United Republic of Tanzania is a low-income country and a least developed country (LDC) with a GNI of 920 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 57 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Tanzania reported on 1.2 billion USD in development co-operation flows.

### 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

**Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners**
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Tanzania, development partners align to country priorities to a **medium extent (60% - SDG indicator 17.15.1)**.

**SDG 17.15.1**

- **Objectives**: 69% (Trend 2018 vs 2016)
- **Indicators**: 60% (100%)
- **Data**: 51% (100%)
- **Joint evaluations**: 40% (60%, 100%)

**Tanzania**

**LDCs**

### 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.

**Enabling environment for civil society organisations...**

- ... was reported as **basic** by government representatives, **basic** by civil society organisations and **narrow** by development partners.
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.

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.

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: 100% to 84%
- Medium-term predictability: 100% to 33%

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.

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.