


INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS
TANZANIA

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).

It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).

Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices the accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).

These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

SDG MOMENT: TANZANIA

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

Tanzania's economic growth cycle in 2023-2025 is in acceleration, with growth rates projected to be twice the global figure and converging to the country's growth trajectory projected before the pandemic.[1]

This pace of growth is expected to exert a positive effect on reducing poverty at $2.15 and $3.65 a day, though there are still significant distributional challenges to accelerate the pace of progress from the high prevailing levels. Hence the country's commitments to achieving the SDGs should focus on an integrated approach to achieve poverty reduction by promoting inclusive growth, by creating opportunities for as many poor people as possible and by targeting the ultra-poor.

On the other hand, this economic growth cycle comes at the expense of the environment as the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at an annual rate of 6% due to fossil fuel usage.[2]

[1] The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.
[2] CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per $1,000 (2017 PPP).

SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Tanzania performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows [UN Stats](#) standards and [methodology](#), and is aligned with country profiles.

***Trends in detail**:*
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TZA/sdg-trends

SDG PRIORITIES

Tanzania's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:

1. National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/2022- 2025/2026
2. United National Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Tanzania 2022 – 2027
3. Tanzania Vision 2025
4. Tanzania Voluntary National Review 2023 report
5. UN Common Country Analysis 2021 (currently under review)

Priorities in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TZA/current-priorities

SDG PRIORITIES

Zanzibar’s national priorities are generated using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classifications. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:

1. Zanzibar Development Plan ZADEP 2021-2026
2. Zanzibar Development Vision 2050

SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Tanzania to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Tanzania's SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national trends and priorities, the following integrated SDG pathways reflect policy choices with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Tanzania:

- Target 5.4: Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities
- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
- Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

ACCELERATION PATHWAYS

SYNERGIES

TRADE-OFFS

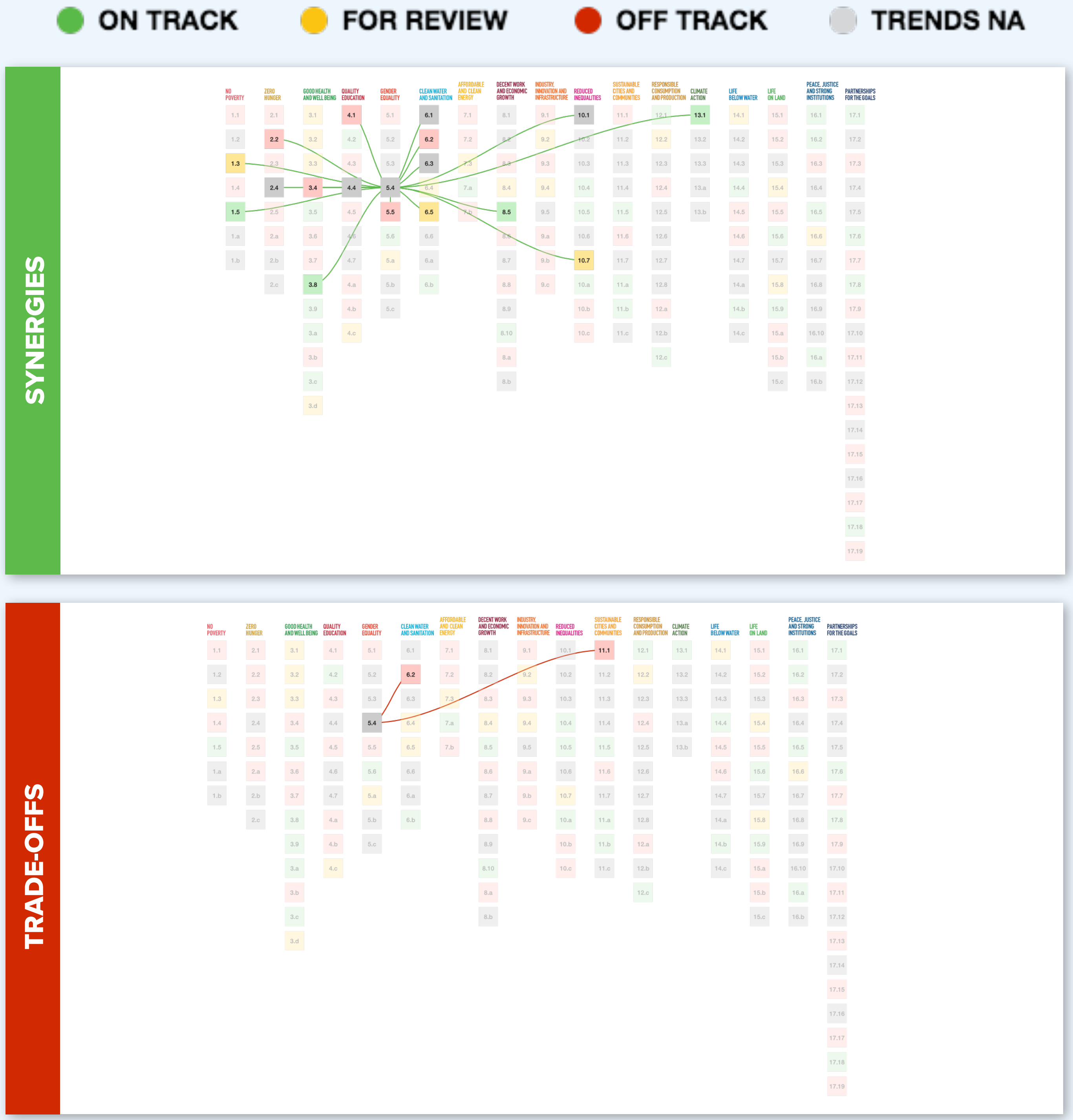
SDG INTERLINKAGES

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

The gender gap in agricultural productivity is estimated at 20-30% and women entrepreneurs' revenues are 46% less than those of male entrepreneurs in Tanzania. Women wage workers are more likely than men to make less money or not be paid for their work, women are the most land insecure and politics continues to be masculinized. While the country has moved towards gender equality at lower levels of education, there are still significant gender gaps at the upper secondary level. Gender inequality increases women's lack of agency at home, and thus increases their vulnerability to gender-based violence. An estimated 40% of all women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical violence, while 17% have experienced sexual violence. About 58% of women and 40% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances

To address this, it is essential to prioritize policies that focus on overcoming gender gaps, on giving women access to human capital, economic opportunities, ownership and control of assets and that promote women's voice and agency. Tanzania's National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/2022-2025/2026), and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 emphasize the need for integrated approaches to promote gender equality and to create greater opportunities, especially for young people.

Furthermore, a robust social protection programme (targeting women) and leveraging the potential of the digital can empower women by enabling them to succeed in the future of work, to access essential digital services, including those for education and health care, and to increase their civic and political engagement.



Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TZA/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

With a national unemployment rate in the United Republic of Tanzania of approximately 9.3% (9.0% in Tanzania Mainland and 19.7% in Zanzibar); youth unemployment reaching 14.7% (Tanzania Mainland) and 33.6% (Zanzibar); female unemployment (12.7) higher than males (5.8%) in 2021; and unemployment by disability at 7.2% males, 6.0 females – it is crucial to give special attention to gender, youth and people with disabilities when addressing the issue of decent work for all.

Investing in SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) can help the United Republic of Tanzania to address current employment challenges and to focus on key priority areas, such as poverty eradication, zero hunger, improved health care and education. .

Progress on Target 8.5 (By 2030 achieve full and productive employment) should be supported by policies that reduce energy intensity and increase its efficiency to mitigate the negative impact on the share of renewable energy (Target 7.2) and by energy efficiency (Target 7.3).

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TZA/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs

SDG 9.2 aims to foster inclusive and sustainable industrialization in Tanzania while simultaneously enhancing its economic growth. Despite recent improvements, manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita remains relatively low and declining in Tanzania (around 8.3 % in 2021).

However, the pursuit of industrialization also entails trade-offs. It requires careful consideration of environmental sustainability, as industrial activities can have adverse ecological impacts—affecting ecosystems (15, 2), potable water (6), life below water (14) and life on land (15). Rapid industrialization could put pressure on energy access (7.2) at the expense of energy sustainability (7.2, 7.3). Ensuring inclusivity in this process is crucial to prevent potential social, gender and territorial inequalities (10, 5)

By investing in SDG 9.2 (Industry, Infrastructure and Innovation), Tanzania can improve on current employment challenges and focus on key priorities around the eradication of poverty, reducing inequality, improving the business environment and local entrepreneurship. This is complemented with continued state promotion of innovative start-ups in various sectors, such as fintech, aggrotech and health tech, which will increase the economy's ability to absorb the ever-increasing youth population into the workforce.

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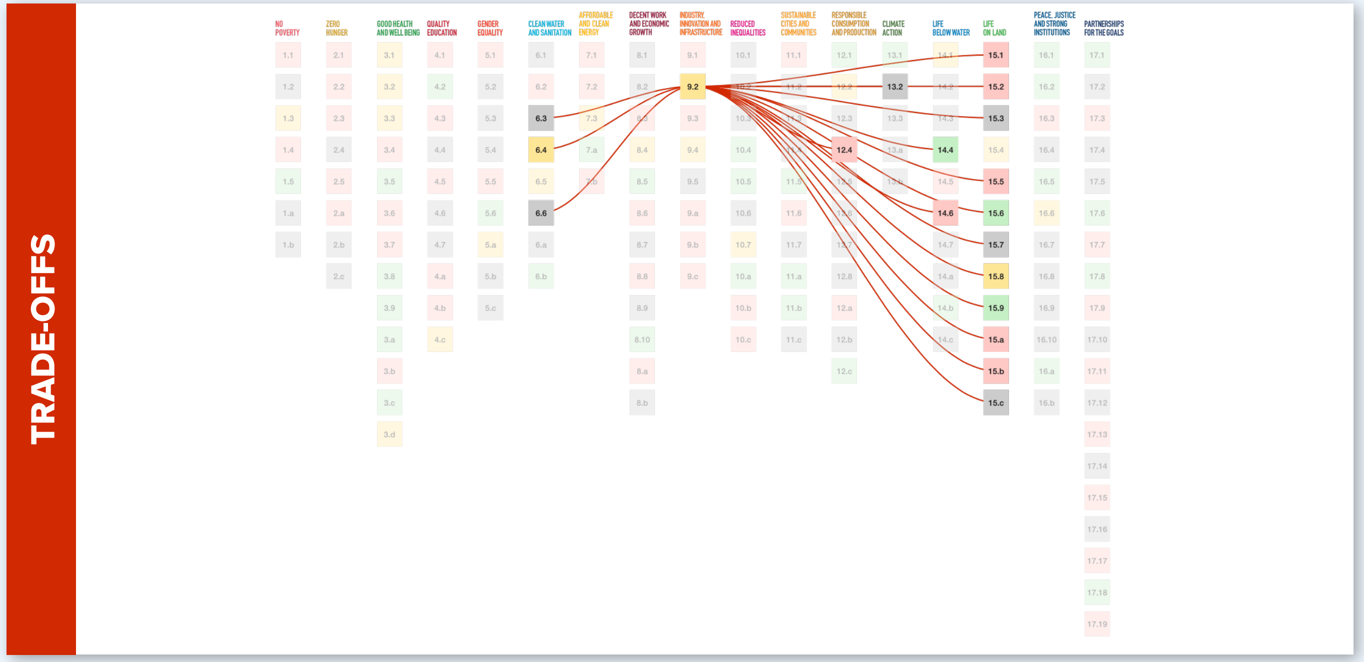

Explore the interlinkages at:
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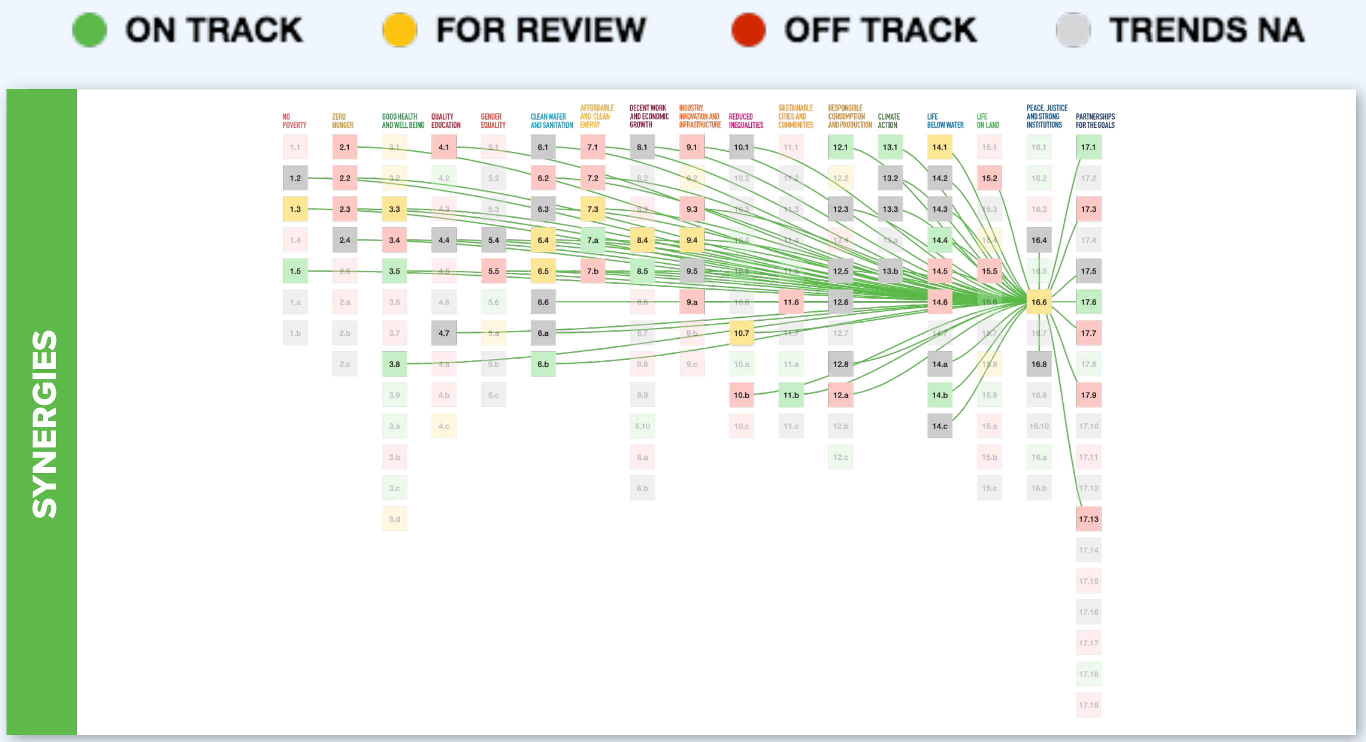
SDG INTERLINKAGES

16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

In Tanzania approximately 54.7% of the population expresses satisfaction with the public services they receive. By focusing on SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions), and specifically on Target 16.6, measures can be implemented to cut across all goals and pillars outlined in the National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/2022- 2025/2026 where public services are provided.

This offers Tanzania the opportunity to set a more ambitious goal, for example to increase the percentage of the population satisfied with the public services received. This increase will have a positive multiplier effect on the progress of other SDGs.

However, it is crucial to ensure that this aim is accompanied by safeguards to prevent the deepening of poverty and of inequalities.



Explore the interlinkages at:
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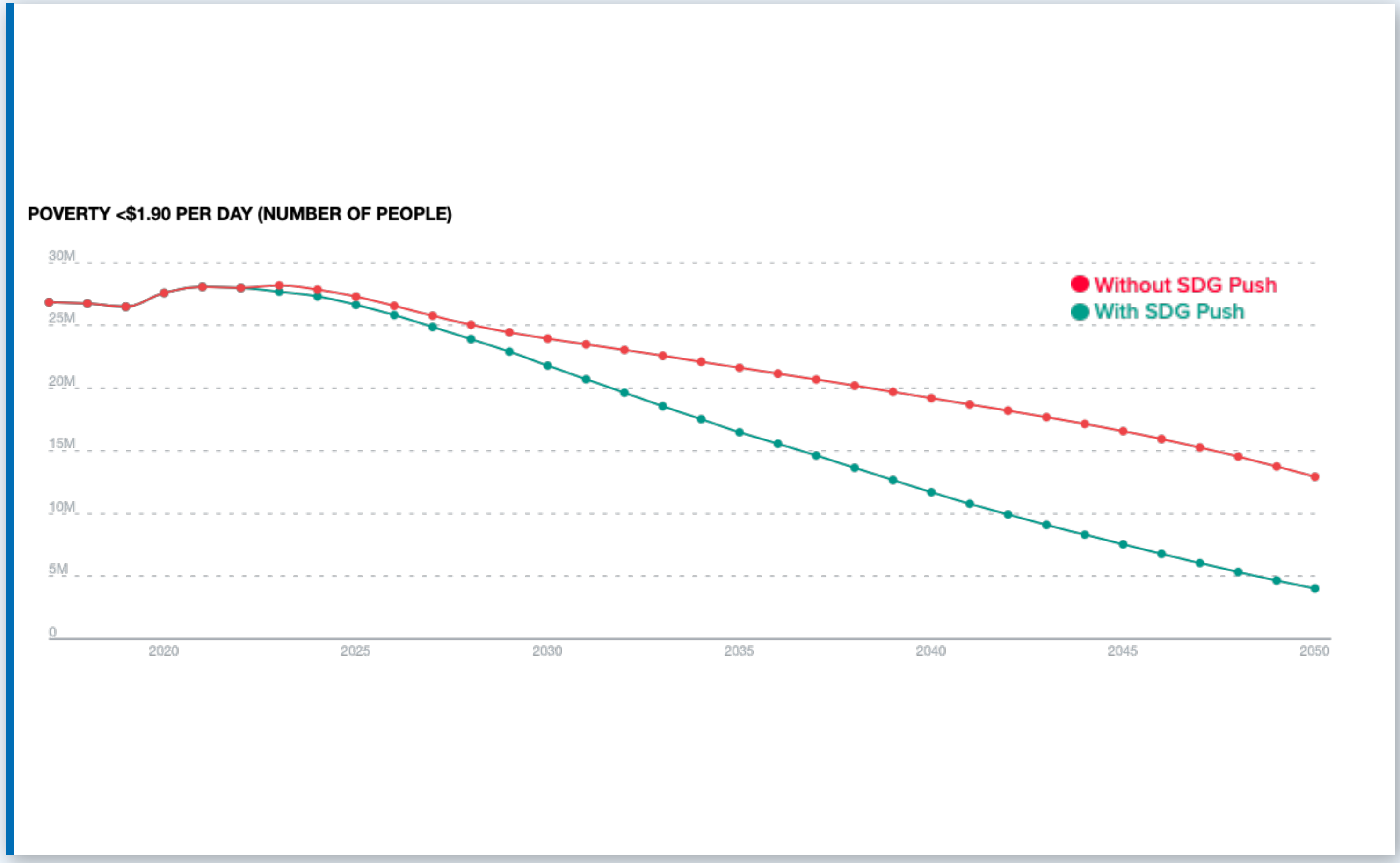
FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The ‘SDG Push’ is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, the Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating ‘SDG Push’ accelerators into development interventions in Tanzania can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	24 mn	13 mn
With the SDG Push	22 mn	4 mn



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:

https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TZA/future-scenarios

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

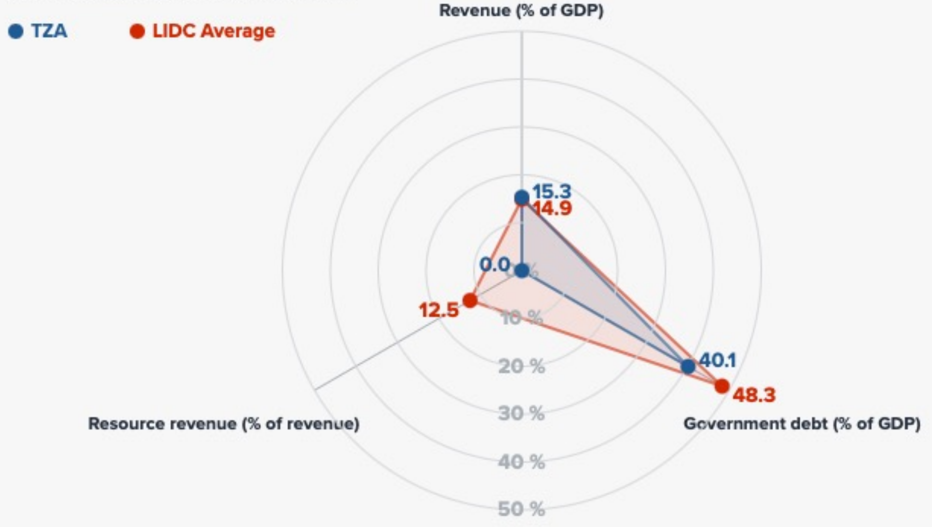
The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a proportion of GDP and the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue and the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment (DSA) risk rating.

Tanzania's gross government debt, projected at 40.1% of GDP in 2023, is 8.2 percentage points below the low-income developing countries (LIDC) group average. The country is projected to collect 15.3% of GDP in revenue this year, which is close to the LIDC group ratio of 14.9%.

Tanzania's external debt servicing relative to revenue is projected to be 11.8% this year compared to 14.1% for the average LIDC country. According to the country's latest DSA (published in April 2023) the country is rated at 'moderate risk of debt distress'.

Tanzania is using an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to address key fiscal and financial constraints and to build a more sustainable financial architecture at the national level. Priority actions include strengthening the collection of various taxes, such as income tax, import duties, excise duties and VAT using computerized systems; broadening the geographical distribution of the tax base and diversifying sector contributions, including strengthening the taxation of landed property; developing the capacity to monitor tax evasion avenues, such as transfer pricing and invoice mispricing; facilitating the establishment of a special purpose vehicle at national and local levels to manage business investment and ventures; building institutional capacity in preparing bankable projects, negotiation skills and contract management for external public borrowing; channeling commercial public borrowing to strategic, high-impact projects that ensure technology transfer to Tanzania; strengthening the environment to make it conducive to private guarantee schemes and institutions so as to facilitate micro, small and medium enterprises' access to loans; and establishing and strengthening the public-private partnerships facilitation fund to cater to project development, to capacity development and to the viability gap fund.

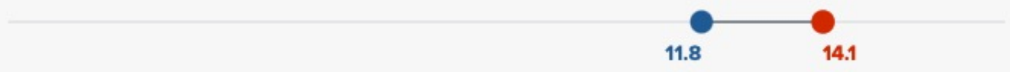
LOW-FREQUENCY INDICATORS



FINANCIAL INDICATORS

TZA LIDC Average

Total external debt servicing (% of revenue)



DSA Rating

MODERATE

Notes: External debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt. The LIDC average of resource revenue (% of revenue) only includes the 38 countries that reported data for that indicator.

Sources: EITI (resource revenue, data from 2020), IMF WEO April 2023 (debt and revenue, forecasts for 2023), IDS (external debt, data from 2023), IMF/World Bank (DSA Rating as of 31 May 2023).

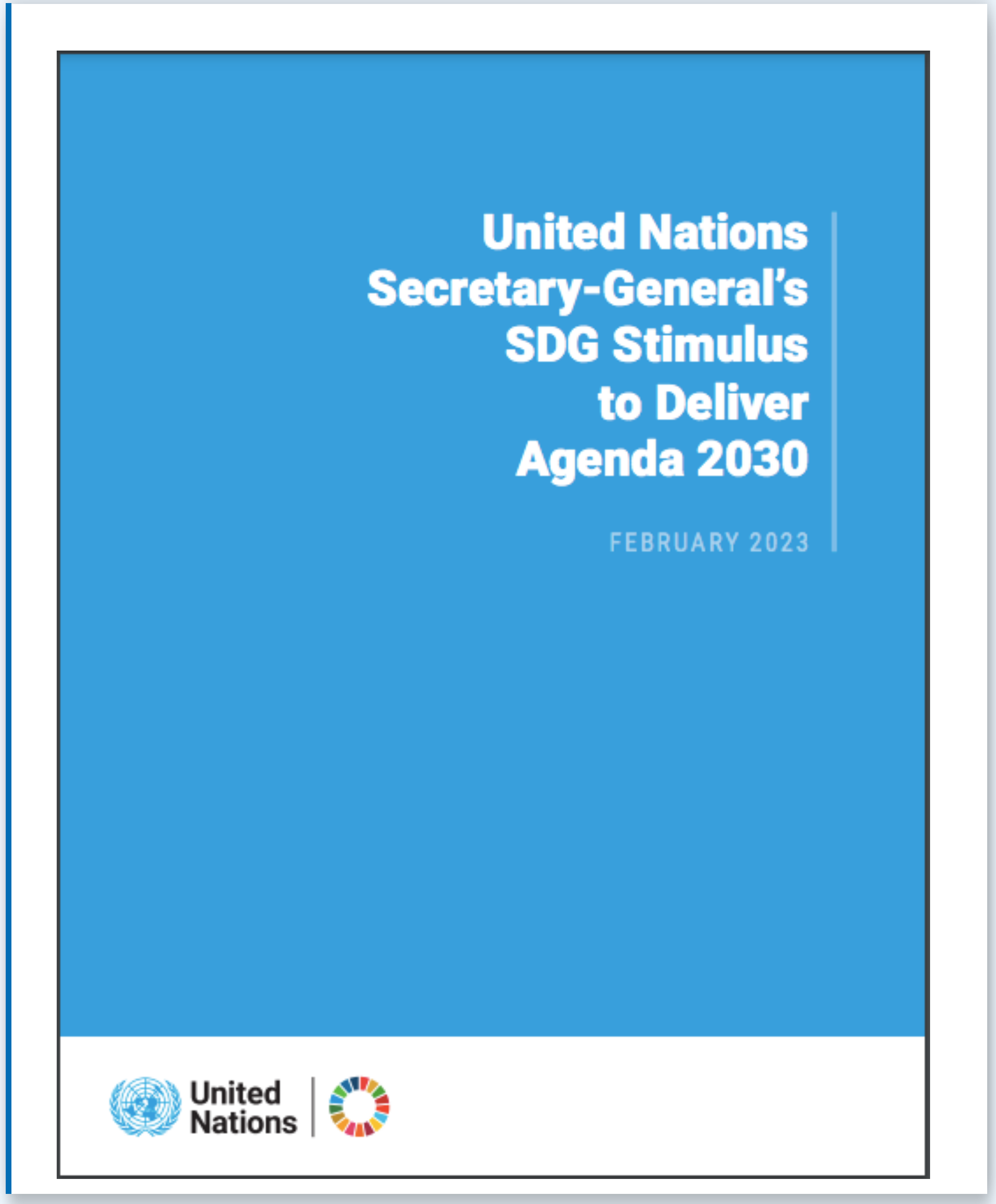
SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Tanzania, possible funding options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages for Tanzania are as follows:

- Tax for the SDGs
- Debt for SDGs (Sustainable Bond Issuance Framework for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar)
- Climate finance (such as BIOFIN, Green and Blue Bonds)
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment (SDG Investor Map for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar)
- Accessing financial markets and insurance



METHODOLOGY

Click here to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights

SDG MOMENT

Methodology

Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

Data Sources

Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO_2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

TRENDS & PRIORITIES

Methodology

SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

Data Source

Trends utilizes official UN statistics to assess SDG progress, supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.

INTERLINKAGES

Methodology

Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission. SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

Data Source

The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. (Miola et al., 2019 updated in 2021-2022)

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Methodology

Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

Data Source

Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).