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National Development Plan

Implementation of the Agenda 2063 Report

2019

Tanzania's Progress Report on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 :

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UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA'S PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063

(First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2013 - 2023)

December 2019

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to present the Progress Report on the implementation of Agenda 2063 in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), covering seven years of the first Ten-Year Implementation Plan. This report documents policies, strategies and programmes that the country has been implementing towards achievement of Agenda 2063, and provides update on progress. The report also avails opportunity for other countries to share lessons learned.

Tanzania is committed to implementing global and regional development frameworks and has demonstrated this through periodic reporting of progress as required. A strong political commitment and robust national development frameworks have supported such commitment. The experience gained in preparing progress reports with respect to Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals through Voluntary National Report, Malabo Declaration etc., has informed preparation of this report.

This report has been prepared in a consultative, participatory, transparent and inclusive manner. All key stakeholders across the country were engaged.¹ The preparation benefitted from African Union support through guidelines that covered Data Entry, Analysis and Visualisation Template; Weights Assigned to Priority Areas, as well as Targets and Indicators. In order to facilitate readability of this report, two dashboards are annexed; one for the Mainland Tanzania and the other for Zanzibar.

I am pleased that this report provides a comprehensive review of all seven Aspirations of Agenda 2063, which are supported by 20 goals. It presents the context of Tanzania's development by outlining key national strategies, in which Agenda 2063 is being implemented, as well as snapshots of what the country has achieved, challenges it has encountered, as well as take-aways and available opportunities to accelerate achievement of Agenda 2063.

¹ Key Stakeholders: Central Government, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), the national Parliament, House of Representatives, Private Sector, Civil Society, Research and Academic Institutions, Think Tanks and the General Public.

Tanzania is endowed with sufficient conditions to accelerate realization of Agenda 2063. These include abundant natural wealth; security, political stability, peace and tranquillity, as well as a strategic geographical location.

It is inspiring that Tanzania has already achieved nine out of the twenty goals and is on track to achieving the remaining ones. A combination of robust plans and strategies, including legal enactments to back up the goals such as ending gender-based violence, explains to a great extent the good progress.

Indicator of National Peace Council for Goal 15 is not relevant to Tanzania thanks to the solid national cohesion cultivated during the struggle for independence and sustained thereafter to date.

Tanzania is fully aware of the human, financial and technological challenges towards achieving Agenda 2063. Considerable domestic efforts have been made towards debottlenecking these constraints, though gaps still remain. In this regard, we call upon the international community to complement our efforts in order to fast track achievement of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

Given the promising start, enabling and supporting policy environment, the URT is well positioned to become a success story in the implementation of Agenda 2063. On that note, I urge all stakeholders to read this report. I hope that this report will inspire each one of them to fully engage in their various capacities to support implementation of Agenda 2063.

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Signed

Designation.....

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ACRONYMS

ALAT	Association of Local Government Authorities of Tanzania
AG	Attorney General
ASIP	Annual Survey of Industrial Production
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CIP	Carriage and Insurance Paid
COBET	Complementary Basic Education and Training
DDI	Domestic Direct Investment
DPs	Development Partners
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EFD	Electronic Fiscal Device
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESDP	Education Sector Development Plan
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
FDIs	Foreign Direct Investments
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FP	Financial Planning
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
FTYIP	First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2013-2023)
GBS	General Budget Support
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GePG	Government Electronic Payment Gateway System
GN	Government Notice
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GRT	Gross Registered Tonnage
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HoRs	House of Representatives

ICBAE	Integrated Community Basic Adult Education
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
IPOSA	Integrated Program for Out-of- School Adolescents
KPAs	Key Results Areas
KWh	Kilowatt Hour
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LGA	Local Government Authority
LTD	Limited
MAC-MOD	Macroeconomic Model
MDAs,	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Mm 3/a	Cubic meters annually
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MT	Metric Ton
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
MW	Mega Watt
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEDF- SIDO	National Entrepreneurship Development Fund-Small Industry Development Organisation
NEPAD	African Union Development Agency
NFIF	National Financial Inclusion Framework
NPA-VAWC	National Planning Action on Violence Against Women and Children
NPS	National Prosecution Services
NSGPR	National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, popularly referred in its Swahili acronym as MKUKUTA (Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania)
NSS	National Statistical System
NTBs	Non -Tariff Barriers

NWF	National Water Investment Fund
OAU	Organization of African Union
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OHI	Ocean Health Index
OSG	Solicitor General's Office
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PQTR	Pupil Qualified Teacher Ratio
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
R&D	Research and Development
REA	Rural Energy Agency
REF	Rural Energy Fund
REZA	Renewable Energy Zanzibar Association
RGZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGCI	Science Granting Councils Initiative
SIDP	Sustainable Industrial Development Policy
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSRP	Secondary School Readiness Program
STEM	Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STRIPO	Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Research Organization
SUMATRA	Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority
SVPO	Second Vice President's Office
TASAC	Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation
TB	Tuberculosis
TDHS-MIS 2015-16	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2015-2016
TDV 2025	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TIB	Tanzania Investment Bank

TPF	Tanzania Police Force
TSM	Temporary Special Measures
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USD	United States Dollar
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WVT	World Vision Tanzania
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, popularly referred in its Swahili acronym as MKUZA (Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) was formed in 1964 as a union between two sovereign states, Tanganyika and the Peoples Republic of Zanzibar. The country has a total area of 945,087 square kilometers and population of 55.8 million (2019 estimates). The country has two official languages: Swahili and English. Swahili, which is also the national language, is widely spoken across the country. It is used in government, and as the medium of instruction in primary school. English is the language of diplomacy, foreign trade, and the medium of instruction in secondary and higher education.

The average life expectancy is estimated at 65 years (63 years for males and 67 years for females). The Tanzanian Shilling (TZS) is the official currency. The United States Dollar (USD) exchange rate is at around 1: 2,300. Per capita income is estimated at USD 1,086 (2018; nominal).

Tanzania espouses the achievement of high quality and sustainable human development for her citizens. This is provided for in the country's Constitution and the long-term development vision. The implementation of Agenda 2063 has come as a catalyst towards realization of the country's aspirations. The country has robust development frameworks, which are being supported by policies, plans and strategies for implementing Agenda 2063 as well as other development agendas.

The preparation of Agenda 2063 progress report was coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). The process of preparing the report considered a participatory approach, where the MoFP worked with different stakeholders, including the central government, local government authorities (LGAs), the national parliament, house of representatives, private sector, civil society, research and academic institutions, think tanks and the general public.

Reporting on Agenda 2063 revolves around seven continental aspirations supported by 20 goals. Tanzania has already achieved nine of the goals relating to education, growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), being an active member in Continental Free Trade Area,

“silencing all guns”, gender equality, elimination of all gender barriers to education, fully operational national statistical system and reduction of aid in national budget. The good progress is attributed to the combination of robust plans and strategies, including legal enactments.

Indeed, these achievements will need to be sustained. For the remaining goals, the country continues to make progress to realize them.

Tanzania has made good progress on Aspiration 1; A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development – seven indicators; with marked achievements in education indicators and annual GDP growth rate of around 7 percent in real terms, sustained over the past half-decade. According to the latest estimates, the unemployment rate in the country decreased from 10.3 percent to 9.7 percent recorded in 2014 and 2018, respectively.²

Health indicators show significant improvements, especially with respect to reversed trend in all forms of malnutrition for children. The nutrition situation among children under five years of age has improved, with stunting prevalence and wasting prevalence maintained at below 5 percent in 2016 from double digit scores in previous years. Proportion of the population with access to piped or protected water as their main source has increased in both urban and rural areas of the country. Furthermore, control of communicable diseases, is showing good progress.

The remaining challenges in the first Aspiration include that of doubling agricultural total factor productivity, and climate change. The lessons that can be learned from Tanzania’s experience include importance of partnerships, supportive incentives to private sector, enactment of legislation to ensure sustainability of improved livelihoods for women, youths and people with disability as well as maintaining low levels of inequality among the population to accelerate poverty reduction.

² Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2018

With respect to Aspiration 2; An integrated Continent, Politically United and Based on the Ideals of Pan-Africanism and a Vision of African Renaissance; progress has been satisfactory with Tanzania having participated actively in shaping the architecture of the Continental Free Trade Area. However, the target of increased electricity generation and distribution by at least 50 percent by 2020 (Goal 10) has not been achieved. The Government anticipates that the on-going investment in hydro power source will allow the country to overpass this target within the next five years.

The challenge that Tanzania faces in realizing this Aspiration is trade-related infrastructure as construction of transport infrastructure needs more financial resources than what is available in the Sector. The country provides the key lesson of resolve to use own resources to improve all modes of transport and connect to neighbouring countries.

The two goals of Aspiration 3; An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; have been achieved.

With respect to the fourth Aspiration; a peaceful and secure Africa; all the three goals have been achieved. The country is free of conflicts emanating from ethnicity and all forms of exclusion. Two of the goals “Silence All Guns by 2020” and “National Peace Council is established by 2016” do not apply to Tanzania given the long-established peace, stability and national cohesion. Tanzania has remained politically peaceful and stable.

The fifth Aspiration; Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics; has one goal (16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent). In primary and secondary schools, Swahili is the predominant language of instruction. Content of teaching and learning materials are almost exclusively on African culture and values. Progress at secondary level is satisfactory.

Progress in the two goals of Aspiration 6 is good, with all aspects of Goal 17 (Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life) being achieved in its entirety and surpassed with respect to “at least 30 percent of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women

as well as in judicial institutions”. Progress in Goal 18 is promising on rate of youth unemployment.

With regard to Aspiration 7; Africa as a strong and influential global partner; the two goals have been achieved. A National statistical system is fully functional (Goal 19). Tanzania succeeded in reducing aid dependence on financing its national budget from 20 percent to 8 percent within in a span of five years (2013-2018). A challenge remains in “National capital market financing at least 10 percent of development expenditure”.

The key lesson that Tanzania offers with regard to Aspiration 7 is on how judicious use of new wealth and strengthening engagement of the private sector reduce dependence on external support to the national budget.

In implementing Agenda 2063, Tanzania is faced with both challenges and opportunities. Most of the challenges are data-related. Capacity building is recommended to address the challenges.

The key lesson in preparing this report that Tanzania can share is that preparation is highly dependent on availability of human and financial resources, as well as high political commitment and involvement of multi-stakeholders. Technical and financial support from the African Union Commission (AUC) is important in facilitating correct reporting. Nationally, investing in women and youth is vital as they are catalysts and change agents towards achieving the desirable socio-economic transformation. Lastly, effective use of innovative Information and Communications Technology (ICT) speeds up processes. Given the progress recorded so far in a number of goals, the URT is confident that it will succeed in implementing Agenda 2063 and attain the Aspirations of the Agenda for the benefit of the current and future generations

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Agenda 2063 themed “The Africa We Want”, is Africa’s blueprint and master plan for 50 years of continental socio-economic and political transformation to a global powerhouse. It is the continent’s strategic framework for inclusive and sustainable development within a fifty-year period, from 2013 to 2063. The vision and aspirations of the Agenda were adopted by the African Union (AU) Summit of Heads of State and Government in May 2013, during the Golden Jubilee celebrations for the formation of the Organization of African Union/African Union (OAU/AU). In January 2015, following 18 months of extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders, Agenda 2063 Framework document was adopted.

Agenda 2063 has seven Aspirations, which reflect the AU’s vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena. The seven Aspirations of Agenda 2063 include: (i) A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development; (ii) An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance; (iii) An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law; (iv) A peaceful and secure Africa; (v) An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics; (vi) An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and (vii) Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

The AU developed the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) 2013-2023 for Agenda 2063 to aid effective implementation of its aspirations and fast track implementation at the

national level. The plan, which is the first in a series of five ten-year plans over the fifty-year horizon, is the basis for the preparation of medium-term development plans for the AU member states, Regional Economic Communities and AU Organs. FYTIP translates Agenda 2063 aspirations into 20 goals and 39 priority areas to help foster its integration into national development plans.

1.2. Brief Country Profile

The URT was formed on 26th April 1964 as a union between two sovereign states, the then Tanganyika (now Mainland Tanzania) and the Peoples Republic of Zanzibar. The country is situated in the eastern part of Africa; occupying a total area of 945,087 square kilometres (364,900 square miles). It has a population of 55.8 million (2019 estimates). The country has two official languages: Swahili and English. Swahili, which is also the national language, is widely spoken across the country. It is used in government, and as the medium of instruction in primary school. English is the language of diplomacy, foreign trade, and the medium of instruction in secondary and higher education. According to 2012 Population and Housing Census, the average life expectancy at birth is estimated at 61.8 years (males – 59.8 years and females – 63.8 years). The Tanzanian Shilling is the official currency (United States Dollar exchange rate is at around 1: 2,300). Per capita income is estimated at USD 1,086 (nominal).

Mainland Tanzania is predominantly an agricultural economy, with agriculture being the source of livelihoods for over 70 percent of the population. On average, the economy has been growing at an impressive rate of 7 percent per annum over the last 10 years. Zanzibar is an archipelago made up of two large islands, Unguja and Pemba, and several islets. In Zanzibar, the service sector is the largest contributor to GDP, largely driven by tourism, whereby in 2018 the sector contributed about 51 percent of GDP. Furthermore, Tanzania is home to a number of renowned tourist attractions including, Africa's highest peak and the world's tallest free-standing mountain, Mount Kilimanjaro. Mount Kilimanjaro is also one of the Seven Summits of the world, featuring a snow-capped peak all year round. Other famous tourist attractions include; the world-famous wildlife riches astride the Equator,

the Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater; as well as Zanzibar Stone Town, which is an UNESCO World Heritage Site.

1.3. National Development Planning Frameworks

Mainland Tanzania reoriented its development Agenda in 1999 by adopting Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025). The main goal of TDV 2025 is to transform Tanzania into semi-industrialized and middle-income economy by 2025. TDV 2025 was first implemented through Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), namely PRS1 1999/20-2003/04; implemented in the wake of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGPR I) 2004/05-2009/10 and NSGRP II 2010/11-2014/15. In 2011, the country officially began to implement the TDV 2025 through a fifteen-year Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP).

The LTPP is being implemented through three Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs); each with a theme that underpins its priority orientation. The first, FYDP I (2011/12-2015/16), was implemented under the theme, “Unleashing Tanzania’s Latent Growth Potential”. This was succeeded by FYDP II (2016/17-2020/21), which features the theme of “Nurturing Industrialization to Foster Economic Transformation and Human Development”. Eventually, this Plan will be succeeded by FYDP III 2021/22-2025/26 with “Attaining Export Growth and Competitiveness” as theme. The implementation of FYDPs features Annual Development Plans (ADPs).

In Zanzibar, development priorities are anchored around Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2020, which was adopted in 2000. The ZDV 2020 is being implemented through a sequence of Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRPs). Zanzibar is currently in its third Strategy, ZSGRP III (2016-2020), which anchors “Economic Growth and Social Development for the Wellbeing of All” theme in all Key Results Areas (KRAs).

1.4. Methodology and Process for Preparing the Agenda 2063 Progress report

This report marks the first to be prepared by the URT since the adoption of Agenda 2063. It features the review of progress and status of the indicators, as well as experiences in implementation and best practices.

This report has been prepared following the Technical Guidance Note developed by a technical working group of Monitoring and Evaluation experts from the AUC, African Union Development Agency (NEPAD), and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The process of preparing the report involved the following steps:

- i. **Pre-development Stage:** In this, a national team to draft the report was formulated, and the Secretariat performed a literature review and summarized necessary information to feed into the report.
- ii. **Development Stage:** In here, members of the national drafting team worked together to compile the first draft of Agenda 2063 Progress Report.
- iii. **Validation Stage:** In this, key stakeholders were involved to validate the report. The stakeholders included; the central government, local government, private sector, civil society, academia, think tanks and the general public.
- iv. **Finalisation Stage:** This stage involved incorporating the feedback from key stakeholders into the report.
- v. **Submission Stage:** Submission of Agenda 2063 Progress Report to the AUC.

1.5. Limitations on Implementation and Monitoring of Agenda 2063

1.5.1. Data Limitations

In the process of assessing progress on the implementation of Agenda 2063, acquiring data for all indicators is vital. In Tanzania however limited baseline data for some of the indicators, including in the Goals 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11, poses a challenge in tracking progress. In the effort to address this, the country is developing National Strategy for Development of Statistics and Statistical Master Plan (TSMP-II) to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS). The aim is to ensure that data produced is of the highest possible quality to allow

informed decision-making as well as performance monitoring of national policies and global and regional development frameworks.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Zanzibar's Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) undertook data mapping exercise for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators to address data limitations in tracking progress for the international development agendas such as SDGs and Agenda 2063. Results showed that, 70 percent of the 66 core indicators of Agenda 2063 M&E Framework have 100 percent convergence with SDG indicators.

1.5.2. Other Limitations

In addition to data limitations, effective implementation of Agenda 2063 in Tanzania also faces other limitations. These include inadequate financial resources to support interventions geared towards achieving Agenda 2063 targets, and limited technical capacity by implementing entities in the areas of program and project management.

1.6. Organization of the Report

This report is organized as follows: Chapter one is an introductory chapter, providing the background of Agenda 2063, as well as Tanzania socio-economic profile and its national development planning frameworks. Chapter two presents key strategies for domesticating and implementing Agenda 2063. Chapter three presents country level Status on the implementation of Agenda 2063. Lastly, chapter four provides concluding remarks.

CHAPTER TWO

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063

This chapter highlights Tanzania's strategies and approaches for domesticating and integrating Agenda 2063. It also provides detail of the process involved in preparation of the National Implementation Report.

2.1. Domestication and Mainstreaming of Agenda 2063

2.1.1. Domestication

The African Union Commission (AUC) conducted missions to member countries to raise awareness and strengthen citizens' engagement and appropriation of Agenda 2063. Particularly, the missions intended to promote ownership of legislative, policy, institutional, planning, programming and budgetary processes of member states. The domestication mission to Tanzania took place from 3rd to 6th September, 2019. The AUC held a series of meetings on domestication with the Government, Ministries, and Independent Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The process culminated in a domestication workshop for stakeholders, held on 6th September 2019.

Following AUC domestication Mission to Tanzania, efforts by the Government and other stakeholders towards production of progress report on implementation were intensified, particularly in areas of promoting Agenda 2063 awareness through different SDGs stakeholders' engagement forums and consultations.

Additionally, the government has included Agenda 2063 in the global and regional development commitments, to be overseen by the National Coordination Framework for Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Sustainable Development goals.

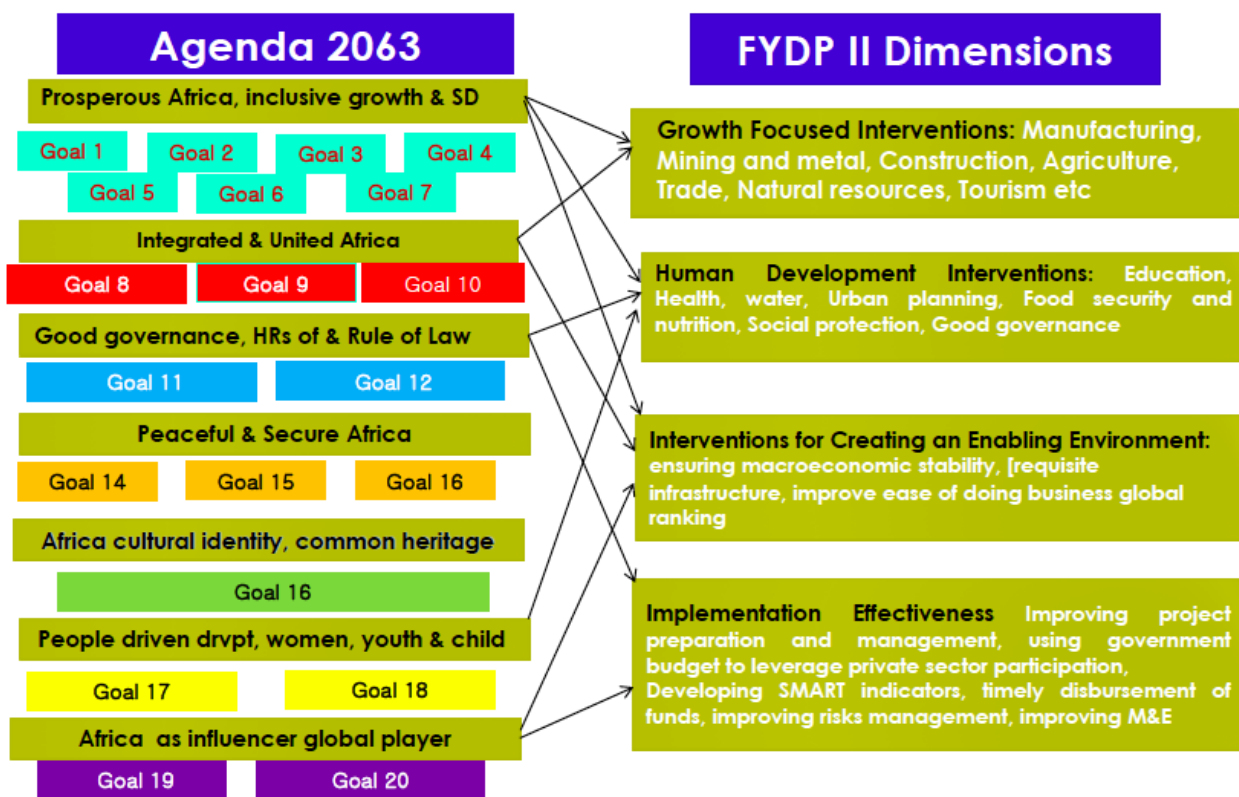
2.1.2. Mainstreaming/Alignment of Agenda 2063

In the United Republic of Tanzania, National Development Agenda is divided between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar where each of the two develops its development plans. With regard to the medium term development plan Mainland Tanzania is implementing the Five Years Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016/17 – 2020/21 while Zanzibar is implementing Zanzibar strategy for growth and reduction of poverty (ZSGRP III), 2016-2020. Agenda 2063 was adopted during the time when Tanzania was developing its plans. Aspirations of the agenda were opportunely mainstreamed in the two frameworks and integrated in sector policies, plans and strategies.

These medium-term development frameworks therefore serve not only as implementing instruments for country overarching development goals but also as frameworks and instruments for implementing global and regional development commitments, which Tanzania is signatory to. This implies that global and regional development commitments have been aligned with development priorities and their goals/targets integrated into national development plans, including sectoral and sub-national policies, plans and programs for implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 2063 is therefore done through FYDP II Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (FYDP II - MES) and ZSGRP III Monitoring and Evaluation System. In Mainland Tanzania, Prime Minister's Office provides overall oversight of FYDP II - MES, while the responsibility of coordinating the implementation and monitoring of FYDP II is bestowed upon the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). In Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC) has the responsibility of coordinating the implementation and monitoring of ZSGRP III. The level of integration of Agenda 2063 in FYDP II and ZSGRP III is depicted in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

Figure 2.1: Alignment between FYDP II Interventions and Agenda 2063

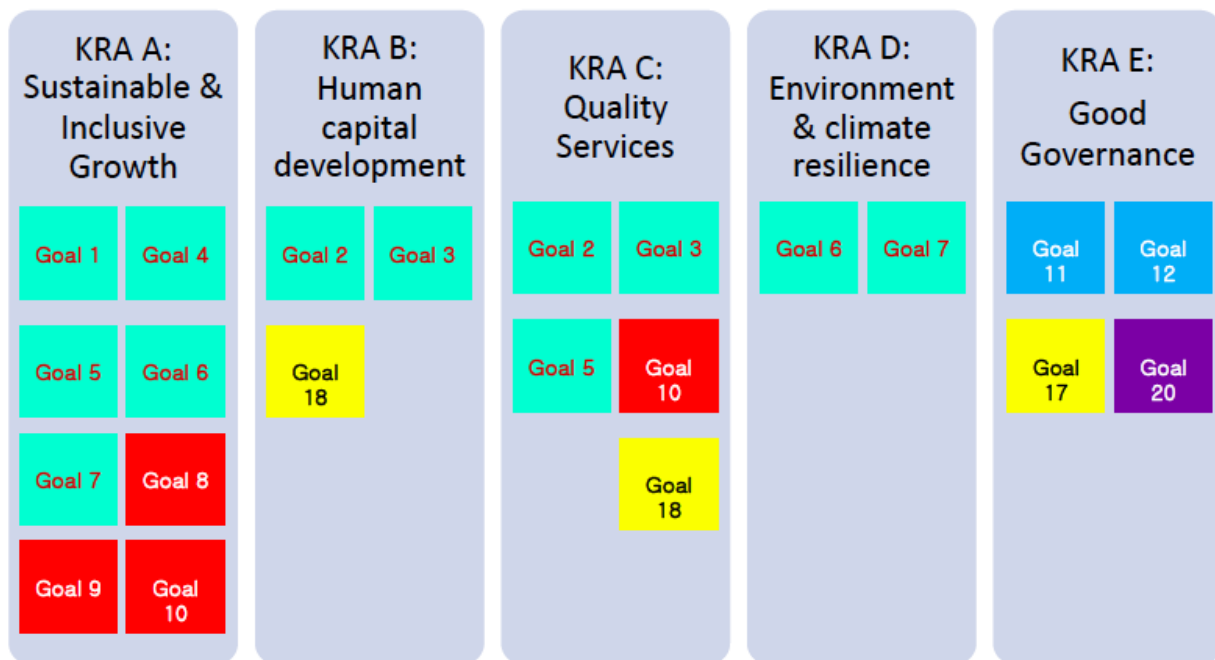


Sources: 1: AU -Agenda 2063 documents 2. URT- FYDP II

As shown in Figure 2.1 e, interventions outlined in FYDP II are grouped into four priority areas; (i) Growth and industrialization: interventions for fostering innovation and technological adaptation; and strategically repositioning the country to maximize on global and regional economic dynamics; (ii) Access to quality social services; (iii) Conducive environment for doing business including, among other things, improvement in both quantity and quality of infrastructure services, as well as policy and institutional reforms aimed at facilitating start-ups and sustaining businesses; and (iv) Fostering the implementation of the framework. These interventions are aligned with the Agenda 2063 seven Aspirations and their corresponding goals.

The alignment between ZSGRP III (2016-2020) and Agenda 2063 Aspirations and Goals are depicted in Figure 2.2.






Figure 2.2: Alignment between ZSGRP III Key Results Areas and Agenda 2063



Source: Zanzibar Planning Commission

Colour coding

- Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- Aspiration 2: An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a vision of African renaissance.

-  - Aspiration 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
-  - Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure Africa.
-  - Aspiration 5: Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.
-  - Aspiration 6: An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of the African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
-  - Aspiration 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global partner.

ZSGRP III outlines five KRAs that are targeted by interventions being pursued, including:

- (i) *Enabling Sustainable and Inclusive Growth*, which has seven outcomes, namely conducive business environment; resilient and growth-enabling infrastructure; a competitive tourism and hospitality sector; a modernized agricultural sector, a modernized manufacturing sector, a vibrant private sector; and improved social protection schemes.
- (ii) *Promoting Human Capital Development*, which has two outcomes, namely skills development for increased employability; and enhancing entrepreneurial capacity.
- (iii) *Providing Quality Services for all*, which has six outcomes, namely improved access to quality health and sanitation services, safe and clean water, and a mitigated disease burden; inclusive and equitable access to quality education and skills training; increased access to decent and affordable housing, improved rational land use, and access to energy; enhanced prevention of and response to violence against women and children; and enhanced national capacity to prepare and respond to all types of emergencies; and attainment of national and household food security and nutrition for all.
- (iv) *Attaining Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience*, which has three outcomes, namely improved gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation measures; marine and terrestrial ecosystems protection and restoration,

with reduced biodiversity loss; and environmental degradation prevention, with reduced environmental and social risks of economic activities.

- (v) *Adhering to Good Governance*, which has five outcomes, namely governance systems and structures being gender-responsive, accountable, capable, credible, transparent and corruption-free; attainment of gender equality and equity; increased access to justice, respect for the rule of law, adherence to basic human rights, and greater participation in the democratic process; responsible corporate governance; and mobilization of resources for implementation.

2.2. National Coordination Framework

The Government is engaging diverse stakeholders in developing National Coordination Framework for Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting. The Framework will help to facilitate coordination in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of Agenda 2063. Through the Framework, the country will be able to track progress of the indicators and form a mechanism, in which the status of the indicators, aligned with FYDP II and ZSGRP III, can be tracked and reported on. This will help to showcase the performance of Tanzania in the implementation of Agenda 2063 goals. Designing a separate framework for monitoring Agenda 2063 will not be necessary. Instead, the existing Framework for SDGs will be used, whilst considering efficiency and effectiveness.

CHAPTER THREE

COUNTRY LEVEL STATUS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063

This chapter presents a snapshot of the implementation status, covering the goals and targets under the seven Aspirations of Agenda 2063 that the URT is implementing. It provides update on each goal³.

3.1. Aspiration 1. A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

Goal 1. A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All

Over the past decade, Tanzania has experienced a growth rate of around 7 percent per annum in real terms, and a decline in unemployment rate. According to the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey and the projections for 2018, unemployment rate in the country decreased from 10.3 percent, recorded in 2014, to 9.7 percent in 2018. This decline has been propelled by Government efforts to implement employment creation policies, programs and projects to empower youth for wage- and self-employment. These include increasing opportunities for accessing finance for youth, women and persons with disabilities. For example, establishment of Youth Development Fund (YDF) and amendment of the Local Government Finance Act (CAP 290) in 2018 and formulation of supportive Regulations (GN 234 of April, 2019) to provide for allocation of 10 percent of LGAs' own revenue sources to be appropriated as interest free loans to registered groups of women, youths and persons with disabilities; and establishment of Skills Development Fund (SDF) as part of National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) 2016-2027 whose aim is to develop a skilled workforce in key economic sectors⁴. Additionally, the Government has embarked on the implementation of development projects, which has been instrumental in reducing the unemployment rate.

³ The statistics that have been provided on each goal are disintegrated for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar depending on the availability of data. In some cases the data provided are integrated for the indicators that are implemented at URT level

⁴ Agriculture, Tourism and Hospitality, Transport and Logistics, Construction, Information and Communications Technology, and Energy

Poverty, Inequality and Hunger

Data from Household Budget Survey (HBS) indicates declining trend in poverty incidence. In Mainland Tanzania, proportion of the population below the basic needs poverty line (national average) declined by 1.8 percentage points from 28.2 percent in 2012 to 26.4 percent in 2017. The closest reported year for Zanzibar was 2014/15, which showed that about 30.4 percent of the population lived below the basic need's poverty line (see statistical annex). A notable intervention to reduce poverty has been an increase in the proportion of the Government budget allocated for pro-poor sectors to increase productivity, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Income inequality in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar remains relatively low compared to other African countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. However, it marginally increases within values that do not raise concern for the speed of poverty reduction such as 4.4 percent. The 2017/18 HBS for Mainland Tanzania reported a Gini coefficient to have risen by 0.4 percent points – from 0.34 percent in 2011/12 to 0.38 percent in 2017/18. Zanzibar recorded a Gini coefficient of 0.30 percent in 2014/15. The observed situation can partly be explained by the country's pattern of the economic growth, which has mostly occurred in urban-centric and in more capital-intensive sectors; mining, manufacturing, construction, communication and financial services. Growth and contribution of the agricultural sector, which employs majority of the population, have been small.

In order to further reduce poverty incidence and growing inequality, a number of interventions are being undertaken. These include measures to boost productivity in agricultural sector, introduction of universal secondary education, improvement in access to health by communities, allocation of a total of 2.535 million hectares for livestock breeding in 728 villages.

Tanzania has achieved marked improvements in nutrition status in recent years and has reversed trends in all forms of malnutrition for children. The nutrition situation among

children under five years of age has improved, with stunting prevalence and underweight prevalence decreasing from 42 percent to 34 percent and from 16 percent to 14 percent, between 2010 and 2016, respectively. Despite this achievement, over 2.7 million children still suffer from stunting while over 100,000 suffer from severe wasting every year. This has been attributed by intake of foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients, especially in rural areas.

The nutrition situation among women of reproductive age in Tanzania has deteriorated, especially in terms of prevalence of overweight and obesity, reported at 28 percent during 2015/16. The Government is taking deliberate measures to ensure that nutrition status for the whole population, and most important for mothers and children, improves. Promoting awareness on the importance of appropriate breastfeeding is one of the interventions. This particularly promotes early breastfeeding (Initiation of breastfeeding within an hour of birth) and exclusive breastfeeding. Other interventions include promoting complimentary feeding practices such as transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods, as well as provision of Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD).

Zanzibar has recorded a decline in the incidence of malnutrition in recent years. Prevalence of wasting among children under five years of age was 7.1 percent during 2015/16, which was down from the double-digit levels. Stunting levels were halved to 24 percent, though with significant regional variation; 17 percent prevalence in urban areas and 34 percent in rural areas. Micronutrient deficiencies, and non-exclusive breastfeeding rates remain a concern.

Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services

In line with the current national development agenda for Industrialization and attainment of high human development, the Government is investing heavily on access to electricity. By December 2018, total electricity installed capacity was 1,601.90 MW; Grid 1,565.72 MW and Off-grid capacity plus imports 36.18 MW. Hydro power contributed 573.70 MW (36.64 percent), with natural gas contributing 892.72 MW (57 percent), heavy fuel oil and diesel 88.80 MW (5.60 percent) and biomass and co-generation 10.5MW (0.76 percent). Power

demand growth is estimated at 10 percent to 15 percent per annum and electricity consumption per capita is at 13 KWh per annum.

In Zanzibar, renewable energy share in electricity generation in 2016 was 1.67 percent. The Renewable Energy Zanzibar Association (REZA) has been launched so as to promote renewable energy use. In 2018, about 987 households were connected to solar electricity in Zanzibar in nine villages.

According to the 2016 NBS report⁵, access to electricity has improved in both urban and rural areas of Tanzania, especially in the last five years. In rural areas, access improved from 16.9 percent to 49.5 percent, while in urban areas from 65.3 percent to 97.3 percent over the period. Rural electrification program is one of the major initiatives and aims to electrify all the villages in Mainland Tanzania by June 2021.

Energy sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of any society, including Tanzania. As we aspire to become a semi-industrialized country by 2025, availability, affordability and reliability of energy services are key ingredients to propel us towards an annual per capita income of at least USD 3,000. Currently, the Government is implementing strategic power generation projects, including the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (2.115MW), Kinyerezi I – Extension (185 MW) and others so as to realize the increase of installed capacity of power generation from 1,601.9 MW to 10,000 MW by 2025.

Also, the Government through the Ministry of Energy is implementing power transmission lines in order to connect the whole country into the National Grid to ensure reliability power supply in the country. Projects which are currently being implemented include: Tanzania-Kenya Interconnection Line loan project (400kV Singida to Namanga transmission line), 220kV Bulyanhulu to Geita transmission line, 220kV Geita to Nyakanazi transmission line, 220kV Rusumo to Nyakanazi transmission line, 400kV North West Grid which spread from Iringa to Mbeya, Tunduma, Sumbawanga, Mpanda, Kigoma and Nyakanazi, and 400kV Julius Nyerere HPP to Chalinze then Dodoma transmission line.

⁵ Energy Access Situation Report, 2016 (Mainland Tanzania)

Since Rural Energy Agency (REA) became operational, a total of 4,395 out of 12,319 villages in Mainland Tanzania were electrified between 2007 – 2016 under the first two phases of REA Turnkey project. The remaining 7,873 villages are planned to be implemented under the third phase of REA Turnkey project (2016/17 – 2021). On 30th November 2019, a total of 8,115 out of 12,319 villages were recorded as being electrified.

In Mainland Tanzania, the Ministry of Water in collaboration with various stakeholders continues to implement water projects in rural and urban areas. The target is to reach 85 percent of rural population and 95 percent of the urban population by 2020. According to the Ministry 2019/20 Budget Speech, by April 2019, a total of 1,656 water projects in rural areas were constructed with the cumulative number of Water Points 131,370, benefiting 25,359,290 people, equivalent to 64.8 percent of the rural population. However, basing on Water Points functionality, out of 131,370 constructed only 86,780, (65.06 percent) were functioning, 8,481 (5.9 percent) were functioning but need repair, 32,109 (24.44 percent) were not functioning and 5,888 (4.6 percent) Water Points were abandoned. This shows that more focus is required in the area of sustainability to ensure that the little resources available are utilized effectively to achieve high impact. The Ministry has introduced various programs to overcome such shortcoming. In the urban areas, up to April 2019, Proportion of the population with access to piped or protected water source as their main source reached 80 percent. The observed improvements are attributed to the investments in water sector through various programs such as the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (RWSSP).

In Zanzibar, the demand for water for year 2018 was estimated at 230.5 million cubic meters but with only 50 percent supply capability⁶.

⁶Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018

Key lessons

First, necessary government interventions aimed at supporting vulnerable groups in the society and redistributing income and wealth are key in addressing poverty and inequality, improving peoples' livelihood, and ensuring sustainable development. These interventions may include enactment of legislation and corresponding regulations to improve access to credit for women, youths and people with disability. In 2018, the Government amended the Local Government Finance Act (CAP 290) at its Regulation (GN 234 of April, 2019) to provide for allocation of 10 percent of Local Government Authorities' own revenue sources to be appropriated as interest free loans to registered groups of women, youths and people with disabilities.

Second, continued investments in provision of important social services and amenities and improvements in its delivery helps maintaining low levels of inequality among the population. This in turn leads to faster poverty reduction especially when growth rate of the economy is maintained at positive high level.

Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

Enrolment at all levels of education has improved over time. Enrolment at pre-primary education in Mainland Tanzania increased by 27.3 percent between 2013 and 2019 from 1.1 million pupils to 1.4 million pupils, respectively. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at pre-primary school stands at 35.5 percent with gender disparities and in favour of girls; 40.3 percent for girls and 35.3 percent for boys. A similar pattern is also observed for the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER). There are efforts to improve enrolment through implementation of the Government directive to have pre-primary enrolment at every primary school.

In Zanzibar, NER at pre-primary school stands at 33 percent. The implementation of free education policy in Zanzibar has resulted in the increased inclusive and equitable access to quality education. This has contributed to increased enrolment in pre-primary enrolment

from 62,720 pupils in 2017 to 72,151 pupils in 2018, with 30,898 pupils in Government schools and 41,253 pupils in private schools.

At primary education level, enrolment increased by 23 percent between 2016 and 2019 and in favour of boys; 24.3 percent for boys and 21.3 percent for girls. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for net enrolment at primary school level stands at 1.03 and 1.01 for gross enrolment. The percentage of standard I pupils with at least one year of pre-primary schooling was 95.6 in 2018, which is above the target of 87.5 by 2020. Furthermore, the number of pupils transiting to secondary school increased from 67.1 percent in 2015/16 to 73.2 percent in 2018/19. Enrolment in all grades of secondary school (forms 1 – 6) increased by 17.4 percent from 1,774,383 pupils in 2015 to 2,148,466 pupils in 2018.

The increase in enrolment in pre-primary, primary and lower secondary is mainly attributed to the implementation of fee-free education policy, improved teaching and learning environment – including rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure, as well as strong partnership between Government and non-governmental actors⁷. The national Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR) and Qualified Teacher Pupil Ratio (QTPR) for primary education in 2018 was 1:51 and 1:52, respectively; a slight deterioration from 2017 ratios which were at 1:47 and 1:48, respectively.

The adult literacy rate in Mainland Tanzania was reported at 79 percent in 2018. More men than women are literate in Mainland Tanzania. Further efforts are being made on improving adult literacy. Furthermore, the School Readiness Program, a form of non-formal education, is being piloted in selected regions of the country. The project provides an alternative fast-track approach to one or more years of formal pre-schooling. Initial results are positive and promising, with rapid expansion of enrolment and pupils demonstrating primary school readiness competencies as good as or better than those who have attended a year of formal pre-primary schooling. Piloting of a Secondary School Readiness Program (SSRP) began in 2017, with a particular focus on preparing girls for secondary school education. At tertiary level, the number of students who benefited from higher education student' loans was 122,623 in 2018 compared to 116,205 during 2016/17. Higher

⁷ Private sector, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)

education infrastructure has also expanded rapidly to more than 50 institutions in 2016, with enrolment of more than 200,000 during 2016 – 2019 period.

Challenges

Among others, the sector faces the following challenges:

- Inadequate number of qualified teachers and appropriate infrastructure at pre-primary, primary and secondary levels;
- Gender disparity at both higher secondary education and higher education levels, especially in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) subjects;
- Low student survival rates at lower secondary level;
- Low enrolment in technical and higher learning institutions; and
- Programs that do not adequately provide skills aligned to market needs.

To address these challenges, Mainland Tanzania is implementing the Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) 2016/17 – 2020/21. The ESDP aims to transform the education sector into an efficient, effective, outcome-based system to ensure equitable access to education and training for all, including the most disadvantaged (SDG 10). The ESDP priorities include equitable participation and completion of free basic education for all, with particular attention to marginalized groups, children with disabilities and out-of-school children. Completion of twelve years of education increased through universal access up to lower secondary education.

Key lessons

First, improved adult literacy is needed to accommodate out-of-school adolescents. Currently, two programs are being implemented to address this: Complementary Basic Education and Training (COBET), which caters for out-of-school children aged 9-18 years; and the Integrated Community Basic Adult Education (ICBAE), which caters for youth and adults aged 19.

Furthermore, a program for out-of-school adolescents aged 14-17, Integrated Program for Out of School Adolescents (IPOSA), was introduced in 2018. The program is designed for

adolescents who in one way or another have either missed the chance to join the formal system or failed to proceed with the formal system due to pregnancy, truancy, etc. The IPOSA curriculum consists of four learning areas, namely literacy skills, pre-vocational skills, life skills and entrepreneurship skills.

Second, budgetary allocation to education sector needs to increase so as to train more teachers and continue to build and upgrade teaching infrastructure.

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

The Government continues to provide better health services to its people. This is reflected in notable improvements in health-related indicators in the country, including rates of maternal mortality, neo-natal mortality, under-five mortality, and HIV prevalence.

In 2016, neo-natal mortality and under-five year mortality rates declined to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births from 67 deaths per 1,000 live births. One of the key contributing factors in this was improvements in health infrastructure, whereby 67 new district hospitals and 470 health facilities were constructed and rehabilitated. Other factors were increased provision of equipment, medicines and supplies; as well as deployment and increase in health sector providers. Progress in reducing maternal-related deaths has been gradual. In 2016, maternal mortality rate stood at 556 deaths per 100,000 live births. In response, the Government, in collaboration with stakeholders, is stepping up efforts in areas that include expanding, constructing and rehabilitating health facilities at village level; as well as providing free services to all women and improving child and mother healthcare across the country.

In Zanzibar, significant reduction in maternal mortality rate has been achieved through provision of free treatment to pregnant women and expanded coverage of family planning. Also, a declining trend has been noted in neonatal mortality and under-five mortality rates; 78 percent reduction of the expected target. The Government continues to address infant mortality and under-five mortality rates through programs like Expanded Program on Immunization.

Further, control of communicable diseases, especially malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS has been of paramount importance towards improvement of health sector in the country. Currently, malaria incidence data shows a decline from 1.42 per 1,000 persons to 1.13 per 1,000 persons in 2017 as result of strengthening treatment and prevention programs. HIV prevalence rate declined from 5.1 percent in 2013 to 4.7 percent in 2016. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,400,000 people living with HIV in Tanzania. Estimated new HIV infections in the country have declined over time as a result of improved prevention strategies, which include intensifying HIV testing and counselling programs as well as social and behaviour change programs across the country. Furthermore, 77% of people eligible for treatment were receiving anti-retroviral therapy in 2019.

Prevalence of HIV in Zanzibar is at 0.4 percent according to the Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey 2016/17. Tuberculosis (TB) incidence in 2018 was 253 per 100,000 persons per year lower than 306 per 100,000 persons reported in 2015. This has been possible due to improvement in provision of essential drugs, TB prevention, education and awareness programs as well as spreading nutrition knowledge among patients. Fertility and unmet need for family planning are still high in spite of the declining trend. Total fertility rate was recorded at 4.9 births per reproductive women in 2019, a decline from 5.2 births per woman recorded in 2016. In 2016, about 32 percent of married women reported to have used modern methods of family planning. The rate for unmarried women stood at 46 percent in the same period.

According to the 2017 Health Management Information System (HMIS), the number of confirmed malaria cases reported in Zanzibar was 2.7 per 1,000 persons. The 2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) revealed that about 73.8 percent of households in 2015 and 2016 were using at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN) in Zanzibar. The period between 2014 to 2018 saw an increase in the number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases of people living with HIV) from 648 cases to 944, respectively. The increase was attributed to the introduction of higher technology; a device that could detect TB cases even in low-level occurrence compared to a microscope that was used previously. TB treatment success rate has increased over the years and so has TB treatment cure rate between 2014 and 2018.

Knowledge sharing about TB among the population and staff training will lead to further containment of TB.

Challenges

- Long distances travelled to reach health facilities especially in rural areas;
- Insufficient number of health workers in both urban and rural areas; and
- Low enrolment in health insurance as only one third of Tanzania's population is currently covered by any form of health insurance.

Key lesson

Supportive off-health investments are vital to improve health outcomes. The Government has invested and continues to invest in constructing roads especially in rural areas. Recent times have witnessed an increase in access to healthcare facilities where medical professionals were reached. The period between 2013 and 2019 for example, saw over 470 health facilities being built and rehabilitated. Resource mobilisation efforts by local authorities have in one way or another contributed to this achievement. In turn, maternal, neonatal, infant and under-five deaths have been reduced.

Also, in effort to ensure that health services are accessible at the village level, the Government has continued to invest in construction of health facilities where 470 health facilities have been constructed to ensure the objective of having a health centre in every ward in the country is realized. Local Government Authorities have mobilised resources to finance the construction of health centres in their areas of domicile in bid to increase more accessibility to such facilities.

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

Tanzania has scored an impressive performance in easing doing business with the economic agents and foreign investors to transform the economy and create employment opportunities. The Doing Business Report 2019 indicates robust steps made by the GoT in simplifying procedures, reducing time and costs for property registration, investment and land titling or access to property rights. To facilitate private sector investment, the

Government has established an independent Tanzanian Investment Center (TIC) as one stop center to support foreign investors seeking establishment of projects. The application process for investment is done electronically, coordinated by TIC as well as Tanzania's Business Registration and Licensing Authority (BRELA). An application for a business license by an investor is often processed within six days. The system has a record of 6,918 registered companies and 11,382 business names. To further boost investment in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, 1,010 duties and levies have been reduced or eliminated.

Further, multiple procedures have been curtailed to ease property registration including access to land for investment. The land tenure security has been enhanced through electronic land services for the citizens as well as foreign investors through implementation of programs. The expected benefits of properly improved land services for society include increased security of land titles and land transactions with significantly reduced time for such transactions. It also includes greater transparency and traceability of land transactions, reduction in fraud and informal arrangements, a more timely, accurate and reliable information on land resources, ownership and use for evidence-based decision making and increased public confidence in the land administration system in the country. The Land Act No.4 of 1999 recognizes that all lands in Tanzania are public and vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizens. In this regard, foreign investors may occupy land for investment purpose through derivative right granted by the TIC. Derivative right may be granted up to 99 years and are renewable.

In real estate sector, investors may form a synergy with the existing public institutions, namely the National Housing Corporation, Tanzania Building Agency or other private firms to invest in the real estate for residential and commercial purposes. Despite recording significant improvements in the real estate sector, the market demand is estimated at 200,000 housing units per year. Thus, in order to address the current housing market demand in the country, the Government is implementing a number of programs and projects in collaboration with the private sector whilst ensuring that other key stakeholders, including communities and the LGAs, participate effectively in the crusade.

Key lesson

The Government has continued to attract investments through provision of conducive environment for doing business through Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC). TIC has established an electronic system known as One Stop Centre which links all relevant authorities required to grant permit for registration of a business. Through this system 6,918 companies have been registered and 11,382 business names. Also, 1010 duties and levies have been reduced or eliminated in the agriculture sector, livestock sector and fisheries sector so as to boost investment in those sectors. Also the Government has put in place a blueprint on regulatory reforms so as to improve the business environment by elaborating the challenging areas in policies, laws, regulations, levies, taxes and regulatory issues that are requires reforms to reduce the cost of doing business.

Tourism

The tourism sector is a catalyst and growth driver for the national economy in the URT. It is the first foreign exchange earner followed by mining and agriculture. Tanzania attracts more than one million visitors per year, yielding about USD 500-750 million annually. The number of tourists increased from 1,137,182 in 2015 to 1,505,702 in 2018. Likewise, receipts from the sector increased from USD 1.5 billion in 2015 to USD 2.6 Billion in 2018. The tourism sector constitutes more than 17 percent of GDP and 25 percent of total export earnings. The sector provides 1.5 million direct and indirect employment opportunities.

In Zanzibar, tourism is one of the priority sectors for development and has the potential to be a major contributor to socio-economic development. The Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2018 indicates that, a total of 520,809 tourists visited Zanzibar of whom 249,687 (about 47.9 percent) were male and 271,122 (about 52.1 percent) were female.

Challenges

The sector faces the following challenges:

- i. Inadequate local community participation in conservation and management of natural and cultural resources;
- ii. Illegal harvesting and unsustainable utilization of natural resources;
- iii. Conflict of interest among stakeholders on the extraction of natural resources;
- iv. Inaccessibility of most of the game reserves and antiquity sites due to poor infrastructure, particularly roads, bridges and airstrips;
- v. Insufficient budgetary allocation for the implementation of research, conservation and promotion activities of natural and cultural resources;
- vi. Poaching incidents, particularly elephant poaching for ivory due to increased black-market prices of ivory and rhino horns in illegal international markets, especially in South East Asia and the Middle East; and
- vii. Limited linkage of the tourism magnets to local economy thus perpetuating enclave situation.

To address the poaching issue, the Government has established a National Anti-Poaching Task Force for combating poaching. As a result, poaching incidents involving elephants have declined by 50 percent over the past two years.

Industry

The industry sector is the second largest contributor to economic growth after services sector, contributing about 25 percent of the GDP (Mainland, 2017). The sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Construction (12.2 percent); manufacturing (7.7 percent); mining and quarrying (4.4 percent); electricity and water (both at 0.8 percent). The GoT conceives industrialization as the main catalyst to transform the economy, generate sustainable growth and reduce poverty. Manufacturing sub-sector is expected to play a vital role in these efforts to reach a contribution of around 40 percent to GDP by 2025. According to the Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and Economic Surveys, the share of Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) in GDP increased to 16.06 percent in 2016 from 12.64 percent in 2015. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in all economic sectors was at around 3.1 percent in 2014 (ILFS), with employment increasing from 618,841 people in 2014 to 719,137 people (projected value) in 2018.

The manufacturing sector in Zanzibar is dominated by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), contributing significantly to employment creation, income generation and stimulation of growth in both urban and rural areas.

Challenges

Despite the noted achievements, challenges still exist. These include:

- In Mainland Tanzania: High cost of doing business, shortage of qualified employees with specialized skills in some growth sectors, and limited long-term finance for industrial projects.
- In Zanzibar: Weak manufacturing/industrial entrepreneurship base, low productivity levels and high cost of utilities, poor quality goods and packaging, as well as low supply capacity.

Initiatives to address the abovementioned challenges for Mainland Tanzania include adoption of the Blueprint for Business Regulatory Reform, implementation of the NSDS and capitalization of the Tanzania Development Bank.

In Zanzibar, the Government in collaboration with UNIDO and other Development Partners (DPs) is building capacity of SMEs in order to strengthen SMEs.

Key lesson

Since 2015, the Government of Tanzania has been implementing the industrialization policy. Through this initiative noticeable achievements have been seen, For instance 3530 industries have been built and are operational. These achievements are due to government efforts in improving the business environment specifically the establishment of supporting infrastructures such roads, railways, airports and reliable energy.

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) - driven Manufacturing/Industrialization and Value Addition

The 2018 Global Innovation Index report noted the rapid development of innovation ecosystem in Tanzania between 2013 to 2018. During that time, Tanzania climbed 31 positions from 123 to 92 in 2013 and 2018, respectively. The report also ranked Tanzania as the 1st amongst Low Income Countries and 5th in Sub-Saharan Africa. As of September 2018, there were approximately 35 to 40 active innovation hubs in Tanzania as compared to only one innovation hub in 1997.⁸

Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Research Organization (STRIPO) is a Tanzanian independent think tank devoted in producing knowledge to inform decision making including policy in science, technology and innovation (STI) for social and economic development in Tanzania. STRIPO's interventions target key priority sectors, namely agricultural, natural resources, industry and innovation, which are also the focus of Goal 9 of the (SDGs). STRIPO has played part in projects such as: student industrial secondments in East Africa with the objective of improving employability in Engineering; Integrated aquaculture based on sustainable water recirculating system for the Victoria Lake Basin (VicInAqua) that aims at creating awareness, capacity building and knowledge transfer among local population in Lake Victoria (aquaculture operators, stakeholders and scientific community); and Science granting councils initiative (SGCI) which aims to strengthen the capacities to support research and evidence-based policies that contribute to economic and social development.

Challenges

Notwithstanding the above achievements, a number of challenges still remain. These include:

- Ineffective collaboration among Research and Development (R&D) institutions, and between these institutions and industry;

⁸ Innovation hubs: innovation spaces, business incubators, maker spaces, and living labs.

- Inadequate supportive environment for private sector involvement in research such as appropriate incentives;
- Ineffective mechanisms for technology transfer and commercialization of research results;
- Limited funding for research activities, and where funds have been available, research focus has not been towards addressing societal problems;
- Ineffective mechanism for training and hiring researchers, as well as lack of a national framework for identifying research priorities and strengthening coordination of the roles of different ministries, government departments and agencies; furthermore
- The administrative and legal framework to govern the equitable sharing of research benefits between foreign researchers and local researchers is still far from adequate.

Key lessons

First, supporting innovation hubs promotes technological capabilities building. The increase of innovation hubs in Tanzania (up to 40 active innovation hubs by 2018) has enabled development of products and creation of employment especially for youth.

Second, supportive incentives lead to high private sector involvement in R&D activities; and promotion of link between R&D institutions and industry. In Zanzibar, the Government resolved to allocate at least 1 percent of GDP to support R&D.

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for Increased Productivity and Production⁹

The contribution of agricultural activities to GDP has increased from 24.1 percent to 30 percent between 2010 and 2018.¹⁰ Improvement in productivity is a pre-requisite for food security and agricultural commercialization to meet SDG 2. However, in Tanzania agriculture remains largely dependent on rainfall, which is not reliable, resulting into low agricultural performance. Irrigation schemes have been identified and used as a way to diversify income and reduce risk as it mitigates vulnerability from unpredictable rainfall

⁹ Note that: due to lack of related data, the share of agriculture sector contribution to GDP is used to show performance of this sector overtime (In a scope of 10 years)

¹⁰ Economic Survey 2010, 2018

patterns. The Government in partnership with the private sector has stimulated expansion and value chain development and integration, facilitated by expanded models of land-use and effective and viable public-private partnerships, as well as rural infrastructure, especially small-scale irrigation, post-harvest facilities and rural feeder roads.

CASES FROM PRIVATE SECTOR

Expanding Scope of Smallholder Farmers Access to Finance

A gold mining company, **Geita Gold Mine** supports smallholder rice farmers in the Lake Zone through Lake Zone Rice Project. This is a joint initiative between Anglo-Ashanti Gold, smallholder farming communities and local government to improve and scale up rice production in the region. The project targeted 900 smallholder farmers in 2015 and scaled it to over 1,800 farmers in the following three years. The project works with agricultural researchers to increase rice yield through smart-climate agriculture mechanisms. Through the project, rice production has increased from 11-metric tonnes per acre to 32-metric tonnes per acre. This increase as well as access to loans, collaterals and storage facilities, brought about by the project, have boosted the smallholder farmers' income.

Productivity Increase in Sunflower Value Chain through Partnerships

Through its sunflower value chain innovative model in Masasi Mtwara, Obri Tanzania Ltd. supports a total of 612 smallholder farmers, out of which 581 are women and 176 are young farmers between the ages of 18-35 years. Since their engagement, the farmers have been able to increase their production from 1,190 kilograms per acre to 1,540 kilograms per acre. In terms of revenue, their income increased from less than USD 1 per kilogram to USD 6 per kilogram. The partnership has contributed in reducing hunger (SDG 2) and poverty (SDG 1) by increasing agricultural productivity and household income, respectively.

Challenges

- Low productivity due to dependency on small holders' famers who have limited capital as a result of limited access to financial services, dependence on rain-fed agriculture and hand-hoe driven agriculture;

- Limited use of production technology;
- Inadequate extension services; and
- Lack of assured Market

Key lesson

Partnerships for promoting smart-climate agriculture contribute to efforts for reducing hunger (SDG 2) and poverty (SDG 1) by increasing agricultural outputs leading to increased household incomes. The government has put in place a robust Agricultural Policy geared at transforming the Agricultural sector into modern, commercial and competitive in order to ensure food security and poverty alleviation through increased volumes of competitive crop products.

Goal 6: Blue/Ocean Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth

The GoT has taken various measures for conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources to promote sustainable development in line with Goal 6 of the Agenda 2063 Agenda. The aim is to enhance maximum exploitation of the resources of the oceans, lakes, rivers and other bodies to contribute to the economic growth of the country. The Government ensures that the opportunities associated with the Blue Economy are fully utilized and challenges are being addressed. It has a strong legal and monitoring framework for supporting implementation of the goal as well as relatively strong data for tracking progress.

Marine Resources and Energy

The fisheries and aquaculture sectors are among the important economic sectors in Tanzania as they contribute to food security and household incomes to fishing communities and foreign exchange earnings. In 2018, the sectors' contribution to GDP was at the rate of 1.7 percent, with an annual growth rate of 9.2. In the same year, the fish tonnage landed for Tanzania was at 362,595 tonnes, representing about 50 percent of the

Maximum Sustainable Yield, which stands at between 730,000 and 750,000 tonnes per annum. However, the sector growth rate is low compared to the numerous waterbodies the country is endowed with.

The Government has embarked on the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Agenda (2020-2025) to put in place a program that will effectively improve the standards of living for fisheries-dependent societies. The aim is to enhance fisheries and aquaculture productivity, food security and development of new technologies that would ensure win-win outcomes. The program will also provide information for decision makers. Projections show that, the sectors could contribute up to 5 percent of GDP per year if the current challenges are solved. Until July 2018, about 18 areas were under protection by the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) to ensure sustainability of the maritime resources.

Habitat level results indicate that the country has lost around 16 percent of its mangrove cover over a period of almost a decade and a half, with Mtwara and Lindi mangrove systems retaining around 90 percent of their mangrove cover, Tanga and Pwani systems losing over a quarter of their mangrove cover, and Dar es Salaam system losing over 30 percent of its mangrove cover.

Five out of the seven coral zones of the country show declines in coral cover, with Pwani being the most impacted system, losing about half of its original living corals, Mtwara and Pemba losing around 40 percent, and Unguja and Tanga losing about 30 percent of their corals cover. There was no variation in the sea grass status score.

In Zanzibar, performance of the fisheries sector is below the target set. The factors that contribute to sub-performance include declining catches, increased fishing pressure, increased number of fishermen, as well as increased cost of fishing. As an island economy, Zanzibar has a good potential for foreign investment in offshore marine capture fisheries, aquaculture and fisheries infrastructure. Fisheries resources could be better managed for further improvement of livelihoods.

The URT enacted and implements the Deep-Sea Fishing Act. No.1 of 1998, which created an authority to regulate and control fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mainland

Tanzania and Zanzibar. The Act has been construed as an addition to, and not in derogation of, the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989 and shall be complementary to provisions of that Act.

Challenges

Some of the challenges that the sector faces include:

- Unsustainable harvesting of fisheries resources accelerated by population growth, which contributes to environmental degradation, ecological challenges, and climate change; and
- Increasing cost of fishing;

Key lesson

The research agenda for the Blue Economy effectively improves the standards of living for fisheries-dependent societies by enhancing fisheries and aquaculture productivity, food security and development of new technologies to ensure win-win outcomes.

Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable Climate Resilient Economies and Communities

The URT is determined to ensure that its communities are resilient to the impact of climate change and the environment is being protected and sustained for future generations. Prior to the adoption of Agenda 2063, the URT had in place the National Environmental Policy (1997), currently being reviewed, to ensure environmental protection is an integral part of sustainable development. With the adoption of Agenda 2063, the Government has continued to strengthen its policies and investment on the environment. It reviews environmental policies, integrates Agenda 2063 with the national development plans and priorities (FYDP II and ZSGRP III), and strengthens cooperation with stakeholders at national, regional and international levels to implement interventions to address environmental challenges, with climate change being the most significant.

Zanzibar has three preserved Marine areas in the two large islands; Unguja and Pemba. These are, Pemba Channel Conservation Area, Minai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) and

Mnemba Island Marine Conservation Area (MIMCA). These have greatly helped local communities in co-management of the conservation area and sustainable use of ocean and marine resources to improve livelihoods. Among the positive outcomes of conservation are survival and multiplication of marine mammals that include dolphins and whales. Two common species of dolphins; the Indo-Pacific bottle nose (*Tursiops aduncus*) and the spinner (*Stenella longirostris*) have been sustained; and today the species are most often sited in Zanzibar coastal waters.

Biodiversity, Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

With regards to biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management, there are heightened campaigns and affirmative actions taken by the GoT. There is a notable progress in respect to this as well as existence of baseline data for tracking progress. Tanzania has taken initiatives to establish new plantation forests. About 18 new areas have been established with 554,000 hectares under commercial forest plantation. Currently, forests and woodland comprise 54.6 percent of the total area in Tanzania, with notable variations across the regions. Also, there are 240,000 hectares of natural forest cover under protected areas to encourage mountain biodiversity.

Water Security

The GoT has strengthened water security by ensuring that there is availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. This is supported by conducive water policies in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The policies in the former include the National Water Policy (2002), Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5 (2019), Water Resources Management Act No. 11 (2009), National Water Sector Development Strategy (2006-2015), and Water Sector Development Program (2006-2025). The policies in the latter include the Zanzibar Water Policy (2004) and Zanzibar Water Act (2006). These policies have led to quick progress in access to water and sanitation.

By June 2016, the total number of water points constructed was 50,995 benefiting 11,607,822 people and bringing a cumulative achievement of 95,733 water points later in the year, serving 22,792,322 people in rural areas of Mainland Tanzania, about 72.58

percent of the 31,623,999 rural population. Big initiatives which have been undertaken by the Ministry for improving performance in the water Sector include:

(i) Establishment of the National Water Investment Fund (NWF)

The National Water Fund (NWF) was initially established under the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12, 2009 (Sect. 44 (1)) and came into operation in 2015. But currently, NWF is governed by the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5 of 2019. Its primary objective is to address the challenge of inadequate funding in water projects by providing investment support for water service provision and management of catchment areas, serving water supply abstractions in areas without adequate water services in Mainland Tanzania. Although the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5 of 2009 stipulated several sources of NWF¹¹, such sources were infeasible and NWF was not operational until when the Finance Act of 2015 made amendment to the Roads and Fuel Tolls Act (Cap. 220) and introduced a levy of TZS 50 per every litre of diesel and TZS 50 per every litre of petrol as a revenue source for the NWF. Since 2015/16, NWF has become a reliable source for water projects especially in rural areas.

(ii) Establishment of RUWASA

The establishment of the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) is part of the Government efforts to ensure improvement of water supply and sanitation services in rural areas. The Agency is established under the Executive Agencies Act (Cap. 245) as an institution mandated to execute non-policy Government functions on its behalf. RUWASA coordinates all efforts related to provision of rural water supply and sanitation services in the country to ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

In Zanzibar, natural resources for drinking water are restricted to groundwater, which is in abundance, whereas surface water resources are modest. Past studies of available groundwater resources have hinted on a possible upper abstraction limit of 339 million cubic meters annually (Mm³/a). Actual abstraction is estimated to be 71 Mm³/a, while

¹¹ Monies appropriated by the Parliament, donations, grants and other monies as may be payable to NWF under any other law

Zanzibar Water Authority abstraction is estimated to be 33 Mm³/a. The amount of water supplied in 2018 was 55,406,608 cubic meters, which was below the estimated demand of 75,224,688 cubic meters, indicating water deficit of 26 percent.

(iii) Climate Action

Climate Change continues to be a policy concern in Tanzania. The effects in the country's context include an increase in temperature level, abrupt change in rainfall patterns, melting of glaciers on Mount Kilimanjaro, drought, floods, intrusion of sea water into land and fresh water, and the submergence of small islands such as Maziwe in Pangani and Fungu la Nyani in Rufiji, just to mention few. In 2012, the guideline for integrating climate change adaptation into national sectoral policies, plans and programs was developed to provide guidance to MDAs, LGAs and non-governmental actors. To further strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity, the Government has established a project level intervention, including Developing Core Capacity to Address Climate Change in Productive Coastal Areas project (2012-2018), as well as Implementing Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihoods and the Economy of Coastal Communities project (2012-2018). Tanzania, as a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, has already submitted two national documents, providing initial and updated quantitative assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from some major sectors and activities. Tanzania has also developed climate change scenarios on the potential impacts of projected climate change on some key sectors. Additionally, the country has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in 2015, which is being updated after the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2018. Through the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), identification has been made of immediate and urgent climate change adaptation actions that are robust enough to effectively reduce the risks and lead to long-term sustainable development in a changing climate.

Tanzania is also not immune to natural and technological or man-made hazards, all of which have the potential of disrupting community livelihood systems, causing casualties and damage to property. These disasters include floods, drought, cyclones/strong winds, earthquake, landslides, tsunamis, beach erosion, infestations and epidemics. In addressing

these adversities, the country enacted the Disaster Management Act (2015), which established the Disaster Management Agency and Disaster Management Fund. It also provides legal guidelines for disaster risk management; a coordination mechanism for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The Government has also taken several initiatives to address hydro-meteorological natural disasters. These include construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems. Furthermore, through Tanzania Meteorological Agency and the Ministry of Water, the Government has improved early warning systems, which have provided means to prevent losses from extreme weather and adverse climate change. In addition, Zanzibar has established a multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to combat outbreaks of diseases and other emergencies with a special emphasis on the elimination of cholera on the islands. The concerted efforts in various sectors in Zanzibar, has enabled it to control cholera in the last two years.

On the other hand, climate change has caused negative effect on the country's agricultural sector and natural vegetation. The rainfall variations across national agro-ecological zones with unpredictable trends have been reported. The country is watchful of the possible effects of climate change on its food security and agricultural sector development. The limited capacity that the country has in terms of human resources and equipment to monitor environmental outcomes including climate change and related ones poses a challenge to the Government. One of the ways in which Tanzania strategically deals with this challenge is by forging partnership with the private sector and international partners. One of recent interventions towards that direction is the weather station project, where the Government in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme is working to strengthen weather, climate and hydrological monitoring capabilities.

The financing needed to address current climate risks to reduce future impacts and build national resilience has been estimated by the National Climate Change Strategy (2012) to be USD 500 million per year, which could rise to USD 1 billion per year from 2030. As such, additional resources will be substantial with the presence of scientific uncertainties and data limitations. There are opportunities for partnering with the Government in raising the required additional funds. FYDP II financing strategy has set a target of mobilizing USD 304 million for additional resources by 2021 and has proposed a number of interventions

in order to realize the full potential. These interventions include establishing a National Climate Change Financing Mechanism to coordinate and enhance resources mobilization, to mainstream climate change in the development policy and planning process by considering climate change in the economic analysis and budgeting (MAC-MOD and FP), to establish an Environment Unit at the MoFP to handle issues related to climate change and the environment, to facilitate accreditation of the MoFP to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to allow direct access, to develop proposals to access USD 3 million for GCF readiness and a preparatory support program, to identify other green financial products and their financing sources, and to identify and monitor climate change funds mobilized by non-state actors. These needs have been incorporated in FYDP II financing strategy.

(iv) Renewable Energy

The GoT has recently made significant efforts in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. This has been a result of the Government's implementation of strategic power generation projects and robust rural electrification programs. The Private Sector has also made significant contributions.

The National Energy Policy (2015) provides guidance and direction for sustainable development and utilization of energy resources towards the transformation of the national economy. The country's priority is to effectively utilize available indigenous fuels for a sustainable energy supply and reach the installed capacity of 10,000 MW by 2025. Tanzania is endowed with natural gas, which is set to become the fuel of choice to industry and the national economy.

For Zanzibar, the number of new customers connected to the National Power Grid increased by 43.1 percent from 10,440 to 14,940 in 2014 and 2018, respectively. The Zanzibar Electricity Company envisages 7,000 new grid-based connections annually. The renewable energy share in electricity generation in 2016 was 1.67 percent. The total installed capacity increased from 1,226.24 MW in 2015 to 1,461.69 MW in 2016. REZA was launched to promote renewable energy use, and by 2018, about 987 households in nine villages were connected to solar electricity.

Challenges

- Availability of adequate and high-quality routine data on environmental and climate change issues continues to be serious challenges in not only facilitating informed policy decisions but also monitoring effectiveness and environmental and climate change interventions in order to take corrective actions whenever necessary; and
- There is a limited capacity in terms of human resources and equipment to monitor environmental changes including climate change and related ones.

Key lessons

First, the importance of conservation in sustaining flora and fauna and improving community livelihoods.

Second, the importance of forging partnerships between Government, private sector and international partners to strengthen weather, climate and hydrological monitoring capabilities.

3.2. Aspiration 2: An integrated Continent, Politically United and Based on the Ideals of Pan-Africanism and a Vision of African Renaissance

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

The African leaders have initiated and embarked upon ambitious and far-reaching strategies and plans that will have a transformative impact on the continent. These, among others, include a plan to industrialize the continent through the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, a plan to increase trade between African countries through the Boosting Intra-Africa Trade. Furthermore, in 2017, African Heads of State agreed to establish an African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), with the specific intention of removing remaining barriers to trade between all African countries, and thereby raising intra-African trade to 25 percent of total African trade by 2022. AfCFTA is one of the flagship projects of the First Ten Year Implementation Plan under Agenda 2063. The AfCFTA provides for opportunities for boosting intra-African trade, thus redressing trade

imbalances and generating additional opportunities for jobs and wealth creation to assist the AU member states to achieve the objectives of Agenda 2063.

Tanzania is one among the 55 AU-Member Countries negotiated for the establishment of the AfCFTA. Phase 1 of the AfCFTA negotiations has covered areas of trade in goods and trade in services, phase 2 will cover areas of investment, intellectual property rights and competition policy. In March 2018, Tanzania signed the agreement establishing the AfCFTA together with other 49 AU Members. To date, the AfCFTA has 54 signatories and 27 member states have ratified. Tanzania has yet to ratify the AfCFTA and is in the final process of complying with its domestic requirements for ratification.

The AfCFTA entered into force on 30th May 2019, and the operational phase of the AfCFTA was launched by the AU Heads of State and Government on 4th July, 2019 in Niamey, Niger. Among the decisions taken by the AU Heads of State and Government was that: final Schedules of Tariff Concessions and finalized outstanding Rules of Origin be submitted to their next session in January 2020, and that dismantling of tariffs shall start not later than 15th July, 2020. In addition, member states are to prepare their request and offer on schedules of specific commitments on priority sectors and develop regulatory cooperation frameworks in all services sectors by January, 2020.

Towards realizing the above decisions, member states are now expected to undertake work at the national and Regional Economic Communities levels to develop their tariff offer and initial schedule of specific commitments for trade in services. To this end East African Community (EAC) member states are to develop their tariff offer and schedule of specific commitments on trade in services jointly in order to maintain the integrity of the EAC.

In this regard, the EAC member states developed their individual draft Schedule of Tariff Concessions for the AfCFTA and submitted to the EAC Secretariat for compilation. The Secretariat will then convene a regional meeting to discuss and come up with joint EAC Schedule of Tariff Concessions. The EAC member states also prepared their initial Schedule of Specific Commitments on Trade in Services, the individual schedules are still under review at national level. The agreed EAC offer and services schedule will then be subjected

to the EAC Council of Ministers for approval during their extraordinary session in February 2020 prior to submitting to the AUC.

Opportunities for Tanzania Resulting in AfCFTA

The TDV 2025 is the blueprint for sustained economic and social development. The policy suggests that, by 2025, Tanzania should have eradicated abject poverty and attained a level of development equivalent to that of a middle-income country. Further, the vision envisages transforming the economy into a strong and diversified economy that is regionally and globally competitive. The Diagnostic Trade Integration Study 2017 is aligned with TDV 2025 as its main objective is to increase Tanzania's export performance as means to contribute to growth, poverty reduction, and improvement in social and economic well-being of Tanzanians. Therefore, the AfCFTA perfectly fits together with this vision.

Tanzania supports intra-regional trade, and the country's total trade has recorded a significant increase. Experience from the EAC and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), which Tanzania is a member, shows that removal of restrictions on the free movement of goods, persons, labour, capital and services and cooperation in trade and industrial policies can promote harmonious balanced development.

The EAC integration has contributed to positive progress in intra-regional trade among the EAC member states. There has been tangible progress in the implementation of the Customs Union and Common Market Protocols, which recorded trade increase from 574.30 in 2009 to 750.43 in 2018 (USD '000,000). Whereby in SADC, intra-regional trade increased from 1,107.4 in 2009 to 1,603.6 in 2018 (USD '000,000).

Trade between Tanzania and other African countries excluding the EAC and SADC is still low. This is as a result of absence of preferential arrangements and consequently, importers from other countries importing goods from other countries whilst enjoying preferential duties. The AfCFTA tariff dismantling which will start in July 2020 signals a major milestone for African integration.

Currently, the growth of trade in AfCFTA member countries is in the order of USD 2 billion to USD 3 billion. Notwithstanding the existing challenges, there is great potential for this to go up in Tanzania and other AfCFTA member countries, excluding EAC and SADC member countries. Coming to force, the AfCFTA will entice and raise private sector engagements among African countries, which will boost intra-Africa trade. In addition, the physical and economic geography of Tanzania provides the country with special opportunities in EAC and the continent as whole. Also, the country has a long coast, good port potential, and prospects for extra-African trade. This would make it an export-platform economy, through imports and exports, including assembling products from parts imported from outside the region and processing primary products before final export to the region, respectively. Furthermore, through regional value chain in the selected Tanzania's priority sectors, including textile, leather, edible oil. Thus, the call for boosting intra-Africa trade through AfCFTA is timely as Tanzania and the region as a whole stand to gain significantly from enhancing intra-Africa trade.

Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)

Tanzania recognizes the importance of free trade such that if goods and services move freely across the region, it will result in development and this will inevitably reduce poverty. To achieve this, from 2010 – 2019 Tanzania has reduced a number of barriers limiting access to market and has removed 95 out of 110 reported NTBs to trade. This will reduce burden to businesses, particularly small businesses.

Challenges

- Trade-Related Infrastructure: Despite being endowed with diverse resources that can be used to produce various goods and services, and opportunity to access African markets through the AfCFTA, Tanzania needs to be prepared to fully exploit its potential. This therefore underscores the importance of building trade-related infrastructures and productive capacities to export to the AfCFTA countries.
- Trade Finance: Limited access to loan financing from commercial banks coupled with very high non-performing loan ratios have squeezed out the small private sector

entrepreneurs and Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises from lending facilities. As such access to working capital and trade finance for traders is highly constrained. To address this, there is a need to establish special financing instruments to improve access to working capital and trade finance using instruments such as export guarantee scheme operated on commercial basis, domestic investment fund – to increase the capital of existing development banks in the country such as TIB, regional equity funds – to strengthen/enhance capacity of existing regional and continental financial Institutions.

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure Criss-crosses Africa

In November 2017, Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act was passed by the Parliament which led to the formation of the Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation (TASAC) in March 2018. The TASAC's main function is to regulate the maritime transport sector that was formally under SUMATRA. In November 2018, the Government submitted to the National Parliament a bill to enact a Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) for the first reading. LATRA is responsible for regulating Land transport services.

The Rail Subsector

The rail subsector has improved its rolling stock and safety, about 82 percent of planned freight trains for 2018/19 arrived safely. This was due to the availability of 39 new and remanufactured locomotives for the Tanzania Railways Corporation, hired locomotives for Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority, and reliability due to improvement in rolling stock.

The Standard Gauge Railway construction is in progress for Dar es Salaam to Morogoro stretch (300 km). The Overall percentage completion of the project is 66.63 percent. Construction of Morogoro to Makutupora stretch (422km) is also ongoing. The Overall percentage completion of the project is at 18.58 percent and expected to be completed in February 2021. The Government continues to solicitise funds for construction of Makutupora to Tabora (249 km), Tabora to Isaka (133 km) and Isaka to Mwanza (249 km) stretches.

The Road Subsector

There was an increase in the length of paved road network for national roads from 9,951 km in 2018 to 10,062 km in 2019, equivalent to 27.75 percent increase of the national road network. The number of trucks accidents declined over the same period, from 567 to 377, equivalent to a decrease of 33.51 percent. Similarly, the number of deaths caused by trucks accidents decreased by 31.42 percent compared to the previous year. Road accidents caused by motorcycles declined from 1,563 to 938, causing 336 deaths compared to 556 deaths reported in the previous year, a decrease of 39.6 percent. The number of buses involved in reported accidents decreased from 1,005 to 724, equivalent to a decrease of 27.96 percent. Similarly, the number of accidents and deaths caused by bus accidents declined by 31.11 percent and 37.02 percent, respectively.

Air Transportation (Aviation Subsector)

The Government has committed to revive the aviation sector in the country by procuring of aircrafts, strengthening the operations of ATCL and offering the best services. In order to accomplish its objective, Until June 2019, 15 new aircrafts were acquired, registered and awarded Certificates of Airworthiness: Boeing 787-8 (2), Airbus 220-300 (2), Embraire 120 (1), Cessna 208B (6), Bombardier Dash 8- Q400- (4), Bombardier Dash 8- Q300- (1), Balloons (4). In 2016, the Julius Nyerere and Mwanza international airports handled 2,469,356 and 400,457 passengers, as well as 17,031 and 2,277 cargo, respectively. The Government initiative to revive ATCL is aimed at boosting the tourism sector as well as improvement in air transportation and this has resulted to the increase in employment opportunities both directly and indirectly.

Maritime Subsector

During the past five years (2014/15-2018/19), performance of the maritime (ports) subsector improved in various aspects ranging from shipping, ports throughput, services to transit cargo and productivity. During the period under review, the number of ships calling Tanzanian ports increased at an average rate of 0.2 percent per annum while their

corresponding Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) increased by an average rate of 0.5 percent per annum. Likewise, total cargo throughput increased at an average rate of 2.1 percent per annum from 15.967 million metric tons handled in 2014/15 to 17.166 million metric tons handled in 2018/19.

Liquid bulk throughput has been increasing at 5.4 percent per annum from 4.938 million tonnes handled in 2014/15 to 6.052 million tonnes handled in 2018/19. Container traffic handled at Dar es Salaam Port recorded growth from 659,146 twenty-foot equivalent units handled in 2014/15 to 705,061 twenty-foot equivalent units in 2018/19, equivalent to an increase of 9.1 percent per annum. The cars cargo at the main port of Dar es Salaam increased at an average rate of 3.4 percent per annum between 2014 and 2019. In 2014/15, the port handled 132,035 cars, and in 2018/19, the number increased to 159,939.

The current maximum draught of berths at Dar es Salaam Port is 10.4m and entrance channel is 10.5m. Quay depths and entrance channel need further dredging to accommodate state of the art size of vessels, which require berths of up to 15m depths. The increasing vessel sizes calling at the ports and regional competing ports also affects port operation, which requires heavy duty and automated modern cargo handling equipment compared to existing ones. Some vessels need two tugs to access the entrance channel and precise timing of high tides, which increases operational costs.

In order to decongest and create more space at the main port of Dar es salaam as short and long term measures, among others, Tanzania Ports Authority has started to enhance capacity and efficiency of the port by undertaking a grand program known as Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Program. The program aims to enable bigger vessels to anchor at the port, fast movement of cargo clearance and modern cargo handling equipment.

Challenges

- One of the challenges facing Dar es salaam port is high dwell time for transit containers, standing between 8.4 to 12 days when under review as per the 2018/19 records – the best ever. Other challenges at the port include low draught at berths,

turning basin and entrance channel, shortage of capital to invest in ports infrastructure, equipment and human capital development, as well as high dependency on roads for cargo off take to the hinterland and beyond.

- In the Rail Subsector, the challenge is soliciting funds to complete the construction of the remaining portion from Isaka to Mwanza (249 km).

Opportunities

Tanzania still controls the maritime market subsector in the Great Lakes Region as some countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia and Malawi are landlocked. These countries depend mostly on the main port of Dar es salaam to transfer their cargo.

Key Lesson

The construction of transport infrastructure needs more financial and human resources than what available in the Sector.

3.3. Aspiration 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

Goal 11: Democratic Values, Practices, Universal Principles of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law Entrenched

Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights

Good governance and accountability are fundamental and prerequisites for sustained economic development and poverty reduction. They are the basis of effectiveness in implementation. Accountability in the uses of public resources is one of the critical issues, which have significant influence on the realization of development targets in general. This assertion is applicable at the central government as well as at lower level of the Government, whereby through the introduction and implementation of Decentralization by Devolution policy significant resources have been used. The Government undertakes

auditing annually through its independent institution, National Audit Office, to examine proper usage of public resources at each point of expenditure of public resources.

Audit opinions issued by the National Audit Office are an important indicator of whether Government offices are complying with financial management regulations. Also, to enhance transparency and accountability in the utilization of public resources, the Government undertook various measures, including to review the Public Procurement Act, 82 of 2011 to avoid risk and non-productive contract agreements between the Government and agreed parties. The revised law requires all MDAs to seek legal advice from the Attorney General (AG) before entering into agreement for any contract sum above TZS One Billion. During the period under review, there was an increase in number of contracts submitted to AG from 120 contracts in 2013 to 1032 in 2019. This has led to cancellation or avoidance of contracts that did not uphold national interests.

Corruption

Corruption undermines good governance and economic growth, distorts national development, and retards the general welfare of citizens, particularly the poor and the vulnerable groups. The Government has continued to maintain zero-tolerance for all acts of corruption, petty or grand corruption, including corruption in Government tenders and in the use of state resources. The Government does so through the creation of public awareness on corruption, anti-corruption education campaigns, and engagement of all stakeholders in preventing and combating corruption. Other interventions include establishment of Asset Forfeiture and Recovery Unit under the National Prosecution Office, responsible for coordinating the returning or transferring back of public assets or funds that had been acquired illegally or owned through corruption or bribery-related transactions. In combating corruption, efforts have been directed towards addressing various dimensions of corruption including political and bureaucratic corruption, public funds embezzlement, fraudulent procurement practices, and judicial corruption. Through these efforts, the Unit recovered assets worth of 39 Billion Tanzanian shillings in 2019. Also, Tanzania scored 36 points out of 100 on the 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index, reported by Transparency International.

Human Rights

Human rights issues have continued to be the priority of the Government, especially rights of poor people and groups susceptible to human rights violation, including children, women, elders and People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) and those living with HIV/AIDS. The TDHS-MIS 2015-16, shows that, 40 percent of women aged 15-49 years had experienced physical violence, and 17 percent had experienced sexual violence. Significant improvements have been achieved over the past three years due to strengthened policy and legal institutions resulting in deductions in actions that threaten peace and compromise justice.

The legal interventions made during this period included access to legal service to ensure that all people in the society have equal access to legal services. The Government also appointed a registrar of Legal Aid Practitioners (Paralegals) to coordinate provision of legal aid/services, particularly to the poor citizens who could not access legal services due to financial difficulties.

The Five-Year National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children (2017/18-2021/22), is a single and comprehensive national plan of action to eradicate violence against women and children in the country that consolidates eight different action plans to address violence against women and children. In promoting the rule of law and access to justice, the Government has implemented a series of reform measures through enactment of laws to provide the necessary legal framework, as well as established structures for the implementation of the laws. The Government enacted the legal Aid Act in 2017 and its Regulations in 2018. The Act makes provisions for legal aid and services in various localities within the country. This Act has facilitated free access to legal services by women and children, especially in rural areas, in both civil and criminal cases.

Also, noticeable improvements have been recorded in the criminal justice system. For example, in 2018, about 99 percent of the 176,652 cases registered at primary courts were cleared due to amendments of the Legal Aid Act of 2017, which provides access to legal aid

for a person in custody. Congestion of inmates in prisons has been reduced through fast-tracking of hearing of cases and reducing congestion of those on remand. The Government is also preparing Criminal Justice Transformation Program (2020-2024), to be launched in 2020. The overall objective of the Program is to transform the criminal justice system into a well-coordinated system that works as one to improve efficiency, effectiveness and equity of the delivery of justice in Tanzania, particularly in relation to the most serious crimes.

Challenges

Despite the achievements made, one of the limitations observed is inadequate capacity to deliver quality justice services and the long-standing challenges like insufficient number of standard infrastructures, inadequate equipment and inadequate funding to support legal sector interventions.

Key lesson

The support needed in Criminal Justice Transformation Program is in capacity building for delivering quality justice services.

Goal 12: Capable Institutions and Transformed Leadership in Place at all Levels

The URT has a strong institutional framework for delivering on peace, security and justice spearheaded by MDAs. Key overseers of this delivery include the Good Governance Unit, Ethics Commission, and Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) under the President's Office. There are also independent government departments such as Tanzania's Commission for Human Rights established under Article 129 (1) of the Constitution of the URT, as well as designated Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) championing peace, security and human rights. Another reform made by the Government is establishment of National Prosecution Services (NPS) and the Solicitor General Office (OSG) by the Government Notice (GN) No. 49 and 50 of 2018, respectively. The two have been established as independent and autonomous public offices following the restructuring of the Office of the AG.

Under the High Court of Tanzania, Corruption and Economic Crime Division has been established under section 3 of the Economic and Organized Crime Control Act, (Cap. 200). Existence of this Division is one achievement that shows how serious the Government is in dealing with corruption and economic crimes. Since its establishment, 81 cases out of 108 cases were concluded, and life sentences and 30-year sentence were meted out to three drug offenders.

3.4. Aspiration 4. A Peaceful and Secure Africa

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

The URT remained politically peaceful and stable due to political accountability, justice and fairness, and free discussion on a wide range of issues. Furthermore, Tanzania continues to enjoy the good relations its ethnicity and religious groups have. The country has more than 120 tribes and two major religious groups, namely Christianity and Muslim. Since independence in 1961, the country had taken deliberate efforts towards bringing equitable justice to the society. The country is highly committed to ensuring that peace, security, and stability are maintained in the country. Some of the efforts include implementation of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region under the auspices of the AU and United Nations (UN).

In efforts to ensure there is piece, security and stability in Africa, Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) has been participating in a number of peacekeeping operations under the AU and UN. Currently, the TPDF has peacekeeping troops in Darfur – Sudan (UNAMID), Central Africa Republic (MINUSCA) and DRC (MONUSCO). Furthermore, Tanzania has Military Observers for Peacekeeping Operations in South Sudan and Ivory Coast.

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Tanzania

The URT has a strong institutional framework for bringing about peace, containing crime, and maintaining law and order. The key overseer of this delivery is the Tanzania Police Force (TPF), which ensures public safety and security by maintaining law and order, detecting and preventing crime, apprehending and guarding offenders.

Also, the TPDF have continued to cooperate with other security forces to restore peace and order by fighting armed crimes, which borders on terrorism, in the country. A number of operations were carried out between 2015 and 2016 in Amboni – Tanga and Kibiti. Generally, crime rate in all its forms has been declining.

Analysis of firearms-related crimes indicated that between 2015 and 2016, armed robbery crimes declined from 911 case to 574 cases, respectively.¹² The Report also documents that crimes related to theft of arms also declined between 2015 and 2016 from 52 cases to 28 cases, respectively. The decline can be attributed to the Government reforms such as the enactment of Firearms and Ammunition Control Act 2015, which deals with general control and management of firearms and ammunition¹³; and the institutionalization of “mobile police stations”, which has produced positive results, including bringing police closer to the people. The Government institutionalizes these mobile police stations by strengthening community policing, which has been instrumental in improving communication with the general public; and promoting citizens’ participation in security matters.

In order to address the existing and new challenges in combating armed crimes, the Government is implementing several measures, including to increase the number of police officers and build new police stations to reach many people, to strengthen the police capacity building in modern investigation techniques through training, and to increase the budget of the TPF to improve performance and service provision to the public. Additionally, participatory approach of security provision has been used to ensure stability in the country’s economic growth process and welfare of the people.

¹² The Crime Statistics Report, 2017

¹³ the Act 2015 provides for licensing, possession, importation, exportation, transit, dealing in, brokering and tracing of firearms and ammunition, and it repeals and replace the Arms and Ammunitions Act 1991

3.5. Aspiration 5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

Language is a fundamental aspect in any society that is progressive and dynamic. It is through language that culture and values of a community are portrayed. As mentioned before, the URT has two official languages: Swahili and English. The country is committed in promoting its national language, Swahili, as language of choice for the renaissance of African continent for continental cohesion and sustainable development. It has several institutions and stakeholders engaged in various aspects of Swahili, including the Ministry responsible for Culture and Arts, National Swahili Council (BAKITA), National Kiswahili Council of Zanzibar (BAKIZA), National Arts Council (BASATA), Taasisi ya Tasnia ya Kiswahili (TATAKI), Bagamoyo Institute of Arts and Culture (TaSUBa), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and Vocational Training, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Community and others.

Swahili is the language of instruction in public primary schools and is taught as subject in secondary schools and tertiary levels. Curricula in public primary schools are prepared in Swahili and teachers are given guidance to use Swahili in their sessions. The use of Swahili in public primary schools is a result of the foundation built by the Founding Father of the Nation, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who encouraged communities to learn the language for national cohesion.

In recognizing the role it plays in uniting the societies, the EAC member states approved Swahili as official language in all matters, and recently the SADC followed the same path. Swahili is one of the official languages in different continental, sub-regional and international forums, spoken by citizens from more than 10 countries in Eastern and Central Africa. As of November 2019, there were 1,078 and 151 qualified and certified Swahili professionals¹⁴ in BAKITA and BAKIZA databases, respectively. This is in addition

¹⁴ ** Includes teachers, trainers, instructors, translators and interpreters

to others trained in tertiary and higher learning institutions ready to spread the language in all of Africa in order to achieve the intended Aspiration and goal.

Furthermore, curricula used are focused on the use of friendly contents such as the use of relevant local examples, works of art and other resources available in the relevant student communities. Also, there are teacher's guidelines that emphasizes the use of local content and culture-oriented pedagogy during lessons planning. The curricula also provide a room for values of honouring parents, elders, dressing code at schools as well as recognition of a woman's position in the society.

Key lesson

The importance of use of national language to promote cohesion and sustainable development.

3.6. Aspiration 6: An Africa whose Development is People-Driven, Relying on the Potential of the African People

Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

In ensuring that gender equality and women empowerment are promoted in the country, various initiatives such as provision of soft loans to women and mainstreaming of gender issues into policies, plans, budgets and strategies, as well as preventing gender-based violence have been taken by the Government in collaboration with stakeholders. In terms of land ownership, the Government has put in place measures to increase women's access, ownership, use and control of land. This has been achieved through Amendment of Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 section 20(1). This has resulted to increase in individual women ownership of land from 9 percent to 25 percent and joint ownership from 6 percent to 16 percent in 2017. This progressive initiative on land tenure has improved family economy, productivity and women's confidence in leadership and economic activities.

In Zanzibar, significant achievements in the area of maintaining equal economic rights for women have been recorded. Interventions include gender equality in different sectors such

as education, health, and agricultural sector, which have been incorporated within the national development policies, guidelines and frameworks such as the ZSGRP III.

In efforts to empower women financially, the Government has registered 6,137 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) and 200,000 Village Community Banking (VICOBA) groups in all regions of Tanzania. SACCOS have 3,998,193 members with stock worth TZS 78,751,193,414 and savings worth TZS 538,413,737,576, while VICOBA groups have 4,500,000 members, of which 80 percent are women. Apart from this effort, the Government has established economic empowerment funds with the aim of empowering Tanzanians especially youth, women and people with disabilities. The funds have benefited 6.4 million youth and women, with loans worth TZS 300 billion in Mainland Tanzania.

Furthermore, in the Mainland, special measures have been adopted to enhance women's electoral and political participation. For instance, in the 2015 general election, 127 seats out of 351 seats (equivalent to 36 percent) in the union parliament were taken by women. The number of women Parliamentarians increased from 127 in 2015 to 141 in 2019 due to affirmative action; 30 percent special seats devoted to women only.

In Zanzibar, the proportion of seats held by women, exceeded target by 123 percent. Interventions to ensure high representation and participation of women in policy and decision making remain one of the policy objectives for the Government. It is an indicator of human development and has demonstrated positive results towards enhancing socio-economic growth. There has been an increase in the number of women in different high-level leadership positions: Ministers 25 percent (2018), Councillors 36 percent (2018), Principal Secretaries 28 percent (2018), Judges 33 percent (2018), Members of House of Representatives 37 percent (2018).

Various interventions made by the Government and non-governmental actors have led to significant achievements in gender equality. Intervention by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGZ) to promote gender equality include reviewing various laws related to violence against women and children. These Laws include Evidence Act 6/2016, which among others, allows child evidence as well as electronic evidence, Penal Act

6/2018; Criminal Procedure Act 7/2018 section 151 (1), which does not allow bail for any person accused of gender-based violence related cases as well as stiffer sentences to Regional Courts on gender-based violence crimes from 7 years to 14 years and for High Court from 30 years to life imprisonment. The *Kadhi's Court Act 9/2017* provides information on the division of matrimonial assets after divorce if there is documentation.

There has been a significant improvement in recording births for children below five years of age in the civil authority. The performance rate was 149 percent above the target. The high number of registration of children under five years in Zanzibar is attributed to electronic and modern civil registration system, introduced in 2010.

Key lesson

Legislations to protect women rights improve family economy, productivity and women confidence in leadership and economic activities.

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

The URT has made significant achievements in elimination of all forms of child labour, especially in agriculture, mining and construction. According to the 2014 Child Labour Report, about 29 percent of children aged 5 to 17 years were engaged in some form of child labour in economic sectors. The agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors recorded the largest share, 91.7 percent of total children in child labour, with proportion of boys being higher (94.5 percent) than that of girls (88.9 percent).

In addressing child and forced marriage in Mainland Tanzania, the Government developed a National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (2017/18-2021/22) along with National Integrated Communications and Outreach Strategy to End Violence Against Women and Children and Outreach Toolkit (2017/18-2021/22). This has resulted into:

- i. Constituting parliamentary steering committee on violence against women and children;

- ii. Introduction of Cybercrimes Act (2015), which criminalizes offences related to computer systems and ICT used to perpetrate sexual harassment and violence against women and children;
- iii. Institutionalization of National dialogue on child marriage, teenage pregnancy and female genital mutilation (FGM), with first dialogue being conducted in October 2018;
- iv. Establishment of 7,383 women and children protection committees at all levels to monitor, and develop strategies for preventing and responding to violence against women and children;
- v. Appointment of coordinators in all regions and councils for matters related to violence against women and children;
- vi. Establishment of human rights clubs in schools;
- vii. Launching of awareness campaigns to support the inclusion of violence against women and children initiatives into key decision-making processes; and
- viii. Establishment of 1,040 satellite school centres in all administrative regions for the purpose of protecting children, especially from pre-primary to standard three, from violence or danger that they may encounter on the way to and back from school.

In an effort to attain the target of reducing unemployment among youth, the RGZ has taken the following measures:

- i. Adopting “Zanzibar Youth Employment Action Plan (2014/18) to assist to create jobs for youth;
- ii. Establishing multi-sectoral committees for creating new jobs for youth in all districts of Zanzibar;
- iii. Institutionalizing youth councils;
- iv. Ensuring gender balance in youth employment opportunities;
- v. Ensuring good environment for decent work for youth through “Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Policy of 2019”; and
- vi. Establishment of Zanzibar Technology and Business Incubator, which nurtures and nourishes Zanzibar youth. With upgrading and availability of qualified personnel in all fields, the center will impart more business/entrepreneurship skills and greatly

address the rate of unemployed male youth, which is still high and skewed against that of female youth, 31.5 percent versus 10.4 percent (2014), respectively.

3.7. Aspiration 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Partner

Goal 19: Africa as a Major Partner in Global Affairs and Peaceful Co-existence

The priority area under this goal is Africa's place in global affairs, with the main target of ensuring that national statistical system is fully functional. The indicators reported in this goal include those related to functionality of the national statistical system.

Adoption of statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics: The NBS was established through an Act of Parliament in 1997 and as a Government Executive Agency on the 26th March 1999. On 2nd November 2015, a new Act, the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2015 became operational, designating NBS as an autonomous public office and was given mandate to provide official statistics to the Government, business community and the public at large. The Act also gives NBS the mandate to play the role as a co-coordinating agency, within the NSS to ensure that quality official statistics are produced. Due to feedback from users and other producers of statistics in the country, several amendments were made between 2018 and 2019 to smoothen the applicability of the Act.

Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics: The NBS is the authoritative source of official statistics in Tanzania and produces around 85 percent of official statistics. All statistics published by the NBS are official statistics, with the exception of certain pilot surveys, which upon the approval of the Statistician General, can be published through reports, statistical newsletter etc., provided that such pilot statistics are published on a one-off basis. In Zanzibar, the OCGS plays the authoritative source of official statistics.

The official statistics are defined as statistical data produced, within the scope of the statistical program of the NSS and of international organizations, of which Tanzania is a member, in compliance with national and international technical standards as well as NSS

principles. The NBS and OCGS are responsible for all official statistics they produce directly or guide their production through the NSS principles; technical independence, statistical confidentiality, impartiality and accessibility.

Statistical data are a key asset in today's world, and pivotal to the conduct of research and analysis. They inform decision-making processes and are therefore of interest to researchers, public and private decision-makers, politicians and economic agents. Data dissemination, which is a key stage of statistical activity, is instrumental in complementing the process of data management. The NBS and OCGS are committed to achieving excellence in the provision of timely, reliable and affordable official statistics for informed decision-making in order to maximize the welfare of all Tanzanians.

National budget for the implementation of functional statistical systems: Both the URT and RGZ, through their annual budgets, allocate funds for implementing functional statistical system to facilitate coordination and harmonization of statistics within different sectors. In Mainland Tanzania, the budget allocated to facilitate statistical activities is around TZS 5 billion annually.

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

Tanzania is determined to achieve development through her own resources. To this end, the country has been ensuring existence of a robust financial market, including capital markets, to stimulate economic growth. A major landmark in the financial sector was achieved in 1991 following the enactment of Banking and Financial Institutions Act (BFIA), which was a major legislation for reforming and liberalizing the financial sector. The Act aimed at allowing space for private, foreign and domestic investors in the financial sector. As a result, the number of banks, mainly private, increased from 4 in 1991 to 61 in 2019. The capital market is still undeveloped with few players. The proportion of public sector budget funded by capital markets has not been favourable, recording a decrease from 32 percent in 2013 to 26 percent in 2018. The Government's focus has been towards grants, concessional borrowing and innovative means of financing the budget such as Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

The Government has continued to implement various reforms in fiscal policy and strengthen tax administration intended to increase Government revenue and accelerate economic growth. The tax to GDP ratio for Tanzania has been increasing modestly overtime from 11.9 percent in 2013 to 12.3 percent in 2017/18. Through implementation of fiscal policy and tax measures there have been positive improvements in the collection of non-tax revenue. The impressive performance in the collection of non-tax revenue is due to use of Government Electronic Payment Gateway System (GePG) in Government institutions. Collection of non-tax revenue from July 2018 up to March 2019 through GePG system resulted in a collection of TZS 1872.8 billion compared to the target of TZS 1522.6 billion; 123 percent above the target estimate.

The Government has continued to maintain good relationships with the DPs in order to complement domestic efforts. The country is determined to reduce dependence on external support over time. For example, in 2013, the DPs' contribution to the total budget was at 20 percent of budget. This declined to 8 percent in 2018. The decrease from 2013 to 2018, among others, is attributed to the:

- i. Discovery of commercially viable reserves of high-value natural resources, including natural gas and uranium;
- ii. Increased recognition and engagement of the private sector as a vital partner in implementing Tanzania's development strategies;
- iii. Diminished preference for general budget support;
- iv. Increased national focus on development results in all development programming; and
- v. Emergence of new partners, including vertical funds, BRICS¹⁵, and other non-Development Assistance Committee partners.

Despite the shrinking aid flows in supporting the development agenda, the Government has continued to bring on board policies that can strengthen the development cooperation agenda by establishing effective dialogue and building institutional capacity. The motive is to leverage resources from the private sector through the PPP arrangement and other

¹⁵ Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

emerging modalities for development finance. It is worth noting that, disbursement trend of grants and concessional loans from the DPs has faced various challenges, including failure by some DPs to honour their commitments contrary to the agreed principles stipulated in the Development Cooperation Framework.

Zanzibar has recorded significant improvement in financing development programs and projects through her own resources. Total tax revenue as a percent of GDP is at 18 percent. This is attributed to the number of interventions in recent years, including strengthening institutional and technical capacity in the fiscal policy area, strengthening domestic resource mobilization, as well as improving fiscal administration in non-tax revenue collection. These interventions have resulted to an increase in terms of collection of both tax and non-tax revenues. Challenges though still remain in revenue collection in LGAs and harmonization of revenue collection methods between central government and local government.

Key lesson

The judicious use of new wealth and strengthening engagement of the private sector reduce dependence on external support to national budget.

Tanzania succeeded in reducing by close to three-fold aid dependence on financing its national budget within in a span of five years, from 20 percent to 8 percent. This was attributed to the judicious use of proceeds from newly discovered and high-value natural resources, including natural gas and uranium, as well as greater engagement of the private sector in implementing the country's development strategies.

Challenges

- Unavailability of quality routine data as well as lack of harmonization of data reporting formats across the LGAs for comparability purposes. Some data are aggregated at national and regional levels thus may not reflect the true picture at the local levels;

- Low integration and domestication of Agenda 2063. The Agenda is not fully integrated in development plans to align with each goal and indicator. Further technical support is needed in this area;
- Situation of islands economy being underplayed, with issues like climate change and its impact affecting the implementation of some of the plans;
- Limited awareness on gender issues. This has resulted in the concept of gender being reduced simply to mean women rather than systems and structures of inequality;
- Low capacities in terms of data analysis, which results in inadequate disaggregated data on key aspects of inequality; and
- Growth being insufficiently and not inclusive. The GDP growth rate has been below target set for attaining the transformation set in the long-term visions. Poverty incidence is still high. There are marked disparities in the rates of employment between men and women, especially self-employment, indicating unequal access to opportunities such as education, loans and jobs.

Opportunities

- i. The URT is in the process of reviewing and evaluating development visions and drafting new visions. This will provide an opportune entry point to align goals, targets and priorities of Agenda 2063 in the new visions and subsequent policies and plans;
- ii. Existence of FYDP II, ZSGRP III and SDGs documents and plans;
- iii. Mapping of SDGs indicators with FYDP II and ZSGRP III indicators and reporting progress through voluntary national review has been done;
- iv. Country readiness to implement Agenda 2063; and
- v. Existence of high political and community commitment to implement global and regional agenda.

Recommendations

These are mainly of capacity building nature, and they include to:

- i. Manage data collection, data analysis and data dissemination, particularly at local government level;

- ii. Review and incorporate SDGs indicators, Agenda 2063, FYDP II and ZSGRP III in the M&E Framework;
- iii. Conduct awareness programs on Agenda 2063;
- iv. Train stakeholders on how to report SDGs indicators, Agenda 2063, FYDP II and ZSGRP III based on the M&E Framework for FYDP II and ZSGRP III; and
- v. Have social welfare officers, community development officers, prosecutors, teachers and police officers supporting implementation of agenda 2063 in their respective capacities.

3.8. Key Lessons Learned

Adequate reporting of “Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation” highly depends on availability of human and financial resources, as well as high political commitment and involvement of multi-stakeholders. Technical and financial support from the AUC is important to facilitate correct reporting.

Nationally, investing in women and youth is vital as these are catalysts and change agents towards achieving the desirable socio-economic development of the country. Lastly, effective use of innovative ICT can greatly help to accelerate the realization of the country and government’s development agenda.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

The URT is highly committed to implementing Agenda 2063 at all levels. The reporting of Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan captures the progress of implementation of national development plans. The country will continue to mobilize and sustain society's awareness and participation, enhance institutional set-up and policy framework for sustainable development, foster cooperation between the Government and the private sector, CSOs, and the international community, strengthen national statistical capacity through implementation of National Strategy for Development of Statistics and Statistical Master Plan (TSMP-II) to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS) with the aim of producing data of the highest possible quality to allow informed decision making as well as performance monitoring of national policies and global and regional development frameworks and mobilize additional resources, especially through innovative financing, particularly from the private sector for Agenda 2063 implementation.

Furthermore, it has been identified that both for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar there is a serious case of missing data to inform the dashboard which reports the status of all indicators, thus leads to performing poorly or underperforming. This challenge mainly emanates from mismatch between Agenda 2063 indicators and National development plans indicators (FYDP II and MKUKUTA III). Currently, Tanzania has managed to report on the progress made on 18 out of 20 goals. Despite this milestone there is a challenge of data for some indicator with some cases having some initiative made but reported in the form indicator due to lack of mechanism capture them or resource. This has been evident during the report preparation were it was noted that 32 out of 66 (48.5 %) core indicators have missing data while 7 out 20 Goals (35 %) have missing data on some of their core indicators. The Goals with missing data 5,6,7,9, 11, 15 and 16, given that one Goal can have more than one indicator and since not all indicators have data has caused low performance rate for Goals & Priority Areas in question as seen on the Dashboard.

In order to be on the right trajectory for achieving the Agenda 2063, the United Republic of Tanzania will take initiatives to: heighten awareness creation and capacity building to Agenda 2063 implementers; continue mainstreaming of the Agenda 2063 in the successor of the FYDP III and MKUZA IV; sustaining mainstreaming of the Agenda 2063 targets and indicators in sectoral performance; conducting a needs assessment and costing for delivering on the global and regional agendas; and preparing and finalizing an engagement framework between Government, and CSOs and the private sector on the implementation of global and regional agendas.

Given the progress recorded so far in a number of goals, the URT is confident that it will succeed in implementing Agenda 2063 and attain the Aspirations of the Agenda for the benefit of current and future generations. In her enduring commitment as a responsible member of the AU, the country will continue to contribute positively towards efforts aimed at achieving Agenda 2063 themed, “The Africa We Want”.

ANNEX 1: MAINLAND TANZANIA DASHBOARD

ANNEX 2: ZANZIBAR DASHBOARD