Bonn Symposium 2014

Local engagement for development

Lessons from Tanzania

26th November 2014

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Outline

(i) Where did you recognize positive experience with MDGs processes?

(ii) Which parts of a Post 2015 agenda would you asses as particularly relevant from a localization perspective?

(iii) How could a post MDGs agenda be implemented bets at local level?

(iv) What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of mandatory requirements?

(v) Should sustainable development be community driven and/or promoted by development projects such as partnerships?

I. Introduction

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have become a cornerstone of a development policy around the globe since their adoption in 2000 and remains overarching framework for core development activities of all stakeholders

- United Republic of Tanzania has much to celebrate on the achievement of some MDGs but at the same time it recognizes the challenges ahead in achieving some of the key MDGs particularly reducing poverty and maternal mortality

- After global adoption of MDGs, Tanzania repositioned herself in terms of policies and programmes;
- For example:
  - Abolition of primary school fees. *Impact – drastic rise in enrolment;*
  - Mainstreaming MDGs in national frameworks e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategies such as MKUKUTA I and II and MKUZA 1 and II

- Tracking of progress through MDGRs (after every two years since production of first report in 2001);

2. Tanzania's experience: MDG Performance

- The major implementers (players) and institutions responsible for MDGs implementation include: farmers, fishermen, livestock keepers, Traders, CSOs, Private Sector, the Government etc.

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
1.1 Proportion of the population below ($ 1, PPP) (based on national income poverty line)	39	28.2 (2012)	19.5	Not achievable
1.1 Proportion of the population below ($ 1, PPP) (based on food poverty line	21.6	16.6 (2007)	10.8	Not achievable
1.8 Under-5 underweight (%) (weight for age below 2SD)	28.8	16.8 (2009)	14.4	Not achievable
1.8 Under-5 stunted (%) (height for age below 2 SD)	46.6	38.9 (2009)	23.3	Not achievable

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)	54.2	95.4 (2010)	100	Achievable
2.2 Gross enrollment ratio in primary education (%)		112.7 (2010)	100	

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary schools (%)	98	101 (2011)	100	Achievable
3.2 Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school (%)		105 (2011)	100	Achievable
3.3 Ratio of females to males in tertiary education (%)		68.0 (2011)	100	Achievable probable
3.4 Proportion of women among members of parliament (%)		30.3 (2011)	50	Achievable probable

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
4.1 Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	191	81 (2010)	64	Achievable
4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	115	51 (2010)	38	Achievable
4.3 Proportion of children vaccinated against measles		85 (2010)	90	Achievable probable

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)	529	454 (2010)	133	Not achievable
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	43.9	50.5 (2010)	90	Not achievable

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
6.1 HIV prevalence, 15 – 24 years	6	2.5 (2008)	<6	Achievable
6.2 HIV prevalence, 15 – 49 years		5.7 (2008)	<5.5	Achievable

Performance of MDGs in Tanzania

MDG 7: Ensure environment sustainability

Indicator	Baseline 1990	Current status	2015 target	Progress at glance
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water (% of rural population)	51	57.1 (2009)	74	Not achievable
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water (% of urban population)	68	83 (2009)	84	Achievable
7.9 Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation (rural/urban)		13.3 (2010)		Not achievable

Consultations for Post MDGs Agenda – Tanzania's experience

- During the period of October 2012 and May 2013, Tanzania under the leadership of Presidents Office Planning Commission (POPC) participated in a rigorous process of contributing in the formulation of Post 2015 Global Development Agenda

- During the period, the POPC with support of national research system and think tanks coordinated a consultation process with a purpose of collecting views of the people with regard to the Post 2015 Global Development Agenda of a shared vision on the "*the future we want*"

- The national research system which supported in this particular process of consultations included the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and Department of Economics, UDSM

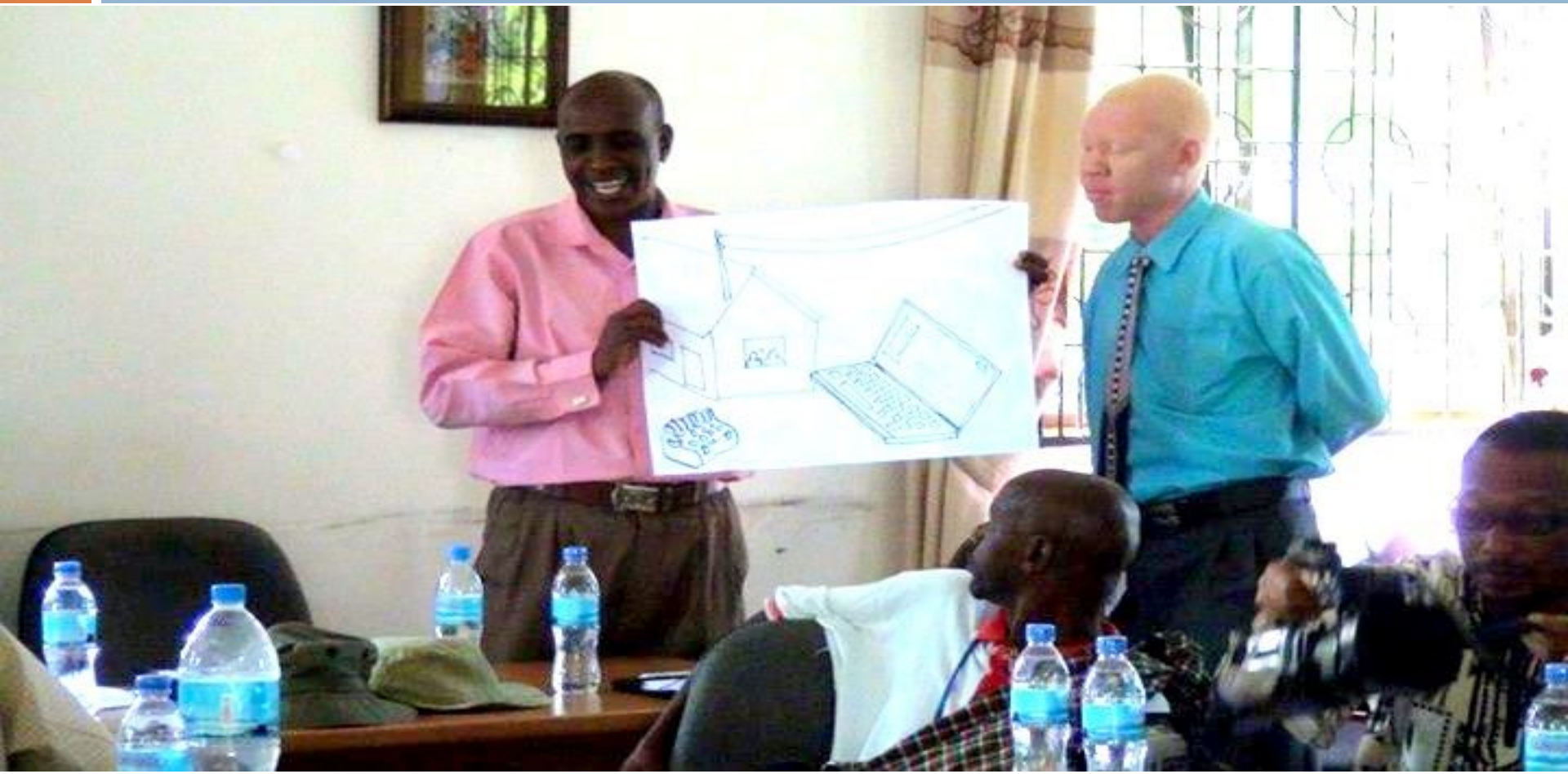
3. Tanzania's experience: What Tanzanians Want to see in Post 2015 Agenda?

- In 2012 we had an extensive National Post 2015 consulation process (it was inclusive and participatory)
- The process involved collection of views from 8 components namely:-

  Civil society organizations (CSOs); Local government authorities (LGAs); Vulnerable groups (the elderly, women, children, young women and youths)

  Private sector; Officials from central government and Representatives from Higher Education (Learning) and Research Institutions (HERIs) ; Volunteer involving organizations ((VIOs) and Zanzibar

Consultations for Post MDGs Agenda – Tanzania's experience



Consultations with the disabled people on Post MDGs Development Agenda in Tanzania

Consultations for Post MDGs Agenda – Tanzania's experience

Consultations with the vulnerable groups on Post MDGs Development Agenda in Tanzania

Consultations for Post MDGs Agenda – Tanzania's experience

Localization of Post-2015 Development Agenda: Consultations with the Civil Society Organization.

Saturday 14th June 2014 | Economic and Social Research Foundation, Dar es Salaam

Consultations for Post MDGs Agenda – Tanzania's experience

Localization of Post-2015 Development Agenda: Consultations with the people of Zanzibar

Monday 16th June 2014 | Zanzibar Beach Resort, Zanzibar

Priority goals for Post MDGs Agenda – views and opinion from Tanzania

1. Eradicate extreme poverty, hunger and inequality

   With special emphasis on quality of growth. The key to achieving this is to promote inclusive growth that benefits all rather than a selected group of population

2. Achieve decent and productive employment

   With possible targets linked to youth employment. Unemployment in particular among youth has gained momentum in recent years and has been a major concern in Tanzania

3. Ensure quality of service delivery

   A strong voice was heard during consultations on quality rather than quantity especially with regard to education and health

4. Eliminate gender inequality

   With possible targets linked to equality in education, employment, gender based violence and female genital mutilation

Priority goals for Post MDGs Agenda – views and opinion from Tanzania

5. Combat diseases

With possible targets linked to malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and non communicable diseases

6. Reduce child and maternal mortality

While the country has recorded impressive achievement in the reduction of infant and child mortality, maternal mortality is a serious concern.

7. Promote sustainable development

Environment management, climate change and management of natural resources emerged as serious concerns during consultations in Tanzania

8. Improve governance

With possible targets to anti-corruption, rule of law and enforcement, freedom of expression. These were considered as a key concern by all consultative groups

Priority goals for Post MDGs Agenda – views and opinion from Tanzania

9. Enhancing effective development cooperation

With possible targets linked to (a) commitment and timely delivery of aid ensuring effectiveness in the use of aid and transparency and accountability

10. Promote peace and security

Most consultative groups especially the educated group considered peace as a pre-requisite for economic development and attaining the future that all Tanzanians aspire.

4. How could Post MDGs be implemented best at local level? – views and opinion from Tanzania

- Consultations on post MDGs localization came up with a clear message that the key for implementation of post MDGs is "*good governance*" Good governance is bedrock to sustainable development

- Enhance links between central and local government need to be strengthened
- Adherence to the rule of law, patriotism, social values, accountability, (need to be practiced at all levels)

- Corruption need to be addressed and human rights adhered to (at all levels)

How could Post MDGs be implemented best at local level ?– views and opinion from Tanzania

- Need to have clear definitions and roles that local government has to play in setting, implementation and monitoring of Post 2015 development agenda.

- **Capacity building** at all levels especially at low (district levels) – two major areas for capacity building namely (a) human resource and (b) financial resources

- Prudent management of foreign aid

- Prudent management and utilization of natural resources

- Strong political will and minimum political interference

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mandatory requirements

Advantages:

- It can bring up development agenda which could otherwise be hidden (e.g some issue of human rights; climate change; inclusiveness; .

- Access to resources on agreed development agenda

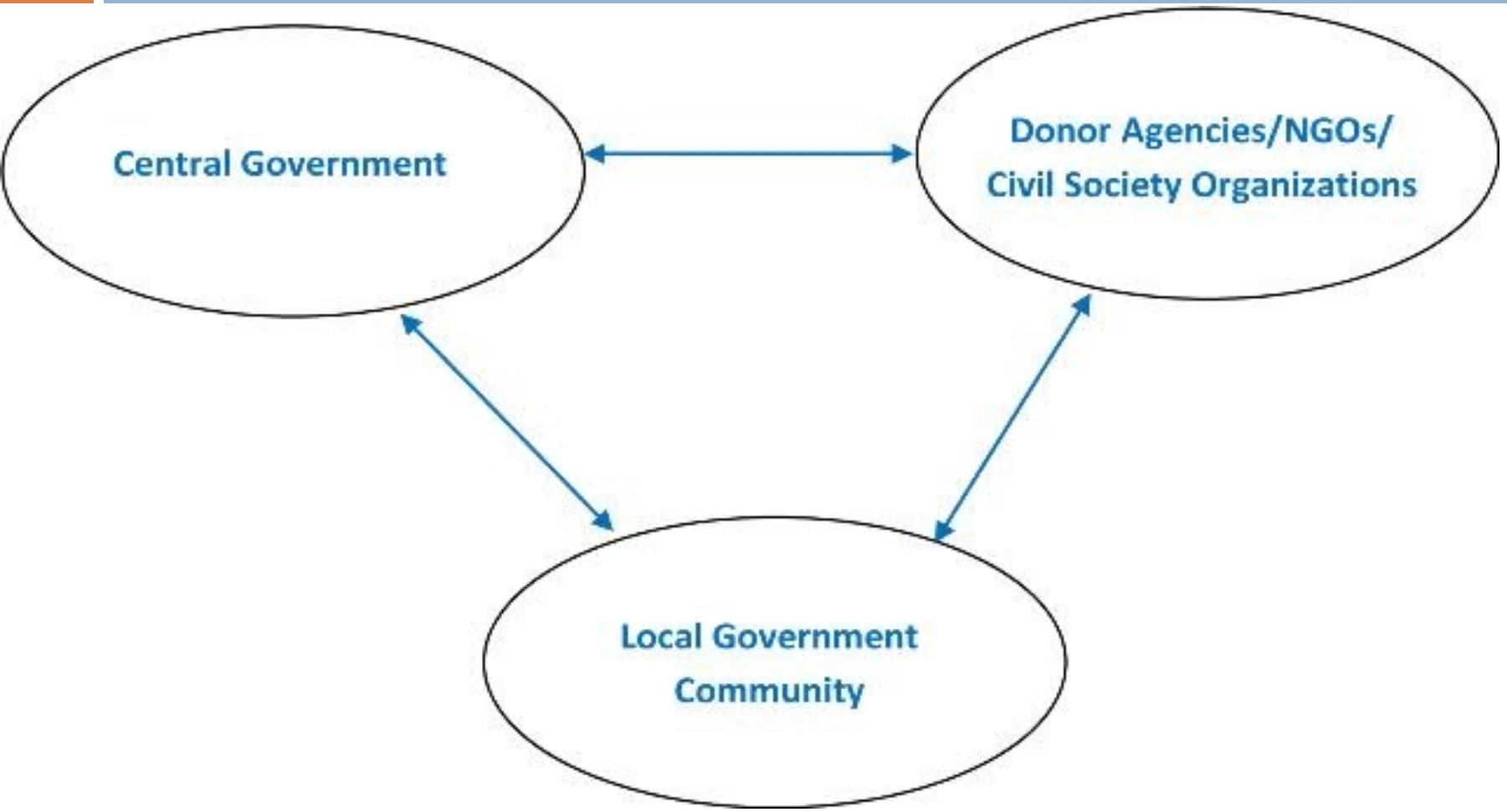
Disadvantages:

- Conflicts of priorities when it comes to budgeting and allocation of resources. (Social service delivery vs other priorities)
- You can miss out key priorities which are important at the local levels

6. Should sustainable development be community driven and/or promoted by local development projects such as partnerships?

- A combination of the two : Community Driven & Partnentship
- Some advantage of community driven initiatives include (a) higher sense of ownership among community members and (b) higher chance of sustainability.
- A disadvantage of entirely community is limited capacity of communities in designing and implementation of development initiatives.
- financial capacity and technical/administrative capacity.
- Partnership between communities and other stakeholders is therefore essential

Partnership with Key stakeholders : The need to strengthen the links



Thank you