



The United Republic of Tanzania

Implementation Status of SDGs Indicators in Tanzania Framework



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Preface

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Booklet 2019 provides important SDGs updates in regards to Agenda 2030 implementation in Tanzania. It contains brief statistical information for monitoring the progress of the SDGs which is in line with the implementation of the Tanzania National Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016/17-2020/21.

Tanzania embarked on a journey of building the foundation for the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development in August 2016. The journey started with the National Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development Stakeholders Workshop on 12-13th August 2016. The workshop was organized in partnership by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), the World Bank, MCC-PEPFAR collaborative, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other national stakeholders. The workshop brought together more than 300 participants from within and outside Tanzania, and provided an opportunity for forging of crucial new collaborative for the data for development agenda in Tanzania.

Through the workshop, an interim Sustainable Development Data Roadmap was eventually developed and put into action; and several recommendations and commitments developed in regards to SDG monitoring and implementation.

Production of this booklet would not have been successful without collaboration of various participants who contributed valuable inputs throughout the SDGS Data Road Map Development process. In this regard, I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the World Bank (WB), Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), PARIS21 and Tanzania Data Lab (Dlab) for the financial and technical support in this process. I also acknowledge the immense technical and coordination support provided by Irenius Ruyobya (NBS Director for Statistical Operations), Ruth Minja (Manager for Environment Statistics and Statistical analysis at NBS), Rose Aiko (Expert from the GPSDD) and Saruni Njipay (Statistician from NBS) for managing properly the whole process of SDGs Roadmap Development in the country.

NBS welcomes comments and suggestions regarding this booklet for improving quality of future reports. All comments and suggestions should be addressed to Statistician General, National Bureau of Statistics, Jakaya Kikwete Road, P.O. Box 2683, Dodoma, TANZANIA.









Dr. Albina Chuwa,
Statistician General,
National Bureau of Statistics – Tanzania






Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|--|
| FYDP II | Five Year Development Plan II |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| TDHS | Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| ADAPT | Advanced Data Planning Tool |
| MDAs | Ministries, Department and Government Agencies |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| NGOs | Non-Government Organizations |
| MoFP | Ministry of Finance and Planning |

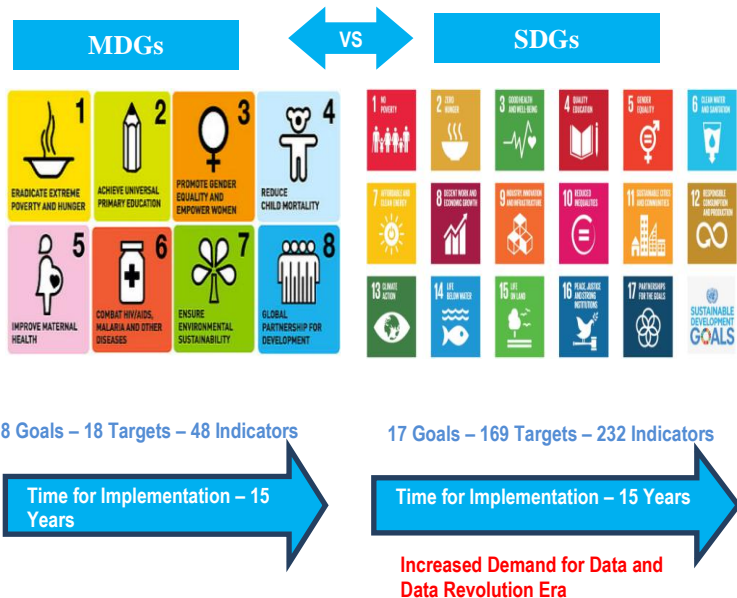
1.0 Do You Know?

-  *The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were endorsed by the world leaders in September 2015 and officially launched since January 2016. Tanzania as one of the members of UN committed to implement SDGs by mainstreaming in its National Development Frameworks.*
-  *The SDGs commit countries to mobilize efforts to: end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change by 2030, while ensuring that no one is left behind.*
-  *The SDGs come after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015.*
-  *From SDGs Data Gap Assessment conducted by NBS, the alignment of SDGs in Tanzania shows that about 40% of the SDGs data can be obtained from surveys and censuses conducted by NBS while about 60% can be obtained from administrative data and collaborative efforts with other Non-State Actors.*
-  *NBS published a report on the National Data Roadmap for SDGs highlighting on lesson learnt and recommendation for future SDGs implementation.*
-  *Tanzania will present the Voluntary of National Reviews for SDGs before UN HLPF in July 2019*

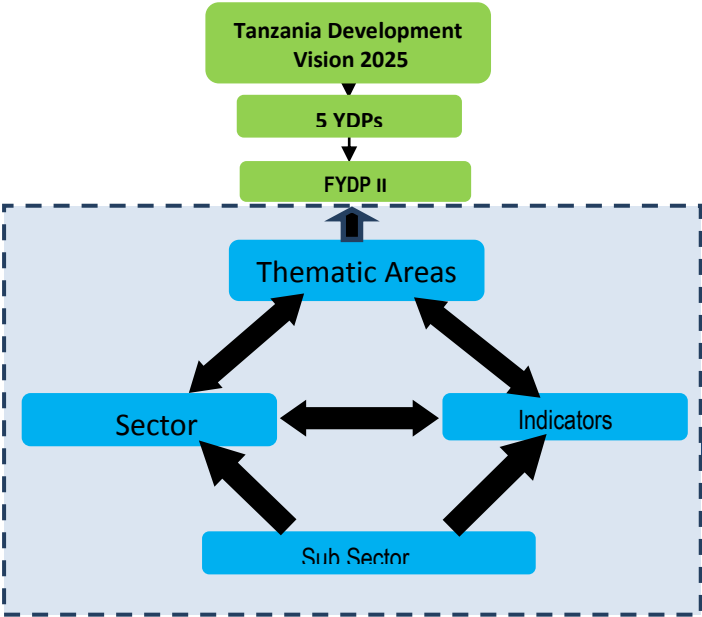
2.0 Where are We?

-  Tanzania is doing reasonably well in addressing eight goals. These are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 16.
-  Goals that need partial international support and new partnerships Goals include Goal 7, 9, 11 and 12.
-  Goals that need international support and new partnerships plus extra efforts to be achieved are Goals 1, 13, 14, 15 and 17.
-  The Government through the National Bureau of Statistics is in discussion with DPs including World Bank for development of the second phase of National Strategy for Development of Statistics called Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).
-  The country's SDGs coordination and monitoring mechanism in the Mainland Tanzania is being developed and positioned within the framework of the Five-Year Development Plan II Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (FYDP II - MES)' which will provide mechanisms for tracking the progress of the SDGs' implementation.

3.0 Global Perspectives
















4.0 National Perspectives



5.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development

The Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development in Tanzania was a multi-stakeholder involvement process led by the Government which covers a range of strategies that can be adapted to the specific contexts and needs intended to facilitate bridging of data needs and better use of data for sustainable development. Tanzania embarked on journey of building the foundation for the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development. The journey started with the National Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development Stakeholders Workshop on August 2016, organized in partnership by the National Bureau of Statistics, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), the World Bank, MCC-PEPFAR collaborative, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other national stakeholders.

Sustainable Development Data Roadmap was eventually developed and put into action. It focused on groundwork for effective tracking of SDGs, fostering partnerships for improvement of data availability, accessibility and use, while being mindful of and making establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism for SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting.

| | |
|--|--|
| Composition of the SDG Data Roadmap and Institution involved includes:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Bureau of Statistics as a lead; Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies; UN Agencies and Development Partners; Private sector; Non Government Organizations; Civil Society Organizations and; Research and Academic Institution | Main activities undertaking during SDGs Data roadmap development includes:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising Advocacy Gaps assessment Implementation Monitoring Reporting |
|--|--|

6.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development..Cont'

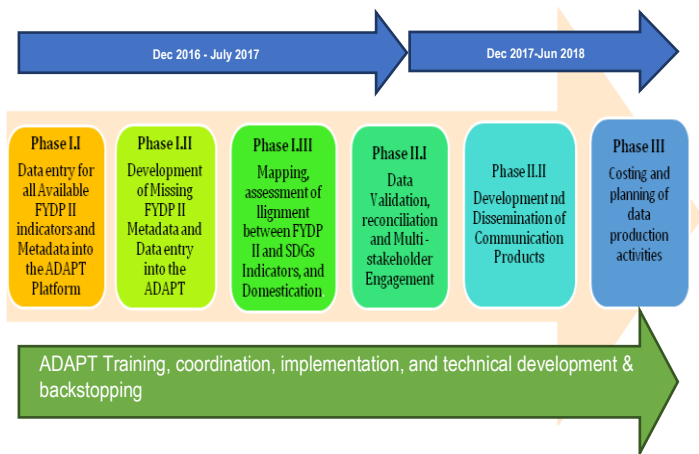


SDGs Data Roadmap Awareness Workshop in Dar es Salaam, August 2016

The workshop was organized in partnership by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), the World Bank, MCC-PEPFAR collaborative, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other national stakeholders. The workshop brought together more than 300 participants from within and outside Tanzania, and provided an opportunity for forging of crucial new collaborative for the data for development agenda in Tanzania.

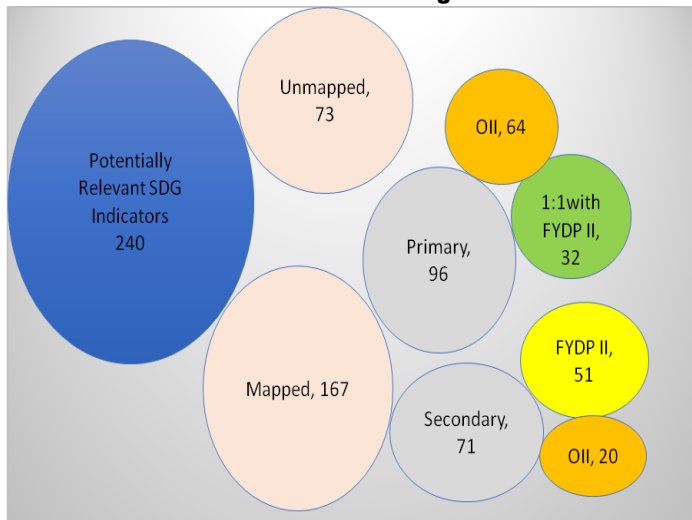
7.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development..Cont'

The Data Gaps Assessment in Practice



8.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development..Cont'

SDGs and FYDP II Gaps Assessment: Alignment of Potentially Relevant SDGs Indicators with FYDP II and Sector Strategies



9.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development..Cont'

Availability of Data for Monitoring Progress in SDGs Implementation

| | Mapped to FYDP II 2016/17 - 2020/21 | | Other Identified Indicators | | Unmapped | Availability (%) | All Goal Indicators |
|---------|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Is data for tracking the indicator currently available (Yes/No) | | | | | | |
| Goal | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | | |
| Goal 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 14 |
| Goal 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 23 | 13 |
| Goal 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 48 | 27 |
| Goal 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Goal 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 57 | 14 |
| Goal 6 | 3 | | 7 | 1 | | 9 | 11 |
| Goal 7 | 5 | | | | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Goal 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 53 | 17 |
| Goal 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 33 | 12 |
| Goal 10 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 11 |

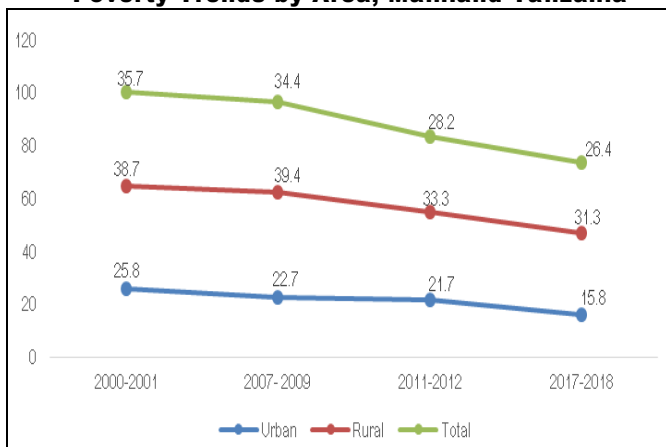
| | Mapped to FYDP II 2016/17 - 2020/21 | | Other Identified Indicators | | Unmapped | Availability (%) | All Goal Indicators |
|-------------|---|----|-----------------------------|----|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Is data for tracking the indicator currently available (Yes/No) | | | | | | |
| Goal 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 15 |
| Goal 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 13 |
| Goal 13 | 2 | | 1 | | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Goal 14 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| Goal 15 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 14 |
| Goal 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 23 |
| Goal 17 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 24 | 25 |
| Grand Total | 55 | 28 | 45 | 39 | 77 | 27 | 244 |

10.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:

Poverty Trends by Area, Mainland Tanzania



Key Message: *The proportion of the population living below basic need poverty line in Mainland Tanzania has been decreasing from 34.4% in 2007 to 26.4% in 2017.*

10.0 Tanzania Development

Achievements in SDGs...cont'



Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and improved Nutrition, and promote Sustainable Agriculture:

Tanzania has achieved marked improvement in nutrition status in recent years and reversed trends in all forms of malnutrition for children:

The nutrition situation among children under five years in Tanzania has improved with stunting prevalence reduced from **43% to 34%** and wasting prevalence maintained **below 5%** between 2010 and 2015/16. Overall in Tanzania, **2.7 million children** suffer from stunting and over **100,000 children** suffer from severe wasting every year. The prevalence of anemia among children under five years in Tanzania stagnated between **59% in 2010 and 58%** in 2015/16. In Tanzania between 2010 and 2015/16, exclusive breastfeeding among children 0-5 months has increased from **50% to 59%**, while minimum acceptable diet among children 6-23 months has decreased **tremendously from 21% to 9%**.

The nutrition situation among women of reproductive age in Tanzania has deteriorated especially in terms of prevalence of overweight and obesity, which increased from **21% in 2010 to 28% in 2015/16**. The prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age in Tanzania has increased from **40% in 2010 to 45% in 2015/16**. The prevalence of anemia is higher among adolescent **girls aged 15-19 years (47%)**.

The overall Food Self Sufficient Ratio (FSSR) in Mainland Tanzania is **above 100 percent**, indicating that the nation has been in food surplus from 2015 to 2018. Tanzania has recorded Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) of **123 percent** in 2016/2017 and **120% in 2018/2019**. However, even with 100 percent SSR, there are occasional shortages in different areas due to climate and distribution challenges (Minister of Agriculture budget speech 2018/2019).

10.0 Tanzania Development

Achievements in SDGs...cont'



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:

For Mainland Tanzania, Maternal mortality ratio and rate was 556 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey. In Zanzibar, MMR was 307 deaths per 100,000 live births as reported in PHC of 2012. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has risen from 46% to 51% (TDHS 2010) and 58% (HMIS 2014) to a further 64% as reported in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS. Under-5 mortality rate is declining at the highest rate, followed by infant mortality rate. This is due to the improvements made in health services delivery across the country. Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods are about half (53%) of existing demand for family planning.



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:

Total enrolment has increased by 5.1% from 8,222,667 pupils in year 2014 to 8,639,202 pupils in year 2016 in Mainland Tanzania. In the Mainland, total enrolment in Forms 1 - 6 increased by 1.8 percent from 1,774,383 pupils in 2015 to 1,806,955 pupils in 2016. In 2016, about 11,920 teachers, equivalent to 79.7 percent of a total of 14,958 teachers in Government and Non-Government Schools/streams were categorized as Qualified Teachers at this level of education giving a Pupil Qualified Teacher Ratio (PQTR) of 1:131 against the standard norm of 1:25.

10.0 Tanzania Development

Achievements in SDGs...cont'



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:

Percentage of women (age 15-49) who have experienced any physical violence (committed by spouse or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey: According to TDHS-MIS 2015/16, about 17% of women aged 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence and 9% have experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. The proportion of women who ever experienced sexual violence is highest in the western (22%) and Lake Zone (21%) and lowest in the Northern Zone (11%).

Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament: The number of female members of Parliament increased from 62 (21.5%) out of 288 in 2005 to 137 (37%) out of 380 members of Parliament in 2016 which makes Tanzania one of the 20 countries in the world that have surpassed the 30 percent mark for women's representation in Parliament.



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

By June 2016, total number of water points constructed was 50,995 benefiting 11,607,822 people. Thus the total cumulative achievement in 2016 was 95,733 water points, serving 22,792,322 people in rural areas of Mainland Tanzania, equivalent to 72.58% of the 31,623,999 people of rural population (2012 Population and Household Census). Water supply status report 2016 indicated that, about 4,260,820 people had access to water supply through 375,757 domestic connections and 2,013 kiosks in the 23 regional headquarters; equivalent to 86% of population served with clean and safe water.

10.0 Tanzania Development

Achievements in SDGs...cont'



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

In the Mainland the proportion of population with access to electricity was 40% in 2015 and 58% in 2016. The increase in access in the Mainland resulted mainly from Government implementation of rural electrification programs through Rural Energy Agency. In 2016, renewable energy share in electricity generation was 1.67%. The supply of power in Tanzania consists of both interconnected and isolated generation systems. Total installed capacity increased from 1,226.24 MW in 2015 to 1,461.69 MW in 2016.



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all:

The growth rate of real GDP per capita/employed person from 2000 indicates that, the rate of growth rose from 2.87 percent to 4.39 percent in 2002, it then fell to the lowest growth of 0.1 percent in 2009, peaked in 2013 (5.21 percent) before declining steadily to 4.03 percent in 2015. The overall Unemployment rate declined to 10.3 % in 2014 from 11.7% in 2006. The Youth unemployment rate also declined from 11.7 in 2014 from 13.2 in 2006 with the females unemployment at age of 15-24 has been dropping from 10.1 percent in 2006 to 7.97 percent and 7.2 percent in 2014. The same trend is depicted for males from 7.4 percent to 4.5 percent. For all age groups, unemployment rate for females is much higher than that for males in all years.

10.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'



9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

Freight Traffic by mode (000' Tons) for maritime transport has been increasing at an increasing rate, while air freight and railway freight have shown a fluctuating trend. The main reason for railway freight trend is due to frequent floods and suspension of service and hence the decrease in traffic. In addition, population with access to telephone services has increased steadily from 51.19% in 2010 to 82.53% in 2016. Access includes fixed and mobile connections in Mainland Tanzania.



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

According to ILFS 2014 results, the proportion of paid employees whose monthly incomes are less than two-thirds of the median monthly income (15+ years) indicates that, over two-thirds (67.8 percent) of paid employees earned less than TZS 300,000 (USD dollars) mean monthly income with females (69.5 percent) having a slightly higher proportion than males (67.1 percent). It is also observed that, less than 5 percent of paid employees earned mean monthly income above TZS 900,000(USD dollars).



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In 2016, the proportion of villages with land use plans was 12 percent and the proportion of households that owned houses was 74.8 percent. In terms of local disaster risk reduction, that affect slums and unplanned settlements most, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies increased from 11.17 percent in 2015 to 15.43 percent in 2018.

10.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

In 2015 the reduction in consumption of ODSs was 21.49 metric tons. Currently, VPO monitors importation of ODS through the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA).



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Data from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) indicates that the Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster decreased in the Mainland from 303 per 100,000 people (Death, Missing and affected by disasters) in 2015 to 257 per 100,000 people (Death, Missing and affected by disasters).



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Currently, the fish tonnage landed with Maximum Sustainable Yield for Tanzania is 362,595. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas includes 18 Areas are under protection by Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) is (20%) of the total area.

10.0 Tanzania Development

Achievements in SDGs...cont'



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

Tanzania has taken initiatives to track the number of new plantation forest areas established. 18 new areas have been established with 554,000 hectares under commercial forest plantation. Currently, forest and woodland comprises 54.6 percent of the total area in Tanzania with notable variations across the regions. Also, there are 240,000 hectares of natural forest cover under protected areas for mountain biodiversity.



Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

In Mainland Tanzania, Demographic and Health Survey 2015/16 (TDHS 2015/16), shows that, 40 percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence, and 17 percent have experienced sexual violence.

11.0 Main Achievement during SDGs Data Roadmap Development in Tanzania

Awareness Raising and Advocacy

- Two National Stakeholders Workshop conducted
- LGAs Workshops conducted in collaboration with the MoFP

SDGs and FYDP II Data Gaps Assessment

- Training – PARIS21 and Dlab
- Metadata development for FYDP II Indicators
- ADAPT gaps assessment

Thematic Workshops & Gaps Assessment Report

- Five thematic Stakeholder Workshops
- One sub-national high-level workshops

SDGs Goal Tracker Development - in Progress

- NBS in collaboration with Data Act Lab (DAL) and Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation
- National Technical Team led by NBS and eGA established to monitor its development

SDGs Country Baseline Report and VNR for 2019 - in progress

- Country Baseline Report prepared by MoFP in collaboration with NBS and other MDAs
- Preparations for VNR - lead by the MoFP in collaboration with NBS and Other stakeholders

Africa Comments on Guidelines for SDGs data flows

- NBS lead the preparations for Africa Comments on the SDGs guidelines for data flow from National - Regional - Global
- All African countries with members in the IEG-SDGs were consulted for their contribution

12.0 Lesson Learned during the SDGs Data Roadmap Development in Tanzania and Recommendations for the Future

1. Inadequate Political Commitment and support for the data for development agenda

1.1. Establishing a formal National Coordination Arrangement for SDGs implementation and monitoring

1.2. Set up clear policy and procedural guidance for development of the national data ecosystem

1.3. Putting and keeping the financing for data agenda on the list of institutional and national priorities

2. Building institutional knowledge base, collaboration, and commitment within the National Statistical Office to drive change

2.1. Directors and Managers

2.2. All Departments including Regional Offices

2.3. Closer collaboration between NSOs in Tanzania Mainland (NBS) and Zanzibar (OCGs)

12.0 Lesson Learned during the SDGs Data Roadmap Development in Tanzania and Recommendations for the Future..cont'

3. Spreading Knowledge and Awareness on SDGs and Sustaining Momentum at all levels

3.1. Statements from the high-level political leadership on importance of data for evidence-based decision making

3.2. Information and knowledge sharing within institutions

3.3. Online platform (in Kiswahili) to share information and to provide support to stakeholders

3.4. Engagement with infomediaries, eg. the media in spreading the awareness

4. Facilitating more comprehensive data capture from Administrative Sources

4.1. Redesigning of existing forms being used to capture information

4.2. Investing in building capacity on metadata development and to translate data into actionable information

4.3. Extending knowledge and building stakeholders understanding of methods and standards and enforcing them

4.4. Adopting **smart tools and solutions** to capture and ease processing of massive information and data

12.0 Lesson Learned during the SDGs Data Roadmap Development in Tanzania and Recommendations for the Future..cont'

5.Engaging and Working with Sub-National Governments on the Data for SDGs and FYDP II

5.1.NBS to support LGAs on technical aspects around data production and preparation of actionable data

5.2.NBS through RSMs to identify other partners to collaborate on strengthening capacities at LGAs

6.Establishing a mechanism for smooth flow, access and use of data

6.1.Develop and disseminate clear guidance on institutional responsibilities for collection and sharing of data for tracking of various indicators; *MoU between NBS and MDAs for data sharing*

6.2.Prepare appropriate templates for submission of the information/data needed from other government ministries and departments along with a calendar for delivery

6.3.Provide the necessary **technical assistance** to ensure the needed information is captured from existing arrangements for data collections

12.0 Lesson Learned during the SDGs Data Roadmap Development in Tanzania and Recommendations for the Future..cont'

7.Collaboration with non-state actors and the International Data Community

7.1 Establishment of clear framework for collaboration and validation of data produced or modelled by non state actors in Tanzania and by International and Supranational Statistical Agencies (ISSAs)

8.The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics as the Future Data Roadmap

8.1.Focus on Strengthening data production within and outside NSS

8.2.Effective engagement with the high-level political leadership in unlocking most of the constraining in data community

8.3.Build stakeholders' understanding of the Statistics Act, 2015 and its amendments approved in 2018

13.0 SDG Statistical Annex for Tanzania

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|--|
| 1.b.1 | Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups | Recurrent budget (%) |
| | | Development budget (%) |
| 1.1.1 | Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) | Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age |
| 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) |
| | | Proportion of population below food poverty line (National, Rural, Urban) |
| | | Multi-dimension Poverty Index (MPI), Poverty Head Count |
| 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 |
| | | Average number of persons per sleeping room |
| | | % of men and Women age 15-49 do not have health insurance coverage |
| 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 basic services |
| 1.4.2 | Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land | Number of property owners in unplanned settlements with residential licenses |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| | as secure, by sex and by type of tenure | |
| 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 |
| | | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
| 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 | Proportion of districts with climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies (%) |
| 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 |
| 2.b.1 | Agricultural export subsidies | Share of livestock subsector exports to total export earnings (%) |
| 2.c.1 | Indicator of food price anomalies | National Inflation rate (%) |
| | | National Food Inflation rate (%) |
| 2.1.1 | Prevalence of undernourishment | Prevalence of undernourishment among Children under 5 years of Age, Dis-aggregated by Stunting, Wasting and Underweight |
| 2.1.2 | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the | Food Self Sufficiency Ratio |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| | population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | |
| 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 |
| | | Children under 5 years overweight |
| | | Wasting (weight for height) of under-fives |
| 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) | Wasting (weight for height) of under-fives |
| | | Rate of Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF) (%) |
| | | Prevalence of Low Birth Weight (LBW) among children (Out of 53 delivered in a health facility) |
| 2.3.1 | Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | Share of forestry subsector to GDP at current prices (%) |
| 2.4.1 | Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | Area under Irrigation (Hectares) |
| 3.c.1 | Health worker density and distribution | Health worker density and distribution |
| 3.1.1 | Maternal mortality ratio | Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births |
| 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | Births attended by a skilled health worker (%) |
| 3.2.1 | Under-five mortality rate | Under five mortality rate per 1,000 births(P), |
| | | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate | Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | National HIV prevalence rate (%) |
| 3.3.2 | Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population | Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population |
| 3.3.3 | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population |
| 3.3.5 | Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases | Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases |
| | | Epidemiological coverage: % of people treated with recommended (PCT) out of the total at risk population in the country |
| 3.4.2 | Suicide mortality rate | Life expectancy (Years) |
| 3.5.2 | 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|---|
| 3.8.1 | Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity a | Human development Index |
| 3.9.1 | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution |
| 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) |
| 4.a.1 | Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) | Primary Schools with electricity (%) |
| | | Primary Education Pupils to Latrine Ratio |
| | | Pupils to latrine ratio in lower secondary schools |
| | | Proportion of lower secondary schools with electricity (%) |
| 4.b.1 | Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study | Primary Education Pupils to Teacher Ratio |
| 4.c.1 | Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower | Pupils to teacher ratio in lower secondary schools by subject |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|--|
| | secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country | Early learning Pupil to qualified teacher ratio (PTR) |
| | | Early learning qualified teachers (%) |
| | | Primary Education Gross Enrolment Ratio (%) |
| 4.1.1 | Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex | Primary Education Net Enrolment Ratio (% of eligible) |
| | | Gross enrolment ratio in lower secondary schools |
| | | Net enrolment ratio in lower education (% of eligible) |
| | | Transition rate from Standard Seven to Form One (%) |
| | | Students passing Form IV examination (%) |
| | | Primary Education Pupils to Text Book ratio |
| | | Primary Education Pupils to desk Ratio |
| | | Transition rate from Form IV to Form V (%) |
| | | MKUZA III: Pass Rate, by Level |
| 4.2.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex | Early learning Net Enrolment Ratio (% of eligible) |
| 4.2.2 | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex | Early learning Gross Enrolment Ratio (%) |
| | | Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary schools (%) |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|---|
| 4.3.1 | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex | Net Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary schools (% of eligible) |
| | | Higher education enrolment rate (%) |
| | | Higher education enrolment rate (male) |
| | | Higher education enrolment rate (female) |
| | | Number of students in apprenticeship training at work places (annually) |
| | | Percentage of cohort passing Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) |
| | | Net Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary schools (male) |
| | | Net Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary schools (female) |
| | | Students passing Form VI examinations (%) |
| 4.6.1 | Percentage 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 | Adult literacy rate (%) |
| 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 (%) |
| 5.a.2 | Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land | Proportion of businesses using high speed mobile internet |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| | ownership and/or control | |
| 5.c.1 | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in Tanzania |
| 5.1.1 | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | Percentage of women or girls age 15 and older who have experienced physical violence from current or former partners in the past 12 months often or sometimes |
| 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 |
| | | 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 |
| 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 |
| | | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 |
| 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) |
| 5.3.2 | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| | mutilation/cutting, by age | |
| 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 |
| 5.5.1 | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments | Seats of Women in Parliament (% of total) |
| | | Proportion of seats held by women in local governments |
| 5.5.2 | Proportion of women in managerial positions | Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| 6.1.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Rural) |
| | | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Regional Centres) |
| | | Access to safe water and sanitation in rural areas (% of total) |
| | | Population with access to piped or protected water as their main source in district capitals and small town areas (%) |
| 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 |
| | | Proportion of the households with improved sanitation facilities in rural areas (%) |
| 6.3.1 | Proportion of wastewater safely treated | Households connected to conventional public sewer systems in regional centres (%) |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|--|
| 6.3.2 | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality | Number of focused water quality monitoring networks established |
| 6.4.1 | Change in water-use efficiency over time | Non Renewable Water (NRW) for Dar es Salaam (%) |
| 6.6.1 | Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time | NRW - Regionals |
| 7.b.1 | Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services | Foreign Direct Investments |
| 7.1.1 | Proportion of population with access to electricity | Electrical power generation (MW) |
| | | Regions connected to national electricity grid |
| | | National electricity grid length (ikm) |
| | | Per capita electricity consumption (KWh) |
| 7.2.1 | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | MKUZA III: Proportion of Household Using Other Energy Sources for Cooking, Disaggregated by Area and Type |
| 7.3.1 | Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP | Electrical power generation (MW) |
| 8.1.1 | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | Economic Growth, real (%) |
| | | Economic Growth, real (%) |
| 8.2.1 | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | Share of GDP accruing from sustainable utilization of forest, water and marine resources , at current prices (%) |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|---|
| | | Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP), nominal (US\$) |
| | | Creative Industry real growth rate, (%) |
| | | Share of creative industry to GDP (current, %) |
| 8.3.1 | Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex | Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex |
| 8.5.1 | Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities | Monthly average cash earnings per employee by sector and sex |
| 8.5.2 | Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Unemployment rate (%) (National) |
| | | Unemployment rate (%) (Disabled) |
| 8.6.1 | Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training | Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training |
| 8.7.1 | Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age | Children aged 5-17 engaging in child labour (%) |
| 8.9.1 | Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | Earnings from tourists (US\$ billion) |
| | | Number of tourists (arrivals) |
| 9.c.1 | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology | Population using internet (%) |
| | | Proportion of public institutions connected to e-Government |
| 9.1.1 | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | Proportion of paved roads in total road network (%) |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| 9.1.2 | Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | Cargo freight per year ('millions of tons) |
| 9.2.1 | Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | Share of Manufacturing sector to GDP at current prices (%) |
| 9.2.2 | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in all economic sectors (%) |
| | | Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (at constant prices) |
| | | Manufacturing value added per capita |
| 9.3.1 | Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added | Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added |
| 9.3.2 | Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit | Loans to private sector as share of gross domestic product (GDP) (%) |
| 9.5.1 | Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | Development budget (%) |
| | | Share of R&D expenditure to GDP (%) |
| | | Total R&D expenditure (TZS billion) |
| 10.1.1 | Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population | Income Inequality (National) |
| | | Income Inequality (rural) |
| | | Income Inequality (urban) |
| | | Income Inequality (urban) |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|--|--|
| 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 |
| 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 (%) |
| 11.1.1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | Number of regularized property in unplanned settlements |
| | | Land covered by informal Settlements (%) |
| | | Average number of persons per sleeping room |
| 11.2.1 | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Proportion of paved roads in total road network (%) |
| 11.3.1 | Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate | Land covered by informal Settlements (%) |
| | | Land surveyed (%) |
| | | Villages with land use plans (%) |
| | | Number of allocated plots and Farms |
| 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 |
| 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 |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|--|
| 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 (%) |
| 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 |
| 12.5.1 | National recycling rate, tons of material recycled | National recycling rate, tons of material recycled |
| 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 |
| 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) |
| 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 |
| 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 |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|------------|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 15.1.1 | Forest area as a proportion of total land area | Area of natural forest cover (Ha) |
| 16.1.2 | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause | Proportion of population subjected to physical and conflict-related deaths in 12 months |
| 16.1.3 | Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months | Proportion of population subjected to emotional, physical or sexual violence in 12 month |
| | | Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in 12 month |
| 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 |
| 16.6.1 | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | Proportion of actually disbursed amounts of funds compared to total budget |

| SDGs Codes | SDGs Indicator Description | National Indicator |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 16.9.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | Children under five years of age whose births have been registered (%) |
| 17.1.1 | Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | Tax revenue to gross domestic product (%) |
| | | Non-tax revenue to gross domestic product (%) |
| | | Total revenue to gross domestic product (GDP) (%) |
| 17.1.2 | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | Total government budget (TZS) |
| | | Proportion of budget funded by domestic taxes |
| 17.3.1 | Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | Foreign Direct Investments |
| 17.11.1 | Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports | Tanzania's share of exports in world market (%) |
| 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 |

14.0 Dubai Declaration on SDGs

Supporting the Implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

1. We, the participants gathered here in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, for the 2018 United Nations World Data Forum, from national statistical offices and other parts of the national statistical systems, other data communities, government institutions, private sector, civil society, academia, and media.
2. Stressing that the full ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 agenda) cannot be realized without quality, timely, relevant, open and disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.
3. Recognizing that the 2030 agenda requires that national statistical systems transform and develop to be agile and responsive to meet the increased demands of data users, including for the full implementation of the 2030 agenda.
4. Recognising that the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (CTGAP), launched at the first United Nations World Data Forum held in Cape Town, South Africa in January 2017 and adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, and welcomed by member states in the General Assembly resolution 71/3131, guides the implementation of programmes and activities to respond to the data needs of the 2030 Agenda.
5. Stressing the need to support fundamental data collection programmes, such as the 2020 population and housing census round.

6. Stressing the importance of coordination across the statistical system, including better use and integration of administrative data sources.
7. Acknowledging that the data demands for the 2030 Agenda require urgent new, standards based and interoperable solutions that leverage the power of new data sources and technologies through partnerships between national statistical authorities and the private sector, civil society, and the academia and other research institutions.
8. Acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda explicitly calls for enhanced support for strengthening data collection and capacity-building in Member States and the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, relevant and disaggregated data.
9. Further acknowledging that in the 2030 agenda Member States committed to “promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress”
10. Stressing that many national statistical systems still face serious challenges and as a result, accurate and timely data about people’s lives are lacking and many people remain “invisible”.
11. Recognizing that ensuring and maximizing the effectiveness of financing for new and innovative forms of capacity development is essential for the success of implementation of the CTGAP, and that innovative funding strategies and coordinated country-led actions that focus on national priorities are needed to bridge the existing funding gap.
12. Recognizing that trust among producers and users of data and statistics is key for the effective functioning of the national, regional, and global statistical systems in full adherence with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

We resolve to:

13. Ensure that quality, relevant, timely, open and disaggregated data “by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts”³ are made available and accessible to all users.
14. Work in a collaborative manner to bring all data communities together to implement the CTGAP, our common framework for the modernization and strengthening of statistical systems, and the design and implementation of country-led statistical capacity building activities necessary to achieve the 2030 agenda.
15. Undertake key actions under the six strategic areas of the CTGAP and establish partnerships to leverage the power of new data sources and technologies to provide data to inform decision making and investment, while ensuring the central role of national statistical offices as they work under a mature framework of principles and practices to assure that statistical data products meet the highest standards.

We are determined to:

16. Mobilise financing at domestic and international levels and ensure political commitment within each country for adequate allocation of domestic resources to strengthen data systems to address existing gaps in the technical and institutional capacities of national data and statistical systems to improve the coverage, frequency, and availability of quality data. Increased availability of sustainable development data, with the vital support of governments and in closer working partnerships with stakeholders from academia, civil society, the private sector, and the public at large, will enable stronger evidence-based decision making.

We call for:

17. The establishment of an innovative funding mechanism, open to all stakeholders under UN membership oversight, that is able to respond in a fast and efficient manner to the priorities of national data and statistical systems, with a goal to mobilize both domestic and international funds and activate partnerships and funding opportunities to strengthen the capacity of national data and statistical systems. The funding mechanism, entirely demand Driven, will be created under the mandate of the UN Statistical Commission and operate under the guidance of representatives of national statistical systems and different data and donor communities who will support the decision making on the operational modalities and on raising resources to address the data needs for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and will be serviced by a Secretariat located at an international institution with global membership.

Dubai, 24 October 2018

15.0 Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data

Prepared by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data proposes **six strategic areas**, each associated with **several objectives** and related implementation actions.

Strategic Area 1: Coordination and strategic leadership on data for sustainable development

Objective 1.1: Strengthen national statistical systems and the coordination role of national statistical offices

Objective 1.2: Strengthen coordination among national statistical systems and regional and international organizations active in the production of data and statistics for sustainable development

Strategic Area 2: Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems

Objective 2.1: Modernize governance and institutional frameworks to allow national statistical systems to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems

Objective 2.2: Modernize statistical standards, particularly those aimed to facilitate data integration and automation of data exchange across different stages of the statistical production process

Objective 2.3: Facilitate the application of new technologies and new data sources into mainstream statistical activities

Strategic Area 3: Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes, with particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda

Objective 3.1: Strengthen and expand household survey programmes, integrated survey systems, business and other economic survey programmes, population and housing census programmes, civil registration and vital statistics programmes and the International Comparison Programme taking into account the needs posed by the 2030 Agenda

Objective 3.2: Improve the quality of national statistical registers and expand the use of administrative records integrating them with data from surveys and other new data sources, for the compilation of integrated social, economic and environmental statistics and in relation to follow up on the 2030 Agenda

Objective 3.3: Strengthen and expand System of National Accounts and the System of Environmental Economic Accounts

Objective 3.4: Integrate geospatial data into statistical production programmes at all levels

Objective 3.5: Strengthen and expand data on all groups of population to ensure that no one is left behind

Objective 3.6: Strengthen and expand data on domains that are currently not well developed within the scope of official statistics

Strategic Area 4: Dissemination and use of sustainable development data

Objective 4.1: Develop and promote innovative strategies to ensure proper dissemination and use of data for sustainable development

Strategic Area 5: Multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data

Objective 5.1: Develop and strengthen partnerships of national and international statistical systems with governments, academia, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders involved in the production and use of data for sustainable development

Strategic Area 6: Mobilize resources and coordinate efforts for statistical capacity building

Objective 6.1: Ensure that resources are available to implement the necessary programmes and actions as outlined in this global action plan (both domestic and from international cooperation)

16.0 Information and Library

For more information, please contact:

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