1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Tanzania is high (84%).

**The national development strategy and results framework...**

- **... defines priorities, targets and indicators**
  - ✓ YES
- **... includes budget or costing information**
  - ✓ YES
- **... aligns to SDGs**
  - ✓ YES
- **Regular progress reports are available**
  - ✓ YES

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

**Quality of public-private dialogue**

In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Tanzania did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

**Strengthening public financial management systems**

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Tanzania experienced an overall decline in the quality of its PFM systems.

- **Budget**
  - Progress
  - No change
  - Decline
  - Not assessed

- **Procurement**
  - Progress
  - No change
  - Decline
  - Not assessed

- **Auditing**
  - Progress
  - No change
  - Decline
  - Not assessed

- **Financial reporting**
  - Progress
  - No change
  - Decline
  - Not assessed

**Development partners’ use of country systems**

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Tanzania, use of country PFM systems decreased from 58% in 2016 to 57% in 2018.

Further, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 62% in 2016 to 42% in 2018.

**Overall use of country systems**

- **57%**
  - Tanzania
  - LDCs

- **48%**

**Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment**

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Tanzania has none of the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, not meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

- **In place**
  - Gender policies
  - Transparent information on resource allocations

- **Not in place**
  - Gender responsive PFM systems

**4. Predictability and forward planning**

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is high, with 95% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is low, with 33% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

**Predictability of development co-operation**

- **Disbursements as scheduled**
  - Trend 2018 vs 2016
  - 0%

- **Medium-term predictability**

**Systems to track development co-operation information in Tanzania**

- **100%**
  - of development partners report through one or more of these systems

**AIDS**

- Aid Information Management System

**DMS**

- Debt Management System

**FMIS**

- Financial Management Information Systems

**Other**

- Excel-based systems or similar

**5. Mutual accountability mechanisms**

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Tanzania has four out of five components in place.

- **Component 1**
  - Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation

- **Component 2**
  - Country-level targets for government and development partners

- **Component 3**
  - Regular joint assessment of progress

- **Component 4**
  - Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors

- **Component 5**
  - Timely, publicly available results of assessments

Disclaimer: This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the 2018 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of OECD, UNDP or the Government of Tanzania. For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory.