

Tanzania: Taking Action for Sustainable Development



UNICEF Provides Safe Drinking Water in Tanzania © UN Photo/Evan Schneider

What are the bold actions being taken by the Government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Tanzania?

Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for the achievement of sustainable development.

To reach people living below the food poverty line, the Government of Tanzania started a massive overhaul of its current national programme, the Tanzania Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN) in 2013. The programme allows pregnant woman and children under five of poor households to get health services for, as well access food and income. It has also resulted in increased school enrolment and attendance. The UN is

supporting the initiative through [a SDG Fund joint programme](#) with UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and UNFPA.

The programme has proven beneficial and sustainable in many areas and it is in line with the Government's commitment towards economic growth and substantially reducing poverty as stipulated in the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

The PSSN programme has so far benefitted about 1.1 million households reaching more than 9,976 villages in Tanzania. The

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The National Development Vision of 2025 has drawn the map towards making our country a middle-income economy. We can get there, and all indicators show that we can get there. But, there is also the danger of getting there only in statistics but which will not reflect the reality on the ground. [...] My wish and in fact the efforts of the Fifth Phase Government will be geared towards achieving this goal of a middle-income economy so that the lives of most Tanzanians would truly reflect the middle-income picture of the country.

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**John Pombe Joseph Magufuli
President of the United Republic
of Tanzania**



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PSSN registry of beneficiaries includes approximately 5 million people. About 54 per cent of all registered members are females, 39.1 per cent are of school age, between 6 and 18 years while 17.3 per cent are children between 0-5 years who are expected to attend clinics.

Why do the above actions matter to the people in Tanzania?

PSSN addresses those 9.7 per cent of the Tanzanian population that do not benefit adequately from health and education services, are chronically poor and live below the food poverty line. PSSN Conditional Cash Transfer also provides support to 2.7 million children living in poverty so that they can access education and health services.

The programme helps to mitigate the negative shocks that households face when needed labor force decreases due to less school dropouts. Efforts are under way to integrate PSSN with stunting reduction efforts based on the strong complementarity and synergies that exist between social protection and nutrition.



Children play in streets of Village in Tanzania © UN Photo/Evan Schneider

What SDGs have been particularly advanced?

This programme has advanced Goal 1 and Goal 3.



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