



Global People's Scorecard on SDG Progress 2015 - 2023

This survey sets out key questions for civil society groups to provide an independent assessment of 2030 Agenda delivery. The aggregated answers and scores gathered from around the world will inform a civil society-led global assessment on the level of progress of implementation of the SDGs up to 2023, marking the halfway point of the process launched in 2015. The summary report will be shared with the co-facilitators of the Political Declaration for the SDG Summit, taking place in September 2023.

By filling this survey, please share your views on the current level of SDG implementation, based on an assessment that takes into consideration the scope of progress registered by your country on the different elements included within each SDG. You will be asked to provide a global score for each of the 17 Goals based on a scoring scale ranging from -5 to +5 - using 2015 as the baseline. **Please consider that, in order to ensure accuracy in the assessment, it is recommended for respondents to focus on the SDG(s) that are part of the daily activities of their organization, and/or those on which they possess specific knowledge or expertise.** Respondents should base their assessments on their own perceptions and/or statistical data when possible.

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<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p>							v								<p>AS 49.1% living above the \$1.25 a day (World Bank report 2019) in Tanzania by 2030 as the nation will be at a better stage toward eradicating poverty for all people, but it will not be attained</p>
<p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p>								v							<p>Tanzanian living in poverty in all its dimension as Men19.9%, Women22.4% Children(Under 18Years of age) 31.2% (National Bureau of Statistics report 2021), it is possible by 2030 to reduce the poverty by half.</p>
<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>							v								<p>So far the poor and the vulnerable in Tanzania are 6.5% only (ILO Report 2019) in social security, it can reach a substantial number if real investment is made.</p>
<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>						v									<p>Given that men and women in Tanzania have access on ownership and control over land 12.9%, improved electivity 22.8%, improved sanitation facilities 33.6%, improved water sources 56.5%, internet users 13.8% and mobile cellular subscribers 83.8% (World Bank Development Indicators),on some will be achieved (ie cellular subscription) but others will be difficult to meet the objectives .</p>
<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>							v								<p>Tanzania has taken several steps to build resilience to climate change and other shocks and disasters. The country has developed a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to address the immediate needs of vulnerable populations and has also developed a National Climate Change Strategy to guide long-term adaptation and mitigation efforts.</p>
															<p>Also various initiatives to address the impacts of climate change on agriculture, including promoting climate-smart agriculture practices and investing in irrigation infrastructure.</p>

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>									V												<p>As per Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics report 2021; access to access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round is as Poor households: 34.9%, Children under 5 years old: 34.4%, therefore by 2030 the objective will not be reached</p>
<p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>																					<p>Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2015-2016, the prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years old in Tanzania is as follows: Stunting (low height-for-age): 34% Wasting (low weight-for-height): 5%, Underweight (low weight-for-age): 13%, therefore by 2030 will be difficult to attain the target</p>
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>																					<p>the government has implemented various programs and initiatives aimed at improving access to credit for small-scale farmers and fishermen, including through the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) and the Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB) for loans to small-scale farmers and agribusinesses and small-scale farmers and rural communities. On climate-smart agricultural practices, the government has established the Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (TCSAA) which provides technical assistance, training, and support to farmers and other stakeholders on climate-smart agriculture practices such as agro forestry, conservation agriculture, and improved irrigation systems.</p>
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that</p>																					<p>Programs like ASDP has helped to make a sustainable food production system in Tanzania</p>

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p>									v													<p>As per World health Organization (WHO) report 2017, Tanzania has Maternal Mortality ratio of 336 per 100,000 live birth, therefore by 2030 will be on a good position.</p>
<p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p>										v												<p>According to World Health Organization report (WHO) 2020 Tanzania's under 5 Mortality ratio is 54 per 1000, therefore it seems a lot should be done on the matter.</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>																						<p>Tanzania prevalence of HIV among adults (15-49) was 4.6% in 2020 from 5.1 in 2010 and number of HIV infection among adult dropped by 28% from 2010 to 2020 (United Nation Programme on HIV/AIDS(UNAIDS)) report 2020</p>
<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>																						<p>Non communicable disease in Tanzania is accounted for 31% deaths in the country(World health Organization report 2016), therefore reflecting to results it is possible by 2030 to be reach the goal</p>
<p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>																						<p>Tanzania has enacted the drug control and enforcement Act(2015), which provides for prevention, control and investigation of drug- related offenses.</p>
<p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p>																						
<p>3.7 By 2030, ensure</p>																						

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>																								<p>Gross enrollment ratio (GER) in Tanzania indicate that, in primary school 99% boys and 98% girls who were enrolled, and in Secondary school 30% boys and 27% girls were enrolled (UNESCO institute for statistics report 2019), this objective will be reached by 2030.</p>
<p>4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p>																								<p>The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for pre- primary school for boys is 13% and 12% for boys while the enrollment has increased by 9% for both girls and boys since 2010 (UNESCO institute for Statistics report 2019)</p>
<p>4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>																								<p>Tanzania have various initiative like construction of new classrooms and schools facilities, recruitment and training of teachers, establishment of new Universities and expansion of existing institutions. The goal cannot be attained but the great job will be done.</p>
<p>4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>																								<p>In Tanzania youth (15-24 years) and adults (25-64 years) have completed vocation or technical education and training (TVET) by 6.7 % (UNESCO institute of data; 2019). The goal i=can be reached by 2030.</p>
<p>4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>																								<p>Tanzania created education and training policy (2014) emphasize on the importance of providing opportunities for all children regardless of gender, disability, and social economic background. It gives a support for children with disabilities using mult- grade methods to accommodate diverse learning needs. The goal is achievable by 2030.</p>
<p>4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a</p>																								

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere								V													
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation									V												
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation									V												
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate													V								
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life														V							
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for									V												

Gender development Index (GDI) for Tanzania is 0.933 in three dimensions of health, education and living standard, the score indicate that the country has made progress in promoting gender equality. (UNDP Gender development index 2019)

In Tanzania 40% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence at some point in their lives, 17% of women aged 15-49 have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives and 70% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help or told anyone about the violence.(UNFPA).

According to UNFPA, 11% of girls in Tanzania are married before the age of 15 and 10% of girls and women undergone FGM (UNICEF)

In Tanzania a domestic worker employed by the diplomat or big business man is paid 250,000/- Tshs (110 \$), those are employed by government officials 200,000/- Tshs (80 \$), those who go and not stay at work place 120,000Tshs, (50 \$), and those who stays at the place of work are paid 60,000/- Tshs(25 \$)(Domestic Workers Organization 2023). The goal is done already.

Tanzania current we have a woman president, we had a Speaker of the house who was a woman, we have the minister of foreign as a women. This goal is done also.

51% of women in Tanzania women give birth with skilled attendant present which is bellow the global goal of 81%, UNFPA(it can be reached by 2030)

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p>							V															<p>In Tanzania 2019; 47% of rural population had access to basic water services WHILE 88% obtained in Urban centers. Also 5% of rural population had access to safe water service WHILE urban population was 31% (WHO and UNICEF) – It can be achieved in Urban areas.</p>
<p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>							V															<p>33% of Tanzania population had access to basic sanitation services which is bellow the global average of 47% and 10% of population in Tanzania had access to safely managed sanitation it is also bellow the global average which is 28%(WHO, UNICEF; 2019 Reports) The goal cannot be achieved by 2030.</p>
<p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>							V															<p>Tanzania has constructed water treatment facilities such as Dar es salaam water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) which operates several treatment plants that gives clean water to residents of the city. Also United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), has been asked to support construction of treatment facilities in Industrial areas.(NEMC TZ)</p>
<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p>							V															<p>Tanzania has invested in the construction of new water supply infrastructures such as dams and boreholes in order to increase access to safe water. Agencies like Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) is responsible for implementing rural water supply program. There for by 2030 we will have reached if not got near to attain the objective. (National Water Policy)</p>
<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p>							V															<p>Tanzania has establish Water basin as a primary unit for water sources management</p>

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services									V			<p>63% of Tanzanian have access to electricity and it was done so after the Rural Energy Agency (REA) project being implemented since 2010(International Energy Agency (IEA), 2020), Job has to be done.</p> <p>In 2020 renewable energy in Tanzania was 34% as hydro sources leads, also 2115 MW Mwalimu Nyerere Hydro power plant is under construction – It will be done by 2030</p> <p>According to the latest available data from the International Energy Agency (IEA) as of 2019, Tanzania’s energy intensity which is measured of energy efficiency was 4.9 thousand tons of oil equivalents (toe) per million dollars of GDP. This level of energy intensity is relative high compared to many other countries, indicating that Tanzania has significant potential to improve energy efficiency</p>
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix									V			
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency									V			

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</p>								V												<p>Tanzania has doing some effort in developing and modernizing Investment promotion, agricultural productivity, Industrialization, Tourism and regional integration.</p>
<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors</p>																				<p>Tanzania has been promoting innovation through various initiatives, such as the establishment the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) and the Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) – The objective will be reached.</p>
<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>																				<p>According to Tanzania Investment Report 2020, in 2019 there were 701,516 registered MSMEs in Tanzania as an increase of 2.2% compared to the previous year</p> <p>Number of wage-employed persons increased from 7.2 million in 2015 to 8.6 million in 2019 as an increase of 19.4% (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reports 2020) – The goal will be achieved too.</p>
<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable</p>																				<p>According to the international Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Tanzania installed capacity of renewable energy sources increased from 187 MW in 201 to 718 MW in 2020, an increase of 284%.</p>

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>											V			<p>Tanzania has invested on the construction of renewable energy projects such as the Kinyerezi Natural Gas Power Plant and Julius Nyerere Hydro Power Project, also The country has invested in construction of Standard Gauge Railway which will connect Dar es salaam to neighboring countries like Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. This objective also is Attainable.</p>
<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>											V			<p>According to the World Bank, industry's share Tanzania's GDP increased from 24.7% in 2010 to 28.3% in 2020, also Tanzania Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2016 – 2025, the government has also implemented policies to attract foreign investment in the manufacturing sector, such as tax incentives for investors. The objective also is Attainable.</p>
<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>											V			<p>According to the World Bank, Tanzania's financial inclusion rate increased from 23% in 2009 to 65% in 2019, and According to the Tanzania Association of Microfinance Institutions, there are 55 microfinance institutions operating in Tanzania in 2019, serving over 4 4million clients. It is also attainable.</p>
<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective</p>											V			<p>According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, Tanzania's installed renewable energy capacity increased from 212 MW in 2010 to 1,460 MW in 2020, also According to the ministry of Health Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Tanzania generated 23,000 tons per day in 2019, of which only 3000 tons are managed.</p>

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>										V											<p>According to the World Bank, Tanzania’s poverty rate declined from 34.4% in 2007 to 26.4% in 2018. However poverty remains widespread in rural areas where 70% of the population lives, and among certain groups such as women and children.</p>
<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>										V											<p>Tanzania has implemented policies and laws aimed at promoting gender equality including the Law of the Child Act, which provides for the protection of children’s rights, and the gender and development policy, which aims to promote gender equality. The objective is attainable.</p>
<p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p>											V										<p>Tanzania has implemented various policies and programs to promote equality and reduce inequalities, such as the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty which aims to reduce poverty and promote inclusive economic growth.</p>
<p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>										V											<p>Tanzania has implemented policies aimed at promoting gender equality and addressing discrimination against women, such as gender and development policy which aims to promote gender equality in all sectors</p>
<p>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p>										V											<p>In 2018, The Bank of Tanzania (BOT), the country’s central bank, introduced a new regulatory framework for microfinance institutions to enhance their supervision and regulation. This objective is Attainable.</p>
<p>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions</p>											V										<p>Tanzania has been involved in effort of promoting regional integration in East Africa and Africa in general</p> <p>Tanzania</p>

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>								V							<p>Tanzania has developed a National Housing Policy that aims to provide guidance on the development of adequate and affordable housing for all Tanzanians.</p>
<p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>								V							<p>Tanzania’s Transport sector faced challenges in providing safe, affordable and accessible transportation system; only 9% of the country’s rural population had access to all – season roads, while the urban population had limited access to reliable public transportation. (World Bank Report 2018).</p>
<p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>										V					<p>In 2015, Tanzania launched its first National Urban Policy, which outlines the government’s approach to achieving sustainable urbanization. The policy aims to promote achieving sustainable urban development through integrated planning, infrastructure development. And the provision of basic services.</p>
<p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p>												V			<p>Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation area and Stone Town Zanzibar are Tanzania’s UNESCO World Heritage.</p>
<p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting</p>								V							<p>Tanzania has developed a comprehensive disaster risk reduction framework that outlines the country’s strategic and priorities for reducing disaster risk</p>

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p>							V													<p>Tanzania has developed a National Action Plan for the 10YFP, which outlines the country's strategies and priorities for promoting sustainable consumption and production pattern. The plan focuses on areas such as sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency and waste management. (Tanzania - National Action Plan)</p>
<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p>							V													<p>Tanzania National Environmental Policy policy which provides a framework for sustainable management and use of natural resources.</p>
<p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>												V								<p>Tanzania has established food banks and other initiatives aimed at distributing surplus food from retails and restaurants to those in need. This helps to reduce food waste at the retail and consumer levels and promote food security for vulnerable population.</p>
<p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>												V								
<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>											V									
<p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially</p>																				

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	Assessment / Comments
<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>									V			<p>Tanzania has developed early warning systems for flood and droughts, and community based disaster risk management committee to help communities be prepared for and respond to disaster.</p> <p>Tanzania integrated climate with various policies as National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), National REDD+Strategy, National Energy policy and Water National Policy.(National Determined Contribution(NDC)2001.</p> <p>Tanzania Metrological Agency (TMA) is the primary agency for provide weather and climate information, also there is the center for Climate Studies at the University of Dar es salaam. Furthermore Tanzania established Climate Change Trust fund to support Climate change related initiatives, including capacity building – Therefore with these few remarks this goal target by 2030 will all be met.</p>

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p> <p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p> <p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p> <p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least</p>																				
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<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p>																							
<p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>																							
<p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>																							
<p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>																							
<p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt</p>																							

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>																					
<p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>																					
<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>																					
<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>																					
<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>																					
<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>																					
<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>																					
<p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p>																					
<p>16.9 By 2030, provide</p>																					

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

Targets	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
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<p>Finance</p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p> <p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p> <p>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>																							
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