

CONTRIBUTION TO THE
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
2023


A photograph of a woman in a rural setting, smiling broadly. She is carrying a large, heavy bundle of harvested crops, likely maize, on her back. She is wearing a patterned wrap around her waist and a headband. The background is a field of similar crops under a bright, sunny sky. The entire image has a warm, golden-yellow color cast.

TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS




TSDP Website:
www.maendeleoendelevutz.org

Email:
coordinator@maendeleoendelevutz.org

 @SDGsTanzania

 @SDGsTanzania

 @sdgstanzania

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Mayur Nayi
Imani Nsamila

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FOREWORD

Since the establishment of the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) in April 2015, our mission has been to create a movement on SDGs in the Tanzania Civil Society Sector, by providing a platform for coordination, multi-stakeholders engagement, and experience sharing. Our goal is to ensure meaningful and impactful engagement and contribution of civil society organizations in the implementation, follow up and review of SDGs in Tanzania inline with national priorities as outlined in long-term and mid-term national development plans.

Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform is a member of the National SDGs Coordination Framework representing civil society organizations and mandated with the coordination of civil society organizations' participation and inputting in national sustainable development processes including the preparation of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports.

This is the second Tanzania Civil Society Report on the Sustainable Development Goals prepared to inform and complement the second Tanzania Voluntary National Review 2023 report. The first Tanzania Civil Society Report was produced in 2019 to inform and complement the first Tanzania Voluntary National Review 2019 report.

The Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) has played a key role in ensuring that the contributions of Civil Society Organizations are documented and integrated as part of the National VNR report in 2019 and 2023, and that the civil society organizations' report is annexed therein. We appreciate the partnership, consultation and involvement by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the commitment to embrace and uphold the SDGs pillar of partnership at all levels.

The Tanzania Civil Society Report on the SDGs provides an assessment of implementation of the SDGs from a civil society perspective, and showcases contributions made by civil society organizations through specific interventions. It also facilitates knowledge, experiences, best practices, and innovation sharing from Civil Society Organizations' in Tanzania on SDGs' implementation and follow-up and review from grassroots to national level... The report further highlights existing gaps and challenges and outlines recommendations for accelerating implementation of SDGs in the country.

The report has been prepared through a consultative process that involved community based organizations, national non-

governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, and networks of civil society organizations both in Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar. Preparations of this report have been made possible by leveraging on the commitment, strong will, partnership, and the spirit of volunteerism among Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform members.

The 2023 Civil Society report on the SDGs marks an important milestone for Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform and the Civil Society sector at large as it consolidates views from 2,720 civil society organizations across Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. This is a 500% increase from the 2019 CSOs VNR report.

We extend our gratitude to Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform members and partners for their invaluable contributions both financially and in-kind that made this report possible. Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform is committed to sustain the momentum and synergies created through the process of preparing this report, and to strengthen it further in the future.



Reynald Maeda
UNA-Tanzania
Co-Convener - TSDP



Stephen Chacha
Africa Philanthropic Foundation
Co-Convener - TSDP

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AACRP	Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan 2014–2019.
AFDB	The African Development Bank
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANSAF	Agriculture Non State Actors Forum
APCCC	Africa Partnership on Climate Change Coalition
ASIP	Annual Survey of Industrial Production
ASRP	Accelerated Stunting Reduction Programme
AWG	Africa Civil Society Working Group
BEmONC	Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care
BEST	Basic Education Statistics
BMUs	Beach Management Units
BWG	Budget Working Group
CAG	Controller Auditors General
CAN	Climate Action Network
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCBRT	Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania
CCROs	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEmoNC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CFP	Community Forests Pemba
CGD	Citizen Generated Data
CHF	Community Health Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CPCT	Cleaner Production Center of Tanzania
CODECOZ	Community Development and Conservation of Environment Zanzibar
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
COUNSENUTH	Centre for Counselling, Nutrition and Health Care
COWSO	Community owned water supply organizations
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCLI	Data Collaborative for Local Impact
DCPT	District Child Protection Teams
DFID	Department of International Development
dLab	Tanzania Data Lab
DLI	Data for Local Impact Innovation
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
DMD	Disaster Management Department
DMDD	Diocese of Mbulu Development Department

FYDP II	Second Five Year Development Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCED	Global Citizenship Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GFF	Global Financing Facility
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRTI	Girls Retention and Transition Initiative
HAFOTA	Habitat Forum Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
HDIECA	Human Dignity Improvement and Environment Care Agency
HDIF	Human Development Innovation Fund
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HOT	Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team
HPSS	Health Promotion and Systems Strengthening Project
HRH	Human Resource for Health
HSSP IV	Health Sector Strategic Plan IV
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFF	Illicit Financial Flows
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILFS	The Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	The International Labour Organization
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
ISCEJIC	Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation
IRDP	Institute of Rural Development Planning
IRI	International Republican Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAMABECO	Jambiani Marine and Beach Conservation
JSEUMA	Jumuiya ya Sanaa ya Elimu ya Ukimwi na Mazingira
KADCO	Kilimanjaro Airports Development Company Limited
KRAs	Key Result Areas
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	Legal and Human Right Center
LPR	Low Pay Rate
LTPP	Tanzania's Long Term Perspective Plan 2011/12 -2022/26
MAMADO	Maji na Maendeleo Dodoma
MATT	Multi-Agency Task Team
MBREMP	Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCSP	Maternal and Child Survival Program
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MECA	Mkokotoni Environmental Conservation Association

MHM	Menstrual Health Management
MIYCAN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MP	Members of Parliament
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MIMP	Mafia Island Marine Park
MPoA	Maputo Plan of Action
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoW	Ministry of Water
MSWG	Multi Sectoral Working Group
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
MW	Megawatt
MWP	MegaWatt Peak
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NMNAP	National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016/17–2020/21
NPA-VWC	National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2020
NCCFP	National Climate Change Focal Point
NCCSC	National Climate Change Steering Committee
NCCTC	National Climate Change Technical Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NM-AIST	Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's
OMDTZ	Open Map Development Tanzania
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PCCB	Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PETS	Public Expenditures Tracking Systems
PISCO	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for the Community
PMIS	Procurement Management Information System
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PORALG	President's Office Regional and Local Government
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PSPF	Public Service Social Security Fund
PUE	Productive Uses of Energy
R&D	Research and Development
REA	Rural Energy Agency
REDD+	National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REF	Rural Energy Fund
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RMNCAH	HIV/Reproductive, Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health

RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture in Tanzania
SAWA	Safina Women Association
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGCI	Science granting councils initiative
SHI	Single Health Insurance
SHIVYAWATA	Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu Wenye Ulemavu
SIDP 2020	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy 2020
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOSPA	The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998
SPP	Small Power Producers
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
SSS	Simplified Sewer System
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STRIPO	Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Research Organization
SWASH	National Strategic Plan for School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
TAA	Tanzania Airport Authority
TABIO	Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
TaCMP	Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park
TAIN	Tanzania Angel Investors Network
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TANLAP	Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization
TAWASANET	Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network
TB	Tuberculosis
TBI	Tanzania Bora Initiative
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCRA	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDV 2025	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TECMN	Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Program
THRDC	Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TPPR	Transparent Public Procurement Rating
TSDP	Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform
TSM	Temporary Special Measures
TSMP	Tanzanian Statistical Master Plan
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited
TUCTA	Trade Union Congress of Tanzania
TVCN	Tanzania Venture Capital Network
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association

UCSAF	Universal Communication Services Access Fund
UDSM-CCCS	University of Dar es Salaam – Center for Climate Change Studies
UHC	Universal Health Care
UN	United Nations
UNA	United Nations Association
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGCTZ	United Nations Global Compact Tanzania
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
USP	Uluguru Spices Project
VAT	Value Added Tax
VLUM	Village Land Use Management
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VPO	Vice President’s Office
WASH	Water Sanitation and Health
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme
WVT	World Vision Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
Y4C	Youth4Children
YUNA	Youth of United Nations Association
ZACCA	Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance
ZACEDY	Zanzibar Association for Cleaning Environment and Development of Youth



ABOUT TANZANIA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

The Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform was founded in April 2015 as a result of a multi stakeholder workshop on the transition from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) held by the United Nations Association (UNA) of Tanzania in partnership with Africa Philanthropic Foundation (APF). One of the key outcomes of the workshop was the recommendation to establish a civil society platform to facilitate the coordination of civil society organizations in Tanzania on sustainable development issues, and offer a platform for engagement with the government, United Nations (UN), and other development partners and stakeholders.

The platform is a voluntary and open platform for civil society organizations in Tanzania to self-organize and coordinate to ensure meaningful participation and documentation of contributions towards the implementation, follow-up, review and monitoring of Sustainable Development in Tanzania. This is in line with national development frameworks, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, currently implemented through the FYDP III and ZADEP 2021-2026 respectively. Also, UN Agenda 2030, African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, East Africa Community (EAC) Vision 2050.

TSDP comprises diverse civil society organizations from grassroots organizations to international non-governmental organizations with representation from different constituencies. The platform is part of the Africa Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (AMGOS) .

The platform seeks to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, experiences, best practices and innovations emerging from civil society organizations; leverage on available resources in civil society (both financial and non-financial); and facilitate partnerships to minimize unnecessary duplications. The platform further seeks to ensure marginalized groups, the furthest, and the poorest of the poor are fully engaged and play an active role in the implementation, follow-up and review of SDGs in Tanzania.

Additionally, Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform has successfully been working with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in different aspects relating to the implementation, monitoring and reporting of SDGs. These includes: pioneering on the establishment of National Coordination Framework for the Implementation; Monitoring and Reporting of SDGs (including Voluntary National Reviews); Five Year Development Plan III 2021/22-2025/26 Simplified Version; Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of SDGs in the context of FYDP III; CSOs consultations session for the Five Year Development Plan III; African Union Agenda 2063 Reporting; and protocols to integrate civil society data as part of official statistics.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar's Development Vision 2050 underpin the country's economic transformation towards a middle-income status.



Tanzania, for the second time is reporting on the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the UN High-Level Political Forum in July of 2023. The Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform, co-convened by the United Nations Association of Tanzania and Africa Philanthropic Foundation coordinated contributions of Civil Society Organizations to the National Voluntary National Review (VNR) report, and compilation of the CSOs' shadow report.

Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar's Development Vision 2050 underpin the country's economic transformation towards a middle-income status. The Five-Year National Development Plan (FYDP) II and III, along with the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP), align with the Sustainable Development Goals and provide strategies for their implementation, with a focus on fostering industrialization and sustainable utilization of resources.

The Ministry of Finance and Planning of the United Republic of Tanzania, along with the Planning Commission in the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, leads SDGs implementation.

The civil society organizations under the auspices of Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform, private sector under the auspices of UN Global Compact, and the National Parliament under the leadership of the Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development are playing a crucial role in SDGs implementation, follow-up, and review in Tanzania. Tanzania's second VNR report process started in March 2022 and involved a series of preparatory multi-stakeholder workshops led by the Ministry of Finance and Planning with the aim of engaging and gathering feedback on SDGs' implementation, successes, challenges, and emergent issues.

Over 2,720 CSOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups were part of the preparatory and consultation processes for the 2023 CSOs VNR report, marking a significant increase from the 500 CSOs involved in 2019. This was achieved through the growing and extensive network of the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) members which facilitated broad reach and engagement.

This report presents a comprehensive review of Tanzania's progress on SDGs, focusing on the national context, including both successes and challenges, and the contributions of CSOs. It also provides recommendations for improving and accelerating the country's implementation of the goals, thus reinforcing Tanzania's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensuring no one is left behind.



Global
Regional
National
Coordinated
for Sustainable
Development



CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The theme for 2023 High Level Political Forum is “Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID- 19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”. The goals on spotlight are goals 6,7,9,11 and 17 but Tanzania as a country decided to report on all 17 goals.

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) through its outcome on “The Future We Want” established the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2012.

The forum was operationalized by para 84 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals and the UNGA resolution 70/299 through which UN member states committed to a Universal Inter-Governmental High Level Political Forum, building on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and mandated it to follow-up on the implementation of sustainable development.

As part of the follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country led, and country driven.

The General Assembly in its resolution 67/290 decided that the Forum meets annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly.

The theme for 2023 High Level Political Forum is “Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID- 19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”. The goals on spotlight are goals 6,7,9,11 and 17 but Tanzania as a country decided to report on all 17 goals.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS IN TANZANIA

Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar's Development Vision 2050 serve as the main blueprints for Tanzania's economic transformation towards becoming a middle-income country by 2025. These visions also play a crucial role in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Tanzania.

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 aims to establish Tanzania as a middle-income country with a substantial industrial sector. The vision includes five key attributes: high-quality livelihood, peace, stability, and unity; good governance; a well-educated and learning society; and a competitive economy capable of sustainable growth and shared benefits by 2025.

The overarching goal of Zanzibar's Vision 2050 is centered on human development and communicates the desire for improvements in economic growth to be accompanied by higher overall standard of living as well as the attainment of near-zero extreme poverty in Zanzibar.

To ensure the realization of Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) 2011/12-2025/26 was developed. The LTPP guides resource organization and strategic utilization to achieve the development aspirations. It is implemented through three strategic five-year development plans (FYDPs) that outline priority areas aligned with the vision.

In 2016, the government consolidated the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction and the Five-Year Development Plan into a single Five-Year National Development Plan II (FYDP II 2016/2017-2020/2021). The theme of FYDP II is "Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development," emphasizing the importance of industrialization in driving economic growth and improving human development. The theme of the FYDP III (2021/22-2025/26) has changed from Realizing Competitiveness-led Export Growth as stipulated in the LTPP to "Realizing Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development", to reflect the goals of the vision which include building a strong, competitive economy, of middle-income status and semi-industrialised economy that can compete regionally and internationally without losing the goal of strengthening human development.

The FYDP III, therefore, will seek to enable the country to more effectively use her geographical opportunities and resources for production and economic growth, while ensuring that the outcomes benefit all citizens in line with the Vision's goals of a high quality of life.

The Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP), 2021-2026, represents a significant step towards actualizing the Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2050, which aspires to transform Zanzibar into an Upper Middle-Income Economy, free from extreme poverty by 2050. This aspiration aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and their overarching aim of ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring peace and prosperity for all.

The ZADEP, building on its predecessor MKUZA III, incorporates critical unfinished interventions from the previous plan and introduces new ones that seek to transition Zanzibar's economy into a blue economy. This transition aims to leverage Zanzibar's comparative advantages as an island nation to enhance the livelihoods of its people. The plan also seeks to maintain the island's green existence and drive its industrialization.

The ZADEP's theme, "Blue Economy for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development," reflects its focus on sustainable utilization of marine resources. The plan doesn't merely view the ocean as a mechanism for economic growth; instead, it advocates for sustainable and coordinated actions to manage, protect, and preserve the ocean for present and future generations. The sectors under consideration in the blue economy include sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, seaweed farming, and the establishment of strategic infrastructure.

Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector also contribute to the implementation, follow-up, and review of Tanzania's development strategies. The Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development within the national parliament plays a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of the SDGs in Tanzania. The Ministry of Finance and Planning of the United Republic of Tanzania, along with the Planning Commission in the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, leads the coordination of SDG implementation in Tanzania and Zanzibar, respectively.

TANZANIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PROCESS

In March 2022, Tanzania was accepted by the UN ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council) to submit its second VNR report to the High Level Political Forum in July 2023. In that regard, the Ministry of Finance and Planning therefore started a preparatory process as well as informing stakeholders working toward SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting in Tanzania. Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform was also informed to commence preparations of 2023 CSOs VNR report. As was the case in 2019, the national multistakeholder VNR Taskforce held several meetings and developed the national VNR roadmap; developed the 2023 Tanzania VNR template and zero draft of Tanzania VNR report. After developing the zero draft of Tanzania VNR report, consultations were carried out with the Government sectors, followed by civil society and the private sector. The Civil Society consultations were led by the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform (TSDP) while the private sector consultations were led by the United Nations Global Compact Tanzania (UNGCTZ).

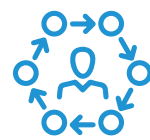
However, before commencing national consultations, Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform conducted a series of preparatory VNR multi stakeholder workshops aimed at receiving feedback, experiences, and lessons learned on the implementation of SDGs, Analyzing progress, achievements and critical success factors to attain the sustainable development including best practices by CSOs, Discussing challenges and gaps in implementation and any new and emerging issues concerning SDGs implementation in Tanzania. Moreover, through the platform's sessions, CSOs had an opportunity to identify ways and techniques on how marginalized and vulnerable groups would be involved in the 2023 VNR processes, created a CSOs data collection tool and an improved 2023 CSOs VNR report structure. One of the outcomes was a national CSOs VNR roadmap to lead the process in the country.

Civil society consultation sessions were held in Dar es Salaam while involving CSOs from all six zones at village, ward, district and regions.

Consultations process and centralized validation meeting involved participants and inputs from civil society organizations and marginalized groups from across the country reaching more than 2720 CSOs, a positive milestone compared to 2019 where about 500 CSOs were involved. Both the consultation and validation meeting involved the participation of the representatives of the government, private sector, media, and the UN system in Tanzania.

The Government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) conducted consultations with the members of the national parliament in collaboration with the Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development (PGSD) and with the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Inputs from all consultations have been consolidated in the national VNR report in an inclusive and participatory manner, and key messages derived from the same. Moreover, a detailed Civil Society VNR report is annexed to the main national VNR report.

Scope of Organizations



81.4%

Social pillar



67.8%

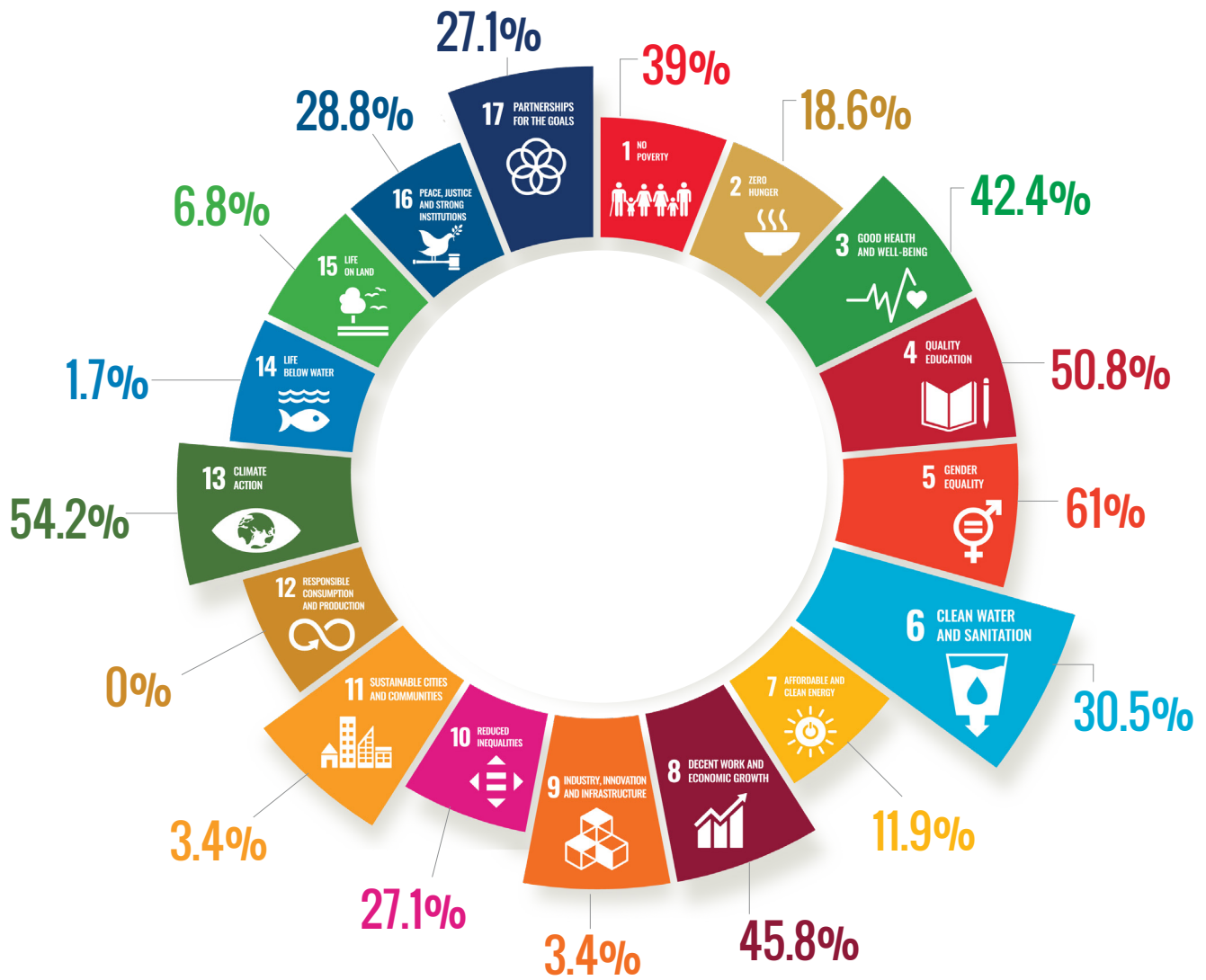
Economic pillar



54.2%

Environment pillar

Classification of Goals which Organizations are working on





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



CHAPTER TWO: SDGS GOALS REVIEW

OVERVIEW

This chapter provides an overview of the progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through selected targets and indicators. It also highlights the contributions of civil society in advancing the SDGs across all seventeen goals. The organization of this chapter follows the framework of the 5Ps of SDGs, which encompass people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership.

People: This section focuses on the targets and indicators related to people's well-being and social development. It addresses goals such as poverty eradication (Goal 1), quality education (Goal 4), good health and well-being (Goal 3), gender equality (Goal 5), and reducing inequalities (Goal 10). The progress, challenges, and civil society contributions in these areas are explored.

Prosperity: The prosperity section examines the targets and indicators related to economic growth, employment, and sustainable development. It encompasses goals such as decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), industry, innovation, and infrastructure (Goal 9), and sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11). The chapter assesses the progress made, challenges encountered, and civil society's role in promoting prosperity and economic development.

Planet: This section focuses on environmental sustainability and addresses targets and indicators related to climate action (Goal 13),

sustainable consumption and production (Goal 12), life below water (Goal 14), and life on land (Goal 15). It discusses the progress achieved, challenges faced, and the contributions of civil society in promoting the protection and conservation of the planet.

Peace: The peace section explores targets and indicators related to peace, justice, and strong institutions (Goal 16). It examines progress made in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice, and building effective and accountable institutions. The chapter also highlights the role of civil society in advancing peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Partnership: The partnership section emphasizes the importance of partnerships for achieving the SDGs. It explores targets and indicators related to partnerships for the goals (Goal 17) and showcases examples of collaboration between different stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international entities. The chapter also highlights the contributions of civil society in fostering partnerships and mobilizing resources for sustainable development.

This reorganization recognizes the interlinkages between the various goals and the need for coordinated efforts and partnerships across sectors and stakeholders to achieve the transformative vision of the SDGs.



2 ZERO
HUNGER



**GOAL 2:
END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY
AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**



KEY MESSAGES

The adoption of sustainable agriculture and agroecological farming practices is essential for combating food insecurity and climate change-related challenges in Tanzania. These practices, which focus on local, natural, and renewable resources, can enhance ecosystem resilience, foster self-sufficiency, and contribute significantly to achieving national food security.

The promotion of local seed varieties and underutilized crops can diversify diets and enhance nutritional intake. It is therefore crucial to prioritize the understanding and uptake of these agricultural practices among the farming community. This approach can lead towards food sovereignty and improved community health outcomes.

Nutrition deficiency, exacerbated by poverty, lack of awareness, and inadequate dietary intake, is a critical concern in Tanzania. To address this, we must scale up educational programs on nutrition and dietary habits, particularly targeting women and rural communities.

The agriculture sector in Tanzania, though rich in potential, faces significant challenges due to factors such as inadequate funding, lack of political commitment, and climate change. The dependence on limited staple crops and the impacts of global events, including the Ukraine-Russia war and the COVID-19 pandemic, add to these challenges.

For robust agricultural development and food security, it is crucial to increase investment in the agriculture sector, promote crop diversification, and encourage sustainable farming practices. This could involve establishing Public-Private Partnerships to secure more funding for the sector, and integrating agroecology practices into national government planning and budgeting.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Agriculture forms a vital part of Tanzania's economy, contributing approximately 24.1% to the country's GDP, 30% to export earnings, and employing around 75% of the total labor force as of 2022. Recognizing its critical role, the government has outlined plans to leverage the sector as a catalyst for economic transformation, aiming to achieve middle-income status by 2025.

Key to this ambition has been the commitment to strengthening collaboration with CSOs and bolstering public investment in the sector. As a result, more resources are directed towards pivotal areas such as irrigation schemes, research and extension services, capacity building, and training. Moreover, there is an enhanced focus on ensuring the availability of seeds and other inputs for strategic crops like sunflower, maize, sesame, sorghum, wheat, and soya. This collaborative effort has seen the budget allocation for the agricultural sector reach its highest point of 2.93% in the 2022/2023 fiscal year.

The government has adopted several frameworks and policies to address malnutrition and food insecurity. These include the Tanzania Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System Framework of 2020 and the Revised National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2020/2021 to 2025/2026). It has also established the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to maintain a strategic reserve of staple foods and stabilize crises. Furthermore, the government collects grain from farmers via the NFRA and Warehouse receipt System and promotes farmer cooperatives and associations.

Promotion of traditional food consumption and utilization of neglected and underutilized species (NUS) has been encouraged by CSOs such as PELUM, TABIAO, TOAM, and SWISSAID. Moreover, World Pulse Day celebrations have been leveraged to instill a culture of eating legume crops as a means to improve nutrition.

KEY CHALLENGES

Despite these efforts, Tanzania grapples with significant obstacles in its pursuit of sustainable development goals, specifically relating to food security and nutrition.

The country's food security has been profoundly impacted by climate-related issues, such as prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, which in 2021 led to below-average harvests and significant livestock losses, affecting over 62,000 animals. The adverse effects of climate change, including floods and droughts, continue to hinder agricultural productivity, thus contributing to rising food prices and food insecurity.

Another issue is the country's overreliance on a limited number of staple crops, such as rice and maize, making the country vulnerable to external shocks. Furthermore, the ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia, two major global grain producers, has the potential to exacerbate the country's food security challenges.

From November 2021 to April 2022, about 13% of Tanzania's population experienced Crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse, with over 22,000 people classified under Emergency levels (IPC Phase 4). Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted food production, distribution, and access, leading to increased food prices and financial strain on households.

Malnutrition is another challenge. Poor diets due to poverty, a lack of nutritional knowledge, and ingrained eating habits are significant contributors. These factors have resulted in a mixed picture of child malnutrition, with both underweight and overweight conditions being present.

Despite the growth in organic farming, Tanzania faces issues related to sustainable agricultural practices. Inadequate designated free zones for such practices pose a significant challenge. Moreover, the country's heavy reliance on local seeds highlights the need for a more comprehensive seed system.

Insufficient prioritization, limited availability, and allocation of funding hinder the growth of the agriculture sector. The ongoing pandemic has disrupted agricultural activities, supply chains, and markets, posing significant challenges to farmers and food security. Moreover, a lack of

political will and commitment can impede the sector's development and impact. Lastly, there's a gap in awareness and understanding among the general community regarding the flow of funding and its utilization in the agriculture sector.

INDICATOR 2.1.1 PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Tanzanian CSOs have been actively implementing transformative agroecological farming practices that strive to utilize local, natural, and renewable resources. The primary aim of these practices is to minimize dependence on external inputs, which often come at high economic and environmental costs. By prioritizing sustainable farming practices, these organizations have taken significant steps to enhance ecosystem services, ultimately fostering a robust and sustainable food production system in the country.

On a more granular level, CSOs have delved into the detailed study of specific crops such as maize, aiming to discern the nutritional composition of various varieties. This proximate analysis has led to valuable insights into the differential nutritive value of brown and yellow maize as compared to improved varieties. Specifically, brown and yellow maize have been found to contain higher levels of protein, beta carotene, and minerals, offering potential for enhanced dietary quality.

Further deepening their research into the realm of neglected and underutilized species, CSOs have identified and assessed 12 such species considering their nutrient availability, health benefits, and suitability for integration into local dishes. Some examples of these species include the spider plant, sweet potato leaves, amaranth grain, and African eggplant. These efforts not only promote healthier diets but also encourage crop diversity and resilience in the face of potential environmental shocks.

Moreover, CSOs have established community seed banks in regions such as Karatu, Gairo, and Kilosa. These seed banks, managed collaboratively by farmers, extension officers, and the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC), have been instrumental in preserving

locally adapted seeds. By ensuring the availability of quality seeds and promoting crop and variety diversification, these community seed banks have significantly improved food security and bolstered community resilience.

Finally, CSOs have also been instrumental in setting up community kitchens. These kitchens serve as platforms to conduct educational cooking camps, establish home gardens, and implement small livestock initiatives in women-led households. Such community kitchens contribute directly to improved nutrition and food security and indirectly foster an environment that encourages agri-food system resilience. Through these initiatives, the CSOs aim to address the persistent issue of malnutrition in Tanzania, simultaneously enhancing the overall resilience of the nation's agri-food system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A key step in addressing Tanzania's challenges related to nutrition and food security would be the enhancement of educational efforts around proper dietary intake. This is essential not just for urban residents but also for those residing in rural areas, where access to information may be more limited. Educational initiatives could involve workshops, school programs, or digital campaigns that illuminate the importance of a balanced diet, the nutritional value of different foods, and the significance of meal planning and preparation.

Empowering women in the realm of health and nutrition is another critical recommendation. Women often play a central role in managing household nutrition and food security. Therefore, programs that equip them with the knowledge and resources to access healthy and nutritious food could have a far-reaching impact. This could involve providing training on home gardening, offering nutrition education, or enhancing their access to local markets.

Crop diversification can provide another pathway to improved food security and nutrition in Tanzania. By broadening the range of crops produced, communities can enhance their dietary diversity and improve their resilience against environmental changes or crop failures. This approach can be facilitated by offering training to farmers on the cultivation of a wider array of crop species and encouraging the use of locally adapted, resilient seed varieties.

Strengthening and promoting nutritional guidance during pre-natal and post-natal clinic sessions can also be instrumental in improving the health and nutrition of both mothers and infants. Healthcare professionals could provide tailored advice and support to expectant and new mothers, emphasizing the nutritional requirements during pregnancy and lactation and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices.

Lastly, raising awareness about nutritious local foods through cooking demonstrations and local food fairs can be a powerful strategy. By showcasing the preparation of healthy, tasty dishes using local, nutritious ingredients, these activities can inspire and educate community members about the diverse potential of their local food resources. These initiatives could also celebrate and preserve cultural food traditions while promoting healthier eating habits.

INDICATOR 2.1.2 PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY IN THE POPULATION, BASED ON THE FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania play a pivotal role in addressing food security and nutritional challenges within the country. They engage in several interventions that span across a range of activities.

One such intervention is the promotion of food sovereignty by providing training programs to smallholder farmers. Organizations like SWISSAID Tanzania, TABIO, AfrONet through TOAM, PELUM Tanzania, CODEFA, DDSCDO, and IDP have made significant strides in this regard. Through these programs, farmers are equipped with skills and knowledge that enhance their capacity to achieve food sovereignty.

Additionally, these CSOs have taken a keen interest in the younger generation, promoting sustainable agricultural practices among the youth. This initiative aims to maximize productivity, minimize environmental impact, and ensure long-term food security and environmental sustainability.

Land ownership is also a critical focus of CSOs in Tanzania. Between 2019 and 2022, they facilitated the issuance of 10,450 land ownership documents, providing secure land tenure to farmers. This empowerment

of smallholder farmers through secure land ownership contributes significantly to enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Furthermore, the promotion of agribusiness and sustainable agriculture practices among the youth has been an area of emphasis from 2019 - 2023. This initiative aims to foster youth entrepreneurship, drive innovation in the agricultural sector, and subsequently increase food production and economic opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the effectiveness of these interventions, several recommendations could be considered.

One key recommendation is to encourage farmers to use local seeds that can withstand minimal rainfall. This approach could improve resilience to climate change and ensure consistent food production despite fluctuating weather patterns.

Secondly, providing training to smallholder farmers on soil moisture preservation techniques would be beneficial. This training could improve soil health, increase crop yields, and contribute to overall farm productivity.

Diversification of crops is another recommendation to mitigate the effects of climate change. By growing a variety of crops, farmers can safeguard their farms against climate-related risks and improve their resilience.

The promotion of neglected and underutilized crops is also recommended. These crops often have superior nutritional profiles and can contribute to dietary diversity and improved nutrition in communities.

To ensure effective implementation of nutrition interventions, it is recommended to engage nutritionists in programs. Their expertise would provide valuable insights into developing and delivering effective nutrition education and interventions.

The collaboration between the government and CSOs should be further strengthened to effectively address the challenges related to food security and nutrition. This partnership could provide a platform for sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices, enhancing the overall impact of interventions.

Finally, the security of farmers' land through land titles should be prioritized. Ensuring secure land tenure can encourage investment in agricultural practices, leading to increased productivity and sustainability in the sector.

INDICATOR 2.2.1 PREVALENCE OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania play a vital role in tackling the issues of food insecurity and malnutrition. One of the standout interventions from these organizations is the promotion of local food consumption along with a balanced diet.

This promotion ensures adequate nutrient intake, a crucial aspect of maintaining good health. CSOs conduct cooking demonstrations and offer training sessions led by community health workers. The training specifically targets lactating mothers, mothers with children under five years, and school children, who are among the most nutritionally vulnerable groups.

These interventions have been particularly active in Masasi and Nanyumbu districts of the Mtwara Region. Within the span of 2021-2022, they have reached over 3,200 communities, providing these communities with valuable knowledge about local foods, balanced diets, and nutrition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To bolster these interventions, there are a few recommendations that could enhance their effectiveness and reach.

First, strengthening community involvement is crucial. Active participation from the community can lead to more successful implementation and increased acceptance of the interventions. Community members are more likely to respond positively to initiatives when they are actively involved in the process and understand the benefits these interventions bring to their lives.

Secondly, stakeholders' engagement is essential. Stakeholders may include local authorities, community leaders, schools, health care providers, and others who have a significant influence on community practices. By actively involving these stakeholders, CSOs can ensure the broader acceptance and sustainability of

their interventions. Additionally, stakeholders can provide critical resources and support to scale these interventions across larger areas and to other communities.

INDICATOR 2.2.2 PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, BY TYPE (WASTING AND OVERWEIGHT)

CSOs in Tanzania are actively working to mitigate food insecurity and enhance nutritional intake across the nation. Their interventions incorporate promoting traditional food intake, encouraging the use of local seed varieties, and advocating for the inclusion of underutilized and neglected crops in diets.

One of the key interventions is the promotion of local and traditional food intake. CSOs emphasize the superior nutritional value of these foods compared to fast food options. They have launched various campaigns to raise awareness about the health benefits of traditional foods and the risks associated with high consumption of fast foods. These efforts aim to foster healthier dietary choices among Tanzanians.

Additionally, CSOs champion the use of local seed varieties. They encourage farmers to utilize these seeds, which are naturally adapted to local climatic conditions and exhibit a higher level of resistance to local diseases. This practice not only enhances the yield but also reduces the dependence on externally sourced seeds, contributing to food sovereignty and resilience in the face of climate change.

Lastly, CSOs are actively promoting underutilized and neglected crops, which are often rich in essential nutrients. These crops offer an opportunity to diversify diets and enhance nutritional security.

INDICATOR 2.4.1 PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL AREA UNDER PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

In Tanzania, CSOs are at the forefront of promoting sustainable agricultural practices, particularly agroecology, as a holistic approach to tackling the nation's food security challenges. Their efforts pivot around enhancing awareness and offering comprehensive training to farmers on the principles and benefits of agroecological practices.

Agroecology is a farming approach that values local, natural, and renewable resources, aiming to minimize reliance on external inputs and bolster ecosystem services for sustainable food production. The promotion of agroecology by CSOs is vital in enabling farmers to adopt farming practices that are resilient, sustainable, and conducive to biodiversity. By integrating traditional knowledge with modern agricultural techniques, agroecology promotes the sustainability of farming systems and enhances food security.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further amplify the impact of their work, CSOs in Tanzania could consider several recommendations. One key recommendation is to increase training and capacity building initiatives. These can take the form of developing and distributing Educational, Information and Communication (EIC) materials that can reach a broad audience and provide easily digestible information about sustainable agricultural practices.

Furthermore, media engagement can also serve as a potent tool for advocacy. Broadcasting training sessions, success stories, and informational programs on local radio and television stations can effectively reach remote farming communities and inspire widespread adoption of sustainable practices.

Finally, CSOs should focus on community mobilization of farmer groups. Forming and supporting these groups can lead to peer learning and collective action, enhancing the impact of sustainable farming practices and contributing significantly to the nation's food security goals. Farmer groups can also serve as a platform for knowledge sharing and cooperative action, thereby driving resilience and prosperity in local communities.

INDICATOR 2.5.2 PROPORTION OF LOCAL BREEDS CLASSIFIED AS BEING AT RISK, NOT AT RISK OR AT UNKNOWN LEVEL OF RISK OF EXTINCTION

CSOs in Tanzania are active in promoting agroecology, a farming approach that optimizes the use of local, natural, and renewable resources and bolsters ecosystem services such as food production, pest control, soil health, and climate change resilience.

This advocacy work has shown impressive results, helping to ensure food security and reduce environmental degradation. The concept of agroecology blends traditional agricultural knowledge with modern, innovative techniques to create farming systems that are sustainable and resilient to changes in climate and other environmental factors. By adopting these practices, farmers can improve crop yields while also preserving the integrity of their land.

Moreover, CSOs in Tanzania have been proactive in advocating for the revision of the Seeds Act. This advocacy work aims to create a legal framework that is conducive to farmer-managed seed systems. These systems can preserve local and indigenous seed varieties, promoting biodiversity and resilience against climate change, pests, and diseases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Smallholder farmers are central to agrobiodiversity conservation through in-situ/on farm conservation of crop varieties including wild relatives and landraces. They have cultivated knowledge and innovation required to steward ecological and cultural diversity and provide nutritious diets (Global Alliance for the Future of Food, 2019). In Tanzania, smallholder farmers through FMSS provide about 76% of the seed used in the country (Agriculture Sample Census, 2019/2020).

Although, Tanzania has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted in 1992, which require the conservation of ecosystems and populations of species in their natural surroundings, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) that prescribes involvement of farmers in the development of policy and gives farmers the right to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seeds, the seed legal framework does not recognize vividly the role of farmers in conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources. Instead, it mainly provides and protects the new varieties that meet Distinct, Uniform and Stability requirements.

On top of in-situ/on-farm conservation of local and indigenous seed varieties, some non-government organizations have started to facilitate communities establish community seed banks (ex-situ conservation) whereby farmers access seeds from community seed

banks. In addition, seed fairs are organized to support farmers to exchange, share and sell local seed varieties. All these are being done to support conservation and utilization of the wild relatives, landraces and local seeds, hence conservation of seed diversity which ensures seed security.

Local and indigenous seeds are very important to smallholder farmers because they are resistant against pests and diseases, especially storage pests. This has been shown in a study conducted in Karatu District, Arusha, jointly by National Plant Genetic Resources Center and Island of Peace. A study indicated that 97% of maize landraces reported to be resistant against insect, pests and diseases and especially storage pests (Figure 1) and 85% of the maize landraces were reported to be drought resistant

INDICATOR 2.A THE AGRICULTURE ORIENTATION INDEX FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have taken a multi-faceted approach to addressing the complex challenges surrounding food security and agricultural sustainability. A central aspect of these efforts is focused on awareness creation and policy engagement. CSOs have been proactive in raising awareness about the benefits of sustainable agriculture, particularly the adoption of ecological organic farming practices. By utilizing these methods, farmers can increase yields and improve the health of their land, leading to greater long-term sustainability.

Moreover, CSOs have been heavily involved in advocating for an increased government budget for agriculture, as stipulated by the Malabo Declaration. The declaration, signed by African Union countries, including Tanzania, commits governments to allocate at least 10% of national budgetary resources to agriculture and rural development policy implementation.

In addition to advocacy work, CSOs have also contributed to the development of the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy. This strategy serves as a roadmap for the implementation of sustainable farming practices and the promotion of organic production methods in Tanzania, thereby enhancing food security, improving farmer livelihoods, and protecting the environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further bolster the effectiveness of these interventions, CSOs recommend conducting public expenditure tracking. This measure would ensure transparency and accountability in how public funds are utilized, particularly those allocated for agricultural development.

Additionally, increasing community engagement in the government budgeting process from the initial to final stage is deemed crucial. This would allow for greater public input and oversight, making the process more democratic and responsive to the needs of the people.

Understanding the government budgeting process is essential for CSOs, as this knowledge would facilitate their effective engagement in the process, ensuring that key issues such as sustainable agriculture and food security are adequately addressed in the national budget.

Finally, it is recommended to integrate agroecology practices into national government planning and budgeting. This would institutionalize sustainable farming practices, ensuring that they are incorporated into broader agricultural policies and programs, thereby fostering a more sustainable and resilient agricultural sector.

INDICATOR 2.B TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PLUS OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS) TO THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been making noteworthy strides in the advancement of the agriculture sector. A significant approach adopted by the CSOs is the mobilization of funds to support agroecology. Organizations like SWISSAID and SAT have established partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture to create agroecological demonstration farms and provide capacity building and training in agroecology for government extension officers. This initiative has been instrumental in the wider adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, contributing to improved food security and ecosystem health.

Furthering the diversification of agriculture, CSOs are actively promoting varied agricultural practices. These include agroecology and organic farming, practices which not only enhance soil health and biodiversity but also make farming systems more resilient to climate change. These diversified practices have attracted significant funding and support from various sources, thereby bolstering the sector's growth and sustainability.

CSOs have also recognized the power of collaboration. Strong coalitions among CSOs ensure that advocacy for increased investment, policy changes, and the promotion of sustainable practices are coordinated and impactful. These collaborative efforts are vital for amplifying the voices of stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, and advancing the agricultural sector as a whole.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To address the prevailing challenges, it is imperative that concerted efforts be made to mobilize funds for increasing the area of coverage of current initiatives, thus reaching a majority of the community. A significant increase in investment in agricultural infrastructure and technology is also vital, as it promises to bolster productivity and curtail post-harvest losses.

At the local level, the concept of resource mobilization should be extended to embrace innovative approaches like crowd-funding. This model could harness the collective power of individual contributions to finance much-needed projects and programs, thus providing an additional revenue stream to supplement traditional funding mechanisms.

Further, the importance of public-private partnerships cannot be overemphasized. By encouraging more private sector participation, it is possible to marshal additional resources and expertise to support smallholder farmers, bolstering the overall food security and economic well-being of the communities.

Lastly, it is crucial to continuously build and maintain strong relationships with all partners involved in the agricultural sector. This will foster collaboration and coordination, ensuring that the sector remains robust and capable of meeting the diverse and evolving needs of the population.

INDICATOR 2.C INDICATOR OF FOOD PRICE ANOMALIES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been pivotal in facilitating interventions to ensure food security and mitigate climate change's impact. Key among these interventions has been the promotion of local seed varieties, which are known to adapt well to their respective environments and exhibit resilience against climate change. This particular initiative has seen significant implementation in regions such as Arusha, Tanga, Dodoma, Morogoro, Mtwara, Lindi, Manyara, and Kilimanjaro, thanks to concerted efforts by organizations like Tabio, Pelum Tanzania, and Swissaid.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Firstly, investment in irrigation is a critical necessity in order to reduce reliance on unpredictable rain-fed agriculture. This measure could help guarantee consistent crop yield regardless of weather patterns, hence promoting food security.

Secondly, it would be beneficial to actively encourage the population, especially the youth, to engage in sustainable agriculture practices, even on a small scale. This would not only contribute to national food security but could also create a culture of sustainable living and self-reliance. By instilling these values and providing the requisite skills, we can expect a transformation that will result in plenty of food for the country and enhanced resilience against environmental challenges.



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



KEY MESSAGES

CSOs play a vital role in the implementation of SDG 4 by collaborating with central and local governments. They work hand in hand to ensure that the goal of quality education is achieved.

One significant contribution of CSOs is their support for vulnerable and marginalized populations, enabling them to access basic education. These organizations recognize the importance of inclusive education and strive to remove barriers that hinder the educational opportunities of these groups.

It is important to note that CSO programs are often implemented on a small scale, limited by their funding capacity. Nevertheless, these programs demonstrate a strong alignment with government intentions, such as the Education Sector Development Plan. CSOs work in harmony with the government's vision to improve the education sector and achieve SDG 4.

CSO interventions are grounded in evidence and research, aiming to address real problems faced in the education system. These programs are carefully designed to have a positive impact on student outcomes and overall educational quality. However, there is a lack of evidence for the adoption of CSO initiatives by the government. Despite their effectiveness, these initiatives struggle to gain broader recognition and integration into government policies and programs.

One challenge faced by CSOs is their limited capacity to document and showcase the success of their initiatives. While their programs yield positive results, CSOs often face constraints in effectively capturing and disseminating the valuable lessons learned from their interventions. This limits their ability to share best practices and hinder the replication or scaling up of successful initiatives.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

In the education sector, both literacy and numeracy levels remain a concern despite governmental initiatives. While the government's efforts to provide fee-free education have seen a rise in completion rates for primary and lower secondary schools, there are still significant issues with quality and attendance. The lack of meals at schools and long distances to schools are common reasons for truancy, compounded by social norms, teen pregnancies, and a low value attributed to education.

Health status improvements among children under five years are observable, with declining underweight percentages and reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence. Despite these positive trends, chronic malnutrition among children remains prevalent and significantly affects their health and development.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for Pre-Primary Education have been on a downward trend due to factors like long distances to schools and low parental prioritization of pre-primary education.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) enrollment has seen an upward trend, providing an alternative pathway for education after primary and secondary education. Still, there's a gender disparity, with more males enrolled than females.

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) policy in Tanzania recognizes the need for ICT integration at all education levels, yet its adoption in primary schools remains low.

KEY CHALLENGES

The quality of education is hindered by large class sizes, outdated curricula, and a shortage of skilled teachers, especially in Science and Mathematics. Furthermore, inadequate infrastructure results in a skills-job mismatch, posing significant obstacles to student progress.

Cultural barriers such as harmful social norms, teen pregnancies, and a low value attributed to education have proven challenging to overcome, hampering school attendance.

Chronic malnutrition among children remains a substantial health challenge, even with reductions in underweight percentages and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Despite the government's focus on pre-primary education, factors like long distances to schools and low parental prioritization hinder progress.

Gender disparities in education, particularly in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), persist and need to be addressed to achieve a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.

The implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education, particularly in primary schools, remains a significant challenge due to limited internet access in rural areas and high internet costs.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE PROFICIENCY IN READING AND MATHEMATICS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have actively contributed to the education sector in multiple ways, not just by improving student outcomes, but also by shaping education policy and guidelines. They have played pivotal roles in influencing policy review processes and the development of new guidelines. For instance, CSOs have contributed to the implementation of the re-entry system, a policy designed to allow students to return to school after dropping out.

A noteworthy achievement of CSOs has been their contributions to improving literacy among children in Tanzanian schools. Organizations such as Uwezo have done remarkable work in this regard. Additionally, an organization named SAWA utilized a unique approach by deploying para-professional teachers who were proficient in the Maasai language to facilitate bilingual learning. This innovative approach proved highly successful, with 95.2% of the 440 children involved in the intervention attaining proficiency in literacy and numeracy skills.

CSOs have been instrumental in influencing changes in policy, curriculum, and guidelines by actively participating in the Annual Joint Sector Review with Regional Administration and Local Government (RALG), Education, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and other CSOs.

They have further ensured improvements in the monitoring and accountability mechanisms within the education ministry by conducting field monitoring visits. CSOs have also actively raised community participation in education matters, recognizing that the collective involvement of the community is crucial for improving educational outcomes.

Uwezo's Jifunze initiative, which targeted children of grades 3-6 and adopted the Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) approach, is a testament to the significant impact CSOs can have. With this initiative, more than 15,000 children in six districts improved their foundational literacy and numeracy skills, reaching a success rate of 80%.

Finally, the Organization for Community Development (OCODE) conducted a baseline assessment using the UWEZO Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) tool to identify children struggling with numeracy. The remedial classes organized after normal learning hours, supported by parental involvement, proved fruitful in addressing this challenge.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further improve the educational landscape in Tanzania, there are several recommendations.

One key recommendation is to conduct regular, independent learning assessments to generate evidence on children's learning outcomes. These assessments should be household-based to reach as many children as possible.

Another recommendation is to involve teachers skilled in teaching children with disabilities. Their inclusion will ensure that children with disabilities are adequately catered for in the education process.

Developing a national assessment framework for literacy and numeracy is also critical. This framework will standardize how assessments are conducted and ensure that all children's skills are evaluated in a consistent and comprehensive manner.

Lastly, establishing robust collaboration between government and non-government organizations is crucial in conducting national assessments in literacy and numeracy. By working together, these entities can maximize their resources and effectively target areas of need, thereby accelerating progress in education.

COMPLETION RATE IN BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

CSOs have made significant contributions to education through their interventions. One area of impact is the improvement of learning and teaching environments, particularly through infrastructure development. For example, the Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (TEN/MET) has provided learning materials to pre-primary, primary, and secondary schools across various locations in the country. These resources enhance the quality of education and contribute to increased retention, completion, and transition rates.

CSO interventions have also focused on improving infrastructure, which has a profound effect on students' attendance and comfort, particularly for girls. HakiElimu has mobilized and supported communities in constructing changing rooms, toilets, hostels, and water supply facilities in 13 schools. These initiatives have helped girls stay in school during menstruation, as they now have the necessary facilities. As a result, 7,637 students, including 3,937 girls, have benefited from improved infrastructure, enabling them to stay in school and enhance their learning experiences. Additionally, HakiElimu has addressed the challenge of access to sanitary pads by supporting schools in producing reusable pads. Through direct training, 1,340 students, including 1,005 girls, have been equipped with the skills to produce reusable pads, thereby ensuring that more girls can attend school regularly.

To overcome the barrier of long walking distances to school, SAWA has established 11 satellite primary schools. This initiative has contributed to increased completion rates by reducing truancy and dropouts among children who previously faced challenges reaching schools.

CSOs have also focused on training students in life skills and building the capacity of teachers and community members to promote student retention. These efforts aim to equip students with essential skills and empower educators and community members to create a supportive and conducive learning environment.

Additionally, CSOs have worked towards improving livelihoods within communities, recognizing the link between socio-economic factors and educational outcomes. By addressing the economic challenges faced by parents, CSOs

have sought to provide financial support and encourage entrepreneurship, enabling families to better support their children's educational needs.

Moreover, CSOs have played a significant role in influencing changes in policies and guidelines related to education. Through advocacy and engagement with relevant stakeholders, CSOs have contributed to shaping educational policies that align with the needs and aspirations of students and communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance the impact of CSO interventions in education, several recommendations can be considered:

Creating safe and conducive learning environments should be prioritized to address the various types of violence students may experience in schools. Efforts should be made to prevent and address psychological, physical, negligent treatment, and sexual violence within educational institutions.

Provision of meals and learning materials is crucial to support student learning and improve attendance. Access to nutritious meals and adequate learning resources can positively impact students' academic performance and overall well-being.

Financial support should be provided to parents to engage in entrepreneurial activities, enabling them to generate income and support their children's educational needs. This support can alleviate financial burdens and create a conducive environment for students to thrive in their education.

SCHOOL READINESS INITIATIVES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have implemented various interventions to improve education in Tanzania. One crucial area of intervention is capacity building for school teachers. CSOs have played a role in providing training and professional development opportunities to enhance the knowledge and skills of teachers, empowering them to deliver quality education.

CSOs have also influenced education policy and guidance through their participation in the National Multi-sectoral Early Childhood Development Programme. By engaging in policy discussions and providing inputs, CSOs have contributed to shaping early childhood development policies and strategies in the country.

Another significant intervention has been the improvement of learning and teaching environments. The Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (TEN/MET) has constructed classrooms, toilets, offices, dormitories, laboratories, and libraries in various schools. They have also donated desks, chairs, and tables to enhance the physical infrastructure of educational institutions.

The Organization for Community Development (OCODE) has supported schools by constructing pre-primary classrooms, providing desks, tables, teacher chairs, and creating learning corners. These efforts aim to improve the learning spaces and facilities for young learners.

HakiElimu has also contributed to improving the learning environment by supporting the construction of classrooms and toilets in collaboration with communities. Their projects have resulted in the construction of classrooms and toilets, as well as the provision of trained teachers who use child-centered pedagogy and effective classroom management strategies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance education in Tanzania, several recommendations can be made:

Construction of inclusive toilets should be prioritized to ensure that schools have facilities that cater to the needs of all students, including those with disabilities.

Advocacy efforts should be made to encourage the government to build more classrooms to address overcrowding in schools. Adequate classroom space is essential to provide a conducive learning environment for students.

Pre-primary classrooms or areas should be equipped with the necessary materials, equipment, facilities, and safety measures. This includes providing age-appropriate learning materials, play equipment, and ensuring a safe and child-friendly environment.

Satellite centers should be established to accommodate children who live far away from

schools. This will help in ensuring that children have access to education, especially in remote areas.

Existing primary school buildings' capacity should be expanded to accommodate pre-primary children. This will allow for the integration of early childhood education within the existing school infrastructure.

The development of a handbook or guide for parents is recommended. This resource will help parents understand the importance of early childhood education and provide them with information on how to support their children in early learning.

PROVISION OF FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION TO YOUTH AND ADULTS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have implemented interventions that focus on financial independence and improved health lifestyles, benefiting young women and out-of-school adolescents.

For instance, CAMFED has provided training on business value in addition to 140 alumni, empowering them with skills to enhance their financial independence. Additionally, they have supported the training of 1,413 young women on Sexual Reproductive Health, equipping them with essential knowledge and resources for their well-being. CAMFED has also provided life skills and psychological support to 2,918 students from 2020 to 2022, fostering their personal development and mental well-being.

OCODE is implementing the Bonga project, which aims to empower out-of-school adolescent girls and boys. Through this initiative, 898 out-of-school adolescents have been reached and trained in various vocational skills such as mechanics, electricity, tailoring, bakery, cosmetology, aluminum work, welding, driving, catering, plumbing, and soap making. As a result, 35 out-of-school youth have successfully established their own salons, creating opportunities for self-employment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance adult and non-formal education, several recommendations can be considered:

Establish a system for the recognition of adult and non-formal education and create pathways to link it to the central education and vocational

training system. This would recognize prior learning and enable individuals to further their education and skills development.

Strengthen adult and non-formal education institutions, such as adult education and development centers, literacy centers, open schools, Focal Development Colleges (FDCs), the Institute of Adult Education (IAE), Vocational Education and Training (VET) centers, and the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). Enhancing the capacity and resources of these institutions will promote lifelong learning opportunities.

Develop an evaluation and certification system for adult and non-formal education that recognizes and certifies the achievements of learners. This will enable those who wish to join the formal education system or other academic institutions to have their non-formal education recognized.

Formulate a national body or organization to oversee the provision of adult and non-formal education, ensuring its effective implementation and providing legal definitions of adult and non-formal education.

Strengthen the training of adult educators and non-formal tutors, and revive adult education centers throughout the country. This will enhance the quality of adult and non-formal education programs and ensure the availability of skilled educators.

Furthermore, to support adolescent girls who are mothers, wide sensitization efforts should be undertaken to raise awareness about the importance of the re-entry policy for adolescent schoolgirls. CSOs can advocate for the scaling up and improved dissemination of the re-entry policy documents. Additionally, engaging in the provision of guidance and counseling services to adolescent girl mothers will help support their educational and emotional needs.

Case Study: Learning management System for in and out of school Learners

Shule Direct has developed a repository with digital contents that allows learners who are in and out of school to access the learning contents. The contents are following the Tanzania Education Curriculum and extra curriculum topics on girls leadership and life skills. the contents are provided to the learners through various platforms which are;

Elimika Learning Management System (LMS)- The Learning Management System (LMS) is a comprehensive platform that provides a range of resources for secondary school students. The LMS offers to learn notes for 13 subjects, including Mathematics, English, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and others, following the secondary school syllabus. The LMS also provides over 3295 quizzes and 16,475 multiple-choice questions to help students test their understanding of the subjects. The platform also includes national exams and past papers to help students prepare for their exams. One of the significant advantages of the LMS is that it has an offline version, which allows students to access learning resources even when they do not have internet access. This feature makes it ideal for students who live in remote areas where internet connectivity may be limited. The platform also allows teachers to create and manage classes and track student progress, making it a useful tool for teachers. Overall, the Learning Management System provides an all-inclusive solution for secondary school students, ensuring that they have access to the resources they need to succeed.

FOSTERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS TO YOUTH AND ADULTS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have undertaken interventions to empower youth with skills, knowledge, and resources in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Through their initiatives, CSOs have aimed to increase public awareness about the use of ICT in the teaching and learning process. They have conducted awareness campaigns and training programs to highlight the benefits and potential of utilizing technology for educational purposes.

One notable intervention is the distribution of tablets to teachers by organizations like CAMFED. These tablets serve as tools for teacher mentors to track and monitor students' learning progress and performance. They also facilitate communication and provide access to online platforms such as WhatsApp. Additionally, CAMFED has provided laptops to midwifery and nursing students across multiple colleges, enabling them to enhance their learning skills,

access educational materials, and improve their academic performance. Furthermore, CAMFED has established an ICT hub, known as the Learning Hub, at Kurasini Secondary School in Dar es Salaam, providing students with a dedicated space for ICT-related activities and learning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Encourage the appropriate use of technology in schools, rather than restricting the use of smartphones by secondary school students. Emphasize the educational value of smartphones and explore ways to integrate them into the learning process.

Promote and support the availability and utilization of information and communication technology facilities at all levels of education. This includes ensuring that schools have access to ICT infrastructure, such as computers, internet connectivity, and software, to enhance the teaching and learning process.

ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR ALL CHILDREN

HakiElimu, through the GRTI project, has made significant contributions to improving infrastructure in schools, positively impacting students' attendance, comfort, and learning outcomes. By mobilizing and supporting communities across 13 schools, HakiElimu has facilitated the construction of changing rooms for girls, toilets, and the provision of water supply. These initiatives have addressed the challenges faced by girls, enabling them to stay in school even during menstruation and reducing the time spent on fetching water. Furthermore, the construction of hostels has addressed the issue of long distances to and from school, as well as the risk of sexual violence during the commute, ensuring a safer and more conducive learning environment. As a result, a total of 7,637 students (3,700 boys and 3,937 girls) from 13 schools are benefiting from improved infrastructure, leading to better learning experiences and increased school attendance. HakiElimu has also addressed the challenge of access to sanitary pads by providing training on small-scale production of reusable sanitary pads to 1,340 students (335 boys and 1,005 girls). This initiative has resulted in the production and distribution of 6,334 reusable sanitary pads to 4,291 girls, enabling them to attend school regularly without missing lessons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance the education system, the following recommendations are put forth:

Allow flexibility in subject combinations at advanced secondary schools, empowering students to make decisions about their preferred subject combinations. This flexibility can help increase the enrollment of girls in advanced secondary education by catering to their individual interests and aspirations.

Acknowledge and support the two major higher learning pathways for education, namely technical and academic pathways. Providing appropriate support to both pathways will ensure that students receive the necessary guidance and resources to excel in their chosen field, regardless of the path they choose.

PROFICIENCY IN FUNCTIONAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY SKILLS

CIVIL SOCIETY INTERVENTIONS

UWEZO conducted an assessment on Functional Literacy in December 2022, in one district (Bagamoyo) as a pilot. 680 young adults aged 14-20 years were reached for the purpose of collecting evidence on the status of functional literacy among young adults. Hopefully, the findings will inform the policy makers and other stakeholders for policy reforms, curriculum and change of practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need to develop a standardized national tool for assessing functional literacy. This tool should be designed to measure not only basic reading and writing skills but also the practical application of literacy skills in real-life situations. The tool should be comprehensive, culturally appropriate, and aligned with the specific needs and contexts of Tanzania. It should provide accurate and reliable data on the functional literacy levels of individuals, communities, and the nation as a whole.

It is crucial to strengthen functional literacy programs that focus on equipping individuals with the practical literacy skills necessary for everyday life. These programs should go beyond basic reading and writing and include components such as numeracy, digital literacy, financial literacy, health literacy, and civic literacy. CSOs can play a significant role in designing and implementing such programs, working in collaboration with the government

and other stakeholders. These programs should be accessible, learner-centered, and tailored to the specific needs of different target groups, including marginalized populations and individuals with low literacy levels.

SCHOOLS WITH BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE, TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

CIVIL SOCIETY INTERVENTIONS

Shule Direct, in partnership with The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Tanzania, has developed a mobile learning platform called Shule Direct Kids App, which is available for download on both the App Store and Play Store. This platform is designed specifically for Primary School pupils and provides customized learning experiences tailored to their needs. The app covers three different categories, namely Lower Primary (Standards 1 & 2), Mid-Level (Standards 3 & 4), and Upper Primary (Standards 5 – 7). The platform offers interactive revision questions to help pupils develop their reading, writing, and numeracy skills (3Rs) at all levels. Additionally, it provides learning objectives for compulsory languages such as Kiswahili and English, as well as other subjects like Civic and Morals, Science & Technology, General Knowledge, and Life Skills for Mid – Upper Primary levels. The platform aims to make learning inclusive and to promote digital literacy skills among pupils from an early age, starting from Lower Primary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need to promote and increase the use of alternative sources of power, such as solar and biogas, in schools. Many schools in Tanzania still lack reliable electricity access, which hinders the effective use of technology and other educational resources. By adopting sustainable and renewable energy solutions, schools can overcome this challenge and create an enabling environment for digital learning and other technological advancements. CSOs can collaborate with the government and relevant stakeholders to promote the implementation of solar panels, biogas systems, and other renewable energy solutions in schools. This can be done through advocacy, raising awareness, and providing technical support and resources for the installation and maintenance of these systems.

PROPORTION OF TEACHERS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF EDUCATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

OCODE has played a significant role in training over 100 teachers on Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) pedagogies. This intervention aims to equip teachers with effective teaching strategies that address the diverse learning needs of students. By implementing TaRL pedagogies, teachers can better tailor their instruction to the specific level of each student, ensuring that every learner receives the necessary support and achieves their full potential.

HakiElimu, in collaboration with VIA and Mkwawa University, has supported 80 teachers in enhancing their competences in child-centred pedagogy through a teacher professional development project. This initiative utilizes an action learning approach, enabling teachers to engage in reflective practice, share experiences, and continuously improve their teaching methods. By focusing on child-centred pedagogy, teachers are better equipped to create inclusive and engaging learning environments that promote active participation and critical thinking among students.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Construction of teachers’ houses in remote areas: To attract and retain qualified teachers in remote areas, it is crucial to provide suitable accommodation. Constructing teachers’ houses in these remote locations can help address the challenge of teacher shortage in underserved areas. By offering proper housing options, teachers will be more willing to accept postings in remote areas, ensuring that students in these regions have access to quality education.

Appropriate allocation of teachers based on qualifications: To optimize teaching effectiveness, it is essential to ensure that teachers are allocated to schools and grade levels according to their qualifications and expertise. Teachers with specialization in specific subjects, particularly those suited for secondary education, should not be placed in primary schools. Matching teachers’ qualifications with the appropriate teaching assignments will enhance the quality of education and contribute to better learning outcomes.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



GOAL 5:

**ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER
ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**



KEY MESSAGES

Tanzania has shown strong commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) in line with its international obligations. Instruments such as the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, and the National Strategy for Gender Development reflect this commitment. The country has seen significant improvements, including the election of the first female president and the increase in the representation of women in public leadership positions. However, challenges persist, including discrimination in political processes, gender-based violence, and legal barriers to gender equality.

CSOs have been pivotal in advancing legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination. Their efforts have led to legislative changes, such as the revision of the National Election Act and the Political Parties Act, ensuring more equitable political participation. CSOs have proven to be significant forces in promoting gender equality, both on the regional and national levels.

CSOs in Tanzania have also championed policy changes. Their relentless fight against harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has contributed significantly to their reduction. Furthermore, CSOs have been instrumental in developing and implementing guidelines that promote gender equality, such as those focusing on higher learning institutions.

CSOs have been active contributors to health and nutrition plans, such as the National Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, New Born, Child, and Adolescent Health and Nutrition. Their work in these areas has furthered the rights and welfare of women and girls in Tanzania.

Despite the strides made, there is a need for continuous pressure from CSOs for legal amendments that address GBV and discriminatory inheritance laws. CSOs should advocate for the ratification of international laws such as the SADC Gender Protocol. They should also push for swift review, amendment, and enforcement of legal and policy frameworks and lobby for improved infrastructure and increased personnel within the legal system.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

In Tanzania, the government has made significant commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment by signing and ratifying international and regional agreements. These include the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979, The Maputo Protocol in 2003, and the Africa We Want Agenda 2063. These agreements emphasize the importance of gender equality, inclusive growth, and women's role in development.

To align with these international commitments, the government of Tanzania has developed plans, policies, and laws that incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) aspects. These initiatives are guided by the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, which enshrines the principle of equality before the law and protection from discrimination for all individuals. Articles 9, 12, and 13 of the constitution specifically emphasize equal rights and opportunities for all citizens.

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 serves as a guiding framework for the country's overall development, with a focus on inclusive growth and poverty reduction. Additionally, the government has implemented various development plans, such as the Five Year Development Plans (FYDPs), which aim to operationalize the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. These plans incorporate GEWE aspects to ensure that gender discrimination is eliminated and equal opportunities are provided to all.

The National Strategy for Gender Development, along with the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) 2016/2017-2021/2022, further demonstrate Tanzania's commitment to addressing gender-based violence and promoting gender equality. These plans outline specific targets and strategies to empower women, protect their rights, and eliminate violence and discrimination.

The realization of these instruments and plans is a collaborative effort involving both state and non-state actors, including organizations working on GEWE. Their collective efforts contribute to the implementation and monitoring of gender equality initiatives in the country.

One notable achievement in Tanzania's national context is the election of the first female president, not only in Tanzania but also in East

Africa. This achievement is a result of both constitutional provisions and the gender equality movement in the country. It highlights the progress made in promoting women's leadership and representation in Tanzania.

In addition, there has been an increase in the number of women in public leadership positions, particularly under presidential appointments. The representation of women in the Parliament has also improved, with the percentage of female Members of Parliament increasing from 21.5 percent in 2005 to 37 percent in 2022. Furthermore, guidelines for gender mainstreaming have been developed in sectors such as agriculture to ensure that gender perspectives are integrated into policy planning and implementation.

KEY CHALLENGES

There are several challenges that hinder the progress towards achieving gender equality in the country. Firstly, there has been a decline in voter response, indicating a lack of engagement and participation in the political process. Moreover, the number of women Members of Parliament has decreased in recent elections, which is a setback for women's representation in decision-making roles.

The review process of important laws, such as the National Election Act and Political Parties Act, has been slow, delaying necessary changes to eliminate discrimination in politics and leadership positions. Additionally, the promised bill on the Law of Marriage Act, which would address discriminatory sections and reflect current socio-economic situations and human rights developments, has not been tabled within the expected timeframe.

Tanzania also faces multi-dimensional challenges affecting women and girls, such as educational attainment, female genital mutilation (FGM), child marriage/early pregnancy, and poverty. These challenges are interconnected and require comprehensive interventions that consider the broader context.

There is a lack of policies promoting opportunities for women and girls' participation and benefit from Science, Technology, Innovation, ICT, and infrastructure. This limits their access to these fields and perpetuates gender disparities in these sectors.

Amending the Age of Marriage Act to increase the minimum age for females to marry to 18 years remains a critical point of action. The absence of comprehensive legislation on gender-based violence (GBV) and the review of Customary Laws of Inheritance also hinders progress in addressing these issues.

Other challenges include limited access to justice due to insufficient numbers of courts, patriarchal communities that perpetuate discrimination and gender inequalities, and a lack of accountability mechanisms within government offices. Moreover, the decentralized data on GBV is inadequate and poorly coordinated, making it difficult to track and address incidents of violence effectively.

INDICATOR 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

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been at the forefront of propelling the enhancement and implementation of legal frameworks that advocate for equality and non-discrimination based on sex. They have not only been active participants in the regional dialogue alongside other East African countries like Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, and Ethiopia, but they've also played a crucial role in championing for legislative changes domestically.

One of the remarkable interventions by CSOs has been supporting the government's initiative to review discriminatory legal and policy frameworks, especially those focusing on politics and leadership positions. Aided by CSOs, the review process of crucial legislation such as the National Election Act and the Political Parties Act has been undertaken.

The petition by Rebecca Gyumi, which led to the High Court ruling sections 13 and 17 of the Law of Marriage Act unconstitutional, highlights the role of CSOs in influencing legal change. Even when the government, through the Attorney General, challenged the High Court's ruling, CSOs stood firm, and the Court of Appeal eventually upheld the High Court's decision.

CSOs have also been instrumental in developing and implementing guidelines that promote gender equality. For instance, they have been key contributors to the 'Guideline on the Establishment and Operationalization of Gender Desks in Higher Learning Institutions.' This guideline is anticipated to reduce incidents of sexual corruption or 'sextortion.'

Alongside these, CSOs have actively participated in the establishment and promotion of health and nutrition plans, such as the National Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, New Born, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (2021/2022-2025/2026) and the National Accelerated and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health. Their relentless fight against harmful traditional practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has yielded significant results, reducing the prevalence of such practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the progress made, it is crucial that CSOs continue to apply pressure for legal amendments that address Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and discriminatory inheritance laws. These amendments should particularly focus on the Law of Marriage Act 1971, specifically articles 13 and 17, and the Penal Code. Greater emphasis should also be placed on integrating non-discrimination into both customary laws and national laws to further strengthen the rights of women and girls.

Further, CSOs should advocate for the ratification of international laws such as the SADC Gender Protocol that tackle all forms of GBV. To ensure a broad-based acceptance of these laws, it would be crucial to increase the participation of grassroots movements in the review process. CSOs can facilitate this by providing platforms for these grassroots movements to have their voices heard.

Additionally, CSOs should push for a swift review, amendment, and enforcement of legal and policy frameworks. Lastly, they should lobby for improved infrastructure and increased personnel within the legal system, especially in crucial entities such as One Stop centres and family courts. These institutions play a vital role in the fight against GBV and are instrumental in the pursuit of gender equality.

INDICATOR 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

RECOMMENDATIONS

First, the Law of Marriage Act 1971 needs an amendment, particularly where it outlines the restriction on marriage in section 13 subsection (1). The current law allows a male to marry at the apparent age of fifteen years. A shift in this law would protect young boys from being subjected to early marriage, a situation that often leads to the cycle of domestic violence.

Second, it is vital to invest in research and studies at both local and national levels. Such studies would provide valuable data for decision-making processes and also aid in monitoring the progress of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Further, the government should expedite investigations and the delivery of justice for reported cases of violence against women and girls. To ensure this, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) committees such as NPA-VAWC (MTAKUWWA), established at the ward and village levels, should be strengthened through capacity building.

Moreover, incorporating Gender Responsive Budgeting within government and organizational planning and finance systems would ensure resources are specifically allocated to addressing gender-based violence. It would also ensure the recognition of the different needs of women, men, boys, and girls in budgeting processes.

Proper coordination and improved functionality of responsive mechanisms and structures can ensure efficient handling and prevention of GBV cases. Implementing a survivor-centered approach to addressing GBV issues would ensure that the rights, needs, and wishes of the survivor are made a priority during the whole process of seeking justice and support.

Building the capacity of duty bearers, such as law enforcement officers and judicial officials, is necessary for improving their responses to GBV reports. This would involve training on understanding the nuances of GBV and how to handle survivors with empathy and respect.

Finally, it is important for these duty bearers to perform their roles with utmost integrity and remain separate from external influences that could impede the fight against GBV. These recommendations, if implemented effectively, could drastically reduce the occurrence of violence against women and girls and pave the way for a more equitable society.

INDICATOR 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

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have taken the lead in Tanzania to address violence against women and girls aged 15 years and older, whether physical, sexual or psychological. They have undertaken interventions focused on prevention rather than response to decrease the number of incidents of sexual violence. CSOs have conducted widespread public awareness campaigns, utilizing various platforms to educate and inform communities about the serious implications and consequences of such violence.

Additionally, CSOs have been tireless in their advocacy for speedy resolution of reported cases. Their aim has been to ensure that cases are not just reported, but that they are also followed through to their logical conclusion. By doing so, they seek to foster an environment where justice is swift, thereby creating a deterrent effect within the community that can help reduce the prevalence of such incidents.

Moreover, these organizations have not overlooked the need to reach out to younger members of society. CSOs have actively engaged in awareness-raising activities targeted at children below the age of 15. The objective has been to equip these children with the necessary knowledge to recognize, prevent, and report incidents of sexual violence. These efforts are seen as an essential part of creating a societal shift towards rejecting violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is crucial to continue raising awareness with a strong emphasis on prevention to reduce the frequency of sexual violence incidents. This would involve creating and implementing effective communication strategies that resonate with the target audience.

There's also a need to fast-track reported cases. The expediency in handling these cases not only provides timely justice for the victims but also sends a clear message to potential offenders that such acts will not be tolerated and will face swift justice.

Furthermore, it is important to maintain and even increase the focus on educating children below the age of 15. They need to be equipped with the skills and knowledge to recognize, prevent, and report incidents of sexual violence. In so doing, the next generation will be well-positioned to reject violence, thereby creating a safer and more equitable society.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 20–24 YEARS WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 15 AND BEFORE AGE 18

CSO INTERVENTIONS

MEDIA CONVERGENCE, THROUGH ITS WOMEN AT WEB PROGRAM, HAS CONDUCTED ONLINE AND OFFLINE CAMPAIGNS AIMED AT INFLUENCING POLICY AND ADVOCATING AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE. IN 2021, THEY WORKED CLOSELY WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AS PART OF THE REGIONAL ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The legislature, as the organ of the state vested with the power to enact laws, should amend the provisions of the Marriage Act that promote child marriage and ensure equal protection for girls.

INDICATOR 5.3.2: PROPORTION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN AGED 15–49 YEARS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING, BY AGE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

TGNP has been actively involved in raising awareness and combating FGM in Tanzania. Through their Knowledge and Information Centers, they empower local communities and work closely with local government leaders in

areas where FGM is highly practiced, such as Dodoma, Mara, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam. In 2020, they successfully rescued 90 girls from cutting and convinced 16 FGM practitioners to quit in Tarime and Ilala.

NAFGEM has implemented a three-year project, starting in 2018, focused on FGM prevention. They established protection committees at regional, district, and ward levels, trained committee members, and formed child protection clubs. Their efforts led to the identification of 186 cutters, and they engaged 80 cutters in a bracelet-making project producing anti-FGM bracelets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthen existing protection committees to ensure they function according to guidelines and effectively serve their communities.

Foster strategic partnerships to address cross-border FGM and collaborate with neighboring countries.

Conduct campaigns and advocacy highlighting the health consequences of FGM, recruit change agents from communities, and enforce legal mechanisms to prevent and combat FGM.

INDICATOR 5.4.1: PROPORTION OF TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK, BY SEX, AGE AND LOCATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

TGNP has been actively involved in raising awareness about unpaid care work, particularly in rural areas, through the Intensive Movement Building Cycle (IMBC). Through participatory action research and animation methods, community members are engaged in recognizing and discussing their daily routines, enabling them to understand how time is allocated between men and women and identify opportunities for more equitable distribution of care responsibilities. TGNP has also provided technical support on unpaid care work during national-level platforms for the Generation Equality Forum (GEF).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthening capacity: Training and capacity building for government officers, particularly at the ministry level, can enhance their ability to formulate plans, policies, and laws that recognize and account for unpaid care work.

Gender Responsive Budgeting: Implementation of gender-responsive budgeting can provide a framework for addressing unpaid care work within budgetary processes. This approach allows for community participation, particularly from women, in budget planning and allocation at the local level.

INDICATOR 5.5.1: PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN (A) NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS AND (B) LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs such as Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP) have actively taken steps to boost the representation of women in leadership roles. Their interventions have encompassed capacity building for female aspirants, training political parties, and assisting in the formulation of gender policies. These initiatives are designed to strengthen the political participation of women and foster an environment conducive to their leadership aspirations.

In conjunction with Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF), TGNP has also provided vital training to political party committees. By working hand-in-hand with these parties, they've helped in shaping gender policies that are integral to promoting a fair and balanced representation of both sexes in political leadership.

In a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups, TGNP has developed and launched the Women Professional Database (TWL). This database seeks to profile professional women, identify their capacity gaps, and address these gaps through targeted training. Such measures ensure that women are not only represented but are also adequately equipped to take on leadership roles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The advocacy for gender-responsive policies within political parties should continue to be a priority. Such policies, plans, and budgets can provide the necessary support for financially disadvantaged women who possess leadership potential.

It is crucial that election regulations, such as the Election Expenses Act and the Political Parties Act, be strictly adhered to. This will ensure that women have equitable access to participate in political leadership without the excessive use of money during campaigns.

The government should consider providing subsidies to all political parties. Such an approach would alleviate financial constraints and promote equal participation from all demographics, particularly women.

Lastly, a revision of the Political Parties Act should be pursued to hold political parties accountable for gender responsiveness. This will ensure equal opportunities for women, youth, and people with disabilities in leadership. The Act should lay out clear consequences for parties that do not adhere to this requirement, thereby promoting a more inclusive political landscape.

INDICATOR 5.5.2: PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

The Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP), along with other like-minded organizations, has been at the forefront of creating environments conducive to women in leadership roles. One significant initiative has been the establishment of safe spaces where women in leadership positions can gather to share their experiences and challenges, receive coaching and support, and participate in activities for psychosocial well being. These spaces have provided the much-needed platform for these women leaders to learn, grow, and find mutual support in their professional journeys.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a crucial need to raise awareness among women and the general public about the significance of gender equality in leadership, with a particular emphasis on the corporate sector. There should be initiatives to promote female role models in management positions to inspire and encourage other women to aspire for leadership roles. Showcasing successful women leaders can help in breaking down stereotypes and instilling a sense of self-belief in aspiring female leaders.

Moreover, facilitating safe spaces for women in management positions should be a priority. These spaces offer a platform for women to share their challenges, exchange ideas, provide support to each other, and create a strong network of female leaders. Furthermore, these spaces can also serve as avenues for upcoming women leaders to connect with established ones, gain mentorship, and receive guidance for their career advancement. By encouraging these activities, we can foster a supportive environment for women in leadership, which will contribute to their success and increase gender diversity in leadership positions.

INDICATOR 5.6.1: PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 15–49 YEARS WHO MAKE THEIR OWN INFORMED DECISIONS REGARDING SEXUAL RELATIONS, CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

The Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI) has been leading crucial initiatives to raise awareness about sexual and reproductive health and rights, particularly among young people and decision-makers. In 2022, UMATI organized a convening with 20 members of parliament from the United Republic of Tanzania, all of whom are champions of sexual and reproductive health issues. The convening was designed to discuss the findings of UMATI's three-year trend analysis of the health budget. The analysis underscored the need for improved allocation and utilization of funds for youth-focused sexual and reproductive health and rights programs. This crucial dialogue between UMATI and parliament members paves the way for meaningful discussions about policies and resource allocation for youth-centric SRHR programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Efforts should be made to increase knowledge and awareness of family planning and the use of contraceptives, particularly among the youth. This will help address misinformation and promote responsible decision-making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Moreover, there is a need to scale up awareness-raising efforts, targeting women and men of all ages. By offering alternative and friendly services, we can ensure that no one is left behind in accessing essential sexual and reproductive health services. Such comprehensive, accessible services can help improve the overall sexual and reproductive health outcomes in the community.

INDICATOR 5.6.2: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT GUARANTEE FULL AND EQUAL ACCESS TO WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have been making concerted efforts to enhance sexual and reproductive health (SRH) awareness and rights among the youth, both within and outside school settings. By conducting informative activities, they aim to create an enlightened youth population well-informed about their SRH rights.

In addition, CSOs engage communities through dialogues designed to address barriers hindering access to SRH information and services. Such interactions help uncover deeply rooted biases, misconceptions, and systemic hurdles that need to be addressed for effective SRH service delivery.

CSOs have also been on the frontline, advocating for legal frameworks that are friendly towards women and girls' access to SRH rights information and services. This advocacy work is critical in fostering an environment where SRH information and services are considered essential rights rather than privileges.

Moreover, CSOs advocate for the inclusion of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in school curriculums. Such education is pivotal in imparting accurate and essential knowledge to the youth about their bodies and sexuality, which often helps in combating misinformation and stigmas associated with sexuality.

Furthermore, CSOs have been instrumental in providing capacity-building initiatives on value clarification and attitude transformation related to SRH services among community members and service providers. This helps to reshape perceptions and attitudes towards SRH services, paving the way for more acceptance and utilization of these services.

Lastly, CSOs have been mobilizing and building movements among girls and women to assert their SRH rights in schools and beyond. This empowerment enables girls and women to become their own advocates for their SRH rights.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Existing laws and policies that guarantee girls' and women's access to SRH information and services should be enforced rigorously. This will ensure that these crucial services are available and accessible to those who need them.

Safe spaces should be established where girls and women can openly discuss SRH issues. Such spaces provide a platform to address stigmas associated with SRH, and identify strategies to overcome barriers to SRH access and acceptance.

Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) should be introduced in schools. Providing girls with accurate information about their bodies and sexuality not only arms them with essential knowledge but also helps them make informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health.

INDICATOR 5.A.2: PROPORTION OF COUNTRIES WHERE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK (INCLUDING CUSTOMARY LAW) GUARANTEES WOMEN'S EQUAL RIGHTS TO LAND OWNERSHIP AND/OR CONTROL

CSO INTERVENTIONS

The Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP), in collaboration with LANDESA Tanzania Chapter, has been working tirelessly on advocacy for women's land rights in Tanzania. They have introduced various initiatives, such as the Women to Kilimanjaro Initiative and gender budget analysis, which aim to raise awareness and empower communities about women's land ownership rights. By taking the issue of land rights directly to communities, they ensure that the message is being received at the grassroots level where it matters the most.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Legal reforms should be prioritized to eliminate all barriers that hinder land ownership for women and girls. This would be a significant step towards gender equality, given the importance of land ownership in economic empowerment and self-sufficiency.

It is also critical to raise awareness about women's land ownership rights among both men and women, as well as traditional and religious leaders. They are often the custodians of societal norms and can be influential in shaping attitudes and beliefs. Hence, engaging them can be instrumental in initiating positive norm changes that will enhance women's access to land ownership. Currently, in Tanzania, women's access to land ownership is restricted due to negative customs. Changing these customs will be a significant stride towards promoting gender equality in land ownership.

INDICATOR 5.B.1: PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO OWN A MOBILE TELEPHONE, BY SEX

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs, in their various capacities, have been pivotal in increasing digital literacy and access to technology for women. They have been particularly active in raising awareness among community members, particularly women, about the importance of mobile phone ownership. This is seen as a first step towards bridging the gender digital divide and fostering economic empowerment.

Furthermore, CSOs have been endorsing the ownership of smartphones among women, particularly for online business and leadership purposes. This encouragement not only serves to boost women's confidence in handling digital technologies but also positions them to take advantage of opportunities in the digital economy.

In terms of practical steps, CSOs have actively engaged with women cross-border traders, providing them with vital training on using social media platforms for business promotion. This education plays a crucial role in equipping these women with the skills necessary to navigate the digital business landscape effectively.

CSOs have also been instrumental in creating safe spaces for women leaders to learn about using digital platforms effectively. These spaces provide an open and supportive environment for women to enhance their digital skills and thereby bolster their leadership capabilities in the digital realm.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance women's access to digital tools and technologies, a collaboration with telecommunication and regulatory authorities is needed. This collaboration can facilitate the collection of sex-disaggregated data on mobile phone ownership, which is essential in understanding and addressing the gender digital divide.

In addition, it is necessary to advance policies that ensure equitable access to mobile phone ownership and opportunities in ICT and digital technology for women. These policies can serve as a powerful tool in dismantling barriers to women's full participation in the digital economy.

Finally, it is important to ensure the expansion of network coverage and the availability of advanced technologies in all areas, irrespective of geographical location. This can contribute significantly towards making digital tools and technologies accessible to all women, thereby promoting digital inclusivity.

INDICATOR 5.C.1: PROPORTION OF COUNTRIES WITH SYSTEMS TO TRACK AND MAKE PUBLIC ALLOCATIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

CSO INTERVENTIONS

TGNP, in collaboration with the Gender Responsive Budgeting Alliance (GRBA), conducts national and sector budget analyses to track the allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) in various sectors. This aims to advocate for increased budget allocation and ensure effective utilization of funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Increase the budget allocation for GEWE programs to enable women, youth, and people with disabilities to effectively carry out economic empowerment activities and meet their family's needs.

Provide training and capacity building for members of women, youth, and disability groups in basic business skills to enhance their profitability and loan repayment capabilities.

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



GOAL 6:

**ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL**



KEY MESSAGES

Tanzania has made significant strides in improving access to clean water and sanitation. From 2021 to 2022 alone, rural water access increased from 74.5% to 77%, and urban access rose from 86.5% to 88%. Moreover, the proportion of people using improved sanitation facilities grew remarkably from 25% in 2013 to 57.2% in 2019.

While progress has been made, Tanzania faces formidable challenges in water resource management. These include declining water resources due to catchment degradation, urbanization, industrial growth, and climate change.

Tanzania struggles with high levels of non-revenue water due to aging infrastructure, vandalism, and unauthorized connections. Additionally, there is no countrywide target for affordable water tariffs, leading to inconsistencies in pricing that can disproportionately affect vulnerable segments of the population.

CSOs have been instrumental in addressing Tanzania's water challenges. They have spearheaded initiatives to improve water supply in underserved areas by constructing boreholes, wells, and piped water schemes.

CSOs are not just infrastructure builders; they are also educators and innovators. They have driven sanitation and hygiene awareness campaigns, supported Open Defecation Free (ODF) initiatives, and promoted innovative sanitation solutions like decentralized wastewater treatment systems.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is working towards achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Efforts have been made to improve access to drinking water sources, leading to positive outcomes. In rural areas, access to drinking water increased from 74.5% to 77%, while in urban areas, it increased from 86.5% to 88% between 2021 and 2022. These improvements were achieved through investments in additional water sources,

rehabilitation of existing sources, and the establishment of water quality monitoring systems.

Regarding sanitation and hygiene, Tanzania has made significant progress. The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities increased from 25% in 2013 to 57.2% in June 2019. The number of households without any type of toilet decreased from 7.5% to 2.5% during the same period. This progress was driven by initiatives promoting improved toilets and handwashing facilities, increased awareness among the community and government officials, and campaigns through local and national media.

KEY CHALLENGES

Tanzania faces challenges related to declining water resources due to catchment degradation, urbanization, industrial growth, livestock migration, mining expansion, and the impacts of climate change. These factors pose significant threats to water supply and access, requiring comprehensive management and conservation strategies.

High levels of non-revenue water, caused by infrastructure deterioration, vandalism, theft, and unauthorized connections, exceed recommended international standards. This results in substantial water losses and hampers the efficient delivery of water services, necessitating improved infrastructure maintenance and monitoring.

There is a need to guarantee the separation of drinking water from wastewater, treat contaminants effectively, protect freshwater ecosystems, and ensure access to clean water. Meeting water quality standards requires robust monitoring systems, appropriate infrastructure, and consistent adherence to water safety protocols.

The lack of a countrywide target for affordable water tariffs poses challenges in ensuring fair and accessible pricing for water services. The determination of pricing by utility companies based on various factors results in inconsistencies and may lead to affordability issues for certain segments of the population.

Limited community participation in prioritizing, designing, and implementing water projects

affects their effectiveness and long-term sustainability. Strengthening community engagement and local decision-making processes can lead to more inclusive and contextually appropriate water management initiatives.

Insufficient staffing in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (RUWASA) presents challenges in effectively implementing water projects. Adequate human resources and capacity-building efforts are essential to support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of water and sanitation initiatives.

Despite progress, challenges persist in terms of limited accessibility of sanitation building materials at the local level, resulting in higher costs and the need for travel to urban areas. Addressing this issue requires improved availability and affordability of materials to support the construction and maintenance of improved sanitation facilities.

There is a need to enhance general hygiene knowledge among the population, including awareness of menstrual hygiene management and improved sanitation practices. This necessitates targeted educational programs, public campaigns, and the involvement of community leaders and media outlets in disseminating hygiene-related information.

Low investments in conventional sewer systems and poor urban planning have hindered the expansion of sewerage systems in Tanzania's urban areas. Addressing this challenge requires increased funding and integrated urban planning approaches that include provisions for wastewater transportation and treatment infrastructure.

Tanzania shares trans-boundary water bodies with neighboring countries, necessitating cooperation, coordination, and joint management efforts. The challenges include limited financing for trans-boundary activities, non-signing of key conventions, the lack of a universal framework for assessing cooperation benefits, insufficient coordination with regional institutions, and staffing constraints for critical activities in trans-boundary water management.

Water source areas, such as watersheds, wetlands, springs, and recharge areas, are at risk of degradation due to encroachments and pollution from socioeconomic activities like mining, agriculture, and fishing. Conservation

measures, adequate funding, and regulatory mechanisms are crucial to safeguarding these vital water resources.

INDICATOR 6.1.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs and development partners have played a crucial role in implementing water supply and sanitation projects throughout Tanzania. Their interventions aim to improve access to safe drinking water, particularly in underserved areas. These initiatives involve the construction of boreholes, wells, piped schemes, and other infrastructure to provide reliable water sources.

CSOs have worked closely with local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders to identify areas with limited access to safe drinking water. By mobilizing resources and expertise, they have been able to initiate and support programs and projects that address these gaps. These interventions have contributed significantly to expanding access to safe drinking water and improving water supply in rural communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Addressing non-revenue water (NRW): It is recommended to allocate appropriate budgets and secure financing from the central government to replace dilapidated water infrastructure. By reducing water losses caused by NRW, more water can reach communities in need, improving overall water supply efficiency.

Expansion of services to remote communities: Develop operation guidelines and regulations that ensure water services are extended to communities located beyond the 50-meter threshold. This will help to bridge the gap in access to safe drinking water for remote and marginalized populations.

Exploration of alternative energy sources: Consider utilizing renewable energy sources, such as solar power, to drive water projects. This approach can reduce reliance on traditional energy sources and ensure the sustainability of water supply systems, especially in areas without reliable access to electricity.

Affordable tariff framework: Develop a tariff framework that promotes affordable charges for drinking water services. This involves considering

the socio-economic context of communities and implementing mechanisms to protect vulnerable populations from high water tariffs.

Community participation: Enhance community participation in the design, implementation, and maintenance of water projects. This can be achieved through capacity-building programs, training, and awareness campaigns that empower communities to take an active role in managing and sustaining water supply systems.

INDICATOR 6.2.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING (A) SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES AND (B) A HAND-WASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Promotion of sanitation and hygiene awareness: CSOs have played a key role in promoting sanitation and hygiene awareness in rural communities. Through their initiatives, they have conducted education and awareness campaigns to raise knowledge and understanding of proper sanitation and hygiene practices.

Strengthened data collection systems: CSOs have worked on enhancing the sanitation and hygiene data collection system. They have trained data collectors and integrated reliable means for data verification, ensuring accurate and up-to-date information on sanitation and hygiene indicators.

Support for Open Defecation Free (ODF) status: CSOs have supported local governments in reducing Open Defecation Free status in the central zone through projects like "Usafi Mazingira Tanzania (UMATA)." These interventions have focused on providing support, resources, and guidance to communities to achieve and maintain ODF status.

Construction of WASH facilities: CSOs have contributed to the construction of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in public schools, health centers, and public places. These efforts have been particularly targeted towards hard-to-reach communities, such as fishing and mining communities in the Lake zone, where access to basic sanitation facilities is limited.

Promotion of innovative practices: CSOs have supported and promoted innovative practices in sanitation, such as the implementation

of biofil toilets and ecosan systems. These approaches help improve sanitation standards and sustainability in communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Continued awareness creation and affordability: It is recommended that CSOs continue their efforts in creating awareness about sanitation and hygiene practices. Additionally, they should collaborate with small local entrepreneurs to develop sanitation product marketing centers that offer affordable solutions to the communities.

Strengthening grassroots and government institutions: CSOs should focus on strengthening grassroots and government institutions at the local level. This includes enhancing their capacity for supervision and verification of ODF status and ensuring the sustainability of sanitation initiatives.

Improved coordination among CSOs: There is a need for improved coordination among CSOs working in the sanitation thematic area. By sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices, duplication of efforts and resources can be minimized, leading to more effective and efficient outcomes in sanitation interventions.

INDICATOR 6.3.1: PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER FLOWS SAFELY TREATED

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have actively participated in improving sanitation provision through various initiatives. One notable intervention is the construction of decentralized sewerage systems (DEWATS) in slum areas such as Vingunguti and Magomeni in the city of Dar es Salaam. These DEWATS projects aim to provide sustainable and efficient sanitation services to communities that lack access to centralized sewerage systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance sanitation services, the following recommendations are suggested:

Prioritize implementation of sewer lines in regional urban areas: While efforts have been made to improve water supply services, attention should be given to the pace of implementing sewer lines in regional urban areas. Expanding sewerage infrastructure will help address

sanitation challenges and improve the overall quality of living conditions.

Scale up decentralized wastewater transportation and sewerage services (DEWATS): CSOs and relevant stakeholders should focus on scaling up the implementation of DEWATS projects. These systems provide effective and localized wastewater treatment and management solutions, particularly in areas where centralized sewerage systems are not feasible. Increasing the adoption of DEWATS can contribute to improved sanitation coverage in underserved communities.

INDICATOR 6.5.2: PROPORTION OF TRANSBOUNDARY BASIN AREA WITH AN OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR WATER COOPERATION

CSO INTERVENTION:

CSOs have actively engaged in the national consultative process for the development of the National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26. They have participated in discussions and provided valuable input to shape the priorities and strategies of the plan. By actively participating in this process, CSOs have contributed to ensuring that the development plan addresses key water and sanitation issues, and includes measures to improve access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and effective water resource management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further strengthen water resource management and trans-boundary cooperation, the following recommendations are suggested:

Increase financial resources for trans-boundary activities: CSOs should advocate for increased financial resources allocated by the government specifically dedicated to trans-boundary activities. This will help support collaborative efforts and initiatives aimed at sustainable management of trans-boundary water resources.

Advocate for a universal agreed framework: CSOs should advocate for the establishment of a universal agreed framework for assessing the benefits of trans-boundary cooperation. Such a framework would provide a standardized approach to evaluate the positive impacts and outcomes of collaborative water management efforts among riparian states.

Improve coordination and linkage with regional institutions: CSOs should work towards enhancing coordination and linkage with other regional institutions involved in water resource management. This collaboration can help leverage expertise, resources, and foster effective cooperation to address shared water challenges.

Establish a platform for data and information sharing: CSOs should advocate for the establishment of a dedicated platform for sharing data and information related to the sustainable management of water resources within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. This platform would facilitate improved data exchange, knowledge sharing, and collaboration among stakeholders involved in water resource management.



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



GOAL 7:

**ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL**



KEY MESSAGES

Tanzania has made great strides towards achieving SDG 7. The proportion of the population with access to electricity has risen significantly, with ongoing government initiatives aiming to further increase capacity. Despite these advancements, considerable challenges persist, with rural areas in particular facing issues with affordability, accessibility, and infrastructure.

CSOs in Tanzania are playing a critical role in building capacity for renewable energy solutions. Through initiatives like vocational training programs and the development of local skills, CSOs are creating employment opportunities while expanding the nation's knowledge base in renewable energy technologies.

Tanzanian CSOs are advocating for sustainable policies and strategies, such as the development of a National Renewable Energy Strategy. This push for strategic planning helps prioritize renewable energy, enhancing its importance in the country's energy mix and paving the way for cleaner, more sustainable energy solutions.

By collaborating with local private companies, CSOs are contributing to the installation of solar power plants and other renewable energy systems. These partnerships are not only increasing energy generation but are also providing essential services like powering water pumps and health centers, particularly in remote communities.

CSOs are instrumental in promoting clean cooking solutions and the use of energy-efficient appliances. Their efforts, which range from awareness campaigns to practical skills training, are helping to reduce reliance on traditional biomass fuels, making clean and sustainable cooking more accessible to households across the country.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania has made significant progress in expanding access to electricity in recent years. By 2020, 78.4% of the total population had access to electricity, compared to 67.5% in 2016/17. Ongoing initiatives, such as the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, Kinyerezi one extension, Rusumo hydro power project, Ruhudji hydropower project, and Kakono Hydropower project, aim to further increase the electricity generation capacity. The government also plans to implement renewable energy projects, including the Shinyanga Solar energy project.

Despite these achievements, there are notable challenges in the national context. Firstly, the rate of electrification is not keeping pace with the rate of connectivity. Only 37.7% of households in Tanzania were connected to electricity by 2020, indicating a low achievement in reaching the connectivity target of 75% by 2035. Uneven settlement patterns in rural areas and landscape limitations hinder grid extension investments. Additionally, there is a low level of reliability in power supply due to poor infrastructure and lack of regular maintenance. Affordability remains a challenge for rural populations, and there is a lack of private sector investment in the energy sector. Limited access to markets, small rural market sizes, and low awareness pose obstacles to the productive use of energy in rural areas. Encouraging communities to adopt clean cooking solutions is another advocacy challenge. Meeting rising demands for energy consumption and promoting efficient energy use is crucial for supporting the infrastructure's return on investment.

KEY CHALLENGES

Tanzania faces several challenges in its energy sector. Despite the country's progress in expanding access to electricity, there are still significant hurdles to overcome. One key challenge is the low electrification rate, with only 37.7% of households connected to electricity by 2020, falling short of the 75% target by 2035. The uneven settlement patterns in rural areas and landscape limitations discourage investments in grid extensions, further exacerbating the issue.

Reliability of the power supply is another concern due to poor infrastructure and a lack of regular maintenance, resulting in inconsistent access to electricity. Affordability poses a challenge for the rural population, making it difficult for them to afford electricity for their homes. Insufficient

investment from the private sector adds to the obstacles faced in the energy sector.

Limited opportunities for productive energy use in rural areas hinder economic growth, with limited access to markets, small market sizes, and low awareness hindering the development of energy-dependent industries. Promoting clean cooking solutions is also a challenge that requires advocacy and awareness campaigns.

Rising energy demands and promoting efficient energy use are essential to support infrastructure investment and ensure a sustainable energy future. However, meeting these demands and achieving efficient energy use can be difficult.

Financing remains a significant challenge, requiring special mechanisms and affordable options for renewable energy projects. Lack of technology, skills, and expertise in the renewable energy sector hampers its development, along with the need for clear prioritization and strategic planning. High initial capital investment and limited availability of long-term loans make renewable energy solutions financially inaccessible for many.

The limited transmission and distribution infrastructure restricts the expansion of renewable energy access, while a shortage of technical expertise further hinders progress. Currency risks, inflation, and limited access to finance also pose additional hurdles.

Overall, addressing these challenges and finding viable solutions is crucial for Tanzania's energy sector to meet its electrification goals, promote renewable energy sources, and ensure a sustainable and reliable energy future for the country.

INDICATOR 7.1.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have actively engaged in promoting renewable energy and improving access to electricity. One notable intervention is their advocacy for the development of a National Renewable Energy Strategy, emphasizing the importance of renewable energy sources in the country's energy mix.

In Bagamoyo district, CSOs have played a significant role in capacity building initiatives. They have focused on empowering the youth by providing training in the fabrication and distribution of improved cook stoves. These efforts aim to promote clean cooking solutions

and reduce reliance on traditional biomass fuels, contributing to a more sustainable energy sector.

Furthermore, CSOs have been actively involved in rural electrification projects across Tanzania. They have worked closely with stakeholders to implement various initiatives, including grid extension, mini-grid systems, and stand-alone solar PV systems. For instance, in Njombe and Iringa regions, CSOs have facilitated the connection of 532 households in 14 villages to grid electricity, improving access to modern energy services in these rural areas.

CSOs have also collaborated with local private companies in Renewable Energy Agency (REA) projects. These partnerships have enabled the installation of solar power plants, particularly for powering water pumps and health centers. By promoting the use of renewable energy, these interventions contribute to the overall energy transition and address energy needs in remote communities.

Additionally, CSOs have worked in conjunction with Vocational Training Centers to provide training for solar artisans. This capacity-building initiative has equipped more than 500 individuals from all regions of Tanzania with the skills necessary for working in the renewable energy sector. Such training programs not only create employment opportunities but also enhance the local expertise and knowledge base in renewable energy technologies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further advance the energy sector in Tanzania, several recommendations can be considered:

Undertake energy demand stimulation initiatives that promote productive use of electricity (PUE). By encouraging the utilization of electricity for productive activities, such as small-scale businesses and agricultural processing, the overall demand for electricity can increase, leading to economic growth and improved energy access.

It is crucial to implement deliberate measures that ensure a reliable availability of power for the economy. This includes promoting the increased use of renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, biomass, waste, and micro-hydro. Diversifying the energy mix and reducing reliance on fossil fuels can enhance energy security and sustainability.

Reforms in energy regulations are necessary to accommodate reasonable charges for electricity

connections. Addressing affordability barriers by implementing fair and transparent pricing structures can encourage more households and businesses to connect to the electricity grid, thereby expanding energy access.

INDICATOR 7.1.2: PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have made significant interventions to promote clean fuels and technologies, particularly in the context of clean cooking.

One notable initiative is the installation of a solar irrigation system in Kilimanjaro's Hai district by CAN Tanzania. This system has helped local communities adapt to climate change and enhance their resilience.

CSOs, such as TaTEDO-SESO, have actively participated in promoting and enhancing access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. They have focused on improving biomass cook stoves, biogas systems, bioethanol solutions, and efficient electric cooking appliances. Additionally, they have facilitated the production of briquettes from biomass waste.

In specific rural areas like Kitaita and Songambe in Gairo, Morogoro Region, Wari, Foo, Nronga, and Lyamungo in Hai, Kilimanjaro Region, and Londoni and Saranda in Manyoni, Singida Region, CSOs have promoted the use of electricity for cooking by introducing efficient electric pressure cookers. These interventions have reached more than 5000 households, providing them with access to clean and efficient cooking solutions.

Furthermore, CSOs have built capacity among youth in Bagamoyo district to fabricate energy-efficient stoves. This initiative not only promotes clean cooking practices but also empowers the local community by creating employment opportunities. Additionally, these efforts have led to the formulation of an energy transition plan for Bagamoyo district.

CSOs have also played a significant role in mapping out key civil society actors involved in campaigns against fossil fuels and advocating for a transition to clean energy in Tanzania. Their collective efforts have raised awareness and mobilized support for renewable and clean energy alternatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further advance the adoption of clean fuels and technologies, several recommendations can be considered:

Creating an enabling environment to catalyze private sector investments in clean cooking solutions. This can be achieved through targeted policies, incentives, and supportive regulations that encourage private sector engagement.

Setting and enforcing standards for clean fuels and appliances to ensure their quality and safety. These standards will provide guidance and assurance to consumers, promoting the adoption of clean technologies.

Increasing education and awareness campaigns to inform the public about the benefits of clean cooking solutions and the transition to clean energy. This can be done through various channels, including community outreach programs, workshops, and media campaigns.

Promoting local innovation in the development of clean cooking appliances with a focus on enhancing affordability. Supporting local entrepreneurs and innovators can drive the production of cost-effective and efficient clean cooking technologies.

Exploring innovative financing models for end-users, such as carbon financing and other mechanisms that can lower the upfront costs of clean cooking solutions. This will improve affordability and accessibility for households, particularly those in low-income communities.

Reducing taxes or providing incentives for renewable energy cooking devices to make them more accessible and affordable for all segments of society. This will help remove financial barriers and encourage wider adoption of clean cooking technologies.

INDICATOR 7.2.1: RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE IN THE TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have actively participated in piloting renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies. They have been involved in various initiatives related to solar power, hydroelectricity, sustainable biomass, biogas, and other renewable energy sources. These interventions aim to promote the adoption of clean and sustainable energy solutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To fully harness the potential of renewable energy in Tanzania's energy mix, several recommendations can be considered:

Develop a robust renewable energy strategy and regulatory framework. This framework should provide clear guidance and incentives to foster both public and private investment in renewable energy projects. It should outline targets, policies, and mechanisms to promote renewable energy development across the country.

Undertake necessary preparatory activities to facilitate the integration of renewable energy into the existing infrastructure. Local governments should identify and set apart potential sites for renewable energy investments and incorporate renewable energy considerations into their land use plans. This proactive approach will help streamline the process of renewable energy project development.

Encourage direct foreign investment (DFI) and promote the involvement of local content in the renewable energy sector. Creating an attractive investment environment and offering incentives can attract foreign investors, while involving local companies and workforce contributes to economic development and local capacity building.

Explore the flexibility of existing hydro and natural gas resources to accommodate variable wind and solar photovoltaic (PV) generation without the immediate need for significant investment in battery storage. By optimizing the utilization of existing energy sources, Tanzania can leverage its current infrastructure to integrate more renewable energy and increase its overall share in the energy mix.

INDICATOR 7.A.1: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SUPPORT OF CLEAN ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION, INCLUDING IN HYBRID SYSTEMS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have received support from various development partners to promote renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) technologies and services. For example, Hivos has supported the implementation of solar irrigation systems in Hai district, Kilimanjaro, to enhance sustainable agriculture practices. GiZ

has sponsored the training of solar artisans to enable youth employment in the solar energy sector. Hivos has also implemented the "Green and Inclusive Energy Programme" to promote clean and inclusive energy solutions. Additionally, projects such as "Promoting a Thriving Market of Modern Energy Cooking Services in Tanzania" and "Leading the Change: Civil Society, Rights, and Environment" have been implemented with support from the UK and Sida respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further accelerate the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Tanzania, the following recommendations have been identified:

Establish a dedicated renewable energy investment fund or bank to provide financial support for renewable energy projects.

Explore the issuance of green bonds specifically designed to attract investment in renewable energy initiatives.

Develop a comprehensive database that provides detailed information on support programs, including resources and financial institutions.

Encourage microfinance organizations to offer financing for renewable energy projects, along with technical assistance and regulated interest rates.

Develop a climate finance strategy to mobilize resources and attract investments for renewable energy initiatives.

Consider establishing a climate finance institution to streamline the application and allocation of funds for renewable energy projects.

Implement a government guarantee scheme to subsidize local and foreign investors in renewable energy technologies.

Allocate funds from local government authorities to finance the development and implementation of renewable energy projects.

Offer special incentive schemes from the government to attract both local and foreign investors to participate in renewable energy ventures.

Design targeted incentive programs to encourage end-users to adopt renewable energy technologies, such as subsidizing electricity costs.

Capitalize on existing energy efficiency projects and programs to enhance financing opportunities.

Develop microfinance and lease instruments specifically tailored for households and small and medium enterprises to facilitate the installation of renewable energy systems.

Increase access to long-term financing through commercial banks, allowing for the spreading of high capital expenditure over an extended period.

Enhance capacity building for insurance companies to mitigate risks associated with renewable energy projects.

Foster trust and goodwill between local and foreign investors to attract sustainable investments in the renewable energy sector.

Establish a special purpose vehicle to apply for and allocate international financing options, such as Green Climate Financing, Adaptation Funds, and Clean Development Mechanism.

Introduce lending schemes through financial institutions, such as community groups for women and youth, to provide collateral for renewable energy projects.

Encourage greater private sector participation in the development and financing of renewable energy initiatives.

INDICATOR 7.B.1: INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY-GENERATING CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (IN WATTS PER CAPITA)

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have implemented solar irrigation systems in the Hai district of Kilimanjaro and the Chamwino district of Dodoma region. These installations aim to promote sustainable agriculture practices and improve access to water for irrigation using solar energy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Conduct sensitive awareness campaigns and dialogues to attract potential developers and engage communities in the renewable energy sector. This can help raise awareness about the benefits of renewable energy and encourage active participation in its development and use.

Create a conducive environment for identifying potential developers in the renewable energy industry. The government should establish policies and regulations that facilitate the installation and operation of renewable energy projects, aligning them with the energy needs of the nation's population.



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



KEY MESSAGES

Tanzania has taken significant strides towards achieving SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. Notable developments include the introduction of the Labour Institutions Wage Order of 2023, economic empowerment of the informal sector entrepreneurs, the growth of the mining sector, and investments in the tourism sector. However, numerous challenges still exist, including inadequate data on employment, a lack of female involvement across sectors, and hurdles in the mining and tourism sectors.

Tanzanian CSOs are playing a critical role in transforming the informal sectors into formalized businesses. Through awareness-raising on business regulations, training, advocacy for inclusive policies, and legal reforms, CSOs are aiding the economic growth and sustainability of these businesses.

CSOs have established essential connections between small business owners and financial institutions. They have provided financial literacy and loan management training, enabling business owners to access capital. This intervention has positively impacted the growth and sustainability of informal sector businesses.

By initiating platforms such as dialogues, seminars, and training sessions, CSOs are equipping communities with diverse skills. This intervention is empowering individuals to create their own employment, promoting economic development and self-reliance.

CSOs in Tanzania are championing workers' rights, serving as intermediaries between workers and authorities. Their efforts in advocating for fair treatment and improved working conditions are significantly contributing towards the goal of decent work and economic growth.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

In Tanzania, a significant development occurred with the introduction of the Labour Institutions Wage Order of 2023. This new legislative framework heralds potential changes in labor practices and wage structures in the country. Economically, the government has been championing individual economic empowerment, with a key focus on informal sector entrepreneurs. The government provided designated areas for these entrepreneurs, promoting not only individual economic growth but also contributing to the overall economy of the country.

The mining sector holds a vital position in Tanzania's economy. The government has been successful in establishing a robust presence of mineral and gem-stones markets. This strategy has reduced mineral smuggling, in turn increasing the country's revenue collection. In a bid to spur economic growth and create jobs, the government has initiated the integration of the extractive sector with other sectors like agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. This integration has shown promising results, as it catalyzed employment growth, sparked innovation, and fostered the expansion of the manufacturing sector.

The government has also recognized the importance of trade unions and labor associations in advocating and supporting workers' rights and fair treatment in the workplace. In the tourism sector, a sector which contributes substantially to the GDP, the government has invested heavily with the aim of preserving Tanzania's natural and cultural resources. The country has also seen a considerable recovery in tourist arrivals after the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

KEY CHALLENGES

Despite the positive developments in the national context, Tanzania is faced with several challenges that need to be addressed. The labour and employment sectors grapple with a lack of adequate data on employee earnings, and a scarcity of effective platforms to promote female involvement across various sectors. Women, particularly those who are illiterate, bear the brunt of higher unemployment rates in the informal sector. This situation is made worse by the issues of data accessibility and availability in this sector.

The mining sector, while important, is beset by a shortage of skilled workers, unreliable power supply, and limited access to financing, which could all potentially impede the sector's growth. On a broader scale, the economy has been experiencing fluctuations in GDP per capita, while problems such as sexual harassment, biased recruitment processes, and noncompliance with the legal framework policy persist. Additionally, the dissemination of information regarding available opportunities remains inadequate, which may slow down economic growth.

The tourism sector, although showing signs of recovery, is faced with high levies and taxes, poor infrastructure, a lack of public awareness on tourism services, and the absence of an efficient information management system for sectoral planning and viable investment opportunities.

INDICATOR 8.1.1: ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF REAL GDP PER CAPITA

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been pivotal in facilitating the transition of informal sectors into more formalized and organized business entities. CSOs have provided critical services such as awareness raising on business development regulations, training, and advocating for supportive and inclusive policies, as well as legal reforms.

These organizations have also worked to bridge the gap between small business owners and financial institutions. By creating linkages and providing loans management training, CSOs have enabled these business owners to access capital from banks and microfinance institutions. This has significantly contributed to the growth and sustainability of businesses within the informal sectors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance the economic development of Tanzania, some recommendations include improving the business environment to attract more investors and financial institutions. This can be achieved by supporting the formalization of small-scale miners and building their skills in business and loan management. With

increased financial injections, these businesses can experience growth and contribute more effectively to the national economy.

The legal frameworks governing business operations and labor regulations should also be reviewed. By creating a more supportive and inclusive environment, low income earners can benefit more from the economic opportunities available. This includes revisiting wage structures, labor practices, and policies that affect women's employment, particularly in the informal sector. This will ensure that growth and development benefit all citizens and not just a selected few.

INDICATOR 8.2.1: ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF REAL GDP PER EMPLOYED PERSON

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have initiated various platforms, including dialogues, seminars, and training sessions, aimed at providing the community with diverse skills. These skills have empowered many to create their own employment, thereby promoting self-reliance and economic development.

Furthermore, some CSOs have dedicated their efforts to champion the rights of employees. They have served as intermediaries, linking workers with authorities that assist them in asserting their rights, advocating for fair treatment, and improving working conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further catalyze economic growth and self-employment, it is recommended to establish various social security funds accessible to the public. These funds can provide financial resources that individuals can use to start their own businesses. By doing so, the initiative would be an important step toward economic empowerment and growth.

In addition, the current Wage Order should be reviewed to reflect the contemporary cost of living. It is vital that the wages earned by workers align with the living standards to ensure that all workers can afford basic necessities and lead decent lives. This will not only improve the quality of life of the workers but also contribute to the overall economic growth of the country.

INDICATOR 8.3.1: PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, BY SECTOR AND SEX

RECOMMENDATIONS

A significant way to empower women and reduce the gender inequality gap in the workforce is to equip them with marketable skills. By providing women with training in skills that are in high demand, they will have increased opportunities for employment across various sectors. This not only ensures their financial independence but also contributes to the overall economic development of the country.

In addition to skill development, it is important to prioritize funding or provision of loans specifically for women. This financial support will enable women to initiate and sustain their own businesses or enterprises. By doing so, women can navigate through economic challenges, build their resilience, and contribute significantly to their communities and the broader economy. In implementing these recommendations, it is crucial to create an environment that encourages and supports the active participation of women in economic activities.

INDICATOR 8.5.1: AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX, AGE, OCCUPATION, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have taken the initiative to review and advocate for an update in the 2022 wage order. This action has led to a necessary adjustment in the employees' wages, ensuring that their compensation matches the economic realities of the day.

RECOMMENDATIONS

When conducting future wage order reviews, it is crucial that the wage board engages with the relevant stakeholders. Increased citizen participation in the wage order review process promotes inclusivity and ensures that the interests of different groups are considered.

Furthermore, amendments to the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 are necessary. The changes should aim to increase employee awareness of their rights, establish a framework for collective bargaining, and provide procedures for preventing and resolving disputes. This will create a more equitable and fair working

environment for all employees.

In addition, policies should be gender-neutral, ensuring equal earning potential for both men and women. This step is crucial in addressing gender wage gaps and promoting economic equality.

Lastly, the Constitution should stipulate specific working hours and earning percentages. These specifications will provide a clear guideline on fair labor practices, promoting transparency and safeguarding the rights of workers.

INDICATOR 8.5.2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY SEX, AGE, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Youth-Based CSOs have made significant contributions towards the advancement of youth empowerment in Tanzania. These CSOs were actively involved in consultations for the preparation of the Five Years Development Plan 2020/2025, specifically focusing on Skills Development. Two organizations, namely the United Nations Association and Open Mind Tanzania, played crucial roles in shaping the empowerment focus for youth employment.

Moreover, youth-focused NGOs have engaged in skills development programs to help young people improve their employability or transition into self-employment. An exemplary project in this regard is the 'Youth Employment Initiatives Dar es Salaam (YEID)', which has been instrumental in fostering youth empowerment.

Additionally, organizations like Her-Ability Foundation have provided specific support for university girls with disabilities. These young women are guided to identify their career paths, talents, and are connected to paid internships, employment, and self-employment opportunities. These initiatives are crucial in nurturing independent living and promoting inclusivity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For a more inclusive future, government programs, strategies, plans, and interventions addressing youth employment should explicitly include gender and disability directives. This approach would ensure that both male and female youth can access employment or self-employment opportunities equitably. The inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs) is also crucial to creating inclusive work environments. Hence,

efforts should be made to ensure that these marginalized groups are not left behind in the quest for national development.

INDICATOR 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

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have engaged in various interventions aimed at empowering women, youth, and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Through digital skilling, business development, and mentorship programs, these interventions have enhanced livelihood security.

For instance, the United Nations Association (UNA) of Tanzania has been pivotal in training CSOs to equip young individuals with the necessary skills to establish enterprises. Of the 149 organizations trained, 52 managed to empower 51 youth in areas such as milk processing and livestock keeping. Other essential skills like supply techniques, branding, and market linkage were also imparted to the youth through these organizations.

Digital Business Clinics were established to enhance young entrepreneurs' digital skills. By doing so, they have been able to leverage digital platforms to expand their businesses, even amidst the crisis brought on by COVID-19.

Additionally, business mentorship and coaching were provided to young individuals, enabling them to effectively utilize the 10% loans they receive from local councils. These workshops were organized in collaboration with the Tanzania Revenue Authority and Small Industries Development Organization, reaching 1300 youth in various regions. The trainings were customized to focus on business and enterprise sustainability, compliance procedures, marketing strategy, and information to navigate existing and emerging challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change.

UNA Tanzania also took the initiative to review the existing procedures and developed a national guideline for effective governance of the 10% loans. The guideline, which has been submitted to OR-TAMISEMI for final review, will provide uniform practice in issuing loans, repayment schedules, and business plan templates.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To address youth unemployment more effectively in the country, responsible authorities need to update their strategies by considering factors such as gender, disability, and settlement types (rural vs urban). This will ensure that interventions are inclusive and effective in dealing with the diverse circumstances and challenges faced by different groups.

INDICATOR 8.7.1: PROPORTION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5–17 YEARS ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR, BY SEX AND AGE.

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been actively involved in efforts to combat child labor. For instance, local NGOs like the Mwanza Child Network Organization have advocated for children's rights, particularly aiming to enhance educational environments and increase awareness among children about the issues they face in their communities. This organization, among others, is committed to promoting equal opportunities for all members of the community, which in turn discourages child labor. By ensuring that children remain in school and are provided with the necessary support, these initiatives strive to protect them from engaging in work while they're still underage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To effectively address the issue of child labor, it is crucial to ensure that children remain in school. By focusing on education, children will have better job opportunities when they reach adulthood. Thus, efforts should be made to eliminate barriers and make education accessible to all children in Tanzania. This includes providing adequate resources for children with disabilities and learning disorders, increasing resources for teachers, classrooms, food, and sanitation facilities, and reducing informal costs imposed on families such as school uniforms, books, and other learning materials.

Additionally, integrated programs targeting sectors where child labor is prevalent, including agriculture, construction, domestic service, fishing, and the informal sectors, should be developed and implemented. This will help in addressing the issue of children engaged in child labor more directly.

Furthermore, there should be improved access to alternative forms of education for all vulnerable children. These might include vocational and skill-based training programs that can provide a valuable alternative to traditional academic paths, ultimately offering these children more opportunities for a secure and prosperous future.

INDICATOR 8.8.2: LEVEL OF NATIONAL COMPLIANCE WITH LABOUR RIGHTS (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING) BASED ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TEXTUAL SOURCES AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION, BY SEX AND MIGRANT STATUS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been at the forefront of advocating for improved workers' rights and working conditions. They have signed numerous Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) with different employers across the country. These agreements have helped to protect the interests of workers, resulting in improved productivity and efficiency at workplaces. These CSOs are also actively engaged in reviewing these agreements to ensure they reflect the current realities on the ground.

Handling workplace disputes is another significant aspect of CSOs' work. They have managed numerous conflicts in various companies in Tanzania, addressing issues at different levels, including face-to-face, at the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration, the Primary Courts, and the High Court of Tanzania.

In addition to these activities, some CSOs in Tanzania have organized workplaces and have a broad membership base, reaching over 300,000 members from diverse sectors, including industrial, commercial, financial, service, and consultancy sectors.

CSOs have been instrumental in enhancing labor rights compliance with International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. They have strengthened the tripartite social dialogue

process, which involves workers through trade unions, employers' associations, and the government of Tanzania, particularly emphasizing the importance of trade unions in improving productivity and efficiency.

In a bid to eliminate precarious work and promote decent work in Tanzania, CSOs have been fighting against precarious work through education on occupational health and safety, negotiations, trade union education, and social dialogue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the significant strides made, there is still work to be done. The right to association should be emphasized to ensure that all workers have the ability to join or form trade unions. Labor awareness should be strengthened amongst employers so they fully understand and respect workers' rights.

Moreover, there should be political will in ratifying international conventions to ensure that local labor laws align with international standards. Labor unions should also consider broadening their scope of operation – this could involve securing more funds and partnerships to extend their reach and impact.

Finally, labor frameworks should be reviewed so that they cater to the changing needs in the world of work, in line with the ILO's standards. By adapting to the evolving labor landscape, these frameworks can continue to protect workers and ensure decent work for all.

INDICATOR 8.9.1: TOURISM DIRECT GDP AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP AND IN GROWTH RATE.

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have played a pivotal role in tourism sector reform. They have actively lobbied for a reformation of the National Tourism Policy, with the aim of making it align more effectively with the current status of tourism development. Their work has involved influencing policy direction, advocating for changes in legislation, and facilitating meaningful dialogue between various stakeholders.

Moreover, CSOs have focused on tangible initiatives such as improving recreational areas in Zanzibar and other parts of Tanzania's mainland. They have sought and secured support from international foundations, such as UNICEF, to make these recreational areas more attractive and tourist-friendly. This approach has had dual benefits, enhancing local environments while also increasing the potential for tourism income.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite these positive strides, the tourism sector still faces numerous challenges that need to be addressed. One key recommendation is the creation of an efficient, reliable, and transparent business environment. Red tape and multiple distortions and inefficiencies must be reduced as these hinder decisions on private investments, both domestic and foreign.

Public awareness is another area that requires more focus. Educating the public and journalists about the tourism sector can help promote the sector more effectively. However, it is essential to ensure that this freedom of speech does not lead to exaggerated or unproven claims that could harm the sector's growth.

The diversification of tourism products is another recommendation. Besides wildlife and beaches, new tourist attractions need to be identified and marketed. Innovations like the Ngorongoro-Lengai geo park and the introduction of "Mice" (meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions) are commendable, but more can be done in this area.

Another crucial aspect is affordable financing. Tourism firms, as well as those in downstream value chains, need access to affordable finance, particularly in the post-Covid-19 era when financial institutions are wary of the risks associated with the tourism market.

The support from International Development Agencies (IDAs) should be sought for development projects that have a direct economic impact on the tourism sector and the country as a whole. The tourism sector requires extra effort since it employs a significant number of people, and therefore any boost in this sector will have wide-reaching benefits.



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**GOAL 9:
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



KEY MESSAGES

Despite the slight decline in manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita in Tanzania between 2019 and 2021, the country is showing signs of recovery from the post-COVID-19 downturn. This demonstrates Tanzania's resilience and potential for growth in sustainable industries.

Through accelerators, innovation hubs, national competition platforms, and incubators, Tanzanian CSOs have played a crucial role in job creation within the manufacturing sector, generating over thousands of formal and informal jobs. This contribution strengthens the industrial sector and demonstrates the significance of CSOs in sustainable industrialization.

CSOs in Tanzania have been successful in bolstering the entrepreneurial ecosystem by providing critical support to SMEs, innovators, and startups. Their interventions have fostered innovation and resilience, key components for a sustainable and inclusive industrial sector.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

In terms of manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, Tanzania experienced a slight decline from 8.6% in 2021 compared to 8.2% in 2019, according to data from the World Bank. Similarly, manufacturing value added per capita decreased from US\$80 in 2019 to US\$70 in 2021. These figures indicate that on average, each person in Tanzania received approximately US\$70 worth of value added from the manufacturing sector. However, there are positive indications that Tanzania is gradually recovering from the post-COVID-19 effects.

Regarding employment in manufacturing, the percentage of manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in Tanzania was 7.9% in 2019. However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other economic factors, this percentage dropped to 4.4% in 2020. Despite this decline, the proportion has been fluctuating between 8% and 9% in recent years. The future trend in manufacturing employment will likely depend on various economic and policy factors.

In terms of mobile network coverage, Tanzania has made significant strides. As of June 2021, approximately 94.3% of the population has access to mobile network services. The coverage breakdown reveals that 99.5% of the population is covered by a 2G network, 79.2% by a 3G network, and 26.3% by a 4G network. These figures indicate that the majority of Tanzanians have the ability to connect to mobile networks and benefit from related services.

Regarding research and development (R&D), the Tanzanian government has taken steps to promote R&D activities. The establishment of the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) has facilitated funding for R&D projects through various grant programs. COSTECH conducts research and development in multiple industrial sectors, including food processing, textiles, and engineering. Additionally, the COSTECH strategic plan for 2018-2023 provides a comprehensive framework for promoting R&D, aiming to increase investment in research.

KEY CHALLENGES

Enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized businesses, struggle to access financing for investments in new machinery and technology. This lack of capital hampers their ability to expand and innovate.

Poor infrastructure, including transportation, electricity, and communication, increases production costs and reduces the competitiveness of manufacturers in Tanzania.

The manufacturing sector in Tanzania faces high production costs due to factors such as high taxes, duties, and levies. These cost burdens have a direct impact on the prices of manufactured goods.

A shortage of skilled labor in the manufacturing sector hinders firms' ability to adopt new technologies and processes. This limitation restricts innovation and productivity.

Many manufacturers in Tanzania encounter difficulties in accessing both domestic and international markets due to inadequate trade agreements and ineffective marketing strategies.

Tanzania's policy environment is characterized by frequent regulatory changes and inconsistent policies. This instability negatively affects the business environment for manufacturers.

Expanding mobile network coverage in Tanzania faces challenges due to limited infrastructure, geographical barriers in remote areas, and limited electricity supply in rural regions. Additionally, the high cost of building and maintaining infrastructure hampers progress.

Insufficient funding for R&D impedes research and innovation initiatives in Tanzania. The country's investment in R&D, currently around 0.5% of GDP, falls significantly below the average for developing countries.

Tanzania lacks adequate infrastructure, including research laboratories, equipment, and technology, which limits the capacity for research and innovation and hampers global competitiveness.

A shortage of skilled local researchers and scientists, exacerbated by brain drain, restricts Tanzania's capacity for research and development.

Limited collaboration between local researchers, government, and industry inhibits the transfer of knowledge and technology and restricts the commercialization of research findings.

Insufficient involvement of the private sector in R&D limits the translation of research findings into commercial products and services.

Tanzania's weak legal framework for intellectual property protection discourages innovation and hinders the commercialization of research findings.

INDICATOR 9.2.1: MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED AS A PROPORTION OF GDP AND PER CAPITA

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been successful in their interventions aimed at supporting SMEs, innovators, and startups throughout the country. These interventions have included the establishment of accelerators, hubs, and national competition platforms, which have collectively reached over 10,000 beneficiaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance the entrepreneurial ecosystem and promote the success of startups and SMEs, several recommendations can be considered.

Firstly, there is a need to embrace and nurture talents within the ecosystem. This can be achieved through providing fund management

training and mentorship programs to equip entrepreneurs with the necessary skills to effectively manage and grow their businesses.

Additionally, it is important for the government to emphasize trending technologies. By staying abreast of the latest technological advancements and encouraging their adoption, entrepreneurs and startups can align their business models with market demands, enhancing their competitiveness and long-term success.

Engagement with the media and fostering positive public relations is also crucial. CSOs and the government should actively promote and celebrate Tanzanian initiatives in the entrepreneurial space, showcasing success stories and inspiring others to pursue entrepreneurship.

Documentation and publication of achievements by CSOs are essential for showcasing the impact and success of entrepreneurship initiatives. By sharing success stories, best practices, and lessons learned, other entrepreneurs can be inspired and gain valuable insights.

Ensuring a streamlined process for licensing and patenting of new technologies is another important recommendation. This facilitates technology transfer, protects intellectual property, and encourages innovation by providing legal protection for inventors and entrepreneurs.

Access to accurate and up-to-date data is vital for entrepreneurs and policymakers. CSOs can contribute by collecting and disseminating relevant data on market trends, consumer preferences, and industry insights. This information enables entrepreneurs to make informed business decisions and allows policymakers to formulate effective strategies.

Lastly, providing tax exemptions or relief for entrepreneurs can help alleviate the financial burden and promote the growth and sustainability of small businesses. Such measures create a favorable environment for startups and SMEs to thrive.

INDICATOR 9.2.2: MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have implemented various interventions to contribute to the manufacturing sector and create employment opportunities. Initiatives such as accelerators, innovation hubs,

national competition platforms, and incubators have been instrumental in generating over 50 formal and informal manufacturing jobs through partner programs and funded projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Improvement in policies and procedures for certifying industrial areas: It is crucial to streamline the certification process for industrial areas to attract more manufacturing companies, stimulate industrial growth, and generate additional employment opportunities.

Encouraging partnerships between big manufacturing companies and startups: Collaboration between established manufacturing companies and startups can provide startups with valuable experience, mentorship, and resources, enabling them to grow and expand their employment capacity.

Prioritizing local startups in government tenders: Giving priority to local startups in the manufacturing sector when awarding government tenders can offer them valuable opportunities to gain experience, develop their portfolio, and contribute to the economy.

Establishment of a policy sandbox for startups: Creating a policy sandbox environment specifically tailored to startups in the manufacturing sector can simplify the product certification process, reduce regulatory barriers, and foster innovation within the industry.

Exemption in export/import tariffs for startups: Providing tax exemptions or reduced tariffs for startups engaged in manufacturing and involved in exporting/importing their products can enhance their competitiveness, encourage growth, and result in increased employment opportunities.

Reduction in staff costs for manufacturing companies: Implementing measures to lower staff costs, such as tax incentives or subsidies, can incentivize manufacturing companies to hire more employees, leading to a rise in formal employment within the manufacturing industry.

Promotion of manufacturing employment for people with special needs and women: Encouraging the inclusion of people with special needs and women in manufacturing employment can create a more diverse and inclusive workforce, providing equal opportunities and contributing to the overall growth of the sector.



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



**GOAL 10:
REDUCED INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG
COUNTRIES**



KEY MESSAGES

CSOs serve as critical advocates for gender equality in Tanzania, creating and implementing initiatives that empower women and improve their socio-economic status. These actions are key in reducing gender disparities and fostering a more equal and inclusive society.

By offering tailored training and facilitating access to financial credits, CSOs play a pivotal role in promoting economic empowerment among women.

CSOs are essential catalysts in promoting sustainable practices and food security. Their initiatives empower women, promoting agro-ecological farming, and appropriate energy use technologies, which contribute to reducing inequalities and ensuring food availability for all.

Support for Vulnerable Populations (SDG 10): The role of Tanzanian CSOs in providing support to vulnerable populations such as women, youth, and refugees is vital in achieving SDG 10. Their diverse interventions, ranging from livelihood programs to provision of essential services, highlight the necessity of CSOs in fostering equal opportunity and reducing inequalities in Tanzania.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania faces several challenges in terms of poverty, income inequality, gender inequality, and the provision of basic services. Income poverty remains high, with a significant proportion of the population living below the national poverty line. The poverty rate has shown a slight decline in recent years, but it remains particularly prevalent in rural areas. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated economic hardships, pushing more people into poverty.

Despite these challenges, Tanzania has made efforts to address income inequalities and improve the well-being of its citizens. Initiatives such as the District local authorities' financial scheme for Women, Youth, and People with disabilities have been implemented to reduce gender-based income inequalities. The government has also prioritized agriculture as a means to reduce poverty, implementing

programs that provide financial services and support to farmers, particularly women and youth.

However, there are still key challenges that need to be addressed. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on women-owned businesses, exacerbating gender inequalities. Climate change has also affected farmers' productivity, leading to lower yields and economic difficulties. Discriminatory customary and religious laws continue to restrict women's rights and access to justice. Insufficient data and inadequate monitoring systems make it difficult to accurately track the progress of poverty reduction efforts.

KEY CHALLENGES

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: The pandemic has worsened economic inequalities, particularly affecting women-owned businesses and small-scale farmers. The closure of borders and limited access to markets have hindered agricultural activities and income generation.

Climate change: Farmers in Tanzania face challenges due to unpredictable weather patterns and inadequate adaptation strategies. Low agricultural productivity affects both food security and income generation.

Discriminatory laws and practices: Customary and religious laws perpetuate gender inequalities, limiting women's access to rights, justice, and economic opportunities. Child marriage and violence against women remain prevalent issues.

Insufficient data and monitoring systems: The lack of accurate and disaggregated data hinders effective planning and monitoring of poverty reduction efforts. Without reliable data, it is challenging to target interventions and assess their impact.

Limited access to basic services: Inadequate infrastructure, including classrooms, toilets, and healthcare facilities, hampers the provision of quality education and healthcare. Limited availability of teaching materials, trained teachers, and playgrounds further impact children's well-being and development.

Urbanization challenges: Rapid urbanization poses challenges in meeting the growing demand for affordable housing, infrastructure, and basic services. Informal settlements and forced evictions affect the livelihoods of urban residents, including access to education and economic opportunities.

Refugee and asylum-seeker challenges: Tanzania hosts a significant number of refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from Burundi and the DR Congo. Insufficient funding, inadequate shelter, limited access to healthcare and education, and restricted freedom of movement are key challenges in providing adequate support.

INDICATOR 10.1.1: GROWTH RATES OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE OR INCOME PER CAPITA AMONG THE BOTTOM 40 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION AND THE TOTAL POPULATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have implemented various interventions to empower women and improve their socio-economic status. These initiatives have had significant effects on women's knowledge and practices regarding property rights, particularly the protection of matrimonial properties such as family land. CSOs have conducted awareness-raising campaigns to educate women about their rights and empower them to assert their ownership.

Women empowerment training programs have been organized to equip women with skills in various socio-economic activities, including income-generating activities. One notable initiative is the engagement of women in appropriate energy use technologies business models. This allows women to generate income while promoting sustainable and efficient energy practices. Additionally, CSOs have promoted sustainable farming practices using agro-ecological approaches, ensuring food security and empowering women in agricultural activities.

CSOs have played a vital role in promoting household food security by encouraging behavior and practices that ensure food availability throughout the crop production season. Women are supported in cultivating surplus food that can be sold to meet other family needs, contributing to their economic stability.

To enhance women's access to financial credits, CSOs have facilitated linkages and provided capacity-building activities for women's groups. For example, organizations like WODSTA promote self-help initiatives such as Village Community Banks (VICOBA), which provide financial support and empower women economically.

CSOs have also utilized various platforms for information dissemination, including training sessions, seminars, and radio programs. These

initiatives aim to educate and empower women by providing them with essential knowledge and resources to improve their socio-economic standing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To address the challenges and further promote women's socio-economic empowerment, increased global cooperation is crucial. Collaborative efforts among governments, CSOs, and international organizations can foster a supportive environment for empowering women and reducing gender inequalities.

Awareness and sensitization programs should be improved to reach marginalized communities in rural areas, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. These programs should be tailored to address the specific needs and challenges faced by women in these regions, empowering them with knowledge and resources.

Agriculture, as a vital sector for economic growth, should be linked with other economically leading sectors such as agro-based industries. This linkage can create a demand and supply chain nexus, enhancing market opportunities for women engaged in agricultural activities.

Any land acquisition for public interest should adhere to a participatory process, ensuring that affected citizens, particularly women, have a voice and are involved from the beginning to the last stage of compensation. This participatory approach promotes transparency, accountability, and the protection of women's rights in land-related processes.

INDICATOR 10.2.1: PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW 50 PER CENT OF MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX, AGE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have implemented various interventions to address gender gaps and promote women's empowerment. Through gender mainstreaming programs, CSOs work towards creating a more inclusive society by incorporating gender perspectives into policies, programs, and practices. These initiatives aim to reduce gender disparities and promote gender equality in various sectors.

CSOs also play a crucial role in promoting women's economic empowerment. They offer apprenticeship programs and tailored business and life-skills training to female entrepreneurs,

equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed in their businesses. Training in financial and business skills, savings, and capital investment not only increases the probability of women opening new businesses but also strengthens their decision-making power within the household. These interventions are particularly beneficial for youth and girls, empowering them to become financially independent and active participants in the economy.

To promote access to financial credits for women's groups, CSOs facilitate linkages and provide relevant capacity-building activities. Organizations like WODSTA promote self-help initiatives such as Village Community Banks (VICOBA), which provide financial support and empower women to engage in income-generating activities. By offering training and support in financial literacy and entrepreneurship, CSOs enable women to access financial services and build sustainable livelihoods.

Another important intervention is strengthening women's land rights. CSOs provide trainings on land issues, including titling, to lower-income households. By empowering women with knowledge about land rights and encouraging joint titling with their spouses, CSOs help protect women's land ownership and ensure their rights are respected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government bodies should continue to use their regulatory powers to enforce laws that protect women's access to land and prevent discrimination in the workplace. It is essential to create a legal framework that safeguards women's rights and provides them with equal opportunities and protections.

Additional legislative initiatives should be introduced to outlaw child marriage and address gender inequalities in secondary education. Child marriage not only perpetuates gender disparities but also contributes to increased maternal mortality rates and population growth. By implementing laws that prohibit child marriage and addressing barriers to education for girls, the government can ensure that girls have equal opportunities to pursue education and participate in the labor market.

These recommendations aim to create an enabling environment for women's empowerment, promoting gender equality, and ensuring that women have equal access

to resources, opportunities, and protections in society.

INDICATOR 10.7.4: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE REFUGEES, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have implemented a range of interventions to address the needs and promote the well-being of vulnerable populations, including women, youth, and refugees. These interventions focus on various areas to empower individuals and communities and provide them with essential support and resources.

Livelihood programming is one such intervention, which includes vocational training, basic education, life skills, and entrepreneurship skills for women and youth empowerment. Organizations like Danish Refugees Council (DRC), Relief to Development Society (REDESO), and Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC) have played a significant role in providing these training programs, equipping individuals with the necessary skills to secure sustainable livelihoods.

CSOs also engage in individual and community-based protection, particularly in child protection. They work to ensure the safety and well-being of children, promoting their rights and providing them with necessary support and assistance.

In response to immediate needs, CSOs are involved in general food distribution, ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to nutritious meals. They work to address food insecurity and reduce hunger among marginalized communities.

Environmental preservation and regeneration are also areas of focus for CSOs. These organizations promote sustainable practices and raise awareness about the importance of environmental conservation, aiming to protect natural resources for future generations.

Information, counseling, and legal assistance are crucial services provided by CSOs. They support refugees and asylum seekers in navigating legal processes, providing guidance on their rights, and assisting with documentation such as birth registration and acquiring birth certificates. This support ensures that vulnerable individuals have access to essential services and protection.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion are critical interventions carried out by CSOs.

They work to improve access to clean water, proper sanitation facilities, and promote hygienic practices within communities, contributing to better health outcomes.

CSOs are also involved in shelter and settlements initiatives. They engage in the construction, maintenance, and upgrading of transitional shelters, ensuring that displaced individuals have safe and adequate housing. These organizations provide emergency shelter facilities during times of crisis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To preserve equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and protection, it is crucial to uphold the rights of refugees and ensure their safety and well-being. Efforts should be made to maintain the civilian character of asylum and promote the full enjoyment of rights.

Access to essential services according to minimum international standards should be enabled, ensuring that refugees have access to healthcare, education, and other vital services. Protection systems should be strengthened, particularly in child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Community-based protection initiatives should also be prioritized.

Efforts should be made to enhance peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between host communities and refugees. This can be achieved through promoting environmental protection, addressing conflicts, and fostering understanding and collaboration.

Comprehensive solutions for refugees should be prioritized, including voluntary return to their country of origin when conditions allow. Initiatives and support should be strengthened to facilitate safe and dignified returns.

Agencies should continue to collaborate with the Government of Tanzania to review existing policies and explore options that enable refugees to access markets and income-generating opportunities. These policies should aim to provide economic opportunities and promote self-reliance among refugee populations.

Furthermore, building strong ties with host communities is essential to reduce conflicts and protection-related incidents. Strengthening peaceful co-existence between host communities and refugees can contribute to the overall well-being and protection of all individuals involved



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



KEY MESSAGES

In Tanzania, CSOs, working alongside public and private institutions, are critical to improving housing and living conditions. By demonstrating the viability of affordable and sustainable housing solutions, organizations like the Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) contribute significantly to the development of safe, resilient, and sustainable urban settlements in the country.

CSOs are pivotal in addressing land and housing challenges, particularly for low-income earners in Tanzania. They facilitate community awareness on land laws and rights, enabling community members to actively participate in housing-related processes and decisions. This crucial role exemplifies the value of CSOs in promoting equitable urbanization.

Tanzanian CSOs play a key role in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts within the country's urban settlements. Through interventions such as the promotion of renewable energy and implementation of nature-based solutions for climate resilience, these organizations are at the forefront of developing climate-resilient cities and communities.

CSOs in Tanzania also contribute significantly to improving access to basic services, including clean water and sanitation. By supporting the construction of facilities such as boreholes and public toilets, these organizations directly enhance the health and well-being of urban communities, demonstrating their vital role in achieving sustainable urban development.

CSOs in Tanzania play an essential role in disaster risk reduction. By collaborating with international agencies and local partners, they prepare and equip communities to better respond to disasters, thus fostering resilient and sustainable cities and communities within the country.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is experiencing a dramatic transformation marked by rapid urbanization, socio-economic changes, and environmental challenges. A decade-long population growth rate of 3.2% has driven the total population to approximately 61,741,120 according to the 2022 census. This fast-paced demographic expansion has presented a significant challenge to urban planning, with city authorities struggling to provide adequate infrastructure and services.

Urbanization, fueled by high rates of natural population growth and rural to urban migration, has led to the proliferation of informal settlements. A striking 70-80% of urban dwellers have constructed houses in unplanned, under-serviced areas, straining the existing urban fabric and compromising the overall quality of urban life. To address the shortage of housing, the National Housing Corporation (NHC), a government entity, has been actively developing properties for purchase or rent.

The Tanzanian government is proactive in its response to these challenges. The Ministry of Land, Housing, and Human Settlements is spearheading efforts to digitize the land registry, introducing an integrated land management information system, and enhancing urban planning. Concurrently, initiatives have been launched to boost the affordability and accessibility of housing, including extending housing loans to government employees, reducing interest rates for housing loans, extending loan repayment periods, and initiating affordable housing schemes.

Furthermore, Tanzania is contending with the environmental repercussions of its rapid urbanization. Covering 885,800 square kilometers, 44% of Tanzania's land is used for agriculture, 52% is forest, and 28% is designated for national parks, conservation areas, game reserves, and other protected areas. Amid the rapid urban sprawl, strategies are in place to improve land use efficiency and sustainability, reflecting a commitment to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

In recent years, Tanzania has faced an increase in the number of reported disaster events. The main disasters being floods, flash floods, storms, and cyclones. In response, the government has formulated a robust Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework that encompasses early warning systems, communication strategies,

policies, and laws. Civil society and private sector actors are also playing a pivotal role in disaster risk reduction initiatives, thereby contributing to the broader national effort to mitigate the impacts of these disasters.

KEY CHALLENGES

Despite these concerted efforts, Tanzania continues to face substantial challenges. Among urban poor communities, issues of secure tenure, inadequate housing, and threats of eviction persist. High demand for affordable, surveyed land outstrips supply, pushing many citizens into informal and unserviced settlements. Such areas are prone to hazards like fires and often lack proper hygiene and sanitation facilities.

The rapid pace of urbanization has also amplified income inequality and heightened levels of poverty. This imbalance extends to stakeholders' participation in decision-making processes, with communities often sidelined from contributing to policies that directly affect them.

In terms of environmental stewardship, resource constraints, high population pressure, and rapid urban growth have led to the overexploitation and degradation of natural resources. Unplanned settlements and informal businesses pose a further threat to the environment, contributing to pollution and potential health hazards.

Addressing these environmental challenges is further complicated by the impacts of climate change. As the frequency and intensity of natural disasters increase, there is an urgent need for effective disaster risk reduction strategies. However, the country faces obstacles in the form of inadequate forecasting technology, limited recognition of indigenous knowledge in early warning systems, and sustained financing for disaster-related information technologies.

Equally challenging is the management of waste. Despite strides made in municipal waste management, Tanzania grapples with littering, uncollected garbage, and indiscriminate dumping of waste. Poor enforcement of waste control legislation, low standards of operational disposal sites, and a lack of private sector participation hamper waste management.

Addressing these challenges requires a holistic, multi-sectoral approach involving the government, the private sector, and civil society. A focus on sustainable urban development can promote economic prosperity, social inclusivity, and environmental sustainability, helping Tanzania navigate its urban future.

INDICATOR 11.1.1: PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS, INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OR INADEQUATE HOUSING

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Various stakeholders, including public and private institutions, have contributed to the increase in decent housing and improved living conditions for individuals and communities. Public institutions such as the National Housing Corporation, pension funds, Tanzania Building agency, Watumishi Housing, and housing cooperative societies have played a significant role in housing construction and rental activities. Their contributions have led to a higher percentage of people now living in adequate housing.

Non-governmental organizations like the Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) have also made important contributions in addressing land and housing challenges for low-income earners. CCI focuses on demonstrating more affordable approaches to housing, aiming to provide sustainable solutions for those with limited financial resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended to establish a comprehensive housing policy that addresses the diverse needs of the population. A well-defined policy framework can guide the development of affordable housing initiatives and ensure equitable access to housing for all segments of society.

Formalization and regularization of informal settlements should be prioritized, with active participation from the public and community members. This process involves legalizing and improving the conditions of informal settlements, providing residents with security of tenure and access to basic services. Community awareness campaigns are crucial in ensuring that residents understand the benefits of formalization and actively participate in the process.

Efforts should be made to expedite the land planning process and the upgrading of informal settlements. This involves conducting land surveys, providing land planners at the sub-ward level, and supporting communities in obtaining building permits. By streamlining these processes, individuals and communities can access land for construction and ensure that houses meet proper standards.

Enhancing community awareness on land laws and regulations is essential. Public education

campaigns can help individuals understand their rights and responsibilities regarding land ownership, use, and development. This knowledge empowers community members to make informed decisions and participate actively in housing-related processes.

Improving or establishing access to information technology can greatly facilitate the housing process. By developing user-friendly online platforms, individuals and communities can easily access services such as building permits and land-related information from the Ministry of Land. This digitalization effort enhances efficiency and transparency in housing procedures, benefiting both the government and citizens.

In summary, the recommendations focus on establishing effective housing policies, formalizing informal settlements, expediting land planning and upgrading processes, enhancing community awareness of land laws, and improving access to information technology. These measures aim to ensure affordable and decent housing for all individuals and communities, contributing to improved living conditions and sustainable urban development.

INDICATOR 11.3.1: RATIO OF LAND CONSUMPTION RATE TO POPULATION GROWTH RATE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

The Center for Community Initiatives (CCI) has undertaken community mobilization efforts to bring together urban poor communities and establish savings schemes. CCI aims to empower these communities by equipping them with skills, knowledge, and resources to advocate for their collective interests and priorities. Their focus is on creating fair and inclusive cities where the urban poor can actively participate and take action to improve their living conditions.

Another key intervention by CCI is the implementation of affordable land, housing, and shelter initiatives for low-income earners residing in unplanned settlements. CCI assists the urban poor in accessing land and affordable housing options constructed with environmentally friendly materials. This approach ensures that vulnerable communities have access to safe and sustainable housing solutions.

In response to climate change challenges, CCI carries out programs focused on both adaptation and mitigation. They promote the use

of solar power and renewable energy projects to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Additionally, CCI implements initiatives such as the Daraja Project, which aims to raise awareness and encourage joint action in addressing climate risks, and the Nature Base Solution (NBS) project, which promotes nature-based approaches for climate resilience.

Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation facilities is another priority for CCI. They support the construction of boreholes in various communities, establish public toilets in market areas, and facilitate the installation of household toilets in eight cities, benefiting over 3,000 households. These efforts contribute to improving the health and well-being of urban poor communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance the effectiveness of interventions and create sustainable impact, the following recommendations are proposed:

Review and modify the legal and regulatory framework for land to support transparent and inclusive transactions. This includes improving land tenure security, simplifying land registration processes, and ensuring equitable access to land for vulnerable populations.

Strengthen the capacity of land use planning administration to effectively manage and allocate land resources. This involves enhancing coordination, implementing comprehensive spatial planning, and incorporating participatory approaches to involve communities in decision-making processes.

Improve the management of valuable natural resources to ensure their sustainable use and protect them from degradation. This can be achieved through the implementation of sustainable land management practices, conservation measures, and effective governance of natural resources.

Enhance women's land rights by addressing gender disparities and promoting gender-responsive land policies and programs. This includes initiatives to recognize and protect women's land ownership, inheritance rights, and access to land for productive use.

Engage in community-driven negotiations and dialogues to find solutions that accommodate the needs of pastoralist communities. This involves fostering inclusive planning processes that consider the unique requirements and

livelihoods of pastoralist populations.

Prioritize inclusive planning for sustainable development, considering social, economic, and environmental dimensions. This approach ensures that urban development is equitable, resilient, and responsive to the needs of all segments of society.

INDICATOR 11.5.1: NUMBER OF DEATHS, MISSING PERSONS AND DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS PER 100,000 POPULATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Various bilateral and multilateral international agencies, such as the World Bank, USAID, UNDRR, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, WFP, FAO, and UNESCO, continue to provide support for financing and capacity building in disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs. These agencies play a crucial role in funding and assisting DRR activities, ensuring that communities are better prepared and equipped to mitigate and respond to disasters.

Local civil society organizations, including national-level NGOs, FBOs, and CBOs, are also actively engaged in DRR programs. For example, the Center for Community Initiatives (CCI) collaborates with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) in the Daraja program, works with the Dar Es Salaam Multi-Agency Response Team (DarMAERT) with support from the World Bank, and partners with IOM to implement community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives. Other organizations, such as the Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and Tanzania Scouts Association, contribute to these partnerships as well.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further enhance disaster risk reduction efforts, the following recommendations are proposed:

Increase political will and institutional support to invest in high technologies that ensure early warning services are localized in spatial areas. This will help ensure that communities are informed and included in decision-making processes, fostering trust in the information provided.

Improve and implement post-disaster programs that support displaced individuals and communities affected by disasters. This includes providing adequate shelter, essential services, and livelihood support to help affected populations recover and rebuild their lives.

Implement disaster risk reduction strategies and activities at the local level by engaging more local authorities in disseminating information and coordinating response efforts. Each unit, such as institutions and schools, should have channels to effectively communicate warnings and response measures to the relevant stakeholders.

Utilize convenient channels, such as mobile devices, to convey disaster-related information. Providing cost-free, real-time updates through mobile devices can help ensure that individuals receive timely and relevant information to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Propose a special compensation framework that establishes a minimum and maximum amount for each beneficiary, including individuals who have lost their lives and their dependents. This framework will ensure fair and adequate compensation for those affected by disasters, addressing their immediate needs and supporting their recovery process.

Consider implementing cash-transfer programs for individuals and communities affected by disasters. Cash transfers can provide immediate assistance, allowing affected populations to meet their basic needs and make necessary investments in their recovery and resilience.

INDICATOR 11.5.3: (A) DAMAGE TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND (B) NUMBER OF DISRUPTIONS TO BASIC SERVICES, ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Multinational corporations and civil society organizations continue to provide support in enhancing knowledge management for disaster risk reduction in infrastructure. Their efforts focus on increasing public awareness of disaster risk reduction measures related to infrastructure and integrating these measures into emergency response management. Additionally, the approval of bilateral agreements and credit from development partners and civil society organizations plays a crucial role in infrastructure development and rehabilitation. For instance, the USAID-Boresha Afya program and the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation contribute to building health facilities, while local communities are engaged in risk reduction activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To further strengthen disaster risk reduction in infrastructure, the following recommendations are proposed:

Improve critical infrastructure by upgrading the standards of different critical facilities. This includes ensuring that infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, and other public facilities meet established safety and resilience standards, considering the potential risks they may face.

Tanzania should consider implementing disaster risk insurance for public infrastructure. This special risk insurance product would provide protection against the severity of natural and man-made disasters. Currently, the majority of public infrastructure, except for aviation, is not insured by the government. Implementing disaster risk insurance would help compensate for damages and support the upgrading of infrastructure.

The government and other multisectoral stakeholders should regularly share alerts and information on potential disasters. This would enable communities and relevant agencies to stay informed about potential risks and take necessary precautions to minimize the impact of disasters.

INDICATOR 11.6.1: PROPORTION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTED AND MANAGED IN CONTROLLED FACILITIES OUT OF TOTAL MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATED, BY CITIES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Various CSOs have undertaken interventions to address the challenges of municipal waste management. These interventions focus on proper handling of waste after it is generated, with the aim of maximizing waste collection efficiency. For example, Green WastePro Ltd has implemented initiatives to ensure the proper handling, reuse, recycling, and disposal of waste. Additionally, CSOs like HUDEF0, Nipe Fagio, and CCITanzania have been actively involved in raising awareness about waste sorting, recycling, and other sustainable waste management practices. Another initiative led by Chad Creation Company Ltd focuses on promoting formal and planned settlements to facilitate easier collection of solid waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To effectively address the municipal waste challenge, the following recommendations are proposed:

Provide clear and specific policy guidance: There is a need for governments and relevant authorities to develop and implement clear and specific policy guidance that addresses issues related to integrated solid waste management systems. These policies should cover aspects such as waste collection, sorting, recycling, and disposal, and provide a framework for effective waste management practices.

Promote investment in appropriate waste management technologies: It is crucial to encourage investments in suitable solid waste management technologies. This includes exploring innovative solutions for waste treatment, such as advanced recycling methods, waste-to-energy conversion, and sustainable disposal techniques. Adequate investment in infrastructure and equipment will help enhance waste management processes and improve overall efficiency.

Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities: Increasing public awareness about the environmental and health impacts of improper waste management is essential. CSOs, government agencies, and other stakeholders should collaborate to conduct awareness campaigns and educational programs to promote responsible waste practices among the public. Furthermore, institutions responsible for waste management should be strengthened in terms of technical expertise, human resources, and financial capacities to effectively manage cities' waste and enforce waste-related legislation.

Promote formal settlement planning: Encouraging the establishment of formal settlements and urban planning that incorporates waste management considerations is important. Well-designed settlements with proper infrastructure and waste collection systems facilitate efficient waste management and reduce the burden on informal waste disposal methods.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION



KEY MESSAGES

Climate change significantly affects Tanzania, marked by recurring severe weather events such as heavy rainfall, floods, and landslides. The country is combatting these climate-related challenges through multiple disaster risk reduction strategies, aligning with the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. Nevertheless, certain obstacles, including a lack of coordinated approach, insufficient personnel and technical capacity, limited availability of reliable data, and financial constraints, persist.

Tanzanian CSOs have been instrumental in creating policies, such as the Disaster Risk Management Act in 2021, to tackle climate change and its impacts. They have also been involved in cutting-edge initiatives, like the UNESCO-Japan project on using artificial intelligence for disaster risk reduction, showcasing the alignment of Tanzanian CSOs with global technological solutions.

CSOs' role in community engagement: CSOs in Tanzania engage deeply with local communities, aiding them in conducting Participatory Climate and Disaster Risk Assessments. They also support agriculture, pastoralism, and fisheries households by providing climate service information, functioning as early warning systems to adapt to their respective conditions.

CSOs' role in governmental collaboration: Tanzanian CSOs have actively cooperated with governmental entities in revising the Nationally Determined Contribution 2021, the National Climate Change Response Strategy, and developing National Adaptation Plans. This indicates the significant role of CSOs in integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into national planning.

Recommendations to enhance CSOs' contribution: To further enhance the CSOs' contributions to SDG 13, it is crucial to ensure broader engagement of all actors, capacity building, inclusive decision-making, addressing root causes of vulnerabilities, improving access to relevant information, and investing in technological innovation.

In addition, strengthening social safety nets, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction across sectors, and enhancing coordination between local governments, national authorities, CSOs, and communities can significantly improve climate resilience in Tanzania. Regular monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction strategies are also essential to measure their effectiveness and identify areas of improvement.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Climate change, a significant global issue, is acutely felt in Tanzania. The country has experienced the devastating impacts of this phenomenon through recurrent and severe weather events, including heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides, over the past few years. These incidents have led to loss of life, displacement of individuals, and disruptions within communities. With the increasing frequency and intensity of these disasters, Tanzania is facing escalating challenges in disaster management and climate change mitigation.

In response to the growing threat of climate change, Tanzania has endorsed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, an international instrument aimed at reducing the impact of disasters. In line with this commitment, the country has taken several important steps to integrate the framework into its disaster risk reduction strategies. One of the key steps taken by Tanzania includes the development of a National Disaster Management Policy that provides a strategic direction on disaster risk reduction and management.

In 2015, Tanzania enacted the Disaster Risk Reduction Act, providing a legal framework for disaster risk reduction and management. This critical legislation established the National Disaster Management Council and the National Disaster Management Fund, key institutions responsible for coordinating disaster risk reduction efforts and providing necessary financial resources for disaster response and recovery.

Another significant step taken by Tanzania is conducting risk assessments. These evaluations help identify the types of disasters most likely to occur in different regions of the country, and this information is then used to develop localized disaster risk reduction plans.

Moreover, the country has established early warning systems. These systems, which include radio and television broadcasts, SMS messages, and community-based warning systems, provide critical alerts and warnings about impending disasters to reduce loss of life and property.

Tanzania has also promoted community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives. These programs involve close cooperation with local communities, utilizing their knowledge and promoting their active participation in identifying and addressing local disaster risks.

Infrastructure and urban resilience have been central to Tanzania's disaster management strategy. The country has been investing in fortifying its critical infrastructure—including buildings, transportation networks, utilities—to withstand and recover from disasters. This includes promoting resilient urban planning and land use practices.

Finally, the Tanzanian government, as part of its commitment to the Paris Agreement, submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2021. The NDC outlines the country's mitigation and adaptation targets and actions to address climate change, focusing on sectors such as energy, agriculture, forestry, waste management, and transport. The overarching goal is to ensure sustainable development and poverty reduction in the face of climate change.

CHALLENGES

Tanzania, despite making significant strides in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, is still facing numerous challenges. One major obstacle is the lack of a coordinated approach among different institutions involved in addressing climate change impacts. This has resulted in the inefficient use of resources and potential gaps in tackling climate change effects.

Another challenge lies in the lack of sufficient personnel and technical capacity to operate early warning systems. This limitation has significant implications for the efficiency and effectiveness of these critical disaster prevention tools. Limited understanding and awareness about early warning information further compound this problem, reducing the system's overall usefulness.

Moreover, the limited availability of reliable data hinders the ability to quantify climate change impacts accurately. Such data is essential for planning appropriate interventions, making its absence a significant challenge.

Determining the direct impact of climate change on specific disasters can be complex, especially when multiple factors contribute to the disaster. For example, environmental issues like land degradation, coupled with improper community and city planning, can contribute to disasters, making it challenging to tease out the direct impact of climate change.

Similarly, the lack of a comprehensive disaster risk reduction plan for each district, insufficient citizen awareness of national strategies, low technical and economic capacities, and insufficient investment in disaster preparation further exacerbate the problem. Many of these challenges stem from the fragmented implementation of policies and plans, lack of appropriate resource allocation, and challenges in integrating disaster risk reduction into local planning and budgeting.

Furthermore, the implementation of NDCs is a significant challenge for Tanzania. This endeavor requires substantial funding, which is often limited. The majority of the population lacks awareness of NDCs, and the complex nature of climate change issues requires a strong political will and international cooperation, both of which can be challenging to achieve. Moreover, transitioning to a low-carbon economy requires significant technological innovation, which poses additional economic and technical challenges. Lastly, adapting to the impacts of climate change requires protecting vulnerable communities, which involves considerable investment and strategic planning.

INDICATOR 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.

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have made significant strides in disaster risk management. They played a pivotal role in the creation of the Disaster Risk Management Act in 2021. This collaborative effort demonstrated the importance of CSOs in bringing about policy changes that directly impact society. CSOs didn't limit their influence

to policy-making alone; they also participated in a project spearheaded by UNESCO-Japan focusing on using artificial intelligence for disaster risk reduction. This project symbolized the alignment of CSOs with the global stride towards technology-driven solutions in addressing complex challenges like disaster risk management.

CSOs have also actively engaged with the communities they serve. A significant amount of their work involved training and supporting communities in undertaking Participatory Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment. This approach allowed communities to identify and analyze the risks they faced, leading to the development of mitigation and adaptation plans tailored to their specific circumstances. Moreover, CSOs extended their support to smallholder households involved in agriculture, pastoralism, and the fishery sector by providing climate service information. This service functioned as an early warning system, allowing these households to make informed decisions and undertake recommended actions to adapt to their respective conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the ongoing work of CSOs, several recommendations can be made to enhance their effectiveness in managing disaster risks. It is vital to ensure the engagement of both state and non-state actors in disaster risk reduction initiatives. Increased capacity building and the effective use of available resources are key to this engagement. Decision-making processes need to be inclusive and participatory, taking into account the needs and perspectives of all communities, particularly those who are most vulnerable and marginalized.

Disaster risk reduction strategies should also address the root causes of vulnerability, including social, economic, and environmental factors like poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. Access to timely, accurate, and relevant information is essential for effective disaster risk reduction. Therefore, concerted efforts should be made to ensure that such information is available to all, including those facing language or accessibility barriers.

Strengthening social safety nets is another crucial recommendation. This involves measures such as cash transfers, food assistance, and social protection programs. In addition, disaster risk reduction strategies should be mainstreamed

across all sectors, including health, education, and infrastructure. This comprehensive approach can enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to disasters.

Lastly, there is a need to invest in technology and innovation. Such investment can range from improving early warning systems to adopting new construction techniques, both of which are vital for reducing the impact of disasters and building resilience for the future. This integrated and holistic approach can significantly enhance the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives, creating safer, more resilient communities.

INDICATOR 13.1.3: PROPORTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Majority of the CSOs conduct activities through participatory approaches where they work with local governments, community, CSOs and other stakeholder to bring in their involvement and allow joint learning through the process. Within this process it CSOs builds the capacity of the stakeholders to further carry forward the work be done. The provision of climate services and other community projects enabled capacity building of respective local government and other stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are recommended:

Promoting inclusivity through developing disaster risk reduction strategies in consultation with and participation of all relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable and marginalized communities, women, children, and people with disabilities. The needs and perspectives of these groups should be considered in the planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies.

Capacity building of Local governments with adequate resources and capacity building to develop and implement effective disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes training on participatory risk assessment, early warning systems, emergency response, and recovery planning.

Strengthening coordination and collaboration between local governments, national authorities, civil society organizations, and communities. Coordination mechanisms should be established and strengthened to ensure effective communication and collaboration between these actors.

Addressing underlying vulnerabilities especially poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and improper city planning. This requires a holistic approach that addresses both the root causes, influencing factors and immediate consequences of disasters.

Undertaking of regular monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction strategies is essential to ensure their effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. This should include the collection and analysis of data on the impact of disasters on different communities and the effectiveness of response measures.

INDICATOR 13.2.1: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS, LONG-TERM STRATEGIES, NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS AND ADAPTATION COMMUNICATIONS, AS REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs actively cooperated with the Tanzania government in the revision of Nationally Determined Contribution, 2021 and the National Climate Change Response Strategy. In addition, CSOs cooperate with the Vice President's Office in the development of National Adaptation Plans.

Furthermore, some of CSO's directors are among the member of the national climate change technical steering committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Equity and justice: Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, such as low-income populations, indigenous peoples, and women. To ensure that these communities are not left behind, climate action needs to be grounded in principles of equity and justice, with a focus on ensuring that those who are most affected have a say in decision-making and access to resources.

Inclusivity: It is important to involve a wide range of stakeholders in the design and implementation of climate policies and programs, including civil society organizations, indigenous groups, and other marginalized communities.

Capacity building: Developing countries may lack the capacity and resources to implement climate policies and programs. To ensure that they are not left behind, there needs to be support for capacity building and technology transfer, as well as for the development of local solutions that are appropriate for local contexts.

Financing: Financing is a critical component of ensuring that no one is left behind. It is important to ensure that developing countries have access to the financing they need to implement climate policies and programs, as well as to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Transparency and accountability: To ensure that no one is left behind, there needs to be transparency and accountability in climate action. This includes transparent reporting and monitoring of progress, as well as mechanisms for holding governments and other actors accountable for their commitments.

INDICATOR 13.2.2: TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER YEAR

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have been playing an active role in reducing emissions in Tanzania. CSOs are advocating for the development of a National Renewable Energy Strategy, which is currently being developed. The successful implementation of this strategy will allow for the expansion of renewable energy and subsequently lead to a reduction in emissions from the energy sector.

CSOs have contributed to the increase of Tanzania's national ambition for emission reduction targets through their involvement in the revision of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

CSOs are implementing projects aimed at training youth in Bagamoyo District to produce efficient cook stoves. These stoves have significantly reduced emissions and fuel consumption, leading to a decrease in the amount of firewood and charcoal used. This, in turn, has contributed to the conservation of trees, which serve as carbon sinks.

CSOs are implementing afforestation programmes aimed at increasing carbon sinks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Equity and justice: Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, such as low-income populations, indigenous peoples, and women. To ensure that these communities are not left behind, climate action needs to be grounded in principles of equity and justice, with a focus on ensuring that those who are most affected have a say in decision-making and access to resources.

Inclusivity: To ensure that no one is left behind, it is important to involve a wide range of stakeholders in the design and implementation of climate policies and programs, including civil society organizations, indigenous groups, and other marginalized communities.

Capacity building: Developing countries may lack the capacity and resources to implement climate policies and programs. To ensure that they are not left behind, there needs to be support for capacity building and technology transfer, as well as for the development of local solutions that are appropriate for local contexts.

Financing: Financing is a critical component of ensuring that no one is left behind. It is important to ensure that developing countries have access to the financing they need to implement climate policies and programs, as well as to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Transparency and accountability: To ensure that no one is left behind, there needs to be transparency and accountability in climate action. This includes transparent reporting and monitoring of progress, as well as mechanisms for holding governments and other actors accountable for their commitments.

INDICATOR 13.3.1: EXTENT TO WHICH (I) GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND (II) EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ARE MAINSTREAMED IN (A) NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICIES; (B) CURRICULA; (C) TEACHER EDUCATION; AND (D) STUDENT ASSESSMENT

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs are working with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MEST), and other stakeholders to create a curriculum for health and climate education. A technical taskforce has been

formed to facilitate early discussions and planning for the development of a formal teaching curriculum about climate change and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) in schools, local communities, and among healthcare professionals. This will create the foundation and buy-in needed for subsequent phases of curriculum development, which will be adopted by the government and used by all players in the climate and health education space in the country

In another project which among its aims was prioritizing the green energy transition at the local community and government level in Bagamoyo district. The organization involved organizing clean energy essay and drawing competitions, as well as discussions in secondary schools, to enhance public dialogue on transitioning to clean and affordable energy

RECOMMENDATIONS

Equity in access to education: Efforts should be made to ensure that all learners, regardless of their socioeconomic background, geographic location, or gender, have access to quality education programs that incorporate global citizenship education and education for sustainable development.

Inclusive pedagogies: Teachers should be trained to use inclusive pedagogies that take into account the diverse needs, backgrounds, and learning styles of their students. This could involve the use of student-centered approaches, such as cooperative learning, project-based learning, and inquiry-based learning.

Multi-sectoral partnerships: Education policymakers should work with other sectors, such as civil society organizations, local communities, and the private sector, to promote the integration of global citizenship education and education for sustainable development into broader development initiatives. This could help to ensure that education is seen as a key driver of sustainable development and that the benefits of education are extended beyond the classroom.

Meaningful student engagement: Students should be actively engaged in the development and implementation of education programs that promote global citizenship education and education for sustainable development. This could involve the use of participatory methods, such as student councils, student-led projects, and youth networks.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation: Education policymakers should establish mechanisms for continuous monitoring and evaluation of education programs that promote global citizenship education and education for sustainable development. This could involve the development of new assessment tools, the establishment of quality standards for education programs, and the regular collection and analysis of data on student outcomes.

A need for a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach that involves multiple stakeholders and addresses the diverse challenges facing the education system.

INDICATOR 13.A.1: AMOUNTS PROVIDED AND MOBILIZED IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS PER YEAR RELATED TO THE CONTINUED EXISTING COLLECTIVE MOBILIZATION GOAL OF THE \$100 BILLION COMMITMENT THROUGH TO 2025

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have been actively engaged in the international climate change politics landscape. This is through engaging in joint advocacy with international organizations on multiple campaigns. For example, a majority of CSOs in collaboration with African Energy conference **which aimed, among other things, to address renewable energy financing in Africa.**

Active participation in international conferences and dialogue on climate change-related topics. For example, in 2022, CSOs participated in Pre-COP and Post-COP meetings that enabled the generation of an inclusive stand that was delivered to COP through the organization attending the COP meeting.

Several CSOs are partners to several international and regional associations and are signatories to various international campaigns that support climate change related causes. Some are members to associations such as ACCESS coalition and REN 21, and its participation as a signatory in campaigns such as “Don’t Gas Africa” demonstrate its commitment to promoting the flow of climate financing in one way or another within thematic areas.

CSOs partner with ministries and agencies in a number of aspects among which are fund mobilization through joint developing and conducting projects and programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Access to information: There is a need for greater transparency and information-sharing about climate finance, particularly for those who may be most affected by climate change, such as indigenous communities and smallholder farmers. This could include providing information about funding opportunities, eligibility criteria, and application procedures in accessible and understandable formats.

Inclusivity: Efforts to mobilize climate finance should be inclusive and involve the participation of all stakeholders, including civil society organizations, local communities, and marginalized groups. This could involve setting up consultative mechanisms to ensure that the perspectives and needs of these groups are taken into account.

Capacity building: Many developing countries may lack the capacity to effectively utilize climate finance, particularly for complex projects that require technical expertise. Providing support for capacity building and skills development can help to ensure that climate finance is used effectively and that the benefits are distributed fairly.

Risk management: Climate finance should be used to manage risks and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, particularly in vulnerable communities. This could include supporting early warning systems, disaster preparedness measures, and climate-smart agriculture practices.

Monitoring and evaluation: There is a need for robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that climate finance is being used effectively and is making a meaningful impact on the ground. This could involve setting up systems for tracking and reporting on the use of funds, and conducting regular evaluations to assess the effectiveness of different interventions

INDICATOR 13.B.1: NUMBER OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES WITH NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS, LONG-TERM STRATEGIES, NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS AND ADAPTATION COMMUNICATIONS, AS REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have contributed to Tanzania updating its nationally determined contributions and National Climate Change Response strategy (long-term strategies). They have specifically supported the process and facilitated participation of large constituency of civil society actors within the process

CSOs have organized a number of knowledge exchange sessions during the development of the National Determined contribution between East African Countries during the Covid Pandemic Period. Within these exchange sessions, the countries were able to learn from each other thus supporting development of an informed National Determined contribution.

CSOs are part of the National Technical steering committee that supports the on-going development of the National Adaptation plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Increased Climate Financing: There is a need for more financing to support the implementation of climate action in developing countries. This will require a significant increase in public and private sector investment in clean energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, and climate adaptation measures.

Capacity Building and Technology Transfer: Many developing countries lack the technical and institutional capacity to effectively implement climate actions, particularly in areas such as climate finance and data management. Capacity building and technology transfer can help address this gap, enabling developing countries to implement climate actions and take advantage of the opportunities presented by the transition to a low-carbon economy.

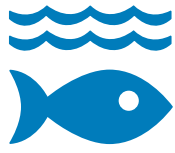
Climate Justice: Climate justice should be central to all climate action, ensuring that the most vulnerable communities and countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, receive support and assistance from developed countries to address the impacts of climate change.

Stakeholder Engagement: All stakeholders, including civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities, should be involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of climate action to ensure that no one is left behind.

Robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification: Robust monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms can help ensure that climate action is effective, transparent, and accountable. This can help ensure that no one is left behind and that progress towards climate goals is accurately tracked and reported.



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER



KEY MESSAGES

Tanzania's marine ecosystem forms an integral part of its national economy and provides livelihood to millions of its citizens. However, it is under significant threats such as marine pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss, and beach erosion. Initiatives have been launched for its protection, but more concerted efforts are needed.

CSOs have been key in spreading awareness about various legal provisions that protect the marine resources, derived from legislations such as the Fisheries Act of 2003 and the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009. CSOs have also played a pivotal role in establishing community-managed Beach Management Units (BMUs), empowering locals to protect their marine ecosystems.

CSOs have led mangrove planting campaigns to bolster ecosystem resilience and protect coastal areas. They have also been crucial in conducting research on marine species, yielding valuable information that aids in formulating effective conservation strategies.

CSOs are ardent promoters of sustainable fishing practices, maintaining marine ecosystem balance. They also work to counteract threats like illegal fishing and habitat destruction, ensuring marine resources are utilized sustainably.

There is an urgent need to strengthen coordination between the mainland and Zanzibar on marine protection policies. Innovative technologies should be used to combat illegal fishing and increase the monitoring of marine ecosystems. CSOs should receive more funding to support marine conservation efforts, and collaboration among stakeholders should be enhanced. Local-international networks should be championed to combine resources and knowledge in fighting unsustainable marine practices.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is a nation that values its water resources and recognizes the numerous opportunities they offer. Both inland and marine fisheries are critical to the Tanzanian economy, with a notable coastline stretching 1,450 km and territorial waters covering 64,000 km². These figures contribute to a rich biodiversity, supporting the livelihood of millions through food security and transportation. However, the exploitation of this potential is threatened by issues such as marine pollution, loss of biodiversity, climate change impacts, and beach erosion. To counteract these challenges, the country has implemented numerous initiatives including the establishment of marine protected areas, integrated coastal zone management, community-based fisheries management, mangrove conservation and restoration, and marine-related climate change projects.

The fishing industry in Tanzania also significantly contributes to the nation's economic development, accounting for 1.8% of the GDP in 2022 and providing direct employment to nearly 200,000 fishermen and over 34,000 water developers. Approximately 4.5 million Tanzanians are engaged in activities related to the fishing value chain. Yet, concerns regarding overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices in some areas have led to significant efforts to improve fisheries management and promote sustainable fishing practices.

Tanzania's rich marine environment also includes numerous protected areas like the Mafia Island Marine Park, Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park, Pemba Channel Conservation Area, and Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park, among others. The country is working towards enhancing the implementation of existing policies, legislation, and guidelines, strengthening the role of Beach Management Units (BMUs) in co-management initiatives, and investigating and promoting the role of Marine Protected Areas as a viable management option.

CHALLENGES

Despite significant efforts, Tanzania faces a range of challenges in managing and preserving its rich marine and coastal resources. Data collection and monitoring are significant obstacles, especially in obtaining accurate and comprehensive data on nutrient levels, algal blooms, oxygen depletion, and plastic debris

density. The lack of resources, infrastructure, and trained personnel further complicate these efforts.

Collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, local communities, and non-governmental organizations, are often lacking, making it harder to address coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density. These issues are compounded by a multitude of factors like nutrient inputs, hydrodynamics, climate change, and human activities. Lack of public awareness and understanding of these impacts and the importance of marine conservation, along with ineffective policies, regulations, and governance frameworks, pose considerable challenges.

Tanzania also struggles with overfishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. These practices undermine efforts to sustainably manage fish stocks and deplete fish populations. The impacts of climate change, habitat degradation due to pollution, coastal development, and destructive fishing practices further threaten the fishing industry. In addition, a lack of systematic country data and regional breakdowns limits our understanding of the full scope of these problems.

Tanzania's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) face challenges from habitat destruction, illegal fishing practices, overexploitation of resources, and lack of socio-economic data. Limited resources and funding, inadequate enforcement and surveillance, lack of awareness and stakeholder engagement, climate change, and coastal development all pose threats to these protected areas and the marine biodiversity they safeguard. The nation must address these challenges to preserve its marine resources and protect the livelihoods of its people who depend on them.

INDICATOR 14.1.1: (A) INDEX OF COASTAL EUTROPHICATION; AND (B) PLASTIC DEBRIS DENSITY

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have been actively contributing to marine resource protection in Tanzania through several impactful initiatives. They have been focused on capacity-building endeavors that inform communities about various legal provisions safeguarding marine resources. These provisions

stem from multiple acts including the Fisheries Act of 2003, the Marine Parks and Reserves Act of 1994, the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009, and the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

To facilitate protection at the community level, CSOs have helped establish Beach Management Units (BMUs). These organizations, directly managed by the community members, work towards preserving the local marine ecosystem. Furthermore, CSOs have spearheaded mangrove planting campaigns to bolster the ecosystem's resilience and protect coastal areas from erosion.

The research work undertaken by CSOs provides valuable insights into the behavior and movement patterns of different marine species. This information aids in implementing effective measures to mitigate threats induced by human activities. CSOs also invest significant efforts in raising awareness about the conservation status of marine species to foster a sense of responsibility within the community.

Sustainable fishing practices are promoted to preserve the marine ecosystem's balance. Concurrently, CSOs work to mitigate threats to these ecosystems, such as illegal fishing and habitat destruction, ensuring that marine resources are used sustainably.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There's a clear need to enhance strategic coordination between the mainland of Tanzania and Zanzibar in terms of legislations, policies, and programs for marine protection. Innovative technologies should be harnessed to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which poses a significant threat to marine biodiversity. Additionally, engaging local communities in preventing marine pollution can foster a sense of collective responsibility and contribute to marine conservation.

To address the challenges faced by our oceans and seas, there must be a cohesive approach incorporating science, innovation, and partnerships. Just as with combating IUU fishing, innovative technologies can provide critical solutions for marine conservation. Marine Spatial Planning needs to be all-inclusive, considering the diverse stakeholders and influences within marine environments. The introduction of cage culture in marine waters could be another potential solution for sustainable fishing practices. Lastly, providing

access to sonar satellite data could enhance the monitoring of marine ecosystems, helping in the timely identification and mitigation of potential threats.

INDICATOR 14.2.1: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES USING ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES TO MANAGING MARINE AREAS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have been instrumental in promoting the protection of marine ecosystems in Tanzania. This has been achieved primarily through the implementation of education and awareness programs, which serve to underline the significance of these ecosystems, and promote the adoption of sustainable fishing practices. These initiatives further support local communities in identifying and transitioning to alternative income-generating activities, lessening the pressure on marine resources.

These organizations have also championed sustainable practices within the small-scale fishery and mining sectors. Their efforts have concentrated on the careful management of coastal zones to mitigate the potential impacts of these industries on marine ecosystems.

Simultaneously, CSOs have been advocates for sustainable marine-based tourism initiatives. They recognize the sector's potential as a source of income and development, but also the necessity of managing it in a manner that doesn't compromise the health and integrity of marine environments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Moving forward, it is recommended that more secure methods are developed for extending the sewage system into the ocean. This would facilitate quicker dilution and allow for the treatment of sewage before it is discharged into the ocean, mitigating the potential harm to marine life.

There is a clear need for increased funding to support marine conservation efforts. This would provide the resources necessary for extensive and sustained interventions aimed at preserving marine biodiversity.

Collaboration among actors working in the marine biodiversity area should be enhanced. This would promote a more integrated and comprehensive approach to managing marine ecosystems, ensuring all relevant parties are involved and on board.

Lastly, championing local-international networks is essential to combat increasing and unsustainable marine practices. These networks can pool resources, share knowledge, and work towards common goals, strengthening the overall impact of marine conservation efforts.



15 LIFE
ON LAND



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**



KEY MESSAGES

Despite Tanzania's extensive and diverse array of protected areas which cover approximately 43.7% of the total land area, the country faces significant challenges in managing its rich biodiversity and forests sustainably. Key threats include habitat degradation due to deforestation, wildfires, and unplanned land use, invasive species, unsustainable resource extraction practices, and climate change, all of which pose severe threats to Tanzania's unique biodiversity.

Tanzanian CSOs play a critical role in raising public awareness about the importance of forest conservation and sustainable resource use. They conduct educational campaigns and programs that emphasize the ecological and socio-economic value of preserving forested areas, thereby fostering more responsible behaviors among communities.

CSOs actively promote and implement community-based forest management strategies. These organizations help establish Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFs), promote reforestation and afforestation efforts, and educate communities on sustainable forestry practices. These initiatives empower local communities to be active stewards of their environment and contribute to the long-term sustainability of Tanzania's forests.

CSOs also contribute significantly to the sustainable management of natural resources in Tanzania. They collaborate with environmental institutions to enhance development and protection of natural resources, promote sustainable water resource management, and foster responsible catchment management practices. These efforts ensure a balanced approach to resource use that supports both human needs and ecosystem health.

To enhance CSOs contribution in achieving SDG 15, it is recommended to strengthen the integration of wildlife management in forest management, given the interconnectedness of

these ecosystems. Moreover, community participation tools, such as Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Joint Forest Management (JFM), and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), should be reinforced to encourage broader community involvement in forest and biodiversity conservation.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is renowned for its extensive and diverse array of protected areas. This rich mosaic comprises 840 areas that together span 361,594 km² of land and 7,330 km² of ocean territory. The protected network encapsulates various ecosystems, including 16 National Parks, 1 Conservation Area, 28 Game Reserves, 42 Game Controlled Areas, 38 Wildlife Management Areas, 4 Ramsar Sites, and 109 Forest reserves. In total, approximately 43.7% of the total land area in Tanzania is designated for protection or conservation, which underscores the nation's commitment to preserving its unique biodiversity.

The Tanzanian government has undertaken significant measures to ensure sustainable forest management. Key among these is the establishment of robust legal and policy frameworks, including the Forest Act of 2002 and the Wildlife Conservation (Payment of Rewards) Regulations, 2020. These laws provide the necessary legal backing for the protection of Tanzania's forests and wildlife.

Moreover, the country has developed a forward-thinking strategy, the National Forest Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) 2021-2031. The NFPIS is geared towards expanding the area under community-based forest management (CBFM) from 2.7 million ha to 16 million ha by June 2031. The NFPIS also sets ambitious targets to improve capacity in forest management, including reducing the area covered by each extension officer from 25,000 ha to 10,000 ha.

Furthermore, Tanzania actively collaborates with local and international NGOs to effectively manage its forest resources. These partnerships, coupled with the establishment of the National Community-Based Forest Management Action Plan in 2022, further demonstrate Tanzania's strategic and collaborative approach to forest management.

CHALLENGES

Despite the substantial progress made, Tanzania still grapples with a multitude of challenges in

managing its biodiversity and forests sustainably. The country faces severe habitat degradation due to various factors such as deforestation, wildfires, and unplanned land use. Unsustainable resource extraction practices, along with an increase in the bushmeat trade, pose significant threats to the country's rich biodiversity.

Invasive species present another hurdle, with the country currently dealing with 220 invasive and potentially invasive species. These species can severely disrupt local ecosystems and biodiversity, and managing them requires substantial resources and effort.

Each of Tanzania's ecosystems confronts its unique pressures. Marine ecosystems suffer from mangrove and coral destruction, dynamite fishing, and the use of illegal fishnets. Terrestrial ecosystems experience tremendous pressure from unsustainable animal species exploitation, while inland water habitats face declining water levels, over-exploitation of fish stocks, and pollution.

The increased human activities, such as settlement establishment, grazing, and bushfires, exert considerable pressure on Tanzania's protected areas. Land conversion for economic use, coupled with population pressure and reliance on traditional wood fuel for energy, leads to over-exploitation of wood resources.

Climate change is another significant challenge, exacerbating many of the problems already mentioned. Changing climatic patterns lead to a greater intensity and frequency of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, worsening fire seasons, and threatening the overall health and resilience of Tanzania's forests. The associated effects of climate change are far-reaching, impacting everything from tree growth rates and species survival to forest management processes and the availability of forest products and services.

INDICATOR 15.1.1: FOREST AREA AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL LAND AREA

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania are making concerted efforts to safeguard the country's forests. They have initiated campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of preserving forests and preventing the arbitrary use of forest resources, such as cutting trees for fuel or other needs. CSOs are also actively cooperating with the government and local communities to organize forest conservation movements that aim to protect

and restore these vital ecosystems.

To further this cause, CSOs provide education about forest sustainability and organize reforestation and afforestation campaigns. These initiatives promote the planting of new trees and the rejuvenation of depleted or damaged forest areas. Additionally, CSOs have been instrumental in the establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) in regions across Tanzania, providing an additional layer of protection for forested areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several key recommendations to enhance forest conservation efforts in Tanzania. Firstly, there should be sustainable planning of land use at both broad and finer scales, identifying compatible activities for the human-wildlife interface. This strategy would help minimize conflicts and maintain the ecological balance.

Secondly, efforts should be made to educate the entire Tanzanian population on the importance of coexisting with wildlife and the value of forest preservation. The responsibility for forest conservation should be shared by everyone, emphasizing that individual actions can collectively make a significant impact.

Further, it is recommended to enhance cooperation with environmental activists in protecting and managing forest conservation, emphasizing laws that prevent the arbitrary use of forest. There should also be a push to encourage innovation and promote the use of clean and sustainable energy to reduce the dependence on charcoal and firewood.

In addition, local communities should benefit from conserved forests through harvesting non-deforesting products such as honey from beekeeping and medicinal plants. Approaches like Participatory Forest Management, Joint Forest Management, and Community-based Forest Management should be employed appropriately to encourage community engagement in forest sustainability.

There should also be reliable control and appropriate compensation for cases related to disturbing and dangerous wild animals. Finally, a comprehensive review and enforcement of existing laws and regulations relating to the forestry sector should be carried out to ensure they are effectively serving their intended purpose.

INDICATOR 15.1.2: PROPORTION OF IMPORTANT SITES FOR TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER BIODIVERSITY THAT ARE COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS, BY ECOSYSTEM TYPE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have made notable strides in fostering the sustainable management of natural resources. One of their prominent interventions involves the annual planting and nurturing of trees, an endeavor that contributes directly to reforestation and carbon sequestration efforts.

Alongside this, CSOs have organized movements to collectively contribute to the improvement of the functionality of natural resources, demonstrating the power of collective action in preserving the environment. They have also cultivated partnerships with environmental institutions to enhance the development and protection of natural resources and their inherent biodiversity.

Recognizing the interconnectivity of ecosystems, these organizations have pioneered the practice of planting water-friendly species to promote sustainable water resources management. Additionally, they provide support for sustainable catchment management to Water User Associations, ensuring the conservation of water sources and advocating for responsible water usage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Several recommendations can further enhance the impact of these CSO interventions. It is critical to support local projects aimed at tackling biodiversity loss and implementing technologies to reduce the environmental impact of social activities. The implementation of laws, regulations, and strategies related to forest sustainability, such as the land policy, land and village land acts, environmental policy, Environmental Management Act, and Forest Management act, should be rigorously pursued.

Furthermore, community participation tools such as Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Joint Forest Management (JFM), and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) should be strengthened to encourage local involvement in forest conservation. A review of the Water Resources Management Act could lead to improved legislative support for sustainable water use.

Moreover, the integration of wildlife management in forest management is paramount, given that about a third of the country's area is conserved as protected areas, including forest reserves, nature forest reserves, marine parks, national parks, game reserves, and game-controlled areas. Ensuring that wildlife management is an area of focus within forest management can contribute to more holistic and sustainable conservation outcomes.

INDICATOR 15.2.1: PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have demonstrated their commitment to preserving the country's forests through a range of initiatives. One of their key undertakings includes raising awareness among local communities about best practices in sustainable forest management. This education-oriented approach equips individuals with the knowledge and skills they need to act as stewards of their local forests. Moreover, these organizations have championed tree-planting campaigns, which directly contribute to reforestation and help to counteract the impacts of deforestation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Several strategies can help to augment the effectiveness of these CSO interventions. One of the primary suggestions is to maintain or increase the forest area by reducing deforestation and degradation. This goal can be supported by introducing participatory land-use planning, which ensures that the voices of local communities are heard and considered in land management decisions.

Another recommendation is to promote the commercialization of forest products, which can provide economic incentives for forest conservation. Simultaneously, local communities should be empowered to conserve forests and woodlands. This can be complemented by encouraging the use of renewable energy technologies such as biogas, which can reduce reliance on forest resources for energy.

Development of community-based monitoring strategies and brick burning centers can contribute to more sustainable practices and reduce forest degradation. However, an overarching recommendation is to establish more coordinated and deliberate policies to balance the protection of forests and the

ecosystem services they provide with strategies for increased crop and livestock production. A current focus on controlling trade in charcoal and timber may not effectively reduce deforestation but could help alleviate forest degradation, particularly if compliance efforts target Protected Areas.

INDICATOR 15.4.1: COVERAGE BY PROTECTED AREAS OF IMPORTANT SITES FOR MOUNTAIN BIODIVERSITY

CSO INTERVENTIONS

In their endeavors to protect and conserve Tanzania's forests, CSOs have pursued several strategies. They have reviewed numerous policies, conducted research on empowering local communities, and built capacity through various forums. Recognizing the value of on-the-ground actions, CSOs have implemented projects in communities adjacent to several nature and forest reserves, including Mkingu, Amani, Nilo, Magombera, Rondo, Magamba, and Chome Nature Forest Reserves.

Additionally, CSOs have actively collaborated with the government and its agencies to safeguard sensitive forests with globally unique ecosystems, particularly in the Kilombero District on the edge of the Nyerere National Park. A key aspect of these efforts has been the facilitation of land-use and Forest Management Plans, which provide a structured approach to maintaining forest resources.

CSOs have also ventured into carbon schemes, presenting a novel and sustainable source of funding for conservation initiatives. Alongside these broad strategies, they have helped implement sustainable projects on a more localized level, including beekeeping, which offers economic incentives for forest conservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the impact of these interventions, several recommendations could be considered. First and foremost, maintaining the ecological processes and patterns in all native ecosystems and ecological communities should be prioritized. Furthermore, many unprotected lands and forests in Tanzania still need categorization and protection, highlighting the necessity for targeted conservation planning.

The establishment of by-laws against uncontrolled tree cutting of woodlots could provide a crucial deterrent against deforestation. Similarly, provisions for managing fire outbreaks

in planted woodlots should be put in place. Another effective strategy might be the development of community-based monitoring strategies and brick burning centers, fostering local involvement and accountability in forest management.

Ultimately, a shift towards greater community ownership and sharing of benefits from natural resources should be considered. Transferring ownership to communities can not only empower them economically but also foster a sense of stewardship, thereby promoting the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts.



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



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**



KEY MESSAGES

CSOs in Tanzania have taken targeted and nuanced approaches to reduce homicides, address harmful traditional practices, and protect the vulnerable. In a nation where interpersonal disputes and domestic conflicts have contributed to homicide rates, CSOs have developed multi-faceted strategies, including capacity-building, community awareness, legal aid, policy advocacy, and public interest litigation. The challenges are complex, but the tailored interventions by CSOs are crucial to tackling the issue.

Amid localized conflicts driven by various factors like ethnic disagreements and competition over natural resources, CSOs have pioneered conflict resolution dialogues and emergency responses. From facilitating negotiations to medical support and legal aid, the proactive role of CSOs in institutional building and strategic engagement with policymakers signifies a robust civil society response to conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

CSOs' efforts in advocating for a comprehensive Anti-GBV Law and supporting the institutionalization of Police Gender Desks showcase their unwavering commitment to combating GBV. The collaborative efforts with government agencies and targeted campaigns such as the "Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign" demonstrate the critical role CSOs play in bridging gaps and enhancing legal and economic empowerment for GBV survivors.

Although progress has been made in the Tanzanian media landscape, CSOs remain vigilant and engaged in advocating for press freedom and journalists' safety. The decreased number of press freedom violations reflects the continuous pressure and oversight by CSOs, yet the ongoing challenges such as arrests, harassment, and denial of information signify the indispensable role of civil society in safeguarding democratic principles.

The cross-cutting role of CSOs in policy engagement and civic education epitomizes their influence in shaping a just society. From legal reforms to

civic awareness programs, CSOs are not only involved in immediate interventions but also long-term strategies for social transformation. Their role in research, advocacy, and community engagement is vital to the ongoing efforts in promoting peace, reducing violence, and strengthening institutions in Tanzania.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Over the years, Tanzania has made commendable strides in crime prevention and conflict resolution. As per 2020 crime statistics, the homicide rate has decreased by 10.91% since 2015, signaling an improvement in maintaining law and order. Social cohesive networks, such as Ulinzi Shirikishi and Polisi Jamii (community police), have bolstered individual and community resilience against violence. In a region often plagued with instability, Tanzania has managed to maintain a relative degree of peace compared to neighboring countries.

Part of this success is attributed to the government's initiatives in mitigating conflict and maintaining peace in regions that have experienced conflict, such as Ngorongoro, Loliondo, Morogoro, HandeniTanga, and Manyara. An example of such an initiative is President Samia's move to relocate 7,495 acres from King'ang'a Prison land back to Kondo residents to resolve a land dispute in February 2023. Additionally, the establishment of a legal framework for settling land disputes under the Ministry of Legal and Constitutional Affairs in 2020 has further strengthened conflict resolution mechanisms.

Moreover, the Tanzanian government has significantly improved services and infrastructure to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). With about 420 Police Gender Desks, 153 Gender Desks in prisons, and 14 One Stop Centers, Tanzania has demonstrated a commitment to tackling GBV. These initiatives, coupled with the implementation of the National Plan of Action to end violence against women and children, the creation of community centers for early child upbringing and development, and various gender-related policies and laws, have substantially bolstered the country's efforts in preventing GBV.

In Tanzania, the media landscape has seen noticeable improvements in the past decade. The most positive sign of this progress is that

no journalist has been officially recorded as killed in the past ten years. The Media Council of Tanzania (MCT) reported ten press freedom violations from January to July 2022, including incidents of suspension of media outlets, harassment, arrests, denial of information, and threats against journalists. While these violations are cause for concern, it is worth noting that this number represents a decrease from the number of violations reported during the same period in 2021.

KEY CHALLENGES

Despite the progress made, several challenges hinder Tanzania's efforts to reduce crime and maintain peace. Interpersonal disputes, domestic disputes, land resource disputes, armed killings, intimate partner homicides, and witchcraft motivated killings remain major contributors to homicide rates. The government's inability to effectively manage these issues exacerbates the situation. Additionally, oppressive laws, such as those allowing child marriages, contribute to homicide and violence rates.

Tanzania also grapples with localized conflicts driven by ethnic/family disagreements, competition over natural resources, political competition, and unresolved political and religious grievances. Women and children often bear the brunt of these conflicts, exacerbating the country's struggle with GBV. Inadequate awareness on peacebuilding at the community level further escalates these issues.

As for GBV, harmful social norms and stigma continue to perpetuate the violence. Despite some legal strides, the lack of a specific comprehensive GBV law, inconveniences in witness protection, and non-adherence to laws on witness protection undermine the progress. In addition, digital platforms have become intimidating tools for victims of violence and a threat to Human Rights Defenders. Finally, the shortage of Police Gender Desks, One Stop Centers, and the allocation of resources to implement the National Plan of Actions hinders the delivery of effective services to GBV survivors, thereby hampering efforts to curb GBV.

Incidents like the arrest, inspection, and interrogation of six journalists by game wardens in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority in February 2022 are stark reminders of the challenges journalists continue to face. Violations of the strict Online Content Regulations of 2020 have also resulted in punitive measures, like

when the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority penalized an online platform, ZamaMpya TV, for airing statements critical of the government's policies.

Unfriendly media laws continue to exist, while technical and professional skills among journalists remain low. Journalists are subjected to threats, there is a lack of consensus on their safety and security, and they often face mistreatment. The implementation of the Access to Information Act is fraught with its own difficulties. For instance, the Act stipulates a 30-day response time, which hampers journalists' need for timely information. The Act, despite being approved, has not been fully implemented, and the government has not provided sufficient resources to enforce it effectively. This has led to limited access to information for both journalists and the public, undermining the spirit of the law. There is also a concern that internet shutdowns have been used to restrict access to information during periods of political unrest.

INDICATOR 16.1.1: NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs are engaging in several activities to combat harmful traditional practices and decrease the rates of homicides:

Capacity Building: CSOs are providing capacity building to local CSOs to equip them with the skills, knowledge, and resources needed to fight against harmful traditional practices that contribute to homicides.

Community Awareness: They are initiating community awareness campaigns to educate the public about interventions against homicide.

Legal and Policy Advocacy: CSOs are advocating for legal and policy reforms to create a safer environment and more effective interventions against homicide.

Legal Aid: They are providing legal aid services to survivors of homicide.

Public Interest Litigation: CSOs are engaging in public interest litigation against policies and laws that contribute to homicides. For example, they are challenging the Marriage Act 1971 which has been cited as promoting harmful practices that lead to violence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance these interventions, the following recommendations are made:

Civic Education: Conducting civic education can increase awareness about social protection, which in turn could help prevent homicides.

Policy and Legal Reforms: Reforming repressive laws that contribute to homicides, such as the Marriage Act, the Child Policy, and anti-GBV law, can help create a safer environment for vulnerable groups.

Women Economic Empowerment: Empowering women economically can be an effective strategy to reduce inequalities that result in homicides, as a significant majority of the victims are women. This could involve creating opportunities for women in business, education, and employment, and promoting equal pay and access to resources.

INDICATOR 16.1.2: CONFLICT-RELATED DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX, AGE AND CAUSE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs are taking various steps to address conflicts and protect human rights defenders:

Emergency Response: CSOs are providing emergency responses such as relocation, medical support, legal aid, and litigation support to Human Rights Defenders operating in conflict areas.

Civic Awareness: They are also conducting civic awareness programs on conflict resolution to equip communities with the necessary skills and knowledge.

Advocacy: CSOs are engaging in advocacy at the national, regional, and international levels, urging state actors to address conflicts effectively.

Policy Engagement: CSOs are engaging with policymakers for necessary policy and legal reforms to address these conflicts.

Conflict Resolution Dialogues: CSOs are facilitating dialogues that ground dispute resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, conciliation, and reconciliation.

Strategic Engagement: CSOs are strategically engaging with policymakers and other government officials to initiate steps towards resolving conflicts.

Institutional Building: CSOs are also working on strengthening organizations that focus on peacebuilding.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance these interventions, the following steps are recommended:

Accountability: Create accountability measures for behaviors that violate community standards.

Local-Level Resolution: Focus on resolving conflicts at the lowest possible level while supporting the wellbeing of marginalized groups.

Scaling Interventions: Scale interventions aimed at strengthening organizations working on peacebuilding.

Civic Education: Carry out civic education on peacebuilding to equip community members with the skills to resolve conflicts at an early stage.

National and Regional Advocacy: Increase advocacy efforts at national and regional levels.

Government Consultation Training: Provide training on the importance of consulting government authorities when conflict arises to mitigate unforeseen consequences.

Due Diligence in Recruitment: Exercise due diligence when recruiting and engaging community influencers to avoid individuals with hidden agendas who may potentially trigger conflict within their communities.

INDICATOR 16.1.3: PROPORTION OF POPULATION SUBJECTED TO (A) PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, (B) PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE AND (C) SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have undertaken various initiatives to combat gender-based violence (GBV) in Tanzania. These include:

Advocacy for Legal Framework Improvement: CSOs are advocating for the enactment of a comprehensive Anti-GBV Law in Tanzania. They have developed and shared a draft bill with the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and are currently gathering feedback from various stakeholders.

Institutionalization of Police Gender Desks: CSOs have been supporting the institutionalization of Police Gender Desks and the Police Female Network to provide sustainable GBV prevention and response mechanisms. To date, there are 420 Police Gender Desks and 14 One Stop Centers.

Legal and Economic Empowerment Interventions: CSOs are raising legal awareness, coordinating legal aid services, and providing legal aid to indigents and GBV victims. They have also launched the “Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign” in collaboration with the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs to support mainly victims of GBV at grassroots levels.

Research and Learning: CSOs have conducted a number of research studies to understand the GBV situation in Tanzania, such as a comprehensive study on the 5 years of Legal Aid Act in Tanzania and a mapping analysis of Women Human Rights Defenders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on these interventions, the following actions are recommended:

Increase Funding: Provide long-term funds and assistance to women’s rights organizations focusing on GBV. There should be a funding strategy/facility that supports sustainable funding for the National Plans of Action (NPAs) through the establishment of a large basket fund led by the government with support from the private sector and development partners.

Strengthen National Systems: Rapidly review the implementation of the coordination system for the NPAs and target support towards key gaps at the national and local level.

Legal Reforms: Promote advocacy for specific provisions for GBV in the penal code and improve GBV information management systems to ensure standardized, quality GBV data is collected.

Capacity Building: Strengthen systems, structures, and mechanisms across the entire service delivery chain including the justice sector, health sector, and social welfare sector. Change social norms that perpetuate under-reporting of GBV by promoting help-seeking behaviors and building the capacity of service providers.

Survivor-Centered Approach: Develop a national system to monitor the quality and sustainability of service provision in one-stop centers. Invest in staff training on survivor-centered approaches and expanding access to care for underserved populations.

Digital Platform Use Regulation: Control the use of digital platforms and strengthen the proper implementation of the Cyber Crimes Act.

Societal Awareness: Raise societal awareness on violence, its effects and the need to speak out when facing any kind of violence. Emphasize the importance of witnesses in achieving justice.

Rehabilitation and Therapy Centers: Establish adequate rehabilitation centers for traumatized individuals, and couple therapy centers for couples experiencing conflicts.

INDICATOR 16.2.2: NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX, AGE AND FORM OF EXPLOITATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have been actively working to combat human trafficking in Tanzania. They have established the Tanzania National Network against Anti-Human Trafficking Organization (TANAHUT), an umbrella organization that aims to foster a coordinated approach to address human trafficking in Tanzania.

In collaboration with the government, CSOs conducted a National Dialogue on Trafficking in Persons in August 2022. During this event, the government unveiled its counter-trafficking initiatives, including launching guidelines on the establishment and management of safe houses for victims of human trafficking and survivors of violence in Zanzibar.

Additionally, CSOs have been providing emergency response services to Human Rights Defenders working in human trafficking areas, including relocation, medical support, legal aid, and litigation.

They have also been advocating for policy and legal reforms to better address human trafficking. Notable examples include the amendments of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (ATiPA) in 2021 and the development of guidelines for establishing and managing safe houses for victims of human trafficking and survivors of violence in 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on these interventions, the following actions are recommended:

Amend the 2008 anti-trafficking law to remove sentencing provisions that allow fines instead of imprisonment. Additionally, align the procedural law related to trafficking-related arrests with the requirements for other serious crimes.

Increase efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders, including officials complicit in these crimes. Significant prison terms for convicted traffickers should be sought to deter others.

Systematically and proactively identify trafficking victims by screening vulnerable populations for trafficking indicators. This includes individuals involved in commercial sex, refugees, and foreign workers. All identified victims should then be referred to appropriate services.

Implement a systemic victim-witness program to increase protective services for victims participating in the criminal justice process and to prevent re-traumatization.

Allocate more financial and personnel resources for the Anti-Trafficking Committee and Anti-Trafficking Secretariat, enabling it to fully execute its mandate. This should include expanding services for victims in partnership with NGOs.

In Zanzibar, adopt the 2008 anti-trafficking law.

Provide adequate funding and resources to implement the 2021-2024 National Action Plan (NAP).

Involve a wide range of stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking.

Increase awareness on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) among communities and members of the House of Representatives.

Improve data collection tools and information sharing among key stakeholders.

Provide capacity building to service providers and law enforcement officers.

INDICATOR 16.2.3: PROPORTION OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN AGED 18–29 YEARS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AGE 18

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been actively engaged in various platforms aimed at discussing and addressing violence against women and children. These include public debates where

recommendations for policy and practice are shared with relevant authorities.

To improve the capacity of communities to respond to such violence, CSOs have provided training to Women Human Rights Defenders and paralegals on human rights advocacy, protection, and the documentation of human rights violations. They have also supported alternative education opportunities for young women, including vocational skills and entrepreneurship programs.

Furthermore, CSOs have been involved in the development of safe houses and the reintegration of victims of violence back into their families and schools. In partnership with the Tanzania Police Force (TPF), they have organized awareness programs on how to effectively address gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC).

Support for annual police gender desk meetings has been another key intervention, with the aim of evaluating the performance of these desks, and identifying successes, challenges, and opportunities for improvement. CSOs also supported the 2020 Review of the Police General Orders, which resulted in the formal recognition of Police Gender Desks as an official structure within the police force.

Amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, CSOs supported the inspection of police stations to help reduce the number of offenders held in police cells, contributing to efforts to control the spread of the virus in detention facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Investment in more one-stop centers for survivors of sexual violence, providing them with comprehensive support services in a single location.

Strengthened cooperation between the government and CSOs in efforts to end sexual violence, utilizing the unique capabilities of each sector for maximum impact.

The development of a procedural law specifically addressing GBV cases to expedite justice for victims.

Increased efforts to raise awareness in society about violence, its effects, and the importance of speaking out against it, as well as the crucial role of witnesses in facilitating justice.

Strengthening coordination at both national and local levels to ensure effective resource utilization,

avoid duplication of efforts, and enable tracking of progress in the implementation of strategies to end violence against women and children.

Tailoring interventions to address violence against disabled children and women, considering their unique needs and challenges.

Incorporating interventions to end online GBV, including online sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA).

Harmonizing and enforcing laws and regulations that protect women and children against violence.

INDICATOR 16.3.2: UNSENTENCED DETAINEES AS A PROPORTION OF OVERALL PRISON POPULATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs in Tanzania have been instrumental in enhancing access to justice for individuals in detention facilities. Collaborating with the Tanzanian police and prison departments, they've established legal aid desks in at least 94 police stations across the country. These desks provide critical legal aid services, ensuring the sustainability of such assistance in detention facilities.

In 2021, CSOs provided legal aid to over 5,500 clients from police stations and prisons across various regions, leading to the release on bail of 866 remandees, the acquittal of 310 individuals, and the laying off of 138 cases to the court. The interventions have also benefited minors in detention, highlighting the broad reach of these initiatives.

To improve the effectiveness and quality of legal aid services, CSOs have also been involved in capacity development for police and prison officers. This includes sensitization on the Legal Aid Act, regulations, and human rights compliance. These efforts aim to facilitate the provision of legal aid, expedite investigations, and enable paralegals to offer quality legal aid services.

Additionally, CSOs have been engaging with justice institutions to advocate for reforms in the criminal justice system. They've actively participated in the co-creation process on criminal justice system reform initiated by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), and most recently, they have been invited to submit their recommendations to the Presidential commission on criminal justice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on these interventions, the following steps are recommended to enhance the access to justice and rehabilitative services:

Broaden rehabilitation services to cover both inside and outside prisons: Resettlement/re-entry community programmes and associations for ex-prisoners can facilitate reintegration into society.

Implement relevant reforms to eliminate excessive pretrial detention and reduce its use: Such reforms can help alleviate overcrowding in prisons and promote respect for the rights of accused individuals.

Sensitize various stakeholders to increase awareness about these programmes: This can help reduce the level of stigmatization, isolation, and exclusion experienced by ex-prisoners.

Advocate for the use of non-custodial sentences: These measures can mitigate recidivism rates among ex-prisoners and are an effective alternative for those convicted of petty offences.

Promote inter-agency cooperation through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): A collaborative approach involving prisons, police, probation agencies, government agencies, CSOs, and community-based organizations can play a crucial role in addressing the challenges associated with the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners and ex-prisoners.

INDICATOR 16.3.3: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED A DISPUTE IN THE PAST TWO YEARS AND WHO ACCESSED A FORMAL OR INFORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM, BY TYPE OF MECHANISM

CSO INTERVENTIONS

CSOs have made significant strides in advocating for equal rights and justice in Tanzania, standing firmly on the foundation of Article 13 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. They have been vigorously advocating for equality before the law, pushing back against any forms of discrimination and harassment.

A key part of these interventions has been the ongoing provision of legal aid and pro bono services to victims of discrimination and harassment. These services have enabled victims to access justice, receive redress for their grievances, and have helped raise awareness about their rights under the law.

Furthermore, CSOs have been instrumental in raising legal awareness in the community. Through various initiatives, they have worked to ensure citizens understand and adhere to the fundamental principle of equality before the law. This not only empowers individuals but also promotes a culture of respect and equality within the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on these interventions, the following are recommended:

The amendment of laws that perpetuate discrimination within the country: Such laws need to be revised to comply with the constitutional requirement of equality as stipulated under Article 13 of the Constitution. This will not only ensure consistency within the legal framework but also foster a culture of fairness and respect for all citizens.

Improving reporting mechanisms for victims of harassment and discrimination: Both in public and private arenas, victims need reliable, accessible, and effective mechanisms to report instances of harassment and discrimination. This will help track and address these issues promptly, ultimately deterring such practices.

Legalizing the decision for the re-entry of school dropouts due to pregnancies and truancy: Formalizing the process of re-entry for students who had to leave school due to pregnancy or truancy will ensure their right to education is not permanently compromised. This can help prevent future instances of discrimination and inequality and contribute to the empowerment and advancement of these individuals.

INDICATOR 16.B.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION REPORTING HAVING PERSONALLY FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS ON THE BASIS OF A GROUND OF DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on these interventions, the following are recommended:

The amendment of laws that perpetuate discrimination within the country: Such laws need to be revised to comply with the constitutional requirement of equality as stipulated under Article 13 of the Constitution. This will not only ensure consistency within the legal framework but also foster a culture of fairness and respect for all citizens.

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INDICATOR 16.10.1: NUMBER OF VERIFIED CASES OF KILLING, KIDNAPPING, ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE, ARBITRARY DETENTION AND TORTURE OF JOURNALISTS, ASSOCIATED MEDIA PERSONNEL, TRADE UNIONISTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have made substantial strides to protect the media environment and the safety of journalists. They've strongly advocated for media legal reforms, calling for the review of current laws and the introduction of more supportive legislative measures to ensure a thriving and secure media landscape.

They've also intensified capacity building initiatives focused on safety and security issues for journalists. This includes providing technical training to enhance journalists' capabilities in handling potential threats and security concerns.

Efforts to open dialogue with stakeholders have been prominent, aiming to address journalists' interests and ensuring they are upheld in all discussions and actions related to the media industry.

CSOs have also amplified voices speaking out against threats and risks to journalists, thereby raising public awareness of these challenges. This has included the inclusion of journalists' safety issues in educational curriculums and maintaining close cooperation with other stakeholders for coordinated action.

Among their interventions, CSOs have stood against unfavorable media laws, advocating for their amendment or repeal. They've actively engaged with the current administration, underscoring the importance of media freedom and safety in democratic governance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to build on these interventions, the following recommendations have been put forward:

Strengthening media platform working teams: This will ensure coordinated action and effective advocacy for media rights.

Harmonization of media stakeholders on safety and security issues, extending both to Mainland and Zanzibar.

Amplifying citizen voices on issues of safety and security of journalists to increase public awareness and support.

Providing platforms for various groups and individuals to air their concerns and contribute to the discourse on media freedom and safety.

Continually reminding the government of its responsibility to ensure Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are met, particularly those related to freedom of expression and access to information.

Pushing for amendment of existing laws that impede media freedom and safety.

Encouraging the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to form a commission of inquiry to look into media safety concerns.

Advising the government to seek assistance from jurisdictions or agencies with strong records in criminal investigation, particularly concerning disappearances.

Advocating for the government to create and enforce laws that support media work and safety.

Highlighting the pressing need for the Tanzanian Government to ratify the Convention Against Torture (CAT).

Suggesting capacity building for law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors on the rights of human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists to prevent arbitrary detention, torture, or enforced disappearances.

INDICATOR 16.10.2: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY AND/OR POLICY GUARANTEES FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

CSO INTERVENTIONS

In an effort to improve media freedom and access to information, various Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have taken pivotal steps. The media sector has actively advocated for the separation of the Media Services Act and the Access to Information (ATI) Act, arguing that each addresses distinct issues and thus requires independent consideration.

Media bodies have also increased the visibility and awareness of these acts, contributing to a broader public understanding of the legislation and its implications. Advocacy activities centered around the Access to Information (ATI) Act have been prioritized, highlighting the significance of this legislation in promoting transparency and accountability.

A key element of these CSO interventions has been the enhancement of capacity among information holders. A notable example of this is the Media Council of Tanzania, which has embarked on training initiatives for information officers. This not only boosts their ability to handle information responsibly, but also ensures that they are well-versed in the various legal aspects surrounding information management and dissemination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Inclusion of all media stakeholders in the legislative process: The process of shaping and implementing media legislation should be inclusive, encompassing all relevant stakeholders. This will ensure that the perspectives and concerns of different parties are taken into account, resulting in more comprehensive and balanced legislation.



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17:

**STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



KEY MESSAGES

CSOs play a crucial role in advocating for improved public policies. They engage with the government, foster public participation, and champion policy changes that aim for a more inclusive and sustainable economy.

CSOs conduct essential research and analysis on significant socio-economic issues such as domestic resource mobilization, tax justice, and gender-sensitive budgeting. The findings from these studies provide evidence-based insights to inform policy-making and advocacy efforts.

CSOs are pivotal in raising public awareness about complex economic and political issues. They host public debates and produce accessible informational materials to boost citizen understanding and engagement with these issues, enhancing democratic processes.

CSOs serve as a bridge between the government and citizens. They ensure citizens' voices are heard during policy-making processes, fostering a more democratic and inclusive society.

CSOs, such as the United Nations Association (UNA) Tanzania, advocate for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They strive for improved coordination mechanisms and policy coherence, contributing to the nation's journey towards sustainable development.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania has seen an increase in its total domestic government revenue as a proportion of GDP, moving from 14.3% in 2018/2019 to 14.9% in 2021/22. This growth is attributed to the enhanced application of ICT in the collection and management of revenue, along with the augmentation of the business environment through increased opportunities for the private sector, fostering employment, and driving economic activities.

Moreover, Tanzania's budget for 2022/2023 relies heavily on domestic revenue, comprising 67.5% of the total budget, up from 64% in 2018/2019. The Government's estimations have also shown an upward trajectory in this

respect, moving from 55% in 2018/19 to 61% in 2021/22.

Relations with development partners remain robust, opening the country to external grants and concessional loans. For instance, in the 2021/2022 fiscal year, TZS 2,955.92 billion of the government's expenditure was financed by external grants and concessional loans. In the 2022/23 budget, TZS 4,643.6 billion, or 11.2% of the national budget, was funded from the same sources.

Tanzania's government debt has remained manageable, with consistent mechanisms for loan repayment each financial year. The ratio of debt service to total exports has fluctuated between 44% and 54% from 2019 to 2022.

The nation also boasts a solid National Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation, Monitoring, and Reporting, established in 2020. Additionally, a multi-stakeholder approach is adopted in tracking information and data on the implementation, review, and reporting of SDGs, with government bodies, private sectors, civil society organizations, and UN agencies all involved in this process.

CHALLENGES

Despite efforts to bolster domestic revenue mobilization, Tanzania faces a persistent budget deficit, remaining around 30%. Furthermore, the actual tax revenue collection has consistently failed to meet the estimated target. For example, in the 2021/22 national budget, tax revenues were at 98.7% of the estimates.

The Covid-19 pandemic significantly affected the Tanzanian tourism and travel sector, impinging on the overall revenue collection and trade. For instance, in 2020, the number of tourists dropped to 0.62 million from 1.51 million in 2019. The numbers only improved slightly to 1.45 million in 2022.

There's also the ongoing global food and energy inflation, triggered by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This has affected purchasing power and revenue generation in the country. Furthermore, there are limitations in the national budget regarding inclusivity and gender sensitivity, as well as the government's failure to meet international commitment allocations, like 20% for education, 10% for agriculture, and 15% for health.

Corruption among government officials tasked with revenue collection also hinders

the achievement of targeted objectives. Illicit financial flows and the government's inability to improve tax collection in the informal sector also pose significant challenges.

The country has had to grapple with the increasing rate of external grants and concessional loans, which require augmentation in domestic tax collection to finance repayments. Approximately one-third of the government's collection is channeled to loan repayment.

The recent shocks from the Ukraine-Russia war have also strained the country's foreign exchange reserve, presenting another significant hurdle. Tanzania's foreign exchange reserve stood at USD 4.9 billion by September 2022, enough to cover 4.2 months of import.

Finally, while the coordination mechanism for SDGs is in place, knowledge of the National Coordination Framework (NCF) among stakeholders such as MDAs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs is inadequate. Tracking SDGs progress at the local level also remains a challenge due to the complexity of the planning tools.

INDICATOR 17.1.1: TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS A PROPORTION OF GDP, BY SOURCE

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Policy Forum has been diligently working towards enabling an inclusive space for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and fostering increased participation in policy-making processes, thus amplifying citizen voices. The Forum has engaged with the government for over a decade, advocating for an open and collaborative space which has been instrumental in creating the Citizens' budget from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023.

Moreover, the working groups of Policy Forum have performed numerous budget analyses across various sectors. This has led to the creation of tax and budget position statements and policy briefs. A few noteworthy works include the 2022/23 Pre-Budget Position Statement by Policy Forum's Budget Working Group, the Gender Responsive Budget Analysis on the 2022/23 Tanzania National Budget by TGNP, and Tanzania Tax Justice Coalition's Position Statement on the 2020/2021 National Budget 'Stability in Revenue Collection During The COVID-19 Pandemic'. These documents have laid emphasis on domestic resource mobilization (DRM) and gender-responsive budget analysis.

Policy Forum and its members have carried out several research projects and studies in the area of DRM, particularly tax and extractives. Examples include Transparency and Citizen Participation in Collecting and Distributing Mining Service Levies, and an Analysis on Tanzania's Implementation of the Africa Mining Vision Cluster Five (Mineral Sector Governance).

Public engagement emphasizing DRM and public money accountability has been undertaken to boost public awareness and participation. For instance, a debate addressing Rampant Mismanagement of Public Resources was held in April 2022. The "Pimakadi" booklet, prepared by CODEFA, has also been disseminated to help citizens enforce accountability and track public resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these interventions, several recommendations have been made. These include:

Improving Tanzania's performance on the Open Budget Survey, where the country scored only 9/100 in the 2021 survey.

Ensuring inclusive citizen participation in policy processes, particularly reflecting gender considerations.

Increasing gender-reflective analysis and research that could be integrated into domestic resource mobilization processes.

Implementing fair taxation for corporations by closing all loopholes.

Increasing access and timely availability of information to enhance informed public participation in domestic resource mobilization.

INDICATOR 17.1.2: PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC BUDGET FUNDED BY DOMESTIC TAXES

CSO INTERVENTIONS

Policy Forum, a civil society organization (CSO), has actively engaged with the government with the intent of boosting Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) and curbing budget dependency. These engagements encompass various research studies on Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs), reports such as "Sealing the Gap" by ActionAid Tanzania, and various other studies on tax and budget conducted by Policy Forum itself. These studies have been

instrumental in shaping various advocacy engagements.

Furthermore, Policy Forum has established a Tax Justice Working Group with the mission of bolstering evidence-based advocacy on tax justice within the country. This working group comprises a broad spectrum of CSOs such as CODEFA, Open Mind Tanzania, FES, ActionAid Tanzania, Activista, GEPC, API, TCDD, YPC, TYVA, HakiRasilimali, Restless Development, and Interfaith. Their concerted efforts span a range of activities including research analysis, public debates, and raising public awareness in the area of tax justice.

In 2022, Restless Development, a member of the Policy Forum, produced a brief titled “Refocusing skills development budget to target informal sector’s potentials,” adding to the collective work by the CSOs in this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these interventions, it is recommended that measures are implemented to streamline and enhance the informal sector’s participation in taxation. One such strategy would be the simplification of tax administrative processes. By making these processes more approachable and less complex, we can encourage more active participation from the informal sector, leading to a more equitable and efficient tax system.

INDICATOR 17.14.1: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH MECHANISMS IN PLACE TO ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CSO INTERVENTIONS

The United Nations Association (UNA) Tanzania, through the Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform, has been at the forefront in advocating for improved coordination mechanisms for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Their advocacy has focused on ensuring policy coherence, establishing clear linkages between sectors, and highlighting the necessity of comprehensive baseline data. This advocacy

was outlined in the 2019 Civil Society Voluntary National Review Report.

In response to such advocacy, the Ministry of Finance and Planning in 2020 published an official document, the National Coordination Framework for Sustainable Development Goals (NCF-SDGs). This framework serves as a guiding tool for the implementation roadmap of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in Tanzania. Additionally, it facilitates the tracking of implementation progress based on indicators that align with national development plans. This, in turn, offers crucial reports that serve as key management tools for decision-makers to further advance the national development agenda.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the effectiveness of SDG implementation, it is crucial to strengthen the understanding of the national coordination mechanism framework within the government. This strengthening should involve Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to ensure better delivery and effective realization of the SDGs.

Further, significant data gaps exist that require filling to efficiently track the progress of SDGs in Tanzania. One approach to addressing these gaps is through the use of Citizen Generated Data. However, effectively filling these data gaps will require a multi-stakeholder approach and partnerships involving government, private sector, academia, philanthropy, and civil society organizations.

Financing, particularly data work financing, remains a primary hurdle for realizing the full potential of the data revolution in Tanzania. This challenge is compounded by limited expertise in data science and data management. Therefore, investing in these areas will be crucial in overcoming these obstacles and achieving the objectives of the SDGs.



CHAPTER THREE:
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

OVERVIEW

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development's fundamental principle of "leave no one behind" among other things, calls for inclusiveness in the implementation, follow up and review of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Governments are obliged to respect this principle by ensuring that all marginalized groups in the society including youth are actively engaged towards attaining these global goals.

THE SITUATION OF YOUTH

Youth in the Tanzanian context are defined as individuals between the ages of 15 and 35, according to the National Youth Development Policy of 2007. This definition aligns with the African Youth Charter and differs slightly from the UN definition, which recognizes youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24. In this report, the Tanzanian definition of youth is used. Tanzania has witnessed a significant growth in its youth population, with estimates from 2018 showing that nearly two-thirds (63%) of the total population are under 25 years of age, and 19% are between the ages of 15 and 24. Given this "youth bulge," it is crucial to prioritize the role of young people in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda and their contribution to the implementation, follow-up, review, and reporting on SDG progress in Tanzania.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS

CHALLENGES

Several challenges were identified that hinder youth participation in decision making. These include:

Legal gaps: The existing laws, such as the Local Government Act and the National Youth Development Policy, do not adequately involve youth in decision-making processes. The constitution of Tanzania grants voting rights to 18-year-old youth but does not allow them to be elected for office. Similarly, in Zanzibar, youth can vote but cannot be voted for. These legal gaps restrict the meaningful participation of young people in decision-making processes.

Limited youth engagement spaces: There is a lack of designated spaces for youth engagement at the local level, such as in Local Government Authorities (LGAs). While there are limited engagement opportunities, such as

Women Development Committees and village assemblies, they do not allow for significant youth involvement.

Leadership skills gaps: Youth are not adequately prepared to become leaders due to the lack of opportunities to develop leadership skills at a younger age. The current system does not provide sufficient room for their preparation and grooming.

Limited representation in decision-making boards: Young people are rarely found in decision-making boards in companies, where they often serve as mere employees rather than active participants in the decision-making process.

Lack of private sector funding for youth-related projects: The private sector shows limited interest in funding projects aimed at building youth capacity in areas such as civic rights and leadership.

Outdated education acts: The national education acts in Tanzania and Zanzibar are outdated and do not align with the needs of the current education system. These laws fail to address the evolving requirements of the education sector in the country and globally.

Cultural and religious conservativeness: Cultural and religious norms, such as patriarchal systems, tend to limit young people's participation in decision-making processes. These conservative beliefs restrict the opportunities for youth to contribute their perspectives and ideas.

Limited information sharing: Information sharing is often limited to local channels, making it difficult for young people to access relevant information and limiting their ability to participate in decision-making.

Lack of accessible innovation hubs: There is a shortage of accessible innovation hubs where young people can engage and access opportunities for growth and development.

Insufficient digital media contents on civic education: The absence of digital media contents on civic education hampers the awareness among young people regarding their rights and responsibilities.

Limited participation in monitoring and accountability mechanisms: Young people have limited participation in monitoring and accountability mechanisms, which affects their ability to contribute to decision-making processes and hold decision-makers accountable.

Absence of formal youth-friendly feedback mechanisms: There is a lack of established formal platforms or networks that allow young people to provide feedback on policies and programs, hindering their ability to voice their opinions effectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To address these challenges and improve youth participation in decision making, several recommendations were put forward.

First, amendments to policies, laws, and regulations should be made to provide legal opportunities for youth participation and clearly stipulate the number of youth needed in decision-making organs. Ensuring coherence between national policies, youth development plans, and constitutional provisions is crucial.

Information sharing and access should be emphasized as essential for youth engagement. Creating friendly and reliable means of sharing information with young people would allow for easy access to relevant information related to decision-making processes.

Enhancing the involvement of young people in decision making within political parties and organizations was seen as crucial. Amendments to political party laws were recommended to allow for more youth engagement, not only as voters but also as leaders. This includes clarifying the number of youth candidates, allowing independent candidates, and providing financial support to young candidates.

The establishment of youth special seats in decision-making bodies, such as parliaments, was proposed. This would ensure representation and amplify the voices of young people in the legislative process. Lessons from other countries, such as Uganda's use of the youth council to secure youth representatives in the parliament, can provide valuable insights.

Private sector involvement was seen as vital to supporting young people. Encouraging private sectors to sponsor or partner with NGOs and the government to fund projects that empower young people and promote their participation in decision-making processes was recommended. Amendments to company acts were proposed to explicitly outline practices that contribute to community development and encourage private sector support for youth-related projects.

In the education sector, recommendations included the modification of school curricula to include civic education, preparing young people with the necessary skills for active citizenship and decision making. Additionally, revising outdated education acts to align with current policies and prioritize the inclusion and support of young people, particularly those with disabilities, was suggested.

Training community leaders on meaningful engagement approaches was suggested to foster an inclusive environment for youth participation. Advocacy for policies, such as the National Youth Development Policy, that provide more opportunities for young people to participate and raising awareness among community leaders were seen as vital steps.

Organizations were urged to invest more in capacity development projects for young people, equipping them with skills in public speaking, advocacy, policy development, and critical thinking. Media campaigns targeting both young people and the broader community were recommended to raise awareness about the importance of youth participation.

Establishing national platforms at the local and national levels, where young people can come together to discuss their priorities, was seen as a crucial step in creating a common youth agenda. This would help ensure that youth perspectives and priorities are heard and understood.

Conducting timely research to identify relevant youth priorities within their specific contexts, with special attention to young people with disabilities, was recommended. This approach recognizes that young people themselves are best positioned to determine their priorities.

Organizing public awareness events, such as conferences and seminars, was suggested as a means to generate public dialogues and showcase best practices that promote a deeper understanding of youth matters. These events would serve as platforms for raising awareness and fostering meaningful discussions among diverse stakeholders.

To promote greater access to assistive technologies and other young people-specific innovations, recommendations included the establishment of more innovative hubs designed to increase young people's engagement in problem-solving skills directly related to decision making. Leveraging technology, such

as text message alerts for community meeting schedules, was suggested to ensure young people are informed and can participate. Additionally, creating digital media content and using community radios to raise awareness and educate young people on civic rights were seen as important steps.

The government, civil society organizations, and stakeholders were encouraged to utilize technology and innovative approaches to enhance participation and feedback mechanisms, considering that young people are tech-savvy.

The Government should review its policies to ensure Corporate Social Responsibilities are evenly distributed to various groups including youth

The internship and apprenticeship programs should be mandatory for all graduates at all levels of education

SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

CHALLENGES

Inadequate Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS) Centers: There is a need to strengthen and increase the number of AYFS centers in each district to meet the needs of young people.

Limited Scale-Up of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE): CSE implementation should be expanded beyond specific areas to reach all students in Tanzania.

Insufficient Menstrual Hygiene Supplies: There is a lack of free and accessible menstrual hygiene supplies in schools and public areas.

Lack of Meaningful Youth Engagement: Youth advisory panels and meaningful engagement in decision-making processes, such as technical working groups and district health councils, need to be established and sustained.

Inadequate Private Sector Support: The private sector's support in SRHR interventions is insufficient, and there is a need to encourage greater involvement through corporate social responsibility and funding.

Limited Capacitation of School Counselors and Teachers: School counselors and teachers lack sufficient SRHR awareness and training, which hinders effective education and support for young people.

Low Community Understanding and Support: Community understanding and support for SRHR, particularly among specific groups like adolescent boys and young people with disabilities, need improvement.

Limited Access to Technology and Innovation: Rural areas face challenges in accessing and utilizing technological innovations, impacting the sustainability of SRHR interventions.

Lack of Patriotic Young Leaders: There is a need for patriotic young leaders to advocate and defend SRHR issues, including addressing the gaps in the current Marriage Act.

Low Public Awareness and Understanding: Public awareness and understanding of young people-related issues, such as post-abortion care and female genital mutilation, need to be increased through community sensitization and advocacy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The need for stronger Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS) Centers in Tanzania is paramount. It is important to ensure that each district on the mainland and in Zanzibar houses at least one center dedicated to Youth Friendly services, as pledged in FP2030. This will help address the current gap in adequate AYFS centers that can cater to the unique needs of the younger population within their communities.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) needs to be scaled up and expanded beyond the areas currently covered by the Timiza Malengo (TM) initiative. This will allow for a wider reach to students across the country. There is also a crucial need to increase the tools available for CHOICE in HIV prevention among young people. By offering them more options, based on successful models from Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Uganda, we can help them make informed decisions about their health.

The provision of menstrual hygiene supplies is another area of importance. This includes free supplies such as clean water, dustbins, pit latrines, sanitary wear, and incinerators, especially in schools and public areas, to ensure that menstruation does not hinder girls' access to education.

Youth involvement in decision-making processes is fundamental to foster a sense of ownership and responsibility. The establishment of youth advisory panels and their active involvement

in technical working groups and district health councils is key. This should extend to various sectors including Malaria, TB, non-communicable diseases, Family Planning, and HIV/AIDS.

Private sector engagement is another pivotal factor in dealing with sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) interventions. Collaboration between the private sector, government, and NGOs could lead to innovative solutions. Encouraging the private sector to prioritize youth health products and services as part of their corporate social responsibility is essential, as is the creation of a private sector funding pool that supports SRHR efforts through different CSO umbrellas.

Inclusive education is another area that requires focus. School counselors should be equipped with SRHR awareness and knowledge and should be involved in school committees to influence SRHR decisions. Providing capacity building for school teachers across the country on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) will ensure a wider reach of knowledge dissemination.

Finally, community support and understanding are key elements in the promotion of SRHR. This calls for increased collaborations among the government, CSOs/NGOs, and community members to create awareness and reach out to communities on SRHR issues. Government officials, religious leaders, and cultural leaders should be engaged as advocates for SRHR issues in their constituencies and platforms. The establishment and strengthening of community-led approaches will enhance community support and understanding, ensuring that these critical health matters are understood and addressed at the grassroots level.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUTH IN TANZANIA

CHALLENGES

There are several significant gaps in supporting young people in Tanzania's business and investment environments.

The absence of supportive laws and policies poses a significant challenge. Although there is political will to promote business and investment among youth, the existing laws were primarily designed during the corporate era and are not tailored to the needs of the current Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) landscape. This lack of a suitable legal framework hinders

young entrepreneurs from accessing necessary support and navigating the business environment effectively.

Another critical gap is the limited access to financial services for young people. Financial institutions often view young entrepreneurs as high-risk borrowers, making it challenging for them to secure loans and funding opportunities. This limited availability of financial services hampers their ability to start and expand their businesses, impeding their economic growth and potential.

Bureaucracy and a complex regulatory framework further exacerbate the challenges faced by young entrepreneurs. The processes involved in accessing funds and complying with regulations are often burdensome and time-consuming. This discourages many young people from pursuing their entrepreneurial ventures. Streamlining and simplifying these processes would significantly support the growth and development of youth-led enterprises.

The education system in Tanzania also contributes to the gaps in supporting young entrepreneurs. There is a lack of practical entrepreneurship knowledge in the curriculum, leaving young people ill-prepared to navigate the intricacies of business and investment. To succeed in these environments, young entrepreneurs require skills beyond theoretical concepts. They need practical knowledge in areas such as business planning, financial management, and marketing strategies. The absence of such entrepreneurship education limits their ability to establish and sustain successful businesses.

Furthermore, there is limited youth involvement in decision-making processes related to business and investment environments. Young people often lack platforms and opportunities to voice their opinions, contribute ideas, and shape policies. This results in a lack of representation and meaningful engagement of youth in business councils, investment forums, and other decision-making bodies. The exclusion of young people from these processes overlooks their unique perspectives and potential contributions.

The private sector also contributes to the gaps by imposing high qualification standards for entry into business and investment environments. Young people without prior experience or extensive academic credentials face significant barriers in accessing these opportunities.

The stringent qualification requirements restrict their ability to enter the market, stifling their professional development and limiting opportunities for innovation.

Lastly, limited access to technology and networks further widens the gaps for young entrepreneurs. Unequal access to the internet and digital tools creates a digital divide, leaving some young people behind in terms of leveraging technology for business and investment purposes. Limited access to technology and networks hampers their ability to access vital information, connect with potential collaborators, and take advantage of digital resources for business growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Create a supportive policy environment: Develop policies that encourage and support entrepreneurship among young people, such as tax incentives and simplified business registration processes. Review and amend existing policies to align with the current needs of youth in the Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) era.

Facilitate networking and mentorship opportunities: Establish platforms and events where young people can meet and learn from experienced entrepreneurs, investors, and mentors. These opportunities can help young people build connections and gain valuable insights.

Increase access to education and vocational training: Invest in expanding access to quality education and vocational training programs that equip young people with the skills and knowledge needed for business and investment. This can empower them to succeed in the economic sphere.

Increase access to finance: Create loan programs specifically for young entrepreneurs and provide financial literacy training to help young people effectively manage their finances. This will address the common struggle of young people in accessing finance for their business ventures.

Establish youth business councils: Provide platforms for young people to voice their opinions and ideas in decision-making processes related to business and investment environments. These councils can facilitate collaboration between government, civil society organizations, and

young entrepreneurs, leading to policy reform and resource mobilization to support youth-led initiatives.

To encourage greater private sector involvement in young people-related initiatives:

Involve young people in planning and execution: Encourage the private sector to include young people in the development and implementation of business and investment interventions. This will ensure that initiatives are relevant, impactful, and address the needs and aspirations of young entrepreneurs.

Promote sustainable and socially responsible practices: Encourage the private sector to adopt sustainable and socially responsible business practices that create equitable opportunities for young people. This can contribute to various SDGs and foster economic growth and development.

For making education more inclusive and accessible for students with disabilities:

Include practical entrepreneurship knowledge: Prioritize the inclusion of practical entrepreneurship knowledge in educational curricula to prepare young people for business and investment environments effectively. This will enhance their skills and contribute to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

To promote greater access to assistive technologies and other young people-specific innovations:

Improve technology infrastructure: Increase access to network and internet connectivity in Tanzania to ensure that young people can leverage technology and innovation effectively. This will enhance their access to information, online courses, and business platforms.

Ensure reliable and validated information: Promote efforts to ensure that the information available through technology is reliable and valid. This will prevent young people from being misled and help them make informed decisions in their business and investment endeavors.

To increase public awareness and understanding of young people-related issues:

Conduct awareness campaigns: Raise public awareness about the importance of youth

involvement in business and investment environments. Highlight the potential and value of young people's contributions and the positive impact they can have on the economy.

Provide support and recognition: Encourage the public to value and support the products and services offered by young entrepreneurs. Recognize their achievements and provide market value for their businesses and investments.

Engage parents and guardians: Encourage parents and guardians to recognize and support the potential of their children in business and investment environments. Foster a culture of early engagement and nurture their ambitions.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTH

CHALLENGES

Limited resources and opportunities for skills development: Many young people, especially those with disabilities, face limited access to resources and opportunities for skill development. This includes a lack of training programs and insufficient support for their career advancement.

Insufficient depth in soft skills training: The soft skills training provided to young people is often basic and lacks depth, which limits their sustainability and effectiveness in achieving their goals.

Bureaucratic employment systems: The recruitment systems in place often have bureaucratic processes that hinder the efficient and timely employment of young people.

Misalignment of education curriculum with industry needs: The high learning curriculum does not adequately prepare young people to be self-employed or find employment based on the skills provided. The focus is primarily on preparing youth for employment rather than fostering their entrepreneurial skills.

Limited meaningful youth engagement in decision-making: The absence of a National Youth Council and the exclusion of youth from

skills development planning and curriculum design hinder their meaningful engagement in decision-making processes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Promote apprenticeship programs: Encouraging the establishment of apprenticeship programs will provide young people with practical experience and skills development opportunities.

Implement policies for mandatory internship opportunities: Creating a policy that mandates all employers to provide internship opportunities for graduates from both technical and formal education will enhance practical learning and bridge the gap between education and the job market.

Establish clear roadmaps for internships: Developing clear roadmaps and sustainability plans for youth who have completed internships will help secure job placements or support self-employment initiatives.

Engage youth and employers in reviewing education curricula: Youth and employers should actively participate in the review and design of education curricula to ensure alignment with industry needs and the inclusion of practical skills.

Increase budget allocation for education: Allocating more resources to the education sector, particularly informal and formal education, will enhance the quality and accessibility of skills development programs.

Harmonize soft skills provision: Consolidating and harmonizing the provision of soft skills training across various organizations and government institutions will ensure consistency and effectiveness.

Include youth in decision-making bodies: Youth representation should be incorporated into committees and decision-making boards to ensure their perspectives are included in policy and program development.

Create accessible and youth-friendly dissemination channels: Establishing clear dissemination channels and platforms that

provide youth-friendly and accessible information will increase awareness and understanding of policies and opportunities.

Promote private sector involvement in skills development: Engaging the private sector in skills development planning and curriculum design will ensure industry relevance and enhance job placement opportunities.

Improve inclusive education for people with disabilities: Implementing inclusive learning environments, accessible infrastructure, and specialized training for teachers will facilitate quality education for young people with disabilities.

Provide financial assistance for skills development: Offering financial assistance for young people to access skills development opportunities will help bridge the affordability gap and promote equal access.

Foster awareness and change attitudes: Conducting community awareness campaigns

to change negative attitudes and perceptions towards youth and people with disabilities will create a supportive environment for skills development.

Enhance technology accessibility and affordability: Improving access to affordable technology and the internet will enable young people to gain online skills, conduct business, and stimulate innovation.

Involve youth in policy development and implementation: Engaging young people in the development, implementation, and monitoring of policies and programs that affect them directly will ensure their needs and priorities are addressed.

Ensure transparency and accountability: Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of skills development programs, ensuring transparency, and holding stakeholders accountable will enhance their effectiveness and impact.



THE SITUATION OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

RELATED TO ENDING POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Households that have a higher HIV burden with more than two HIV positive members and those with patients with Advanced HIV Disease (AHD) have difficulties in fending for their family members. The burden of care requires spending considerable amount of time and resources to care for the patient;

PLHIV who are also KVP are more burdened by poverty due to their limited ability to access and utilize social welfare and development opportunities. The burden is transferred to households with PLHIV- KVP who have to shoulder living costs;

Provision of Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy has offered a stabilizing assert to many families including those broken by HIV. However, patriarchal cultural norms still limit women's ability to continue utilizing family land when they lost their husbands which is a common case in communities burdened by HIV and AIDS. PLHIV widows are still chased out of family properties. Disclosure of sero-status is a cause for family collapse and women often end up living in deprivation;

Poverty eradication should integrate gender transformative approaches targeting societal norms in order to reduce the inequalities in the poverty related outcomes in SDGs in Tanzania.

The disparities in poverty levels in Tanzania suggest that interventions to fight poverty need to be tailored at Local Governments level with communities at the centre of planning and implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Land Act – Land Use Plan should be widely utilized and communities be made aware of their rights provided by the constitution of the United Republic. A stronger partnership between the Government and CSOs and government allocation of ample resources is required as CSO resources have limited geographical coverage and are not sustainable;

The roll-out of Universal Health Insurance will need to consider vulnerable communities including WLHIV and CLHIV who might not readily afford the proposed cost without organized support; Poverty eradication should integrate gender transformative approaches targeting societal norms in order to reduce the inequalities in the poverty-related outcomes in SDGs in Tanzania;

To strengthen legal literacy on inheritance laws and procedures and enhance linkages with paralegal supporters in communities and relevant government structures.

RELATED TO ENDING HUNGER, ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

In order to ensure food security in Tanzania, the government and its partners need to make serious investment of the same magnitude as in other high priority sectors;

There is limited knowledge and understanding of the importance of nutrition in PLHIV communities in both urban and rural areas. Food consumption behavior is influenced by cultural norms and thus community interventions that target negative norms should be expanded especially in rural areas, and

It is difficult to achieve food security when farming practices are still based on primitive technologies, tools and seeds and adversely affected by drought.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The government and its partners should prioritize financial, technological and organizational investment in agriculture especially small-scale farming organized in groups and communities;

Enhance education and awareness on the importance of good nutrition in vulnerable groups like PLHIV, women, children, elderly, and people with disabilities. In particular, women of childbearing age must know the importance of good nutrition from pre-pregnancy to breastfeeding.

Improvement of feeding frequency beyond breastfeeding i.e. during the age period between two years and five years should be promoted in order to reduce chronic malnutrition (stunting).

RELATED TO ENSURING HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTING WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Stigma and discrimination are still a barrier to utilization of HIV services among PLHIV despite the reduction of HIV related stigma reported in the Stigma Index Study;

Effective HIV treatment has enabled PLHIV to reengage themselves in productive activities, become contributors to societal development;

Mental health services including psychosocial support for households that are heavily burdened by HIV especially those whose members are KVPLHIV will help disentangle them from the circle of vulnerabilities and improve self-efficacy,

PLHIV that are organized in economic empowerment groups are able to support themselves economically, can afford health insurance and transform cost of periodic HIV clinic and other health services. This approach will help to reduce the treatment burden borne by the government

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Universal Health Insurance rollout should consider vulnerable communities that are already left behind. Health Insurance is crucial in supporting PLHIV to access health services including diagnosis of opportunistic infections, which they need to perform more frequently than other people.

Enhance integration of HIV with other services including TB, FP, RH and even NCDs in order to reduce incidences of stigmatization from health workers who have limited knowledge.

Build on experiences in the HIV response to transform health services to be people-centred, rights-based, gender-responsive and context-responsive, and systematically eliminate the multiple, intersecting forms of biases, harassment, stigma and discrimination experienced by people when accessing services

RELATED TO ENSURING INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTING LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

The implementation of universal education up to lower secondary schools offers an important opportunity for protection of children from abuse and exploitation. It also protects adolescent girls from early marriages and exposure to HIV

infection. HIV has created a large number of orphans who need the supportive environment that schools offer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthen community structures especially local government and social welfare officers to track and support children who are forced to drop out of schools due to poor guardianship and care.

Awareness creation to teachers and from teachers to students on stigma and discrimination and provide guidelines on avoidance of inappropriate language that may be stigmatizing to CLHIV

In collaboration with schools' management, they appoint and train focal point teachers who will be guardians for CLHIV. They will provide psychosocial support and linkages to health facilities for medication refilling and management of viral load.

RELATED TO ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Gender oppressive social norms are a barrier to social services especially HIV services for WLHIV. Negative masculinity attitudes continue to affect men's health seeking behavior including HIV testing and treatment.

Gender inequitable social and economic development outcomes are a result of gender related barriers to social welfare and development opportunities to women, girls and young women.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Scale up intersectoral linkages to poverty reduction platforms and co-financing for people living with HIV, women, AGYW, key populations and other priority populations to inclusive social protection programmes, including programmes that address the issue of unpaid care work performed by women and girls in the context of HIV;

Ensure that financing, governance and social financing frameworks for Universal Health Coverage including Universal Health Insurance Program drive progress towards HIV targets, removing structural barriers and reducing gender inequalities reaching all populations with stigma-free services;

Implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals should integrate gender transformative approaches. This will help to address root causes for gender-based barriers and will ensure

the achievement of equitable development outcomes for men and women, boys and girls;

Scale up women's economic empowerment group approach for PLHIV, in order to ensure equitable affordability of social services.

Scale up community awareness SBCC interventions to address root causes of gender-based-violence including negative masculinity and health seeking behavior for men.

RELATED TO STRENGTHENING THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Availability of reliable, predictable and steady financial resources is one of the key pre-requisites for successful and sustainable implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Equitable distribution of resources is crucial for ensuring that no one is left behind. It is important for the government to step up investment for sectors that involve majority of people like agriculture.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Step up mobilization of domestic resources in order to increase the ability to invest in areas where development partners do not currently reach. Allocation of investment on the supply of medicines should be prioritized in order to encourage the uptake of health insurance services;

Increase allocation of resources to modernization of small-scale agriculture and to mobilize farmers in communities and groups for easier support and monitoring;

Mobilize private sector resources, especially corporates to support PLHIV economic empowerment groups who in a long run will help to sustain HIV services by paying for the cost.

THE SITUATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES' PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Political participation of PWDs and their engagement in decision making bodies at various levels of the country has been an aspect of critical concern among disability stakeholders. Various efforts have been made by PWDs themselves as well as supporting organizations to make this happen.

CSOs should be engaged in building the capacity of PWDs for their involvement in the decision-making process. CSOs should also prioritize the needs of people with disabilities in their strategic and work plans.

Countries providing grants and loans to the Tanzanian government should require the allocation of a budget for people with disabilities in every grant. Tanzania government should require all the investments to include PWDs

People with disabilities should be given special seats in parliament, independent of political parties.

Disability units should be established within the EMBs and political parties' structures in order to reinforce their participation in all political activities,

Affirmative action for designating special seats for PWDs representation should be adopted,

The Constitution should be reviewed to categorically include persons with disabilities amongst the members that compose the parliament. Also the representation of PWDs at all levels of decision making bodies

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

The private sector's involvement in supporting People with Disabilities (PwDs) has indeed grown, but there is still an imperative need for more active engagement and support. Several initiatives can be considered to further this objective.

Firstly, the private sector can ensure the provision of essential health equipment and services specifically tailored for people with disabilities. This can greatly improve their quality of life and enable them to participate more fully in society.

Improving access to water and sanitation for PwDs is another area where the private sector can make a significant impact. By considering the unique needs of PwDs in the design and implementation of water and sanitation infrastructure, we can foster a more inclusive and equitable society.

Health insurance is a crucial aspect of healthcare, and it is important that the private sector ensures inclusive access to such insurance for PwDs. By integrating provisions for PwDs in their health insurance products, private companies can promote health equity and reduce the financial burden on this marginalized group.

The private sector can also offer inclusive entrepreneurship education and support for job opportunities for PwDs. By doing so, they can empower PwDs, fostering self-reliance and economic independence.

Another area where the private sector can make a difference is in research and advocacy campaigns. By actively collaborating with PwDs in these endeavors, they can ensure that the campaigns are representative and genuinely address the needs and challenges of PwDs.

It is important to engage PwDs at every stage of planning and implementation. By involving them directly in these processes, private entities can ensure that their initiatives are truly inclusive and beneficial for PwDs.

Lastly, promoting disability-inclusive corporate social responsibility can make a significant difference. By making a commitment to support PwDs in their CSR initiatives, companies can make a positive impact on the lives of this group and promote a more inclusive society.

HEALTH SECTOR

In Tanzania, the journey towards ensuring the highest attainable standard of health for persons with disabilities is ongoing. The Tanzanian government has shown a significant commitment to this cause by recognizing and addressing the specific needs of persons with disabilities in their policies and legal frameworks. However, the road to achieving inclusivity in healthcare remains long and filled with challenges.

One important step in overcoming these obstacles is training healthcare workers to understand and address the unique needs of people with disabilities. This includes both physical and mental health services, ensuring that all individuals receive the care they require, irrespective of their disability status.

Another crucial aspect is the removal of taxes on essential tools and equipment that people with disabilities often require. This could significantly reduce the financial burden faced by individuals and their families and make necessary assistive technologies more accessible.

Further, people with disabilities should be included in infrastructure development

committees. Their direct involvement can ensure that infrastructures, including healthcare facilities, are designed and built with their unique needs in mind, promoting accessibility and inclusion.

Health insurance coverage should extend to include essential tools and equipment necessary for people with disabilities. This can alleviate the high costs associated with such equipment and enable more people to access them.

Inclusion in the Health Information Management System (HIMS) is another key area. By ensuring that disability is identified and considered within the HIMS, we can generate a more accurate picture of health needs and disparities, facilitating better policy-making and service provision.

Lastly, the distribution of specialized equipment and services should be decentralized to reach individuals in all regions. By ensuring that these essential resources are widely and equitably distributed, we can improve accessibility and promote health and well-being among people with disabilities across the country.

EDUCATION SECTOR

Enhancing the educational landscape for persons with disabilities (PwDs) in Tanzania requires a collaborative, multi-faceted approach that involves various stakeholders. One key action is working with other actors, including non-governmental organizations, local communities, and international partners, to improve the learning environment for PwDs. This could involve modifying physical spaces, teaching methods, and curriculum content to ensure they cater to the unique needs and abilities of all students.

The hiring of more teachers with special needs expertise is also vital. These educators are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to adapt teaching methods to cater to diverse learning needs and abilities, creating an inclusive environment that promotes learning for all.

Moreover, public awareness initiatives about the inclusion of PwDs in education should be scaled up. By informing the general public about the importance of inclusive education, the societal

acceptance and understanding of PWDs can be enhanced, reducing stigma and discrimination.

Financial accessibility is another crucial aspect of inclusive education. Streamlining the process for PWDs to access education loans can significantly lower the financial barriers to education for these individuals, promoting their inclusion and participation in the education sector.

Investments in inclusive infrastructure are also crucial. This involves constructing and modifying school facilities to be physically accessible and accommodating for PWDs, thereby reducing barriers to their active participation in learning.

Lastly, there should be a guaranteed provision of assistive devices for students with disabilities. These tools can significantly enhance the learning experience for PWDs by catering to their unique needs and abilities.

DISABILITY-RELATED AND PROGRAMS

The government of Tanzania has been proactive in making strides towards the inclusion of people with disabilities. This has involved the critical task of updating disability-related policies to align with the needs of persons with disabilities. To achieve this, a comprehensive needs assessment is conducted to identify policy and program gaps, and persons with disabilities and their representative organizations are actively involved in the policy update process. Policies are regularly reviewed and updated to keep up with evolving needs and circumstances, ensuring that they continue to serve the disability community effectively.

Inclusive education has also been a priority, with the school curriculum being reviewed to adequately accommodate the needs of students with disabilities.

The involvement of persons with disabilities in policy and program processes is encouraged and facilitated. This includes capacity building for these individuals and their organizations, as well as the creation of accessible platforms

for engagement. The engagement process is transparent and feedback is provided on how inputs from persons with disabilities were incorporated. The process is monitored and evaluated to ensure its meaningfulness and impact.

A centralized and accessible database for tracking and reporting has been established. This database serves to collect and analyze data on the implementation of disability-related policies and programs. It is a critical tool for tracking progress, identifying successes and challenges, and informing decision-making.

Accessible information on disability policies and programs is provided in formats such as braille, audio, and easy-to-read materials. These are disseminated through various channels, including social media, community meetings, and disability-focused radio programs. Persons with disabilities and their organizations are involved in the design and dissemination of this accessible information.

The accessibility of infrastructure has been improved, beginning with accessibility audits to identify areas for improvement. Plans are developed to address these gaps, and persons with disabilities are involved in the design and implementation of accessibility features.

A collaborative disability database has been established to collect and analyze disability data in a coordinated and standardized way. This database is accessible and usable by all stakeholders and is regularly updated and maintained to keep it accurate and relevant.

Lastly, a disability disaggregated approach has been implemented to account for the specific needs of different disability groups in planning, budgeting, and service provision. This approach is tailored to accommodate the diverse needs within the disability community.

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

As part of Tanzania's Voluntary National Review (VNR) reporting on its progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Save the Children Tanzania organized a focus group discussion. The discussion involved 71 children (42 girls and 29 boys) from both Tanzania Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland. These children were selected as representatives of other children through Baraza la Watoto Tanzania, which is a children's forum.

The focus group discussion's main objective was to collect children's perspectives on the progress made towards achieving the SDGs. The children were asked about their experiences and the challenges they face in their daily lives related to the SDGs. The discussion aimed to understand how children perceive the progress made towards achieving the SDGs and identify any gaps that may exist in the efforts towards achieving these goals.

Through this focus group discussion, Save the Children Tanzania aimed to highlight the importance of involving children in the process of achieving the SDGs. By engaging children and giving them a platform to express their perspectives, it is possible to gain a better understanding of the challenges they face and to identify solutions that can help in achieving the SDGs. The insights gained from this discussion can inform policy decisions and help to ensure that the needs and perspectives of children are taken into consideration in efforts towards achieving the SDGs.

CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.

Children's participation and engagement in decision-making processes is crucial for their empowerment and the development of inclusive policies and initiatives. To address the challenges mentioned, several recommendations can be considered:

Strengthen and support coordination of junior/ children councils: Establish and support platforms where children can actively participate in decision-making processes. Ensure these councils have the necessary resources and authority to influence policies and programs that affect children's lives.

Create more opportunities for children's engagement: Provide diverse opportunities for children to engage with their peers in various areas of education and daily life. This can include extracurricular activities, clubs, and programs that promote their overall development and enable them to express their opinions and ideas.

Recognize and promote peer-to-peer learning: Emphasize the value of peer-to-peer learning, where children can share their knowledge and skills with one another. Encourage collaborative learning environments that foster cooperation, mutual support, and respect among children.

Empower children as guides and mentors: Enable children to take on leadership roles and guide their peers in academic and other aspects of everyday life. Provide training and support to children to develop mentoring skills and create an inclusive learning environment where they can support and learn from one another.

Encourage participation in developmental activities: Promote and facilitate children's participation in activities that stimulate intellectual and cognitive growth. Provide appropriate guidance and support to ensure their safety and well-being throughout their engagement in these activities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS ISSUES CONCERNING CHILDREN

To address the challenges and improve the well-being of children, the following recommendations can be implemented:

Promote awareness among parents about the importance of a balanced diet for children, including the nutritional value of different food groups and the impact on their overall health and development.

Improve food and water safety measures in schools and communities to protect children's health from contamination and waterborne diseases.

Explore measures to reduce the cost of food and ensure its availability for children, such as promoting local agricultural production, subsidizing essential food items, and implementing social protection programs for vulnerable families.

Provide aid and support to children and mothers involved in entrepreneurship to enhance their economic situation, allowing them to afford nutritious meals and support their children's education.

Ensure the availability of nutritious food in schools through school feeding programs and promote awareness among parents and caregivers about the importance of balanced diets.

Integrate mental health and psychosocial support into the healthcare system, addressing the emotional well-being of children and providing necessary support.

Implement measures to combat child marriage and corporal punishment, ensuring the protection of all children, particularly girls, from harmful practices.

Integrate comprehensive sexuality reproductive health education into the education curriculum, equipping children with knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about their reproductive health and well-being.

Strengthen law enforcement on issues related to the violation of children's rights, ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable and children are protected.

Improve school infrastructure, including classrooms, toilets, libraries, and laboratories, to provide a conducive learning environment for children.

Increase the availability of textbooks and teaching tools, providing teachers with the necessary resources to deliver quality education.

Simplify the school syllabus to facilitate learning for children and ensure it aligns with their developmental needs and abilities.

Raise awareness and implement laws to protect children's rights, addressing issues such as early marriage and child exploitation.

Provide life skills education to children, equipping them with essential skills for personal development, decision-making, and resilience.

Strengthen the capacity of organizations working with children's departments to effectively fulfill their objectives and provide necessary support and services.

Allocate resources and privileges to organizations focusing on children's well-being, ensuring they have the necessary resources to carry out their programs and initiatives.

Create a conducive environment for the protection of children's rights and the implementation of children's laws through policy development, enforcement, and public awareness campaigns.

Empower parents with capital and self-reliance education to alleviate poverty, enabling them to support their families and provide for their children's needs.

Implement and enforce strict laws and regulations to address the misuse of social media and protect children from online risks and exploitation.

Promote social life skills among children, fostering their personal development and decision-making abilities, and encouraging positive social interactions.

Foster collaboration and contributions from stakeholders, organizations, and the government to support children's welfare and rights, ensuring a collective effort to address the challenges and create a better future for all children.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The road to achieving the SDGs by 2030 remains challenging, necessitating a renewed effort and a refined strategic approach. CSOs in Tanzania recognize the scale of the task at hand, and in response, they have proposed a set of innovative strategies designed to expedite Tanzania's journey towards the SDGs.

The first step in this renewed strategy should focus on strengthening the National SDGs coordination framework's functionality by allocating more resources. The coordination framework is the engine that propels the implementation of the SDGs, driving coherence, ensuring efficiency, and promoting synergy. Increasing financial support, building capacity in terms of personnel, and investing in infrastructure and technical resources are critical to strengthening this framework, enabling it to effectively coordinate the implementation of SDGs.

In addition, localizing the SDGs is crucial. The 17 goals and their 169 targets are global; however, the journey to their achievement is inherently local. The localization of the SDGs fostering local ownership and leveraging the vital role of local government structures. The goal is not just to communicate the SDGs but to create conditions where they are woven into the fabric of local decision-making processes, reflected in local projects, and driven by the people who stand to gain the most from their achievement.

To make substantial progress, we must go beyond traditional modes of financing. Innovative financing mechanisms that complement and supplement traditional sources of funding are essential. As the global economic landscape evolves, so should our financing strategies. Green bonds, impact investing, public-private partnerships, and blended finance are some of the innovative ways that can be explored to finance the implementation of the SDGs.

Information is power. Reliable, accurate, and timely data can make the difference between effective and ineffective SDG planning, implementation, and monitoring. This calls for

increased partnerships with national statistical offices with non-state actors, such as academia, research institutions, and private sector entities. By forming strategic alliances, we can strengthen data collection, analysis, and dissemination, thereby enhancing the decision-making process related to the SDGs. A data-driven approach ensures resources are directed where they are most needed and that interventions are targeted for maximum impact.

The digital revolution provides yet another powerful tool in our quest to achieve the SDGs. The promotion of digital technologies in developing solutions to economic and social challenges is a game-changer. Digital technology has the potential to expedite progress, offer cost-effective solutions, and reach more people, particularly those in remote and underserved areas. It is necessary to invest in building the capacity of both CSOs and government agencies to adopt and effectively utilize these digital tools.

As we navigate the road to 2030, identifying and focusing on high-impact initiatives for SDGs will help accelerate progress. The United Nations development system has highlighted six major SDG transitions and five critical means of implementation that should receive priority. Additionally, the transversal priority of gender equality must not be lost in our pursuit of these goals. By rallying all actors behind these high-impact initiatives, we can demonstrate that transformative progress is possible despite challenging global circumstances.

The current global landscape is fraught with uncertainties, including emerging challenges such as the Covid-19 pandemic and other regional and global shocks. Therefore, it is crucial to operationalize robust policy and legal frameworks capable of responding effectively to these challenges. Resilience and flexibility are key in these frameworks, allowing them to adjust and respond swiftly to unforeseen circumstances, minimizing disruption to the SDGs implementation.

In conclusion, while the task ahead is challenging, it is certainly not insurmountable. The achievement of the SDGs in Tanzania calls for a reinvigorated commitment from all stakeholders. This entails bolstering our coordination framework, localizing the SDGs, adopting innovative financing mechanisms, strengthening our data systems, harnessing digital technologies, and focusing on high-impact initiatives. Moreover, we need to

have resilient policy and legal frameworks that can weather the storm of emerging challenges. By adopting these recommendations, we place ourselves on a sustainable path to achieving the SDGs by 2030, thereby paving the way for a more equitable and prosperous Tanzania for all its citizens.



ANNEX I

THE LIST OF ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED

1. UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA (UNA TANZANIA)	44. ACTION FOR DEMOCRACY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (ADLG)
2. AFRICA PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION (APF)	45. SDGs CHAMPION - OYO TANZANIA
3. TNGP MTANDAO	46. TAMASHA
4. AFRONET	47. YAM-UMATI
5. HAKIARDHI	48. YES TANZANIA
6. HAKIELIMU	49. FEMINA HIP
7. FORUM CC	50. ELIMIKA WIKIENDI
8. SAVE THE CHILDREN	51. TYVA
9. ADD TANZANIA	52. NACOPHA
10. TAWASANET	53. ARUWE
11. POLICY FORUM	54. INDEXLABS
12. ANGOZA	55. UNAIDS
13. BRIDGE FOR CHANGE	56. ST AUGUSTINE UNIVERSITY
14. SAWA MOROGORO	57. TAI TANZANIA
15. CAMFED TANZANIA	58. TAMWA/TECM
16. RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT	59. MEDIA SPACE
17. ANGONET	60. BUGURUNI DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (BUDEO)
18. DONET	61. MKOMBOZI COMMERCIAL BANK
19. NGONEDO	62. NATIONA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS)
20. ACTION AID	63. UNFPA
21. MULIKA TANZANIA	64. PEOPLE'S HEALTH MOVEMENTT TANZANIA (PHM TANZANIA)
22. COMMUNITY REACH TANZANIA	65. GREAT HOPE FOUNDATION
23. UWEZO TANZANIA	66. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIAL SERVICES TRUST
24. SIMAMA FOUNDATION	67. SOCIAL SERVICES TANZANIA
25. TANGANYIKA LAW SOCIETY	68. GPC
26. URBAN GARDEN CONSULTANTS	69. TAMASHA
27. SAHRINGON	70. LADIES JOINT FORUM
28. CAN TANZANIA	71. NICOMEDIA
29. CSADO TANZANIA	72. TACAIDS
30. WILDAF	73. SAVE THE YOUTH
31. AFRIYAN	74. MYCN
32. TANZANIA YOUTH COALITION	75. WATOTO HUB
33. SAUTI YA HAKI TANZANIA	76. MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING
34. TAYARH	77. TYLE
35. PELUM TANZANIA	78. WOMEN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
36. CLOUDS MEDIA GROUP	79. DODOMA ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK
37. TV E	80. UNITED PLANET TZ
38. EFM RADIO	81. TAWEDO
39. MAISHA PACKAGE	82. MWANAKE NA UONGOZI
40. IPYG	83. DORRIS MOLLEL FOUNDATION
41. HEMFA TZ NETWORK	84. GEOPOLL
42. KIGOMA UJIJI NGOs NETWORK	85. THE GUARDIAN
43. GLOBAL PEACE CHAIN	

86. FICOFawe WOMEN FOUNDATION
87. SALAMA FOUNDATION
88. UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
89. FPCT -LIVELIHOOD CITY YOUTH PROJECT
90. .HOPE CENTRE FOR CHILDREN, GIRLS
91. UDSM DOE
92. WATOTO HUB
93. ACTION AID
94. . TYVA
95. GOOD SAMARITAN &SOCIAL SERVICES TANZANIA
96. .TAI TANZANIA
97. REPOA
98. PREYO ORGANIZATION
99. SAHRINGON
100. TABIO
101. TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
102. GREAT HOPE FOUNDATION
103. HOPE CENTRE FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND WOMEN
104. TANZANIA
105. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (NBS)
106. SWISS AID TZ
107. PLASTIC RECYLING AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT
108. ORGANIZATION (PREYO)
109. WAMAYA
110. WAMATA
111. EMBASSY OF IRELAND
112. CFR
113. DDSCDO
114. ZAIDI RECYCLERS
115. SHAMBA SHOP
116. BAYAMA
117. GPC
118. TUSONGE CCD
119. KIUNGONET
120. TAWEDO
121. YES TANZANIA
122. FEMINA HIP
123. CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRE OF TANZANIA
124. UONGOZI INSTITUTE
125. HELPKIDS TANZANIA
126. FPCT LIVELIHOOD TANZANIA
127. UN - WOMEN
128. MABAKI MALI
129. ESACJCCA TANZANIA
130. PLAN INTERNATIONAL
131. DOLASED TANZANIA

132. FORWARD STEP ORGANIZATION
133. KOICA
134. BREAKTHROUGH ATTORNEYS
135. SOLUTION BLOCKS
136. PREYO ORGANIZATION
137. DECO
138. YUNA
139. ATFGM-MASANGA
140. TAWEA
141. ITV
142. RADIO ONE
143. THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR COMPARATIVE (SONGEA)
144. UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (UBA)
145. GREEN CONSERVERS
146. THE LAUNCHPAD TANZANIA
147. WIDE
148. NACP
149. JIELIMISHE KWANZA
150. CHAVITA
151. AKU
152. ARUWE
153. MEDIA CONVERGENCY
154. LADIES JOINT FORUM
155. YOUTH FOR AFRICA (YOA)
156. MELTORES PROFESSIONALS CO. LTD
157. COWI TANZANIA
158. MCL
159. LEGAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AID ORGANIZATION
160. LEGAL SERVICES FACILITY
161. UNITED PLANET TANZANIA
162. BINTI SALHA FOUNDTION
163. TAMASHA
164. HAFOTAWFP
165. BERTHA BUSINESS CO.
166. UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
167. THEATRE ARTS FEMINISTS
168. ACACIA MINING
169. GLOBAL PEACE FOUNDATION
170. CLEAN EXPRESS LTD
171. PEOPLE'S HEALTH MOVEMENT TANZANIA (PHM)
172. YOUTH EDUCATION THROUGH SPORTS (YES TZ)
173. SUMITOMO CORPORATION
174. BINTI MAKINI FOUNDATION
175. TAMFI
176. SUSTAINABILITY PRACTISE
177. PACT TANZANIA

178.	MCDIA CONSULTANCY
179.	SHIVYAWATA
180.	VODACOM
181.	NOMAD TANZANIA
182.	GSSST
183.	UNITED NATIONS
184.	USAID
185.	NKANDASI ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY
186.	NIPASHE/THE GUARDIAN
187.	CARITAS MBEYA
188.	KIJANA PAMBANA PATA MAENDELEO - MBEYA
189.	YOUTH AND GENDER FORUMS
190.	HUMAN SETTLEMENT TANZANIA
191.	UPENDO WOMEN GROUP
192.	SECO
193.	IECA
194.	ITAMBOLEO MBARALI
195.	KIHESA IRINGA
196.	TUSHIRIKI MBEYA
197.	CRS TANZANIA
198.	PEVODE
199.	TNRF
200.	HDIECA
201.	FCC
202.	NCP ENVIRONMENT
203.	WAJIBU INSTITUTE
204.	YPC
205.	THRDC
206.	IECA
207.	VY
208.	IRCPT
209.	WILDAF
210.	CYD
211.	HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION
212.	TANZANIA CITIZENS INFORMATION BUREAU (TCIB)
213.	MEDIA SPACE
214.	CHANGE TANZANIA
215.	TANLAP
216.	ICISO
217.	MMADEA
218.	MBEYA WOMEN ORGANIZATIO
219.	THE GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIAL SERVICE TANZANIA
220.	YWCA OF TANZANIA
221.	KINGONET KILWA
222.	MAMADO
223.	HOPE CENTRE TANZANIA
224.	CRISIS RESOLVING CENTRE (CRC)

225.	TGTEDO-SESO
226.	TAEES
227.	PELUM TANZANIA
228.	WILDAF TANZANIA
229.	ENVIROCARE
230.	TANZANIA PEACE, LEGAL AID AND JUSTICE CENTER (PLAJC)
231.	DODOMA ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK (DONET)
232.	ZANZIBAR FIGHTING AGAINST YOUTH CHALLENGES (ZAFAYCO)
233.	TANZANIA LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND AID CENTER
234.	TANGSEN
235.	SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACTION
236.	ACTION FOR RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
237.	SUWODE
238.	SHIVYAWATA
239.	DOLASED
240.	CCT-TANZANIA
241.	CSADO
242.	KIWOHEDE
243.	PEOPLES VOICE FOR DEVELOPMENT(PEVODE)
244.	TANZANIA WIDOWS ASSOCIATION
245.	ANGONET
246.	KINARA
247.	HDT (HEALTH PROMOTION TANZANIA)
248.	SOKOINE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
249.	YOA
250.	YOUTH FOR CHANGE
251.	C-SEMA
252.	ACTIVISTA
253.	UNITED PLANET TANZANIA
254.	TYC
255.	TYAIDNP
256.	ZIFYA
257.	MASWA FAMILY GROUP
258.	USILIE MTOTO
259.	MWANAMKE CHUKUA HATUA
260.	ZYC/ZYPC
261.	DOYODO
262.	CODA TANZANIA
263.	CARE YOUTH FOUNDATION
264.	FNCAB
265.	MWALE LEARNERS
266.	MGT
267.	BARIADI MJI SACCOS
268.	CS LOW FOOD
269.	VOYOTA TANZANIA

270.	YUNZI
271.	BUILDERS OF FUTURE AFRICA
272.	COMMON YOUTH
273.	TFF
274.	GSST
275.	GSST
276.	SAWAKA
277.	MOROPEO
278.	PWWCO
279.	AFRIWAG
280.	NABROHO
281.	CHAWAMA
282.	TLB HQ
283.	GUIDE
284.	TAS
285.	TASLI
286.	CHRAGG
287.	TUSPO
288.	TANGSEN
289.	CSADO
290.	TAREA NORTHEN ZONE
291.	OPEN MIND TANZANIA
292.	TUICO
293.	THINK TANK
294.	YDV
295.	HAKIRASILIMALI
296.	ED-LANGO
297.	WIMO
298.	ADLG
299.	NUMET
300.	SHRM
301.	AMCET INNOVATION HUB
302.	BUSINESS SOLUTION
303.	BUNI HUB
304.	SAHARA VENTURES
305.	LEAN LEAD
306.	KIOTA HUB
307.	DLAB
308.	MPLC
309.	ENVIROCARE
310.	COSITA
311.	INODSTA
312.	PAICODEO
313.	CCI
314.	YOUTH & ENVIRONMENT VISION
315.	NEW LIFE ORGANIZATION
316.	CHAD CREATION CO LTD
317.	JOURNALIST ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA

318.	HATUA
319.	COMM. AFFAIR
320.	TGGA
321.	SGEO
322.	TIDI
323.	CWHRDS TZ
324.	TAWLA
325.	VODIWOTA
326.	WV. TANZANIA
327.	TCRF
328.	WOCHAID
329.	LHRC
330.	THE CHANZO
331.	STIPRO
332.	LAWYERS ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION TEAM
333.	SHIVJUWAZA
334.	ZAPPD
335.	CHAVIZA
336.	JUWAUZA
337.	JMZ
338.	LMI
339.	BAKWATA
340.	CPCT
341.	TUJIPE
342.	PIRO
343.	PACSO
344.	COMMUNITY FOREST PEMBA
345.	MDIPAO
346.	ZYCO
347.	YOPA
348.	TCCI
349.	MIDIPAO
350.	YESDO
351.	KOYDA
352.	JUMWAPE
353.	NGENARECO
354.	ZLSC
355.	PEHECO
356.	ZACPO
357.	PFYO
358.	VECA
359.	PHCS
360.	PSIO
361.	PNYD
362.	AZASPO
363.	PECCS
364.	POFADEO
365.	PEPOHUDA
366.	JUWAKAP

367.	CHADESO
368.	PEYVO
369.	JMV
370.	GEP
371.	ZAFELA
372.	THRDC ZNZ
373.	PYI
374.	ZANZIBAR YOUTH FORUM
375.	JUWAUZA
376.	CYD
377.	TAMWA
378.	ZACCA
379.	JUVIEKA
380.	ZAPDD
381.	MILELE ZANZIBAR FOUNDATION
382.	JECA
383.	ZAPHA+
384.	ZANA
385.	ZLSC
386.	ZAFAYCO
387.	JUWAZA
388.	JUVIKUKA
389.	CODEFA
390.	ZYF
391.	KIYEDO
392.	JUWADAHIZ
393.	UWZ
394.	JUMUIYA YA CHANGAMOTO
395.	ZAMEA
396.	NUDO
397.	ZIRPP
398.	UWAMWIMA
399.	KOFDO
400.	ZSPCA
401.	JUWAKIZA
402.	JUWASOMWA
403.	MECA
404.	JAMABECO
405.	FUPECO
406.	HIMACHA
407.	JUHIMKO
408.	ZANAB
409.	ZPMO
410.	TUSODA
411.	JUWASEZA

412.	ZACA
413.	DESI
414.	DAZ
415.	SWAZA
416.	WEDTF
417.	WHITESTAR
418.	ZASCO
419.	ZAIADA
420.	KIGUNDA
421.	UMATI
422.	ZAFISO
423.	CHAVINZA
424.	JUMAWAMA
425.	ZAAA
426.	JUWALAZA
427.	TASOP
428.	NORECSONET
429.	UWEMAJO
430.	ZGC
431.	JUMAWAMWA
432.	KIDA
433.	YOWDA
434.	CHYNAZAN
435.	ZAWOPA
436.	ZAWIO
437.	MDS
438.	JUKUWAPWA
439.	WAMAQU
440.	GELAWA
441.	MYON
442.	RUT
443.	JIDI
444.	VSO
445.	DOOR OF HOPE
446.	TANZANIA EDITORS FORUM
447.	AFRIYAN
448.	WIDE
449.	PAMOJA YOUTH INITIATIVE
450.	ELIMU HUB
451.	WOTE SAWA
452.	VIJANA THINK TANK
453.	OPEN YOUTH OPPORTUNITY
454.	ELIMIKA WIKIENDI
455.	TANZANIA EDITORS FORUM
456.	UNESCO
457.	UMATI

ANNEX II
VNR CONSULTATION FORM



NAME OF ORGANIZATION	
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	
FOCUS OF ORGANIZATION	
PHYSICAL LOCATION (Region, District)	
COVORAGE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION (REGIONS)	
CONTACT PERSONS. (Name, Email and Mob)	

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

INDICATOR STATUS (Share your comments and inputs on how the country is performing on this indicator. Use of evidence and examples is highly encouraged)

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

KEY SUCCESS ON THIS INDICATOR

KEY CHALLENGES ON THIS INDICATOR

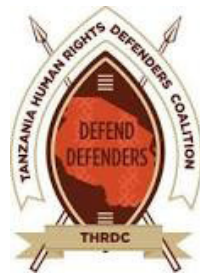
YOUR ORGANIZATION CONTRIBUTION TO THIS INDICATOR (your organization intervention that contribute to this indicator)

WHAT SHOULD BE IMPROVED TO MAKE SURE NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND

ANY LESSON LEARNT FROM THIS INDICATOR

ANNEX III

TSDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS



ANNEX IV
PARTNERS





**TANZANIA
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
PLATFORM**

TANZANIA CIVIL SOCIETY REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS