UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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EMPOWERING PEOPLE AND ENSURING INCLUSIVENESS AND EQUALITY

Country Presentation at High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development; New York; Wednesday, 17 July 2019
Goals for reporting in VNR 2019

- Quality Education
- Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Reduced Inequalities
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Climate Action
- Partnerships for the Goals
I. Tanzania in a nutshell
II. Review process
III. Outcomes
IV. Main Lessons from VNR process
V. Challenges
Located in East Africa the URT came to be on 26th April 1964 as a union between the then Republic of Tanganyika and the Peoples Republic of Zanzibar.

Tanzania is land of: the Kilimanjaro mountain (roof top of Africa); Home of numerous National Parks, including the mighty Serengeti, Ngorongoro, the Selous and long coastline and spicy islands of
Tanzania in a Nutshell...

- Predominantly agricultural and endowed with abundant natural resources.
• Tanzania also possess a huge variety of natural resources including metallic and non metallic minerals for industrial and other uses...

• And it also home to a wide range of flora and fauna ...
All of these endowments are providing motivation and fuelling the drive to pursue natural resource-based industrialisation (e.g. agro-processing, mineral resources beneficiation) and tourism.
Development effort is guided by the FYDP II and MKUZA III - we have embarked on major investments in modern transport and energy infrastructure;
Tanzania in a Nutshell...

...as well as Water, Education and Health.
STEP 1: Organization of a kick-off workshop to discuss the process, raise awareness and involve all stakeholders in the formulation process.

STEP 2: Establishment of an Inter-Sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Working Group on SDGs (Government, DPs and non-state actors).

STEP 3: Preparation of the data collection tools (NBS and OCGS led process).

STEP 4: Reporting by Ministries and agencies on targets they are responsible for.

STEP 5: Mobilizing resources - worked with DPs, CSOs, socio-political and socio-professional organizations and research institutions.
**STEP 6**
Drafting of VNR

**STEP 7**
Preparation of VNR Key Messages

**STEP 8**
Conducting consultations through workshops (MDAs, RS and LGAs, Parliament and non-state actors)

**STEP 9**
Finalising VNR report taking inputs from step 8

**STEP 10**
Preparing VNR presentation (content and format, video and printing VNR report)
Outcomes

• Tanzania is doing reasonably well in addressing eight goals (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16)

• What was especially transformative in addressing poverty
  a) Tanzania Social Action Fund
  b) Financial inclusion etc.

The main outcome so far are highlighted in the following video clip

( Audiovisual video clip )
• However, there are goals (1, 13, 14, 15 and 17) in which the country is lagging behind and extra efforts (domestic and international) are needed.
VNR was facilitated by aligning SDGs with National Medium Policy Frameworks (FYDP II and MRUZA III).
## SDGs Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People’s welfare (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 &amp; 5)</th>
<th>Economic prosperity (Goals 7,8,9,10 &amp; 11)</th>
<th>Life on earth (Goals 6,12,13,14 &amp;15)</th>
<th>Peace (Goal 16)</th>
<th>Global partnership (Goal 17)</th>
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## FYDP II Interventions

**Growth Focused Interventions:** Manufacturing, Mining and metal, Construction, Agriculture, Trade, Natural resources, Tourism, Environment, Climate change

**Human Development Interventions:** Education, Health, water, Urban planning, Food security and nutrition, Social protection, Good governance

**Interventions for Creating an Enabling Environment:**
- Ensuring macroeconomic stability, [SDG 8,17]
- Providing requisite infrastructure [SDG 7,9]
- Improving ease of doing business global ranking

**Implementation Effectiveness**
- Improving project preparation and management, using government budget to leverage private sector participation,
- Developing SMART indicators, timely disbursement of funds, Improving risks management, improving M&E

Alignment and internalisation of the SDGs to National Medium Term Frameworks...
• Strengthening Existing Partnerships and forging new ones...
  ✓ within Government (Central and Local) organs
  ✓ Between three pillars of Government
  ✓ Between state and non state Actors...
Main Lessons from the VNR Process...

...particular emphasis has been placed on forging strong partnership with the Private Sector, unprecedented efforts to facilitate effective engagement with the Private Sector through...

...implementation of the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve Tanzanian Business Environment.
Main Lessons from the VNR Process.....

- Massive awareness campaign, participatory processes during the formulation and now implementation of the SDGs, with numerous consultative dialogues held with a number of various groups....
• Robust institutional framework with the task of coordinating the implementation monitoring and reporting of the SDGs mandated to Ministry of Finance and Planning, in Tanzania Mainland while in Zanzibar, the process was coordinated by the Zanzibar Planning Commission.

• These coordinating Institutions are obligated to report performance, progress and outcomes to various authorities including respective Cabinets and Houses of Parliament in both Mainland and Zanzibar.

• Strong Political Commitment at the highest level.
Challenges

• Data related challenges
  o Absence of baseline data and/or limited routine data for some SDG indicators hinders progress monitoring (SDG 8, 13 and 16)
  o Inadequate harmonization of data reporting formats cross LGAs
  o Inadequate financial and technical resources
• Capacity related challenges:
  o Inadequate capacity for designing, implementing and managing effective SDG interventions in Goal 13, Goal 17 (appropriate technological advancement, data and statistics, innovative financing and investment methods
• Local Efforts to address the challenges
  o Increasing domestic resource mobilisation efforts
  o Improving education and community awareness on issues such as:
    ✓ Importance of and pragmatic efforts in environmental conservation
    ✓ Detrimental traditional norms and practices
Support Needed:

- Statistical capacity development for NBS and other agencies and Technical and financial support for Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP)
- Building requisite technological capacity (e.g. those fostering climate change resilience capabilities, harnessing renewable and sustainable energy sources, etc.)
- Dealing with the challenge of illicit financial flows
- Building effective and mutually beneficial trade and investment relations
THANK YOU