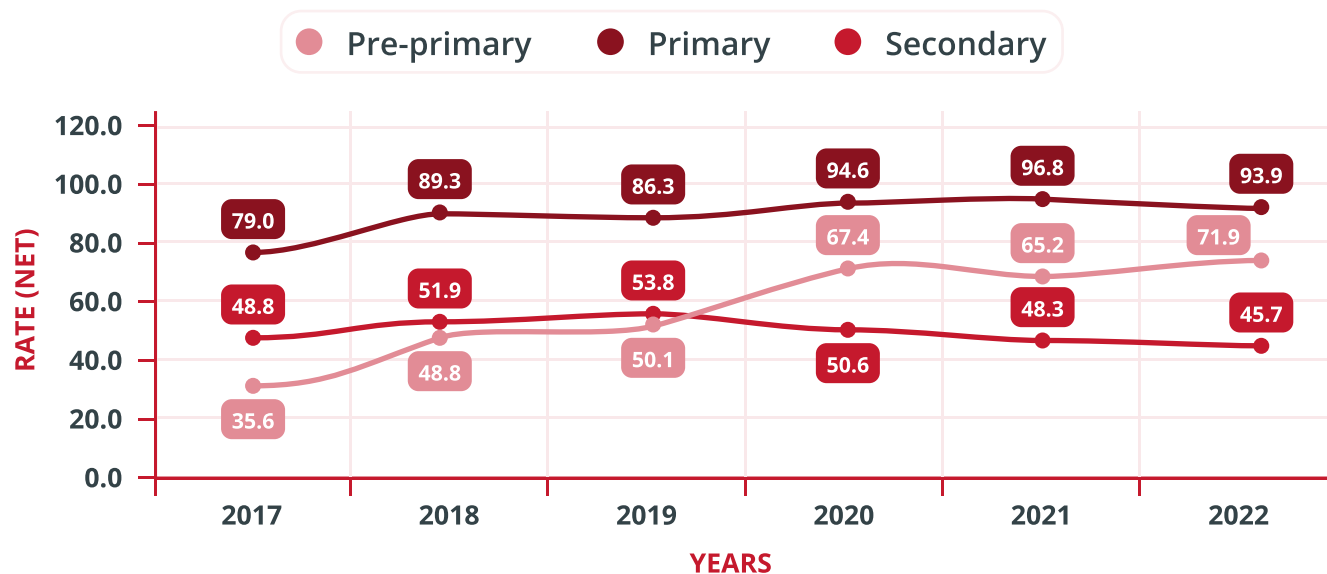


**Figure 4.7: Literacy Trend Rate 1960 to 2020 in Zanzibar**



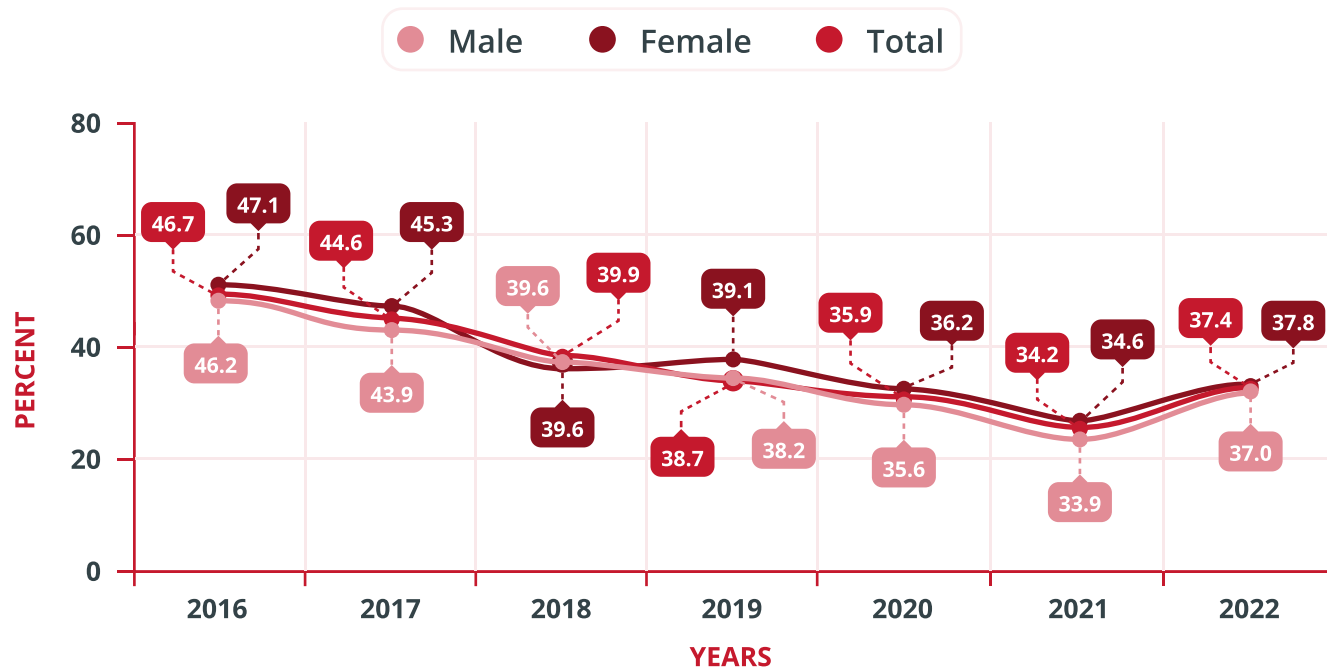
Source: NALMERS

**Figure 4.8: Net Enrollment by Level of Education, 2017 – 2022, Zanzibar**



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2023 OCGS

**Figure 4.9: Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Government and Non-Government Schools by Sex, 2015-2022, Mainland Tanzania**



Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; and PORALG

## Progress towards the Goal

Enrolment in pre-primary schools dropped from 1.56 million in 2016 to 1.4 million in 2020. The pre-primary Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) remained at around 84% during 2019 – 2022 period, whilst the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) declined from 38.7 percent to 37.4 percent over the same period. With primary education, the Gross Completion Rate (GCR) increased from 69.2 percent to 100.2 percent between 2019 and 2022, while the Net Completion Rate (NCR) increased from 26 percent to 40.3 percent during the same period.

The Zanzibar HBS 2019/20 indicates that the literacy rate has increased from 83.6 percent 2014/15 to 87.4 percent in 2019/20. Also, the data from the Education Statistical Abstract, 2023 shows that the trend of GER and NER for pre-primary and primary have been increasing for four consecutive years from 2017 to 2022. The NER for primary and secondary schools in Zanzibar has fluctuated between 2017 -2022.

## Interventions

### Increasing Access to Education

The Government of Tanzania has undertaken a national campaign to screen and identify children with special needs prior to school enrolment, in line with the principle of inclusiveness in the education sector. The campaign identified 16,463 children with special needs. Similarly, the Government has prepared a blueprint for achieving a high rate of adult literacy through its National Adult Literacy and Mass Education Rolling Strategy (NALMERS) of 2020/2021 - 2024/2025. Furthermore, in June 2022, the Government abolished fees for Advanced Secondary Education. These interventions are geared towards enhancing inclusiveness in education provision at all levels. They are designed to provide a safe and conducive learning environment that meets the needs of all learners, as well as increasing the enrolment of pupils with special needs at all levels of education. Moreover, the Government abolished the ban to suspend pregnant schoolgirls from school. They are now allowed to be re-integrated into the education system after giving birth.

### Skills Development for Youth

The Government through its Skills Development Programme is recognising prior learning for apprenticeships and internships, where from 2017 to 2021, a total of 92,005 youth benefited from the programme. Other programmes implemented include the Youth

Empowerment Programme, which involves providing skills and soft loans to youth in all regions of the country. Through the programme, 100 youth have been sponsored by the Government to study good agricultural practices in Israel. The Government is also currently conducting training camps for youth, who will later be provided with farming blocks to produce crops using modern agriculture techniques.

## Partnerships/Other Actors

Apart from the Government, other stakeholders in education and skills development have made notable contributions since 2019. These included improving the school infrastructure, which led to improvements in the student –classroom ratio, creating a supportive environment to minimise the gap between enrolled students and graduates, leading to an increase in the completion rate, building changing rooms for girls, toilets and water supply, and conducting media campaigns to raise awareness on gender-based violence in school settings, establishing gender desks in all educational institutions and promoting parents' participation in the prevention of violence against children. For instance, CRDB Bank invested more than TZS 260 million in the sector. The investment mainly targeted infrastructure upgrades to improve the learning conditions for students resourcing schools with tools to facilitate learning. A substantial amount went into the construction and renovation of more than 15 classes, the provision of more than 1,000 desks, the construction of dormitories, and the support of orphanages in the country. Besides that, the Bank funded the construction of a laboratory in Kizimkazi, Zanzibar.



### Gaps and Challenges

- I.** Drop out from school due to poverty, death, indiscipline, pregnancy, and truancy.
- II.** Shortage of classroom facilities to match up with an increase in the number of students, following the introduction of universal access to education up to secondary level.
- III.** The ratio between the number of schools per population is still low.
- IV.** Limited Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to accommodate the needs of adolescent girls and young women.
- V.** Poor road infrastructure enabling accessibility to school's infrastructure.

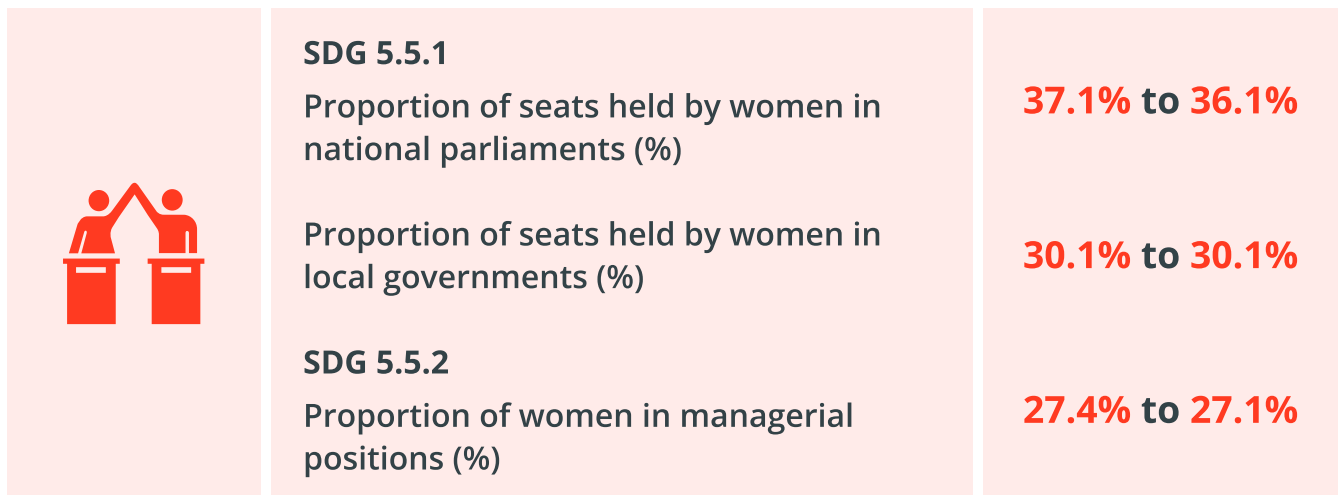
**VI.** Inadequate teachers house particularly in remote area.



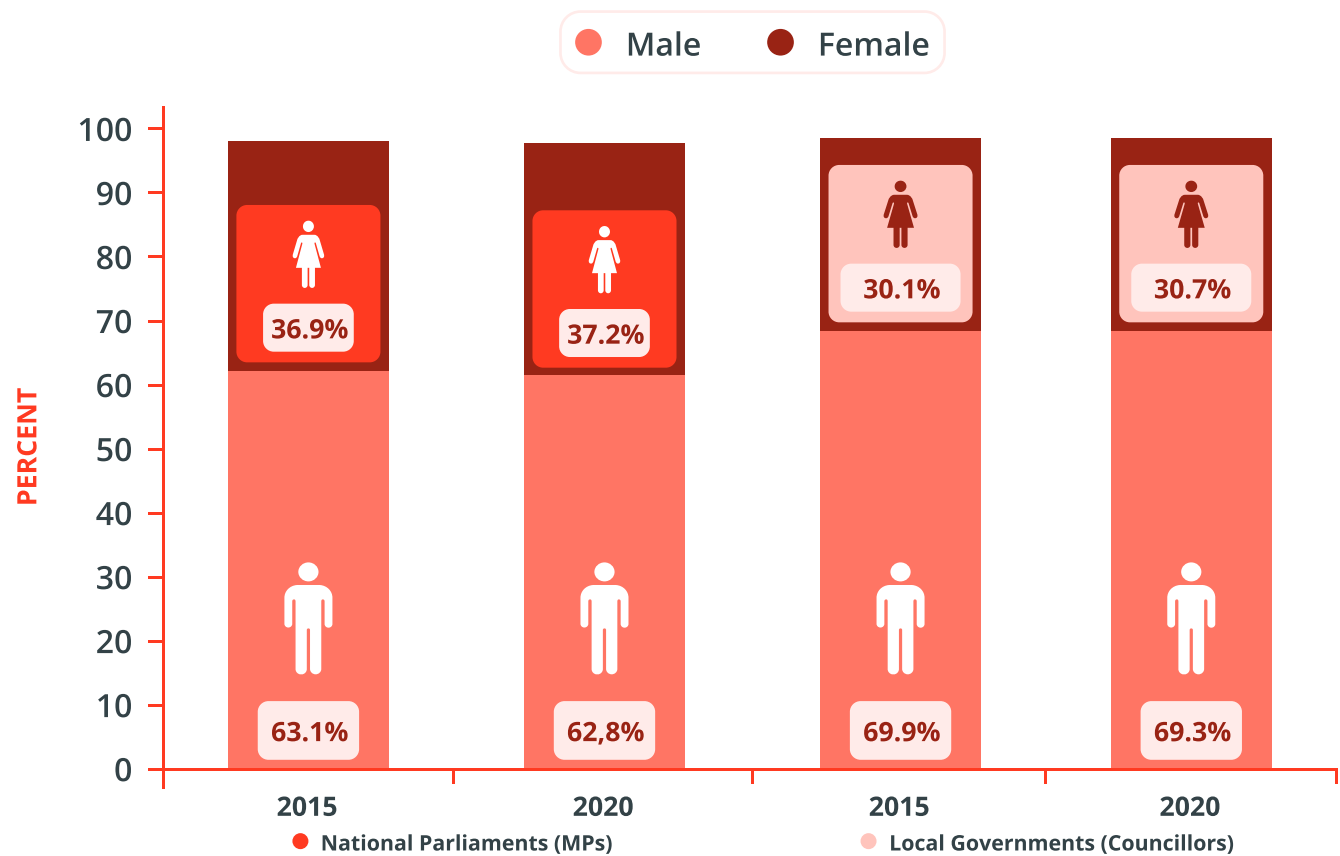


## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 5.2.1</b> Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months (%)	<b>Current partner</b> <b>57% to 64.4%</b>  <b>Former partner</b> <b>33.2% to 36.4%</b>  <b>Current boyfriend</b> <b>0.4% to 0.2%</b>  <b>Former boyfriend</b> <b>2.2% to 1.2%</b>
	<b>SDG 5.2.2</b> Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TZ Mainland</li> <li>• Zanzibar</li> <li>• Rural</li> <li>• Urban</li> </ul>	<b>8.9% to 7.0%</b> <b>2.3% to 3.7%</b> <b>9.2% to 7.1%</b> <b>7.9% to 6.5%</b>
	<b>SDG 5.3.2</b> Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TZ Mainland</li> <li>• Rural</li> <li>• Urba</li> </ul>	<b>10.3% to 11%</b> <b>13.1% to 12%</b> <b>5.5% to 7%</b>

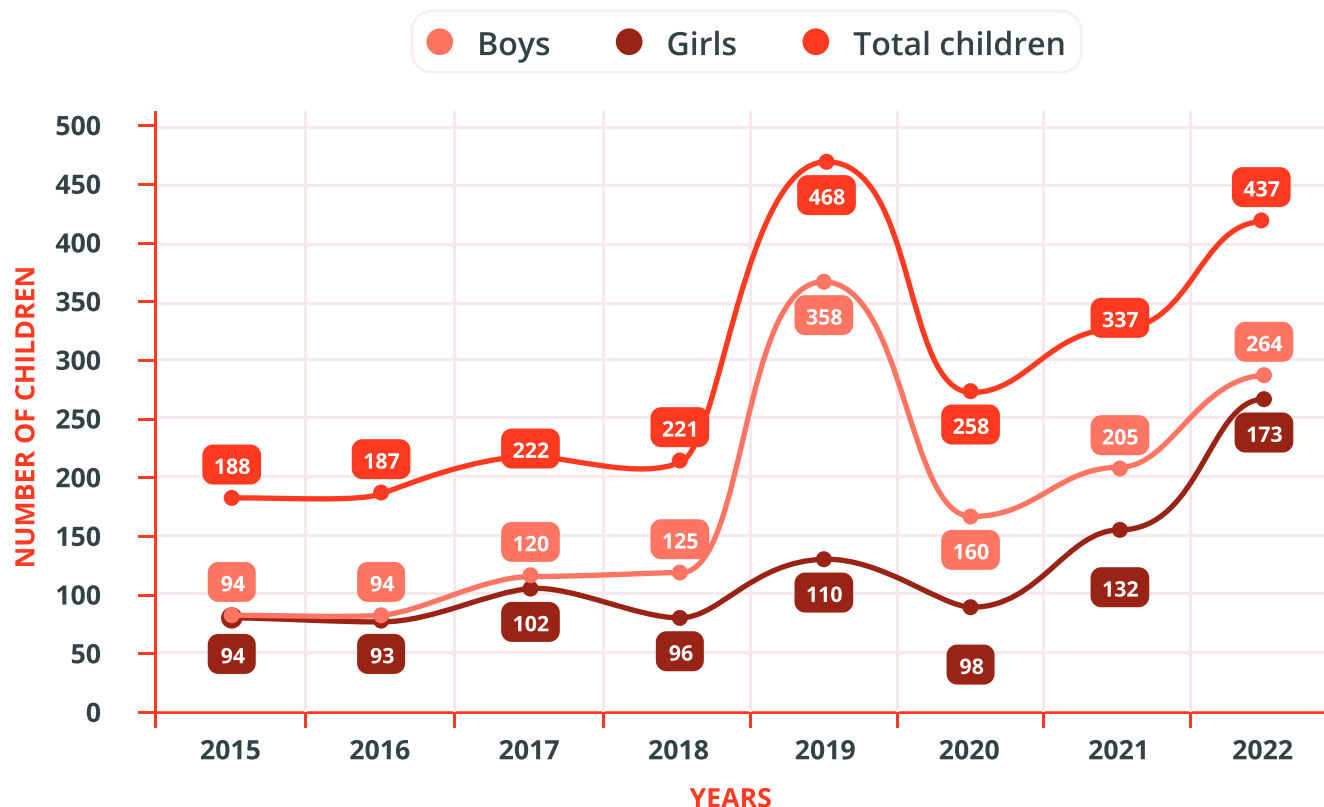


**Figure 4.10: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in (A) National Parliaments and (B) Local Governments**



Source: Source: National Electoral Commission (NEC) of Tanzania Mainland

**Figure 4.11: Number of Children Cared by Sex; 2015-2022**



Sources: Zanzibar Social Statistics Report\_ 2023, OCGS

## Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania has a legal framework in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex. The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania prohibits discrimination based on gender and provides for gender equality.

With its Tanzania Development Vision (2025) for Mainland Tanzania and the Zanzibar Development Vision (2050), the country has set targets for the realisation of gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political spheres and aims to create an equitable society that protects and empowers women among other marginalised and vulnerable groups. In addition, the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22-2025/26) recognises that women's participation in various spheres is vital in ensuring sustainable development for achieving gender equality, eliminating gender-based violence and promoting women's empowerment. Similarly, the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP 2021-2026) focuses on achieving gender equality and equity, social inclusion, and the empowerment of women and girls, including those with special needs, and in vulnerable situations. In the same spirit, the URT has enacted several laws

and policies to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment such as the 2000 National Women and Gender Policy for Mainland Tanzania (currently under review); the 2008 National Gender Strategy for Gender Development (currently under review), and the Zanzibar Gender policy of 2016.

There is progress towards ending violence against women and children where the number of reported cases of Violence Against Women (VAW) decreased between 2020 (30,772 cases) and 2021 (20,897 cases). The number of cases of Violence Against Children (VAC), for girls (boys), also decreased from 9,810 (3,647) in 2017 to 4,058 (732) cases in 2022. Data presented in the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Country Report for Tanzania (2022) show that in 2021, 19 percent of women aged 15 years and older and 16 percent of women aged 20 – 24 were married before the age of 18 years. To enhance an enabling environment for protection, the Government strengthened its capacity to ensure the functioning of national coordination structures and roles to implement the National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) in the Mainland and Zanzibar.

Tanzania is undertaking deliberate efforts to promote gender equality through participation in politics and management. Proportion of female members of parliament has remained above 30 percent - slightly declined from 37.1 percent in 2019 to 36.1 percent in 2022. The proportion of women holding positions in Local Government remained at around 30.1%, while those holding management positions remained at around 27 percent over the same period. Tanzania is ranked 40th in the world and 9th in Africa in terms of women's representation in Parliament, largely due to special seats for women. In the Union Parliament, women's representation stands at 37 percent (only 11 percent were elected), and 40 percent in the Zanzibar House of Representatives (only 16 percent were elected). The proportion of female ministers has increased from 19 percent (2020) to 36 percent (2022). At sub national levels, the percentages of women in leadership positions are much lower. At the council level, as of 2022, the representation of women was at 29.45 percent, but only 6.5 percent were elected. At the Ward level, only 2.7 percent Council Chairpersons are female, Village Chairpersons are a mere 2.1 percent, Mitaa (Street) Chairpersons are 12.65 percent, and Hamlets' (Vitongoji) Chairpersons are 6.7 percent (President's Office - Public Service Management and Good Governance, 2017-2021).

## **Interventions**

### **Implementation of National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC)**

Tanzania had established and implemented its National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) 2017/18 - 2021/22) in its endeavours to create a comprehensive and integrated protection system, delivering quality and timely support to women and children affected by violence. The Government has also continued to educate communities on cultural beliefs and practices that fuel violence against women and children. It also undertook campaigns that involved religious leaders, political leaders, and traditional and community leaders to achieve the elimination of such abusive practices.

### **Development of Guidelines for Establishing Women Economic Empowerment Platforms**

The Government has developed guidelines for the establishment of Women Economic Empowerment Platforms (WEEP) in Tanzania to facilitate the sharing of opportunities and challenges. The guidelines have been designed to facilitate the implementation of directives of the President on her commitment to WEEP that will bring women together to benefit from economic opportunities and address their challenges through the various empowerment opportunities available in their areas.

### **Development of the National Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Safe Houses for Victims of Trafficking and Survivors of Violence**

The Government has developed guidelines for the establishment and management of safe houses for victims of trafficking and survivors of violence. The guidelines have been developed to ensure that there are the same standards of services being provided by different stakeholders that offer assistance and protection services to the victims of trafficking and survivors of violence.

### **Establishment and Implementation of Empowerment Funds**

Tanzania has established the Women Development Fund (WDF), which provides soft loans and entrepreneurship training to women and girls. Through LGAs, the Government continues to empower and uplift economically disadvantaged groups of women, youth and people with a disability. This is done through 10% loans, without interest, from the LGAs own revenue.

## **Preparation of National Guideline for Child Protection**

The Government has coordinated the preparation of the National Guideline for Child Protection and Safety Desk inside and outside the school. The desk is made up of Watoto Vinara who are chosen by their fellow children under the supervision of Social Development Officers, in collaboration with the School Principals to enable children to provide information on acts of violence and to be able to identify indicators of violence so that they receive appropriate services on time.

## **Preparation of National Strategy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

In an effort to ensure that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is eradicated, the Government has collaborated with stakeholders to prepare a National Strategy for the Eradication of FGM to be implemented for a period of five years from 2020/21 - 2024/25. The strategy is aimed at intensifying and accelerating efforts to eliminate FGM in the country. Training to eliminate FGM has been conducted in border areas. The interventions led to almost 1,800 mutilators to surrender their instruments of FGM and abandon such practices.

## **Kadhi's Court Rules Revision**

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) has been enhancing the enabling environment for ending violence against women and children. The Kadhi's Court Rules have been revised and aligned with the Children's Act (2011) and Care and Protection Regulations; The Penal Procedure Act No. 6 of 2018 and Criminal Procedure Act No 7 of 2018 were revised and operationalised. The knowledge of the new legislation enabled women to document matrimonial assets in case of divorce. The simplified version of VAWC related laws for use through the mass media and during community-based theatre performances were developed. This document served as a reference guide for law enforcement agencies, paralegals and Women and Children Shehia Coordinators. Furthermore, the RGoZ has also enhanced access to prevention programmes and services in Zanzibar by establishing and operationalising special committees at the Shehia level including street committees; and putting in place community-based foster care placement programmes for children in need of short- or long-term care and protection measures.

## **Partnerships/Other Actors**

The Government has continued to partner with Development Partners such as the EU,

World Bank and IMF to address gender equality in the country. Similarly, as part of its efforts to empower women, DSM Corridor Group (DCG), a private company, initiated a Women Empowerment and Technical Training Programme in 2020 to provide women with the knowledge and skills necessary to operate heavy equipment, a field traditionally dominated by men.

Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) in collaboration with UN-Women, UN-SSE, UN-Global Compact, and WFE conducts annual sustainability training and events including Ring the Bell for Gender Equality, with the purpose of increasing awareness of diversity and gender equality among its members. Through these initiatives, the DSE communicates the importance and relevance of gender equality in business.

The National Microfinance Bank (NMB) launched a proposition - Jasiri Bond as part of its recognition of the important role that women play in the socio-economic development of Tanzania. The proposition aims to increase women's access to formal financial services through a package of banking services, which are aimed at addressing their unique needs and helping them achieve their goals. The proposition forms a core part of the bank's women's strategy and complements efforts to widen financial inclusion and address barriers to accessing financial services for women.

The Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) has been working with other like-minded civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct gender analyses of budgets and plans for various sectors such as health, water, agriculture, education, and extractive industries. TGNP has shared their findings with relevant government actors through different platforms such as international commemorations, training sessions, and advocacy sessions, and has also engaged women in leadership roles, CSOs, and media. WILDAF Tanzania has partnered with TGNP to champion legal reforms that provide conducive frameworks for women's participation in leadership and politics. Their work has influenced and garnered support from various political actors, including political parties, the National Election Commission, and the Tanzania Law Reform Commission.



### **Gaps and Challenges**

- I. Inadequate coverage and availability of legal awareness and services, especially in rural areas.


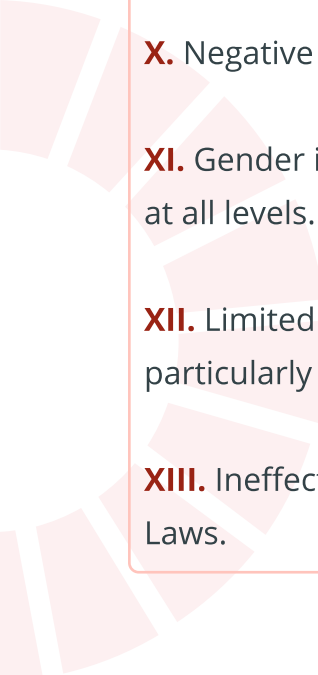
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- II.** Insufficient awareness and orientation on gender equality and women's empowerment within the different sectors of Government, including local Government authorities.
  - III.** Discriminatory social norms and behaviours undermining women's political participation and leadership, as well as perpetuating gender-based violence.
  - IV.** Limited capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate gender and sex-disaggregated data including data on gender-based violence (GBV).
  - V.** Persistence of deeply rooted harmful gender and social norms that sustain a variety of gender-related harmful practices, including female genital mutilation (FGM), child marriage and intimate partner violence.
  - VI.** Unwillingness of communities to disclose incidences of violence.
  - VII.** Low awareness within communities on gender-based violence.
  - VIII.** Gender inequality in education.
  - IX.** Barriers to economic opportunities for women include limited access to credit, ownership rights, and discrimination in the labour market.
  - X.** Negative effects on cultural norms and practices.
  - XI.** Gender imbalance in leadership roles that hinder participation in decision-making at all levels.
  - XII.** Limited access to quality healthcare, especially reproductive health services particularly in rural areas.
  - XIII.** Ineffective implementation and enforcement of Gender-Responsive Policies and Laws.



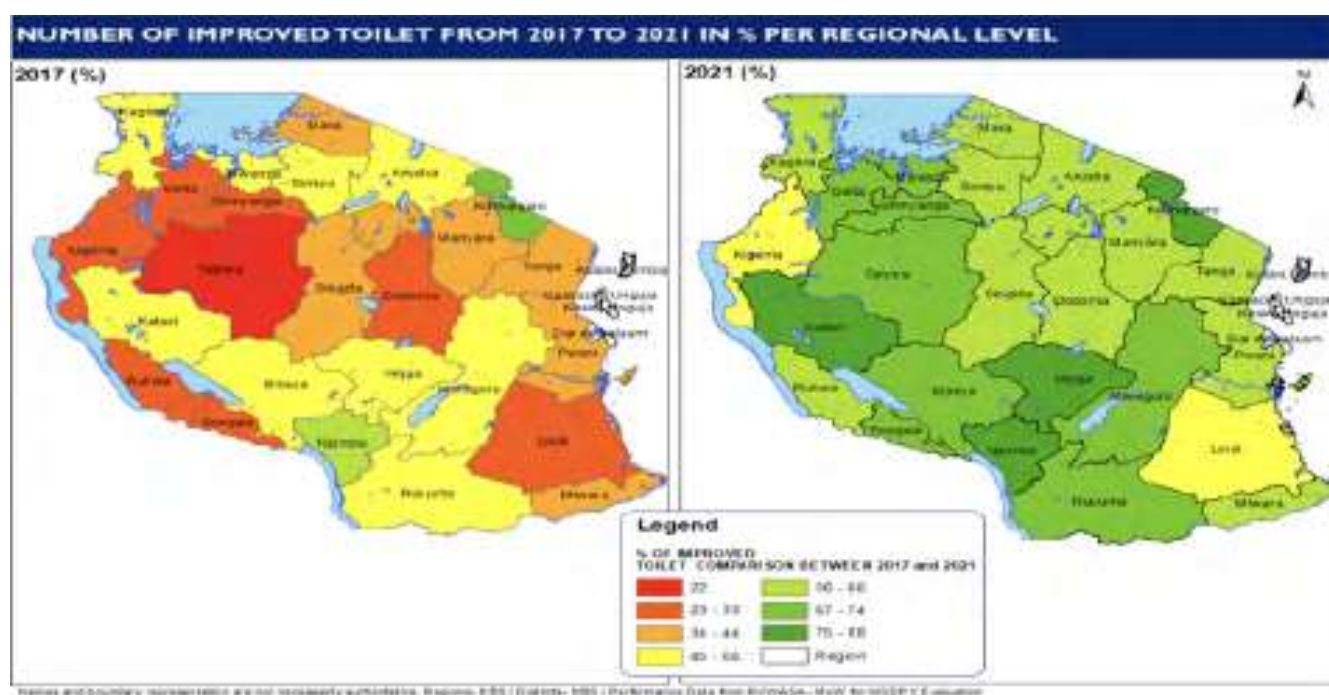
Photo (c): UN Women Tanzania/Deepika Nath



## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 6.1.1</b> Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Rural) (%)	<b>70.1% to 74.3%</b> (2021)
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Regional Centers) (%)	<b>84.0% to 86.5%</b> (2021)
	<b>National (SDG 6.2.1)</b> Proportion of the households with improved sanitation facilities in rural areas (%)	<b>36% to 57%</b> (2015) (2019)
	Households connected to convention public sewer systems in regional centers and Dar es Salaam (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional centres</li> <li>• Dar es Salaam</li> </ul>	<b>13% to 13.5%</b> <b>10% to 12%</b>

**Figure 4.12: Access to Improved Toilet Facilities across Tanzania Regions in 2017 and 2021**



Source: WSDP II Evaluation Report 2021

## Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania has made notable progress since 2019 on improving access to both clean water and sanitation for its population as can be seen in the Progress at a Glance chart (above). In Zanzibar, the proportion of households using a protected water source for drinking in the dry season increased from 90.5 percent in 2014/15 to 91.5 percent in 2020/21.

Between 2019 and 2022, Government in collaboration with other stakeholders constructed and rehabilitated toilets, in 3,046 primary schools and 716 secondary schools while 4,322 primary schools formulated WASH clubs. Moreover, a total of 1,704 Health Care Facilities had improved WASH infrastructure including water supply, toilets, hand-washing points, placenta pits and incinerators. The number of sewerage connections increased from 47,382 (domestic 42,905) in 2015 to 52,749 (domestic 47,477) in 2021. The proportion of the population connected to sewer networks in urban centres increased from 13 percent in 2019 to 13.5 percent in 2022. The mortality attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene declined from 302,820 in 2016 to 136,872 in 2022. Intensive awareness campaigns and community education have contributed to the success. The compliance rate of effluent from the municipal sewerage system and industries increased from 45 percent (2015) to 60 percent (2020). Moreover,

the country survey instrument for SDG indicator 6.5.1 for National Reporting on the Status of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Implementation of 2020 showed that Tanzania had scored 54 out of 100.

## **Interventions**

### **Implementation of Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP III)**

Tanzania is implementing phase III of its water sector development programme, which runs over the 2022 – 2026 period at an estimated cost of USD 6.46 billion.

### **National Behavioural Change on Sanitation and Hygiene Campaign**

Sanitation and hygiene received notable support from high-level political leaders who championed the National Behavioural Change on Sanitation and Hygiene Campaign, leading to the high-level awareness necessary for behavioural change. The Government of Tanzania improved WASH facilities, particularly hand hygiene practices for reducing infectious disease transmission in healthcare facilities (HFs) by 50 percent and formed effective measures against contagious diseases such as COVID-19. The focus is on the construction and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in 1,500 HF's. The Government also supported the rehabilitation of labour wards to install sanitation and hygiene facilities, construction and rehabilitation of incinerators.

### **Sustainable Management of Water Resources**

The annual renewable surface water and groundwater resource for Mainland Tanzania is estimated at 126 BCM, of which 105 BCM is surface runoff and 21 BCM groundwater recharge. Water resources in Tanzania are naturally confined in nine (9) water basins namely Pangani, Wami-Ruvu, Rufiji, Ruvuma, Lake Nyasa, Lake Rukwa, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Victoria. Water basins often cut across administrative borders, calling for coordination and cooperation among several administrative units, including at the transboundary level<sup>1</sup>. Tanzania has adopted the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) which aims to promote the coordinated development and management of water-and land-related resources, to maximise economic and social welfare equitably, without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems.

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<sup>1</sup>Target 6.5 calls for countries to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

## Conventions, Protocols and MoU for Transboundary Water Resources

Tanzania has seven transboundary basins where all have signed agreements, conventions, and protocols for the management of transboundary waters. Moreover, Tanzania had prepared catchment conservation action plans in all the nine Basin Water Boards (BWBs). Areas that need legal protection were identified for demarcation and gazetted as protected areas.

## Partnerships/Other Actors

The private sector supported the implementation of the goal. For instance, Caps Limited, a private sector operator, provided mobile toilet services in communal areas without sewerage infrastructure. In 2021, Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) partnered with WWF to elevate the Dar es Salaam water security project aimed at improving the city's water quality and quantity. The initiative involved investment in water-efficient technologies, and promotion of water conservation practices.



### Case: Resource Mobilisation for Water Sector - Establishment of The National Water Fund (NWF)

The NWF was established to address an inadequacy of funding for water projects, where 60% goes to the investment of water infrastructure in rural areas. NWF also has two windows of financing water projects - the loan window and grants window. A portion of mobilised financial resources is applied as seed money for a loan window, which is a revolving fund dedicated to offer loans on favourable terms to implementing agencies for undertaking water supply and sanitation projects. The other portion is allocated as direct grants to implementing agencies for executing water supply projects in areas with an inadequate water supply service, as well as conservation of water catchment projects.

**Innovative Financing Window:** Some of the innovative financing modalities employed in the water sector include Investment Financing Facility (IFF) based on Output Base Aid (OBA) – (IFF – OBA), the result-based financing approach through a Programme for Results (PforR) and Payment by Results (PbR).

TAWASANET, a network of organizations has been committed to advancing sustainable water supply and sanitation in Tanzania. Through initiatives like SAWA Tanzania, Winrock

International, Action Aid Tanzania, OIKOS Tanzania, AMREF Tanzania, and Kinara for Youth Evolution, TAWASANET is bringing clean water and sanitation to communities across the country. From borehole construction to piped schemes, these organizations are working tirelessly to ensure that everyone, including rural communities, has access to safe and adequate water. With their focus on fostering community participation and promoting sustainable practices, TAWASANET and its members are making a significant contribution and improving the lives of countless Tanzanians.



### **Gaps and Challenges**

The water infrastructure being developed is not well maintained resulting in unsustainability of services.



### **Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19**

The pandemic has affected the progress of water sector in Tanzania due to delayed importation of equipment as a result of global supply chain disruptions, and travel restrictions faced by key contractors and consultants involved in water projects; these consequently, led to a shortfall in reaching the national target of supplying water by 95 percent and 85 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. In response to the challenge, the Government ensured preventive measures are observed. As a result, the Government provided an additional budget of about USD 60 million to the water sector through the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan. The fund was used for a water supply to unserved and populated areas.

## SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



### Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 7.1.1</b> Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	<b>67.5% to 78.4 %</b> (2018)
	Population connected to electricity (%)	<b>38% to 70%</b> (2019) (2022)
	<b>National (SDG 7.2.1)</b> Proportion of energy derived from renewable or green energy (%)	<b>0.67% to 0.67%</b> (2017) (2018)

### Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania is committed to ensuring its population has access to affordable and clean energy and the Progress at a Glance table above shows the progress. Over the period from 2019-2022, the per capita electricity consumption increased from 130 to 140 units per annum. Currently, major sources of power are natural gas, petroleum, geothermal and hydropower. Out of the total electricity generated from the national grid, 2,820.5 GWh was generated through hydropower; 6,058.8 GWh through gas; 12.3 GWh through Heavy Furnace Oil (HFO) and diesel; and 16.0 GWh through biomass power. Over the past five years, the level of electrical power generation (GWh) has increased – from 7,115.32 GWh in 2017 to 9,064.9 GWh in 2022. The length of the national grid electricity line has increased from 6,099 km in 2019 to 6,837.16 km in 2022. Power loss on the other hand has declined over the period – from 14.9 percent (2019) to 14.5 percent in the year 2022. In Zanzibar, the proportion of households connected to electricity increased from 44.2 percent to 55.4 percent between 2014/15 and 2019/20. These achievements have been driven by the presence of conducive energy-related policies and incentives. Furthermore, power projects have been implemented include the 100MW capacity submarine cable between the mainland Tanzania and Unguja and the installation of a

25MW capacity submarine cable from Tanga to Pemba. On the other hand, a total of ten (10) out of ten (10) small islands with local habitats in Zanzibar have been electrified.

## **Interventions**

### **Incentive for Private Sector Investment**

The Government of Tanzania has put in place policies and programmes aimed at increasing efficiency on service delivery and creating favourable conditions for private investment and the financial sustainability of the sector. Major policies and incentives in the Tanzania energy industry are: The Electricity Supply Industry Reform Strategy and Roadmap 2014–2025 – aimed at power utility restructuring, progressive decentralisation of energy generation, and the transmission and distribution to different companies; Power System Master Plan, 2012–2030; National Rural Electrification Programme; and Tanzania Renewable Clean Energy Development Programmes, which are aimed at improving energy development and environmental conservation towards minimising climate change. Scaling up Renewable Energy Programmes, with the objective of transforming Tanzania from dependency on fossil fuels to more diversified energy with a greater share of renewable energy sources is also an aim in Zanzibar, the Renewable Energy Zanzibar Association (REZA) promotes the utilisation of renewable energy sources.

### **Rural Electrification**

The Government is implementing a rural electrification programme with the aim of electrifying all villages in Mainland Tanzania through the Rural Energy Agency (REA) and Rural Energy Fund (REF). By May 2023, a total of 10,127 out of 12,318 villages were connected and supplied with electricity through the REA. Implementation by the REA has proven successful in supporting livelihoods in rural Tanzania. In parts of Zanzibar, power projects implemented include the 100 MW capacity submarine cable between the Mainland and Unguja and installation of a 25MW capacity submarine cable from Tanga to Pemba.

## Two cases (2 & 3) show interventions on the uptake of clean energy options:



### Case #2: Supply of Clean Energy in Rural Areas by TaTEDO and MOBISOL

TaTEDO is implementing the “Sustainable Energy Project for Improving Education, Health and Business Services” in off-grid areas. The main activities are: Electrifying 28 social institutions and business enterprises with solar PV systems; installing 14 solar water heaters in appropriate institutions and business enterprises; constructing 28 improved wood-fuel cook-stoves in schools; and strengthening existing revolving funds for scaling up sustainable energy services. These pilot projects are spreading socio-economic and environmental benefits to areas which suffered from inadequate quality social services: The introduction of solar PV systems in health centres has provided light for maternity wards, and power for microscopes and vaccine storage; schools, classrooms, laboratories and computers are now powered by solar PVs.; and in individual households, businesses and hostels, the installation of solar is becoming popular for lighting, water heating and cell phone charging.



### Case #3: High Political Will on Clean Energy Initiatives



The Clean Cooking Conference held on 01-02 November 2022 was chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan. The conference was attended by various stakeholders and aimed to focus on addressing barriers and increasing the uptake of modern cooking solutions and energies. Considering the wide impact of the use of solid biomass energy for cooking, the transition to an increase in clean cooking practices will have a real and immediate impact on the overall quality of life of Tanzanians. The adoption of clean cooking

practices is in line with the National Energy Policy (NEP) 2015 statement: enhancing fuel switching from wood to modern energy and facilitating the adoption of appropriate cooking appliances to promote alternatives to wood fuel and also in line with SDG 7. During the conference, the President directed the formation of a national task force comprising of stakeholders from both the public and private sector, to review existing policies and devise a 10-year roadmap that will steer the country towards clean and sustainable cooking energy.

## Partnerships/Other Actors

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are at the forefront of advocating for the creation of a National Renewable Energy Strategy. For instance, TaTEDO-SESO has been promoting and enhancing access and use of clean fuels and technologies including improved biomass cook stove, biogas, electric pressure cooker powered by grid and/or powered by solar, briquettes from biomass waste, etc. The recent efforts on use of electricity for cooking by using efficient appliances such as electric pressure cooker has been promoted in some rural areas such as Kitaita and Songambele in Gairo, Morogoro Region, Wari, Foo, Nronga and Lyamungo in Hai, Kilimanjaro Region, Londoni and Saranda in Manyoni, Singida Region, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Lindi and Mtwara. The effort has reached more than 5000 households cooking by using efficient electric cooking appliances.



### Gaps and Challenges

- I.** Limited productive use of modern energy thereby limiting its contribution to the GDP.
- II.** Inadequate sustainable and environment friendly utilization of available energy resources.
- III.** Mismatch between technology change and strategic interventions.
- IV.** Unfulfillments of funding pledges from some energy Development Partners.
- V.** Transition to clean and renewable energy is still costly endeavour for Tanzania.



## **Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19**

The COVID-19 pandemic brought travel restrictions which hindered several contractors in energy-related projects unable to travel. Similarly, the disrupted value chains as a result of the pandemic led to an increase in the price of imported equipment, hence high project costs which necessitated the Government reviewing bid documents and matching them with new prices, which consequently led to delays in implementation.















## SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

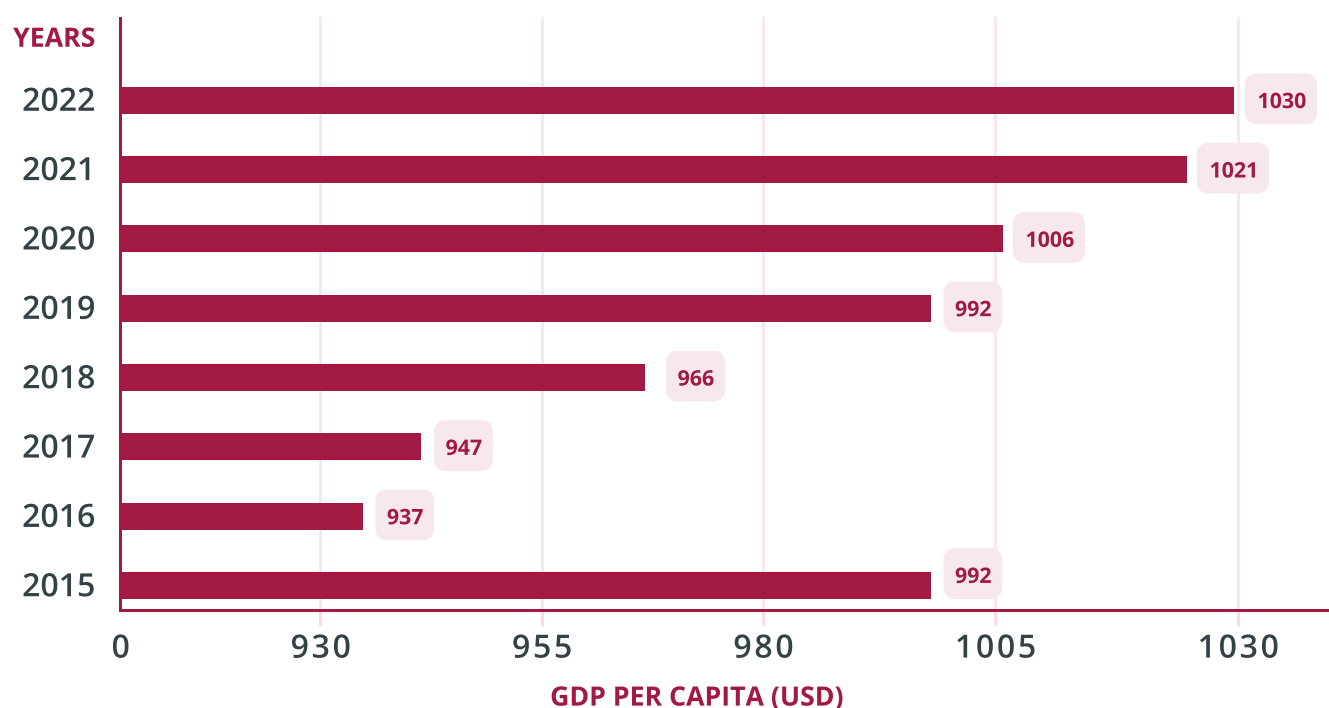


### Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 8.1.1</b> Real GDP growth rate, Mainland Tanzania (%)	<b>7.0% to 4.7%</b>
	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in USD, Mainland Tanzania	<b>1,021 USD to 1,030 USD</b>
	<b>SDG 8.2.1</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	<b>4.8% to 2.5 %</b>
	<b>SDG 8.3.1</b> Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment (%)	<b>82.7% to 81.3%</b>
		<b>87.0% to 86.6%</b>
		<b>79.3% to 76.7%</b>
	<b>SDG 8.5.1</b> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (TZS)	<b>1,429 (2014) to 1,836 (2020/21)</b>
	<b>SDG 8.5.2</b> Unemployment rate by sex (%) (National)	<b>1,265 to 1,867</b>
		<b>1,506 to 1,823</b>
		<b>9.6% (2019) to 9.0% (2020/21)</b>
		<b>12.3% to 12.2%</b>
		<b>8.2% to 5.7</b>

	Unemployment Rates by Disability Status (%)	 <b>3.8%</b> (2019) <b>to</b> <b>6.6%</b> (2020/21)  <b>6.4%</b> <b>to</b> <b>6.0%</b>  <b>1.1%</b> <b>to</b> <b>7.2%</b>
	<b>SDG 8.6.1</b> Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (%)	 <b>14.9%</b> (2014) <b>to</b> <b>14.0%</b> (2020/21)  <b>19.0%</b> <b>to</b> <b>18.7%</b>  <b>10.6%</b> <b>to</b> <b>8.9%</b>
	<b>SDG 8.7.1</b> Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour (national) (%)	 <b>28.8%</b> <b>to</b> <b>24.9%</b>  <b>28.4%</b> <b>to</b> <b>22.8%</b>  <b>29.3%</b> <b>to</b> <b>26.9%</b>
	<b>SDG 8.10.1</b> Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults per 100,000 adults  <b>National (SDG 8.10.2)</b> Population with bank accounts	<b>957</b> (2019) <b>to</b> <b>990</b> (2021)  <b>2070</b> (2019) <b>to</b> <b>2048</b> (2021)

**Figure 4.13: SDG 8.1.1 Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (USD), 2014-2021, Mainland Tanzania**



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

**Figure 4.14: The GDP per Capita at Current Price in USD, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2016 – 2022**



Source: MKUZA III Evaluation Report, 2023, OCGS

## Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania's economic growth has continued to show positive prospects when in July 2020, the World Bank declared the country had achieved lower-middle income status with a GNI per capita of USD 1,080. Between 2019 - 2022, the real GDP per capita increased from USD 1,021 to USD 1,030. Nonetheless, the annual real GDP growth rate declined from 7 percent to 4.7 percent over the same period, attributed to the negative effects of global shocks.

During the 2019 – 2022 period, real GDP per employed person decreased from 4.8 percent to 2.5 percent. Non-agricultural employment on the other hand declined from 82.7 percent (2014) to 81.3 percent (2020/21), showing some elements of economic transformation. Despite the pandemic, the unemployment rate in Tanzania Mainland has remained below 10 percent; 9.6 percent (2019) and 9.0 percent (2020/21). However, gender disparities exist with higher unemployment rates for females; 12.2 percent versus 5.7 percent for males. The tourism sector continues to employ a large share of the population. The sector ranks third in terms of employment in the country, providing approximately 1.6 million direct and indirect jobs to the people.

Zanzibar had made substantial progress in economic growth before the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, in 2019, the GDP growth rate of Zanzibar was 7.0 percent, which drastically declined to 1.3 percent in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic which adversely affected productivity in all economic sectors. Similarly, for the unemployment rate has increased from 21.3 percent in 2014/ 2015 to 27.4 percent in 2020/21. Despite the adversity, Zanzibar has established economic empowerment agency, which among other things ensures to strengthen economic empowerment infrastructure, entrepreneurship skills and training, Capital and Loans, Marketing and Quality assurance and Innovation.

## Interventions

### Investment Promotion

Tanzania continued to promote investment when it enacted into law the Tanzania Investment Act, 2022. Tanzania is expected to create 92,770 jobs from attracted 537 new investments worth USD 7.2 billion, between 2021 and January 2023.

### Tanzania Electronic Investment Single Window- TeIW

Tanzania is making notable progress on a digital Government. As part of the effort to

improve the business environment in the country, the Government has developed a system known as the Tanzania Electronic Single Window System (TeSWS), which operates in a one-window set-up, where it provides services to investors electronically.

The system can link 12 regulators in the country dealing with investment. To date, the system has linked seven regulators: National Identification Authority (NIDA), Migration Services Department, Labour Commission Department (Work Permits), the Ministry responsible for Land, Business Regulation and Licensing Authority (BRELA), Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC).

There are efforts to integrate the remaining five regulators (Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA), National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)) in the system. Additionally, the Government in collaboration with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to improve business registration, investment, and trade information platforms. In 2022, more than 175,000 businesses used the systems to obtain information on the procedures for starting a business, making investments, and engaging in domestic, regional, and international trade.

### **Youth Employment Programmes**

Tanzania as a member of International Labour Organization (ILO), adopted a global strategy for youth employment and implements the Global Jobs Pact of ILO. To meet its national economic goals and international agreements, Tanzania developed a coherent system of Government policies, legislation, strategies, institutions and programmes to spearhead the agenda of youth development and reduction of youth unemployment.

### **Other interventions**

The Government has made further efforts to eliminate child labour practices, which include the development and implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22), and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labour. The Government conducts more than 4,800 inspections in workplaces annually, in order to monitor the workers' rights and working environment, to ensure the protection of rights and a safe working environment.



## **Building Better Tomorrow: Youth Initiative for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA) – 2022 – 2030**

Tanzania in pursuit of attaining inclusive and sustainable economic growth, capable of creating productive and decent employment, particularly for youth, has designed the Building Better Tomorrow: Youth Initiative for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA), 2022 – 2030 programme. The BBT-YIA focuses on engaging youth in the agricultural sector for sustainable and improved livelihoods.

BBT-YIA's strategic objectives are to: i). inspire youth through implementing a behaviour/attitude changing communication strategy that would rebrand agriculture and make it more appealing; ii) empower youth through training, mentoring and coaching and other interventions that would impart the necessary skills for employment or management of their own agribusinesses; iii) engage youth in the profitable and sustainable management of agribusinesses; iv) enable youth-led enterprises by improving the business environment and facilitating the development of BDS for youth in agribusinesses; and v) coordinate youth agribusiness support initiatives for synergy and efficiency. The BBT-YIA formulation used a participatory approach involving the Government, private sector, development partners and other key stakeholders. The BBT-YIA estimated budget is USD 148.4 million, of which 24 percent comes from the Government and 76 percent comes from development partners, NGOs and the private sector.

BBT-YIA prioritises value chains with fast turnover and other attributes that are youth friendly. The value chains and related nodes include cereals, oil seed, horticulture, poultry, fresh produce marketing, agro-dealership, agro-service, agro-processing, value addition and food service. The implementation involves four clusters: youth entrepreneurs in established agribusinesses (cluster 1); youth entrepreneurs whose agribusinesses is yet to be established (cluster 2); youth trained to be the workforce in established agribusinesses (cluster 3); and youth with no interest in agriculture (cluster 4).

The programme aligns with the national goal of increasing youth employment by one million and attaining an annual growth rate of 10 percent in the agriculture sector by 2030. The BBT-YIA will initiate 12,000 profitable enterprises across 12,000 villages, train 200,000 youth to be involved 20,000 youth internship programmes, mentoring

and coaching 15,000 youth-led agribusinesses via incubation programmes. BBT-YIA will positively change youth perception towards agriculture, improve agricultural entrepreneurial skills, access to land and financial services, adaptation of modern agricultural labour-saving and digital technologies.

## **Partnerships/Other Actors**

As part of supporting national efforts to empower youth, NMB Bank, has launched the “Go na NMB” initiative, a youth-focused value proposition, which assists in building a more financially secure future among the youth. It focuses on building financial literacy and improving access to financial services – widening financial and digital inclusion. Similarly, Multichoice Tanzania, a private company worked with Tanzania’s creative industry to create employment for youth whereby more than 2,000 actors and actresses, and over 4,000 support staff have been involved in the production of different films.

UNA Tanzania has been partnered with the Government through PO-RALG to empower young people and enhance their entrepreneurial skills, thereby creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The organization trained 149 civil society organizations (CSOs) across Tanzania on skilling young people to establish enterprises, with a focus on milk processing and livestock keeping. The trained CSOs empowered 51 youths with the necessary skills to run successful businesses, including supply techniques, branding, and linking to existing markets. Additionally, digital business clinics were conducted for young entrepreneurs, enhancing their digital skills and enabling them to tap into digital platforms for business growth. UNA Tanzania also provided mentorship and coaching to young entrepreneurs, enhancing their effectiveness in utilizing the 10% loans received from local councils. The organization collaborated with Tanzania Revenue Authority and Small Industries Development Organization to provide tailor-made training to 1300 youths across Mwanza, Mbeya, Arusha, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam. This training focused on business and enterprise sustainability, compliance procedures, marketing strategies, and navigating emerging challenges while capitalizing on opportunities brought about by Covid-19 and climate change.



## Gaps and Challenges

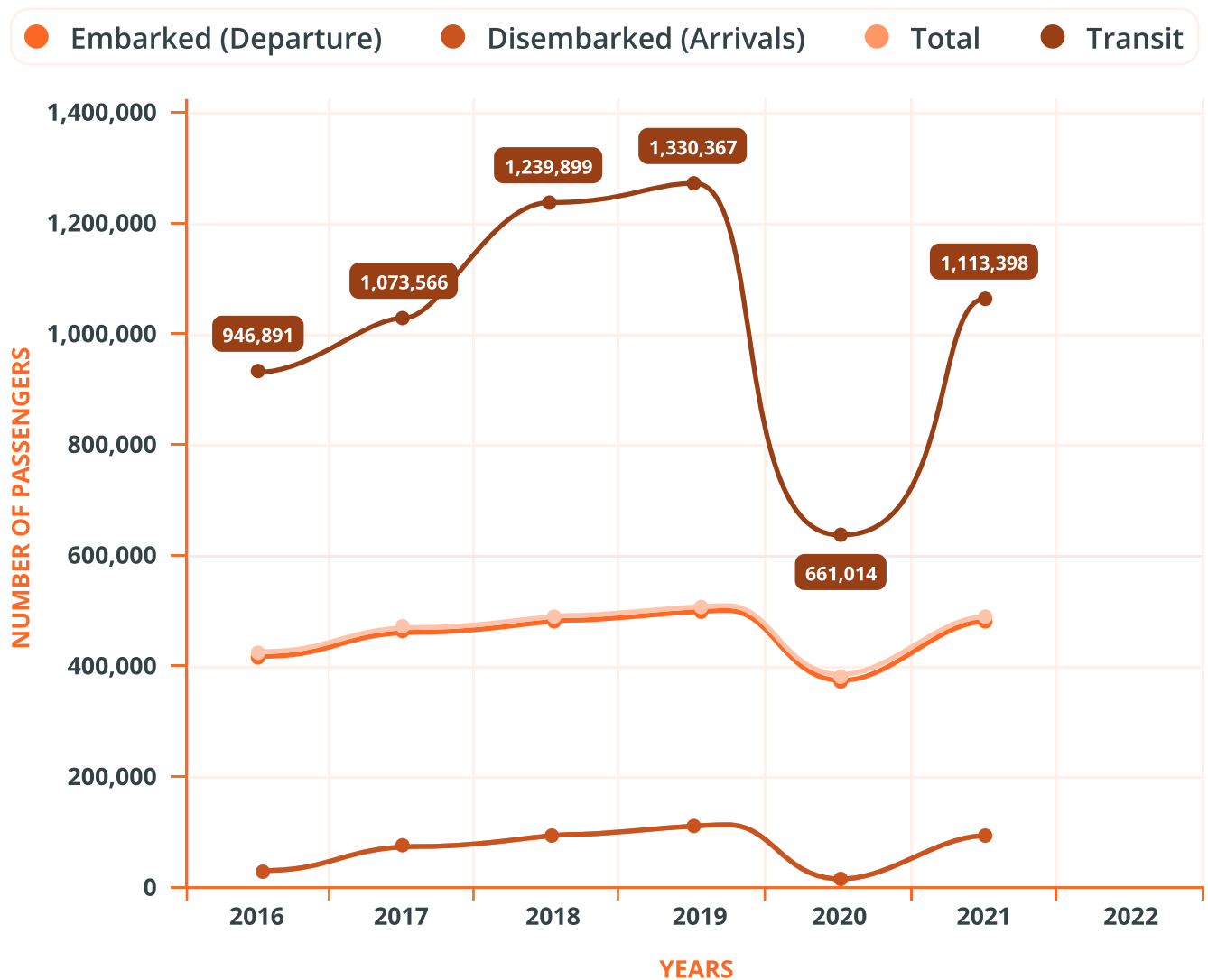
- I.** Lower coverage of skills development programmes nationally compared to demand.
- II.** Lack of health insurance coverage for interns, causing challenges in covering medical expenses particularly when interns get sick or injured while in the programme.
- III.** Limitations in funding leading to a low ability of the Employment Services Unit to enrol more candidates each year compared to the available opportunities.



## Progress at Glance

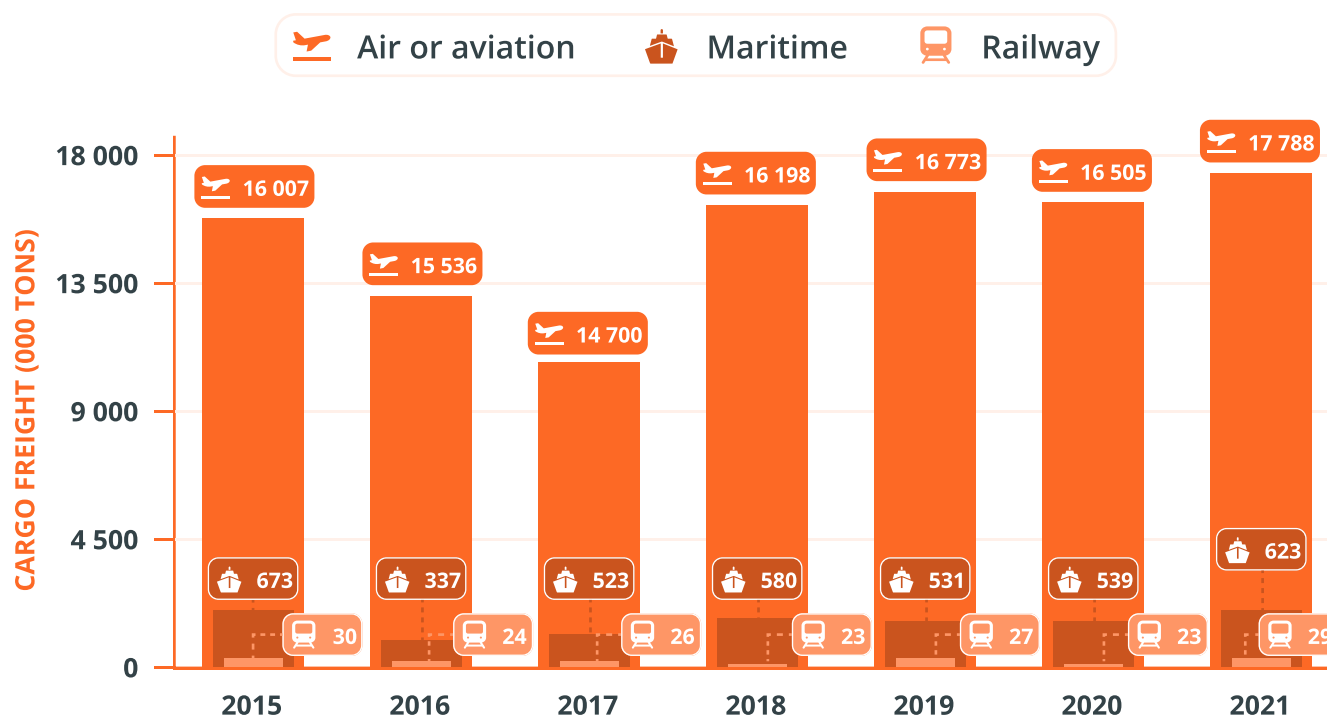
	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 9.1.2</b> Passenger's volume by (million): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Railway</b></li> <li>• <b>Maritime</b></li> <li>• <b>Air</b></li> </ul>	<b>1.384 to 1.278</b> <b>2.263 to 3.525</b> <b>5.616 to 4.2126</b>
	Freight volumes by (million tons): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Railway</b></li> <li>• <b>Maritime</b></li> <li>• <b>Air</b></li> </ul>	<b>0.531 to 0.623</b> <b>16.773 to 17.788</b> <b>0.0266 to 0.0294</b>
	<b>9.2.1</b> Manufacturing value added as proportion of GDP and per capita (%)	<b>8.5 % to 7.0 %</b>
	<b>9.2.2</b> Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	<b>7.4 % to 7.8 %</b>

**Figure 4.15: Number of Passengers Handled at Abeid Amani Karume Airports, 2016 – 2022**

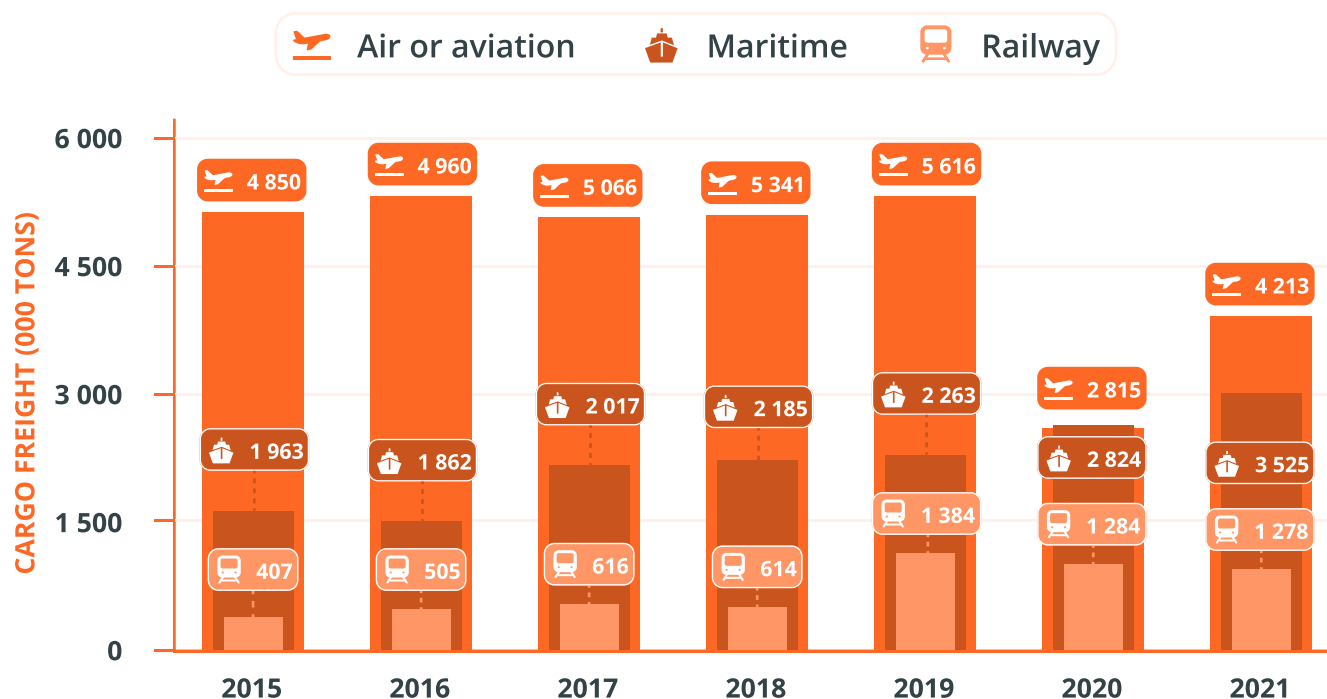


Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2021 OCGS

**Figure 4.16: Cargo Freight Volume per Year by Mode of Transport ('000 tons)**



**Figure 4.17: SDG 9.1.2 Passenger Volumes, by Mode of Transport ('000 Passengers)**



## Progress towards the Goal

The national road network in Tanzania increased from 31,366 km to 36,362km between 2015 and 2022. The combined road network (urban, rural and national) increased from 108,946 km to 180,792 km over the same period.

In Zanzibar, a total of 1,344.73 km of road were constructed between 2019 and 2022, whereby 865.5 km were in the level of paving while the remaining 479.23 km were at the unpaved level. The transport infrastructure in Zanzibar has been divided into interregional transport between Islands, Mainland and the coastal area of Eastern Africa, as well as local internal transport within each island, and the rest of the world. The report shows that the total number of marine vessels' trips (enter/exit) reached 14,728 trips in 2022.

Tanzania's transport system continues to support the import and export sub-sector via transit corridors to neighbouring countries including Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The sector has witnessed development spanning from infrastructure development and improvement to the handling of passengers and freight volumes in railway, maritime and air transport between 2019 - 2022. Building resilient infrastructure remains a priority in Tanzania. The construction of a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), modernisation of port infrastructure, refurbishment of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR), rehabilitation of airport infrastructure and current fleet expansion have remained among the country's top priorities for the development agenda. Government investment in infrastructure is crucial in realising the desired high performing transport sector leading to high levels of socio-economic development in Tanzania.

The manufacturing sector has continued to make good progress whereby its annual growth rates has increased from 4.5 percent in 2020 to 5.1 percent in 2021. Similarly, employment to manufacturing as a proportion of total employment increased from 7.4 percent to 7.8 percent over the same period. On the other hand, manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita declined from 8.5 percent to 7.0 percent.

In Zanzibar, the total number of passengers handled at Zanzibar airport reached 1,689,317 in 2022 of whom 836,273 were embarked and 853,044 were disembarked. Likewise, the number of passengers has increased by 39.4 percent compared with 1,212,122 recorded in 2021 due to increasing international aircraft movements such as

Air France, Russia.

## **Interventions**

### **Maritime Gateway Project**

The Government through the Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Project is improving infrastructure and superstructure to enhance its capacity and efficiency. Upon completion, the port will anchor bigger vessels and enable fast movement of cargo clearance. Such improvements include:

- I.** The completion of deepening and construction of Berths 1-7 and roll on. The berth depths have increased to 14.5 metres capable of handling container vessels of TEU 8,000 as compared to the previous capacity of TEU 2,500.
- II.** The deepening and strengthening of Berths 8-11 are expected to commence in July 2023.
- III.** Dredging and widening of the entrance Channel, Harbour Basin and Turning Circle up to 15.5m CD is 50 percent completed. Upon completion, it will enable post Panamax Vessels to dock without any tidal restrictions.
- IV.** Construction works for the rehabilitation and widening of roads facilitating the ports; and construction of a dry port at Ruvu-Kwala to improve cargo handling facilities.

### **Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Construction**

The Government is expanding the rail network by constructing a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) aimed at reforming the railway sub-sector. SGR will have the ability to carry heavy loads at a higher speed compared to the current Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) line. SGR will use electric locomotives to transport passengers and cargo at 160km/hr and 120km/hr respectively. The SGR will link Tanzania, from the port of Dar es Salaam to Mwanza ports and from there to the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Rwanda. It will also link the port of Dar es Salaam and Kigoma/Mpanda. It will thereafter link with the neighbouring countries of Burundi and DRC. The first phase of SGR has five lots which

cover 1,219 km, from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza. Construction of this phase is in different stages. Upon completion of this mega project, it is expected to handle cargo of 17 million tonnes per year compared with the current MGR which has a capacity of 5 million tonnes per year. The second phase has three lots, which are Tabora - Kigoma, Uvinza - Musongati - Gitega (Burundi) and Kaliua - Mpanda - Karema.

As of February 2023, the status of SGR construction for the first phase was as follows: Dar es Salaam to Morogoro (300km) completed by 97.94 percent, Morogoro to Makutupora (422km), completed by 92.88 percent, Makutupora to Tabora (368km) completed by 5.5 percent, Tabora to Isaka (165km) completed by 1.64 percent and Isaka to Mwanza (341km) completed by 28.03 percent. Currently, the Government is finalising processes to start construction of SGR Phase II with the lots of Tabora–Kigoma (506km); Uvinza (Tanzania)–Musongati– Gitega (Burundi) (282km); and Kaliua – Mpanda – Karema (321km). Moreover, the process of acquiring rolling stock for the SGR is underway, together with the training of staff who will operate the SGR.

### **Expansion of Industrial Parks**

The Government has continued to facilitate the development of industrial parks to promote industrialisation. Development of Kwala Industrial Park, just outside Dar es Salaam, is one of the initiatives undertaken since 2019. The park covers 2,500 acres with a capital investment worth USD 3 billion. The park will comprise of 200 enterprises producing an output worth USD 6 billion per annum and will create 100,000 direct jobs and 300,000 indirect jobs.

### **Partnership/Other actors**

Sahara Ventures has invested in innovative start-ups across the country to promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization. These start-ups span various sectors, including fintech, aggrotech, and healthtech, and are working towards developing cutting-edge solutions to the country's most pressing challenges. Moreover, the company plays an active role in promoting innovation in Tanzania by organizing events such as the Sahara Sparks conference bringing together hundreds of stakeholders in the innovation space. The conference brings together innovators, entrepreneurs, and investors to share ideas, network, and learn from one another, making it a leading platform for promoting innovation in Tanzania.



## Gaps and Challenges

- I.** High annual right of way fees on Optic Fibre Cable infrastructure charged by respective institutions.
- II.** Increase of cybercrime incidences due to rapid ICT technological growth.
- III.** Inadequate awareness of cyber security to the public.
- IV.** Inadequate skilled personnel on cyber security.
- V.** Non-existence of legal frameworks to enforce ongoing ICT Human capital development initiatives and Personal Data Protection.
- VI.** Inadequate awareness on the use of physical address.



## Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the transport sector in Tanzania was hit with substantial impact. As a result of the pandemic, restrictions on passenger movement and cargo freight across borders, including international travel restrictions were introduced. The number of passengers that arrived and departed from Tanzania by air transport decreased by 49.5 percent in 2020 compared to 2019, due to the suspension of 22 international airlines' operations from March to May 2020. Additionally, in the same period, cargo freight decreased by 13.3 percent. Moreover, the number of domestic passengers decreased by 58.1 percent compared to 2019.

Tanzania has seen its transportation sector bouncing back since 2021, following worldwide measures geared towards controlling the impact of COVID-19 and enhanced recovery. As a result, aircraft flights increased from 86,710 in 2020/21 to 113,187 in 2021/22, leading to an increase in the number of passengers by 45.8 percent. Similarly, cargo traffic grew by 20.6 percent, from 24,399 tonnes in 2020/21 to 30,307 tonnes in 2021/22. Moreover, the continued efforts made by the Government to promote tourism through the 'Tanzania Royal Tour', has also facilitated growth in passenger movement.

The manufacturing sector was also affected by the pandemic due to interruptions in the global supply value chains. As a result, the importation of raw materials was impacted. Equally, the export of industrial goods experienced constraints resulting from COVID-19. The post pandemic period has seen a quick recovery of the industrial sector, where production has been restored to its previous pace as shown by the sector's growth and its contribution to the GDP. The importance of the industrial sector to Tanzania's economy in terms of growth, employment creation and technology transfer is expected to increase further towards 2030 as structural transformation continues to take place in the country.





## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>National (SDG 10.2.1)</b> Proportion of paid employees whose monthly incomes are less than two-thirds of the national median monthly income by Sex	<b>32.9% to 35.8%</b> <b>43.2% to 40.2%</b> <b>27.6% to 33.9%</b>
	<b>SDG 10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators (Growth of credit to private sector)(%)	<b>11.1% to 10.0%</b> (2021)
		<b>17.3% to 18.0%</b> (2021)
	Savings to GDP ratio (%)	<b>17.3% to 18.0%</b> (2021)
	Nonperforming loans (%)	<b>9.8% to 8.5%</b> (2021)
	Current Account to GDP ratio (%)	<b>-2.4% to -3.0%</b> (2021)
	Domestic Revenue to GDP ratio (%)	<b>14.6% to 13.3%</b> (2019/20) (2020/21)

## Progress towards the Goal

Reducing inequality in its all forms continues to be among the top priorities of Tanzania's national development agenda. Since 2019, income inequality measured by the Gini coefficient has stagnated at around 0.38. Notably, inequality is higher in Dar es Salaam (0.42) than in other urban areas (0.38) and in rural areas (0.32). In Zanzibar the Gini Coefficient according to HBS report 2019/20 is 0.31. This is insignificant change from

three (HBS 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20).

Inequality in household expenditure is still a challenge in the country. While average monthly household expenditure per capita increased between 2019 and 2021, the urban-rural disparity continued to be visible. The average consumption expenditure per month is TZS 534,619 in urban areas and TZS 361,956 in rural areas. In Mainland Tanzania, for male headed households, 13.5 percent of household members have a bank account compared to 9.5 percent for female headed households. In Zanzibar, the proportion of households with at least one household member having a bank account has increased from 17.8 percent in 2014/15 HBS to 27.7 percent in 2019/20. Besides, the proportion of rural households with at least one member having a bank account has increased from 10.2 percent in 2014/15 to 15.9 percent in 2019/20. Non-income inequality between urban and rural areas is still visible in the country, and in favour of the former (i.e., in terms of asset ownership such as building materials for houses as well as access to basic services such as water, electricity, healthcare and education).

## **Interventions**

### **Empowerment of the Citizens**

The Government has reached out to 8,420 entrepreneurs (5,082 men and 3,338 women) over the period 2021 – 2023 through economic empowerment interventions. During the period, 355 different trainings related to production and business management were offered. Moreover, trainings on management, marketing, quality management, application of various technologies in production, and preparation of business plans were provided to 12,854 entrepreneurs (6,684 men and 6,170 women). Additionally, loans worth TZS 713.8 billion were issued to 2.2 million entrepreneurs (1.2 million women and 0.97 million men) through the National Economic Empowerment programme. These loans created 3.1 million jobs (1.6 million and 1.5 million for women and men respectively). Furthermore, 1,474 loans (668 for women and 806 for men) worth TZS 3.5 billion were issued through the National Economic Development Fund (NEDF). A total of 516 loans valued at TZS 1.23 billion were issued in rural areas where 5,489 jobs were created (2,668 women and 2,821 men). Through the SANVN programme lending scheme, 10 loans worth TZS 1.06 billion were issued to SMEs through Azania Bank.

The Government continued to undertake deliberate efforts for citizen participation in the implementation of strategic national investments to ensure inclusiveness in economic

growth and enhancing local content. By February 2023, national strategic projects have created 101,353 direct jobs and 81,082 indirect jobs for youth, aged 18 – 35 years. Also, 237 people living with a disability were employed in the projects. As part of enhancing local content, 2,827 domestic companies were involved in mega projects to provide various services including construction, catering, security, transportation and insurance. A total of TZS 6.27 trillion was involved in the procurement of goods and services domestically.

### **Increasing Access to Capital for SMEs**

The Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE), as part of enhancing access to capital among SMEs initiated several programmes. The DSE through its Enterprise Acceleration Programme (DEAP), provides tailor-made training aimed at building capacity to owners and management of SMEs. Moreover, the DSE has established the SMEs Acceleration Segment, ENDELEZA – a pre-IPO part-designed to enhance visibility and profiles of the SMEs in order to access specialised capital, raising advisory services to build capacity of the SMEs, assist the SMEs in obtaining capital and further encourage their sustainable growth. The Diversity and Gender Equality Initiative is another intervention undertaken by the DSE. Annually, the stock market in collaboration with UN-Women, UN-SSE, UN-Global Compact, and WFE conducts sustainability trainings to advocate the importance of gender equality in business and in the community at large.

### **Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration**

Tanzania has made efforts to institute policies and laws which have strengthened management of labour out-migration, return migration and national asylum processes, as well as improving capacity to strengthen national migration governance in the future. For example, Tanzania has signed Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements with Jordan, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. There are two agreements signed between Tanzania and Qatar in the field of Employment Regulation and Air Transport. Tanzania has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with South Sudan for Secondment of Civil Servants. Tanzania and Zanzibar are developing policies focusing on a contract-verification process for Tanzanian domestic workers in Oman and the UAE.

In April 2019, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia and Kenya held bilateral and trilateral meetings to address the situation of irregular migration and strengthening cross-border cooperation.



## Gaps and Challenges

Inadequate financial resources to address vulnerability, beyond extreme poverty.






## Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19

COVID-19 was expected to increase poverty, vulnerability to poverty and inequality in Tanzania. As part of the recovery from the pandemic which is geared towards improving well-being of its people, Tanzania through the implementation of its COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) has undertaken various initiatives on priority sectors crucial for addressing poverty and inequality challenge. As such, Mainland Tanzania financed the TCRP with USD 567.25 million funding in six priority areas/sectors divided as follows: water (10.6 percent), health (35.4 percent), education (28.2 percent), economic empowerment (0.4 percent), social protection (0.4 percent), tourism (6.9 percent). Zanzibar received 17.6 percent of the fund for similar efforts. The intervention has shown positive results. However, more effort and partnership are needed to address poverty and inequality in the country, given its multidimensional nature.






## Progress in Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>National (SDG 11.1.1)</b> Number of regularised properties in unplanned settlements	<b>348,918 to 380,272</b>
	<b>National (11.3.1)</b> Land set aside for investments (acres)	<b>48,862 to 110,085</b>
	Plots in rural and urban areas issued for development (CROs and CCROs)	<b>130,455 to 108,125</b>
	Village Land Use Plans prepared	<b>94 to 232</b>
	<b>National (SDG 11.3.2)</b> Cities and towns that implement urban and regional development plans	<b>7 to 5</b>
	<b>SDG 11.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<b>223 to 162</b>

## Progress towards the Goal

The Government has continued to modernise the land and housing sector. Land title deeds for development (CROs) increased from 47,948 to 61,527 in urban areas during the period of 2019 to 2022. A total of 6,753 residential and commercial buildings were constructed during the period. The Government has improved land management by introducing ICT in the land sector whereby survey plans in all 26 regions of the Mainland Tanzania have been digitised (scanned and verified).



In Zanzibar, the proportion of households living in modern roofs has increased from 85.4 percent to 91.3 percent from 2014/15 to 2019/20, and the proportion of household living in modern walls increased from 77.1 percent to 82.3 percent from 2014/15 to 2019/20.

## **Interventions**

### **Construction and Installation of an Integrated Land Management Information System**

Installation of the Integrated Land Management Information System (ILMIS) involved the construction of a National Land Information Centre to store all land records across the country electronically. The Government is currently implementing a Land Tenure Improvement Project that will roll out ILMIS to other land offices at regional and council levels.

### **Strengthening Decentralisation of Land Services**

The Government has established 26 Regional Land Offices to improve delivery of land services to the public. All land related services are now delivered by Regional Land Offices. District Land and Housing Tribunals (DLHT) are operational to speed up conflict resolutions. As a measure to avoid further conflicts among land users, 1,001 village land use plans were prepared countrywide. The current Government initiative is to ensure each DLHT handles less than 100 cases at a time.

### **Satellite Cities Project**

The Government has continued to implement the satellite cities projects with nine (9) Master Plans having been prepared, out of which four (4) have been approved.

### **Spatial Development Plan for Zanzibar- ZanPlan**

A new strategic spatial development plan for Zanzibar (ZanPlan) has been developed. It contains recommendations for expanding and improving urban services beyond the congested areas concentrated in Stone Town. The plan is to improve public and commercial services to the lower-income communities outside of Stone Town and transform underutilised public spaces with low-cost interventions to create a vibrant urban area. This includes Michenzani Green Corridors Project as well as Stone Town safe and sustainable mobility management program.

### **Upgrading and Management of Fast-Growing Urban Areas in Central Zanzibar**

neighbourhoods in central Zanzibar that were previously suffering from a large service backlog. The project intended to upgrade area-based investment for Unguja which includes physical investments for improving living conditions and urban resilience.

### **Solid Waste Management**

The project aims at delivery of improved Solid Waste Management service in the urban areas of Unguja and Pemba where most municipal waste is being generated but not properly managed. The project is financing the supply of equipment and tools for solid waste management, as well as the construction/rehabilitation of transfer stations and waste collection points in communities to reduce open dumping and increase the recycling rate.

### **Area-Based Upgrading Investments in Pemba (AUI-P)**

This focuses on integrated upgrading investment for improving access to infrastructure and urban services in the town council of Pemba.

### **Partnerships/Other Actors**

The Government in collaboration with UN-Women successfully issued more than 5,000 gender-based rural land certificates (Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancies). Furthermore, CSOs have continued to undertake initiatives on proper handling of waste prior to recycling or disposal, in order to maximise waste collection efficiency.



#### **Gaps and Challenges**

- I.** Inadequate financial, skilled human resources and equipment for the scaling of ILMIS to all Regional and District Land Offices.
- II.** Inadequate capacity to organise land records to be processed and stored into the system.
- III.** Inadequate capacity of local staff on ICT systems.
- IV.** Inadequate fund for the implementation of the Satellite Cities project.



## **Accelerating recovery from the COVID - 19**

COVID-19 delayed the implementation of the Land Tenure Improvement Project and National Spatial Data Infrastructure Project due to delayed negotiations between Tanzania, the World Bank and Exim Bank. The project is aimed at accelerating the rolling out of the ILMIS system to other land offices at the regional and district levels. The project is crucial for digitising all land records in the country and improving land delivery services.



## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>12.4.1</b> Proportion of large projects complying with an approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), audit regulations and climate action.	<b>978 to 2,013</b>
	<b>12.4.2</b> Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	<b>93 to 118</b>
	<b>12.5.1</b> National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	<b>3,101 to 2,009</b>

## Progress towards the Goal

The principles of responsible consumption and production for sustainable development have been integrated in Tanzania's development frameworks. The country consumption of water, energy and food, among other natural resources is being implemented in a sustainable manner. Similarly, Tanzania through its legal and regulatory frameworks ensures that production is efficiently conducted with minimal environmental hazards.

Concerning production, the proportion (number) of large projects complying with approved Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), audit regulations and climate action increased from 978 in 2019 to 2,013 in 2022. Hazardous waste generated per capita, and the proportion of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment increased from 93 to 118 over the same period.

## Interventions

### Review of the National Environmental Policy

Tanzania reviewed its National Environmental Policy in 2021 to address the following gaps:

- I.** Inadequate guidelines in addressing emerging environmental challenges, particularly climate change impact;
- II.** E-waste management;
- III.** Prevention, control and management of invasive species;
- IV.** Environmental pollution from oil and gas operations;
- V.** Sound management of chemicals; and
- VI.** The application of modern biotechnology.

### Preparation of National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI)

As part of implementing its National Environmental Policy, Tanzania prepared a Master Plan (NEMPSI), for undertaking strategic interventions related to the environment. The NEMPSI is aimed at guiding strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on the spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options.

### Other interventions

Chemical and waste management has been integrated into various sustainable mechanisms to ensure the control of waste by reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Under Environmental Management Act 2004 (EMA) Cap 191 sub section 79 (2) (d) the Government continues to implement guidelines for mainstreaming Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) guidelines into Government and company policies and plans, with the objective of ensuring that relevant policies, plans, programmes, projects and initiatives integrate SCP with a wider-reaching set of outcomes towards achieving sustainable development.

The Government has formulated the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021 – 2026), with the overall objective of enhancing national resilience to the potential adverse impacts of climate change and enable the country to pursue low emission development pathways towards sustainable development.

## Partnerships/Other Actors

Efforts to sustain responsible production and consumption has also been supported by other stakeholders. For instance, Tanzania Portland Cement PLC is committed to increasing the proportion of alternative fuel in the mix to 10 percent by 2023 to reduce its carbon footprint. This is coupled with plans to intensify the use of alternative raw materials to reduce the ratio of clinker in cement, as well as the use of waste materials and by-products from other industries as raw materials and fuels. The company is promoting the circular economy. In 2022, the company commissioned the alternative fuel plant, which will increase the use of biomass fuel to generate cleaner energy for the burning of clinker.



### Gaps and Challenges

- I.** Inadequate data and systems to report most of the indicators on production and consumption.
- II.** Inadequate understanding among both consumers and producers about the importance of sustainable consumption and production practices.
- III.** Lack of relevant infrastructure for recycling and managing waste.
- IV.** Limited financial resources, for the implementation of sustainable practices, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises.
- V.** Climate Change: Climate change and associated weather variability can also pose challenges to sustainable production, particularly in sectors like agriculture.



### Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19

The COVID-19 pandemic affected consumption and production patterns as a result of

supply chain disruption. It reduced the supply of imported commodities. Similarly, production also experienced the logistical constraints of transporting intermediate goods, particularly from abroad. Both the Government and private sector have taken initiatives to ensure that the consumption and production pattern is restored while observing the sustainability principle. As part of the effort to recover, the Government has increased budgetary expenditure, reduced lending rates, reduced the minimum reserve requirements of commercial banks, and implemented a recovery strategy in both social and economic sectors.





## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>National (SDG 13.1.1)</b> Death, missing and affected persons due to climate change related disasters (per 100,000 people)	<b>202 to 161</b>
	<b>SDG 13.1.2</b> Score of adoption and implementation of national disaster and risk reduction strategies in Tanzania Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2023)	<b>0.6% to 0.65%</b> (2017) (2018)
	<b>SDG 13.1.3</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<b>15.4% to 16.5%</b> (2021)

## Progress towards the Goal

Addressing climate change challenges effects continues to be a policy priority for Tanzania., Tanzania has embarked on a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathway, with climate-related and specific policy, strategies and plans put in place, while implementing several climate adaptation and mitigation interventions.

Specifically, number of People dying, missing and affected by climate change related disasters per 100,000 people decreased from 202 (2019) to 161 (2022). Moreover, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies consistent with national disaster risk reduction strategies increased from 15.4 percent to 16.5 percent over the same period.

## Interventions

### Strengthened Climate-related Policy Framework

Between 2020 and 2022, Tanzania has developed new and reviewed existing climate-related policy, strategies and plans. These are the National Environmental Policy (2021), National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), National Determined Contribution (2021 update), and National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032). These have put in place a comprehensive policy framework that guides climate actions in the country. Tanzania also remains an active Party and regularly engages in a number of Multilateral Environment Agreements including the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and Sendai Framework on Disaster Risks Reduction.

### Prepare Guidelines for Carbon Trading

Tanzania has put in place regulations and guidelines for carbon trading projects operations in the country, as a new profitable area for investment with a positive impact on climate action. The guidelines provide procedures and requirements for undertaking carbon trading projects in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The guidelines cover the sectors of energy, transport, waste management, forestry, agriculture, industrial processes and product use and other land uses. The guidelines focus on tapping opportunities associated with carbon trading in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and voluntary carbon crediting mechanisms. Investment opportunities on carbon trade in the country have paved the way for foreign investors engaging in the business. Much of the potential is in the forestry sub-sector. Under such business arrangements, Tanzania will benefit in terms of government revenue, return to investors and reduced carbon emissions, as well as proper management of forestry in the country.

### Sector Interventions

**I. Waste:** Tanzania is implementing initiatives for waste management to minimise disasters from floods as a result of climate change and reducing methane emissions. The initiatives include minimizing waste generation, increase recycling and improving waste collection, treatment, and disposal. Some specific examples are installing of composting plants in Arusha and Mbeya cities, and Kinondoni and Moshi municipalities. Also, establishing sanitary landfills in Dodoma, Mbeya, Tanga, Mwanza and Arusha cities, and constructing storm-water drainage systems at Buguruni wards in Dar es Salaam city.

**II. Forestry:** Tanzania has continued to conserve and protect forests, with a total size of forests reserve in the country is 48.1 million ha. This makes Tanzania a carbon net sink. Despite large forests reserve, the rate of deforestation remains very high.

**III. Mangroves:** Planting and rehabilitation of mangroves and coral reefs in Kibiti, Rufiji, and Pangani districts, which has strengthened coastal climate adaptation capacity.

**IV. Climate Information:** strengthened climate information and early warning systems through the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) in Tanzania (countrywide). This assists in climate-resilience planning and reducing risks of climate-related loss and damages.

### **Other Interventions**

In Zanzibar, a number of interventions have been undertaken since 2019, in line with climate action:

**I.** Construction of seawalls and groyne walls to protect the coastline from beach erosion.

**II.** Plantation of mangroves to conserve marine biodiversity and protect land from erosion due to sea-level rise, as well as ensuring resilience and continued protection of coastal assets, settlements and community livelihoods.

**III.** Construction of storm water drainage systems in various places of Zanzibar with a total length of 20.7km. The initiative has led to a reduction of the effects of flooding in Mjini Magharibi.

**IV.** The environmental assessment for development projects, as well as environmental monitoring, was conducted on 309 hotels and 145 environmentally affected areas due to sand and murram excavation and several waste disposals sites. These interventions prevented environmental degradation, with reduced environmental and social risks of economic activities.

**V.** Capacity building on climate change adaptation and mitigation for people from Government and non-Government institutions was enhanced.

**VI.** An Automatic Weather Station was purchased to strengthen the availability of weather information in Zanzibar.

## Partnerships/Other Actors

Non-Government actors also joined hands with the Government, such as, **Multichoice Tanzania in partnership with The Earthshot Prize to address climate challenges.**

The Earthshot Prize aims to find scalable solutions to address the world's biggest environmental problems and repair the planet over the next 10 years. The Prize is awarded to winners in five categories, with each winner receiving a £1 million grant to scale up their work. This partnership raises awareness and understanding of The Earthshot Prize across Tanzania and Africa at large, supporting local innovators, and highlighting their innovative solutions, whilst mobilising communities to address sustainability challenges.

Multi choice Tanzania joined forces with the UN Global Compact Local Chapter to come up with an initiative that will support the Government's efforts to act in combating climate change and its impacts. The objectives of the programme include (i) To enable children to enjoy healthy diets and to create a healthy eating culture within primary schools. (ii) To pass on environmental education for the protection of our environment. (iii) To provide a good learning environment for children on the programme purpose & importance of undertaking it.



### Gaps and Challenges

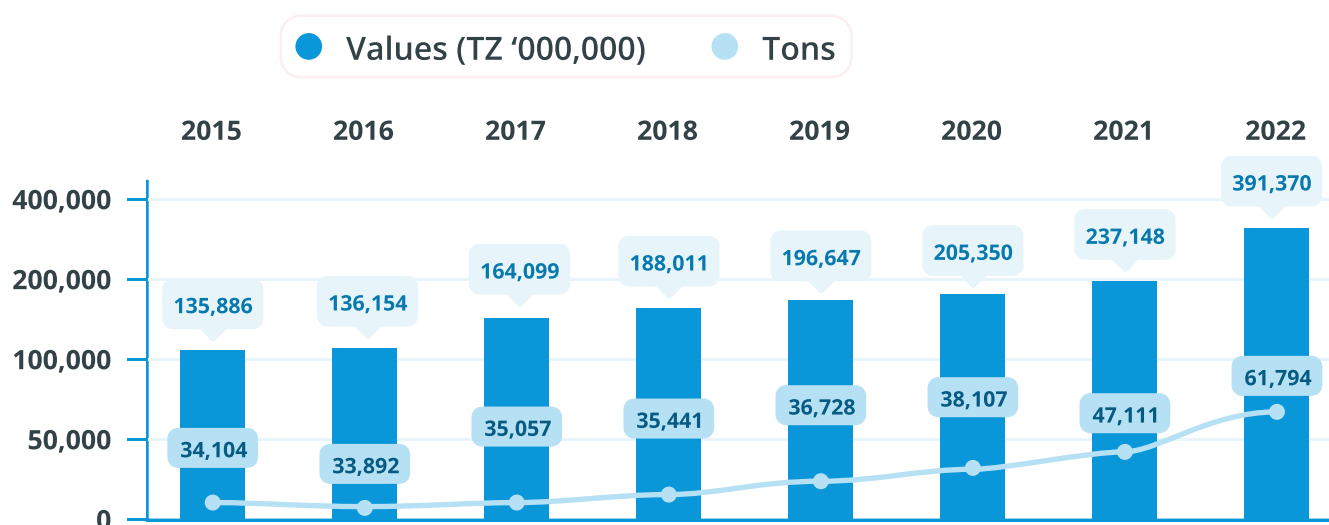
- I. Limited knowledge of climate change across stakeholders.
- II. Inadequate mobilization of climate finance from both, domestic and international sources, compared to Tanzania needs and potential; and
- III. Limited availability of data related to climate change in specific areas.



## Progress at Glance

INDICATOR		2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 14.b.1</b> Progress by Tanzania in the degree of application of a legal, regulatory, policy, institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries  Share of Fisheries to GDP in Tanzania (%)	<b>Tanzania is protecting small scale fisheries as some species are fished by small scale fisheries only.</b>  <b>5.0% to 2.5%</b>
	<b>SDG 14.5.1</b> The average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (Source: Birdlife International and IUCN (2022))	<b>53.6% to 53.6%</b>

**Figure 4.18: Estimated Fish Catches (Value - TZS Million), 2015-2022**



Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2022, OCGS

## Progress towards the Goal

The promotion of socio-economic development through better stewardship of the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development is among the key development priorities in Tanzania. The sector has had remarkable achievements in recent years. The sector has been growing by an average of 5.64 percent over the past five years (2017 – 2021) and accounts for 1.8 percent of GDP over the same period. Also, the fisheries sector contributes about 9.9 percent of total exports.

In Zanzibar, the quantity of fish catches in 2022 was 61,794 tonnes valued at TZS 391,370 million. This quantity is larger by 31.0 percent compared with 2021. The contribution of fish sector to GDP is 4.5 percent in 2022. The proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed areas, using ecosystem-based approaches stand at 30 percent (3MPAs). This is in line with RGoZ's priority on the 'Blue Economy', which builds on sustainable activities such as fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energies, and marine biotechnology.

Commercial aquaculture is emerging in Tanzania where intensive production systems, such as cage fish farming in large water bodies, recirculation aquaculture systems and In-Pond Raceways are employed in urban and peri-urban areas.

## Interventions

### Strengthen Beach Management Units

The Government of Tanzania established and strengthened a total of 30 Beach Management Units (BMUs) between 2019 - 2022, through the provision of working equipment and training. Also, the Government facilitated the establishment of 12 Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMA) and their related management plans in Indian Ocean coastal areas.

Furthermore, the Government facilitated the purchase of six (6) outboard engines, which were provided to Fisheries Resource Protection Centres in both sea and freshwater areas. These efforts contributed to an increase of patrols and inspections in border stations, landing sites and minor water bodies and marine waters from 3,390-man days in 2015 to 6,429 man-days in 2021. Patrols and inspections conducted during the review period resulted in the reduction of illegal fishing to about 90 percent in 2022 compared

to 40 percent in 2015 and reduction in the use of dynamite fishing of about 99 percent in 2021 compared to 20 percent in 2015.







## Gaps and Challenges

The following challenge were encountered:

- I.** Low adoption of improved technologies for fisheries and aquaculture.
- II.** Post-harvest losses.
- III.** Poor quality of fish and fisheries products.
- IV.** Predominance of small-scale fisheries and subsistence aquaculture practices.
- V.** Persistent use of illegal fishing gear and methods; Illegal cross border trade of fish and fisheries products.
- VI.** Inadequate personnel, financial and equipment resource to implement international and regional resolutions and agreements.



## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>National (SDG 15.1.1)</b> Area of natural forest cover (Ha)	<b>28,802,853</b> (2016) <b>to</b> <b>28,797,926</b> (2017)
	<b>National (15.c.1)</b> Number of registered cases for poaching and protected areas.	<b>3,975 to 3,975</b>
	<b>SDG 15.4.2</b> Mountain Green Cover Index	<b>98.05</b> <b>to</b> <b>98.04</b> (2015) (2018)
	<b>SDG 15.5.1</b> Red List Index	<b>0.60</b> <b>0.68</b> <b>988 to 728</b> (2019) (2022)

## Progress towards the Goal

In Tanzania, forestry and tourism are an integral part of the implementation of SDG15. Between 2019 - 2022, forestry grew by 4.8 percent attributed to continued Government efforts in ensuring proper management, security and sustainable harvesting of forest products. Forestry contributes 3.5 percent of national GDP, 11 percent of export trade, more than 20% of the subsistence economy and 92 percent of biomass energy. Both natural and plantation forest covers 48.1 million hectares of land but almost 469,000 ha are lost annually. Data shows that there are 220 invasive and potentially invasive species in the country, making Tanzania the most affected country in East and Central Africa. In some wildlife protected areas such as Ngorongoro Conservation Area and National

Parks, natural vegetation is being replaced by invasive species, thus affecting wildlife distribution abundance and habitats which ultimately affect tourism, ecosystem services and natural biodiversity.

In Zanzibar, the native forest area was 86,182 ha in 2021. Intermediate coral rag vegetation is the biggest land use and land cover class in Zanzibar with 57,539 ha. The volume of wood harvested in 2022 Increased from 25,813 m<sup>3</sup> to 26,236.6 m<sup>3</sup> in 2021. The building poles production decreased from 3,098.2 m<sup>3</sup> in 2021 to 2,947.9 m<sup>3</sup> in 2022. On the contrary, production of medium poles and withies increased in 2021; Medium poles increased from 2,956.2 m<sup>3</sup> in 2021 to 2,970.0 m<sup>3</sup> in 2022. Withies decreased from 2,046.3 m<sup>3</sup> in 2021 to 1,878.0 m<sup>3</sup> in 2022. Beam and Charcoal production Increased by 22.4 percent and 7.7 percent respectively compared to 2022.

## **Interventions**

### **Stimulating Tourism Activities**

As part of stimulating and promoting the tourism sector in line with sustaining life on land, Tanzania undertook a number of interventions in the period 2019 – 2022:

- I.** Increasing conservation education awareness for the public and promoting compliance of the law and regulations on the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources.
- II.** Training on national and international Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for COVID-19 to 4,698 tourism stakeholders.
- III.** Implementation of the National Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategy (2020 – 2024) to combat the human-wildlife conflicts among the communities living adjacent to protected areas.
- IV.** Increasing patrols and capacitating intelligence systems and anti-poaching patrols and place wild animals with collars to reduce the impacts of human wildlife conflicts.
- V.** Increasing stakeholder's participation in sustainable management and utilisation of natural and cultural resources and tourism operations to create a sense of ownership of the resources and increase their protection.

**VI.** Improve airstrips within and around the tourist attractions to facilitate the easy travel of tourists to various attractions.

**VII.** Amending the Tourism Act, 2008 and its regulation by reducing the Tanzania Tourism Business License (TTBL) fee for Travel Agents from USD 2,000 to USD 500 to attract more investors.

## **Partnerships/Other Actors**

CSOs in collaboration with the Government and communities organised a number of forest conservation movements, provision of sustainability awareness, and conducted reforestation and afforestation campaigns to prevent the arbitrary use of forest resources. Since 2019, CSOs have facilitated villages to establish Village Land Forest Reserves, forestation of water-friendly species to promote sustainable water resources management, promotion of sustainable catchment management to water user associations. CSOs, in collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency and communities, manage a globally unique forest ecosystem at the edge of the Nyerere National Park.



### **Gaps and Challenges**

- I.** Invasion and encroachment of protected areas and illegal harvesting of natural and cultural resources for economic activities such as mining, cultivation and livestock keeping.
- II.** Increased human-wildlife conflict in areas adjacent to protected areas.
- III.** Increased incidences of bushfires in protected areas.
- IV.** Invasion of wildlife corridors and wildlife dispersal areas.
- V.** Shortage of skilled staff, specifically in the tourism and hospitality sub-sector and in the wildlife, forest and beekeeping and antiquities sub sectors.
- VI.** Inadequate alternative and cost-effective energy sources that discourage the unsustainable use of forest resources.







## Accelerating Recovery from the COVID - 19

Tourism was one of the most affected sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic in Tanzania: The number of tourists decreased by 59 percent, from 1,527,230 tourists in 2019 to 620,867 tourists in 2020. Revenue from the same fell by 72.5 percent, from USD 2.6 billion to USD 0.715 billion. The decline had negative implications on business growth, revenue and employment. In the post COVID-19 period, Tanzania took deliberate steps to ensure the sector bounced back. As part of the initiative to reverse the trend in the tourism sector, Tanzania through its COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP) intervened with the tourism sector receiving USD 40 million to assist in accelerating the recovery. Moreover, Tanzania has taken deliberate steps to promote sustainable tourism in the post COVID-19 period, through a documentary called “The Royal Tour”. Tanzania has already started seeing the results, when tourists visiting the country reached 992,692 in 2021 and 1,454,920 in 2022 – an increase of 57.7 percent. Likewise, over the same period, the number of domestic tourists increased from 788,933 to 2,363,260 – an increase of 199.5 percent. Tanzania is expecting its tourism sector to continue with its rapid growth in the next few years, until 2030 and beyond.





## Progress at Glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 16.1.3</b> Proportion of women age 15-49 who subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	<b>38%</b> (2015-16)  <b>to</b>  <b>30.1%</b>
	<b>SDG 16.2.3</b> Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in 12 month	<b>10%</b> (2015-16)  <b>to</b>  <b>6.9%</b>
	<b>SDG 16.3.2</b> Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever experienced sexual violence (%), by age	<b>15-19 age</b> <b>11.2% to 8.8%</b>  <b>20-24 age</b> <b>15.8% to 12.1%</b>  <b>25-29 age</b> <b>17.7% to 9.2%</b>  <b>30-39 age</b> <b>19.9% to 12.3%</b>  <b>40-49 age</b> <b>17.7% to 14.7%</b>
	<b>SDG 16.9.1</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	<b>Age &lt;2</b> <b>16.3%</b> <b>to</b> <b>Age &lt;1</b> <b>57.1%</b>  <b>Age 2-4</b> <b>16.2%</b> <b>to</b> <b>Age 1-4</b> <b>70.2 %</b>

## Progress towards the Goal

Tanzania has continued to collaborate with neighbouring countries to ensure that the conditions necessary for peace, justice and strong institutions exist. However, the country has witnessed increases in the number of migrants over the period. On the same note, a total of 182 victims of trafficking were rescued and supported between 2019 – 2022, where 153 were children less than 18 years and 29 were above 18 years. Data shows that, since 2017 there has been a decreasing trend of human trafficking but lately, the number of victims has been fluctuating. For instance, in 2017 there were 32 victims; 2018 there were 27 victims; 2020 there were 19 victims; and 2021 there were 25 victims of human trafficking.

The statistics show that in 2020/2021 a total of 4,383 Children and Youth Living and Working in the Streets (CYLWS) aged 0–18 (3,508 males) were counted in the six cities during the day. Out of these 57 percent were aged 15–18, while 29 percent were aged 11–14. Children aged 0–10 accounted for 14 percent. Also, more than 50 percent of CLWS were aged 15 or older; these children were less likely to be found begging and instead conducted some form of fixed or moving business. Of the 4,383 CYLWS, 31 percent had fixed businesses, while 29 percent had moving businesses. Comparing the 2017 and 2021 headcount results, there was an overall reduction in the number of CYLWS in the six cities, except for Dodoma that recorded a 223 percent increment in the number of CYLWS. Female CYLWS increased from 24 percent in 2017 to 43 percent in 2021. This points to the need to intensify differentiated support services for female CYLWS across the six cities.

## Interventions

### Human Trafficking

In March 2022, the Government launched the new National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021-2024) with the aim of preventing, suppressing and punishing trafficking in persons with a victim-centred approach in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as women and children comprised most of the trafficked persons.

### Peace and Security

The Government has continued to increase its expenditure for defence matters for the

past five years. The Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) is provided with a wide array of weaponry and equipment to improve its readiness. Expansion and rehabilitation of infrastructures within National Service Camps has allowed the number of youth joining National Service training to increase. Tanzania continues to contribute troops in various international peacekeeping, peace observers, and support missions under the flag of the United Nations such as MONUSCO FIB – Democratic Republic of Congo, MINUSCA – Central Africa Republic, UNAMID – Sudan, UNMISS - South Sudan and UNIFIL – Lebanon. Tanzania has increasingly established bilateral military and defence contacts and collaboration with many other countries around the globe, designed to promote broader understanding and openness in military affairs and develop closer cooperation.

The RGoZ has made several efforts including issuing a Legal Notice No 21 of 1st March 2018 to create the President's Office- Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments of SMZ (PO-RALGSD) which is mandated for maintaining peace and security in Unguja and Pemba. Furthermore, the Zanzibar Public Leaders Ethics Commission was established along with the strengthening of the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority and various other legal institutions to ensure an accountable, transparent, and corruption-free governance system.

### **Strengthening Rule of Law**

Tanzania has prepared 98 bills, where 76 have been deliberated and approved to become law. It has prepared and gazetted 2,677 by-laws and notices. The Government has also translated 88 laws into Swahili as part of increasing public awareness on legal issues. The Government through the Attorney General's office reviewed 3,000 contracts.

### **Human Rights and Good Governance**

The Government has continued to oversee prisoners' and detainees' rights, including of women and children since 2019. These rights are safeguarded within the criminal justice framework. A total of 110 prisons, 143 (32 in Zanzibar) police stations, 5 child detention facilities in mainland Tanzania and 9 training institutes were inspected. Furthermore, the Government through its Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, undertook an investigation on 9,754 cases related to the violation of human rights and resolved 5,398 cases. Further, the committee conducted open investigations and resolved land disputes in five regions of the country.

## Healthcare for Senior Citizens

The Government of Tanzania is implementing various interventions to ensure that elders are not left behind. Over 1.5 million senior citizens have been identified and registered, of which 61% have been provided with community health insurance cards (ICHF). The Government is also overseeing the opening of windows for the provision of health services to the elderly in hospitals and health centres in the country where in 2021/2022, 588 windows were established. The Government also assists in the creation of elderly councils. To date, 20,479 councils have been established in the country, which will assist in ensuring that elders are included in service provision.



### Case study of Kikombo National Children's Home

The Government in collaboration with the Abbott Fund has constructed the National Children's Home at Kikombo in Dodoma, at a cost of TZS 12.7 billion. The home was inaugurated on 16th June 2021 by the Honourable Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania during the commemoration of the Day of the African Child. The Kikombo National Children's Home can accommodate 250 children at a time. It started with 28 children and currently it has 69 children (42 boys and 27 girls). Some of these children were rescued from the streets, abandoned and others were victims of violence. The children are given temporary shelter and later reintegrated back to their families. During their stay they are given access to basic needs, education, vocational training, psychosocial support and legal aid. The main reason for the construction of the National Children's Home is to strengthen services for the most vulnerable children in need of temporary shelter. The National Children's Home is also a science centre for parenting, and talent nurturing.



The inauguration of Kikombo National Children home

## Partnerships/Other Actors

The Government in partnership with stakeholders has continued to deal with violence against women and children including physical, emotional, sexual and economic violence. Until February 2022, a total of 1,857 survivors of acts of violence were provided with social welfare services in 21 One Stop Centres where 1,072 were children (boys 412 and girls 660). These centres facilitate access to all the services needed by survivors of violence in one place, including health, police services comprising forensic, legal and mental health, social and psychological support (MHPSS). In these centres there are various experts including social welfare officers, lawyers, police and doctors.

CSOs are on the front line in the implementation of SDG 16. They participated in capacity building for the fight against harmful traditional practices where they run community awareness campaigns against homicide. They also participated in policy and legal reforms for creating awareness on safe environments, including the development of key national action plans such as the NPA-VAWC or the NAP on WPS.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (GOAL 17)

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the initiatives undertaken and achievements registered with respect to the country's endeavours to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize partnerships for the realisation of the SDGs. The chapter also serves to communicate specific needs of the community to ensure sustainability of the achieved outcomes. The chapter has eight (8) sections covering critical areas of SDG 17 namely, institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, data management, financing, technology, capacity development, trade, and partnership.





## Progress at glance

	INDICATOR	2019 TO 2022
	<b>SDG 17.1.1</b> Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (%)	<b>14.6%</b> (2019/20) <b>to</b> <b>14.9%</b> (2021/22)
	<b>SDG 17.1.2</b> Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	<b>75.0%</b> (2019/20) <b>to</b> <b>68.5%</b> (2021/22)
	<b>SDG 17.3.1</b> Foreign direct investments (FDI) (USD)	<b>972 to 1191</b>
	<b>SDG 17.6.2</b> Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 000 inhabitants	<b>76,288 to 71,834</b>
	<b>SDG 17.8.1</b> Proportion of individuals using the Internet(%)	<b>46.0% to 48.7%</b>

## 5.2 Institutional Mechanisms and Legal Frameworks

In Tanzania the SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting is mainstreamed into Government machinery. The Government has continued to strengthen the institutional set up of the SDGs coordination, monitoring and reporting. Tanzania has also adopted guidelines developed by UNDP to address global challenges on Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms which aims to provide information on how countries have adapted their existing institutional and coordination frameworks or established new ones to implement the SDGs. Similarly, the Government has adopted a slew of measures geared towards streamlining and reorienting its institutional mechanisms and legal

frameworks for effective SDGs implementation and addressing inherent and emerging institutional and legal challenges curtailing effective SDGs implementation.

### **5.2.1 Budgetary arrangement for the implementation of SDGs**

Different policy measures are undertaken to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth such as budgetary policies which aim at increasing productivity and ensure an enabling business environment. In every financial year the Government receives proposals for revenue measures to present revenue measures for Government budgets. The public is informed of the measures through Government budget speeches to the parliament and through media. Various stakeholders are involved in the process of obtaining such proposals of tax measures which includes the formation of a task force. Macroeconomic variables such as GDP growth rate, inflation and other financial indicators are monitored in order to know the state of the economy and inform policy makers of actions to be taken in case of any shocks or unplanned events. Macroeconomic and Fiscal Frameworks including the National Plan, budget guidelines, national budget documents, Medium Term Expenditure Framework for the Budget and macro-fiscal policy both adhere to strengthening means of implementation and revitalising partnerships for sustainable development.

### **5.2.2 Legal Frameworks Underpinning the Implementation of SDGs**

Successful implementation of the SDGs requires having in place vigorous, coherent legal and regulatory frameworks to govern the conduct of all stakeholders involved in the implementation of SDGs, as well as engagement between the Government and non-state actors. Having robust legal frameworks facilitates SDGs implementation in a myriad of ways, key among them being: it enables the existence of a structured national development planning framework which is essential for successful mainstreaming of the SDGs into national, sectoral and subnational plans, policies and strategies; it guides budgeting and financing of critical human development interventions implemented by public entities; it helps govern the formation and operations of non-state actors and defines their engagement with the Government; and it fosters rule of law, security, peace and stability which is essential for any functioning society.

Tanzania doesn't have a comprehensive separate legislation or policy to guide the implementation and coordination of the SDGs, instead SDG

implementation is governed by various sector policies and legislation. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, there is legislation which critically underpins the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs. This legislation governs existence as well as principal functioning of all public entities (MDAs, RSs and LGAs), which are key agents in implementing different interventions geared towards the realisation of the SDGs.

Mindful of the importance of having articulate legal frameworks in the realisation of the SDGs, the country has embarked on a series of measures to review and improve various legislation and regulations, along with the institutional capacities to enforce them. Principal among them was the reorganisation of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) in 2018 in which the offices of the National Prosecutions Services<sup>2</sup> (NPS) and the Office of the Solicitor General<sup>3</sup> were established.

In mobilising external resources to support implementation of the SDGs, the Government of Tanzania is guided by the Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act, CAP 134, Guidelines for Project Planning and Negotiations for Raising Loans, Issuing Guarantees and Receiving Grants, the Medium-Term Debt Strategies (MTDS), Development Cooperation Framework (DCF), Strategic Dialogue and Debt Management Committees.

### **5.3 Data Management and Data Availability for Monitor the Implementation of the SDGs**

The Government of Tanzania has made significant steps on data issues, which include strengthening data collection systems, processing and dissemination. The need for accurate data is important for decision making, monitoring and evaluation of the performance of global, regional, and national development programmes.

Given the high demand of data and the challenges in production of these data, the country has made significant progress on minimising the data gaps for monitoring and

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<sup>2</sup> Established through the National Prosecutions Services (Establishment) Order (Government Notice No. 49 of 2018) with the primary mandate of administration of criminal justice.

<sup>3</sup> Established through the Solicitor-General Establishment) order (Government notice No 50 of 2018) with the primary mandate of conducting civil litigation (including human rights and constitutional matters) and arbitration on behalf of the Government.

evaluating the SDGs. These include conducting a data gap assessment, where the National Bureau of Statistics developed criteria for the assessment of alignment and data gaps by mapping the SDG indicators and the country's development frameworks. These criteria involve those fully reflected SDG indicators (called Primary Mapped) – these are indicators which are clearly formulated in the FYDP II/ FYDP III and contain the same meaning and measurement. The other criterion is for indicators which are partially captured in the FYDP II and III in terms of formulation, disaggregation, and unit of measurement – these are Secondary Mapped, thus requiring further adaptation and adjustment for full alignment with the particular SDG indicator. The other criterion is for those indicators which are completely not reflected in the FYDP II and III which require a strategy for production – these are called unmapped indicators. Lastly, is the criterion for indicators which are not applicable for the Tanzania context. Mapping of indicators shows that out of the 244 SDGs indicators, 240 are considered to be potentially relevant for Tanzania, of which 167 are mapped and are being tracked by national development frameworks and 73 are unmapped.

The other key initiative on bridging the data gap is through the preparation and adoption of the second phase of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II) which focuses on strengthening the production and processing of administrative data from the National Statistical System (NSS). Furthermore, the Government has established the Tanzania SDG goal track dissemination portal specifically for tracking progress of the SDG targets and indicators, as well as other national and regional plans. The portal has 122/247 indicators available, equivalent to 49 percent.

In 2023, Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) and a Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) have emerged for the first time in Tanzania. VLRs and VSR have the potential to improve the national SDG monitoring system and complement the VNR process by providing granular and disaggregated data.

## **5.4. Finance**

The Government of Tanzania in collaboration with Development Partners records, maintains information on grants and concessional loans through the Aid Management Platform (AMP) which has been in effect since 2008. However, the use of the AMP system showed significant challenges and various limitations to users such as:

- a).** Recording and maintaining data relied on Development Partners where some of them delayed or sometimes they did not enter data.
- b).** Government users did not have a mechanism to verify the accuracy of data entered by Development Partners.
- c).** Lack of comprehensive reports, especially project fund disbursements and expenditures.
- d).** Dependence on the developer of the system (Development Gateway Foundation) for upgrades which had to be paid for and cost a huge amount of money.
- e).** Requirement by the developer of the system to pay an annual subscription fee which placed a burden on the Government.
- f).** Unreliable system support from the developer as they could only do it remotely from their headquarters (in the United States).

Also, the Development Partners are more interested with the project financing modality where sometimes funds are channelled directly to project accounts as opposed to other modalities where funds are channelled to the Consolidated Funds. Despite its benefits, project financing is associated with the challenge of a high volume of off-budget projects which undermines the central budget process by empowering Government agencies with access to financing channels that often bypass the national budgets.

Following these challenges, the Government of Tanzania established the system which serves as a database for recording all foreign resources directed to implementers. The aim of the system is to increase transparency and accountability, to approve and release expenditure requests as well as to produce various data/reports on time. Furthermore, the system supports Government efforts in account of all resources to development projects passing within and outside the Government exchequer system.

The Government keeps records of databases which contain major macroeconomic variables. Data is obtained from different sources including the Bank of Tanzania and National Bureau of Statistics. The Government carries out financial programming sessions to come up with forecasts which are used as inputs to the preparation of the



National Plan and Government budget. Data and statistics are managed through:


**I.** Use of a Centralised Budget Management System for the Central Government.

**II.** Use of PLANREP budget system for the Local Government Authorities.

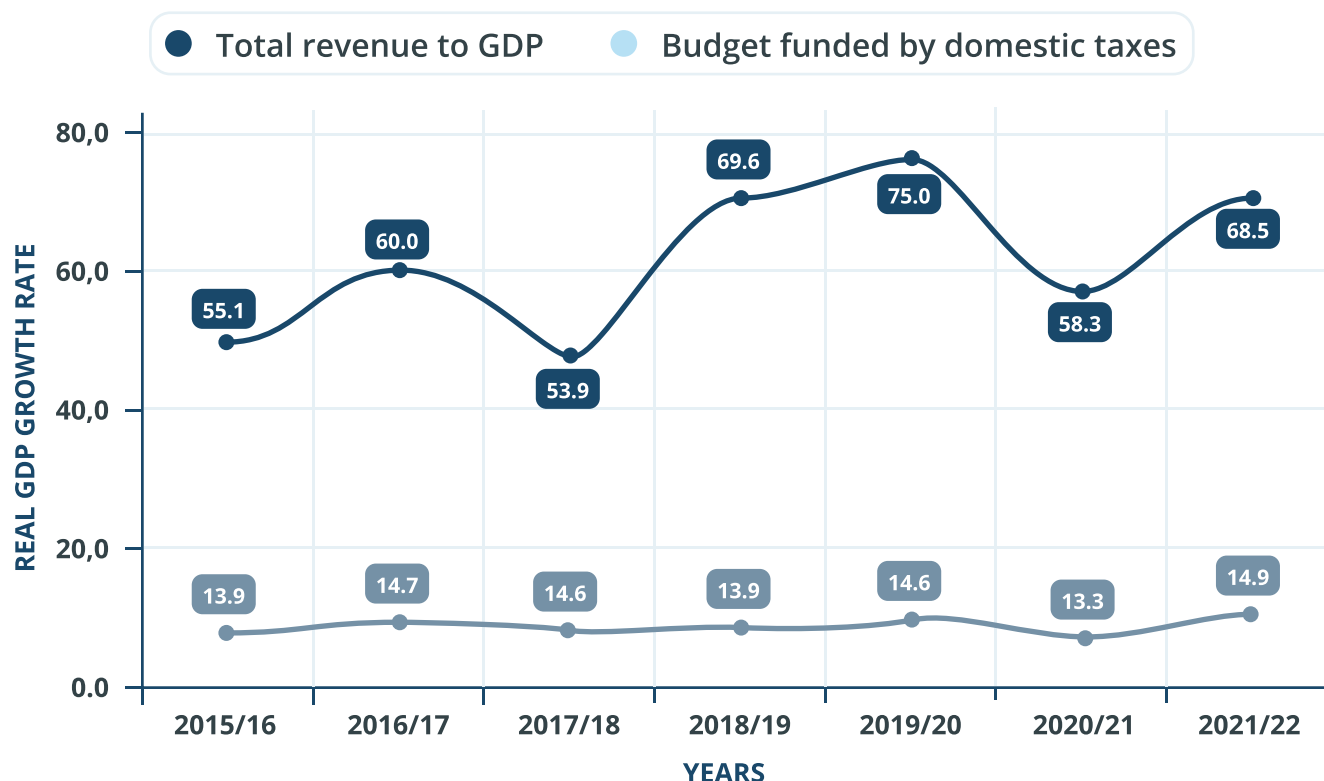
**III.** IFMS – Integrated Financial Management System.

The data management in the financial sector are provided in the financial sector laws and regulations including: Microfinance Act 2018; Banking and Financial Institutions Act, Cap. 342; National Payment System Act, 2015; and, Regulations (Financial Consumer Protection Regulation), 2019. Similarly, the Government enacted the Personal Data Protection Act No. 11 of 2022 as recognition to the right of privacy and personal security enshrined. The Act sets minimum requirements for the collection and processing of personal data in Tanzania.

In the financial year 2021/22, the Government budget focused on priorities as articulated in the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26, which are: Realising an inclusive and competitive economy; Deepening industrialisation and service provision; Investment and trade promotion; Human development; and Skills development. In addition, the Government continued to finance implementation of ongoing flagship projects including construction of a Standard Gauge Railway, the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (2,115 MW) as well as strengthening Air Tanzania Company Ltd.



**Figure 5.1: Total Revenue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%) & Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes**

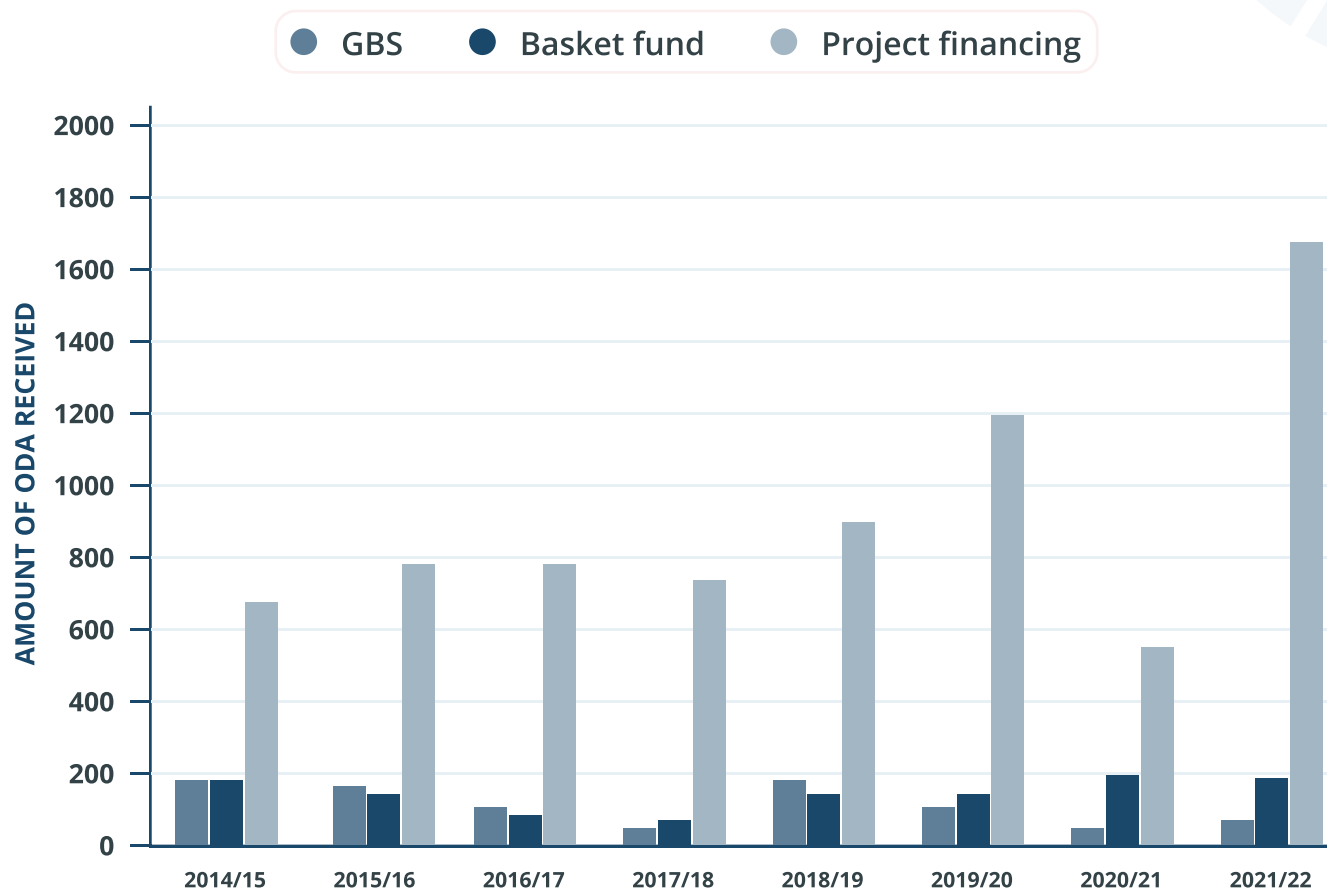


Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)

In 2021/22, the Government projected to collect and spend 37,992.5 billion shillings from domestic and external sources. Total domestic revenue including LGAs own sources were estimated at 25,691.7 billion shillings, equivalent to 67.6% of the total budget. In addition, the Government planned to borrow 4,989.1 billion shillings from domestic markets and 3,045.1 billion shillings from external markets on commercial terms.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government prepared the Tanzania COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP). The Plan enabled the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to secure concessional loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) worth 1,291.7 billion shillings (USD 567.3 million) to address socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Figure 5.2: The Trend of ODA in Tanzania from 2014/15 to 2021/22**



*Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning*

## Development of Alternative Project Financing Strategy (APF)

The Government in recognition of the importance of Alternative Project Financing (APF) developed an APF Strategy, aimed at providing alternative ways of financing public and private sector development projects. The APF facilitates effective implementation of the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22–2025/26.

Equally important in realising the objective of strengthening long term development finance, the Government has in place policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to support the implementation of APF in the country. These include the Guideline for Project Plan and Negotiations for Raising Loans, Issuing Guarantees and Receiving Grants of 2020 and National Guideline for Developing and Financing Income Generating Infrastructure Investment 2021.

In the course of the implementation of APF:

**I.** The Government established the National Facilitation Team (NFT) with the responsibility of building the capacity of Ministries, Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Regional Secretariats, and Local Government Authorities and facilitate the implementation of APF;

**II.** The Government is working on developing the Guidelines for the establishment of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is key in the implementation of projects under APF;

**III.** The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders is in the process of developing guidelines for crowdfunding products;

**IV.** The Government in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) spearheaded initiatives for issuance of Municipal and Subnational bonds in Tanzania. The proceeds from issuance of the bonds will be used to finance commercially viable and bankable projects of Local Government Authorities (Cities, Municipals, Towns and Districts) and subnational entities including water and sewerage authorities. The initiatives have enabled Tanga Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (Tanga-UWASA) to meet the prerequisite requirements that will result in the issuance of the first Sub-National Water Infrastructure Green Revenue Bond in Tanzania; and

**V.** The public institution called Watumishi Housing Investments (WHI) launched the Collective Investment Scheme named “Faida Fund”. The Public Offer for the Faida Fund raised TZS 12.95 billion, a success rate of 173 percent.

On the other hand, alternative sources of finance have also gained momentum in private sector entities. Recently, private entities have also been able to achieve the following:

**I.** The Social Bond dubbed “NMB Jasiri bond” which raised TZS 74.2 billion, a success rate of 297 percent. The Jasiri Bond is the first social bond issued in Tanzania and in Sub-Saharan Africa. The bond is listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) and cross listed on the Luxemburg Stock Exchange (LuxSE). The funds raised from the bond are utilised to finance women-led or women-owned SMEs or businesses whose products and services have a positive impact on women;

**II.** The Ethical Sharia Compliant Sukuk Bond dubbed “KCB Fursa Sukuk” which raised TZS 11 billion, a success rate of 110 percent. The Fursa Sukuk became the first Sharia

Compliant Sukuk Bond issued to the public and listed on (DSE). The funds raised from the bond are utilised to finance small and medium sized Sharia compliant businesses;

**III.** The Medium-Term Note (MTN) Programme worth TZS 300 billion to be issued in six tranches by National Bank of Commerce. The first tranche dubbed “NBC Twiga Bond” raised TZS 38.9 billion, a success rate of 130 percent. The fund raised is being used for lending to small and medium enterprises, retail and corporate institutions engaged in agribusiness and other economic activities;

**IV.** The Ethical Sharia Compliant Sukuk Bond, five issuances made by Imaan Finance Limited, all of which were oversubscribed. The total fund raised is TZS 24.03 billion, a success rate of 146 percent. The fund raised is being used to finance small and medium sized Sharia compliant businesses;

**V.** The Ethical Sharia Compliant Sukuk Bond, issued by Amana Bank Limited. The Sukuk raised TZS 6.75 billion, a success rate of 135 percent. The fund raised is being used to finance small and medium sized Sharia compliant businesses; and

**VI.** A Bond for development of Housing and Settlement issued by Tanzania Mortgage Refinance Company (TMRC), which raised TZS 8.89 billion, a success rate of 127 percent. The funds raised are used for wholesale lending to banks that issue mortgage loans to customers for development of the housing and settlement sector.



### **Box 5.2: Unlocking Private Capital for Financing for Development through Special Purpose Vehicles**

The Government of Tanzania, for many years, has relied on traditional sources of financing for development projects. However, due to the narrow base of these sources, there has been a financing gap consistently throughout the years. Over the years, development interventions have increased current and future resource needs. The need to generate new sources of financing for development has been a priority over time to enable FDIs in sectors that could accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goal 17 seeks not only to strengthen the means of implementation and to revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development but also multi-stakeholders’ partnerships and effective public, public-private and civil

society partnerships in realising the SDGs. To tap into the opportunities, UNDP Tanzania, in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and UNCDF, developed the SDG Investor Map, a market intelligence product produced to help private investors (funds, financiers, and corporations) identify investment opportunities and business models that advance the SDGs. Furthermore, in collaboration with UNCDF and the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP), UNDP facilitated about 15 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Simiyu and Mara regions to establish Special Purpose Vehicles as business investment arms of the Councils. These entities have been registered under the Companies Act of 2002 and operate as private companies. and can enter into business partnerships with public and public-private entities. For instance, the SPV for Maswa District Council in Simiyu region, known as Ng'hami Company Limited, is now managing five business investments that earn revenue from its ventures and pay dividends to the Council, thus widening the revenue base for the Maswa District Council. UNDP, on the other hand, supported capacity building for established Special Purpose Vehicles and private sectors to prepare bankable projects that can be used to mobilise financial resources from various sources, including financial resources through various modes, including debt financing and blended financing. 37 business investment plans for 15 SPVs and 24 private sector actors have been prepared. The total initial investment costs of all these investments are US\$ 44,922,586. The financing plan for these investments is through equity contribution amounting to US\$ 15,815,268 and debt financing amounting to US\$ 29,107,318, equal to 64.8 percent of total financial needs. Upon The operationalisation of these investments, about 257,878 job employment opportunities will be created. Financial institutions have used blended financing where investment promoters contributed at least 30 percent of total project costs, and financial institutions extended a loan of at most 70%. Financial institutions that participated in this investment blended financing include the National Bank of Commerce (NMB), National Microfinance Bank (NMB), Azania Bank and Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB). This alternative financing has contributed to realising the potentiality of SDG 17. This arrangement has helped the Government to rethink development financing and unlock private capital.

## 5.5. Technology

Technology interventions to build technological capabilities is important in the development process and attainment of SDGs. Information and communication service activity which includes preparation, publication and dissemination of various information

through media such as radio, newspapers, television, websites and telecommunications services recorded a growth of 9.1 percent in 2021 compared to 8.4 percent recorded in 2020. The growth was attributed to increased airtime, text messaging services and accessibility of mobile financial services as well as advertising and internet services. In addition, the contribution of information and communication service activity to GDP was 1.5 percent in 2021 as it was in 2020.

Tanzania has been implementing development projects in the fields of construction, manufacturing, agriculture, mining, transport, energy and information and communication technology (ICT), which have also enhanced technology transfer into the country. During the implementation of these projects, the Government ensures that local technicians, skilled workers, and professionals are engaged to ensure that technology used in these areas is applied in the country.

The Government is implementing the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) to improve Government revenue collection and management. The main objective of implementing GePG is to establish an optimal e-payment gateway platform that will improve Government revenue collection and ensure that revenue information is visible in real time. GePG is capable of providing transparency and visibility of all Government payment transactions done through the system. Its implementation has taken advantage of technological advancement in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and high coverage of mobile telecommunication services in Tanzania, which together with other factors have transformed operations in the financial sector. This follows previous practices where there were no standard procedures for revenue collection and that led Government revenue collection to be risky, invisible and costly.

The Government budget is managed through the use of various systems including:

- I. The use of a Centralised Budget Management System “CBMS” by Central Government, RSs and Ministries.
- II. The use of the Government Electronic Payment System (MUSE) to improve its payment management.

Other ICT related initiatives include:

**I. Development of Tanzania Instant Payment Systems (TIPS).**

**II. Registering all SIM cards biometrically.**

**III. Developing a National Addressing System (Postcode) and Street Signage and House Numbering to promote address transparency.**

**IV. Development of TIRA MIS to improve KYC in the insurance sub-sector and promote digital insurance services, hence increase in financial inclusion.**

## **5.6. Capacity Development**

The Government of Tanzania has put in place several initiatives to ensure that, all stakeholders are aware of the SDGs and the stakeholders involved in resource mobilisation have adequate skills to revitalise the implementation of SDG 17. One of the initiatives is that, during the financing negotiations the Government has been convincing the Development Partners to include a capacity building component in all external financing agreements. This aims to strengthen the capacity of local professionals in all sectors and thus accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.

Technical personnel are given the chance to identify areas that need capacity building to increase knowledge and capacity needed at their workplace. Different programmes are undertaken such as on the job training, short- and long-term courses to ensure that officers are equipped with the right knowledge and capacity, which will enable them to provide informed advice to the policy makers. Knowledge gaps exist in the case of incorporating emerging issues such as climate change in the budgeting process as well as in the modelling and forecasting.

As part of the efforts to develop stronger and more focused market professionals, an Internationally Recognised Certification programme for Capital Markets has been undertaken whereby CMSA is collaborating with the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment (CISI) of London, United Kingdom in conducting the Securities Industry Certification Courses (SICCs) in Tanzania. Market professionals certified under the SICCs are globally recognised and eligible to apply for licenses to provide services in the capital markets sector in Tanzania and across the East Africa region. The SICCs has positioned the Tanzanian capital markets in the global talent pool for market professionals and

helped to increase financial services expertise in the country and across the East Africa region.

## **Enhancement of Financial Literacy and Public Awareness**

The Government of Tanzania developed the National Financial Sector Development Master Plan with the vision of creating a stable, sound, efficient and inclusive financial sector that contributes to the development of Tanzania's economy. One of the key objectives of the Master Plan is to enhance financial inclusion and consumer protection. Furthermore, the Government developed the National Financial Education Programme (NFEP 2021/22–2025/26) and financial education tool. The primary objective of the programme is to empower Tanzanians with awareness, knowledge, understanding, skills, and instil confidence to help them manage their personal finances and make informed financial decisions for them to benefit from formal financial services.

Tanzania is pitched to take up the challenges of attaining the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Through macro-economic stability, the Government has increased spending on development projects, raising people's awareness and participation in different socio-economic activities.

Technology, most particularly Information and Communications Technology (ICT) serves as a support structure for all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Despite the limited technological capacity in most developing countries, Tanzania has been taking several initiatives to ensure the deployment of ICT in the development of a modern economy. This includes the economy taking the direction of digitalisation and a digital economy, where most Government operations are undertaken digitally and digital transactions are emphasised.

## **5.7. Trade**

Trade relations between Tanzania and various countries in the world, continued to improve. In 2021, the value of merchandise exports increased to USD 6,755.6 million compared to USD 6,371.7 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 6.0 percent. This was attributed to increased exports of non-traditional goods, particularly manufactured goods, horticultural products, and other goods including maize and rice. In addition, exports of non-traditional goods accounted for 85.3 percent of the value of total merchandise exports. In 2021, the value of traditional goods exports decreased by 22.3

percent to USD 627.9 million compared to USD 808.1 million in 2020. This was due to a decrease in the value of tobacco and cashew nuts which were exported.

The value of mineral exports was USD 3,103.2 million in 2021 compared to USD 3,369.1 million in 2020, equivalent to a decrease of 7.9%. This was as a result of a decrease in the value of gold and other minerals exports. The value of gold export decreased by 7.2 percent to USD 2,743.1 million in 2021 from USD 2,957.5 million in 2020. This was due to a decrease in the volume of gold production, particularly in large mines from 44.8 tonnes in 2020 to 39.7 tonnes in 2021. However, the average price of gold in the world market increased to USD 1,799.6 per ounce in 2021 from USD 1,770.3 per ounce in 2020. In addition, mineral exports accounted for 53.8 percent of the total earnings in exports of non-traditional goods, while gold exports accounted for 88.4 percent of the total earnings from mineral exports in 2021.

In 2021, the export value of manufactured goods was USD 1,213.2 million compared to USD 908.6 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 33.5 percent. This was due to an increase in the volume of exported manufactured goods particularly iron and steel products, cement, glass and glass products, ceramics, cosmetics, and plastic products. In addition, the export of manufactured goods accounted for 21.1% of the total earnings from non-traditional goods exports in 2021.

In 2021, service receipts were USD 3,151.8 million compared to USD 2,183.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 44.3 percent. This was mainly on account of an increase in tourism and transport receipts. During the period under review, earnings from tourism services increased by 96.3 percent to USD 1,402.5 million compared to USD 714.5 million in 2020. In addition, earnings from transport services amounted to USD 1,415.7 million in 2021 compared to USD 1,281.7 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 10.5 percent. This was due to the resumption of tourism and transport activities driven by the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions such as the resumption of international flights and re-opening of country borders.

In 2021, trade relations between Tanzania and various countries in the world, continued to improve. During the period under review, Tanzania export destinations were largely to the United Arab Emirates which accounted for 16.46 percent of the total value of exports followed by India (15.78 percent), South Africa (14.34 percent), Switzerland (8.25 percent) and Kenya (6.22 percent). In addition, cereals such as maize and rice, as well as

horticultural products were exported to Kenya; oil seeds, tobacco, coffee and cashew nuts were exported to China, India and the United Arab Emirates, whereas gold was exported to South Africa, India and Switzerland.

In 2021, the export value of goods to the East African Community (EAC) market increased by 42.9 percent to USD 1,161.2 million compared to USD 812.5 million in 2020. This was attributed to an increase in the export of tea, maize, wheat, sunflower, rice, beans, horticultural products, papers, iron products, ceramic, cements, glass and glass product, soap and cosmetics, particularly to Kenya.

In 2021, the value of goods exported to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) market decreased by 10.6 percent to USD 1,303.4 million compared to USD 1,458.3 million in 2020. This was caused by a drop in raw mineral exports to SADC market for processing following the commencement of mineral processing in the country. In addition, the large proportion of goods including minerals, cotton, tea, coffee, ceramic, mosquito nets, methyl bromide, petroleum coke, cements, soaps, and cosmetic grade petroleum jelly were exported to South Africa (70.3 percent) and DRC (15.9 percent).

In 2021, the value of goods exports to the European market decreased by 40.2% to USD 891.5 million compared to USD 1,491.7 million in 2020. This was due to a fall in the exports of minerals, fish and fishery products and horticultural products to Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany. In 2021, the value of goods exports to Asian countries was USD 2,927.8 million compared to USD 2,210.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 32.4 percent. This was attributed to an increase in exports to the United Arab Emirates, India, and China.

In 2021, Tanzania imports were mostly from China which accounted for 24.75 percent of the total value of merchandise imports followed by the United Arab Emirates (12.48 percent), India (11.10 percent), Saudi Arabia (6.19 percent), Japan (4.74 percent) and South Africa (3.97 percent). In addition, goods imported were mainly machinery, tractors and electronic products from China, petroleum products from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as iron products and vehicles from India, Japan and South Africa.

In 2021, the import of goods from EAC member states increased by 61.4 percent to USD

523.4 million compared to USD 324.3 million in 2020. In addition, the value of goods imported from SADC member states amounted to USD 616.8 million in 2021 compared to USD 470.3 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 31.2 percent. This was on account of improved trade relations with EAC and SADC member states, particularly increased imports from South Africa and Kenya.

In 2021, the value of goods imported from Asian countries was USD 7,725.0 million compared to USD 5,753.0 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 34.3 percent. This was attributed to an increase in the volume of imported capital and consumer goods due to high demand in the construction sector, particularly ongoing implementation of strategic projects. In addition, the value of imports from European Countries decreased by 10.8% to USD 915.9 million in 2021 from USD 1,026.4 million in 2020. This was due to the continued improvement in the availability of locally produced goods, including construction materials such as ceramic and metal products.

## **5.8. Partnership**

Partnership in the implementation of the SDGs has been a key factor in making progress towards the intended targets. Overall, Tanzania recognises partnerships as a prerequisite for making progress towards the intended targets, and it is keenly engaging with all development stakeholders. On strengthening the partnership, the Government of Tanzania has ensured that the private sector and CSOs are meaningfully engaged in contributing to national SDGs implementation strategies and processes to ensure the representation of voices and concerns that are likely to be left behind are meaningfully captured and addressed in national plans. For instance, Tanzania CSO week is an annual event that brings together civil society actors, government officials, and other stakeholders to discuss and share ideas on how they can collaborate to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 17. The CSO week is usually organized by a coalition of civil society organizations, in partnership with government agencies, development partners, and other stakeholders. The themes of the CSOs week intend to reflect on the role of CSOs in contributing to Sustainable Development in the country, providing a space for open together civil society actors, government officials, and other stakeholders to discuss and share ideas on how they can collaborate to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 17. The event fosters collaboration between different stakeholders and promotes transparency and accountability in the implementation of the SDGs.

Moreover, the government is working very closely with the United Nations in Tanzania, which has been playing a central role as a catalyst, integrator and facilitator in promoting multi-stakeholder engagements, collaboration and partnerships for the SDGs. The government and the UN have jointly developed and are now implementing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2022 -2027. The UNSDCF is a new generation cooperation strategy rolled out as part of the UN Development System Reform to support effective delivery of the 2030 Agenda.



# CHAPTER SIX

## CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

### 6.1 Introduction

The United Republic of Tanzania is highly committed to the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is articulated in both the medium- and long-term development plans. Tanzania like many other countries in the world was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and this affected developmental progress in some productive areas. However, the COVID-19 pandemic also provided opportunities for Tanzania to strategize and reset the development agenda towards a more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable future. This includes reviewing past policies and implementing new ones with an emphasis on inclusion, sustainability, and resilience.

Furthermore, despite huge efforts put into place, Tanzania and the rest of the world continues to face challenges toward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNR 2019 had identified three key challenges for making progress towards the 2030 Agenda which include data, financing and environmental challenges. Thus from 2019, the United Republic of Tanzania has put into place different strategic interventions to effectively address these challenges. Therefore, this chapter is divided into five parts. The first part presents a stock of challenges identified in VNR 2019. The second part presents progress on addressing VNR 2019 challenges. The third part presents new emerging challenges towards the implementation of 2030 Agenda and the fourth part presents details on the areas requiring sustenance. The last part presents the way forward.

### 6.2 Challenges Identified in VNR 2019

#### 6.2.1. Data

Data availability has been a major challenge in tracking actual progress and production of reports on SDGs. Monitoring the SDGs requires capacity in production, management and accessibility of inclusive and disaggregated data. Specifically, the following challenges were identified in the VNR 2019:

- I. Absence of baseline data for some of the indicators which affects monitoring their progress.

**II.** The indicators of some of the goals have limited data (e.g., SDG 8, SDG 13, and SDG 16) and thus a challenge in tracking progress.

**III.** Unavailability of quality routine data especially for sanitation, and a lack of harmonisation of data reporting formats across LGAs for comparability purposes and aggregation at national and regional levels.

**IV.** Metadata for SDGs indicators were not fully understood by the data providers, inadequate information regarding definitions and measurability of the indicators, and some data are yet to be disaggregated in the survey reports.

**V.** The monitoring and evaluation system which collects data manually (the system is not electronically connected).

**VI.** Inadequate institutional capacity strengthening programmes, along with inadequate human, material (ICT) and financial capacities in carrying out M&E functions at all levels.

### **6.2.2 Financing**

As indicated in the VNR 2019, the United Republic of Tanzania is facing a number of financial challenges, including national debt and budget deficits. These challenges have been aggravated by global shocks i.e., the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia-Ukraine conflict, climate change and a rise in the cost of borrowing from International Financial Institutions. Also, URT, like all developing countries suffers from limited fiscal space. Specifically, Tanzania faces a challenge of unrealised revenues from inefficiencies in collection mechanisms, including limited use and poor maintenance of Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) machines, and the growing informal economy.

### **6.2.3 Environmental Challenges**

Various efforts and interventions have been directed towards addressing environmental challenges. These include preventing environmental degradation and other challenges related to climate change. Disruption of water sources and catchment areas; loss of biodiversity; deforestation and environmental pollution continued to be a challenge. There are also a number of factors which pose threats to environmental stability. These include lack of land use plans; inadequate financial and human resources; rapid growth of rural and urban populations; inadequate institutional coordination, monitoring, and evaluation and inadequate involvement of major stakeholders such as local

communities, NGOs, and the private sector in addressing environmental challenges. The impacts of climate change in the country have already been felt on the environment and livelihood systems. Climate change has had adverse effects on the country's agricultural sector and natural vegetation. There has for instance been some cases of rainfall variations across national agro-ecological zones with unpredictable trends.

## **6.3 Progress on Addressing VNR 2019 challenges**

### **6.3.1. Data**

The Government is mobilising resources from internal and external sources that will enable undertaking and coordinating of statistical activities across the National Statistical System for sustainable data collection, data quality assurance, analysis, interpretation, dissemination and capacity building. Capacitating sectors to construct metadata for their indicators will smoothen the mapping process of sectoral indicators of the SDGs and development and improvement of data collection tools for those indicators that do not have baseline data. To overcome these challenges, Tanzania launched the Tanzania Statistics Master Plan (TSMP). It is intended to enhance the capacity of the organs mandated with data management namely, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Mainland Tanzania and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in Zanzibar and improving the system of generating administrative data from the MDAs.

### **6.3.2. Financing**

Over recent years the Government has taken initiatives to enhance revenue mobilisation. Measures taken include: enhancing the use of EFDs; widening the tax base; continued formalisation of the informal sector; improving the investment environment in order to foster new sources of revenue; improving a supportive infrastructure, providing tax incentives and continued improvements in the regulatory frameworks. Also, the Government has been working closely with the private sector to strengthen financing for development which translates into effective public private partnerships (PPP). PPPs acts as a major development financing alternative in the delivery of key strategic projects without putting lots of stress on the Government budget and at the same time augmenting the share of the private sector in the economy.

### **6.3.3. Environmental Challenges**

The Government has taken serious measures to address environmental challenges. These measures include:

- 
- I.** Establishment of a National Climate Change Financing Mechanism for coordinated and enhanced resource mobilisation.
  - II.** Mainstreaming of climate change in the development policy and planning process by considering climate change in economic analysis and budgeting (MAC-MOD and FP).
  - III.** Establishing an Environment Unit at the Ministry of Finance and Planning to handle issues related to climate change and the environment.
  - IV.** Facilitating accreditation of the Ministry of Finance and Planning for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to allow direct access.
  - V.** Developing proposals to access USD 4 million for a GCF readiness and preparatory support programme.
  - VI.** Identifying other green financial products and their financing sources.

## **6.4 New Emerging Challenges towards the Implementation of 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development**

Since 2019, the implementation of the SDGs was faced with the challenge of the outbreak of COVID-19. Economic growth has declined, and unemployment and poverty has increased. The Government pushed efforts in controlling the spread of COVID-19 and its impacts through interventions related to social restrictions, strengthening of a testing-tracking-treatment system and stimulus packages, as well as the roll out of the vaccine. New emerging challenges due to global shocks including COVID-19 are seen in transformations in the health system, acceleration of digitalisation, increased roles of artificial intelligence and big data and transformation of financial resource mobilisation approaches.

## **6.5 Areas Requiring Sustenance**

The institutional governance of SDG implementation at local levels needs full support from local Government as well as support from universities through the establishment of SDG Centres as an enabler, catalyst, and think-tanks in terms of both research and implementation. However, since SDG centres do not currently exist in universities, the establishment of such centres is vital. Furthermore, capacity building regarding SDG

principles and implementation for LGAs and non-state actors needs to continue, especially for SDGs based in multi-stakeholder partnerships.

## **6.6 Way Forward**

The United Republic of Tanzania is committed to making progress towards the SDGs targets by 2030 through the implementation of medium- and short-term development plans. Specifically, Tanzania is committed to:

- I.** Continue putting in place and operationalizing robust policies, legal and institutional frameworks for preventing, detecting, and responding to emerging challenges;
- II.** Continue to invest into social economic infrastructure (health and education facilities, railways, ports and roads) which will have notable impact on social and economic development;
- III.** Strengthen measures to mitigate climate change, including environmental conservation practices;
- IV.** Enhance actions for more domestic and external resource mobilisation to support the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development;
- V.** Promote the use of digital technology and innovation on various fronts, an approach that will stimulate economic growth;
- VI.** Increase investment in national statistical capacity to cover all relevant to SDG indicators;
- VII.** Continue seeking access to long-term affordable financing and engaging with development partners, international financial institutions, other public and private actors to enable greater investments in accelerating the SDGs progress in the country; and
- VIII.** Fast-track the implementation of all commitments stipulated in Agenda 2030 through the Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (TCRP).



# **ANNEXES**



STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE											
1.a.1	Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	The Proportion of grants mobilized to support programmes and development projects (Millions USD)	232	505	558	476	396	307	891		BoT and MoFP
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Share of Government expenditure allocated to health sector (%)	0.09%	0.11%	0.09%	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	MoFP, MoH
1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age (%)	44.7% Total, 20.7 Urban, 54.4 Rural (2011)			44.9% Total, 26.1 Urban, 53.7 Rural					Poverty and Inequality Portal, World Bank
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Proportion of population below Basic Needs Poverty line (National, Rural, Urban)	28.2% (National), 33.3% (Rural), 21.7% (Other urban) (2012 HBS)		26.4% (National), 31.3% (Rural), 15.8% (Other urban)			25.7% (National, projected 2020)			Household Budget Survey (HBS)
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Multi-dimension Poverty Index (MPI), Poverty Head Count	47.4%								Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR)
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, newborns, workinjury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Coverage of the social security schemes (%)	8.9%	12.9%	24.0%	24.2%	24.0%	24.1%	24.7%	24.8%	Social Security Schemes Annual Reports ( 2010 - June 2022)

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
1.4.1	Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services	Proportion of the population living in households with access to drinking water, electricity, sanitation etc. (%)				Drinking Water: (63% Mainland, 87% Urban, 51% Rural), Sanitation: (23% Mainland, 35% Urban, 15% Rural), Electricity: (25% Mainland, 59% Urban, 8% Rural)	Sanitation: (25.3% TZ Mainland, 41.2% Urban, 16% Rural), Electricity: (29% TZ Mainland, 63.2% Urban, 10% Rural) 2017-18				2017 TMIS and 2017-18 HBS
			Drinking Water: 68.9 (TZ), 68.5 (Mainland), 81.3 (Zanzibar) Sanitation Facilities: 24.8 (TZ), 23.5 (Mainland), 69.3 (Zanzibar) Using Electricity for Lighting: 23.5 (TZ), 23.1 (Mainland), 39.4 (Zanzibar)						Drinking Water: 79.2 (TZ), 78.8 (Mainland), 91.9 (Zanzibar) Sanitation Facilities: 43.6 (TZ), 42.7 (Mainland), 74.1 (Zanzibar) Using Electricity for Lighting: 33.8 (TZ), 33.1 (Mainland), 57.0 (Zanzibar)		National Pannel Survey (NPS) 2014/15 and 2020/21
		Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Source of Drinking Water (Rainy Season), Sanitation Facilities and using Electricity for Lighting (%)									
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	Individual Perception in land tenure and security and with self reported documentation to properties using PRIndex concepts	134 068	141 069	185 502	305 038	222 849	409 150	298 232		MLHSD Annual Reports

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	303	678	244	257	223	261	162		PMO-Disaster Management Department
		Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Death, Missing and affected due to climate change related disasters)	153	59	88	179	202	254	161		PMO-Disaster Management Department
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Does Tanzania adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	18 Districts with national disaster risk reduction strategies	18 Districts with national disaster risk reduction strategies				National DRR Strategy 2022-2027 in place	National DRR Strategy 2022-2027 in place	National DRR Strategy 2022-2027 in place	PMO-Disaster Management Department
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	11.17%	11.7%	14.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	16.5%		PMO-Disaster Management Department
GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE											
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	The Agriculture share of Government expenditure to value added share of GDP	26.7%	27.4%	28.8%	27.9%	26.6%	26.4%	26.2%	26.4%	National Account of Tanzania Mainland
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector		251,851,618,028 Tshs.	239,917,222,304 Tshs.	197,607,831,332 Tshs.	253,860,000,000 Tshs.	229,839,408,000 Tshs.	294,162,071,000 Tshs.		MoFP-External Department, MoA
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Indicator of Food Price Anomalies, by Consumer Food Price Index (National Inflation rate (%))	5.6%	5.2%	5.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%	NBS CPI Releases, NBS
		Indicator of Food Price Anomalies, by Consumer Food Price Index (National Food Inflation rate (%))	8.6%	7.6%	9.6%	3.7%	4.3%	5.0%	4.2%	7.3%	NBS CPI Releases, NBS



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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Prevalence of undernourishment among Children under 5 years of Age, Dis-aggregated by Stunting, Wasting and Underweight		34.4% (Tanzania), 34.8% (TZ Mainland), 38.1% (Rural), 25% (Urban)		31.8% (Tanzania), 32.1% (TZ Mainland)				30.0% (Tanzania), 30.4% (TZ Mainland), 33.8% (Rural), 20.7% (Urban)	TDHS 2010, TNNS 2014 and TDHS-MIS 2015-16 ,TNNS 2018
					120	124	118	126	125	114	Ministry of Agriculture
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Food Self Sufficiency Ratio	120	123	120	124	118	126	125	114	Ministry of Agriculture
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of stunting in children aged 0 – 59 months		34.4% (Tanzania), 34.7% (TZ Mainland), 37.8% (Rural), 24.7% (Urban), 36.7% (Male), 32.2% (Female)		31.8% (Tanzania), 32.1% (TZ Mainland), 34.1% (Male), 29.4% (Female)				30.0% (Tanzania), 33.3% (Male), 26.6% (Female)	TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS
2.2.2	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)	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children 0-59 months		4.5% (Tanzania), 4.4% (TZ Mainland), 4.7% (Rural), 3.8% (Urban), 5.2% (Male), 3.8% (Female)		3.5% (Tanzania), 3.5% (TZ Mainland),4 .0% (Male), 3.0% (Female)				3.3% (Tanzania), 4.2% (Male), 2.4% (Female)	TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS
		Prevalence of overweight among children 0 – 59 months		3.6% (Tanzania), 3.7% (TZ Mainland), 3.5% (Rural), 4.2% (Urban),3.7% (Male), 3.6%(Female)		2.8% (Tanzania), 2.8% (TZ Mainland)				3.5% (Tanzania), 3.7% (Male), 3.3% (Female)	TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS
		Proportion of pregnant women of reproductive age 15-49 years with overweight				31.7% (Tanzania), 31.5% (TZ Mainland)					TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS



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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	National HIV prevalence rate (%)		4.7% (TZ Mainland), 3.1% (Male), 6.2% (Female)							HMIS and THIS 2016-17
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	306	287	269	253	237	222			TDHS-MIS/WHO TB Global Report
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	79.8	79.2	86.9	102.3	113.6	98.9	71.8		NBS, MoH
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases		39 866 445	36 255 509	36 652 410	27 342 136	ND	13 736 539		NTDCP Annual Report, MoH
		Epidemiological coverage: % of people treated with rec-ommended (PCT) out of the total at risk population in the country (%)	73% treated for LF, 79% for Trachoma and 80% for Onchocerciasis								MoH
		Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease									HMIS & DHIS2 data on causes of death, MoH
3.4.1		Mortality due to NCD (cardiovascular, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes) at 30-70			Morbidity Cardiovascular disease; 0.2%, Morbidity Diabetes: 0.6%, Morbidity Cancer: 0%, Total NCD: 4.7%	Morbidity Cardiovascular disease; 0.3%, Morbidity Diabetes: 0.9%, Morbidity Cancer: 0.1%, Total NCD: 6.4%	Morbidity Cardiovascular disease; 0.4%, Morbidity Diabetes: 1.0%, Morbidity Cancer: 0.1%, Total NCD: 7.2%	Morbidity Cardiovascular disease; 0.4%, Morbidity Diabetes: 1.2%, Morbidity Cancer: 0.1%, Total NCD: 7.8%	Morbidity Cardiovascular disease; 0.5%, Morbidity Diabetes: 1.6%, Morbidity Cancer: 0.1%, Total NCD: 8.3%		
3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (%)	8.10%		0.13%	0.07%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%		Annual national mental health report
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Death rate due to road traffic injuries			No. of Traffic Injuries: 115,180 Death rate: 0.2	No. of Traffic Injuries: 146,176 Death rate: 0.3	No. of Traffic Injuries: 155,096 Death rate: 0.3	No. of Traffic Injuries: 142,511 Death rate: 0.3	No. of Traffic Injuries: 140,851 Death rate: 0.3		Routine HMIS 2021, MoH

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)	55.6% (TZ Mainland), 54.8% (Rural), 57% (Urban)							53.1%	TDHS
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	27.3% (TZ Mainland), 32.4 (Rural), 18.8 (Urban)	19.9%	19.2%	8.9%	18.0%	16.5%	16%	Girls 10-4 years 1 Women age 15-19 years: 112	TDHS, TDHS-MIS
3.8.1	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Family planning: % of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	38.8% (TZ Mainland); 38.4% (URT)							31.5% (TZ Mainland) ; 31.1% (URT)	TDHS-MIS, MoH
		Pregnancy care: % women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times	43.2% (URT) in the 5 years before the survey							65% (URT) in the 2 years before the survey	TDHS-MIS, MoH
		Child immunization: % of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine	88% (URT) in the 5 years before the survey							85% (URT) in the 2 years before the survey	TDHS-MIS, MoH
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)		302,820 (Number)	291,922 (Number)	296,301 (Number)	296,353 (Number)	169,809 (Number)	248,015 (Number)	136,872 (Number)	Routine HMIS 2022, MoH

Goal 4:Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all											
4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Primary Schools with electricity (%)			59.2%	37.1%		50.3%	59.1%	61.6%	
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Proportion of qualified teachers (%) by Education level (Primary School)	Grade A: 87.1%; Diploma: 6.1%	Grade A: 86.5%; Diploma: 7.2%	Grade A: 83.7%; Diploma: 8.8%	Grade A: 76.8%; Diploma: 13.1%	Grade A: 72.9%; Diploma: 15.1%	Grade A: 70.3%; Diploma: 16.8%	Grade A: 66.5%; Diploma: 18.8%	Grade A: 63.3%; Diploma: 20.3%	BEST (MoEST & PO-RALG)
		Proportion of qualified teachers (%) by Education level (Secondary School)	Bachelor Degree: 57.7%; Diploma: 40.1%	Bachelor Degree: 58.2%; Diploma: 37.3%	Bachelor Degree: 60.5%; Diploma: 34.3%	Bachelor Degree: 63.0%; Diploma: 31.6%	Bachelor Degree: 65.5%; Diploma: 29.0%	Bachelor Degree: 67.1%; Diploma: 27.9%	Bachelor Degree: 67.4%; Diploma: 27.6%	Bachelor Degree: 68.6%; Diploma: 26.7%	BEST (MoEST & PO-RALG)

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary Gross Completion Rate (%)	Total: 80.2	Male: 76.1, Female: 84.6 Total: 80.4	Male: 76.1, Female: 84.6 Total: 80.4	Male: 67.0, Female: 75.3 Total: 71.1	Male: 65.9, Female: 72.5 Total: 69.2	Male: 71.9, Female: 79.1 Total: 75.5	Male: 76.8, Female: 81.5 Total: 79.1	Male: 96.1, Female: 104.2 Total: 100.2	BEST (MoEST & PO-RALG)
	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary Net Completion Rate (%)	Total: 56.3	Male: 29.9, Female: 37.5 Total: 33.7	Male: 29.9, Female: 37.5 Total: 33.7	Male: 25.1, Female: 31.6 Total: 28.4	Male: 23.3, Female: 28.8 Total: 26.0	Male: 27.0, Female: 32.3 Total: 29.6	Male: 29.7, Female: 33.6 Total: 31.6	Male: 37.8, Female: 42.8 Total: 40.3	BEST (MoEST & PO-RALG)
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Pre-primary Gross Enrolment Ratio, (GER) in Government and Non-Government Schools (%)		102.2 (Male), 103.1 (Female), 102.6 (Total)	95.5 (Male), 96.1 (Female), 95.8 (Total)	86.4 (Male), 85.8 (Female), 86.1 (Total)	84.5 (Male), 83.2 (Female), 83.9 (Total)	78.9 (Male), 78.1 (Female), 78.5 (Total)	77.4 (Male), 76.4 (Female), 76.9 (Total)	84.5 (Male), 83.2 (Female), 83.9 (Total)	Regional BEST
		Pre-primary Net Enrolment Rate, (NER) in Government and Non-Government Schools (%)		46.2 (Male), 47.1 (Female), 46.7(Total)	43.9 (Male), 45.3 (Female), 44.6 (Total)	39.6 (Male), 39.6 (Female), 39.9 (Total)	38.2 (Male), 39.1 (Female), 38.7 (Total)	35.6 (Male), 36.2 (Female), 35.9 (Total)	33.9 (Male), 34.6 (Female), 34.2(Total)	37.0 (Male), 37.8 (Female), 37.4 (Total)	Regional BEST
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Number of students in apprenticeship training at workplaces (annually)					5875		14440		PMO-LYED
4.6.1	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Literacy rate (%) for 5+ years and 15+ years			79% for 15+ years, TZ Mainland (2017-18 HBS)		Literacy rate: Age 15+ years (male 74.4, female 69.3, Total 71.8)			Literacy rate: Age 5+ years (male 80.7, female 77.5, Total 79.1) Age 15+ years (male)	2022 PHC
		Numeracy Skills for 5+ years								Numeracy: Age 5+ years (male 77.0, female 75.7, Total 78.6)	2022 PHC

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GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5.a.1	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Households which own houses they live in (%)	76.4% (TZ Mainland), 89.3% (Rural), 57.9% (Other Urban), 37.1% (DSM) (2012 HBS)								Household Budget Survey (HBS)
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Percentage of Households in Houses built using modern materials (roof, walls and floor materials) (%)			79% (TZ Mainland) Rural (76.6% roof, 70.5% walls and 32.1% floors); Urban (97.6% roof, 94.0% walls and 85.6% floors). Sex (Male 83.9 roof, 79.3 wall and 51.0 floors; Female 84.4% roof, 77.6% walls and 51.0% floors						Household Budget Survey (HBS)
		Percentage of Households with main buildings connected to electricity			29.1% (TZ Mainland) Rural (10.4%); Urban (63.2%) Sex (Male 29.1%, Female 29.1%)						Household Budget Survey (HBS)



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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Physical violence by a current or former intimate partner		57% (Current partner), 33.2% (Former partner), 0.4% (Current boyfriend), 2.2% (Former boyfriend)						Physical violence by a current or former intimate partner; 64.4% (Current partner), 36.4% (Former partner), 0.2% (Current boyfriend), 1.2% (Former boyfriend) (2022 DHS-MIS)	TDHS, TDHS-MIS
		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15		40.3% (TZ Mainland), 14.4% (Zanzibar), 41.8% (Rural), 35.5% (Urban)					30%Tz (Mainland), 26% (Rural), 36% (Urban)		TDHS, TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022
		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence in during 12 monthly preceding to the survey (Often or Sometimes)		22.9% (TZ Mainland), 3.9% (Zanzibar), 23.8% (Rural), 19.6% (Urban)					30%Tz (Mainland), 26% (Rural), 36% (Urban)		TDHS, TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner		41.6% (Current husband/partner), 34.4% (Former husband/partner), 11.1% (Current/former boyfriend)					49%Tz (Mainland), 50% (Rural), 46% (Urban)		TDHS, TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022
		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence in the 12 monthly preceding to the survey		16.8% (TZ Mainland), 9.3% (Zanzibar), 16.1%(Rural), 17.6% (Urban)					30%Tz (Mainland), 26% (Rural), 36% (Urban)		TDHS, TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022
		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 monthly preceding to the survey		8.9% (TZ Mainland), 2.3% (Zanzibar), 9.2% (Rural), 7.9% (Urban)					30%Tz (Mainland), 26% (Rural), 36% (Urban)	7.0% (TZ Mainland) , 3.7 (Zanzibar) , 7.1 (Rural), 6.5 (Urban)	TDHS, TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually make decision about own health care (mainly wife)	60.3%	72.1%							2010 TDHS-MIS and 2015-16 TDHS-MIS
		Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	30.5%							16.0%	2015-16 TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	10.3% (TZ Mainland), 13.1% (Rural), 5.5% (Urban)						11% (TZ Mainland)1 2% (Rural) 7% (Urban)	11% (TZ Mainland) 12% (Rural) 7% (Urban )	TDHS-MIS 2015-16 and SIGI Country Report 2022
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	11.6% (TZ Mainland), 4.2% (Male), 18.2% (Female)						12.6% (TZ Mainland), 5.2% (Male), 19.4% (Female)		Integraetad Labour Force Survey (ILFS)

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5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Seats of Women in Parliament (% of total)	37.1%	37.1%	37.1%	37.1%	37.1%	36.7%	36.7%	36.1%	President's Office - Public Service and Good Governance
		Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	30.1%	30.1%	30.1%	30.1%	30.1%	30.1%	30.1%	30.1%	President's Office - Public Service and Good Governance
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Proportion of Women in Senior and Middle Management Positions	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%	70.3% (Male), 29.7% (Female) (2020/21)	27.1%	President's Office - Public Service and Good Governance
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Does Tanzania have laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoCDGWSG, MoH

\*— Existence of Women Development Fund and 10% allocation to Women loans in LGAs

\*\* — The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) as amended in Article 13 (5) which states prevention of discrimination on the basis of gender

GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Rural) (%)	72.6%	72.6%	58.7%	64.8%	70.1%	72.3%	74.3%		EWURA & Water Sector Status Report
		Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Regional Centres) (%)	64%	86%	78%	80%	84%	86%	86.5%		EWURA & Water Sector Status Report
		Dar es salaam population with access to piped or protected water as their main source (%)	62%	65%	75%	85%	85%	89%	90%		EWURA & Water Sector Status Report
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (%)	41.6% (Regional WSSA), 39.4% (NP WSSA), 53.09% (Dar es Salaam)	38.4% (Regional WSSA), 33% (NP WSSA), 46% (Dar es Salaam)	34% (Regional WSSA), 27% (NP WSSA), 47% (Dar es Salaam)						EWURA, (Reported in Financial Year)
		Proportion of the households with improved sanitation facilities in rural areas (%)	36%				57%				MoW, MoH, NBS

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
		Households connected to convention public sewer systems in regional centres (%) and Dar es Salaam	7% (regional centres); 5.0% (Dar es Salaam)	6% (regional centres); 10% (Dar es Salaam)	7.5% (regional centres); 10.0% (Dar es Salaam)	12.1% (regional centres); 10.0% (Dar es Salaam)	13% (regional centres); 10.0% (Dar es Salaam)	13% (regional centres); 12% (Dar es Salaam)	13% (regional centres); 12% (Dar es Salaam)	13.5% (regional centres); 12% (Dar es Salaam)	EWURA Water Utilities Performance Review Reports
6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Households connected to conventional public sewer systems in regional centres (%)	7.6% (2014)	7% (2015)							EWURA Water Utilities Performance Review Report
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Number of discharge permits granted	25	12		11	28		11		Ministry of Water
		Number of focused water quality monitoring networks established	646	813	840		430				Water Sector Development Report
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Non Revenue Water (NRW) for Dar es Salaam (%)	56.7%	43.3%	41%	47%	39%	39%	39%		EWURA Water Utilities Performance Review Reports
		Non Revenue Water for regional centres (%)	43.6%	41.6%	38.43%	40.53%	40.63%	36.6%	36.8%		EWURA Water utilities Reports
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Number of Integrated Water Resource Management Development Plans (IWRMDP)	One (1) out of nine (9) basins has in place IWRMDP	Six (6) out of nine (9) basins have in place IWRMDP	Six (6) out of nine (9) basins have in place IWRMDP	Six (6) out of nine (9) basins have in place IWRMDP	Six (6) out of nine (9) basins have in place IWRMDP				MoW

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all											
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Foreign Direct Investments	13 704	14 634	15 392						Tanzania Investment Report
		Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	67.5%	67.5%	67.5%	67.5%	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	MoE Annual Report

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Population connected to Electricity (%)	30%	32.8%	32.8%	36%	38%	39.9%	45%	70%	MoE Annual Report & 2022 PHC
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Proportion of energy derived from renewable or green energy (%)	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	Ministry of Energy
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Electrical power generation (MW)	11,124,058	9,599,155	11,124,058	9,599,155					Economic survey Publication
		Electrical power generation (GWh)	5 775	6 320	6 343	6 975					Ministry of Energy

GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	PMO-LEVD
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Real GDP growth rate, Tanzania Mainland (%)	6.16%	6.87%	6.77%	6.95%	7%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	National Accounts Tanzania Mainland
		Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in USD, Tanzania Mainland	992	937	947	966	992	1006	1021	1030	National Account of Tanzania Mainland
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	3.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	National Account of Tanzania Mainland
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Proportion of Informal Employment in Non-Agricultural Employment by Sex, Tanzania Mainland	79.3% Male, 87.0% Female, 82.7% Total (2014)						76.7% Male, 86.6% Female, 81.3% Total		ILFS

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Male:- 1506, Female:- 1265, Total:- 1429 (TZS) (2014)						Male:- 1823, Female:- 1867, Total:- 1836 (TZS)		ILFS
		Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	10.1% Total	10.0% Total	9.9% Total	9.7% Total	9.6%	9.5%	5.7% Male, 12.2% Female, 9.0% Total		ILFS
		Unemployment Rates by Disability Status (%)	1.1% Male, 6.4% Female, 3.8% Total (2014)						7.2% Male, 6.0% Female, 6.6% Total		2014 ILFS
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training		15-24 Years: - Total 14.9%; Male (10.6%) and Female (19.0%) (2014)					15-24 Years:- Total 14.0%; Male (8.9%) and Female (18.7%)			ILFS
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age		29.3% Male, 28.4% Female, 28.8% Total, 5-11 years: - 22.1% 12-13 years: -36.0% 14-17 years: -40.7%					26.9% Male, 22.8% Female, Total 24.9 for URT			ILFS and NCLS
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Frequency Rates of Occupational Injuries, by sex and migrant status	25.3% (Male), 19.8% (Female), 22.6% (Total)					27.2% (Male), 19.1% (Female), 23.3% (Total)			ILFS

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
8.8.2	Level of 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	Number of work places inspected to see compliance with Labour Laws		2 368	2 892	3 404	4 005	4 771	4 402		PMO-LYED
		Workers Council	350	400	476	479	480	475	491		PMO-LYED
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Earnings from tourists (US\$ Million)	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.3		Economic Survey, MoFP
		Number of tourists (arrivals) - International	1,137,182	1,284,279	1,327,143	1,505,702	1,527,230	620,867	922,692	1,034,180	Economic Survey, MoFP
8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Direct and indirect jobs in tourism sector							1,600,000	1,600,000	MNRT
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	728	810	815	878	957	969	990		BOT
8.10.2	Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	Population with bank accounts (%)	1771	1985	2158	2144	2070	2058	2048		BOT

\* — The existence of Employment Act 2004

<div></div> <div>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</div>											
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	385,640,000,000	344,838,635,000	545,582,432,000	435,927,599,360	325,364,183,000	325,364,183,000	300,000,000,000		MWT Budget Speeches
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Percentage of Population using internet (%)	36.46	40.81	45.0	43.0	46.0	47.2	48.7		<a href="#">ICRA</a>
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	30.86	36.46	40.81	81	85	94	95		<a href="#">ICRA</a>
		Proportion of paved roads in total road network (%)	11.18	12.18	10.18	07.55	06.55	08.32	07.31		MoT
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passengers' volume by railway					1.384 million			1.278 million	MoT
		Freight volumes by railway					0.531million tonnes			0.623 million tonnes	MoT
		Passengers' volume by maritime					2.263 million			3.525 million	MoT
		Freight volume by maritime					16.773 million tonnes			17.788 million tonnes	MoT

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
9.2.1		Passengers' volume by air					5,616 million			4,2126 million	MoT
		Freight volume by air					0,0266 million tonnes			0,0294 million tonnes	MoT
	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Share of Manufacturing sector to GDP at current prices (%)	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.8		NBS, MIT
		Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (at constant prices )	7,4117	8,213	8,890	9,624	10,185	10,646	11,156		ILFS, NBS & MIT
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.8			ILFS, NBS & MIT
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Share of low tech manufacturing exports (%)	10.26%	1.02%	0.92%	9.62%					UN COMTRADE
		Share of medium tech manufacturing exports (%)	12.83%	15.43%	10.64%	42.74%					UN COMTRADE
		Share of high tech manufacturing exports (%)	3.67%	3.63%	6.02%	26.22%					UN COMTRADE
	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Share of resource based manufacturing exports (%)	73.24%	79.92%	82.41%	21.43%					UN COMTRADE
Loans to private sector as share of gross domestic product (GDP) (%)		15.6% (2014)	17.0% (2015)								Economic Survey
9.3.2	Share of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	Share of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.2 (2014)	1.2 (2015)							Mainland National Accounts of Tanzania
		Total R&D expenditure (TZS billion)	936.3 (2014)	1053.6 (2015)							

GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES											
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	Proportion of paid employees whose monthly incomes are less than two-thirds of the national median monthly income by Sex	27.6 Male, 43.2 female, 32.9 Total (2014)						33.9 Male, 40.2 female, 35.8 Total (2020/21)		ILFS
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy (Gini Index of pre-fiscal per capita (or equivalized) income less the Gini Index of post-fiscal per capita (or equivalized) income)	Gini Index measuring Income Inequality (National, Rural, Urban, DSM)	National: 0.34, Rural: 0.29, Other urban: 0.37, DSM: 0.35 (TZ Mainland, 2012)		National: 0.38, Rural: 0.32, Other urban: 0.38, DSM: 0.42 (TZ Mainland, 2017-18)						Household Budget Survey (HBS)

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA (ATTACHMENT OF 2023 TANZANIA VNR)

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Financial soundness indicators (Growth of credit to private sector)		7.2	1.7	4.9	11.1	3.1	10		Economic Survey
		Savings to GDP ratio		17.2	15.8	16.3	17.3	17.2	18.0		Economic Survey
		Nonperforming loans		10.3	11.5	10.7	9.8	9.8	8.5		Economic Survey
		Current account to GDP ratio		-5.5	-3.4	-3.9	-2.4	-1.7	-3.0		Economic Survey
		Domestic revenue to GDP ratio		13.9	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.6	13.3	14.9 (2021/22)	Economic Survey
10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Is Tanzania among the countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoHA, Immigration Department Services

GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



11.b.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Has Tanzania adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	PMO-Disaster , PO-RALG
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Proportion of districts with climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	11.17	11.17	14.36	15.43	15.43	15.43	16.5		PMO-Disaster Risk Reduction Management
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Number of regularized property in unplanned settlements	6 000	4 333	142 992	626 920	348 918	760 092	380 272		MLHSD Annual Reports
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Land set aside for investment (acres)	87% (2015-16)	77% (2016-17)	74% (2017-18)	71% (2018-19)	48 862		110 085		Regularisation of Unplanned Settlements
		Plots in rural and urban areas issued for development (CROs and CCROs)	40,149	73,748	99,925	252,027	130,455	91,259	108,125		MLHSD Annual Reports
		Villages with land use plans prepared (%)	63	90	187	258	94	77	232		MLHSD Annual Reports
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Cities and towns that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (master plans)		4	3	10	7	5	5		MLHSD Annual Reports

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	303	678	244	257	223	261	162		PMO-Disaster Mangement Department

\* — National DRR Strategy 2022-2027 in place

GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS											
12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Whether Tanzania has sustainable tourism strategies, policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	MNRT
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Proportion of large projects complying with approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations (%)	753	939			978			2013	These are numbers of approved EIA applications (NEMC)
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	59				93			118	Tonnes of Hazardous waste generated (NESR 2017)
12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Whether Tanzania is implementing sustainable public procurement policy and action plan	Yes**	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	MoCLA, PPRA

\* — Tanzania is implementing sustainable tourism using 1999 Tourism Policy and Strategies aimed to promote sustainable development of the tourism sector

\*\*— Is implementing Using its Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) established under the Public Procurement Act CAP 410 as repealed by the Public Procurement Act No.7 of 2011.

GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS											
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Death, Missing and affected due to climate change related disasters (per 100,000 people)	153 per 100,000 people	59 per 100,000 people	88 per 100,000 people	179 per 100,000 people	202 per 100,000 people	254 per 100,000 people	161 per 100,000 people		PMO-Disaster Management Department
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Do Tanzania adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Yes*	Yes**	Yes***	Yes****	Yes****	Yes****	Yes****	Yes*****	PMO-Disaster Management Department
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	11.17%	11.7%	14.36%	15.43%	15.43%	15.43%	16.5%		PMO-Disaster Management Department

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Does Tanzania have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Yes *****	Yes *****	Yes *****	Yes *****	Yes *****	Yes *****	Yes *****	Yes *****	VP-Environment, NBS

\* — 1 Sector Strategy (\* Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Program 2015-2025)

\*\* — 2 Sector Strategy (National Five Year Development Plan 2016/2017-2020/2021, All Hazards Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan 2016)

\*\*\* — 2 Sector Strategy (Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II (ASDP II) 2017/2018 – 2027/2028, National Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Plan b 2027 )

\*\*\*\* — 1 Sector Strategy (National Framework for Climate Services 2018-2022 )

\*\*\*\*\* — 2 Sector Strategy (Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II (ASDP II) 2017/2018 – 2027/2028, National Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Plan b 2027 )

\*\*\*\*\* — Tanzania have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction in tertiary studies

GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



14.b.1	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Progress by Tanzania in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	MoCLA, MoLF
14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea	Is Tanzania making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	MoCLA, MoLF
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	The average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (Source: Birdlife International and IUCN (2022)					53.6% (2019)			53.6% (2019)	MoLF, VP-Environment
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	The extend to which Tanzania is made in implementation of instruments aiming in reduction of illegal fishing in lakes and marine ecosystems	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	MoLF, VP-Environment
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage share of GDP in Tanzania	4.5	1.2	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.7	2.6	1.9	MoLF, VP-Environment

\* — Tanzania is protecting small scale fisheries as some species are fished by small scale fisheries only.

\*\* — Tanzania ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1985 and implementing it through the NATIONAL FISHERIES POLICY OF 2015

GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Number of registered cases for poaching and protected areas.					3,975	3,975	3,975	3,975	MNRT, TANAPA
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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever experienced sexual violence by Age group	15-19 = 11.2 15-17 = 8.1 18-19 =15.5 20-24 = 15.8 25-29 = 17.7 30-39 = 19.9 40-49 = 17.7							15-19 = 8.8 20-24 = 12.1 25-29 =9.2 30-39 =12.3 40-49 = 14.7	TDHS-MIS
16.3.2	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population					69%	69%	69%		Administrative Report (Budget Speech)
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Age <2 = 16.3 2-4 = 16.2							Age < 1 = 57.1 1-4 = 70.2	TDHS-MIS
		Percentage of under -five birth registered and issued birth certificate registration	12.7	N/A	N/A	38	55	N/A	N/A	65	<a href="#">RITA</a>

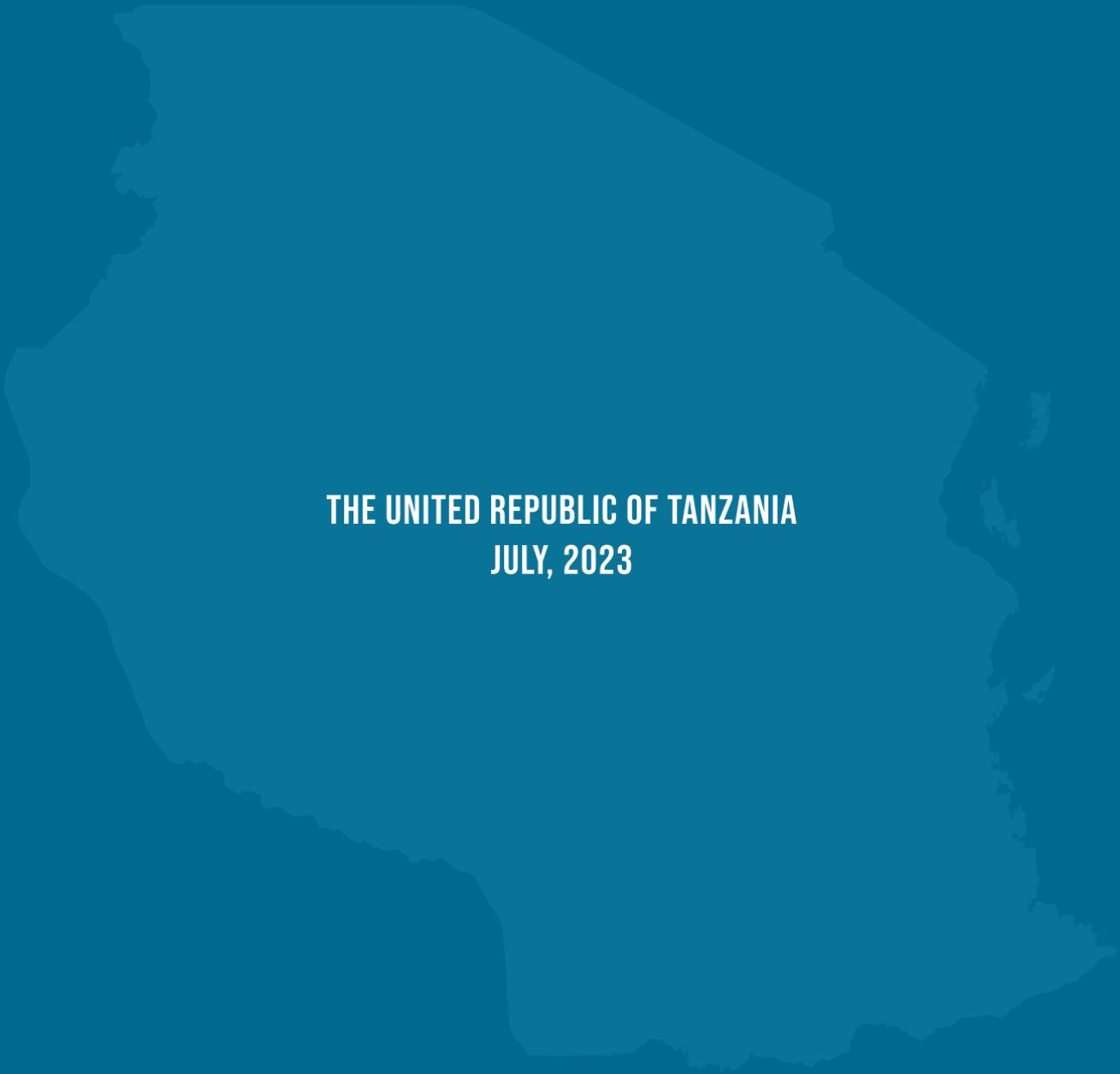
\* — A total of 1,857 victims of violence provided with social welfare services in 21 available one stop centres. ,1072 were children (Me 412 and Fe 660) and 785 women. Availability of 420 Gender and Children Police Desks in various Police Stations in the country. Some of Most vulnerable children where some of them were victims of violence and abuse where in financial year 2021/2022 8,559 (boys 3,858) and (girls 4,701) were admitted in 323 licensed Children's homes.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development											
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Tax revenue to gross domestic product (%)	11.9%	11.9%	11.5%	11.7%	12.1%	11.2%	11.92%		MoFP
		Non-tax revenue to gross domestic product (%)	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%		MoFP
		Total revenue to gross domestic product (GDP) (%)	13.5%	14.0%	13.7%	13.9%	14.6%	13.3%	14.9% (2021/22)		MoFP
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Total government budget (TZS)	22,544 (2015/16)	29,540 (2016/17)	25,322 (2017/18)	32,476 (2018/19)	33,105 (2019/20)	37,981 (2020/21)	31,779 (2021/22)		MoFP
		Proportion of budget funded by domestic taxes	55.1%	60.0%	53.9% (2017/18)	69.6% (2018/19)	75.0% (2019/20)	58.3% (2020/21)	68.5% (2021/22)		MoFP

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Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Foreign Direct Investments	1 561	755	938	972	1 217	944	1 191		TIC, BOT, MoFP
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed	142,819	129,597	127,094	124,238	76,288	72,469	71,834		<a href="#">ICRA</a>
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)	36.46	40.81	45.0	43.0	46.0	47.2	48.7		<a href="#">ICRA</a>
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Does Tanzania has a National weighted tariff-average corresponding to global weighted tariff-average	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoFP, MoFA, TRA
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Tanzania's share of exports	9,995,681	10,008,429	10,277,335	10,410,518	13,438,452	14,814,666	16,309,844		MoFP
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Does Tanzania has a mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoFP
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	NBS, MoFP
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Does Tanzania has a national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Is Tanzania among the countries that Tanzania has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	Yes, Partially funded	NBS, MoFP
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Does Tanzania has value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Limited resources	Limited resources	Limited resources	Limited resources	Limited resources	Limited resources	Limited resources	Limited resources	NBS, MoFP
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Is Tanzania among the countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Yes; 2012 Population and Housing Census conducted							Yes; 2022 Population and Housing Census conducted	NBS

\* — There is Statistics Act, No. 351

A light blue silhouette map of Tanzania is centered on the page, set against a dark blue background. The map shows the country's coastline and major islands.

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**JULY, 2023**