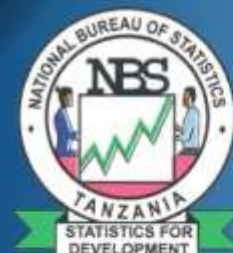




The United Republic of Tanzania

SDGs Indicators in Brief, June, 2023



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Abbreviations

FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
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
GPSSD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
Dlab	Tanzania Data Lab
UN HLPF	United Nations Higher Level Political Forum
VNR	Voluntary National Review
PORALG	President Office Regional administration and Local Government
BEST	Basic Educational Statistics Tanzania

1.0 Do You Know?

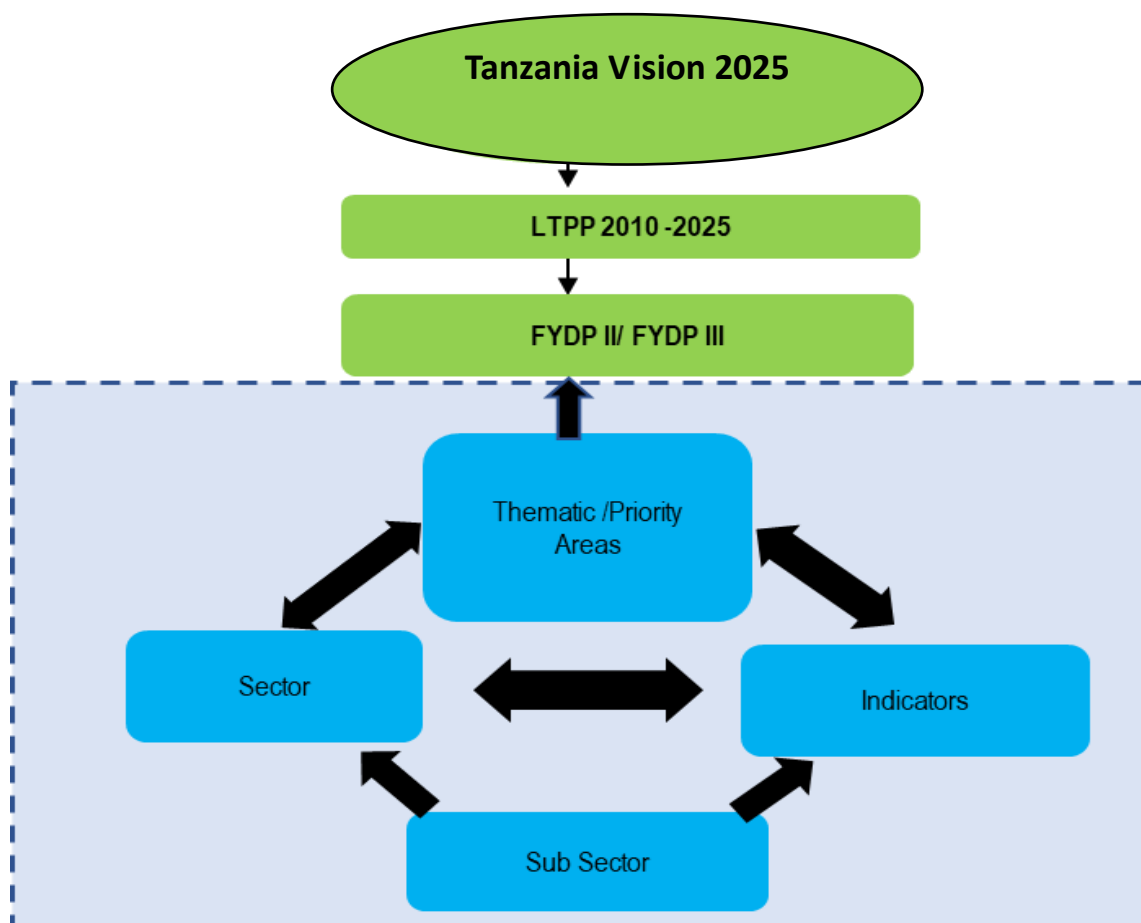
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were endorsed by the world leaders in September 2015 and officially launched since January 2016. Tanzania as one of the members of UN committed to implement SDGs by mainstreaming in its National Development Frameworks such as National Five-Year Development Plans II and III plus Sectoral Strategic Plan.
- 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 in 2016, 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.
- The assessment of data availability for monitoring SDGs as of June 2023 indicated that about 55.2 percent of SDG indicators have data for reporting the progress. The data reported from different sources such as censuses, surveys and administrative or routine sources.
- NBS published a report on the National Data Roadmap for SDGs highlighting on lesson learnt and recommendation for future SDGs implementation in 2016-2018.
- NBS conducted mapping of the information presented in the 2022 Population and Housing Censuses with the current national, regional and global development agendas such FYDPs, SDGs, AU2063 etc.
- Tanzania will present the Second Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) for SDGs implementation before UN HLPF in July 2023. The first VNR was presented in July 2019.
- NBS in collaboration with Data Act Lab from Sweden continuing with the development of SDG Goal Tracker Portal for Tanzania. The portal will be used in the dissemination of SDGs and NDPs reports such as Voluntary National Review (VNR).

2.0 Global Perspectives



- Increased Demand for Data and Data Revolution Era
- Increase in data challenges

3.0 National Perspectives



FYDP II and FYDP III strongly link between Thematic / Priority area, Sector, sub sectors and indicators.

SDGs were considered during the design of both FYDP II and FYDP III to facilitate mainstreaming process.

4.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development; 2016-2018

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:-	Main activities undertaking during SDGs Data roadmap development 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness-raising• Advocacy• Gaps assessment• Implementation• Monitoring• Reporting

4.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development. Cont'

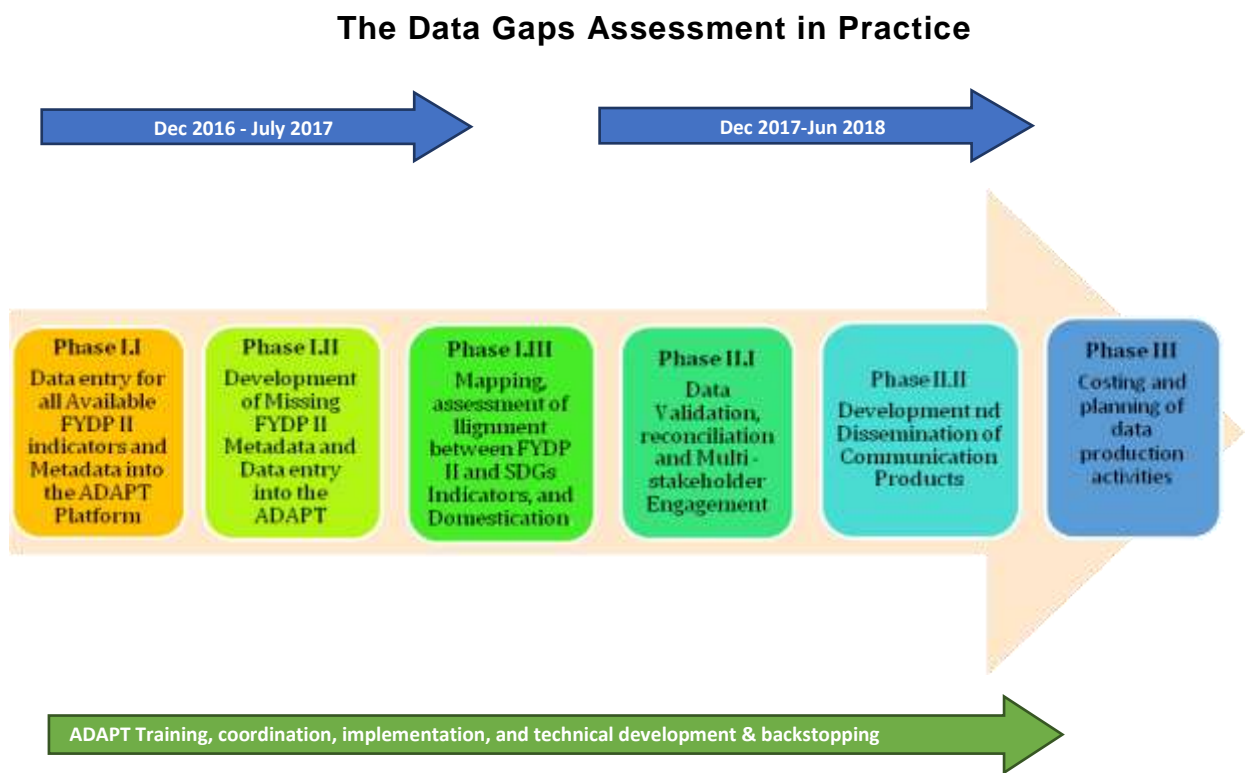


**SDGs Data Roadmap Awareness Workshop in
Dar es Salaam, August 2016**



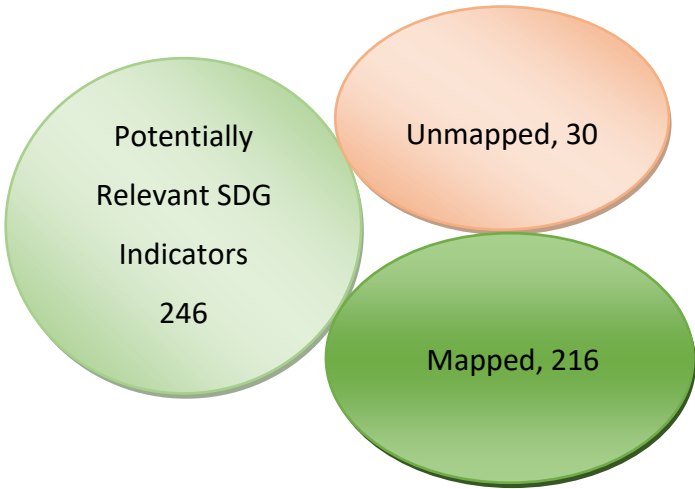
**Workshop on integration of big data into production of official statistics,
October 2020**

4.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development..Cont'



4.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development.Cont'

Figure 4. 1: SDGs and FYDP II/FYDP III Gaps Assessment: Alignment of Potentially Relevant SDGs Indicators with FYDP II/FYDP III and Sector Strategies, June 2023



Out of the 248 repeating SDGs indicators, 246 are considered to be potentially relevant for Tanzania. Two (2) SDGs indicators have been determined irrelevant to Tanzania due to their geographical focus. Out of the 246 SDGs indicators that have been identified to be potentially relevant to the Tanzanian context, 216 have mapped either primarily or secondarily with the national development framework (the FYDP I/FYDP III) or in the sector policies and strategies termed as “Other Identified Indicators”.

It should be noted that the total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG indicators is 248. However, thirteen indicators repeat under two or three different targets. The global indicator framework has **231** unique indicators. This is in according to decision (53/101) by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41).

4.0 SDGs Data Roadmap for Sustainable Development.Cont'

Table 4.1: Availability of Data for Monitoring Progress in SDGs Implementation as of June 2023

SDGs Goal	SDGs/ NDPs/ Sector indicators With Data		Data Availability per Goal and indicators (%)	Total Number of indicators per Goal
	Is data for tracking the indicator currently available?			
	Yes	No		
Goal 1	11	2	84.6	13
Goal 2	10	4	71.4	14
Goal 3	19	9	67.9	28
Goal 4	7	5	58.3	12
Goal 5	13	1	92.9	14
Goal 6	6	5	54.5	11
Goal 7	4	2	66.7	6
Goal 8	14	2	87.5	16
Goal 9	8	4	66.7	12
Goal 10	4	10	28.6	14
Goal 11	6	9	40.0	15
Goal 12	4	9	30.8	13
Goal 13	4	4	50.0	8
Goal 14	5	5	50.0	10
Goal 15	4	10	28.6	14
Goal 16	5	19	20.8	24
Goal 17	13	11	54.2	24
Total	137	111	55.2	248

5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs

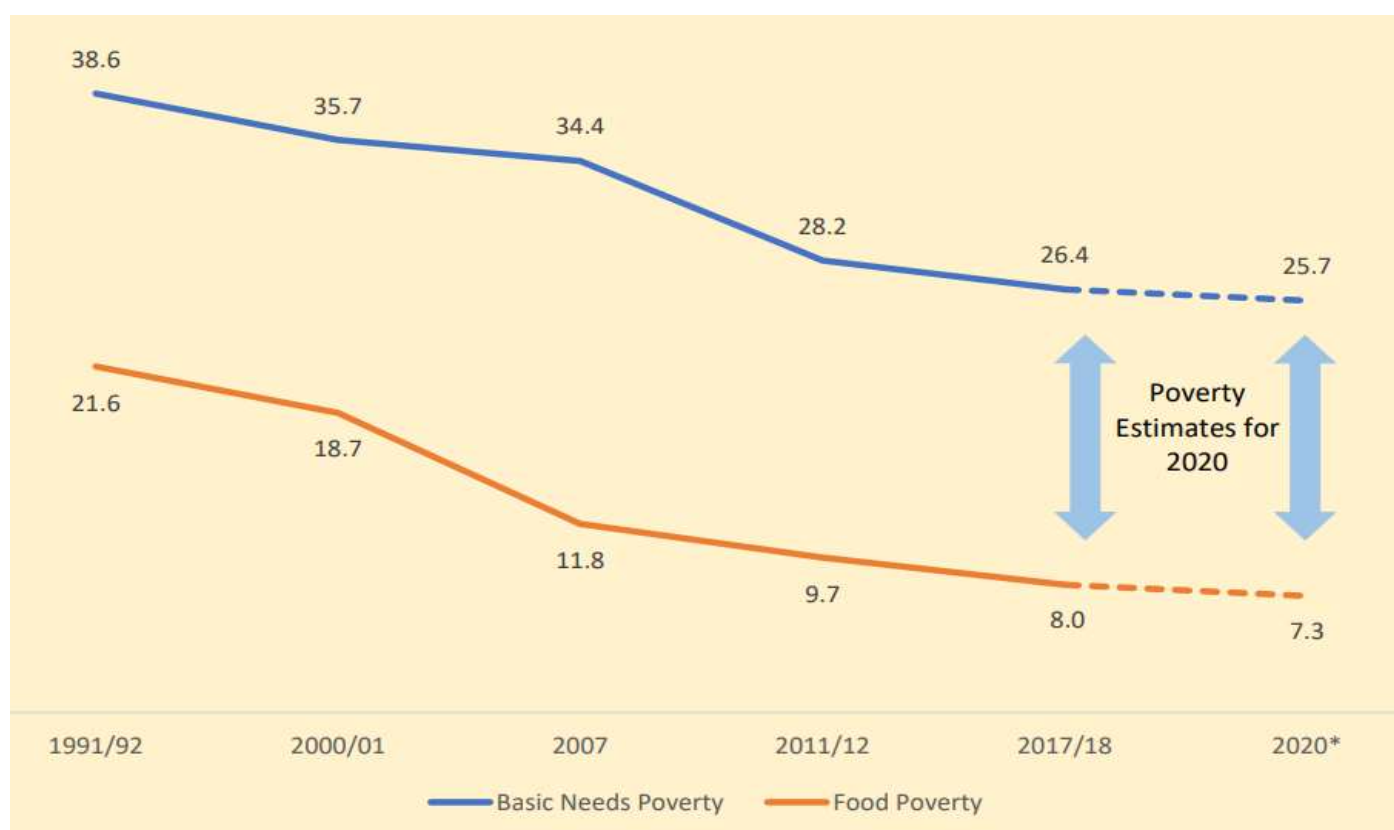


Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:

Tanzania had made notable progress towards poverty reduction in the past two decades. 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 2017-18 and projected to 25.7% in 2020.

The proportion of people living below the food poverty line in Tanzania Mainland declined from 18.7 percent to 8.0 percent between 2000/01 and 2017/18 and down to the projection of 7.3 percent (2020*).

Figure 5. 1: Poverty Trends from 1991-/92 to 2020, Tanzania Mainland



Source: Household Budget Surveys and It's Estimates

5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

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

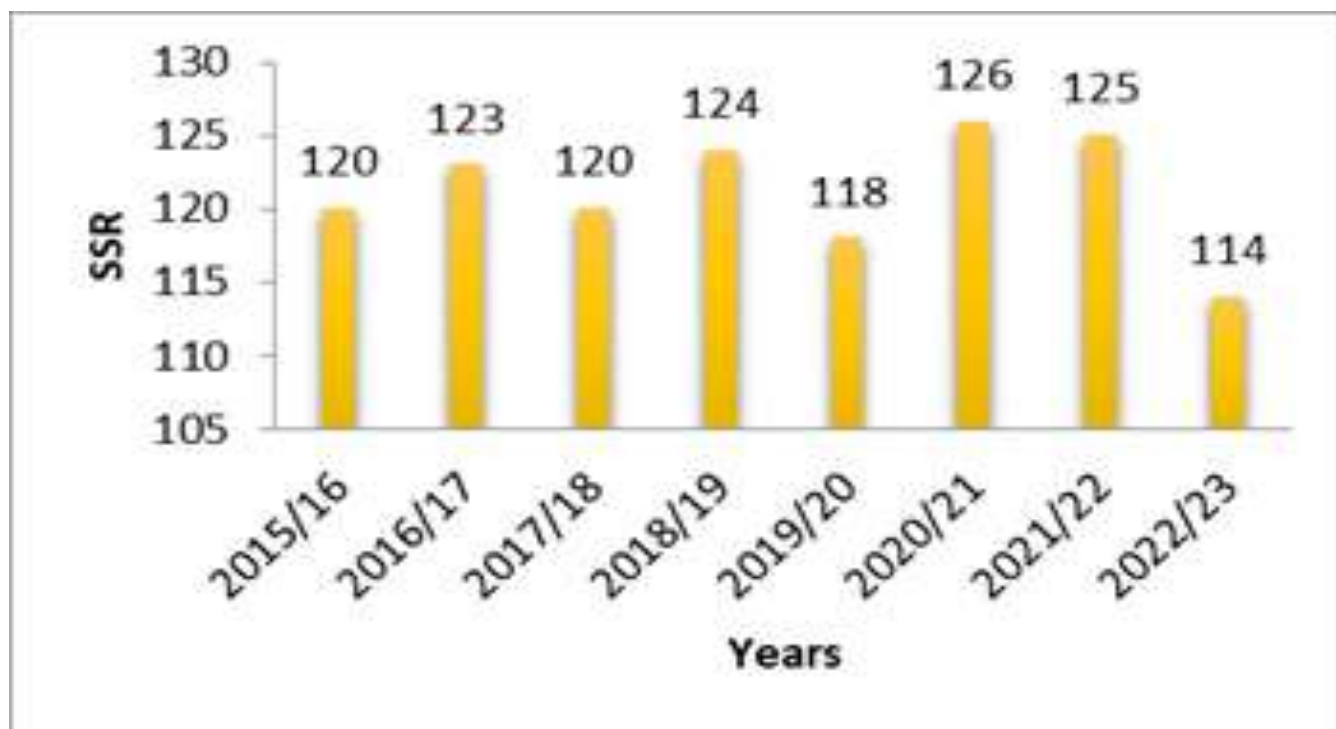


Tanzania has achieved marked improvement in nutrition status in recent years and reversed trends in all forms of malnutrition for children: The prevalence of stunting reduced from 34% to 30% and wasting reduced from 5% to 3.3% in 2015/16 and 2022.

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.

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 2022. 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.

Figure 5. 2: Trend of Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) in the country (2015 – 2022) in Mainland Tanzania



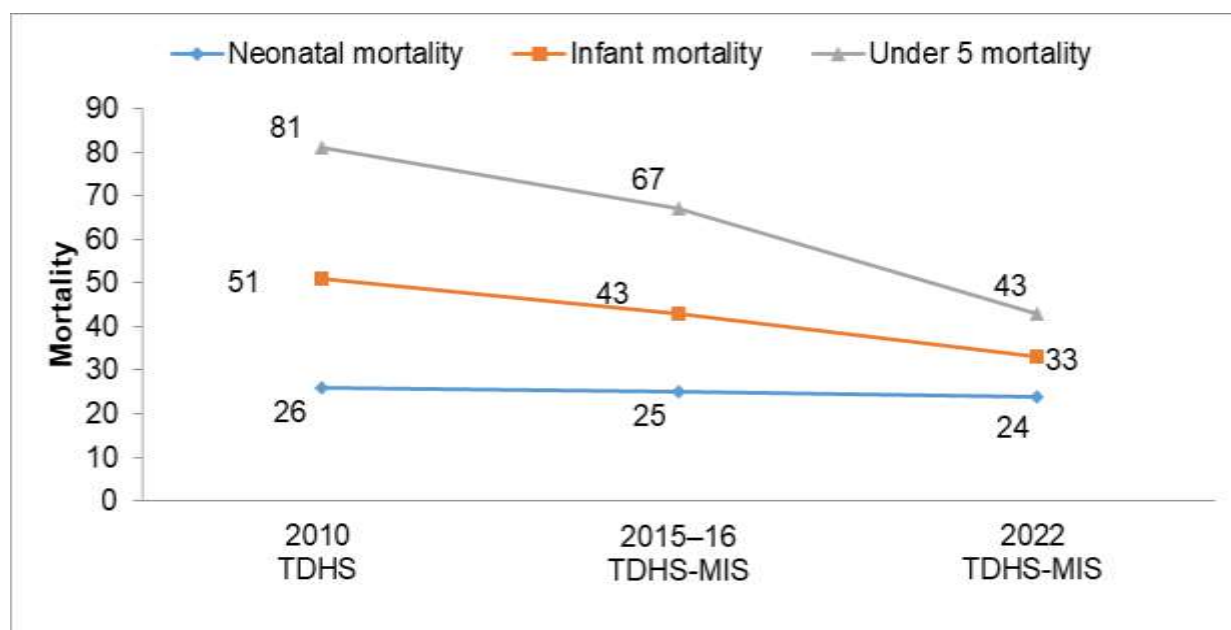
5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

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



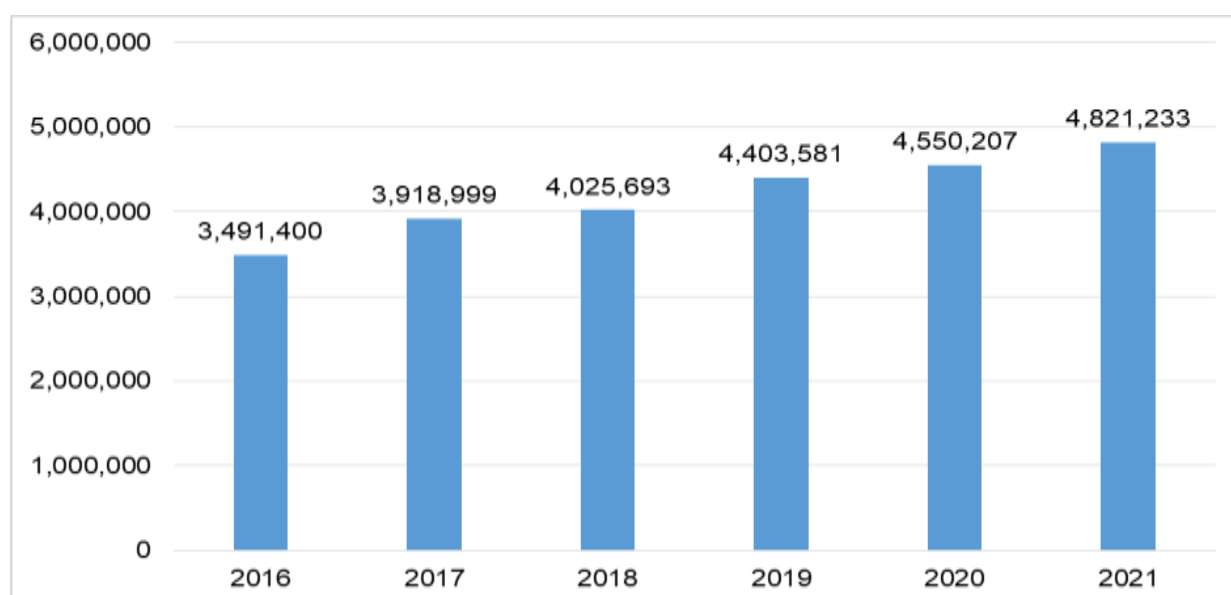
For Mainland Tanzania, Maternal mortality rate was recorded to be 220 in 2021 from 556 deaths per 100,000 live births recorded in 2015-16. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has risen from 64% as reported in the 2015-16 TDHS-MIS, to 85 percent in 2022 as reported by the Ministry of Health. Under-5 mortality rate declined from 67 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births. On the other hand, Neonatal mortality rate declined slightly from 25 to 24 per 1,000 live births. The decrease in mortality is due to the improvements made in health services delivery across the country.

Figure 5. 3 : 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

Figure 5. 4: Number of person coverage by Health Insurance Service, 2016 to 2021



Source: National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)

5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

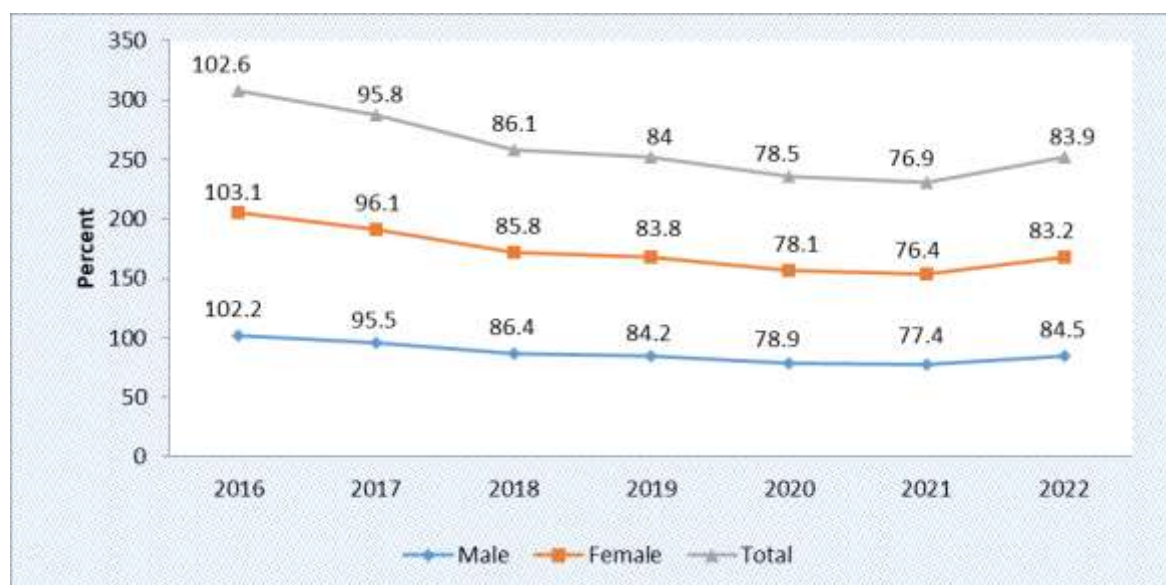
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all:



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.

In 2022, the proportion of most of qualified primary school teachers possess Grade A/ Certificate of Education (63.3%) followed by Diploma (20.3%) while most of qualified secondary school teachers possess Bachelor Degree (68.6%) followed by Diploma with 26.7%. in the same period.

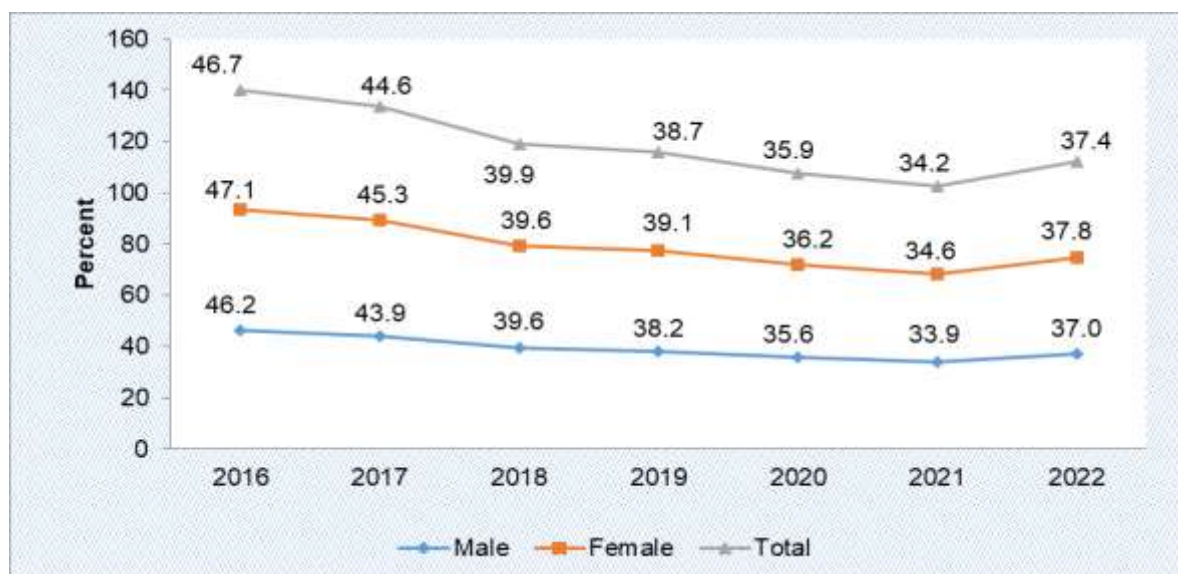
Figure 5. 5: Pre-primary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Government and Non-Government



Schools by Sex, 2015-2022, Mainland Tanzania

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

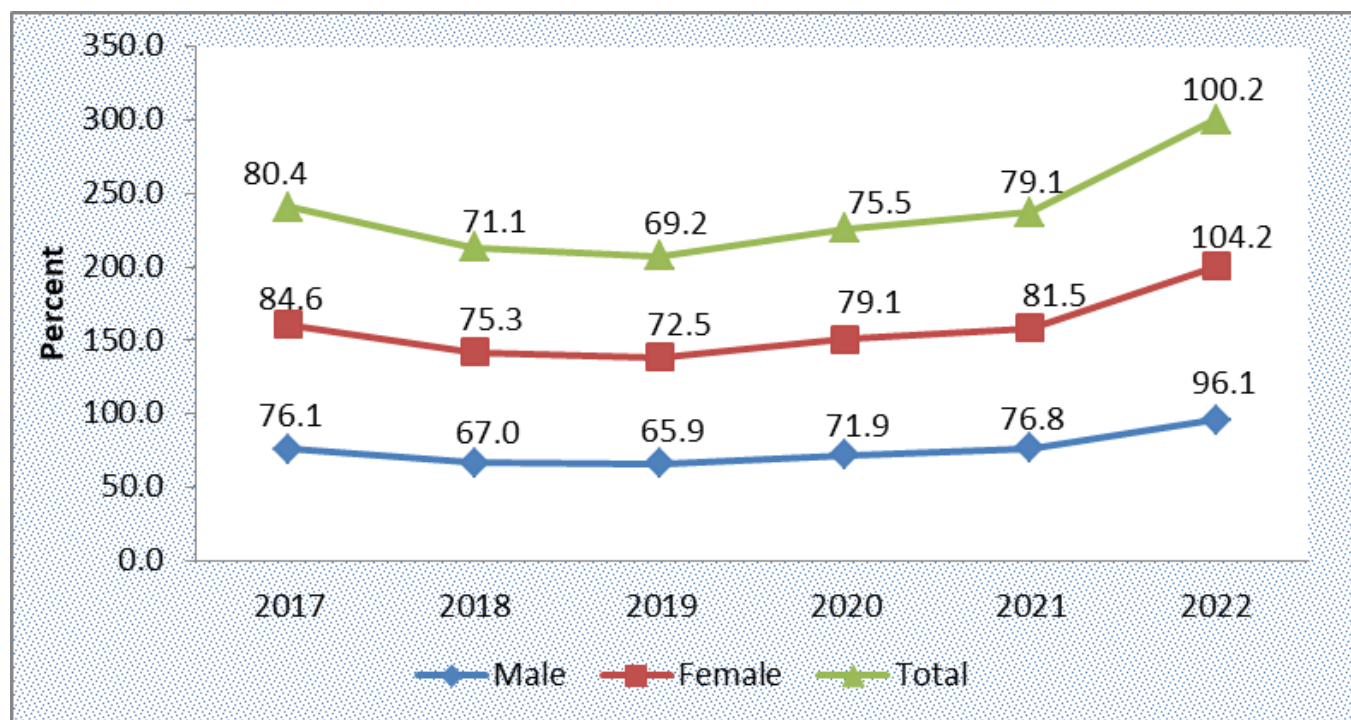
Figure 5. 6: Pre-primary Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in Government and Non-Government



Schools by Sex, 2015-2022, Mainland Tanzania

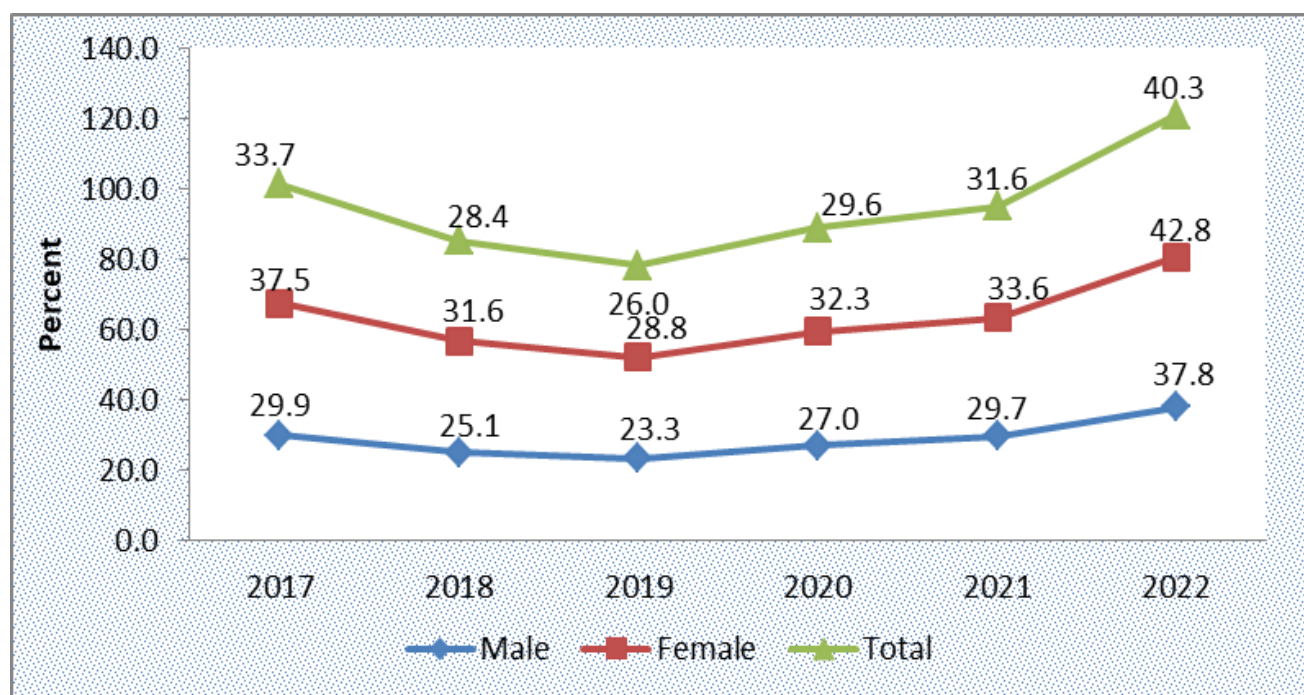
Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; and PORALG

Figure 5. 7: Primary Gross Completion Rate (GCR) in Government and Non-Government Schools by Sex, 2017-2022, Mainland Tanzania



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

Figure 5. 8: Primary Net Completion Rate (NCR) in Government and Non-Government Schools by Sex, 2017-2022, Mainland Tanzania



Schools by Sex, 2017-2022, Mainland Tanzania

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

5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

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



Data presented in the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Country Report for Tanzania (2022) show that in 2021, 19% of women aged 15 years and older and 16% of women aged 20 – 24 were married before the age of 18 years.

The proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament stand at 37.1% in 2019 and 36.1% in 2022. This still makes Tanzania one of the 20 countries in the world that have surpassed the 30 percent mark for women's representation in Parliament.

Table 5. 1: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 years who have experienced Physical Violence by Age group and Area

Characteristics	2015-16 DHS-MIS		2022 DHS-MIS	
	Experience physical violence since age 15	Experience physical violence in the past 12 months	Experience physical violence since age 15	Experience physical violence in the past 12 months
15-19	21.9	12.7	7.5	6.6
20-24	38.0	24.1	24.0	18.5
25-29	46.0	29	27.3	19.1
30-39	44.6	25.6	34.1	21.6
40-49	47.7	20.7	38.5	23.1
Rural	41.8	23.8	29.4	20.0
Urban	35.5	19.6	21.5	14.0
Mainland Tanzania	40.3	22.9	27.2	18.3
Zanzibar	14.4	3.9	8.4	6.0
Tanzania	39.5	22.3	26.6	17.9

Source: TDHS-MIS

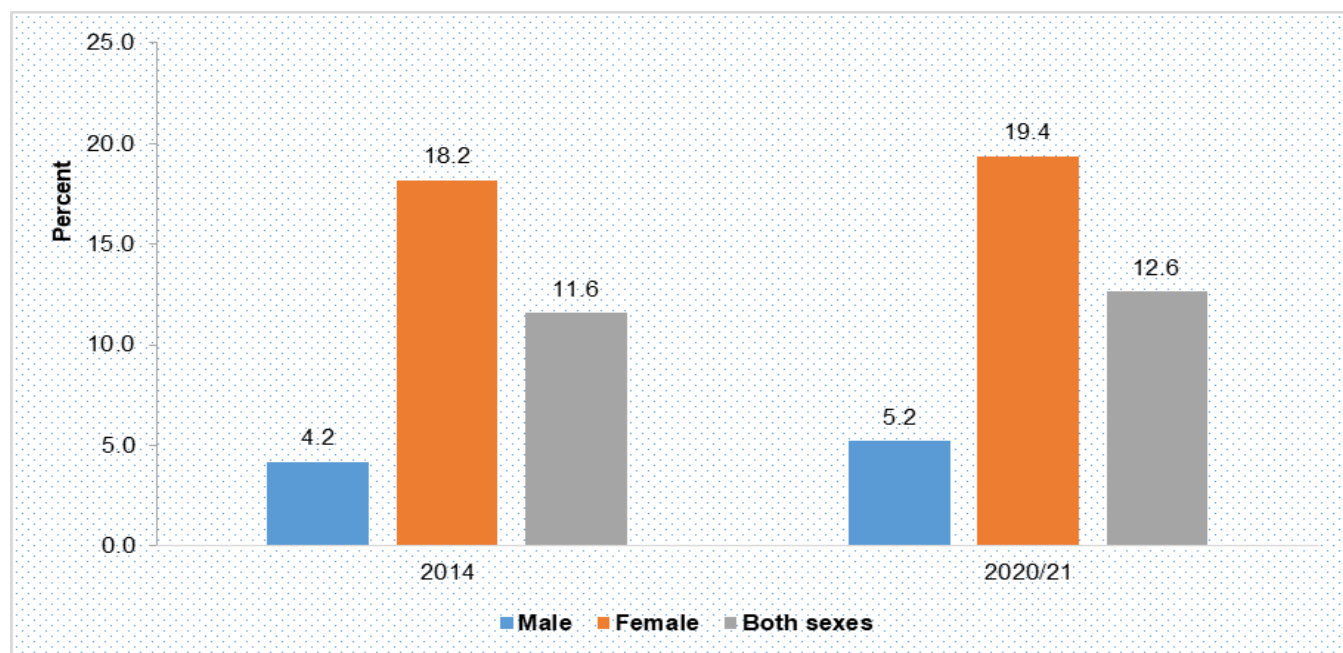
Table 5. 2: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 years who have ever Experienced and who

Characteristics	2015-16 DHS-MIS		2022 DHS-MIS	
	Have Ever Experience sexual violence	Have Experience sexual violence in 12 months	Have Ever Experience sexual violence	Have Experience sexual violence in 12 months
15-19	11.2	5.6	8.8	4.9
20-24	15.8	9.5	12.1	7.0
25-29	17.7	10.2	9.2	5.7
30-39	19.9	10.5	12.3	8.1
40-49	17.7	7.5	14.7	8.3
Rural	16.1	9.2	11.5	7.1
Urban	17.6	7.9	11.5	6.5
Mainland Tanzania	16.8	8.9	11.7	7.0
Zanzibar	9.3	2.3	6.7	3.7
Tanzania	16.6	8.9	11.5	6.9

have Experienced Sexual Violence in the 12 Months by Age Group and Area

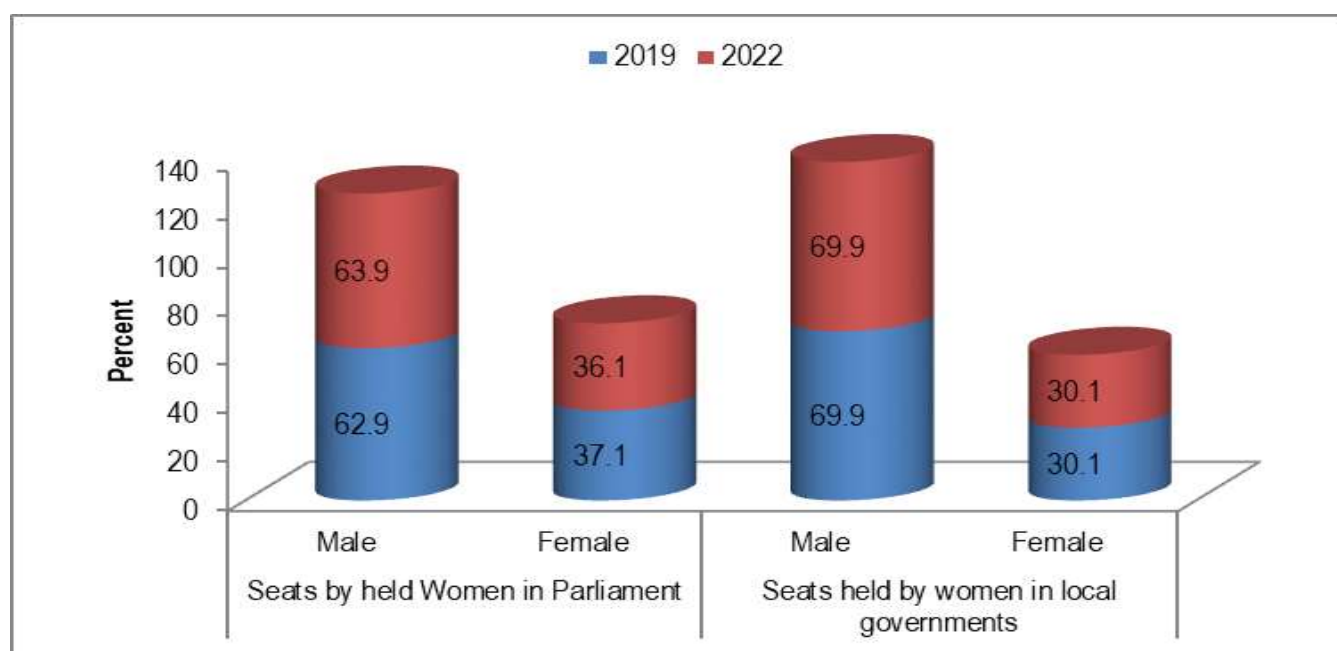
Source: TDHS-MIS

Figure 5. 9: Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Sex, Mainland Tanzania



Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS)

Figure 5. 10: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in (A) National Parliaments and (B) Local Governments, 2019 and 2022



Source: President's Office - Public Service and Good Governance

5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

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



Tanzania has made notable progress since 2019 on improving access to both clean water and sanitation for its population. In Tanzania Mainland, the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in rural area increased from 70.1 percent in 2019 to 74.3 percent in 2021. Proportion of the households with improved sanitation facilities in rural areas increased from 36 percent in 2015 to 57.0 percent in 2019.

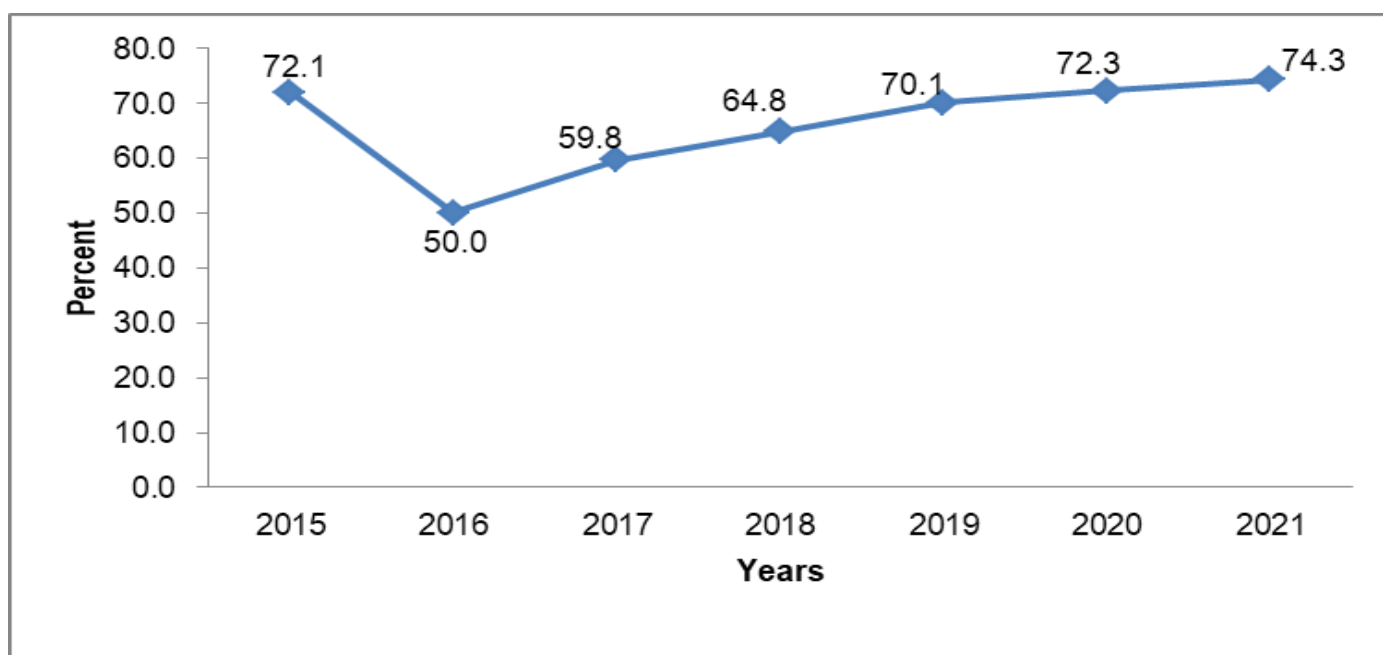


Figure 5. 11: Rural population with access to piped or protected water as their main source

Source: Ministry of Water

5.0 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 increased from 67.5% in 2018 to 78.4 in 2021. The increase in access in the Mainland resulted mainly from Government continuation in implementation of rural electrification programs through Rural Energy Agency.

The population connected to electricity increased from 38.0 percent in 2019 to 70.0 percent in 2022.

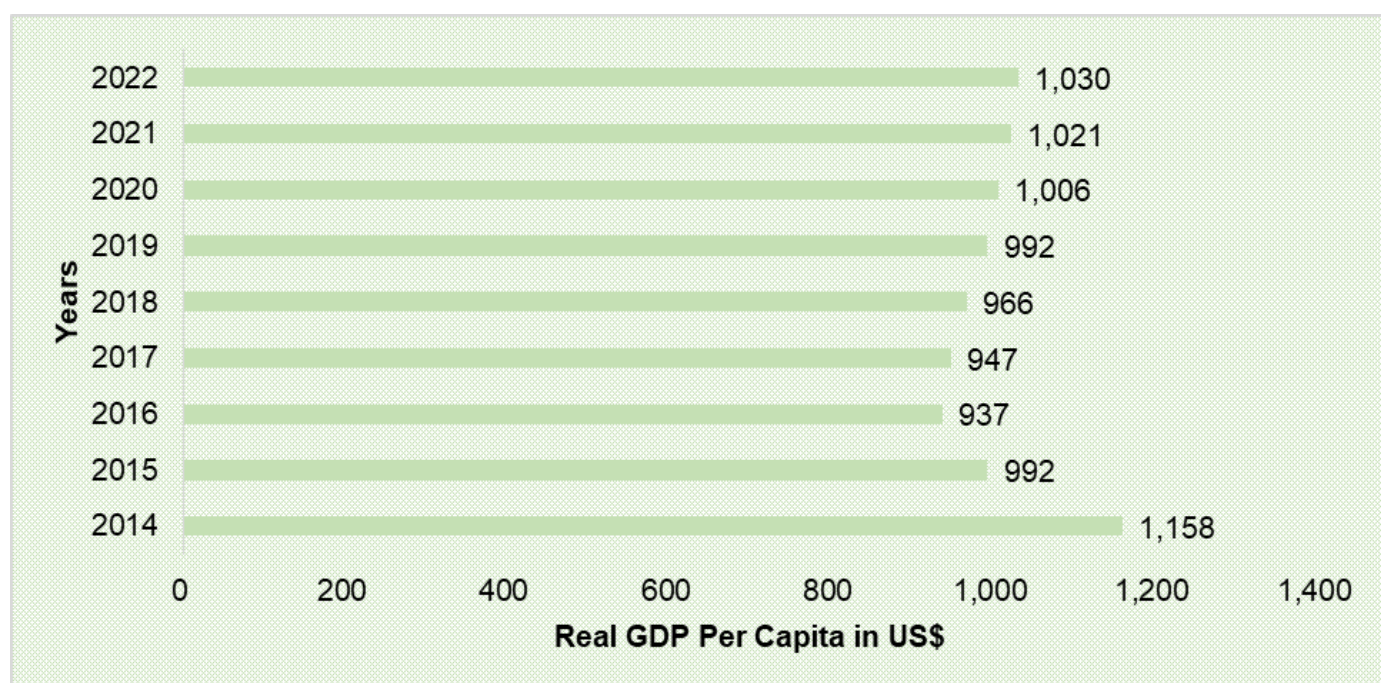
5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

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



Tanzania's economic growth has continued to show positive prospects. The real GDP per capita increased from USD 992 in 2019 to USD 1,030 in 2022. The annual real GDP growth rate declined from 7.0 percent to 4.7 percent over the same period. The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person decreased from 4.8 percent in 2019 to 2.5 percent in 2022. The overall Unemployment rate in Tanzania Mainland declined to 9.0% in 2020/21 from 9.6% estimates in 2019. The Youth unemployment rate (15-35 years) slightly increased from 11.7% in 2014 to 12.2% in 2020/21. A significant decrease is observed among youth males from 8.9 percent in 2014 to 8.1 percent in 2020/21. The unemployment for female youth aged 15-35 years account for 14.5 percent and 16.1 percent in 2014 and 2020/21 respectively.

Figure 5. 12: SDG 8.1.1 Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (USD), 2014-2021, Mainland Tanzania



Source: National Account Statistics of Tanzania Mainland, NBS

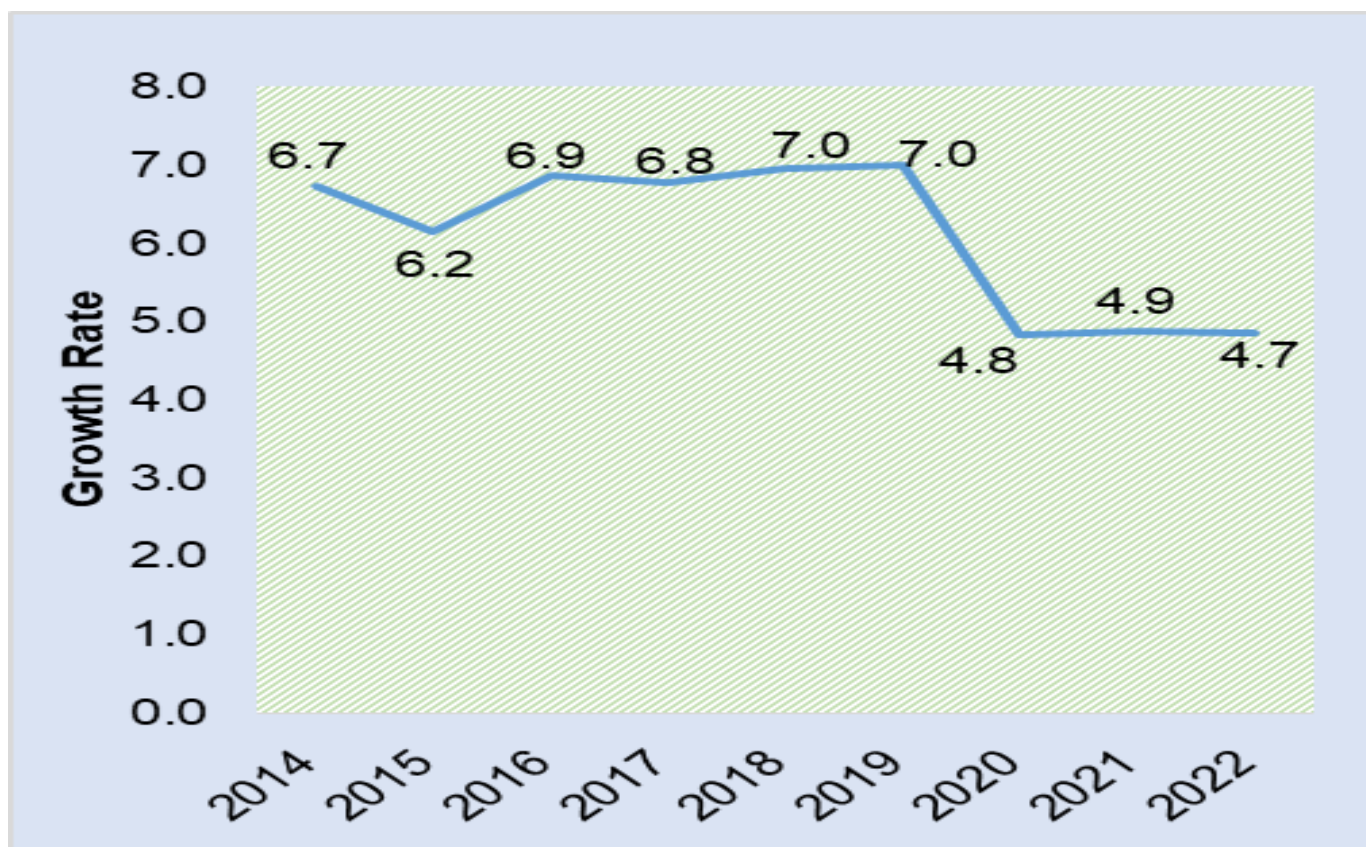


Figure 5. 13: Real GDP growth rates from 2014-2021, Mainland Tanzania

Source: National Account Statistics of Tanzania Mainland, NBS

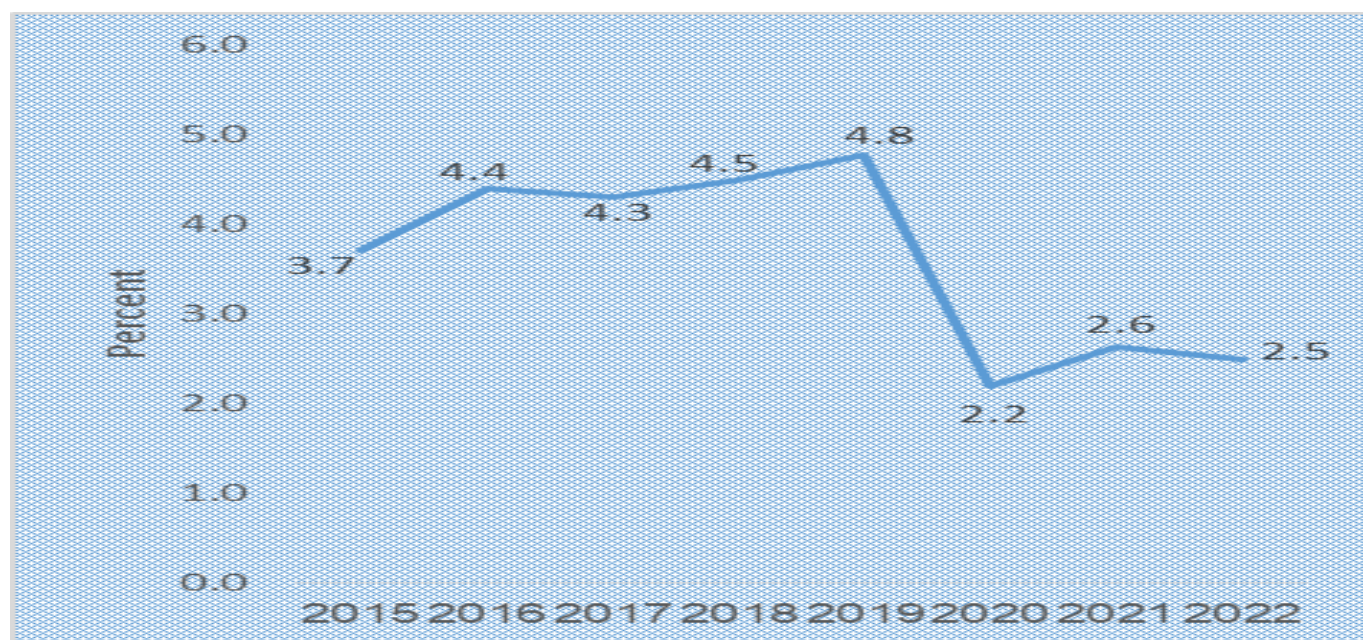


Figure 5. 14: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person, Mainland Tanzania from 2015 to 2022

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

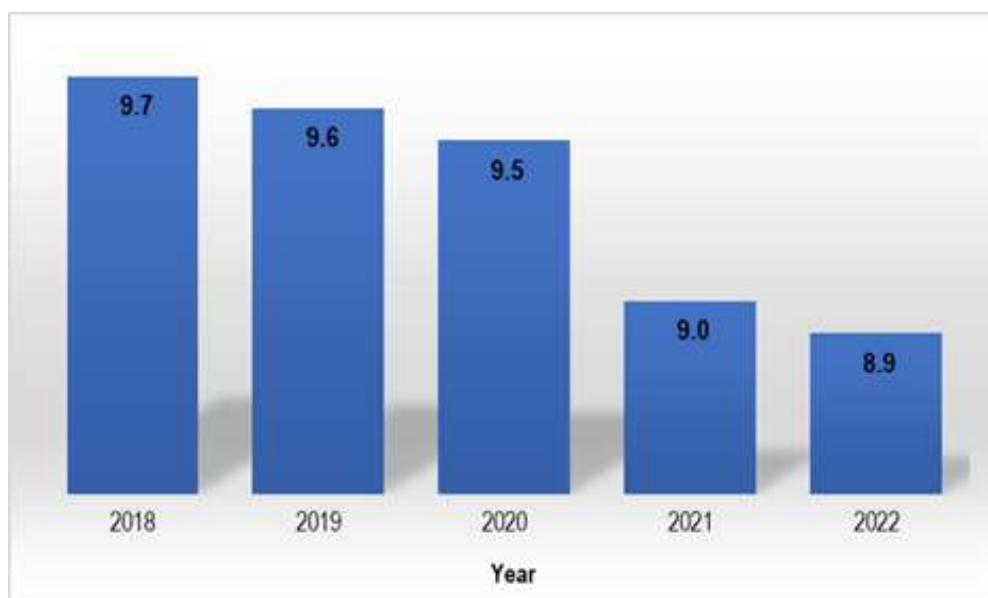


Figure 5. 15: Trends of Unemployment Rate, Tanzania Mainland, 2018-2022

Source: Integrated Labour Force Surveys (ILFS) and Its Projections, NBS

5.0 Tanzania Development Achievements in SDGs...cont'

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



The national road network in Tanzania increased from 31,366 km to 36,362 km 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.

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

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



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).

The proportion of paid employees whose monthly incomes are less than two-thirds of the median monthly income increases from 32.9% in 2014 (ILFS 2014) to 35.8% in 2020/21 (ILFS 2020/21), the proportion of females (40.2%) having a slightly higher than males (33.9 percent) in 2020/21.

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



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 villages with land use plans prepared increases from 94 in 2019 to 232 in 2022. Furthermore, land set aside for investment increases from 48,862 acres in 2019 to 110,085 acres in 2022. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster reduced from 223 per 100,000 people in 2019 to 162 per 100,000 people in 2022.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



The country consumption of water, energy and food, among other natural resources is being implemented in a sustainable manner.

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.

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 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% to 16.5% over the same period.

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



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.

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



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.

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, shows that, the proportion of women aged 15-49 who were subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months decreased from 38 percent in 2015-16 to 30.1 percent in 2022. On the other hand, the proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in 12 month also decreased from 10.0 percent in 2015-16 to 6.9 percent in 2022.

The proportion of under -five birth registered and issued birth certificate registration by a registered civil authority increased from 38 percent in 2018 to 65 percent in 2022.

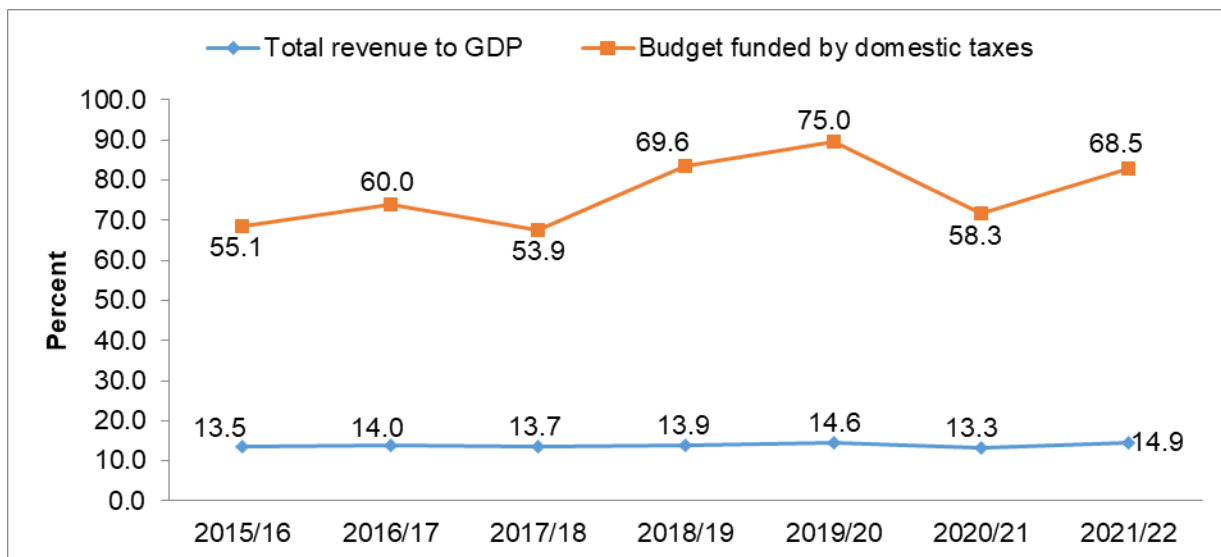
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.



SDG 17 covers critical areas namely, institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, data management, financing, technology, capacity development, trade and partnership. Table 5.3 indicate the progress made by selected SDG 17 indicators.

Code	Indicator	Previous (2019)	Progress (2022)
SDG 17.1.1	Total Government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	14.6% (2019/20)	14.9% (2021/22)
SDG 17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	75.0% (2019/20)	68.5% (2021/22)
SDG 17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI),	972 USD (2019)	1191 USD (2022)
SDG 17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	76,288	71,834
SDG 17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the internet	46.0%	48.7%

Table 5.3: The selected SDG 17 indicators



Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)

Figure 5.16 (SDG 17.1.1 and 17.1.2): Total Revenue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%) & Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes

6.0 Main Achievement during SDGs Data Roadmap Development in Tanzania

Awareness Raising and Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two National Stakeholders Workshop conducted • LGAs Workshops conducted in collaboration with the MoFP 	SDGs and FYDP II Data Gaps Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training – PARIS21 and Dlab • Metadata development for FYDP II Indicators • ADAPT gaps assessment 	Thematic Workshops & Gaps Assessment Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five thematic Stakeholder Workshops • One sub-national high-level workshops
SDGs Goal Tracker Development – in Progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

7.0 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)

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

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

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

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)

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


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


7.0 SDG Statistical Annex for Tanzania

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	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	307	891		BoI 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%	0.08%	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)				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)	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%	24.1%	24.7%	24.8%	Social Security Schemes Annual Reports (2010 - June 2022)
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. (%)					2017 TMIS and 2017-18 HBS
		Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Source of Drinking Water (Rainy Season), Sanitation Facilities and using Electricity for Lighting (%)	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
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	409,150	298,232		MLHSD Annual Reports
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	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	254	161		PMO-Disaster Management Department


STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
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	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%	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%	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		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%	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%	5.0%	4.2%	7.3%	NBS CPI Releases, NBS
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Prevalence of undernourishment among Children under 5 years of Age, Dis-aggregated by Stunting, Wasting and Underweight				30.0% (Tanzania), 30.4% (TZ Mainland), 33.8% (Rural), 20.7% (Urban)	TDHS 2010, TNNS 2014 and TDHS-MIS 2015-16, TNNS 2018
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	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				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				3.3% (Tanzania), 4.2% (Male), 2.4% (Female)	TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS
		Prevalence of overweight among children 0 – 59 months				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					TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years (percentage)					TDHS, TNNS & TDHS-MIS
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 (%)	3.10%	2.61%	2.84%	3.72%	National Accounts Tanzania Mainland



STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Area under Irrigation (Hectares)	461,326	695,045	727,280.6		National Irrigation Commission
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and over (%)		6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	NBS, MoH
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors (%)		0.30%	0.32%	44,693	
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Availability of 290/312 tracer commodities (%)	0.64%	76.10%	78.00%	78.00%	eLMIS
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Health worker work force density per 10,000 population and distribution by major cadres		17.9	18.4		MoH
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births		220	220		TDHS-MIS, MoH
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Births attended by a skilled health worker (%)	83.7%	92.40%	93%	85%	TDHS-MIS, MoH
3.2.1	Under five mortality rate per 1,000 births(P),	Under five mortality rate per 1,000 births (P),	67	50	50	43	TDHS, TDHS-MIS, MoH
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births	25			24	TDHS-MIS, MoH
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	National HIV prevalence rate (%)					HMIS and THIS 2016-17
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	306	222			TDHS-MIS/ WHO TB Global Report
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	79.8	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		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
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Mortality due to NCD (cardiovascular, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes) at 30-70		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%		HMIS & DHIS2 data on causes of death, MoH
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%	0.10%	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: 142,511 Death rate: 0.3	No. of Traffic Injuries: 140,851 Death rate: 0.3		Routine HMIS 2021, MoH

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	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)	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)		169809 (Number)	248015 (Number)	136872 (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 (%)		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: 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: 67.1%; Diploma: 27.9%	Bachelor Degree: 67.4%; Diploma: 27.6%	Bachelor Degree: 68.6%; Diploma: 26.7%	BEST (MoEST & PO-RALG)
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary Gross Completion Rate (%)	Total: 80.2	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: 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 (%)		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


STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
		Pre-primary Net Enrolment Rate, (NER) in Government and Non-Government Schools (%)		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)			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				Literacy rate: Age 5+ years (male 80.7, female 77.5, Total 79.1) Age 15+ years (male 86.8, female 79.5, Total 83.0)	2022 PHC
		Numeracy Skills for 5+ years				Numeracy: Age 5+ years (male 77.0, female 75.7, Total 78.6)	2022 PHC
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) (%)					Household Budget Survey (HBS)
		Percentage of Households with main buildings connected to electricity					Household Budget Survey (HBS)
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Proportion of businesses using high speed mobile internet (%)	20.89	25.33	28.48		MICIT, TCRA
		Number of subscriptions in millions	39.7	48.13	54.12		MICIT, TCRA
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoCDGWSG
		Existence of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	MoH

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
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	22.9% (TZ Mainland), 24.5% (Rural), 20.1% (Urban)		23% (Tz Mainland). 25% (Rural) 21% (Urban)		TDHS-MIS 2015-16 and SIGI Country Report 2022
		Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	MoCDGWSG
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				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			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)			30%Tz (Mainland),26% (Rural), 36% (Urban)		TDHS, TDHS-MIS and SIGI Country Report 2022
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			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			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			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%				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



STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
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) 12% (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)		Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS)
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%	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%	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%	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	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 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%	72.3%	74.3%		EWURA & Water Sector Status Report
		Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Regional Centres) (%)	64%	86%	86.5%		EWURA & Water Sector Status Report
		Dar es salaam population with access to piped or protected water as their main source (%)	62%	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)				EWURA, (Reported in Financial Year)
		Proportion of the households with improved sanitation facilities in rural areas (%)	36%				MoW, MoH, NBS
		Households connected to convention public sewer systems in regional centres (%) and Dar es Salaam	7% (regional centres); 5.0% (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

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
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)				EWURA Water Utilities Performance Review Report
		Number of discharge permits granted	25		11		Ministry of Water
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Number of focused water quality monitoring networks established	646				Water Sector Development Report
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Non Revenue Water (NRW) for Dar es Salaam (%)	56.7%	39%	39%		EWURA Water Utilities Performance Review Reports
		Non Revenue Water for regional centres (%)	43.6%	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				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				Tanzania Investment Report
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	67.5%	78.4%	78.4%	78.4%	MoE Annual Report
		Population connected to Electricity (%)	30%	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%	Ministry of Energy
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Electrical power generation (MW)	111 24 058				Economic survey Publication
		Electrical power generation (GWh)	5 775				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*	PMO-LEYD
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Real GDP growth rate, Tanzania Mainland (%)	6.16%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	National Accounts Tanzania Mainland
		Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in USD, Tanzania Mainland	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%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	National Account of Tanzania Mainland

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
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
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
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Unemployment rate (%) (National)	10.1% Total	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	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	Children aged 5-17 engaging in child labour (%)	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
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		4 771	4 402		PMO-LYED
		Workers Council	350	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	0.715	1.3		Economic Survey, MoFP
		Number of tourists (arrivals) - International	1137182	620867	922692	1034180	Economic Survey, MoFP
8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total	Direct and indirect jobs in tourism sector			1,600,000	1600000	MNRT

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
	tourism jobs						
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	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	2058	2048		BOT
* — The existence of Employment Act 2004							
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
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	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	47.2	48.7		TCRA
		Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	30.86	94	95		TCRA
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 (%)	11.18	8.32	7.31		MoT
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Passengers' volume by railway				1.278 million	MoT
		Freight volumes by railway				0.623 million tonnes	MoT
		Passengers' volume by maritime				3.525 million	MoT
		Freight volume by maritime				17.788 million tonnes	MoT
		Passengers' volume by air				4.2126 million	MoT
		Freight volume by air				0.0294 million tonnes	MoT
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Share of Manufacturing sector to GDP at current prices (%)	7.9	8.3	7.8		NBS, MIT
		Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (at constant prices)	7411.7	10646.3	11155.8		ILFS, NBS & MIT
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	6.7	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				UN COMTRADE
		Share of medium tech manufacturing exports (%)	12.83				UN COMTRADE
		Share of high tech manufacturing exports (%)	3.67				UN COMTRADE
		Share of resource based manufacturing exports (%)	73.24				UN COMTRADE
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) (%)	15.6% (2014)				Economic Survey
		Share of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.2 (2014)				Mainland National Accounts of Tanzania

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
		Total R&D expenditure (TZS billion)	936.3 (2014)				Mainland National Accounts of Tanzania
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)				Household Budget Survey (HBS)
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Financial soundness indicators (Growth of credit to private sector)		3.1	10		Economic Survey
		Savings to GDP ratio		17.2	18.0		Economic Survey
		Nonperforming loans		9.8	8.5		Economic Survey
		Current account to GDP ratio		-1.7	-3.0		Economic Survey
		Domestic revenue to GDP ratio		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	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*	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	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	760,092	380,272		MLHHSD Annual Reports
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Land set aside for investment (acres)	87% (2015-16)		110,085		Regularisation of Unplanned Settlements
		Plots in rural and urban areas issued for development (CROs and CCROs)	40,149	91,259	108,125		MLHHSD Annual Reports
		Villages with land use plans prepared (%)	63	77	232		MLHHSD 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)		5	5		MLHHSD Annual Reports

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	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	261	162		PMO-Disaster Management 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*	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			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			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*	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	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*****	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%	15.43%	16.5%		PMO-Disaster Management Department
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 *****	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							

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
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*	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**	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)	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	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	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.		3975	3975	3975	MNRT, TANAPA
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Area of natural forest cover (Ha)	28 807 497				National Environment Statistics Report, 2017 Tanzania Mainland
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	Mountain Green Cover Index	98.05 (2015)				FAO
15.5.1	Red List Index	Red list Index				0.68 (2022)	Source: BirdLife International and IUCN
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							
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Average time it takes to respond against complaints on violation of human right in international and national obligations		1 year	1 year	1 year	MOCLA
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who were subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	38%			30.1%	TDHS-MIS

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA

Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	2020	2021	2022	Sources / Remarks
		Proportion of population subjected to emotional, physical or sexual violence in 12 month	38% (2015-16)	Number of GBV Survivors where by female were 30,772 and Male 12,715 total 43,487	Number of GBV Survivors where by female were 16,687 and Male 686 Total 29,373.	2022*	MoCDGWSG 2021/2022, NPA -VAWC reports
		Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in 12 month	10% (2015-16)			6.9% (2022)	2015-16 DHS
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18				4.9 (2022)	
		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	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Unsentenced 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	65	RITA

* — 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%	11.2%	11.92%		MoFP
		Non-tax revenue to gross domestic product (%)	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%		MoFP
		Total revenue to gross domestic product (GDP) (%)	13.5%	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)	37981 (2020/21)	31779 (2021/22)		MoFP
		Proportion of budget funded by domestic taxes	55.1%	58.3% ((2020/21)	68.5% (2021/22)		MoFP

STATISTICAL ANNEX FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA							
Code	Indicator Description	National Indicator	2015	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	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	72 469	71 834		TCRA
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)	36.46	47.2	48.7		TCRA
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	MoFP, MoFA, TRA
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Tanzania's share of exports	9 995 681	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	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	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*
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	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	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							

8.0 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

9.0 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)

10.0 Information and Library

For more information, please contact:

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Mount Kilimanjaro also known as the “Roof of Africa”: It has the highest summit in Africa, namely Kibo with the height of 5,895 meters above sea level. It is a tropical mountain with snow throughout the year, located in the north –eastern Tanzania



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