
VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW CITY OF MWANZA

**A REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



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Preface

In 2015, Tanzania joined 192 other countries in approving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the United Nations General Assembly in New York. By adopting the SDGs, the global community made a commitment to eradicate poverty, protect the environment, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. Reporting on progress towards the SDGs through voluntary local reviews (VLRs) and voluntary national reviews (VNRs) was also part of the commitment.

The 2030 Agenda, along with the New Urban Agenda adopted at the Habitat III conference in 2016, highlights the crucial role that cities play in achieving sustainable development through SDG localization and monitoring. Notably, approximately 65% of the 169 SDG targets cannot be achieved without the involvement of local governments (OECD Report, 2022).



Image: Mwanza

The year 2023 represents a significant milestone for Mwanza City, the second biggest city in Tanzania located South of Lake Victoria, as it launches Tanzania's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) concurrently with the Voluntary National Review (VNR).

Mwanza's VLR outlines the city's progress towards the SDGs and has the potential to act as a powerful catalyst for SDG implementation at the local level, increasing political commitment, citizen engagement, participatory planning, and the formation of partnerships to achieve the SDGs. The VLR demonstrates the city's commitment to the SDGs and values of the 2030 Agenda, and ensures that no individual or territory is left behind in the implementation of the SDGs.

The VLR highlights several successes in achieving the SDGs in Mwanza City, including the improvement of service delivery and immunization campaigns for children under the age of five, resulting in a reduction in under-five mortality. Furthermore, it is shown that the SDGs are increasingly being integrated into policies, strategies, programs, and partnerships. At the same time, the VLR identifies several ongoing challenges, including high maternal mortality, poverty, child abuse, and intimate partner violence. In addition, Mwanza City is experiencing increased urbanization, particularly of young residents, that put strain on critical urban infrastructure and services, including drinking water, health care, housing, and roads.

Throughout, this report showcases that Mwanza City faces several challenges in its pursuit to implement the SDGs at the local level. Some of these challenges stem from limited access to funding and institutional capacity, particularly in coordinating activities within and between various public sector institutions. Additionally, there are constraints related to the unavailability of city data at different levels. To effectively monitor progress towards these goals, it is crucial to have timely and accurate statistical information at all levels.

In view of the current challenges, it is important to build the capacity of institutions working towards the achievement of the SDGs, to generate a solid system for data collection, and to ensure evidence-based and community-led development planning to accelerate the sustainable development of Mwanza city in the coming years.



Message from the Mayor of Mwanza City

Under the leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Hassan Suluhu, the President of Tanzania, Mwanza City has joined the global movement of cities integrating and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into their strategies and plans. Since 2016, Mwanza City has been aligning all its public projects and programs with the SDGs to ensure a strong connection between the local and national agendas, as well as with the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is with great pride that I present the City of Mwanza's inaugural Voluntary Local Review (VLR), which provides an evidence-based and actionable assessment of the city's performance against eight selected SDGs.

The VLR plays a crucial role in identifying both the gaps and obstacles that hinder Mwanza City from reaching its full potential as a reliable and attractive urban center, while also highlighting opportunities to address these challenges. The City Council, Council Management teams, and all other city staff are fully committed to achieving the vision of Mwanza City in alignment with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. We place a top priority on fostering collaboration with various stakeholders, including national authorities, UN-Habitat, and other international organizations that have provided invaluable support in implementing our plans and strategies.

This moment signifies our gratitude for being the first city in Tanzania to draft a VLR while simultaneously contributing to the second VNR in the country. It demonstrates our country's unwavering dedication to the global agenda at all levels, promoting synergy between development programs at the national and local scales. By localizing the 2030 Agenda, we strive to create an inclusive city that leaves no one behind, ensuring equal access to services and meaningful engagement in the development planning and implementation processes for all communities in Mwanza City and neighboring districts.

Being at the forefront of this initiative comes with immense responsibility. We are determined to ensure that Mwanza City serves as a successful model that can be replicated by other cities and local authorities in the region, accelerating sustainable development efforts. While there is still much work to be done, Mwanza City takes great pride in leading by example on the path of SDG Localization in Tanzania.

We hope that the accomplishment of the City of Mwanza will inspire other local governments across the country and the African region to strive for local, regional, and global sustainable solutions to achieve the 2030 Agenda.



Honorable Mayor of Mwanza City

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Simma". The signature is stylized and includes horizontal lines extending from the left and right sides.

Mr. SIMA COSTANTINE SIMA

Message from the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania

The Voluntary Local Review for the City of Mwanza represents a significant milestone as the first baseline study on the localization of the SDGs at the grass-roots level in Tanzania. This commendable initiative, in collaboration with proactive and forward-thinking communities in the neighborhoods of Mwanza City and its twinning City of Tampere, Finland, as well as the Finish Ministry of Environment, the Association of Finish Municipalities, UN - Habitat and the Tanzania's President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Finance and Planning, establishes a benchmark for self-assessment and strategic actions by Local Government Authorities in their journey towards achieving the SDGs as outlined by the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This global - local relationship is firmly anchored in the principles of decentralization, reflecting a remarkable example of joint efforts to foster sustainable development.

This reinforces the unwavering commitment of Mwanza City to societal responsiveness, transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness throughout its developmental processes. Through this Voluntary Local Review, the City has demonstrated its dedication to leaving no one behind in the pursuit of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda. By identifying and finding solutions for the challenges of the City, it demonstrates its resilience in the face of political and other changes. The VLR unveils dedicated efforts undertaken by the City of Mwanza to align its policies, strategies, plans, programmes and projects with the SDGs. It provides a comprehensive exploration of the progress achieved thus far, shedding light on the transformative actions taken by local authorities, civil society organizations, businesses and the entire community.

By showcasing local initiatives, challenges and successes, this review aims at inspiring and equipping other local authorities within Mwanza Region with approaches to implementing and accelerating the progress on the 2030 Agenda. It

serves as a valuable resource for knowledge sharing, exchanging good practices and fostering collaboration. It is through this collective effort that we can amplify the positive impact of our actions and accelerate the progress towards the targets of the SDGs.

Furthermore, this review highlights areas where cities need to unlock their potential for development. An important yardstick is for both the City Authority and the community to bear in mind the importance of a comprehensive understanding of how to achieve the 2030 Agenda. By refining strategies and striving to move closer to achieving the SDGs, they can effectively gauge progress and drive sustainable development.

My heartfelt gratitude goes to all citizens of the Cities of Tampere and Mwanza, partner organizations and all stakeholders who contributed to the preparation of this Voluntary Local Review. Your dedication, expertise, perseverance and enthusiasm have been invaluable for the production of this valuable document. Through your demonstrated spirit of collaboration and partnership, we are fostering the fundamental values necessary for the achievement of the SDGs.

I am, therefore, confident that this Voluntary Local Review will serve as a catalytic agent for further actions and engagement between Finland, Tanzania and UN-Habitat for the prosperity of our people. It is my belief that this VLR and our collaborative action will inspire policymakers, lawmakers, practitioners and citizens in general across many other Local Government Authorities to embrace the SDGs as a roadmap for positive transformation in development. Together, let us learn from the experience of the City of Mwanza to create a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future for all residents.

I invite you to explore this review and seize the opportunities it possesses. Let us firmly pierce our journey towards achieving the SDGs by 2030 and leave no one and place behind.



Adolf H. Ndunguru
Permanent Secretary
President's Office
Regional Administration and Local Government

Message from the City of Tampere

The history of cooperation between Mwanza and Tampere goes back to 1988 when the two cities became partners and twin cities. Early cooperation included various environmental activities, including the creation of a green belt around Mwanza city by tree planting, where civil society organizations and active individuals played an important role.

To bring cities closer together, the cities joined efforts under the Local Agenda 21 Charters project in 2000. To speed up and strengthen also administrative and professional cooperation, the work was facilitated further under the North-South Local Government Cooperation Program for more than 10 years. The objectives included improving professional competences of municipal personnel to advance service delivery and good governance. The objective was also to foster business development and financial management to create employment and fight poverty. Moreover, the cooperation aimed to raise awareness on the living environment and its management to support sustainability and participation in communities – in both cities.

The sustainability work between our cities remains still very relevant and important today. Now, we have found a common denominator in the United Nation's 2030 Agenda, and in its local implementation.

For this, we were lucky to be able to form a strong partnership that extends across cities. We in Tampere are very grateful for the ongoing work in promoting global goals and supporting Mwanza in partnership with the UN-Habitat, the Ministry of Environment of Finland, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, and the UN Associations of Finland and Tanzania. The desire to hold onto and make use of the versatile, long-lasting twin city story between Mwanza and Tampere has, I believe, truly enriched the work of all these parties.

Tampere has a long tradition of promoting sustainable development. The new city strategy adopted in 2021 gave new momentum to the local implementation and promotion of the 2030 Agenda locally. As one of the first steps, Tampere prepared its first Voluntary Local Review in 2022, and is now working strongly to promote and implement the Agenda. We believe in cooperation and partnership for these goals and thus we wanted to offer our own experience together with UN-Habitat, to serve as a model and guide for the preparation of VLR in Mwanza.

On behalf of the City of Tampere, I want to congratulate and encourage all of you in Mwanza, for preparing the first Tanzanian Voluntary Local Review. We as cities share the same goals and we can help each other succeed through peer-learning and information and experience sharing, and by always developing new kinds of cooperation. Cities truly are global actors. I am happy that the cooperation between our cities continues already in its fifth decade and many new doors of cooperation are open for the coming years.



Matti Helimo
Deputy Mayor
City of Tampere, Finland

Message from the Ministry of Environment Finland

The localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a collective and participatory process in which a multitude of partners, including, for example, the public sector, UN agencies, associations, institutions and civil society, get together to advance the 2030 Agenda. Finland's long-term experience in Voluntary National and Local Reviews, combined with UN-Habitat's comprehensive approach and network in SDG-localization, led to the kick-start of the Finland – UN-Habitat Strategic Partnership for the SDGs in the beginning of 2022. This partnership, supported by the Ministry of the Environment, and coordinated by UN-Habitat, has evolved into a comprehensive approach under which we are jointly developing planning and monitoring for the SDGs, capacity development for local governments, and global advocacy. The Mwanza – Tampere twinning project, focusing on Voluntary Local Reviews, is one of the highly successful elements of this partnership.

On behalf of the Ministry of the Environment, I would like to congratulate the City of Mwanza for the preparation of their first Voluntary Local Review, as well as, the broad group of partners that have supported the preparation of the review. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all partners in Finland and Africa for the excellent work to date. We look forward to continued cooperation in the localization of the SDGs.



Teppo Lehtinen,
Director General
Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Message from the United Nations Associations of Finland and Tanzania

United Nations Association of Finland and United Nations Association of Tanzania congratulate the City of Mwanza for undertaking the first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in Tanzania.

The UNAs have been active in accelerating the implementation of sustainable development goals in Tanzania since the beginning of the negotiation for the 2030 Agenda. UNA Finland and UNA Tanzania have worked on the localization of the SDGs in Tanzania through a development cooperation project funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. Both UNAs are active in their respective countries' national SDG structures and have cooperated with the Finnish Association of Local and Regional Authorities in the previous phases of the project to facilitate SDG localization in Tanzania through capacity-building workshops promoting multistakeholder participation in SDG implementation. When UNA Finland's Advocacy Officer Jenni Kauppila met with Sanna Huikuri, Development Manager of Tampere City in the field of Sustainability, during preparation of the VLR of Tampere City, the idea of sharing experiences with Tampere's friendship city Mwanza emerged and grew to a full-fledged twinning project between the two cities and UN Habitat.

Both UNAs provided technical assistance and especially UNA Tanzania's Secretary-General Reynald Maeda was a key resource person in the process, facilitating the linking of the VLR to Tanzania's Voluntary National Review as well as enhancing the citizen participation aspect of the VLR. UNAs supported financially the undertaking of the four local level citizen hearings in Mwanza.



Jenni Kauppila,
Advocacy Officer
UNA Finland

Reynald Maeda,
Secretary-General
UNA Tanzania

Message from UN-Habitat

The urgency to accelerate inclusive and resilient development in Africa has never been greater. The 2030 Agenda and the 2063 Agenda offer global and regional sustainable development frameworks, respectively, but local adaptation to these commitments is crucial. Mwanza sets an example by developing Tanzania's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), showcasing its dedication to achieving the SDGs.

UN-Habitat is immensely pleased to convene the partnership between the twin cities of Mwanza and Tampere, working together to deliver a pioneering report that unveils the transformative potential of Mwanza. Partnering with the Ministry of Environment of Finland, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (AFLRA), and the UN Associations of Finland and Tanzania, the VLR has had exceptional stakeholder engagement. We wholeheartedly believe that uniting resources and expertise in these innovative ways will allow us to achieve the ambitious vision of the 2030 Agenda.

The United Republic of Tanzania provides a compelling example of the remarkable strides

that national, local, and regional governments are taking for localizing the SDGs. This VLR has been developed in close collaboration with Tanzania's VNR which has proved crucial for ensuring the alignment of national and local initiatives and policies.

We hope that this report will serve not only as a profound symbol of Mwanza's unwavering commitment to SDG implementation, but also as a strategic tool for future planning and development policy and projects. We believe it can become a model of progress, inspiring other local government authorities in the country to join the VLR movement. UN-Habitat stands ready to support Mwanza as well as other cities in Tanzania, along with the national government, in their efforts to achieve the SDGs and implement the New Urban Agenda.



Dr. Shipra Narang Suri,
Chief, Urban Practices Branch
UN-Habitat



Acknowledgements

The preparation of Mwanza City Council's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) has been developed by the city coordinator and the city director in collaboration with various city departments under the leadership of the Economic Department.

The coordination of Mwanza's VLR has been facilitated by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) in partnership with the City of Tampere (Finland), the UN Association of Tanzania, the UN Association of Finland, and the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (AFLRA). This collaborative effort has been supported by the Ministry of the Environment of Finland as part of the Finland-UN-Habitat Strategic Partnership on SDG Localization.

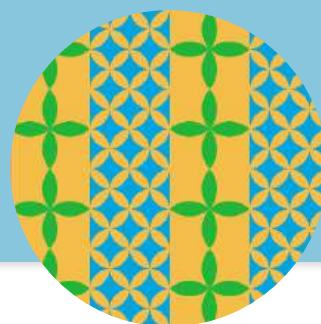
Furthermore, the development of the VLR has benefited from the valuable contributions and interactions with stakeholders such as the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania

(ALAT), United Cities and Local Government (UCLG), UCLG Africa, and the Swedish International Center for Local Democracy (ICLD).

The Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP), the President's Office-Regional Authorities and Local Governments (PO-RALG), and the National Bureau of Statistics have provided coordination and full support throughout the VLR process.

It is important to acknowledge the valuable technical inputs received from stakeholders representing the public sector, civil society, NGOs, academic, and international organizations. Their contributions have enriched different sections of the report, making it a comprehensive and well-rounded assessment.

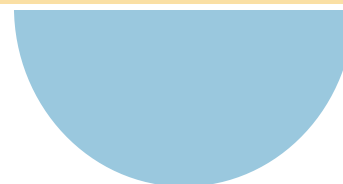
Dr. Mwoya Byaro, Mwanza Sustainability Consultant, PhD. Economic, has taken the lead in drafting the VLR under the guidance and supervision of UN-Habitat.



A special acknowledgement is made to the main contributors to the Voluntary Local Review.



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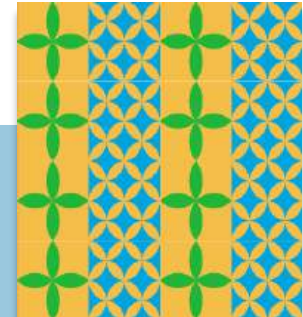


Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFLRA	Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
ALAT	Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
ICLD	Swedish International Center for Local Development
IPV	Intimate partner violence
IRDP	Institute of Rural Development Planning
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LTPP	Long-Term Perspective Plan
MoUs	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
MWAUWASA	Mwanza Urban and Water Sanitation
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
PMO	Prime-Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President Office-Regional Authorities and Local Governments
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Funds
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UMF	Global Urban Monitoring Framework
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VSR	Voluntary Subnational Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan



Chapter One



Introduction

1.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Localization of the SDGs

In 2015, global leaders came together and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a transformative blueprint for promoting prosperity, safeguarding the planet, and ensuring a better future for generations to come. This comprehensive and inclusive agenda consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that serve as a roadmap for all United Nations (UN) Member States to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030.

The SDGs address the three interconnected dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. They provide a compelling and urgent call to action for countries worldwide, regardless of their level of development. These goals encompass a wide range of priorities, including poverty eradication, advancements in health and education, reduction of inequality, promotion of economic growth, conservation of water bodies and forests,

and mitigation of climate change. Crucially, the SDGs emphasize the principle of inclusivity, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development.

Although the formulation and adoption of the SDGs are the responsibility of national governments, the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda highlight the crucial role of local governments and cities in driving SDG implementation and progress. Notably, approximately 65% of the 169 SDG targets cannot be achieved without the involvement of local governments (OECD report, 2022). Therefore, the 2030 Agenda recognises the importance of regular and inclusive reviews at both the national and sub-national levels: Paragraph 79 of the 2030 Agenda urges member states to conduct country-led reviews that engage all stakeholders. Moreover, paragraph 89 emphasizes the need for reports from various key actors, including local governments, on their contributions to SDG implementation.

To facilitate these reviews, Voluntary national reviews (VNRs) and voluntary local reviews (VLRs) are employed by

governments and local authorities to monitor, assess and plan their progress in implementing the SDGs. VNRs focus on assessing national progress in SDG implementation and have been presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) since 2016. VLRs provide a complementary approach by focusing on the efforts, challenges, and achievements in advancing sustainable development within cities, local governments and communities. Since 2018, VLRs have emerged as the favored approach for local and regional governments to showcase their contributions to the SDGs, exchange knowledge, and strengthen their commitment to sustainable development at the local level. Together, VNRs and VLRs play a vital role in promoting transparency, inclusivity, and collaboration towards achieving the global sustainability agenda. The synergies between the two processes are well recognized and, for instance, the Finnish VNR in 2020 included contributions of cities such as Helsinki, Espoo, Turku, and the regional SDG efforts of Åland.

1.2 Tanzania's Journey Toward the SDGs

The achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a collaborative endeavor, requiring a 'whole-of-government' approach. The Government of Tanzania, in harmony with the international community, recognizes that the successful implementation of the SDGs relies on the active participation of all levels of governance. It acknowledges the importance of fostering strong and inclusive governance frameworks that engage various stakeholders across different levels of government, promoting effective collaboration and coordination.

Tanzania has been actively implementing the 2030 Agenda since its adoption in 2015, aligning it with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 aims to transform the country into a semi-industrialized, middle-income nation by 2025. To achieve this, Tanzania has developed a Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) for the period 2011/12 to 2025/26 which strategically organizes and utilizes resources in Mainland Tanzania to ensure the realization of the development goals outlined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

The implementation of the LTPP occurs through a series of three strategic five-year development plans, each emphasizing priority interventions under specific themes. The integration of the SDGs began with the formulation of the second medium-term plan, the National Five-Year Development Plan (2016/17 - 2020/21), and has continued into the third National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26). The theme of this plan is "Realizing Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development," marking the final phase in implementing the vision for 2025.

The national coordination and monitoring framework for SDGs serves as a comprehensive mechanism to track the progress of SDGs implementation in Tanzania. It is an essential component of the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) and the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP), as well as their subsequent planning frameworks leading up to 2030. The responsibility for coordinating and monitoring SDG implementation in Tanzania Mainland lies with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), while in Zanzibar, it is managed by the President's Office, Planning Commission. This coordination mechanism brings together various stakeholders to review development plans, sector policies,

and programs. Its primary objective is to promote integrated policy formulation, address gaps, and foster synergies among different sector policies and strategies.

Hence, the government is actively working on mainstreaming the SDGs into national, sectoral, and sub-national policies, strategies, and plans to ensure their comprehensive integration and effective implementation.

1.3 Mwanza City Profile and Commitment Towards Sustainability

Mwanza City, situated in the Mwanza Region, is encompassed by rugged hills adorned with expansive granite formations (Mwanza Profile, 2022). It holds strategic importance as a prominent Tanzanian port on Lake Victoria and serves as a bustling commercial hub within the Great Lakes region and the wider East African community. With a total population of 594,834 individuals, Mwanza City is home to 282,342 men and 312,492 women (National Census, 2022).

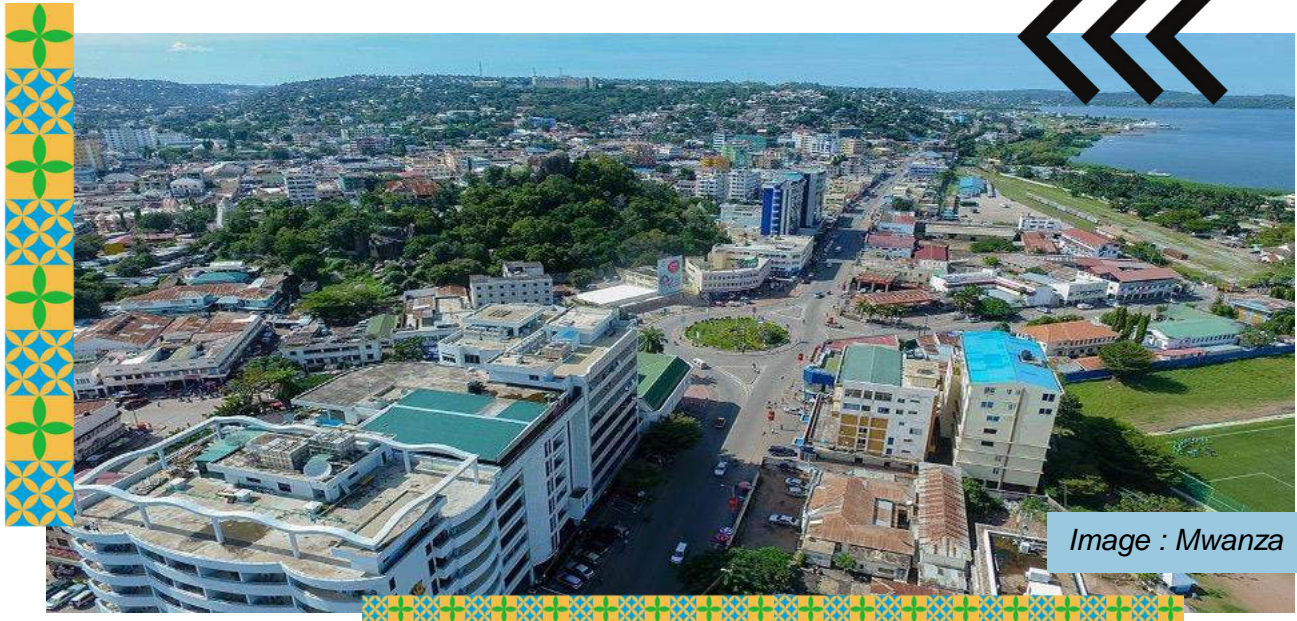


Image : Mwanza

As the second largest urban settlement in Tanzania after Dar es Salaam, it holds economic significance, acting as a key business center for the regions surrounding Lake Victoria and neighboring countries including Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda.

The city encompasses 18 wards and features a network of 175 streets. Situated at an elevation of 1,140 meters above sea level, Mwanza experiences varying temperatures throughout the year, with the hot season ranging between 25.7 °C and 30.2 °C, while the cooler months see temperatures between 15.4 °C and 18.6 °C. The city's annual rainfall averages between 700 and 1000 mm, characterized by two distinct seasons: a short rainy season occurring from October to December, and a long rainy

season from February to May (Mwanza Profile, 2022).

According to the census reports of 2012 and 2022, the population of Mwanza City witnessed a significant increase from 363,452 individuals in 2012 to 594,834 in 2022, reflecting an annual natural growth rate of 3.0 percent. While the city has not yet calculated its total GDP or GDP per capita, it undoubtedly makes a substantial contribution to the overall regional GDP (Mwanza Profile, 2022).

Mwanza City's Vision is to boost economic growth, reduce economic vulnerability, enhance technological innovation, create decent jobs and ensure environmental sustainability by 2025. This vision aligns with the United Nations SDGs. Recently, Mwanza

City has taken proactive steps by linking its public projects and initiatives to the city's strategic objectives, national goals, and SDGs, guided by the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF). Looking ahead, Mwanza plans to adopt the VLR and the Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) to provide guidance in measuring progress towards SDG attainment.

1.4 Mwanza–Tampere VLR Twinning: A cooperation between Tanzania and Finland

The city of Tampere (Finland) and Mwanza (Tanzania) have established a two-way collaboration to drive the implementation of the SDGs in their territories and to monitor progress through the development of VLRs. Since the beginning of 2002, the cities of Tampere and Mwanza have joined efforts under the North-South Local Government Cooperation Program.

However, the history of cooperation dates back to 1988, when Tampere and Mwanza became twin cities (Tampere-Mwanza Local Government Cooperation, 2013). In October 2022, the two cities entered into separate Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) on SDG Cities Letters of Intent with UN-Habitat in Tampere, Finland. This signifies the shared commitment of both

cities to collaborate with UN-Habitat in accelerating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The coordination of this collaboration is facilitated by UN-Habitat, which plays a vital role in fostering peer-learning and facilitating the exchange of experiences on SDG localization. Other key partners include the UN Association of Tanzania, the UN Association of Finland, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (AFLRA) and the Ministry of Environment of Finland.

Through the VLR twinning process, Mwanza gained valuable insights and guidance on conducting their first VLR, while Tampere, inspired by Mwanza's community-based approach to data collection, can strengthen future VLRs with even greater emphasis on stakeholder participation and the voices of the community.



Image: Signature of the SDG Cities Letter of Intent by the Mayor of Mwanza (right) and Deputy Mayor

1.5 Justification for the Action-Oriented VLR of Mwanza City

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in Mwanza holds significant justification based on three key points.

Firstly, local governments and cities have been recognized as critical drivers of SDG implementation and progress. Accordingly, the VLR provides an internationally recognized approach of evaluating Mwanza's progress towards the SDGs, identifying areas for improvement, and formulating action-oriented recommendations that accelerate the localization and implementation of the SDGs while showcasing the city's unwavering dedication to the 2030 Agenda. VLRs also enhance transparency and accountability by engaging citizens, civil society organizations, and stakeholders in the process, fostering inclusive, participatory decision-making and spreading awareness and ownership of the SDGs amongst the public.

Secondly, the VLR has been done in alignment to the development of the second VNR. By aligning the VLR process in Mwanza with the ongoing VNR, valuable synergies between the national and local level can be harnessed. This integration ensures a comprehensive understanding of Tanzania's progress across multiple levels of governance, identifies interlinkages between

national and local efforts, and facilitates coordinated actions for sustainable development. It allows for the sharing of best practices, lessons learned, and policy recommendations between the national and local governments.

Thirdly, Mwanza's twin city, Tampere, conducted its own VLR in 2022 ([Tampere, 2022](#)). Since 2002, the cities of Tampere and Mwanza have been working together through the North-South Local Government Cooperation Program that aims to develop various aspects of their communities, including politics, economics, social issues, culture, environment, and technology. Both cities are committed to sustainable development and have been exchanging knowledge and supporting each other's growth with the support of UN-Habitat. Tampere's successful completion of the VLR offered Mwanza a valuable opportunity to leverage their support and expertise. By collaborating, Tampere could share their experience and knowledge with Mwanza, assisting in the establishment of a framework, methodologies, and guidance for Mwanza's VLR process. The partnership thereby accelerates Mwanza's capacity to conduct an effective VLR

In conclusion, Mwanza's VLR is justified due to the general advantages it offers in terms of self-assessment and strategic planning for

SDG implementation, transparency, and citizen engagement. Moreover, aligning the VLR process with Tanzania's ongoing VNR creates synergies and a comprehensive approach to sustainable development. Lastly, the support offered by Mwanza's twin city, Tampere, adds further value by sharing their expertise and assisting in the successful implementation of Mwanza's VLR.

1.6 Aim and Objectives of the VLR of Mwanza City

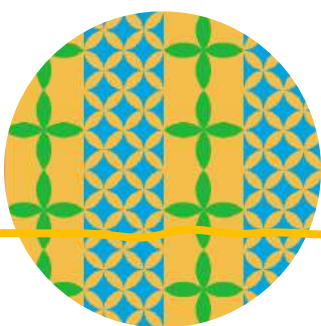
The overall aims of Mwanza City's action-oriented VLR are:

Assessing progress in implementing the SDGs in Mwanza City through a wide range of sources, including stakeholder consultations

Identifying action-oriented recommendations to accelerate progress on the SDGs and fill the sustainable development gap towards 2030

Throughout, the VLR of Mwanza follows four specific objectives:

- a) Communicating local progress in implementing the SDGs to government actors, civil society organizations, residents, and other local government agencies.
- b) Assessing strengths and weaknesses of Mwanza City, and identifying opportunities for best practices in implementing the SDGs.
- c) Contributing and complementing the Voluntary National Review with local knowledge in order to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- d) Amplifying community voices in monitoring of progress and achievement of SDGs at the local level



1.7 Structure of the Report

This VLR consists of five chapters. **Chapter one** provides an introduction to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the localization of the SDGs, highlighting Tanzania's journey towards the SDGs, the twinning process between Mwanza and Tampere, and the justification and objectives of the VLR.

Chapter two describes the VLR methodology, including the data collection process, and the stakeholder participatory approach, concluding with the complementary nature between the VNR, VSR, and the VLR.

Chapter three discusses Mwanza City's performance in relation to the SDGs under review: SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 16 and SDG 17. The SDG review consists of a highlights section, followed by a detailed review of the selected targets between 2020 and 2022, summarized by in-depth recommendations for policy and practice, discussing the bottlenecks for SDG implementation and potential areas for improvement.

Chapter four highlights the findings of the stakeholder engagement sessions on the SDG implementation in Mwanza City.

Chapter five concludes with recommendations and actions for the future.





Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Guiding Principles

Supported by UN-Habitat, Mwanza developed an action-oriented VLR which builds upon the comprehensive assessment of the SDGs with practical, evidence-based recommendations and actionable steps to accelerate progress towards the SDGs at the local level. **Action-oriented VLR** promotes recommendations with positive and tangible impacts, while enhancing transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, engaging citizens and stakeholders, and facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing. The methodological umbrella of the VLR is based on (1) Regional Guidelines for Africa co-authored by UN-Habitat, UNECA and UCLG Africa (2022), (2) Tampere's VLR methodology (Tampere, 2022) and (3) UN-Habitat's action-oriented VLR methodology.

Four principles guided the development of this action-oriented VLR:

- **Evidence-based:** Evidence and data collection is an important part of an evidence-based policy process and decision making. It plays a critical role in reporting on the progress towards the SDGs and in the formulation and implementation of well targeted and adequate responses to urban development challenges. Therefore, this VLR was developed based on reliable quantitative and qualitative data gathered through interviews, documentary data sources and stakeholders consultations.
- **Participatory:** A participatory approach enhances data collection and validation. It improves the ownership of the VLR process, harnesses local knowledge and promotes the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda to a wider audience. This VLR has a strong participatory approach, that included stakeholder consultation forums, community hearings, and the close interactions with stakeholders from Finland. Chapter 4 is

exclusively devoted to discussing the voices of stakeholders.

- **Meaningful:** The VLR in Mwanza holds great significance as it goes beyond a reporting exercise. It serves as a meaningful process that reflects on development challenges, proposes effective solutions, and creates a shared vision for city development aligned with the goals of the 2030 agenda. By reconstructing and reconciling diverse local perspectives, the VLR promotes dialogue, inclusivity, and collaboration among stakeholders and levels of government. It enables exploration of experiences, practices, and values, empowering stakeholders to actively shape Mwanza's future. Moreover, the VLR encourages reflection on future opportunities, fostering innovation, strategic planning, and actionable steps towards sustainable development. It is a dynamic and inclusive process that drives meaningful change and contributes to the city's growth and attractiveness.
- **Actionable:** The goal of this VLR is to prompt action, and support the development and refinement of urban policies, strategies, projects, programmes, and partnership initiatives that enable change. Thereby, the VLR

looks at the past and the future: Building upon the evidence of the city's performance, identified bottlenecks, and current policy successes, it proposes evidence-based and action-oriented recommendations.

2.2 Indicator Selection

The SDGs in this VLR have been carefully chosen based on their alignment with the city's mission and strategic objectives, taking into account data accessibility and availability. In total, eight goals are reviewed: SDG1, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG11, SDG16, and SDG17. Additional strategic synergies were achieved by choosing three out of the five SDGs that are the focus of the 2023 High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

The specific indicators under each SDG were selected from the SDG catalog and the Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) (UN-Habitat, 2022), a comprehensive framework of urban indicators of sustainable development. Indicators that are included in the UMF as well as the SDGs were highlighted as particularly important for the VLR, due to their relevance for both the global monitoring of the 2030 Agenda as well as their applicability to urban contexts.

In practice, many of the SDG and UMF indicators were not accessible in Mwanza

City due to data unavailability, others had to be simplified and e.g. expressed as absolute numbers rather than proportions because the total population base was unknown. The unavailability of data (at local scales) is a major limitation to the assessment of the SDGs and this VLR. At the same time, it was an opportunity to spotlight and emphasize the views of different stakeholders, from national government representatives to community members, to provide additional, real-life data on the SDGs.

A total of 24 indicators are included in the VLR, 20 of which are also included in the UMF. An overview of all indicators is attached in Annex I.

2.3. Data Collection

This VLR assesses the trends and developments pertaining to specific indicators under the selected SDGs spanning the period between 2020 and 2022. The VLR relies on data sources from Mwanza City Council and government related agencies. When no relevant data was available for Mwanza City, the National Bureau of Statistics (i.e. 2022 National Census Data) was used to present the broader context of the region. Additionally, the VLR incorporates data from stakeholder consultations with 47 stakeholders from relevant ministries, academia, and non-governmental organizations, as well as community hearings with 200 local residents. Findings from the stakeholder engagement are discussed in detail in chapter 4, while quotes from the community hearings are integrated throughout the specific SDG sections to provide real-life perspectives on the discussed issues.

The collection of quantitative and qualitative data took place between February and March 2023.

2.4 Participatory Process

By incorporating diverse perspectives from different local and national actors, the VLR harnessed specialist knowledge, and enabled the co-creation of context-specific recommendations. Adopting a participatory process added valuable, additional data where official sources were unavailable. In addition, the participatory approach enhanced transparency and accountability among stakeholders, and promoted the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda to a wider audience. Stakeholder engagement also enhances transparency and empowered stakeholders to take an active role in the VLR.



Image: VLR Stakeholder

2.5 Complementary Nature between VLR-VSR-VNR

In 2023, Tanzania prepared a Voluntary National Review and a Voluntary Sub-National Review (VSR). VNRs, VSRs, and VLRs are intrinsically complementary, presenting new opportunities for multilevel coordination and synergistic collaboration among these processes. This interconnection enables the alignment of national and local development objectives and facilitates the cross-referencing of gathered evidence. Consequently, it ensures policy coherence for sustainable development and the integration of the SDGs into local policy frameworks. Additionally, it supports the establishment of city initiatives that are built upon mutually reinforcing policy goals and facilitates their successful implementation, along with resource allocation. Notably, the degree of consistency and complementarity between local and national reviews serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of a national governance system.

The data and insights collected in this VLR have contributed to the second VNR of Tanzania, led by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The connection between the VLR and VNR was established through the utilization of consistent SDG goals, targets, and indicators in the respective data

analyses. This alignment enabled the identification of shared challenges and areas requiring improvement. For instance, both the VLR and VNR may highlight common challenges such as maternal and under-five mortality, providing an opportunity to compare perspectives and foster collaborative development of solutions at both the local and national levels. Similarly, the VSR, led by ALAT, UCLG and UCLG Africa, highlighted good practices from Mwanza's VLR and included parts of their data analysis.

The multilevel connection in Tanzania is inspired by processes around the Finnish VNR process in 2016 and 2020 (Prime

Minister's Office Publications (2016), United Nations (2016), Prime Minister's Office Publications (2020), which pioneered a unique approach to collaboration and mutual institutional support from the national government and the six larger cities in Finland. The national government acknowledged how relevant the mobilization and experience of local governments were to enhance multilevel governance for SDG localization. Likewise, at the local level, Finnish cities have expressed how beneficial the multilevel collaboration and the exchange of information across cities has been.



Chapter Three

SDG IMPLEMENTATION IN MWANZA CITY

3.1 SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Sustainable Development Goal 1 addresses the global imperative of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions. This goal recognizes that poverty is a multi-dimensional issue that encompasses not only a lack of income but also limited access to basic services, education, healthcare, and opportunities for economic empowerment. The aim of SDG 1 is to ensure that all individuals, regardless of their background or location, have access to adequate resources and opportunities to lift themselves out of poverty. By tackling poverty comprehensively and holistically, SDG 1 sets the foundation for achieving sustainable development and creating a more equitable and inclusive world for all.

Due to data availability, the VLR a is only reporting target 1.a, which refers to programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.



3.1.1 Highlights

- In 2022, the number of poor households living in poverty in Mwanza City is about 10,512.
- In 2022, only 65.37% of households identified as requiring support received successful cash transfers through the Tanzania Social Action Funds (TASAF).
- In 2022, the TASAF program in Mwanza City disbursed a total of 991,867,826 million TZS in cash transfers to 6,869 households living in extreme poverty. This represents a decrease in the amount of grants issued compared to the previous year.
- Between 2021 and 2022 the percentage of households that received support through the Tanzania Social Action Funds (TASAF) sank from 67.7% and 65.3%.
- There is a need to create and update the database of people living in poverty and expand data collection on other targets under SDG 1.

3.1.2 Target review

Target 1.a: Implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is a government-led program in Tanzania that focuses on poverty reduction and social protection. Established in 2000, TASAF implements initiatives such as cash transfers, public works programs, and community-driven development projects to support vulnerable communities and improve their living conditions. Tanzania recently extended its conditional cash transfer program to encompass the most economically disadvantaged individuals throughout the country. As part of this expansion, Tanzania has broadened the conditional cash transfer program to enhance its coverage of the extremely impoverished population nationwide.

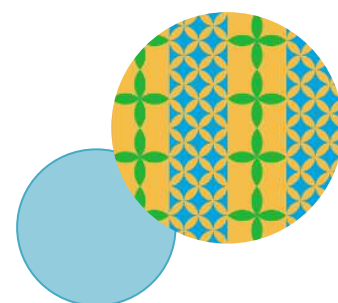
The program remains active in Mwanza City, where it serves two main benefits, (1) Basic cash per household, remitted to all eligible registered households; (2) Variable conditional cash transfer for households with children or pregnant mothers, which depends on the participants' compliance with children educational and pregnant mothers health requirements.

In 2022, the TASAF program in Mwanza City disbursed a total of 991,867,826 million Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) in cash transfers to 6,869 households living in extreme poverty. This represents a decrease in the amount of grants issued compared to the previous year. In 2021, a cash payment of 1,853,929,539 billion TZS was distributed to 7,117 households facing poverty. The reduction in grants for 2022 can be attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The table below provides an overview of the cash transfer grants provided to poor households in Mwanza City from 2020 to 2022. Out of 10,512 impoverished households identified for assistance, only 65.3% received successful cash transfers in 2022. In 2021, it was 67.7%. This implies that the local target of 80% was not met due to funding constraints and that the distribution rate has been decreasing in recent years.

Target 1.a Implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 1.a.1 Assistance grants that focus on poverty reduction (TASAF grants) (Tanzanian Shillings)	1,121,339,124 \$ 479,999 US -	1,853,929,539 \$ 793,591 US 67.7% of households (n=7,117) received support	991,867,826 \$ 424,577US 65.3% of households (n=6,869) received support	Assist at least 80% of poor households	At risk

Source: TASAF fund Mwanza City Council (2023)



3.1.3 Implications for policy and practices

The existence of extreme poverty needs to be urgently addressed because of its detrimental impact on well-being, education, economic opportunities, as well as crime and social unrest for individuals, families, communities, and societies as a whole.

There is a need to strengthen cash transfer programs, such as the TASAF program, to increase the percentage of successful cash transfers to eligible households. This can be achieved by streamlining disbursement processes, addressing administrative challenges, and ensuring timely delivery of funds. Additionally, it is important to address the decrease in grants issued in 2022 compared to the previous year. An investigation into the reasons behind this decline is necessary to allocate sufficient financial resources and reverse the trend, ensuring support for households in extreme poverty.

To track progress and measure the impact of poverty reduction efforts, it is crucial to improve monitoring and evaluation systems. This will enable the assessment of program effectiveness, identification of areas for

improvement, and utilization of beneficiary feedback for program adjustments. In line with this, it is crucial to enhance targeting mechanisms by developing accurate databases and improving data collection methods to effectively identify households living in poverty. This will ensure that interventions reach those who need them the most and that a wider spectrum of SDG targets can be assessed in the future to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by households living in poverty.

Lastly, fostering collaboration and coordination among stakeholders, including government agencies and the community, will ensure a coherent and integrated approach to poverty reduction. For example, the community perceptions about poverty (Box 1) additionally highlight the need for economic empowerment for women, the reduction of interest rates and loan repayment, and improved access to funds and financial institutions. Incorporating these views into policy and practice will enhance proposed solutions, resulting in improved resource allocation, knowledge sharing and learning, and the implementation of holistic and more effective strategies.



Box 1: Community perception about poverty

1.	"I would like to say that the government should provide women over the age of 18 with economic empowerment so that we can start small businesses to provide ourselves with economic empowerment and end income poverty." Woman (22 years old) quoted.
2.	"The government should work with the bank to find a solution to empower women with financial assistance with low loan interest to start economic activities to raise women's earnings and reduce poverty." Women (40 years old) quoted.
3.	"At the moment, the interest rate on bank loans is extraordinarily high—about 15%. If we don't pay back the loans, the bank will seize our personal assets, even if we own a business. This brings us back to poverty. The government should help us address this." Woman (27 years old) was quoted.
4.	"I'm a poor person who doesn't work and no any businesses. I want access to funds so that I can launch any business and escape poverty. Since I am poor, no one will lend me funds and trust me to get their money back." Women (35 years old) quoted.
5.	"In general, financial institutions have very strict criteria that poor people cannot afford. Many financial institutions exist for the rich but not for the poor. The government should reconsider how to empower the poor". Man (43 years old) quoted





3.2 SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The Sustainable Development Goal 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. The goal encompasses

a broad range of health-related targets and indicators that aim to address various aspects of global health challenges. It seeks to improve access to quality healthcare services, reduce maternal and child mortality, combat major diseases, promote mental health, and address substance abuse, among other key areas. SDG 3 recognizes the fundamental importance of good health and well-being as essential foundations for sustainable development.

Due to data availability, the city of Mwanza is reporting targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, and 3.7, as well as UMF indicator 14 which falls under SDG 3.

3.2.1 Highlights

- In 2022, the Maternal Mortality Ratio sits at 386/100,000 live births, far above the local target of 172/100,000 and SDG threshold of 70/100,000.
- Mwanza City has managed to reduce the under-five mortality rate from 9.5 per 1000 live births in 2020 to 6.6 per 1000 live births in 2022.
- The proportion of vaccinated children under 1 year old sits at a high level with an average of 98% throughout 2020-2022.
- The neonatal mortality rate sits at 33.7/1000 in 2022, increasing slightly from 2021.
- Deaths by noncommunicable diseases are on the rise, with 149 cases in 2021.
- In 2022, the adolescent birth rate of 8.6 in 1000 teenagers in Mwanza City is significantly lower than the entire country's adolescent birth rate of 132 in 1000 girls.

3.2.2 Target review

Target 3.1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030

Target 3.1 underscores the urgent need to improve maternal healthcare, enhance access to quality services, and prevent complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Maternal mortality remains a public health problem in developing countries, including in Tanzania. Achieving this goal will contribute to the well-being and survival of mothers in the city, promoting a healthier future for all.

The local target of reducing maternal mortality to 172/100,000 by 2023 has not been achieved, with a current Maternal Mortality Ratio of 386/ 100,000. Several factors may contribute to this high rate.



Image: Vice president Dr. Mpango visiting a mother and her newborn child at the newly built

For instance, in the previous year, only 6.4% of women received postnatal care services, despite the target being set at 50% for 2023 (MTEF, 2022). Additionally, although 80% of pregnant women were scheduled for IPT2 vaccination by 2022, only 10.2% received it. Similarly, reproductive health services were received by only 9% of the targeted 80% in 2022 (MTEF, 2022). The lack of healthcare infrastructure in the city may contribute to these figures, and thus the high maternal mortality rate.

Target 3:1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000	263	261	386	172/100,000 (by 2023)	At risk

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 3.2: End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

SDG Target 3.2 is dedicated to ending preventable deaths among newborns and children under the age of five. It specifically aims to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and maintain under-five mortality below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030. This target emphasizes the importance of addressing the underlying causes of child mortality to ensure a healthier and brighter future for our youngest generation.

Significant progress has been made in reducing mortality rates among children under the age of five which dropped to

6.6/1000 live births in 2022. This development has likely been supported by a substantial increase in Insecticide-Treated Nets coverage from 26% in 2019 to 80% in 2022; a rise in Vitamin A supplementation to 90% in 2022; and 100% of diagnosed uncomplicated malaria cases receiving adequate treatment in 2022. Additionally, the proportion of vaccinated children under the age of 1 sits at a high level with an average of 98% throughout 2020-2022.

In contrast, the neonatal mortality rate sits at 33.7/1000 in 2022, increasing slightly from 2021. While still representing a reduction from 43.8/1000 live births in 2020 the SDG target is at risk of not being achieved by 2030.

Target 3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, reduce neonatal mortality at least at 12/1000 live births, keep under-five mortality less than 25/1000 live births by 2030					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 3.2.1 / I.1.1 (UMF-01) Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	9.5	9.3	6.6	Reduce under-five mortality to 10/1000 by 2023	Achieved
SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per live 1000 births	43.8	32.5	33.7	Reduce neonates mortality to 15/1000 by 2023	At risk
I.2.6 (UMF-14) Proportion of vaccinated children under year 1 (DPT3/HB3/Measles)	100%	96%	98%	>90%	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 3.4 Reduce 1/3 mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

SDG Target 3.4 aims to reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by one-third through prevention, treatment, and the promotion of mental health and well-being. This target recognizes the growing impact of NCDs on global health and emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies to address their prevention, treatment, and management. Additionally, it highlights the importance of prioritizing mental health and well-being as integral components of achieving sustainable development and ensuring healthy lives for all.

SDG Indicator 3.4.1 and UMF indicator 1.3.2 (UMF-18) measure the mortality rate attributed to NCDs. In 2016, Mwanza's population recorded 60 deaths from NCDs. This number increased to 149 cases in 2021 (Mwanza Profile, 2022). Among the reported causes of death, cardiovascular diseases such as heart failure and hypertensive heart conditions were the primary contributors, followed by respiratory diseases. It is important to note that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is likely reflected in the increased mortality rates in 2020 and 2021.

The number of deaths attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes shows an increase between 2020 and 2021 that far exceeds the local target of under 50 cases.

Target 3.4 Reduce 1/3 mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 3.4.1 / 1.3.2 (UMF-18) Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes diseases (no. of cases)	133	149	<50 cases	At risk

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education by 2030

SDG Target 3.7 focuses on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services by 2030. This includes comprehensive provision of family planning, information, education, and other reproductive health services. By prioritizing access to these essential services, this target aims to promote reproductive rights, reduce maternal mortality, empower individuals with informed choices, and enhance overall sexual and reproductive health for all, contributing to sustainable development and well-being.

Pregnancy and childbirth during adolescence can affect a girl's healthy growth into adulthood and have adverse effects on her education, lifestyle, and health also leading to increased health risks of the child as well as increased risk of the same adverse socio-economic risks that their mothers face. The adolescent birth rate is thus an important indicator that is captured as SDG 3.7.2. as well as UMF indicator 1.1.7 (UMF-07). In 2022, 8.6 in 1000 teenagers in Mwanza City gave birth. Notably, this birth rate is significantly lower than the entire country's adolescent birth rate of 132 per 1000 girls (Tanzania Demographic Health Survey, 2016). Reasons for teenage girls falling pregnant are complex but can include a lack of adequate parenting, poor sex education, low educational attainment and poverty which lead to early marriage.

Target 3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education by 2030					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 3.7.2 / 1.1.7 (UMF-07) Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-19 years) per 1000 women in that age group	10.2	9.5	8.6	< 20	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

3.2.3 Implications for policy and practices

Mwanza City has a total of 73 healthcare facilities, including 11 hospitals, 12 health centers and 50 dispensaries (Mwanza City Profile, 2022). Goal 3 specifically focuses on the promotion of good health for everyone by providing quality healthcare services to people across different age groups without discrimination or prejudice. In order for this goal to be achieved, policymakers need to consider improving accessibility and affordability of medical infrastructure and providers, as well as stimulating prevention initiatives such as educational activities.

It is important that the government trains health workers, improves the availability of essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthens health systems in Mwanza City. Accordingly, Mwanza City is committed to enhancing population health by addressing the shortage of healthcare professionals and reducing it from 43% in 2020 to 20% by June 2025 (MTEF, 2022).

In addition, the city should promote antenatal care to prevent complications where possible and to ensure that pregnancy complications are identified early and treated appropriately. There is a need to ensure women receive more IPT2 vaccinations, attend postnatal care and use reproductive

health services education to reduce maternal mortality. Women with pregnancy complications also need timely access to quality emergency obstetric care. Furthermore, it has been identified that many women in the community lack health insurance, which hinders their access to necessary medical treatments (see Box 2 ‘Community perception on health issues’ for examples). The parliament is currently finalizing approval for a national health insurance program that aims to provide coverage for all people in Tanzania.


To address the issue of maternal mortality in Mwanza City, several projects can be proposed. These should focus on strengthening the health system infrastructure, increasing the presence of skilled birth attendants, providing training for healthcare workers, and improving maternal health education campaigns. Additionally, it is essential for the government to improve infrastructure and increase quality human resources for health care.

To reduce non-communicable diseases (NCDs), Mwanza has developed a comprehensive plan to implement an awareness campaign and conduct population screenings. The primary goal of these initiatives are (1) to identify individuals with

diabetes, cardiovascular risks, and cancer at an early stage, allowing for immediate treatment, and (2) increase awareness about the main modifiable risk factors associated with these diseases, which are tobacco use, harmful alcohol consumption, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity, Mwanza city

aims to increase public knowledge about these risk factors from 21% to 50% by June 2025 (Reference). Furthermore, there are plans to enhance the capacity for diabetes management, aiming to increase it from 49% in 2020 to 75% by June 2025 (MTEF, 2022).

Box 2: Community perception on health issues



1.	"When I became sick in February of this year, I was rushed to the hospital, but I went nearly three hours without receiving medical attention. There were many patients queuing up when we arrived. In reality, there are very few medical doctors in relation to the total number of patients in hospitals". Woman (36 -year-old) quoted.
2.	"Hospital medical expenses have recently risen significantly, making unaffordable for those of us who do not have health insurance." "I don't go to the hospital if I'm sick since I can't afford to pay for medical diagnosis and treatment".Woman (25-year-old) quoted.
3.	"Many health centers and dispensaries lack the health infrastructure tools and medical supplies needed to provide healthcare services". Health care lacks sufficient human resources, like physicians and nurses. The government must keep hiring healthcare workers."Woman (32-year-old) quoted.
4.	"When we are pregnant, many women visit the hospital or a health center to seek reproductive advice. However, there are moments when we get distracted with home tasks. We experience challenges during birth and delivery. Sometimes it's our fault, not the midwives". Woman (41-year-old) quoted.
5.	"We request the government to provide more maternal and child health education campaigns to prevent maternal death during childbirth." Woman (41-year-old) quoted.






Image: Mkolani Secondary

3.3. SDG 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The Sustainable Development Goal 4 is centered around quality education and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable education for all, promoting lifelong learning opportunities. SDG 4 encompasses a wide range of targets and indicators that address key challenges in education, such as access to quality education, gender equality in education, literacy and numeracy skills, and the promotion of inclusive and safe learning environments. By prioritizing education,

SDG 4 strives to empower individuals, foster sustainable development, and build a more equitable and prosperous future for all.

Under SDG4, only targets 4.1. were reviewed based on data availability in Mwanza City Council.

3.3.1. Highlights

- Between 2020 and 2022, 12,813; 13,706 and 18,619 children enrolled in primary school.
 - Between 2020 and 2022, 11,689; 12,196; and 14,896, completed the relevant level of education.
 - The education completion rate has been dropping and is now close to falling below the local target.
- In 2022 only 80% of children in primary school age have completed the relevant level of education. In 2020 it was 91.2%. For lower secondary education, the development is similar: In 2021 the education completion rate is 97%, in 2022 it drops to 84.6%.



3.3.2 Target review

Target 4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes

SDG Target 4.1 is dedicated to ensuring that every girl and boy has access to free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education, leading to meaningful learning outcomes. This target emphasizes the importance of inclusive education that leaves no one behind, ensuring that all children have the opportunity to complete their primary and secondary education successfully. By prioritizing quality education and promoting equal access, SDG Target 4.1 aims to equip young individuals with the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to thrive in the

modern world and contribute to sustainable development.

In recent years, the number of primary and secondary school enrollments and completions have increased. As such, between 2020 and 2022, 12,813; 13,706 and 18,619 children enrolled in primary school, and 11,689; 12,196; and 14,896, completed the relevant level of education. Reasons for this likely include the implementation of free education policies, establishment of new schools, and improved infrastructure (e.g., classrooms, hostel accommodation in secondary schools, desks, latrines) in Mwanza city. For example, primary education infrastructure improved from 35% to 75% by June 2021. Likewise, the infrastructure of secondary education

improved from 70% to 80% by June 2021 (MTEF, 2022).

However, in relative terms, the education completion rate, which is both an SDG target as well as an UMF indicator, has been dropping: In 2022, only 80% of children in a given age group have completed the relevant

level of education. In 2020 it was 91.2%. For lower secondary education, the development is similar: In 2021 the education completion rate is 97%, in 2022 it drops to 84.6%. Despite the dropping rates, Mwanza is still currently meeting its local targets.

Target 4:1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 4.1.2 / 1.2.3 (UMF-II) Education completion rate (primary education)	91.2%	88.9%	80%	> 80%	Achieved
Education completion rate (lower secondary education)	86%	97%	84.6%	> 80%	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Besides enrollment and completion, the quality of learning and outcomes in primary and secondary schools remain discouraging in Mwanza. The student-to-class ratio is very high due to a lack of school buildings to accommodate the rapid increase in student enrollment required by the free primary education policy. The textbook-to-student ratio and the student-to-teacher ratio is high and does not meet the desirable requirements.

Reading skills remain a challenge among Tanzanian primary students and new students in public primary school read satisfactorily. Public budgets and spending on primary and secondary education have been inadequate, leading to a lack of necessary school infrastructure, including classrooms and libraries. Furthermore, the curriculum lacks relevance to the Tanzanian context and its development process does not involve many stakeholders.

3.3.3 Implications for policy and practices

The Sustainable Development Goal 4 has policy implications which seek to develop quality education and the promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for everyone. These policies are crucial in ensuring that individuals have access to knowledge, understanding and skills necessary for success within the society.

Despite rising enrollment rates in primary and secondary schools, the number of early school leavers is increasing. Students drop out for reasons such as early marriage, early pregnancy and household economic status, loss of interest in education and lack of school necessities. One of the most efficient ways to reduce dropout levels is parental engagement, different initiatives by the government and stakeholders can be introduced, for example, programs to sensitize parents to be actively engaged in their children's education. For those who dropout because of household economic status, economic support such as social cash transfers can be helpful. Additional support is particularly needed for adolescent females in impoverished households to delay pregnancy and marriage. In the 'Community perception on primary and secondary education issues' one resident powerfully summarized "Female students still get

married before completing school. This frequently occurs in poor families and serves as an additional source of income for parents". Supporting females from impoverished households to stay in education and delay marriage and pregnancy requires a comprehensive approach that addresses multiple factors, including but are not limited to (1) financial assistance, (2) awareness and advocacy about the importance of education, the risks of early marriage and pregnancy, and the long-term benefits of staying in school, (3) access to healthcare services including contraception and family planning, (3) mentorship and role models that connect girls with successful female role models who have completed their education and achieved success in various fields, and (4) community engagement to advocate for girls' education and address cultural norms and practices that perpetuate early marriage and pregnancy.

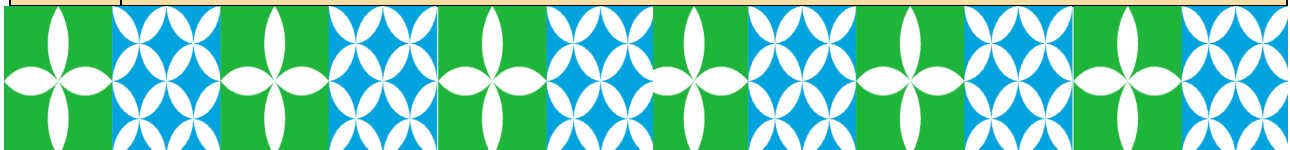
Besides education completion, Mwanza City should improve the quality of education. This point was raised by many community members as outlined in Box 3 'Community perception on primary and secondary education issues'. Policy and practice should aim to provide equal educational opportunity among social groups as well as solid education infrastructure such as classrooms,

toilets, and libraries without bias or discrimination against any group of people regardless of their background, ethnicity or nationality. Mwanza City's quality education plan calls for the accessibility rate for primary and secondary education to increase from

80% to 100% by June 2025 (MTEF, 2022). This can be achieved by overseeing school academics in relation to the quality education of primary and secondary schools, building the capacity of staff, and increasing learning materials for students.

Box 3: Community perception on primary and secondary education issues

1.	"Female students still get married before completing school. This frequently occurs in poor families and serves as an additional source of income for parents" Man (34 -year-old) quoted.
2.	"In public primary and secondary schools, the ratio of available teachers to students is insufficient." There are many students compared to the total number of teachers available". Woman (29-year-old) quoted.
3.	"Many students still sit on the floor without desks in primary classrooms". Woman (28-year-old) quoted.
4.	"The total number of students in public primary schools is not proportional to the available learning resources, such as books". Man (24-year-old) quoted.
5.	"The current secondary and primary curricula are outdated and should be revised to improve the quality of education." Man (48-year-old) quoted.



3.4 SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

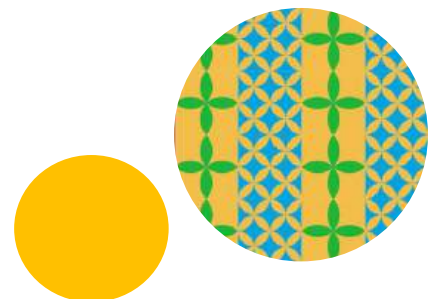
Sustainable Development Goal 5 strives to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The goal also works towards ending discrimination against females in every aspect of their lives, including education opportunities, economic autonomy, physical integrity, and access to basic services like healthcare. The United Nations recommends a multi-pronged approach that highlights the need for legal reforms on issues such as violence against women; empowerment through public policy implementation with an emphasis on inclusion within leadership roles; increased support systems by encompassing measures like parental leave policies, accountability of governments; and systematic research data measuring progress across these areas.

Due to the unavailability of data on other targets in Mwanza City, the VLR focused on targets 5.2 and 5.5.



3.4.1 Highlights

- The intimate partner violence (IPV) rate in Mwanza City rose from 25.8% in 2020 to 57.6% in 2022.
- The prevalence of IPV in Mwanza is at the higher end of estimations at the national level which range from 12% - 60%
- The representation of women in political positions in special seats increased from 27 % in 2015 to 35% in 2020.



3.4.2 Target review

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public

SDG Target 5.2 is dedicated to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in public. This target recognizes the pervasive issue of violence that women and girls face in public spaces and emphasizes the urgent need to create safe and inclusive environments for all. By addressing the various forms of violence, such as physical, sexual, and psychological, SDG Target 5.2 seeks to promote gender equality, empower women and girls, and ensure their right to live free from violence and fear.

Mwanza city aims to achieve gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private

spheres (Mwanza City Socio-economic profile, 2022). However, violence against women and girls remains endemic in Tanzania and Mwanza City, particularly intimate partner violence (IPV) which is assessed as SDG indicator 5.2.1 and UMF indicator 5.1.3 (UMF-64). IPV is a significant issue with long-lasting negative impacts on people, families and society, which often goes unreported. Nationally, the prevalence of IPV in Tanzania ranges from 12% to more than 60% (Christopher et al., 2022). In Mwanza, there was a significant increase in IPV from 25.8% in 2020 to 57.6% in 2022. The main causes of high IPV in Mwanza include low income or education, lack of social problem-solving skills, adultery, and heavy drinking among partners. The literature has also suggested links to the covid-19 pandemic which often increases in household tension and conflict.

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 5.2.1 / 5.1.3 (UMF-64) Proportion of intimate partner violence (IPV)	25.8%	16.5%	57.6%	< 12%	At risk

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)



Image: Mwanza City's female councilors are awarded Certificates of ...

Target 5.5 Ensure women full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in politics.

SDG Target 5.5 aims to ensure women's full and effective participation as well as equal opportunities for leadership in political decision-making at all levels. This target highlights the need to overcome gender disparities and empower women to actively engage in shaping policies, laws, and governance structures. By promoting women's leadership and representation in politics, SDG Target 5.5 strives for more inclusive and democratic societies that

benefit from diverse perspectives and voices in decision-making processes.

SDG indicator 5.5.1b and UMF indicator 5.2.3 (UMF-69) measure the proportion of seats held by women in local governments. There has been some improvement in this proportion in Mwanza's local governments between the 2015 and 2020 political elections and in 2022, 34.6% (n=9) of seats are taken by women. The trend remains the same from 2020 to 2022 because there have been no elections, but in the 2015 general election, only 26.7% (n=7) of the 26 council members who held political seats in Mwanza City were women.

Target 5.5 Ensure women full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in politics.					
Indicator	2015	2020	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 5.5.1b / 5.2.3 (UMF-69) Proportion of seats held by women in Mwanza City Council	26.9%	34.6%	34.6%	50%	In Progress

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

3.4.3 Implications for policy and practices

The policy implications for Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls worldwide, cannot be overstated. The local achievement of this Sustainable Development Goal must start with equitable access for every woman to services such as education and healthcare while having full autonomy over their own bodies and life choices, including their finances.

To reduce intimate partner violence the following recommendations can be considered. Firstly, strengthen legislation and enforcement that criminalize intimate partner violence and ensure that offenders are held accountable. Moreover, legal frameworks to protect victims, provide support services, and establish mechanisms for reporting and addressing cases of violence effectively need to be enhanced. This includes the provision of support services for victims of intimate partner violence, including accessible shelters, counseling, helplines, and legal aid. It should be ensured that these services are adequately funded, well-publicized, and available to all women in need, regardless of their background or socio-economic status. Additional support can be gained through

awareness campaigns targeting individuals, communities, and educational institutions to challenge and change cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate gender-based violence (something that was supported during the community hearings). The aim should be to promote gender equality, respectful relationships, and non-violent conflict resolution through education and social programs. Mwanza City's Gender-Based Violence Plan outlines key objectives to combat IPV, including the goal of increasing the gender protection team from 35% to 55% by 2025, and an awareness campaign to educate the community on IPV (MTEF, 2022)

Furthermore, we encourage the economical empowerment of women through entrepreneurship training, access to credit and financial resources, and equal employment opportunities. One community stakeholder explains "A woman in society still does not own wealth assets inherited from their parents. Even if their parents are deceased, there is no gender equality because the majority of wealthy estates are still owned by male children in the same family". Encouraging policies and initiatives that address gender-based pay gaps and

cultural norms, can enable women to achieve financial independence from their partners and provide an opportunity to leave hostile home environments.

The progress in the proportion of seats held by women in local government is positive but can be further supported by implementing gender quotas and other affirmative action, including encouragement of political parties to adopt inclusive candidate selection processes and support women in their political careers through mentorship programs, training, and capacity-building initiatives. Moreover, political support and inclusive policies can foster a conducive environment for women's political

participation by (a) providing political parties with incentives and support to recruit and retain women candidates, and (b) addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by women in politics, including measures to facilitate work-life balance, affordable childcare, and flexible political campaign regulations.

Throughout, a greater investment in gender statistics is essential in the city, as more data is needed to monitor the different dimensions of SDG 5 that are currently not available. This also includes data and research to better understand the root causes, patterns, and impact of intimate partner violence and women's presentation in politics.

Box 4: Community perception on gender issues

1.	"My husband beat me and chased me out of the house when I had three children." "I have now moved back home, but he refuses to provide child support." Woman (30 years old) quoted
2.	"My ex-spouse was violent to me and had a problem with alcohol which ultimately led to our divorce." Woman (38 years old) paraphrased
3.	"My wife and I are often in violent disputes, for me the reason is that she does not want to be intimate with me" Man (45 years old) paraphrased
4.	"A woman in society still does not own wealth assets inherited from their parents. Even if their parents are deceased, there is no gender equality because the majority of wealthy estates are still owned by male children in the same family". Woman (41-year-old) quoted.





Image: Dr. Samia Hassan Suluhu (President of the United Republic of Tanzania) opens a water project

3.5 SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sustainable Development Goal 6 is dedicated to ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all by 2030. This goal focuses on a range of efforts, such as improving the quality of drinking water sources, reducing pollution in both surface and groundwater systems, and promoting usage rates around public toilets. By implementing these practices, it can help fight against this global crisis that affects population health while also prioritizing the preservation of natural resources. Due to the unavailability of data on other targets in Mwanza City, the VLR focused on targets 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.

3.5.1 Highlights

- Despite the rising demands, between 2020 and 2022, the population with safely managed drinking water in Ilemela, Nyamagana (Mwanza City), and Misungwi districts increased from 900,000 to 1,200,000 people.
- The population using safely managed sanitation services increased from 40,320 people in 2020 to 51,600 in 2022 (around 10% of the population).
- In 2022, around 1.9 million liters of wastewater were safely treated. Although the local target was not met, the data still shows progress between 2020 to 2022.

3.5.2 Target review

Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030

SDG Target 6.1 focuses on achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030. This target recognizes the fundamental importance of clean and accessible water as a basic human right and essential for human health and well-being. By ensuring that everyone, regardless of their location or socio-economic status, has access to safe and affordable drinking water, SDG Target 6.1

aims to improve overall health outcomes, reduce waterborne diseases, and promote sustainable development. The demand for water is increasing in Mwanza City due to rapid population growth and increasing water needs in agriculture, industry and the energy sector. The population using safely managed drinking water services is therefore an important indicator that is both captured in the SDGs as well as the UMF. Despite the rising demands, between 2020 and 2022, the population with safely managed drinking water supplies in Ilemela, Nyamagana (Mwanza City), and Misungwi districts increased from 900,000 to 1,200,000 people.

Target 6:1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 6.1.1 / 1.1.2 (UMF-02) Population using safely managed drinking water services (total population_ Ilemela, Mwanza City, Misungwi)	900,000	1,090,000	1,200,000	>1,000,000	Achieved

Source: MWAUWASA (2023)

Target 6.2: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all

SDG Target 6.2 focuses on achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all. This target recognizes the significance of proper sanitation and hygiene practices in promoting health, preventing diseases, and maintaining overall well-being.

By ensuring that everyone has access to sanitation facilities and promoting good hygiene behaviors, SDG Target 6.2 aims to improve living conditions, reduce the spread of diseases, and enhance the quality of life for individuals and communities worldwide.

In Mwanza City, the population using safely managed sanitation services increased from

40,320 people in 2020 to 51,600 in 2022. Yet, as the total population of Mwanza City stands at 594,834 (National Census, 2022), the current basic water managed sanitation services only covers about 10% of the

population. This means that many people are still lacking safe sanitation and that the current supply would have to be increased tenfold to reach universal coverage by 2030.

Target 6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 6.2.1a/ 1.1.3 (UMF-03) Population using safely managed sanitation services	40,320	43,200	51,600	>100,000	There is progress

Source: MWAUWASA (2023)

Target 6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials

SDG Target 6.3 focuses on improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials into water bodies. This target recognizes the crucial role of clean and unpolluted water in supporting ecosystems, safeguarding human health, and ensuring sustainable water resources. By addressing sources of water

pollution and promoting responsible waste management practices, SDG Target 6.3 aims to protect and preserve water quality, contributing to a healthier environment and the well-being of both present and future generations.

In 2022, around 1.9 million liters of wastewater in Mwanza City were safely treated. Although the local target was not met, the data still shows progress in the liters of safely treated wastewater from 2020 to 2022.

Target 6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 6.3.1/ 3.1.1 (UMF-40) Waste water safely treated (liters)	1,550,000	1,650,000	1,877,400	>2,000,000	There is progress

Source: MWAUWASA (2023)

3.5.3 Implications for policy and practices

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene are interconnected and are essential for achieving other SDGs, including eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing inequalities and improving health and well-being. These aspects also hold significant socio-economic implications, particularly for women and girls. While there has been some improvement in the population's access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services in Mwanza City, there are still notable challenges in the water sector. Aging water and sanitation infrastructure, as well as leaking water pipes pose significant obstacles. Insufficient funds to expand and undertake new projects also remain a pressing issue. However, the Mwanza Water Authority (MWAUWASA) is actively implementing a new water infrastructure project funded by the European Union and UN-Habitat (UN Human Settlements Programme, 2017). This project, scheduled for 2022-2024, aims to increase water accessibility and improve sanitation infrastructure. It primarily focuses on providing support to low-income households through small loans, thereby facilitating their access to water and sanitation.

Establishing robust collaboration between governments and private sector stakeholders is crucial in developing critical elements like water treatment plants, drainage networks, and other water-related investments that contribute to improving living conditions within communities across the city. Such collaboration is integral to the formulation of policies and plans for future target projects.

To effectively prioritize the achievement of SDG 6 by 2030, policymakers need to focus on strategic measures. These may involve investing in infrastructure to enhance access and implementing improved management systems for surface water sources. Mwanza City, in coordination with MWAUWASA is actively exploring alternative funding mechanisms and programs to expand existing projects and accommodate future population growth.



3.6 SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

The Sustainable Development Goal 11 seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. It strengthens our understanding of urbanization as a pathway to transformative change that goes beyond economic growth and works towards creating equitable opportunities in access to essential services such as safe and affordable housing, education, and transportation. The goal strives for improved living standards by promoting participatory decision-making processes at a local level while also incorporating crucial ideas on climate and disaster risk reduction to create resilience within communities.

Due to the unavailability of data on other targets in Mwanza City, the VLR focused on targets 11.1, 11.3, 11.6 and 11.7'

3.6.1 Highlights

- Mwanza City has a population of approximately 594,834 individuals, and is expected to continue rising in the upcoming years.
- Corresponding to the urban population growth, there has been an increase in the population residing in slums and informal settlements from 11.7% in 2020 to 13.8% in 2022.
- Land use efficiency has improved relative to population growth, with an increase from 9% in 2020 to 12.7% in 2022.
- There has been a commendable level of societal participation, reaching 90% between 2020-2022.
- Between 2020-2022, the city has generated approximately 130,305 tons of waste annually.
- The amount of solid waste that is collected and managed in controlled facilities has increased from 96,000 tons in 2020 to 99,060 tons in 2022 (76% of the population)
- There are 133 public spaces in Mwanza that are open for public use by all.



3.6.2 Target review

Target 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

SDG Target 11.1 aims to ensure universal access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing, as well as basic services, while also addressing the need to upgrade slums. The target recognizes the fundamental importance of housing and basic amenities in improving the quality of life for all individuals. In 2023, the population of Mwanza City stands at approximately 594,834 individuals, and this number is expected to continue its upward trajectory in the coming years.

Concerning is the corresponding increase in the population residing in slums and informal settlements, which has risen from 11.7% in 2020 to 13.8% in 2022. This suggests a correlation between urban population growth, economic challenges, and the proliferation of slums. Notably, the prevalence of extensive slum areas is a prominent characteristic of many low-income countries like Tanzania. It is crucial to acknowledge that slums pose significant health risks, with a heightened vulnerability to infections and injuries documented in such environments (Ezeh et al., 2017). The table below presents the population residing in slums and informal settlements within the city.

Target 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 11.1.1 / 1.4.1 (UMF-23) Population living in slums, informal settlements	11.7%	13.1%	13.8%	<10%	At risk

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

SDG Target 11.3 focuses on the goal of achieving inclusive and sustainable urbanization by enhancing the capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. The target recognizes the importance of cities and human settlements

as key drivers of economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. By promoting inclusive and participatory approaches to urban planning and management, we can create cities and communities that are environmentally friendly, socially inclusive, and economically vibrant.

In Mwanza City, there has been a notable improvement in land use efficiency relative to population growth, with an increase from 9% in 2020 to 12.7% in 2022. This signifies a positive trend towards more effective utilization of land resources to

accommodate the city's expanding population. Furthermore, there has been a commendable level of societal participation, reaching 90%, in the realm of urban planning and management. This high level of engagement demonstrates a collective commitment to shaping the city's development and ensuring sustainable outcomes. The following table provides insights into the progress of efficient land use in relation to population growth and the level of participation in urban planning and management within the city.

Target 11:3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 11.3.1 / 3.4.2 (UMF-51) Efficient land use to population growth	9%	11%	12.7%	>10%	Achieved
SDG 11.3.2 / 5.2.1 (UMF-67) Participation in urban planning and management	90%	90%	90%	> 80%	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

SDG Target 11.6 addresses the need to mitigate the environmental impact of cities, with a specific focus on reducing adverse effects on a per capita basis. By 2030, this target aims to tackle crucial aspects such as air quality and efficient management of municipal and other forms of waste. It

recognizes that urban areas play a significant role in environmental sustainability and calls for concerted efforts to minimize the negative consequences of urbanization.

Over the course of three consecutive years (2020-2022), the city has consistently generated approximately 130,305 tons of waste annually. At the same time, the amount of solid waste that is collected and managed in controlled facilities has increased from 96,000 tons in 2020, 97,000 tons in 2021, to 99,060 tons in 2022. This indicates growing efficiency of the waste management

services, which are keeping up with the increasing demands of the growing population. Nevertheless, in 2022 the solid waste collection services in Mwanza City covered only 76% of the population, falling short of the local target of 80%. Furthermore, the percentage increase in the population utilizing proper waste disposal collection points was a mere 5% in 2022, and from 2019 to 2022, only 45 collection points were established (Mwanza City Socio-economic profile, 2022).

Target 11.6 Reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 11.6.1 / 3.1.2 (UMF-41) City solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total city waste generated	73.6%	74.8%	76%	>80%	In progress

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Box 5: Community perception on solid waste collection and disposal

1.	"The city's solid waste collection points and facilities are insufficient." "Additional collecting points for solid waste are required." Woman (35-year-old) quoted.
2.	"Sometimes solid waste collection stays longer at the collection points, emitting air pollution by producing a bad smell, which can affect community health." Man (36-year-old) quoted.
3.	"For those living in remote places, we find it really challenging to get dustbins. The city should consider adding more dustbins." Man (52 -year-old) quoted.



Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

SDG Target 11.7 aims to provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and green public spaces by 2030, with a particular focus on women and children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. This target seeks to create environments that foster social

inclusion, well-being, and sustainable urban development. By ensuring equitable access to public spaces and incorporating green elements, we can enhance quality of life, promote social interaction, and contribute to environmental sustainability in our cities and communities.

SDG Indicator 11.7.1 and UMF indicator 3.2.1 (UMF-44) assess the access to open space for public use by all. In Mwanza, all 133 public spaces were open for public use across the three years.

Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 11.7.1 / 3.2.1 (UMF-44) Access to open space for public use by all (fixed total public space)	100% (133 fixed spaces)	100% (133 fixed spaces)	100% (133 fixed spaces)	>90%	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

3.6.3 Implications for policy and practices

Without proactive measures, the number of people residing in slums and informal settlements is projected to increase even further by 2030. To avoid the creation of slums, it is crucial to implement comprehensive urban planning strategies that prioritize inclusive and sustainable development, ensuring the availability of affordable land for housing and allocating space for social infrastructure. Adequate housing policies should be enforced, promoting affordable and decent housing with access to basic services. Slum upgrading programs and urban redevelopment projects can improve living conditions, while equitable access to basic services must be ensured. Income generation opportunities should be promoted, empowering vulnerable populations to afford housing and improve their livelihoods. Community participation in decision-making processes is essential, along with integrated and holistic approaches that consider social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable urbanization.

Although the data shows the increase of efficient land use planning in the city (Mwanza City Council, 2023), it is important to note that, as the population grows; it can lead to

inefficiencies in urban land use. From this perspective, promoting and practicing land use planning are useful in the city. Poorly planned and unplanned urban development can lead to a variety of socio-economic and environmental problems, such as poor quality of life and degradation of the urban ecosystem (Estoque et al., 2021). Additionally, they can aggravate problems such as congestion that the city is already suffering under. The Mwanza city plan encompasses initiatives for effective urban planning, aiming to optimize the use of land in different locations and improve green infrastructure such as parks and open spaces by 2025. As part of these efforts, significant progress has already been made, including the surveying of 800 plots in the Lwanhima Industrial Area and the preparation of 12,000 title deeds across 12 wards by June 2022.

The waste management situation in Mwanza City requires attention and improvement. Currently, the City Council is only able to collect and dispose of 76% (99,060 tons) of the total waste generated, leaving a significant portion of waste accumulated by the local population. To address this issue, Mwanza City has set a target to increase solid waste collection and disposal from 66% in 2019 to 81% by 2023 (MTEF, 2022). Enhancing waste management practices is crucial, and one potential solution lies in

utilizing geographic information systems to model waste management trends and strategically establish additional collection points where they are most needed. It is important to recognize that the quality and effectiveness of solid waste management services largely depend on the availability of adequate funding for collection, transportation, disposal, and recycling. To

ensure successful waste management, sufficient funds are required for various activities, including the construction of recycling centers, landfills, and other facilities, procurement of collection vehicles and equipment, fuel expenses, staff salaries, employee training, needs assessment, service monitoring, and overall planning and management tasks.

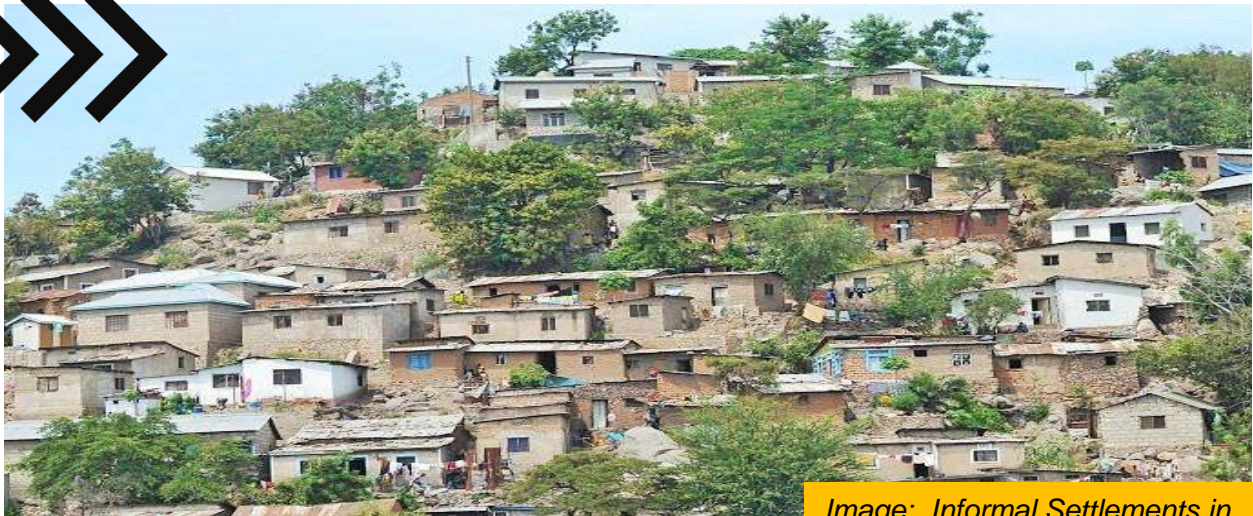
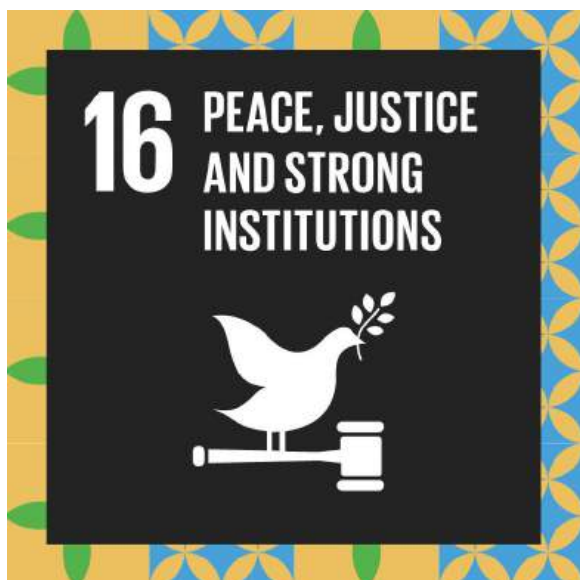


Image: Informal Settlements in



3.7. SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Sustainable Development Goal 16 focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions at all levels. It emphasizes the need for access to legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030, as well as inclusive societies that are just, respectful, and protected from violence of any kind or form, which guarantee security at both local and global levels. The goal also works towards reducing illicit financial flows, combating corruption in all its forms, and promoting transparent public sector administration systems across nations with effective rule-of-law frameworks. In addition, it seeks a significant reduction of violent acts such as

terrorism and human trafficking (i.e. exploiting a person through force, fraud or coercion) and ends impunity.

Due to the unavailability of data on other targets in Mwanza City, the VLR focuses on targets 16.1 and 16.3.

3.7.1 Highlights

- There was a concerning rise in child abuse between 2020 and 2022, particularly in sexual violence. The number of sexual violence cases rose from 105 in 2020 to 174 in 2022.
- In 2022, 48 cases of physical, 27 cases of psychological, and 174 cases of sexual violence were reported.
- Mwanza has not reported any homicide in the past three years
- The proportion of victims of violence who reported the incident to authorized institutions or other officially recognized mechanisms has increased steadily to around 41% in 2022

3.7.2 Target review

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

SDG Target 16.1 aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates worldwide. This target recognizes the importance of creating safe and peaceful societies, free from violence and crime. By addressing violence in all its forms, such as interpersonal violence, domestic violence, and armed conflicts, SDG Target 16.1 seeks to promote peace, justice, and inclusivity,

ensuring the well-being and safety of all individuals and local communities.

In 2022, 48 cases of physical, 27 cases of psychological, and 174 cases of sexual violence were reported. The table below reveals a concerning rise in child abuse in Mwanza City, particularly for sexual violence: The number of sexual violence cases against children rose from 105 in 2020 to 174 in 2022.

In contrast, the city has not reported any homicide in the past three years (2020-2022).

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 16.1.1 / 5.1.1 (UMF-62) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	0	0	0	<5%	Achieved
SDG 16.1.3 / 5.1.2 (UMF-63) Reported cases of children aged 1–17 years subjected to (a) physical violence in the previous 12 months	89	29	48	<5	At risk
(b) Psychological violence	31	18	27	<5	At risk
(c) Sexual violence	105	171	174	<5	At risk

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

SDG Target 16.3 aims to promote the rule of law at both the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all individuals. This target recognizes the fundamental importance of a fair and effective legal system in maintaining peace, fostering social cohesion, and upholding human rights. By strengthening legal institutions, promoting accountability, and

providing equal access to justice, SDG Target 16.3 seeks to create a just and inclusive society where everyone can exercise their rights and seek legal remedies without discrimination or barriers.

Since 2020, the proportion of violence that has been reported to authorized institutions or similar officially recognized mechanisms has increased steadily in Mwanza. In 2022, around 40% of victims of violence report the incident which is a positive development towards the local target of 80%.

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 16.3.1 / 5.1.4 (UMF-65) Proportion of violence reporting in authorized institutions or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (people reported in %)*	26.3%	32.1%	41.4%	< 80%	At risk

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

*Notably this target refers to the proportion of victims of violence, who reported the incident; rather than the percentage of victims of violence in general (for which the local target would be 0%)

3.7.3 Implications for policy and practices

The data indicates a concerning rise in child abuse in Mwanza City between 2020 and 2022, particularly in terms of physical and sexual violence. This highlights the urgent need for interventions and measures to protect children from violence. These initiatives should focus on prevention, early intervention, and providing support services to victims and their families. In addition, it is recommended to enhance public awareness through campaigns that encourage reporting of violence against children and promote the utilization of authorized institutions or conflict resolution mechanisms. The community can work closely with the government to identify those who victimize children. These efforts can be supported by the launch of awareness-raising campaigns against child violence in schools, particularly gender-based violence and abuse.

This review supports the recommendations outlined in Mwanza's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF, 2022) that aim to end violence against children by 2025. These include, the facilitation of community

dialogues on perceptions of violence and harmful practices; engaging the police force and other stakeholders to respond sensitively and appropriately to the women and children who are victims of violence; and scaling up health centers to provide holistic and quality response services for survivors of violence.

Efforts have been made to promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all in Mwanza City, as evidenced by an increase in violence reporting to authorized institutions or recognized conflict resolution mechanisms. To support this development, it is recommended to invest in strengthening the capacity of legal institutions and mechanisms to handle cases of violence, ensuring that they have the necessary resources, expertise, and responsiveness to effectively address the needs of survivors and deliver justice. Additionally, robust monitoring and evaluation systems should be put in place to track progress, identify gaps, and measure the impact of interventions aimed at reducing violence and ensuring access to justice. This will enable evidence-based decision-making and the refinement of strategies as needed.



Image: Representatives from Tampere, Mwanza, UN-Habitat, UN Association of Finland and Tanzania during the signature of...

3.8 SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal 17 focuses on promoting sustainable partnerships to address global challenges. This goal seeks to increase the mobilization of resources and support through public-private partnership agreements, technology transfer initiatives (i.e. internet-based information and communication technology), and capacity-building (i.e. strengthened domestic revenue-raising).

It also calls for improving funding frameworks that will enable governments, businesses, and philanthropic organizations around the world to join forces with civil society in driving positive change towards sustainability goals.

Due to data availability, only four of the 19 targets under SDG 17, targets 17.1, 17.6, 17.8 and 17.16, are reviewed in this section.

3.8.1 Highlights

- The domestic budget funded by own sources in Mwanza City rises from 13.71 billion TZS (i.e., US\$5,960,869) in 2020 to 18 billion TZS (i.e., US\$7,826,086) in 2022.
- In 2022, the city had 32,700 internet users and a fixed broadband subscription rate of 15.08 per 100 individuals.
- Mwanza City's internet users and fixed broadband subscriptions are rising.
- Mwanza City has cultivated relationships with a wide international network, including UN-Habitat, the UN Association of Finland, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (AFLRA), the Ministry of Environment of Finland, as well as collaboration with the city of Tampere.

3.8.2 Target review

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

SDG Target 17.1 focuses on strengthening domestic resource mobilization, including through international support, to enhance countries' capacity for tax and revenue collection. This target recognizes the importance of financial independence and sustainable economic development for all nations, particularly developing countries. By improving domestic revenue generation through effective tax systems and leveraging international support, SDG Target 17.1 aims to empower countries to fund their own development priorities, reduce dependency on external aid, and foster long-term economic stability and self-sufficiency.

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by own revenue collection (total billions in TZS)	13.71	15.99	18.97	18.45 billions	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

There has been an upward trajectory in the city's own-source budget, denominated in Tanzanian shillings (TZS), rising from 13.71 billion TZS (equivalent to approximately US\$5,960,869) in 2020 to 18 billion TZS (equivalent to approximately US\$7,826,086)

Target 17.6 Enhance access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms

SDG Target 17.6 aims to strengthen regional and international cooperation, particularly between developed and developing nations, in the areas of science, technology, and innovation. It emphasizes improving knowledge sharing through enhanced

in 2022. This increase can be attributed to ongoing revisions in business legislation and practices, improvements in the tax support system, and the utilization of information technology for revenue collection.

coordination among existing mechanisms, including the United Nations, and through the establishment of a global technology facilitation mechanism with a focus on increasing broadband subscription.

In 2022, Mwanza City had a fixed broadband subscription rate of 15.08 per 100 individuals. The subscription rate has increased steadily since 2020 and reached the local target in 2022.

Target 17.6 Enhance access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 17.6.1 / 2.3.4 (UMF-34) Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (TTCL)	10.12	14.21	15.08	>15 per 100	Achieved

Source: TTCL (2023)

Target 17.8 Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

SDG Target 17.8 focuses on enhancing the use of enabling technology, particularly information and communications technology (ICT). This target acknowledges the transformative power of technology in driving sustainable development. Technology, especially information and communication technology, is invaluable to society due to its ability to enable communication, empower individuals and communities with access to information and services, and drive socio-economic development.

In 2022, Mwanza City had 32,700 internet users through the Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL). Between 2020 and 2022, a notable increase has been observed with over 5000 additional internet. This surge is primarily attributed to the widespread adoption of smartphones rather than traditional computers. Consequently, internet access has become an integral aspect of modern human existence, encompassing activities such as accessing news, seeking online health information, exchanging knowledge, and engaging in email communication (Frankfurter et al., 2020). The table below provides an overview of internet utilization within the city over the last 3 years.

Target 17.8 Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology					
Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Local target	SDG status
SDG 17.8.1 / 2.2.4 (UMF-30) Individuals using the internet access from Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL)	27k	34.6k	32.7k	> 25k	Achieved

Source: Mwanza City Council (2023)

Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, ⁵⁴technology, and financial resources

SDG Target 17.16 seeks to enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development through multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize resources and knowledge to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, particularly developing nations. This target emphasizes the importance of collaboration and cooperation in driving sustainable development worldwide.

In pursuit of target 17.16, the City of Mwanza has undertaken various projects in collaboration with international partners to improve the accessibility and availability of vital infrastructure and services in sectors such as healthcare, education, and city development. Furthermore, Mwanza City is actively seeking to establish public-private partnerships and coordinating efforts to increase private sector involvement in key infrastructure initiatives.

Notably, Mwanza City has cultivated relationships with a wide international network, including associations like UN-Habitat, national bodies such as the UN Association of Tanzania, the UN Association of Finland, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (AFLRA), the Ministry of Environment of Finland, as well as collaboration with the city of Tampere. These partnerships facilitate continuous knowledge exchange and expertise sharing, ultimately contributing to local capacity development. Aligning with its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, Mwanza City has undertaken significant endeavors to ensure policy coherence by integrating local policies, strategies, plans, projects, and programs with the SDGs and national-level policy frameworks. A vital tool in this pursuit is the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), which enables the city to assess and align its policies with the SDG framework. That the VLR project in Mwanza City is supported by UN-Habitat in close collaboration with the City of Tampere is in itself a crucial step towards strengthening global partnership for sustainable development.

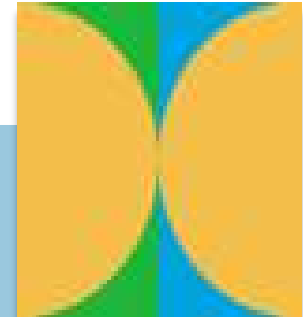
3.8.3 Implications for policy and practices

SDGs 17 aim to build strong and durable partnerships between governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, and members of communities in order to create increased access to resources and promote global partnership. To achieve this goal dedicated coordination from key stakeholders at both local and international level is required so that areas such as innovation financing can be accessed by institutions with limited capacity or budget constraints. Moreover, policymakers understand it is important not just to secure adequate funding but also to ensure there are strategies derived from these funds that are used efficiently and fairly. Mwanza City is successfully increasing its domestic budget, funded by its own revenues. The primary drivers of domestic revenue collection include continuous revision of business laws and conduct, the tax support system, and the use of information technology. The revenues are important to strengthen Mwanza City

development projects and other investments towards the SDGs. International and national cooperation are important to provide grant support to supplement domestic revenues.

Through the VLR and the city's work on the SDGs, the City of Mwanza is in a valuable position to raise public awareness of the SDGs and their importance to other local communities. Raising awareness is not just about informing citizens about the existence of the SDGs; but also about empowering them to get involved in the achievement of the SDGs in their daily lives. In this context, Mwanza City should take a leading role in the coordination of efforts and commitments to Sustainable Development Goals among other relevant stakeholders and municipalities. The experience of the twinning project with Tampere is another huge success within SDG 17, with many lessons to share. The stakeholder engagement process has been perceived as a valuable mechanism throughout the VLR and it is proposed to set up and support further processes that enable citizen participation in policies around the SDGs and beyond.

Chapter Four



STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

Stakeholder involvement plays a pivotal role in the pursuit of the SDGs. By involving diverse groups of stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs, it is possible to harness their collective wisdom and foster commitment to achieve tangible and lasting positive change. It is also critical for raising awareness of the SDGs and spreading knowledge about the actions that support sustainable development.

Recognizing the significance of stakeholder engagement, we involved 47 stakeholders from academia, international organizations and relevant ministries, as well as 200 local people in Mwanza City in the VLR. Beyond knowledge sharing, raising awareness of the SDGs, and enabling a sense of ownership of the VLR at the grassroots level, the community engagement provided an opportunity for data collection. Collected data provided (a) additional insights on the SDGs where official data were not available and (b) recommendations based on the

collected data. They provided valuable qualitative information on the lived experiences of people in Mwanza and their perceptions about the progress on the SDGs in the city. Incorporating the voices of the stakeholder into the VLR contributed to effective planning and policy formulation that enable the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Mwanza.

The first stakeholder engagement event with representatives from the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and international organizations was held on February 15–16, 2023, and the community hearing on March 28th and 30th in 2023. The questionnaire that underpinned the data collection is attached in Annex 2. It consisted of open and closed questions, exploring SDG localization, the challenges of SDG implementation and the stakeholders' opinion on SDGs progress in Mwanza City.



Image : Stakeholder's engagement forum (civil society, academia, international organizations, representatives from Ministries) on the Voluntary Local Review in Mwanza City on the 15th of February



Image : Stakeholder engagement forum (Councilors) on the VLR in Mwanza City on the 16th of February

4.2 Organizational and governmental stakeholders

Table 1 shows the distribution of the participating organizations/institutions from the first stakeholder engagement workshop. A total of 47 stakeholders were involved, the majority of which were Mwanza Staff/councilors.

Table 1: Stakeholders organizations

Name of organization	Frequency
Buhongwa	1
IRDP/Higher learning	6
LURLAC	3
Mahima	1
Masoko	1
Mwanza Staff, councilors	28
Moshi Cooperative University	1
National environment (NEMC)	1
Pamba	1
Prime Minister Office (PO-RALG)	2
TAREA (Tanzania Rural Energy Agency)	1
Tanzania Telecommunication (TTCL)	1
Total	47

Table 2 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of stakeholder engagement in the VLR preparation. The majority of stakeholders have a university or college degree, and were between the ages of 46-60 years old.

Table 2: Social-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Gender	Frequency
Male	31
Female	16
Education levels	
Primary school	1
Secondary school	11
Certificate/diploma/technical college	8
University/Higher learning degree	27
Age (years)	
26-35	8
36-45	16
46-60	22
Over 60	1
Total	47

When asked about the level of awareness of the SDGs, the majority of stakeholders, 39.1% (n=18), responded that the SDGs are well known and used as an important reference in their respective development plans and/or strategies. About a third (n=13) indicated that very few employees were familiar with the SDGs; 19.6% (n=9) indicated employees had heard of the SDGs but were not aware of their relevance; and 10.9% (n=5) indicate that the majority of workers were aware of the SDGs, but that they are not give them a high priority in their work. Finally, only one participant said he/she didn't know.

In addition to the fact that the majority of employees in represented institutions were aware of the SDGs, about 28.3% (n=13) of stakeholders heard of SDGs from development partners, 26.1% (n=12) from academia/research institutes and 30.4% (n=14) from local or international news reporters (i.e. radio, television, social media). In contrast, approximately 68.2% of stakeholders think that the wider community is unaware of the SDG localization process (Figure 1).

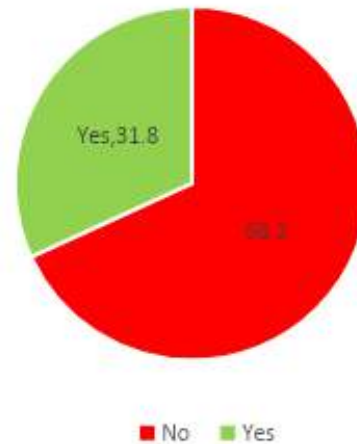
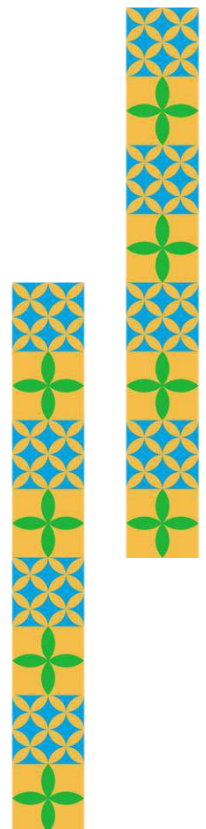


Figure 1: Community awareness on SDG localization.



As SDGs have been integrated into local development plans since 2016, the majority of stakeholders (72.3%, n = 34) agree that there is coordination between local and national monitoring of the SDGs. Furthermore, around 97.9% (n=46) of stakeholders responded positively, saying that monitoring and evaluation are very important for the SDG discussions and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

Approximately 92 % (n = 43) of stakeholders support a strong system of governance approach to SDG implementation in Mwanza City and at the national level. This is highlighted by 100% of the respondents agreeing to request all Local Government Authority (LGAs), including Mwanza City and other organizations, to implement the SDGs and sign an SDG localization statement in the community.

To support this, around 96% of respondents agreed there was a need to develop an SDG toolbox that includes a dashboard for self-assessment of SDG implementation. The majority of stakeholders, 96%, further emphasized that national and local SDG-related committees are needed, which should be composed of representatives from different ministries, civil society, academia and the private sector, as well as experts on the respective topic.

Nearly half of all stakeholders identified financial resources as the principal challenge to the implementation of the SDGs in Mwanza City (Figure 2). Other challenges include insufficient human resources (4.5%) and unavailability of SDG data (6.8%). About 40.9% of stakeholders stated that all three points, financial constraints, insufficient human resources and the unavailability of SDG data, limited the SDG implementation.

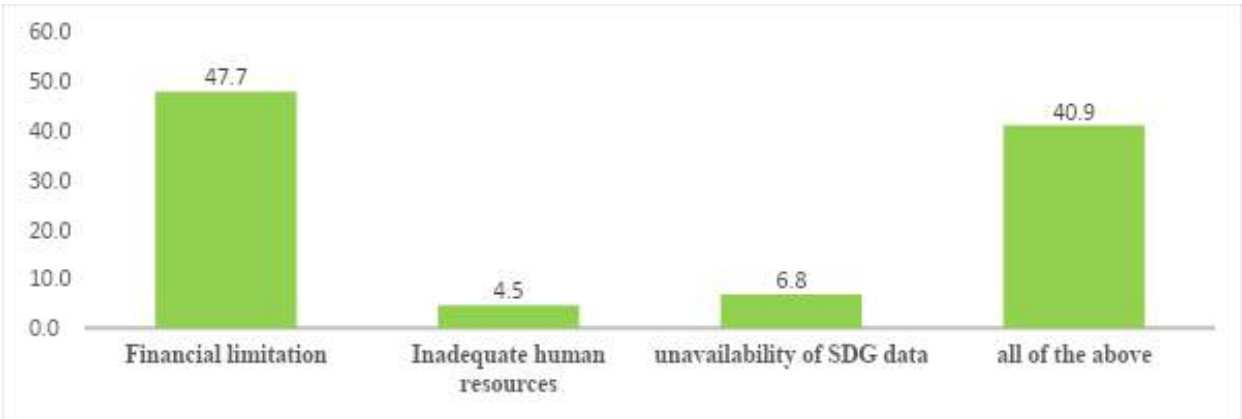


Figure 2: Challenges for the SDG implementation

The findings emphasize the need for the National Bureau of Statistics to collect data on SDG indicators. About 91.3% of stakeholders supported the need for the National Bureau of Statistics to create a SDG database (see Figure 3). Similarly, 97.8% of

stakeholders responded to the need for the National Bureau of Statistics and UN-Habitat to facilitate capacity building training with Mwanza City's staff to create context-specific SDG indicators (see Figure 4).

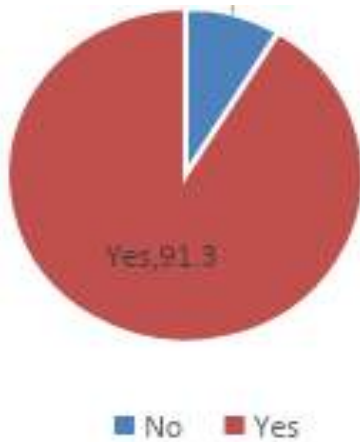


Figure 3: The need for SDG database

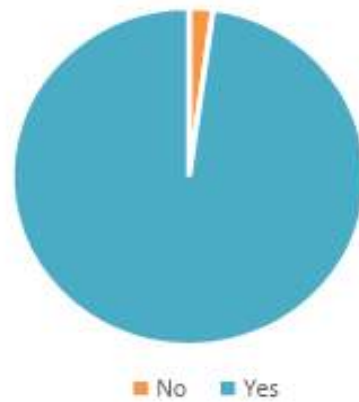


Figure 4: The need for capacity building training in Mwanza City's staff

When asked to rank the SDGs in their priority for Mwanza City (Table 3), about 80% (n = 37) ranked good health and wellbeing as well as clean water and sanitation as their first top priority, followed by quality education (73.9%, n = 34), no

poverty and decent work and economic growth (67.4%, n = 31), zero hunger (60.9%, n = 28) and affordable clean energy score (58.7%, n=27). The least prioritized goals for SDG implementation were reduced inequality, life below water and life on land.

Table 3: SDG Goals prioritization for implementation

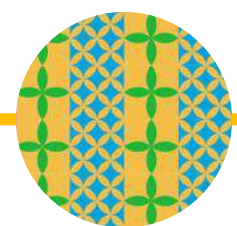
The Sustainable Development Goals	N	Percent	Ranking priority
SDG 1- No Poverty	31	67.4%	3
SDG 2-Zero Hunger	28	60.9%	4
SDG 3- Good Health And Wellbeing	37	80.4%	1
SDG 4- Quality Education	34	73.9%	2
SDG 5- Gender Equality	26	56.5%	6
SDG 6- Clean Water And Sanitation	37	80.4%	1
SDG 7- Affordable And Clean Energy	27	58.7%	5
SDG 8- Decent Work And Economic Growth	31	67.4%	3
SDG 9- Industry, Innovation And Infrastructure	23	50.0%	7
SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities	5	10.9%	12
SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	21.7%	11
SDG 12- Responsible Production And Consumption	11	23.9%	10
SDG 13- Climate Action	19	41.3%	8
SDG 14- Life Below Water	5	10.9%	12
SDG 15- Life On Land	4	8.7%	13
SDG 16- Peace, Justice And Strong Institutions	13	28.3%	9
SDG 17- Partnerships for The Goals	10	21.7%	11
		100.0%	

Note: Multiple responses and each respondent ranked 8 priority goals

Finally, the stakeholders were asked for their recommendations to progress on the SDG implementation in Mwanza City. Most stakeholders consider raising public awareness on SDGs as an important step towards SDG implementation in Mwanza (32.4%), followed by the preparation of a city budget that reflects the SDGs (10.8%) and strengthening collaboration between local, national, and international organizations (10.8%). A comprehensive list of recommendations from the stakeholders can be found below. Note that 10 stakeholders did not participate in responding.

Stakeholder Recommendations:

- Improve data collection both in terms of scale and breadth
- Raise public awareness of the SDGs
- Prepare a City budget reflecting the SDGs
- Collaborate between local, national and international organizations
- Employ capacity building for employee and community awareness
- Establish a special Committee related to SDGs implementation
- Integrate the SDGs to local development plans
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of SDG goals
- Prepare an SDG toolkit for easier access of data
- Mobilize resource related to SDGs implementation
- Appoint an SDG focal point
- Implement legal and Institutional Reforms related to SDGs implementation
- Provide technical support related to VLR preparation and SDGs implementation



4.3 Community Stakeholders



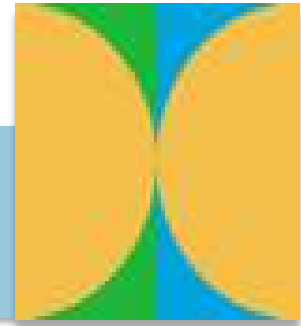
Image : Community hearings in Mwanza City between March 28th and 30th

In the community consultation, local people shared their perceptions on the implementation of the SDGs in Mwanza City. Quotations of their opinions have been shared in the corresponding SDG sections. Overall, the community's opinion on the SDGs and their implementation shows that the city needs to make additional efforts to address the problems associated with poverty, health, education, gender equality, and the environmental quality of solid waste management to achieve 2030 goals and targets.

In addition, the community expressed their concern and recommendations to progress on the SDG implementation in Mwanza City. Overall, these include:

- The local community needs to be more aware of the SDGs and their targets
- The local community is not well and sufficiently engaged in the implementation of SDGs.
- The local community supports the establishment of citywide sustainable development committees, which are in charge of implementing, measuring, and overseeing SDGs at local levels.
- There is a lack of coordination between national and local government levels in tracking the SDGs.
- There are currently not enough resources to facilitate the SDGs at local levels (both funds and human resources).

Chapter Five



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADVANCING THE 2030 AGENDA IN MWANZA CITY

This chapter outlines the recommendations for the implementation of the SDGs for the City of Mwanza. These recommendations are based on data evidence from Mwanza City departments and other government-related agencies, as well as the stakeholder engagement forum and the community consultations. If the proposed recommendations are fully implemented, we believe that the City of Mwanza can significantly improve on their progress towards the SDGs till 2030 and with it the environmental, economic and societal conditions for its population.

SDG 1



Under SDG 1, Mwanza City faces challenges such as a high number of poor households (10,512) and limited success in providing cash transfers to households in need (only 65.37% received support). Additionally, the amount of grants issued decreased

compared to the previous year, and there is a need to improve data collection and expand the database of people living in poverty to address these issues effectively.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen cash transfer programs, like TASAF, by streamlining disbursement processes, addressing administrative challenges, and ensuring timely delivery of funds.
- Investigate the reasons behind the decrease in grants issued in 2022 to allocate sufficient financial resources and reverse the trend.
- Improve monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and measure the impact of poverty reduction efforts, utilizing beneficiary feedback for program adjustments.
- Enhance targeting mechanisms by developing accurate databases and improving data collection methods to

effectively identify households living in poverty.

- Foster collaboration and coordination among stakeholders, including government agencies and the community, to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to poverty reduction.
- Incorporate community views, such as economic empowerment for women, reduced interest rates and loan repayment, and improved access to funds and financial institutions, into policy and practice for more effective strategies.

SDG3



Mwanza City faces challenges in achieving SDG 3, including a high maternal mortality ratio (386/100,000 live births), which exceeds both the local target and the SDG threshold. Although progress has been made in reducing under-five mortality and maintaining a high proportion of vaccinated children, the city is at risk of not achieving the SDG target for neonatal mortality and is witnessing an increase in deaths due to noncommunicable diseases, primarily cardiovascular and respiratory conditions. However, the city has achieved a significantly

lower adolescent birth rate compared to the national average.

Recommendations:

- Enhance healthcare accessibility and affordability, by improving the availability and distribution of medical infrastructure and providers, considering the population's needs.
- Stimulate prevention initiatives through educational activities, focusing on promoting healthy lifestyles and disease prevention.
- Strengthen health systems and workforce, by training and increasing the number of healthcare workers to address the shortage and improve service quality; and ensuring the availability of essential medicines and sexual and reproductive health services
- Reduce maternal mortality, by (1) promoting antenatal care, including early identification and treatment of pregnancy complications; (2) increasing coverage of IPT2 vaccinations, postnatal care, and reproductive health services; (3) ensuring timely access to quality emergency obstetric care for women with pregnancy complications; and (4) improving health insurance coverage to remove barriers to necessary medical treatments.

- Address non-communicable diseases (NCDs), by implementing awareness campaigns and population screenings to identify NCDs at an early stage and increasing public knowledge about modifiable risk factors like tobacco use, harmful alcohol consumption, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity.

SDG 4



Challenges in achieving SDG 4 in Mwanza City include a declining education completion rate with only 80% of children completing primary school education in 2022 (compared to 91.2% in 2020). Additionally, the quality of learning and outcomes, high student-to-teacher ratios, and inadequate school infrastructure pose further obstacles to inclusive and equitable education in Mwanza City.

Recommendations:

- Improve education completion rates through economic support, such as social cash transfers, to households facing financial challenges and implementing parental engagement programs and initiatives to actively involve parents in their children's education.

- Provide support to adolescent females from impoverished households for staying in education and delaying marriage and pregnancy, through financial assistance, awareness and advocacy, access to healthcare services, mentorship and role models, and community engagement to address cultural norms and practices.
- Enhance the quality of education, by (1) improving education infrastructure, including classrooms, toilets, and libraries, to meet students' needs; (2) strengthening the capacity of staff and teachers through training and professional development; (3) revising curricula in both primary and secondary education; and (4) increase the availability and quality of learning materials for students.



SDG 5

In Mwanza City, the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) has significantly increased, with rates rising from 25.8% in 2020 to 57.6% in 2022. Additionally, while there has been some improvement in women's representation in local governments, with 34.6% of seats held by women in 2022, ensuring equal opportunities

for women's leadership in politics remain ongoing objectives.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen legislation mechanisms that criminalize intimate partner violence and hold offenders accountable, as well as protect victims and ease reporting.
- Provide support services for victims, including accessible shelters, counseling, helplines, and legal aid, and ensure their adequate funding and availability to all women in need.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to challenge cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate gender-based violence.
- Promote gender equality, respectful relationships, and non-violent conflict resolution through education and social programs.
- Empower women economically through entrepreneurship training, access to credit, and equal employment opportunities.
- Implement gender quotas and affirmative action to increase women's representation in local government.
- Support political parties in adopting inclusive candidate selection processes and provide mentorship, training, and capacity-building initiatives for women in politics.

- Invest in gender statistics to monitor the progress and impact of gender equality policies and interventions.
- Conduct research to understand the root causes and patterns of intimate partner violence and women's participation in politics.



SDG 6

The main challenges in Mwanza City towards achieving SDG 6 include meeting the increasing demands for safely managed drinking water and sanitation services, as well as improving wastewater treatment.

Recommendations:

- Enhance water and sanitation infrastructure to address aging systems, leaking pipes, and expand coverage.
- Secure sufficient funds and explore additional funding mechanisms to support water and sanitation projects in coordination with the Water Authority (MWAUWASA)
- Implement the water infrastructure project funded by the European Union and UN-Habitat to increase water accessibility and improve sanitation infrastructure.
- Establish collaboration between governments and private sector stakeholders to develop effective

strategies and ensure long-term sustainability of infrastructure support.

- Prioritize investment in infrastructure and improved management systems for surface water sources.
- Explore programs and initiatives to provide support to low-income households through small loans, facilitating their access to water and sanitation.

SDG 11



Mwanza City faces challenges in achieving SDG 11, as the population grows and informal settlements increase. Although land use efficiency has improved, sustainable urban development needs to be prioritized. Societal participation has been high, but waste management remains a concern, with a need to increase coverage and improve services. Furthermore, the provision of public spaces for the community is important for promoting social interaction and enhancing urban life.

Recommendations:

- Enforce adequate housing policies that promote affordable and decent housing with access to basic services.
- Implement slum upgrading programs and urban redevelopment projects to

improve living conditions in informal settlements.

- Promote income generation opportunities to empower vulnerable populations and improve their housing affordability and livelihoods.
- Foster community participation in decision-making processes related to urban development.
- Adopt integrated and holistic approaches that consider social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable urbanization.
- Emphasize the importance of land use planning to prevent inefficiencies and negative socio-economic and environmental impacts.
- Optimize land use and improve green infrastructure, such as parks and open spaces.
- Enhance waste management practices and increase solid waste collection and disposal rates.
- Allocate adequate funding for waste management activities, including infrastructure construction, equipment procurement, staff training, and overall planning and management.
- Implement comprehensive urban planning strategies to guide development

SDG 16



For SDG 16, the main challenges in Mwanza include the rise in child abuse, specifically physical and sexual violence. Additionally, increasing the proportion of victims reporting violence to authorized institutions or recognized mechanisms remains a challenge, with only around 41% reporting such incidents in 2022.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen legislation mechanisms that criminalize violence (against children) and hold offenders accountable, as well as protect victims and ease reporting.
- Enhance public awareness through campaigns that encourage reporting of violence against children and promote the utilization of authorized institutions or conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Support the recommendations outlined in Mwanza's plan to end violence against children, including community dialogues, police engagement, and scaling up health centers for survivors.
- Strengthen the capacity of legal institutions and mechanisms to handle violence cases, ensuring sufficient resources, expertise, and responsiveness.
- Establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress,

identify gaps, and measure the impact of interventions, enabling evidence-based decision-making and strategy refinement.

SDG 17

Mwanza City has witnessed an increase in its domestic budget funded by its own sources, rising to 18 billion TZS in 2022. Additionally, the city has experienced growth in internet users and subscriptions to fixed broadband. Moreover, Mwanza City has established strong international partnerships and collaborations, engaging with organizations such as UN-Habitat, and international government organizations such as AFLRA.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen partnerships, collaboration and access resources between governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, and communities
- Enhance coordination among key stakeholders at local and international levels to ensure efficient access to innovative financing and support institutions with limited capacity or budget constraints.
- Develop strategies to utilize funds efficiently and fairly, focusing on the effective implementation of

development projects and investments aligned with the SDGs.

- Foster international and national cooperation to secure grant support and complement domestic revenues.
- Raise public awareness of the SDGs and empower citizens to actively participate in achieving the goals in their daily lives.
- Establish mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and citizen participation in policymaking processes related to the SDGs and beyond.

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Annex 1: List of Indicators

TARGETS	SDG Indicator	Indicator Description	UMF Indicator	UMF Domain
Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	SDG 1.a.1	Assistance grants that focus on poverty reduction (TASAF grants) (Tanzanian Shillings)		
Target 3.1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030	SDG 3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000		
Target 3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, reduce neonatal mortality at least at 12/1000 live births, keep under-five mortality less than 25/1000 live births by 2030	SDG 3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births	1.1.1 (UMF-01)	Society Safe and Peaceful
	SDG 3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births		
		Proportion of vaccinated children under year 1 (DPT3/HB3/Measles)	1.2.6 (UMF-14)	Society Inclusive
Target 3.4 Reduce 1/3 mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	SDG 3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes diseases (no. of cases)	1.3.2 (UMF-18)	Society Resilient
Target 3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education by 2030	SDG 3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-19 years) per 1000 women in that age group	1.1.7 (UMF-07)	Society Safe and Peaceful
Target 4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes	SDG 4.1.2	Education completion rate (primary education) Education completion rate (lower secondary education)	1.2.3 (UMF-11)	Society Inclusive
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public	SDG 5.2.1	Proportion of intimate partner violence (IPV)	5.1.3 (UMF-64)	Governance and Implementati

				on Safe and Peaceful
Target 5.5 Ensure women full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in politics.	SDG 5.5.1b	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (Mwanza City Councilors)	5.2.3 (UMF-69)	Governance and Implementation Inclusive
Target 6:1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030	SDG 6.1.1	Population using safely managed drinking water services (total population_ Ilemela, Mwanza City, Misungwi)	1.1.2 (UMF-02)	Society Safe and Peaceful
Target 6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all	SDG 6.2.1a	Population using safely managed sanitation services	1.1.3 (UMF-03)	Society Safe and Peaceful
Target 6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials	SDG 6.3.1	Waste water safely treated (liters)	3.1.1 (UMF-40)	Environment Safe and Peaceful
Target 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	SDG 11.1.1	Population living in slums, informal settlements	1.4.1 (UMF-23)	Society Sustainable
Target 11:3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	SDG 11.3.1	Efficient land use to population growth	3.4.2 (UMF-51)	Environment Sustainable
	SDG 11.3.2	Participation in urban planning and management	5.2.1 (UMF-67)	Governance and Implementation Inclusive
Target 11.6 Reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	SDG 11.6.1	City solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total city waste generated	3.1.2 (UMF-41)	Environment Safe and Peaceful
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	SDG 11.7.1	Access to open space for public use by all (fixed total public space)	3.2.1 (UMF-44)	Environment Inclusive
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	SDG 16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	5.1.1 (UMF-62)	Governance and Implementation Safe and Peaceful

	SDG 16.1.3	Reported cases of children aged 1–17 years subjected to (a) physical violence in the previous 12 months (b) Psychological violence (c) Sexual violence	5.1.2 (UMF-63)	Governance and Implementation on Safe and Peaceful
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	SDG 16.3.1	Proportion of violence reporting in authorized institutions or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (people reported in %)*	5.1.4 (UMF-65)	Governance and Implementation on Safe and Peaceful
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	SDG 17.1.2	Domestic budget funded by own revenue collection (total billions in TZS)		
Target 17.6 Enhance access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms	SDG 17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (TTCL)	2.3.4 (UMF-34)	Economy Resilient
Target 17.8 Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	SDG 17.8.1	Individuals using the internet access from Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL)	2.2.4 (UMF-30)	Economy Inclusive

Annex 2: Questionnaire

This questionnaire is part of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) as a tool to track SDG goals and indicators implementation in Mwanza City in collaboration with UN-Habitat.

A: General Information

- i) Name of stakeholders.....
- ii) Name of organization/institution.....
- iii) Address of organization.....
- iv) Position.....
- v) Gender.....
 - a) Female b) Male
- vi) Education level.....
 - a) Primary school b) Secondary school c) Diploma/certificate/ technical college
 - d) university/higher learning degree
- vi) Age.....
 - a) 18-25 years b) 26-35 years c) 36-45 years d) 46-60 years e) Over 60 years
- vii) Email or phone number.....
- viii) Date of filling questionnaire.....

B: Localization of SDG at local levels

- 1) In your opinion, what level of awareness does your company, organization, or institution have about the SDGs? (Please select only one option.).....
 - a) Very few people in the organization are familiar with the SDGs
 - b) Many have heard of the SDGs but are unaware of their relevance
 - c) The majority of our employees is aware of and relate to the SDGs, but they are not a high priority in our work priorities.
 - d) The SDGs are well known in our organization and are used as an important reference in our development plan, investment plan and/or strategies
 - e) I don't know
- 2) Where did you (or your colleagues) hear about SDGs?.....
 - a) Development partners/donor agencies b) Academic/Research institutes
 - c) Civil Society Organization /NGOs

d) Local or international news reporter (i.e., Radio, Television, social media)

e) Others (specify).....

3) Has your CSO, NGO, institution, or organizational administration committed to localizing/putting in place the SDGs?.....

a) Yes b) No c) I don't know

4) Do you think,we need national and local SDG related committee which include government sector from different department, expertise, civil society, academia and private sector?(a) Yes (b) No.....

Explain.....
.....

5) SDG has been mainstreamed to local development plans since 2016. Do you think there is any coordination between local and national monitoring track?.....

(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....
.....

6) Do you think there are any gaps in the implementation of SDGs for Mwanza City?(a) Yes (b) No.....

Explain.....
.....

7) What are the biggest challenges for the implementation of the SDGs in Mwanza City or your organization/your company so far?.....

a) Financial limitation b) Inadequate human resources c) Unavailability of SDG data
d) All of the above

8) Do you think other SDGs indicators that are not implemented by Mwanza City or your organization need to be surveyed by National Bureau of statistics and build a baseline data?.....

(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....
.....

9) Do you think the National Bureau of Statistics and UN-Habitat should empower capacity building training in Mwanza City staff departments to construct other unfulfilled SDGs indicators so that it can be tracked?

(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....
.....

10) Do you think monitoring and evaluation are very important for SDGs discussion and Agenda 2063 the Africa we want?.....
(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....
.....

11) Do you think local knowledge and initiatives can turn VLR into a key driver in SDG implementation?.....
(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....
.....

12) Do you think all Local Government Authority (LGA) in Tanzania shall develop VLR to track SDGs.....?
(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....

13) Do you think Mwanza City need other collaboration with local governments/donors outside Tanzania in terms of technical support for data collection, monitoring and reporting related to VLR?.....
(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....

14) Do you think we need strong governance system approach to SDGs implementation in Mwanza City and at national level?

(a) Yes (b) No
Explain.....
.....

15) Do you think we need to develop “SDG toolbox” that includes dashboard for SDG implementation self-assessments and other communication in all LGA to the National level?

(a) Yes (b) No
Explain.....
.....

16) Is it necessary to commit declaration signing for SDG localization/making SDG in local character in the communities for all LGA including Mwanza City and other organization/institutions/NGOs to implement SDG?

(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....

17) Is mobilization of resources (i.e., funds, human personnel) and political dialogue needed in Mwanza City as part of the implementation of SDGs?(a) Yes (b) No

Explain.....

.....

18) Is there a mismatch between the resources in the localization phase/ local character and the resources that the local level can access to fully implement the SDGs in Mwanza City?

(a) Yes (b) No.....

Explain.....

19) All SDG goals are important for the implementation phase to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Which SDGs should be given high priority for the benefit of Mwanza City and the general population? Rank it by choosing 8 goals only to start with (for example, 4), 3).

Rank here.....

- 1) SDG1..... No Poverty
- 2) SDG2..... Zero Hunger
- 3) SDG3..... Good Health and Well-being
- 4) SDG4..... Quality Education
- 5) SDG5..... Gender Equality
- 6) SDG6.....Clean Water and Sanitation.
- 7) SDG7..... Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8) SDG8.....Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- 9) SDG9.....Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- 10) SDG10.....Reduced inequality
- 11) SDG 11.....Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 12) SDG 12.....Responsible Consumption and production
- 13) SDG 13....Climate action
- 14) SDG 14.....Life below Water
- 15) SDG15.....Life on Land

16) SDG 16.....Peace and Justice strong institutions

17) SDG 17.....Partnership to achieve the goal

20) Do you think the community/society/official government officers are aware of the SDG localization process? (i.e. putting SDG to suit local character) (a) Yes (b) No.....

21) If the answer is no, the following options should be done to effect their involvement starting from the grassroots level?.....

a) Creating awareness through sensitization meeting campaign

b) Capacity building for their local leaders (local councilors, ward executive leaders etc) to empower them through regular development meeting

c) Participatory approach in budget and planning for development starting from the grassroots levels

d) All of the above

22) Do you think VLR process/preparation will change plans, coordination and implementation of SDG goals? a) Yes b) No c) I don't know

Challenges of SDGs implementation

23. What would you define the main challenges that Mwanza City face in order to achieve SDGs implementation and other development agendas?

a) Decentralization

b) Legal and institutional reforms

c) Inadequate human resources or weak capacities

d) Lack of adequate technologies

e) Lack of funds

f) All the above

24. Has the central government/Ministry of Finance provided financial support for the implementation of the SDGs in Mwanza City?

(a) Yes (b) No

25. Enter your opinion, perception, or recommendation regarding the SDG implementation in your organization, institution, NGO, or Mwanza City in the space below.

