



## **Full Template of a People’s Scorecard on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda**

Country	TANZANIA
National CSO Coalition/focal point	SAHRiNGON Tanzania
Website and/or FB link	Gcap Tanzania (Facebook), gcap_tanzania(tweeter)
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List of Panel/Core Members	Frank Soteri, Adamson, Michael Kyande, Sarafina

- Introduction- about your coalition:  
SAHRiNGO Tanzania is the National Coalition for Southern Africa Human Rights NGO Networks operates in Tanzania, it has more than 80 member organization across the country which are like minded organizations.
- Is there any CSO national platform or network focusing on the SDGs?  
YES
- If YES, is the coalition inclusive of organisations that are working on all topics of the SDGs?  
YES
- Are there national platforms that work on specific goals or targets? If YES Please list them  
No it’s a general working for the SDGs

The Scorecard considers a number of key areas and helps you to assess the level of delivery in each area. **Please use the People’s Scorecard Toolkit to assist you in organising an inclusive national dialogue process.**

1. The first part aims to assess the overall delivery of the agenda, including a consideration of policies and strategies for implementation, assessment of delivery and mechanisms for engagement; including with civil society, local governments, donors and wider stakeholders in realising the SDGs.
2. The second part aims to assess progress on each of the SDGs in turn

**At the end of each section, you should agree a score of -5 to +5**

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Very large reduction	large reduction	medium reduction	small reduction	very small reduction	no progress	very low progress	low progress	medium progress	high progress	very high progress

## ● Overview of current implementation

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
	1. National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									✓		
2. Policy and legal framework									✓			In September 2021, Tanzania has made progress in developing policy and legal framework to support the implementation of SDGs which includes; National development plans, National SDGs Roadmap, Guidance of National policy, Monitoring and reporting mechanisms, Partnership and Stakeholders engagement and legislative framework.

3. Institutions with clear mandate									√						Tanzania has institution with clear mandate on SDGs implementations, these plays crucial role on coordinating, and implementing activities related to the SDGs like National SDG Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Finance, The National Bureau of Statistics(NBS), Sectoral Ministry like the Ministry of Agriculture involves in implementing SDGs related to food Security, while Ministry of health focuses on healthcare wand wellbeing, also the National NGOs and Civil Society Organizations plays the role.
4. Implementation at the National Level									√					Tanzania has made effort to implement SDGs at National level, the government has taken various steps to integrate the SDGs into national plans, policies, and programs with these key aspects; as to align SDGs with National Development plans, National SDG Roadmap, Data monitoring and reporting, stakeholders engagement and Sectoral initiatives.	
5. Implementation at the sub-national levels									√					In September 2021, Tanzania had taken steps to implement SDGs at the sub National level, the effort were made to decentralize SDGs implementations and engage local governments and communities in the process as shown with the relevant key points on Devolution of power, Regional and Local development plans, Capacity buildings, Mult stakeholders engagement, Data collection and recording.	
6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting									√					Tanzania has taken steps to establish monitoring and reporting mechanism for the	

Mechanisms												SDGs, the mechanisms are crucial for tracking progress, identifying challenges, and informing policy decisions with the following key aspects; National SDGs monitoring and reporting, Data collection and Indicator Development, Data Intergration, Evaluation Mechanisms, Stakeholders Engagement and reporting platforms like VNR.
7. Transparency & Accountability								√				Since the MDG's a and now the SDGs Tanzania has been transparent and accountable on their implementation to both the nationals and the world as it has been reporting the VNR after every four years since 2019, have various SDGs National platforms with various stakeholders engagement.
8. Public Awareness & Capacity Development								√				The government of Tanzania has been giving education and supporting the organizations or any person who is on the line of implementing the SDGs with the policy support of providing them with clear go ahead on the programs, as the Chief guest on the SDGs platforms and conferences in the country, where the invited minister gives the insight of the government on the SDGs implementation and its monitoring.
9. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships								√				Tanzania has the platform for the mult stakeholder Partnership where by the NGOs, Public sector, UN, and the development partners occationery meet to discuss the SDGs implementation in Tanzania with its expected outcomes.

10. Civil Society Participation																				<p>We have 100% Civil Society participation on the SDGs implementation in Tanzania where by even the VNR report there is the room for the CSOs to produce shadow reports as per their capacity.</p>
<b>Additional cross-cutting areas</b>																				<p>Tanzania has identified several additional cross – cutting areas that are integrated into its implementations of the SDGs, they address key issues that have implications across multiple SDGs and are considered crucial on specific focus like, gender equality and women empowerment, youth engagement and employment, climate change and environment sustainability, governance and institutions, Data statistical Capacity, Partnership and Multi-stakeholder engagement.</p>
11. Progress since last VNR (if applicable)																				<p>There is the progress since the last VNR report in 2019 where by in 2021 more strategies and engagement policies were established in order to make sure that by 2030 the SDGs are implemented in Tanzania.</p>
12. Leave No One Behind																				<p>The principle of “Leave no one Behind” is relevant to Tanzanian government approach to development and implementation of the SDGs, It is the Central tenet of the SDGs, emphasizing the importance of insuring that development efforts benefits all segments of society, especially those who are marginalized, vulnerable or disadvantaged to the sense that the government has recognized the significant of</p>



**Before you finalise the scores, please consider the questions below and develop a narrative response for each area:**

**1. Governance or policy framework**

- If applicable, what is the nature of the governance mechanism put in place for oversight of the SDG implementation process? Is the Governance mechanism based on an existing Council or Committee? A newly created Council or Committee?

EXISTING COMMITTEE

- Which government actor oversees providing leadership within the governance mechanism? Head of Government or State? Individual Cabinet Minister? Multi-ministerial set up? Parliamentary Committee?

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

- What's the nature of the governance mechanism? Is it government-centred or multistakeholder?

MULTSTAKEHOLDERS CENTERED

- What are the characteristics of the governance mechanism in your country - in terms of clarity of mandates? Has it a general oversight role? A mandate to develop or review national development planning instruments (plans, strategies) based on the SDGs? Is it a mandate linked to monitoring? A combination of two or more of these types of mandates?

THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY IIIITS A DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTED BY TANZANIA GOVERNMENT TO GUIDE ITS EFFORTS IN PROMITING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REDUCING POVERTY IN THE COUNTRY, HENCE IMPLEMENT SDGs.

- How is the inclusiveness of non-state actors ensured? Through which participation mechanisms civil society can participate (if available)?
- STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAT FORM IS THE MECHANISM USED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA TO IMPLEMENT INCLUSIVENESS ON THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION.

- Is there any parliamentary/congressional scrutiny of or input into the framework? If so please list the relevant committee and how they are integrated into the governance mechanism, as well as any policy positions developed by elected members.

WE HAVE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON EVERY MINISTRY WHICH ITS ROLE IS TO MAKE SURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS IMPLEMENTING THE BUDGET EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVER, THEY ARE ACTING AS THE MONITORING MECHANIST TO THE RULING PARTY AND ITS GOVERNMENT SO THAT IT IMPLEMENT THE MANIFESTO AS PROMISED TO THE PEOPLE DURING THE CAMPAIGNING WHICH MOSTLY GOES BY REVIEWING THE SDGs GOALS.

- Are local and subnational governments included in the governance process and if so, how?

YES THERE ARE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN ALL THE 25<sup>TH</sup> REGION, WHOSE ROLE ARE TO IMPLEMENT THE POLICIES, ALL OFFICES ARE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRISEDENT OFFICE WHERE BY ALL THE SCHOOL PROGRAMS, SOCIAL ISSUES ARE OVERSEEING BY THIS OFFICE HENCE IT ACT AS THE FINAL IMPLEMENTOR OF THE SDGs, FROM POLICY TO REALITY.

## 2. National Development Plans, strategies & budget

- How has your government incorporated the SDGs into national policy frameworks? Has it incorporated the SDG framework into its national development plan and related strategies? Has the government incorporated the SDGs through a specific SDG strategy document? Did the government formulate its national development plan or SDG strategy through a participatory process? Was the formulation process based on a gap-analysis? If YES, was the gap analysis based on policies; data; or both?

YES THE GOVERNMENT HAS FORMED THE SDGs COORDINATION FRAME WORK THROUGH PARCIPATORY APPROACH ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS AND FORUMS, AS IT WAS COMPRISED BY BOTH POLICIES AND DATA ANALYSIS GAPE.

- How far do you see effective policy coherence within the national SDG framework? Does the policy approach include a recognition of the inter-related nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental & economic)? Is there any “cherry-picking” or do you see all SDGs are equally covered?

IT IS IMPOSIBLE TO EQUALLY COVER THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION, THERE FORE DUE TO SCARCITY OF THE RESOURCESS (FUND) TANZANIA GOVERNMENT HAS DONE THE SO CALLED “CHERRY PICKING”.

- Has SDG implementation been costed and sources of financing identified? For example What is the level of government spending for social protection; for education; for healthcare; for sustainable infrastructure; for environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation?

SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IS SO COSTIFUL TO THE EXTENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA CAN NOT AFFORD ALONE, BECAUSE THE BUDGET ON EDUCATION HAS BEEN INCREASING EVERY YEAR, THE HEALTH BUGGET ALSO HAS BEEN RISING YEARLY, INFLASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HAS GENERATED A LOT OF FUND DEMAND SO THAT THEY CAN BE PUT INTO GOOD LOOK, THERE FORE LOOKING INTO THE COST OF IMPLEMENTING SDGs IN TANZANIA, THIS IS THE KEY TOPIC WHICH HINDERS THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE SDGs IN TANZANIA.

- Is there any clear national plan in terms of funding the delivery of the 2030 Agenda? Is the national budget in line with the 2030 Agenda? What is the role of international donors/development partners?  
THERE’S NO CLEAR PLAN OF FUNDING THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION SO FAR FROM THE NATIONAL BUDGET SO THAT TO ENABLE IMPLEMENT THE SDGs BY 2030 RATHER THAT AS THE NATION THE GOVERNMENT IS DEPENDING MUCH FROM THE DONOR AND



DEVELOPMENT PARTNER ON GIVING THE FUNDS IN VARIOUS SDG PROGRAMS OR PROJECT, LET SAY CLIMATE ACTION.

### **3. Institutional Support - Public Agencies with clear mandate**

- Please describe if there are agencies in place that are tasked with delivery of the SDGs

YES WE HAVE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AS AN AGENCY FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE WHICH HAVE BEEN TASKED WITH THE DELIVERY OF SDGs IN TANZANIA.

- Are there clear steps taken by agencies to ensure implementation of the SDGs?

NO

- Is the government putting in place integrated approaches to implementation (multi-agency or multi-ministerial approaches to joint implementation)?

YES THE GOVERNMENT USUALLY USES THE MULT STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT APPROACH ON MAKING SURE THE INCLUSIVENESS IS DONE ON THE ISSUE OF SDGs IMPLEMENTATION.

- Are there particular areas allocated to specific institutions?

### **4. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at national level**

- Please outline specific achievements on delivery of each of the SDGs so far, based on an assessment of progress indicators

YES ACCORDING TO SDGs INDICATOR REPORT 2021, TANZANIA HAS IMPLEMENTED SDGs GOAL IN DIFFERENT PERCENTAGE AS GOAL 1(42.7%), GOAL 2(41.1%), GOAL 3(50.6%), GOAL 4(46.1%), GOAL 5(66.5%), GOAL 6(50.1%), GOAL 7(53.5%),GOAL 8(71.5%), GOAL 9(24.8%), GOAL 10(53.7%), GOAL 11(49.0%), GOAL 12(83.1%), GOAL 13(98.4%), GOAL 14(73.1%), GOAL 14(68.0%), GOAL 15(65.2%), GOAL 16(57.5%) and GOAL 17(42.2%)

- Please share any areas where more work is needed to reach the target set for 2030

GOAL 9 (24%) "INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE" , GOAL 2 (41%) "ZERO HUNGER", GOAL 1 (42%) "NO POVERTY", AND GOAL 4 (46%) "QUALITY EDUCATION". THESE ARE GOALS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUS IF THE COUNTRY IS SERIOUS WITH AGENDA 2030.

### **5. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at sub-national or local level**

- Are local governments in your country actively engaged in the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If so, how.

YES, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARE THE IMPLEMENTORS OF ALL THE AGENDA 2030 POLICIES.

- Has there been a process to integrate the SDGs into local and subnational development plans, or to align existing ones with the SDGs?

YES, VARIOUS STRATEGY HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO INTEGRATE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PLANS AND THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATIONS.

- Are there good examples of local implementation and monitoring?

YES EXAMPLE THE UNIVERSAL AND INCLUSIVE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLLEMENT, HERE IN TANZANIA WE HAVE MADE A FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL KIDS, AND ITA HAS BEEN DONE BY THROUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OFFICERS AND IS GOING WELL BY THE ENROLLEMENT OF STUDENT TO INCREASE EVERY YEAR.

## 6. Public Awareness & capacity development

- Is the full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs available in your local languages? Which language(s)? Who translated it?

YES, IT WAS TRANSLATEB IN SWAHILI LANGUAGE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

- Are educational bodies and researchers actively seeking to analyse and share the SDGs?

NOT ALL MOST OF THE DATA WE GET ARE FROM THE NBS AND SDGs INDEX REPORT.

- Are civil society organisations using the 2030 Agenda for framing their work?

YES (ALL WE DO ARE FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PLANET)

- What support exists for capacity development on the SDGs in your country?

THERE'S NO CLEAR SUPPORT UNLESS AN ORGANIZATION SEE THE GAPE AND SOLICIT FUND FOR THE TRAINING.

- Are there opportunities for partnership with other CSOs and/or UN agencies?

BIG OPPORTUNITY BUT THE CHALLENGE IN TANZANIA IS THAT THOSE DONOR OR DEVELOPING PARTNERS LIKE EMBASIES AND THE UN OFFICES THEY HAVE AN HABIT ON WORKING WITH CERTAIN ORGANIZATION ONLY, ONCE THEY HAVE WORKED WITH CERTAIN ORGANIZATION IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THEMTO HELP OTHER ORGANIZATION REGARDLESS ON THE ABILITY OF DELIVERY AND IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT, WHOM YOU KNOW MATTAER A LOT IN TANZANIA EVEN TO DONORS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.

- Have you identified specific gaps in CSO skill development?

YES THERE ARE GAPES ON RESERCHING THE SCORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OD SDGs OF THE COUNTRY BY PERCENTAGE EITHER USING THE DESKTOP RESEARCH OR PARTICULAR OFFICE VISITATION.

## 7. Monitoring, evaluation, data & reporting mechanisms

- Is there an official and established institutional framework for monitoring and accountability in your country?

WE ONLY HAVE THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS FOR MONITORING AND FOR ACCOUNTABILITY WE USE THE CSOs ENGAGEMENT.

- How open and transparent is this framework? Has this framework been fully?.

IT HAS BEEN OPEN AND TRANSPARENT AS THROUGH THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS INFORMATION THE GOVERNMENT PREPARE VNR REPORT AFTER EVERY FORU YEARS WHICH ALSO IS USED AS THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION OR DATA FOR THE SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTRY.

- institutionalised in a yearly or bi-annual multi-stakeholder reporting process?

YES

- Is there progress on bringing together evidence with disaggregated data to demonstrate progress in your country? What data is disaggregated?
- Has civil society been invited to supply and/or review evidence and data 'disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts? If YES please provide details.

YES, IT IS DONE ESPECIALLY DURING THE BUDGET PERIOD AS THEY ARE BEING GIVEN CHANCE TO PREPARE THE SHADOW BUDGET (BUT IT CAN NOT BE TAKEN ANYWHERE)

#### **8. Transparency, accountability and access to information**

- Are policy-making and decision-making processes on the SDGs based on easily accessible, timely and accurate information and data?

YES

- Is there a transparent process for understanding official data?

YES

- Are there any institutional processes or specific policies in place to tackle corruption and malpractice?

YES

#### **9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships**

- What is the level of engagement from different stakeholders in the national implementation plan (government, civil society, trade unions, private sector, academia, local government, development partners, parliamentarians, etc)? Is there a broad and horizontal partnership across sectors for implementation?

NO IT DEPENDS WITH THE ISSUE AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL TO WHOM TO ENGAGE IN WHAT TASK.

- How would you assess the partnership among different actors, is there mutual accountability? Is the relationship between actors based on an equal footing?

NO, EVEN IF THE CSOs PARTNER WITH THE GOVERNMENT BUT IT ALWAYS HAS THE FINAL SAY

- Have any challenges or opportunities been identified in terms of broader partnerships?

YES, THE CHALLENGES ARE ALWAYS THE GOVERNMENT BRINGS NEW PEOPLE, WHEN SOME ONE TRYING TO UNDERSTAND THE DYNAMICS AND CHALLENGES OF SDGs IN TANZANIA, NEXT MEETING YOU HEAR HE/ SHE HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED AND THE OPPORTUNITY IS THAT IF THE CSOs ARE WELL EMPOWERED FINANCIALLY TO THE RESEARCH AND MAKE THE FOLLOUPS IMPLEMENTATION THEY CAN COME OUT WITH THE BEST REPORT OR IMPLEMENTATION MODAL WHICH EVEN THE GOVERNMENT CAN USE FOR EFFECTIVE RUNNING THE 2030 AGENDA.

#### 10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement

- Have you had a regular policy dialogue with the governance mechanism for SDG implementation or with relevant government ministries during the preparation and since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda?

YES

- Have there been any other ways in which civil society has been able to contribute to the implementation or review? Has this participation been organised through high level?

YES IT HAS BEEN SUCH SCENARIO BUT NOT FROM HIGH LEVEL, IT INVOLVED GOVERNMENT AGENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS.

- Meetings; working groups or technical groups; informal consultations; specific workshops? Do these spaces benefit from clear mandates, methodologies and resources?

YES

- Regarding assessment of progress, has civil society been invited to contribute in a public consultation on the Voluntary National Review? If so, how was the invitation done and who was invited?

WE HAVE NEVER BE INVITED AS THE CSO, BUT WE HAD OUR OWN PLATFORM WHICH WE CALLED THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

- If YES, do you think this positive development will provide further opportunities for participation within the broader implementation process - especially regarding policy dialogue?

- Has your government invited CSO representatives to be a member of its delegation to participate in the HLPF and/or make a presentation at the VNR?

NO

- If "YES", has your government provided financial support for this participation?



### **Additional cross-cutting questions:**

#### **1. Progress since last VNR**

- If your country is now presenting a second or subsequent VNR, how have the gaps identified in the previous VNR been addressed?

TANZANIA IS PRESENTING A SECOND VNR REPORT THIS YEAR BUT HOW THE PREVIOUS GAPE HAS BEEN ADDRESSED IT DEPENDS WITH VARIOUS REPORT AND ONLY WE ARE WAITING TO WAIT THE OFFICAL GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE MATTER.

- Has there been any follow up since the previous VNR was presented?

BY THE CSOs YES.

- If "YES", how have civil society bodies been involved in engagement since the previous VNR?

CSOs HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN WORKSHOPS, SEMINERS, MEETINGS ETC.

#### **2. Leaving no one behind**

- In your experience, how far have the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind, been a focus for the national strategy of the 2030 Agenda or of the national development plan?

IT IS DIFFICULT TO PREDICT BECAUSE AS THE GOVERNMENT AND CSOs MAKING NOISE ON THE MATTER, THE POLICY IS WELL PLACED NOW BUT THE IMPLEMENTATION AS PER POLICY IS WHAT REMAIN THE CHALLENGE, IT'S A MIND SET CHANGE WHICH REMAIN THE PROBLEM ESPECIALLY ON THE ISSUE LIKE WOMEN DISCRIMINATION, PEOPLES WITH DISBALITY INLUSSION AND OTHER CARTEGORIES.

- How would you assess the opportunities for these marginalised groups to engage in setting the national priorities, in policy-making, and in review processes?

YES THERE ARE LOT OF OPPORTUNITIES BECAUSE THE MARGINALISED GROUPS NOW DAYS THEY HAVE COMES TO KNOW THEIR RIGHTS AND ARE ABLE TO DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS, ONLY THEY NEED SOME ONE TO SHOW THEM THE WAY.

- Has the government formulated an overarching approach to incorporate the Leave No One Behind principle into institutional guidance for policy-making processes, and/or target and indicator-setting processes?

YES, PLACES IN HOSPITAL, SCHOOLS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND BUILDING IN GENERAL THEY RECOGNISE THE INCLUSION POLICY AND SOME HOW PRACTICES IT.

- We are interested in learning more about groups that are marginalised in your country context, by which we mean groups of people that are more likely than others to experience poverty, exclusion, discrimination, lack of participation, or violence- Which groups of people do you understand to be the most marginalised in the country where you work? (You may choose more than one and add more if relevant in your country)

Women & Girls	V
Children & young people	
Indigenous peoples	V
Older persons	
Persons with disabilities	
People discriminated by caste, work and descent	
People discriminated by geographic area: eg. urban slums/rural areas	
People from the LGBTQI community	V
Small scale farmers	
Ethnic & Religious minority groups	
Migrants or undocumented persons	

### 3. Planetary Boundaries

- Are there policies in place to protect the environment? In particular, does the plan include sustainable management of resources (eg. water, soil, air) or Sustainable Consumption and Production?

YES - WE HAVE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COUNCILS (NEMC)

- Is agricultural production carried out in a sustainable way (considering eg. organic farming, non-GMO, animal welfare)?

YES, THE GOVERNMENT INSIST ON ORGANIC FARMING IN TANZANIA.

- Are investments made towards sustainable and public transport?

YES – THE GOVERNMENT HAS STARTED WITH BIG CITIES LIKE DAR ES SALAAM TO HAVE THE RAPID BUS TRANS. (DART)

- Are there clear national commitments to cut CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions and move towards a just transition of energy? Is there a supra-ministerial coordination or specific ministry charged with coordination and oversight of the implementation? If not, how does the coordination and oversight work?

NO BUT THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE DAR ES SALAAM TECHNICAL SCHOOL (DAR TECH) HAVE INAUGURATED THE PROGRAM OF CONVERTING FUEL CARS TO USE GAS, THE PROJECT HAS STARTED AND IS DOING WELL.

- Is the country reliant on extractive industries? How are those industries behaving towards their workers and the environment? Where are the profits of those industries going?

THE COUNTRY IS ATTRACTING THE INVESTMENT THROUGH TANZANIA INVESTMENT

CENTER, NORMALLY THE PROFIT IS TAKEN OUT SIDE TO CHINA SPECIFICALLY AS THE MAJORITY OF INDUSTRIES ARE CHINESE, THEY ALSO IN VARIOUS OCCASION MULTREAT THE TANZANIA WORKERS BY BITTING THEM OR DEMOTING THEM WITHOUT RESPECTING THE LABOR LAWS.

#### **4. Delivery by CSOs**

- How far are CSOs developing their own plans on raising awareness about; and implementation of; the agenda

THROUGH ADVOCASY AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS.

- Are there particular case studies of effective delivery by CSOs already underway?

YES

- Are there challenges to prevent CSO delivery of this agenda in your country? If YES please describe them

NO



# Review of the 17 Goals

**PLEASE FILL THIS IN ONLINE**

The second part of the Scorecard provides a detailed review of each of the Goals to enable a broad vision of the current level of implementation, follow up and review on each Goal.

You should consider the following areas to provide a score of -5 to +5 for each Goal.

Template for Goal-based reviews

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													



Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
Policy and legal framework												
Institutions with clear mandate												
Implementation at the National Level												
Implementation at the sub-national levels												
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms												
Transparency & Accountability												
Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
Civil Society Participation												

**Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

## Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
Policy and legal framework												
Institutions with clear mandate												
Implementation at the National Level												
Implementation at the sub-national levels												
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms												
Transparency & Accountability												
Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
Civil Society Participation												

**Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													



**Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
Policy and legal framework												
Institutions with clear mandate												
Implementation at the National Level												
Implementation at the sub-national levels												
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms												
Transparency & Accountability												
Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
Civil Society Participation												

**Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													



**Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

**Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget												
Policy and legal framework												
Institutions with clear mandate												
Implementation at the National Level												
Implementation at the sub-national levels												
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms												
Transparency & Accountability												
Public Awareness & Capacity Development												
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships												
Civil Society Participation												

**Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													

Once you have completed an analysis of each goal, it is useful to consider the interlinkages between the goals and any potential risks of one goal undermining another goal. At this

stage you should refer back to your earlier assessment of the key cross-cutting themes and provide a qualitative analysis of the whole agenda in your country.