

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The United Republic of Tanzania is a unitary republic comprising the Mainland and Zanzibar. It has a single tier of subnational government, made up of 169 districts.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (for Mainland) and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 spell out the transformation agenda and transition to middle-income country status. The medium term plans, namely the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) II for the Mainland and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA) III are aligned with the SDGs. Furthermore, the country has developed a roadmap detailing how stakeholder engagement, awareness creation, resource mobilization, capacity building, domestication and localization are to be accomplished.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In Mainland, the Prime Minister's Office provides overall oversight of FYDP II and SDG frameworks, while, the responsibility of coordinating the implementation and monitoring of FYDP II is bestowed upon the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). A Steering Committee, composed of permanent secretaries of key ministries, is responsible for providing oversight and the operationalization of FYDP II (and by extension, SDG coordination). The Committee is supported by the Coordination Secretariat, which is composed of the Deputy Permanent Secretaries of key ministries. Coordination of the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Zanzibar has been bestowed upon the Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC).

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

Led by the Ministry of Finance and Planning in Mainland and the Zanzibar Planning Commission, the process of preparing the 2019 VNR was consultative and participatory, engaging all stakeholders in the country i.e. the central government, local government authorities, Parliament, the Judiciary, the private sector, civil society organizations, research and academic institutions, think tanks, marginalized groups, and the United Nations System. An Inter-Sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Working Group on the SDGs was established, composed of representatives from ministries, departments, agencies, private sector organizations, higher learning Institutions, research institutions and CSOs. As part of the VNR process, the Global Compact Network Tanzania (GCNT), a multi stakeholder platform for private sector, CSOs, UN agencies, development partners and government, undertook a series of engagements and consultations aimed at engaging the Tanzania private sector in the SDGs, as well as reporting on the implementation of the SDGs.

1.3 MONITORING

A National Sustainable Development Data Roadmap was developed for effective tracking of the SDGs and fostering partnerships for improvement of data availability, accessibility and use. A data visualization and dissemination portal has been developed to facilitate the dissemination of the SDGs. The 2019 VNR indicated that a robust national coordination and monitoring framework, supported by the National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) was in the final stages of development.

In Zanzibar, the MKUZA III Monitoring and Evaluation System has been established and operationalized at all levels (the same system is being used for monitoring the implementation and reporting of the SDGs). The Office of the Chief Government Statistician has the responsibility of providing data for the monitoring and reporting of the SDGs from surveys, censuses and routine data.

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23429VNR_Report_Tanzania_2019_FINAL.pdf (2019)

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

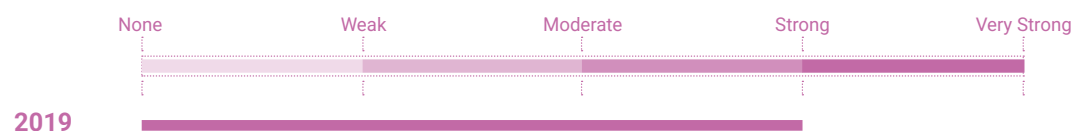
In Mainland, there is no evidence of local governments' participation in national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation. In Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Planning Commission includes the LRGs.

A **Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development (PGSD)** monitors the implementation of the SDGs at local level and provides regular feedback and guidance. A **strategy for the localization of the SDGs** has also been presented to the planning officers of the country's regional secretariats, its district planning officers (DPOs) and the assistant administrative secretaries responsible for coordinating with local authorities.

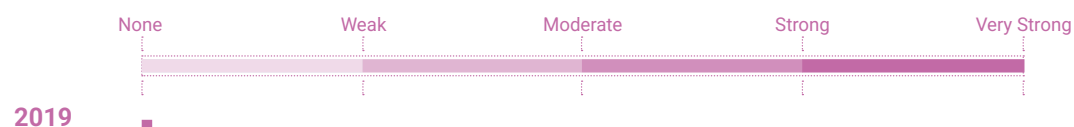
Local governments participated in the 2019 VNR process.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2019 VNR refers to the districts, without reference to locally-led initiatives for SDG implementation.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

In order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, the government has prioritized a few areas to be addressed in an innovative way. These include financing, where reforms on the business environment and investment climate are expanding scope for current mechanisms of financing and opening up innovative means of resource mobilization.

Recognizing the importance of project management capacities in conceptualization, planning and the execution of SDG related interventions by public bodies, the government developed a public investment management-operational manual (PIM-OM), to serve as guide to ministries, departments and agencies, regional secretariats and local government authorities on matters related to Public Investment Management. In addition, the government has been conducting training to central and local government staff on project management in general and on the operationalization of the manual. The government, in collaboration with stakeholders, including UNCDF, trained 177 investment committee members from 60 local governments on public investment management. The government with support from UNCDF has also provided training on Municipal Investment Finance (MIF) and provided technical guidance to investment committee members and council management teams of four pilot local governments in the identification of 30 potential revenue-generating infrastructure projects for possible municipal revenue bond issuance.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: With respect to local disaster risk reduction that affect slums and unplanned settlements the most, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies increased from 11.17% in 2015 to 15.43% in 2018 (Mainland). The increase is attributed to the willingness of local government councils to develop and implement Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Legislative affirmative action has done much to ensure women's representation in local government in Tanzania. There is a legal requirement that women must occupy at least one-third of ward representatives' and 25% of village council seats and the prescribed special seats have increased the number of women councillors to 978 in 2015 across all authorities. Following the 2015 election, 34% of councillors were women, down on 35% following the 2011 election. Approximately 3% through the open ballot and the rest through reserved seats. Following the 2015 election, women chaired 11% of urban councils and 2% of rural councils.³

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁴

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	35 (2020)
	Rural	22 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		40.1 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		44.7 (2015, Dar Es Salaam)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		26.7 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		17.6 (2018)

3. See: https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Tanzania.pdf

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/tza>