

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW IN TANZANIA - 2017

- 
- HIGH QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS
 - PEACE STABILITY AND UNITY
 - A STRONG AND COMPETITIVE ECONOMY
 - (NATIONAL FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2016/17 - 2020/21)

GOOD
GOVERNANCE AND
THE RULE OF
LAW

(TDV)
2025

AN EDUCATED
AND LEARNING
SOCIETY

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW
IN TANZANIA - 2017**

November 2017



Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
INTRODUCTION	1
GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SDGs.....	2
MDGs to SDGs SHIFT	3
WHY DO WE NEED SDGs?.....	4
FIVE YEARS DEVELOPMENT PLAN II IN TANZANIA.....	5
SDGs AND FYDP II IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA.	6
ROLE OF VARIOUS ACTORS IN THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION	9
1. (i) GOVERNMENT ORGANS	9
PRESIDENT’S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PO-RALG).....	9
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.....	10
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.....	10
PLANNING COMMISSION	11
POVERTY ERADICATION DEPARTMENT (PED).....	12
(ii) NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.....	12
The role of the parliamentary group on SDGs	14
Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development at the Parliament of Tanzania	15
2. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	15
(i) TANZANIA SUTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM	15
3. PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT	17
MILESTONES REACHED ON THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTRY	19
ARISING CHALLENGES ON THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA ..	21
RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD	22

ABBREVIATIONS

APF	AFRICA PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATION
AU	AFRICA UNION
CSOS	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
FYDP II	FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN PHASE II
GBV	GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
LGBG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY GROUP
LGWG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKING GROUP
MDG'S	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MP	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
MOFP	THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND FINANCE
NBS	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
PF	POLICY FORUM
PO –RALG	PRESIDENT'S OFFICE - REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SDGs	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNA	UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It has been 2 years now since the adoption and implementation of the SDGs in Tanzania.

POPULATION: 51 MILLION (2015)

CAPITAL CITY: DODOMA

POLITICAL SYSTEM: UNITARY PRESIDENTIAL
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDP: \$44.9 BILLION (2015)

GDP GROWTH: 7 % (2014)

INCOME LEVEL: LOW (OECD)

LIFE EXPECTANCY: 61.7 YEARS

LITERACY: 70.6 %

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 0.521 (2014)

GINI COEFFICIENT: 0.37 (2013)

The 2017 Sustainable Development Goals – Tanzania Report digs deep onto the whole journey from inception, achievements to challenges encountered on SDGs implementation in the country. It features roles and contributions done by the government, Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders in ensuring the agenda comes to reality.

In commemoration of the 2nd year anniversary since the adoption, the CSO sharing session was held in Dar es Salaam to share experiences, lessons and brainstorm on how best different stakeholders can play effective role in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of SDGs in Tanzania especially at the sub-national level.

It more over extracts roles played by various actors in the implementation of the agenda in the country. From the Government down to its ministries and agencies to Civil Society Organizations this reports sets a baseline for the follow up and review of SDGs showing contribution of each actor in the process.

Tanzania's Development Vision (TDV) 2025 aspires to have Tanzania transformed into a middle income and semi industrialized nation by 2025.

Achievements attained explained with recommendations on way forward sets foot on the vision. It is with firm commitment and partnership Sustainable Development Goals implemented through The Second Phase of Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) will become a reality

INTRODUCTION

The year 2015 was a watershed year in global development as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) endorsed in 2000 with 8 goals, 21 targets, and 60 indicators came to an end, and United Nations Member States reached historic agreements to set global agendas to guide development priorities for a generation, and committed to eradicating poverty, fighting inequalities, building peace, inclusive, and resilient societies, and securing the future of the planet and the well-being of future generations. These include: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the sustainable Development goals; the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction; the Addis Abba Action Agenda of Financing for Development; and the Paris agreement on climate change.

As much as these agreements are global, their implementation is local and their impact is going to be realized and felt locally first before being registered as global impact. Countries around the world including Tanzania are in different stages of implementation and follow-up and review of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Tanzania came at a rather perfect time when the fifth government was settling in office, the second phase of five years national development strategy (2016-2020) and the third phase of poverty reduction strategy for Zanzibar (MKUZA 2016-2020) were launched, United Nations Development Assistance Plan II (UNDAP II) for Tanzania was endorsed, and the merger of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SDGs

Sustainable Development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of universal goals adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations. The SDGs are outlined in Agenda 2030, with 17 Sustainable Development Goals; and 169 targets were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, in September 2015.



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outlines a plan of action for the planet where “no one is left behind.” The Agenda will serve as the overall framework to guide global and national development action for the next fifteen (15) years.

MDGs to SDGs SHIFT

MDGs committed to achieving a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015.

The MDGs were revolutionary in providing a common language to reach global agreement. The 8 goals were realistic and easy to communicate, with a clear measurement/monitoring mechanism. Substantial progress was made regarding the MDGs. The world realized the first MDG of halving the extreme poverty rate by 2015. However, the achievements have been uneven.

In the interest of creating a new, people-centered, development agenda, a global consultation was conducted online and offline. Civil society organizations, citizens, scientists, academics, and the private sector from around the world were all actively engaged in the process.

The Rio+20 conference (the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in Rio de Janeiro, June 2012, galvanized a process to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the momentum generated by the MDGs and fit into a global development framework beyond 2015.

This stronger sense of ownership should make them a more effective tool for change over the next 15 years.

WHY DO WE NEED SDGs?

The SDGs are universal, meaning they are equally applicable to all countries. They include challenging targets for rich countries as well as poor. They are universally applicable to all countries, breaking down the paradigm where poor countries carry the burden for change, and aligning them with a vision where 'everything is connected.' Most governments had little input when the MDGs were being created in 2000, let alone people on the ground that were meant to benefit from them. This delayed actions to implement them reduced their impact. The process to create the SDGs has been much more open, with national dialogues and thematic consultations involving many people around the world. While the MDGs, in theory, applied to all countries, in reality they were considered targets for poor countries to achieve, with finance from wealthy states. Conversely, every country will be expected to work towards achieving the SDGs.

FIVE YEARS DEVELOPMENT PLAN II IN TANZANIA

The theme of FYDP II “Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development” incorporates the main focus of the two frameworks, namely growth and transformation (FYDP I) and poverty reduction (MKUKUTA II). FYDP II outlines new interventions to enable Tanzania to industrialize in a way that will transform its economy and its society. It also incorporates unfinished interventions from the predecessor Plan and Strategy, respectively, deemed critical for realization of the aspirations of FYDP II. More importantly, and in tandem with the two predecessor frameworks, FYDP II also implements aspects of Tanzania’s Development Vision (TDV) 2025 which aspires to have Tanzania transformed into a middle income and semi industrialized nation by 2025, characterized by the year 2025: (i) high quality and sustainable livelihoods; (ii) peace, stability and unity; (iii) good governance and the rule of law; (iv) an educated and learning society; and (v) a strong and competitive economy (National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 – 2020/21)



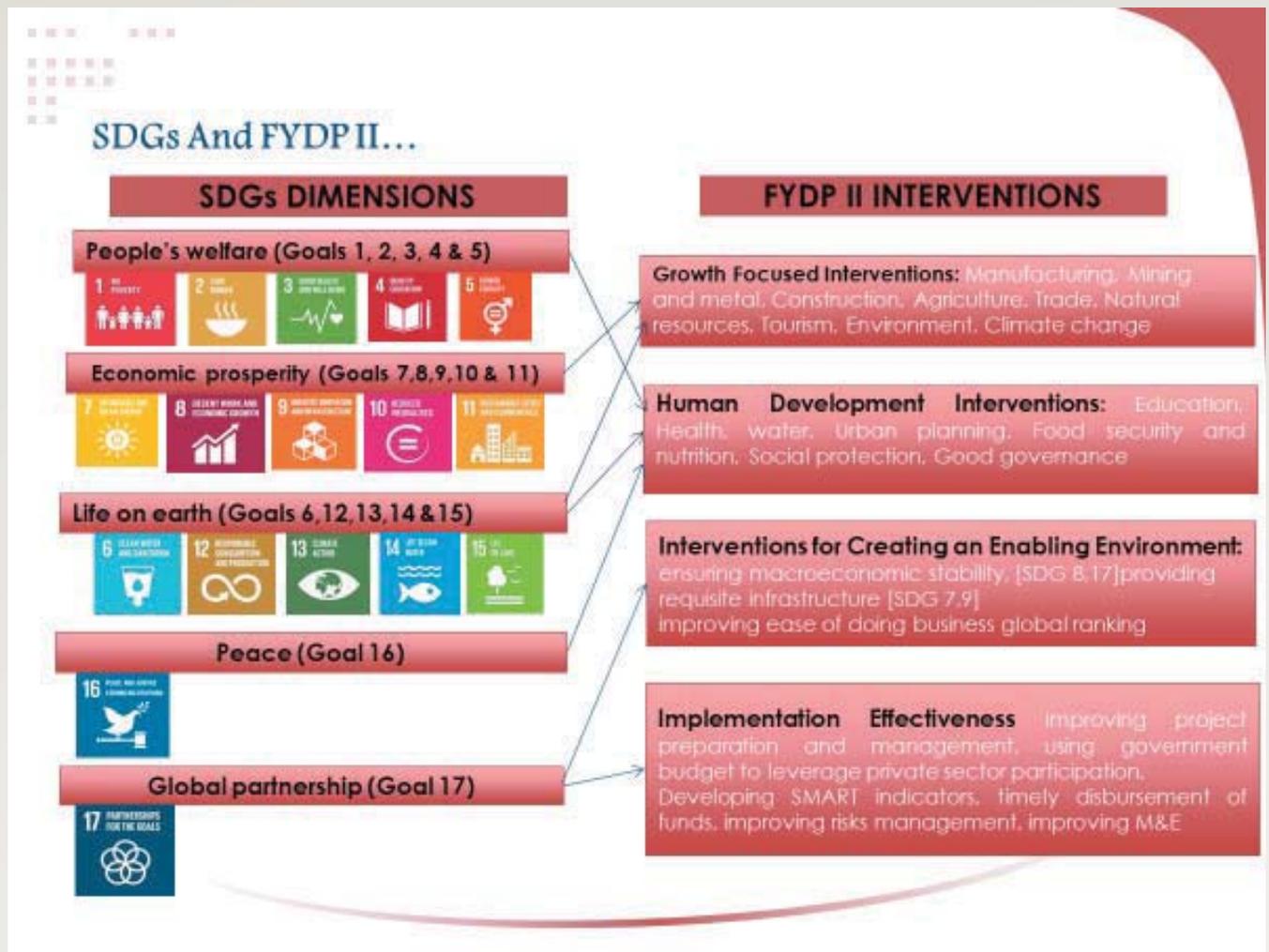
SDGs AND FYDP II IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA

Tanzania has continued to make progress in implementing the internationally commitments on sustainable development including 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being implemented in the framework of Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and its midterm five-year development plans, which currently, Five Year Development Plan II (2016/17-2020/21) is operated. One among the objectives of the FYDP II is to ensure global and regional agreements (e.g. Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs) are adequately mainstreamed into national development planning and implementation frameworks for the benefit of the country.

The main organs for Sustainable Development Goals implementation in Tanzania include among others; The Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Planning Commission, and the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), and The National Parliament.

Since 2000, Tanzania development planning process is guided by Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025. Tanzania Development Vision is a national blue print for economic transformation towards a middle-income country status by 2025. In the past the vision has been implemented through multiple mid-term plans. From 2016 these multiple mid-term plans (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and Five Years Development Plan) have been consolidated into a single Five Years National Development Plan, the FYDP-II (2016/17-2020/21) to maximize on the synergies. The 2nd National Five Years Development Plan with the

theme "Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development" was launched on 7th June 2016. The processes of developing the 2nd National Five Years Development was informed by the processes, and outcomes of both 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063.



FYDP II implementation in Tanzania is done in line with the SDGs. Following the FYDP II priorities the following goals were adopted to be implemented along;

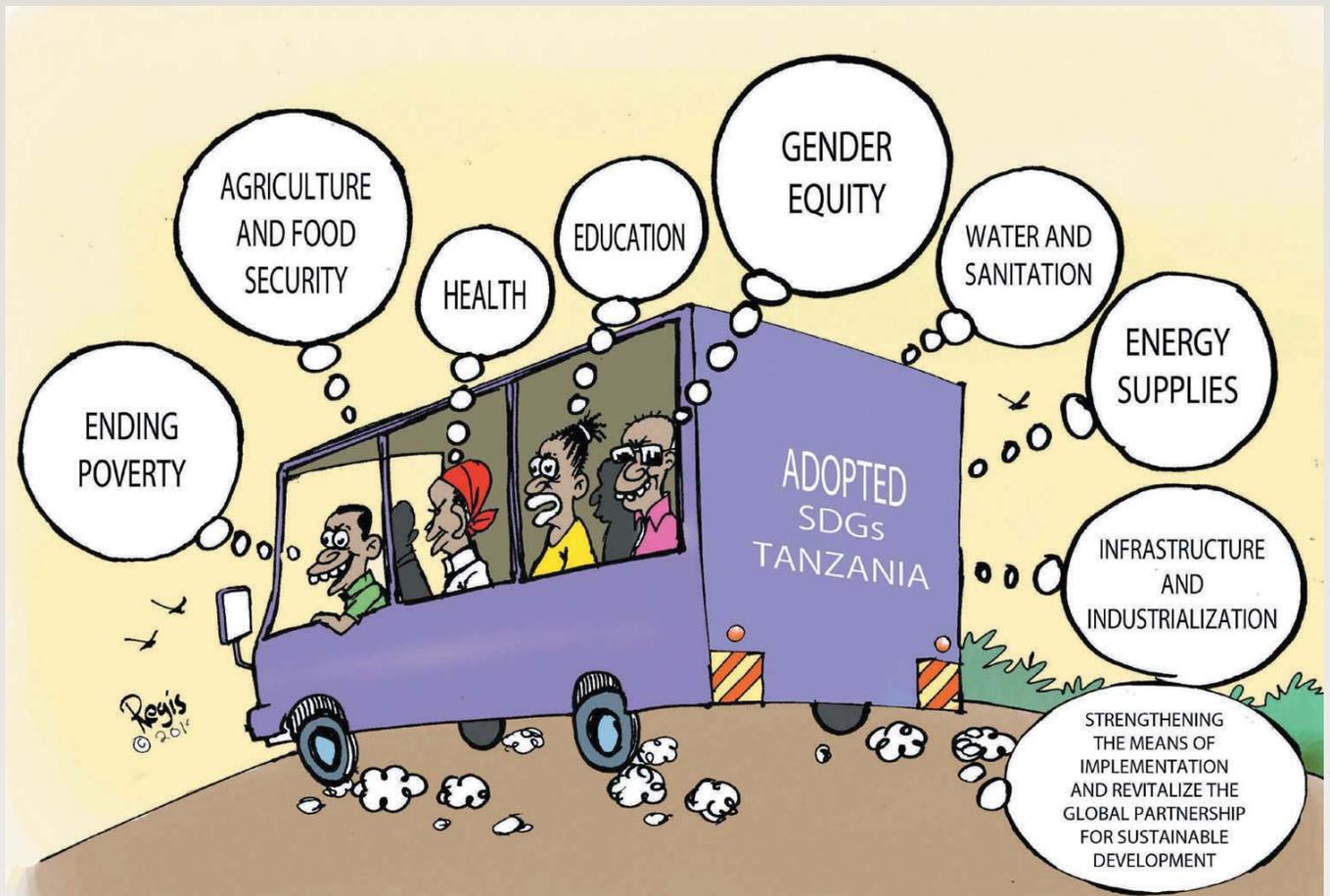
- Goal 1: Ending poverty
- Goal 2: Agriculture and food Security
- Goal 3: Health
- Goal 4: Education
- Goal 5: Gender equity

Goal 6: Water and sanitation

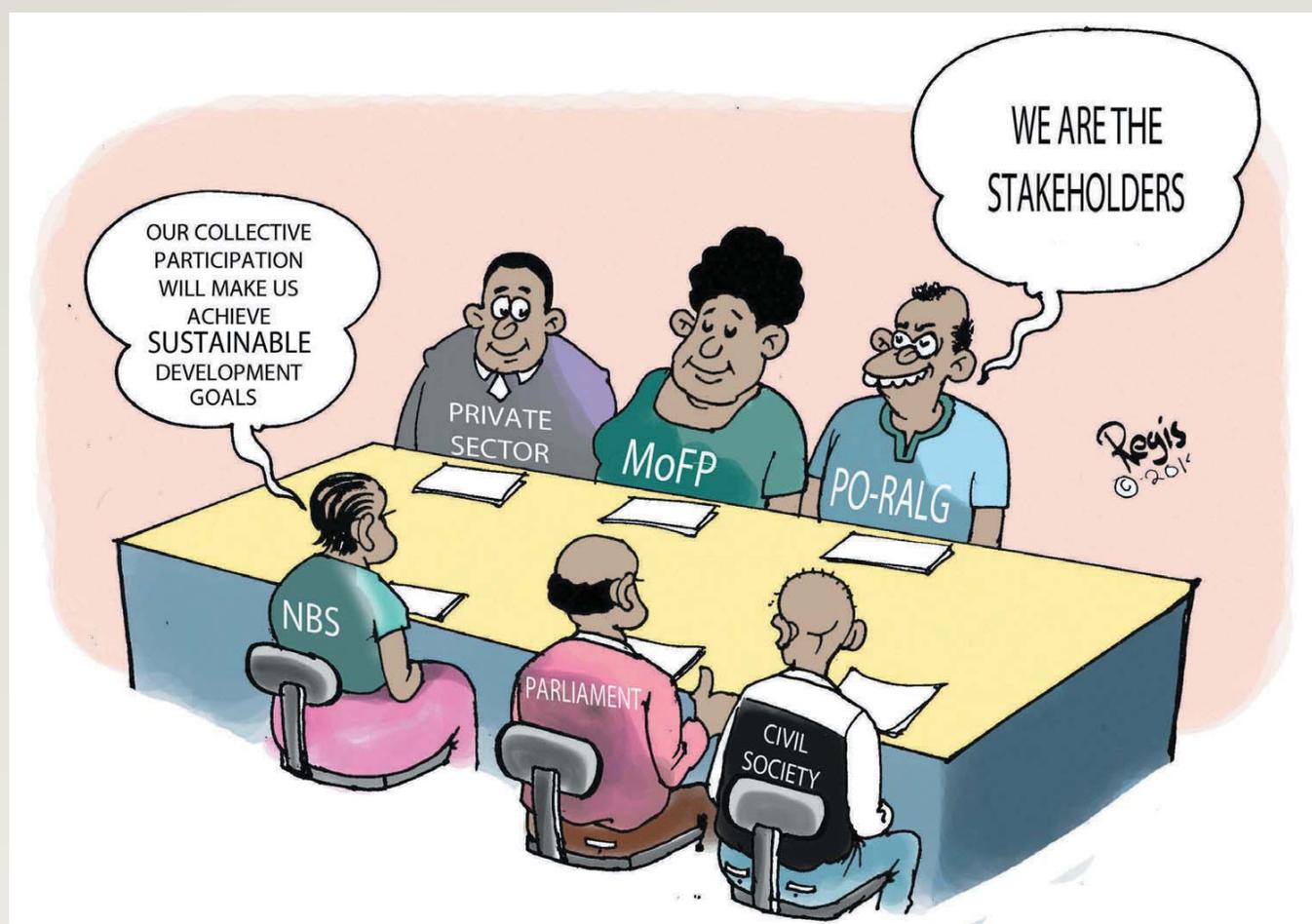
Goal 7: Energy supplies

Goal 9: Infrastructure and industrialization

Goal 17: Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



ROLE OF VARIOUS ACTORS IN THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION



1. (i) GOVERNMENT ORGANS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PO-RALG)

As part of its implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) have initiated the regional and district strategic plans which supplements the Five-Year Development Plan II at regional and district level.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Through National Five Years Development Plan II, the Ministry of Finance and Planning is organizing the national framework for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2030. The Plan has also put the responsibility to the MoFP to produce SDGs Performance Reports which would help in the whole process of implementation, follow-up, and review at the country level.

The MoFP through the PED has started preparing the SDGs Country Baseline Report. This report provides the foundation for reporting on SDGs future progress. The report will document status and trend of national indicators for each relevant targets and goals. It will also establish data gaps as well as policy and institutional gaps in achieving the prioritized goals for Tanzania. The SDG Baseline report among other things intends to:

- ▶ To establish baseline information for reporting the SDGs. gaps on data will be identified and mechanism to fill such gaps
- ▶ To facilitate periodic reports on SDGs to both national and international stakeholders
- ▶ To analyse the progress on SDGs attainment with the view to determining future action.
- ▶ To reinforce understanding of the interplay between goals so as to inform requisite action during the implementation process.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

According to the FYDP II, the role of NBS will be to provide core statistics and data that are critical for the monitoring and evaluation of FYDP II goals and strategic interventions. However, in terms of SDGs implementation in the country, the NBS has been principal organ in national data provision with the objective to establish a reliable baseline on data availability, accessibility

and data gaps for evidence based planning and monitoring of both National and International development programs including the Five-Year Development Plan II and Sustainable Development Goals respectively.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), the World Bank and MCC-PEPFAR convened Tanzania's National Workshop on SDG data Roadmap on 12th and 13th August 2016. The workshop, which was a sequel to another one held in October, 2015 on localization of SDGs, brought together more than 300 participants from the government, civil society and non-government organizations, private sector and development partners to discuss SDG data roadmap development issues in Tanzania. Eight major recommendations were made by participants of the workshop for implementation by the government.

An interim joint steering committee chaired by NBS was also formed to support NBS in following up on implementation of the recommendations and the development of the SDG data road map. Some of the recommendations have already been implemented, some are in progress, and some will be implemented in the coming months.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The Planning Commission already linked the FYDP II goals with SDGs. Currently the Planning Commission is in the process of finalizing the Implementation and Monitoring framework.

POVERTY ERADICATION DEPARTMENT (PED)

The Poverty Eradication Department (PED) has been doing awareness raising workshops for government officials. The first phase of these awareness raising sessions focused on LGAs. The most recent and final workshop for LGAs was held during the 2nd week of January in Dodoma, where NBS also participated.

The next phase of awareness raising sessions by the PED will focus on central Ministries, Department and Agencies. Plans for a session with Permanent Secretaries are underway as part of the Central MDAs awareness sessions.

(ii) NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

National Parliament and Parliamentarians have an important role to play when exercising law making, budgeting, and oversight functions by ensuring that the commitments and aspirations in both 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063 are implemented through supportive policy frameworks, and national development plans.

As the representatives of the people, Parliamentarians have a responsibility to ensure that no one is left behind by facilitating people centered and inclusive development planning and budgeting that considers interests of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, children, elderly, women, and youths.

The office of the Clerk of the National Assembly had recognized the potential and important role that the Parliament of Tanzania could play towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals early on in 2016. In March 2016 the office of the Clerk of the National Assembly supported the participation of three.



Members of Parliament to an all African Parliamentary Conference on Sustainable Development in Abuja, Nigeria.

On 4th June 2016, the United Nations Office in Tanzania in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Planning, and the Parliament of Tanzania organized awareness raising seminar on SDGs for the members of parliament in Dodoma, and it was presided by Hon. Tulia Ackson, the Deputy Speaker.

As of June 2016, the office of the Clerk of the National Assembly had already submitted a proposal for the establishment of a parliamentary caucus for the Sustainable Development Goals and other international protocols and conventions that Tanzania has entered.

At the moment, development issues including sustainable development are dealt within the existing ten (10) sector specific parliament committees, two (2) crosscutting committees, and three (3) parliamentary watchdog committees.

The role of the parliamentary group on SDGs

- To ensure political commitment in domestication and implementation of international protocols, conventions, and commitments
- Oversight and accountability on the implementation of international protocols, conventions, and commitments
- Policy and Legislative coherence in line with international commitments
- Facilitate integration, linkages, synergy and uptake of sustainable development and other international commitments by respective parliamentary committees
- Facilitate Multi-stakeholder engagements, partnerships and dialogues on sustainable development with the executive, donors, civil society organization, private sector and academia
- Equitable budget allocations in line with national priorities and aspirations in international commitments that Tanzania is a signatory
- Ensure balance and accountability in the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic, and environment) in government plans and budgets
- Ensuring cross-party collaboration on Sustainable Development
- Ensure people centered and inclusive sustainable development leaving no one behind
- Uphold domestic resource mobilization for Tanzania's development
- Production of an annual report on sustainable development in Tanzania that will take stock of the progress, key achievements and challenges in achieving sustainable development in Tanzania

- Steer house debates and discussions in support of Sustainable Development
- International Cooperation and representation in International Conferences

Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development at the Parliament of Tanzania

Taking into consideration the transformative nature of Sustainable Development, and in line with the Africa Parliamentary Union resolution R.141/39/16 on the role of Africa Parliaments in achieving Sustainable Development Goals, we strongly believe that a parliamentary group on SDGs will strengthen the role of Parliament of Tanzania in planning, resources allocation, oversight on implementation, and in following-up and review the implementation of sustainable development projects and programs in Tanzania.

2. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

(i) TANZANIA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

The Tanzania National CSOs Platform for Sustainable Development was founded in April 2015 following a multi stakeholder's workshop on the transition from MDGs to SDGs held by the United Nations Association of Tanzania in partnership with Africa Philanthropic Foundation. 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, and other development partners and stakeholders. United Nations Association of Tanzania and Africa Philanthropic Foundation co-convened the establishment of the platform.

The platform is voluntary and open platform for civil society organizations in Tanzania to come together, self-organize and self-coordinate to ensure their meaningful participation and contribution towards the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of Sustainable Development in Tanzania.

Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform continues to be the preferred platform for government and other development partners to engage with civil society engagement in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Tanzania. The platform continues its role as part of the National Joint Committee on Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, and was recently requested to second two data scientists to sit in the national technical committee for national dashboard and national reporting tool.

Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform through Africa Philanthropic Foundation and UNA Tanzania is working in partnership with National Bureau of Statistics, and Data Shift to develop the national civil society guidelines on the Tanzania Statistics Act of 2015. The aim of the guidelines is to facilitate civil society organizations to produce and use data in line with Tanzania Statistics Act of 2015 and its guidelines. Moreover, the process seeks to officially register civil society concerns and recommendations for improvement on Tanzania Statistics Act of 2015 and its respective guidelines.

Engagement between Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform and the National Parliament on the establishment of the Parliamentary group have been completed. Currently the Platform continues to engage with Local Government Authorities to open spaces for civil society organizations at regional, district, and grassroots levels to be involved in the development,

implementation, and follow-up and review of regional and district strategic plans.

Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform was consulted by UNDP Tanzania to contribute towards the capacity development for sustainable development framework for Tanzania. This framework is going to be the main reference point for UN efforts on capacity development on Sustainable Development in Tanzania.

Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform is currently finalizing the annual updating of civil society mapping that includes documentation of civil society contributions towards the implementation of FYDPII, SDGs, and Agenda 2063, and contribution towards monitoring and evaluation of the same. This includes engagement with the Ministry of Finance and Planning on SDGs baseline process and the development of the development of the national monitoring and evaluation framework.

Civil Society Organizations and Non-State Actors continue to play a crucial role in Tanzania's Data ecosystem through the work of organizations such as the Tanzania Data Lab (D-Lab), Data Zetu, and Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge (DLI).

3. PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

The SDGs have come to represent a great opportunity for the development community to engage strategically with the private sector. 1 The private sector has the power of innovation and ability to create many of the solutions needed to address the challenges the world is facing today. As we already started the implementation step, we need many more companies to accelerate their investments and business activities to deliver on the global goals.

For instance, Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production put responsibilities to the private sector to be more responsible for the use resources available in the earth. The goal is about promoting resources and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources; private sector has a great role on this.

Through Public-private partnerships, the private sector can leverage new technologies that can be scaled up for wider impact. For instance, the mobile telecommunications industry in Tanzania has shown some great examples not only of innovation for development through mobile cash transfers but also the use of mobile technology to advance health and education services.

Private sector role in line with the SDGs implementation can also be seen through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which aims to ensure that companies conduct their business in a way that is ethical. This means taking into account of their social, economic and environmental impact, and consideration of human rights. It can involve a range of activities such as environmental protection and sustainability.

MILESTONES REACHED ON THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTRY

From the last “Champions to Be” report to date, Tanzania has made the following major strides in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals:

- National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania in collaboration with Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS 21) conducted data gap assessment in Tanzania in line with Sustainable Development Goals and Tanzania second Five Year Development Plan II.
- A six months’ work plan and budget for data roadmap processes in Tanzania was developed and is implemented by National Bureau of Statistics.
- As part of the data road map process in Tanzania NBS is working in collaboration with Ministries, Departments, and other Agencies (MDA) to collate, clean, better organize, and facilitate data collaboration and sharing of existing data between MDAs.
- Poverty Eradication Department (PED) under the Ministry of Finance and Planning has developed poverty indicators, and are now in the processes of finalizing the national baseline for Sustainable Development Goals.
- The development of Ministry, Regional, and District strategic plans for the implementation of FYDP II, Sustainable Development Goals, and Africa Union Agenda 2063.
- National Bureau of Statistics has constituted a multi-stakeholder technical committee comprised of data scientists from the NBS, MDAs, Think Tanks, Development Partners, and Civil Society Organization to advise the Director General and the National

Joint Committee on technical aspects on national dashboard and reporting platform for Sustainable Development Goals.

- The implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and African Union Agenda 2063 has been prioritized as part of Ministry, Regional and District Strategic Plans. Most of these plans are still work in progress.
- The Ministry of Gender in collaboration with UN Women, CIVICUS Data Shift, and National Bureau of Statistics co-convened a national gender forum focusing on the implementation and follow up and review of SDG 5.
- A Parliamentary Group (initially known as Parliamentary Caucus) on Sustainable Development has been formed at the National Parliament.

ARISING CHALLENGES ON THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA

Lack of institutional arrangements for coordination of the three dimensions of sustainability (social, economic, and environment) continues to be one of the main challenges for the holistic implementation of sustainable development goals in Tanzania. This is partly contributed by the lack of political leadership on data in Tanzania.

Multi-stakeholder partnership is not institutionalized and is not practiced consistently. There has been several incidences where the government chose to work independently and only involve civil society and other stakeholders when the final product is released or in its final stages before launch.

There are significant data gaps that need to be filled to track progress of FYDP II, SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Tanzania. Filling of these data gaps require multi-stakeholder approaches and partnership between government, private sector, academia, philanthropy and civil society organizations.

Financing in general, and more specifically financing for the work on data continues to be the main stumbling block for the full realization of data revolution potential in Tanzania. This is coupled by limited expertise in data science and data management.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

From the CSOs Sharing Session on commemorating 2nd year anniversary of SDGs inception in Tanzania, great conversation sparked on the subject matter. Recommendations were shared on how best different stakeholders can play effective role in the implementation, follow and monitoring of SDGs in Tanzania especially at the sub-national level. Use of data in monitoring the progress of implementation was highly reiterated.

Initiatives such as development of Civil Society guidelines on Tanzania Statistics Act of 2015 will enable civil society organizations to effectively use and capitalize on the opportunities that the Act and its guidelines presents, in line with the implementation of SDGs and also document civil society concerns on the Act and recommendations for improvement. This development is underway with collaboration between National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform and Data Shift.

There is a need to operationalize the thematic working groups under Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform as a mechanism to better coordinate thematic inputs and follow-up and review by civil society organizations.

There is a need to collaborate more, complement and build on existing civil society initiatives on implementation and follow-up and review of Sustainable Development Goals, such as budget tracking led by Policy Forum.

Partnerships and meaningful dialogue among stakeholders are crucial in enhancing effective implementation, follow up and review of SDGs.

It was recommended not to overly focus on SDGs alone, but same emphasis should be given to Five Year Development Plan II. Civil Society Organizations have a key role to play in awareness raising and bridging implementation of Five Year Development Plan II, Sustainable Development Goals and Africa Union Agenda 2063.

Timely sharing of information between different stakeholders is crucial to avoid duplication of efforts, enhance collaborations amongst different stakeholders, and wider impact of civil society organization in the implementation and follow-up and review of Sustainable Development Goals. It was agreed to compile annual platform reports detailing the contribution of civil society organization in the implementation and follow up and review of Tanzania Five Year Development Plan II, Sustainable Development Goals and the Africa Union Agenda 2063.



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