

NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND TO ENSURE PARTICIPATION OF MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE GROUPS IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TANZANIA



**National Dialogue on Leave No One Behind
Held at JNICC on 5th November, 2016**

*Dar es salaam, Tanzania
5th November, 2016*

Supported by :



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive summary.....	4
1. Introduction and overview.....	6
1.1 Main goals and objectives.....	7
1.2 About this report.....	8
2. Background information and observation.....	8
2.1 Analysis of Vulnerable and marginalized Groups.....	8
2.2 What factors lead to the marginalization in community.....	9
2.3 Curbing the situation and turn down challenges.....	9
3. Leave No One Behind on SDGs achievement.....	10
3.1 SDG no. 5 Gender equality.....	10
3.2 SDG no. 4 Quality Education.....	10
3.3 SDG no.3 Good Health and Well – Being.....	11
4. Opportunities, learning and existing development strategies.....	11
4.1 Breakout sessions.....	13
4.2 Group of fruits gatherers, pastoralists, farmers and trade union.....	14
4.3 Group of disabled, PLHIV and elders.....	14
4.4 Group of children, youth and women.....	15
5. Next steps.....	16
5.1 Breakout session out and Ways forward.....	16

Acronyms and Abbreviations

APF	Africa Philanthropic foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KP	Key Population
KAP	Key Affected Population
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
PLHV	People Living With HIV
PLWD	People Living With Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDAP	United Nation Development Assistance Programme

1.0 Executive Summary

On 5th November, 2016; the Africa Philanthropic Foundation and her local partners convened a national dialogue on Sustainable Development Goals to reflect on the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the country. The dialogue was powered by the major theme “ *LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND.*” It lighted on each group’s participation in in the planning process, implementation and monitoring of development goals.

Basing on the goal of interest, each group expressed how it would like to be presented, engaged and recognized in the implementation of the SDGs. , leave no one behind national diologue was organized by APF together with partners, UNA Tanzania, HelpAge, Hope foundation for social entrepreneurship, Restless Development, Development initiatives, and supported by CIVICUS in collaboration under Project Everyone from Ukaid Support. The national dialogue was conducted on Saturday 5th November, 2016 at Mwalimu Nyerere International Convetion Contre, Dar es salaam Tanzania.

The overall goal was to raise awareness among representatives of local community, women, children,people living in rural areas, elderly and young people who are living in hardship and key population organisations on critical issues associated with obstacles facing some groups on participating in planning ,implementation and monitoring of development plans.

Furthermore, review of a country's progress toward the goals will be strictly voluntary.This means the implementation of SDGs will to a degree rely on all citizens who will have to hold their leaders and governments to account and reming them of their commitments.This is where young people,elderly, women children,people living with HIV/AIDS and people living in rural areas have the critical role to play.

If country is to succeed in achieving sustainable development, leaving no one behind along the way, government must seek out an active and substantive engagement of all group from diverse background in national-level planning, implementation and monitoring. The overall success of sustainable development depends on youth, children, women and other vulnerable group engagement because most are critical thinkers, change makers,leaders, communicator and innovators.

This is important agenda for transforming our world, to achieve this transformation, we must rethink the approaches of the MDG period that left some of groups like youth out of process. The government that recognize the value of collaborating with these group as partners and establish clear and explicit pathway for their meaningful participation from the outset will be much better positioned to achieve the 17 SDGs and related targets.

The dialogue comprised several key activities which included data report survey from APF, Preliminary sessions from four groups identified namely children, youths and women, disabled, PLHIV and elderly, fruit gatherers, pastoralists, peasants and workers' and three breakout sessions.

The participants were then grouped into three working groups for breakout sessions namely;

- i. Children, youths and women.
- ii. Disabled, PLHIV and elderly.
- iii. Fruit gatherers, pastoralists, peasants and workers' unions.

From these breakout sessions various suggestions and contributions were provided to ensure that no one is left behind in the process of achieving SDGs in Tanzania.

1.0 Introduction and overview

On 5th November, 2016; More than 100 participants from various groups of less privileged and those seem to be left behind in the development process gathered together to for a national dialogue event organized by the Africa Philanthropic Foundation and her local partners convened a national dialogue on Sustainable Development Goals to reflect on the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the country. The dialogue was powered by the major theme “ *LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND.*” It lighted on each group’s participation in in the planning process, implementation and monitoring of development goals.

Basing on the goal of interest, each group expressed how it would like to be presented, engaged and recognized in the implementation of the SDGs. , leave no one behind national diologue was organized by APF together with partners, UNA Tanzania, HelpAge, Hope foundation for social entrepreneurship, Restless Development, Development initiatives, and supported by CIVICUS in collaboration under Project Everyone from Ukaid Support. The national dialogue was conducted on Saturday 5th November, 2016 at Mwalimu Nyerere International Convetion Contre, Dar es salaam Tanzania.

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Furthermore, review of a country’s progress toward the goals will be strictly voluntary. This means the implementation of SDGs will to a degree rely on all citizens who will have to hold their leaders and governments to account and reming them of their commitments. This is where young people, elderly, women children, people living with HIV/AIDS and people living in rural areas have the critical role to play.

If country is to succeed in achieving sustainable development, leaving no one behind along the way, government must seek out an active and substantive engagement of all group from diverse background in national-level planning, implementation and monitoring. The overall success of sustainable development depends on youth, children, women and other vulnerable group engagement because most are critical thinkers, change makers, leaders, communicator and innovators.

1.1 The Main goal and objectives

The overall goal of the national dialogue was to provide a platform to which people from different groups with different backgrounds and experience would reflect on the participation of various groups in planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. In reference to the sample survey conducted by APF, there are some of groups which are seen marginalized in this process, thus likely to be left behind. With their representatives in place, it was evidently highlighted on how they have been left out, the challenges they face when trying to come aboard and drivers of that particular vulnerability.

It is however necessary to understand who are the marginalized and vulnerable groups and why they are being marginalized. This is equally important and key towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From this dialogue, it was believed that the challenge (s) for each marginalized group would be determined and hence inform plans to address the challenges. Stressing on the same, the official representative from Registration, Insolvency & Trusteeship Agency (RITA) reveals the information gap between government planning agencies and communities. She therefore calls for effective communication for the purpose of enriching and informing policies and their implementation. Amongst others, this particular dialogue intends to achieve the following specified objectives:

- To ensure people's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;
- To increase entrepreneurship skills and training on land right;
- To Provide education to create awareness about bad traditional like early marriage, female genital mutilation;
- To create a participatory approach that will be conducted in legal way so as to enable collection of views from individual citizens and stakeholders, though it is cost and time consuming but it is worth way to come up with good solutions.

1.2 About this report.

This report is intended to be an account for raising the voice of those marginalised community and see how they have been engaged in the development process in the country. The report provides the survey conducted by APF on the engagement of maginalized groups in the engagement and implementation of SDGs at country level which show clearly the lack of engagement of marginalised communities. On this report contribution from prelinary session, Guest of Honor and output of Breakout session will be highlighted which will ensure a fully engagement of these groups in the development process.

2. 0 Background information and observation.

More than 100 participants from various groups of marginalized and those seem to be left behind in the development process gathered together to for a national dialogue event organized by the Africa Philanthropic Foundation and her local partners convened a national dialogue on Sustainable Development Goals to reflect on the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the country. The dialogue was powered by the major theme “ *LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND.*” It lighted on each group's participation in in the planning process, implementation and monitoring of development goals.

APF believes that SDGs should be evaluated on the impact observed from all groups, APF Executive Director pointed out that one year since the adoption of SDGs but Leave No One Behind concept has not been advocate clearly to all groups of the community particular. The emphasize on ensuring every community group is not left behind on development process should be made clear to all group.

2.1 Analysis of Vulnerable and marginalized Groups

In reference to the sample survey conducted by APF[<https://goo.gl/forms/9rSwKauFFt160FUt2>]; children, elderly, disabled, women, rural dwellers, People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and people ineffectd by chronic diseases are being marginalized, thus becoming at higher risk of being left behind in the SDGs.

From each group's presentation, it was revealed that the level of vulnerability varies from one group to the next. Also, the drivers for that vulnerability and marginalization was variantly presented. However, low level of meaningful participation and engagement, empowerment and unprofound understanding were articulated as major challenges that deny their engagement in planning, implemention and monitoring of SDGs.

2.2 What factors lead to the marginalization in community

As it has been explained above, vulnerability and marginalization constantly vary from one group to another. The participants revealed that this kind of variation is attributed by socio-cultural factors including gender, livelihoods, exposure, deprivation, inequalities, injustice and low education. For instance, women's opportunity is jeopardized by mal-cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, women-beating, less involvement and the burden of child bearing and family caring. The disabled are also lamenting of unsupportive environment, unsound empowerment and lack of recognition from the community and government whilst the PLHIV and other people innefected by chronic diseases seemingly unsatisfied with access to treatment and care services. All these together deny these groups a potential opportunity to particiapte in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

In general terms, men are seemingly better off compared to their women counterparts in the participation, implementaion and monitoring of SDGs. Further reflections reveals other areas that endanger women's participation including, lack of land ownership, social support, early marriages and wrong perception of women's capacity in running business ventures and leadership roles. Another notable pinch is unemployment among youths and their level of involvement by state and non-state actors in socio-economic ventures and political leadership. On the same stance, parents are highly encouraged to play their role of ensuring good parenthood in order to create a desired future of their children.

2.3 Remedying the situation and turn down the challenges

The participants appeal to the government to reamend human rights laws for making them more restrictive to all doings which are seen as forms of dehumanization in all forms. Again, participants require putting to an end of some mal-practices such as female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage to young girls. This will significantly reduce maternal and mortality, school drop outs and abject poverty.

Importantly also, participants call for both state and non-state actors to create mass awareness on SDGs in both rural and urban areas. This will eventually create space for all groups to potentially engage in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The participants require the awareness mass education to be tailored to each group's needs, capacity and opprtunities hanging in their respective localities.

3.0 Leave No One Behind concept on SDGs achievement and which SDGs goals target and indicate need particular focus in country and why, in order to ensure no one is left behind.

3.1 Goal 5: Gender equality

Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.

3.2 Goal 4: Quality education

This goal promotes commitment of government and all non-government sector in providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race, ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

3.3 Goal 3: Good health and well-being.

This goal promotes physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing antimicrobial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioral, developmental and neurological disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

4.0 Opportunities, learning and existing strategies for leaving no one behind

Leave No One data survey:

On the opening of the national dialogue on the leave one behind, the organizer APF provided the data survey conducted the respond of various marginalized community and CSOs on their engagement of SDGs implementation in the country and the data shows;

Elaboration that SDGs should be evaluated on the impact observed from all groups, APF Executive Director pointed out that one year since the adoption of SDGs but Leave No One Behind concept has not been advocate clearly to all groups of the community particular. He insisted emphasize on ensuring every community group is not left behind on development process.

UN Tanzania opens windows for every community group:

Speaking on behalf of UN representative with over 24 UN Agencies in Tanzania Mr. Amon Manyama clearly mentioned that MDGs implementation was not effective due to the fact that the agenda was not inclusive to people unlike SDGs where all countries and people are included in its implementation. SDGs are universal.

He mentioned the support the UN Tanzania is providing for national development particular through FYDP II using the UNDP II of 2016-2021 and that all groups of women, children, youths, KP's and disabled from all sectors. UN Agencies welcome KPs and other groups for discussion on SDGs to ensure no one is left behind on eradication of poverty, environmental conservation, defending human rights and joint contribute to achievement of SDGs for sustainable development.

Tanzania Government is engaging all groups and awareness of SDGs

Representing the Guest of Honor, Permanent Secretary Hon. Sihaba Mkinga pointed out that the government works with all groups of farmers, women, children, girls, disabilities, pastoralists and other stakeholders like CSOs in achieving development the development. She insisted that the government has a role to educate all groups of the community on their needs and set some policies to achieve that. For example Gender Policy of 2000 on women to ensure how women are empowered economically, FYDP II and vital support from development partners like UN Tanzania under UN Tanzania UNDAF II on the government effort on achieving development.



Fig.1 Permanent Secretary Hon. Sihaba Mkinga Addressing the government development Strategies and SDGs engagement

FYDP II also is an important mechanism to make sure services are provided to all and achieve the SDGs implementation in Tanzania and call for all stakeholders to join up the government effort to engage more marginalized groups of children, disabled and women in accessing inclusive development.

On Leaving No One Behind, Hon. Mkinga insisted that it should be an actionable concept and call for joint collaboration from other stakeholders. However, she mentioned some cross cutting issues that are to be advocated which still need more effort. There is GBV and other KAPs groups face violence, early child marriage and marginalized people are still neglected. These challenges need jointly effort from all stakeholders and not government only.

Permanent Secretary also acknowledged an effort done by CSOs on awareness of SDGs and that the government is also doing awareness to all groups and open doors to other stakeholders with promising ideas for meaningful discussions to further achieve the implementation

Preliminary Session from Groups.

Various speakers from marginalized groups shared their challenges and how they have been left behind on SDGs process and implementation. The preliminary groups were from;

- i. Children – Not engaged and represented to know SDGs implementation.
- ii. Disabled (PLWD) and PLHV – Unfriendly environment, not included, challenge to access social services and not engaged clearly to SDGs.
- iii. Pastoralists and Farmers – unsolved pastoral and farmers conflicts, water crisis, not properly engaged lack of feedback on SDGs.
- iv. Women – Face various challenges on GBV, land disputes, less economically empowered and human rights.
- v. Youth- poor engagement to SDGs implementation, increased unemployment, and less included in decision making process and use of drugs.



Fig. 2 Young youth from marginalized community in Preliminary expressing challenges facing youths in Tanzania.

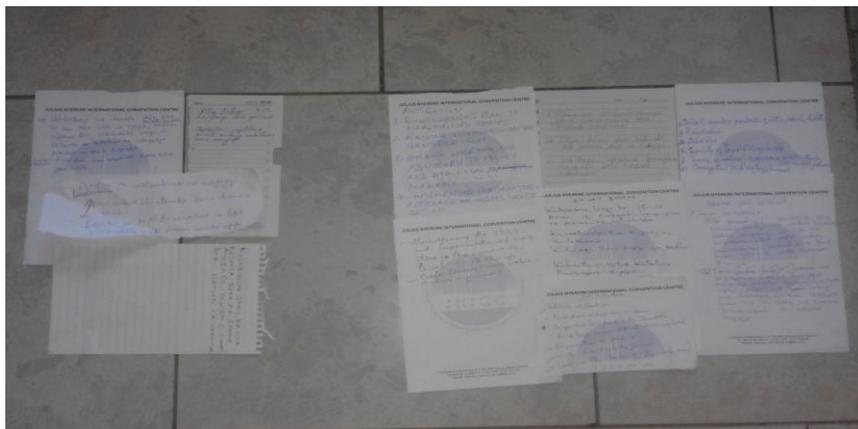
Both groups call for meaningful participation on SDGs implementation in the country for sustainable development.

4.1 Breakout sessions

The participants were grouped into three working groups; one comprising of children, youths and women while the other comprised of disabled, PLHIV and elderly. And, the third working group comprised of fruit gatherers, pastoralists, peasants and workers' unions.

In that particular break out sessions, each respective group identified its key challenges, their position regarding to SDGs and proposed way forward to address such challenges.

4.2 Findings on working Group of fruit gatherers, pastoralists, peasants and workers' unions



Participants in this working group expressed their feelings and opinions regarding their position to participate, implement and monitor SDGs. The participants are lamenting of unspportive policy, strategic and systemic environment that expose them to the risk of being left behind. In their view, rural

dwellers are well positioned to achieve SDGs due to regular land-peasant conflicts over land, inequalities, traditional mal-practices, low level of involvement, ignorance, unformalized businesses, top-down planning, lack leadership, weak systems and institutions to mention a few. All these mentioned provide a real picture from the ground which in fact determines the groups' position towards the attainment of SDGs by 2030.

Suggested way forward from the group.

With all those variant challenges, the participants colectively agreed that the government and Civil Society Organizations have a role to creating awareness among among nationals especially in rural areas. This realize potential and activate individual and groups' participation in the process. Also, the participants suggest that CSOs and government have in place engagement plan that will eventually pull every one on board. In line with that, the government is required to create enough opportunities for youths and ensure equity in every sphere of influence.

4.3 Breakout session group of Disabled, PLHIV and elders.

Participants in this breakout session were actively discussion the major bottleneck and challenges they are facing by mentioning from various groups asfollows and later provide suggection for government and other stakeholders.

Disabilities.

- i. Health – too costive with unfriendly service provision
- ii. Education – Learning environment not friendly with long distance, lack of education facilities and lack of skilled professional.
- iii. Employment – very challenge to PLWD to be employment.
- iv. Communication – challenge of communication and hence not fully engaged in development plan and SDGs process.

PLHV.

- i. Health – It is a challenge to local community to access ARV's and sometime ARV's are outdated.
- ii. Not fully engaged to decision making and little knowledge to SDGs process and its implementation.

Elders.

- i. Lack of reorganised statistics concerning elders (NBS)
- ii. Lack of law on elderly – There is a policy but there is no law to implement the policy.
- iii. Health – There is few specialists to elders and lack of permanent accessibility to medicine, unclear referrals for elders and little security and safety to elders.

Suggested way forward from the group.

The suggested way forward for this group include the following;

- i. Government should come with the law to defend elders.
- ii. Collaboration between the government (NBS) and CSOs to generate statistics for elders.
- iii. Participation on every decision making process to all groups
- iv. 5% for women and youths should be regulated at certain percent for elders.
- v. All elders disabilities and PLHV to have health insurance.
- vi. Pension fund should not be deducted.

4.4 Breakout session for children, youths and women.

This session evidenced various milestone on each group as follows;

Kilimanjaro initiatives, the group of women cooperated to ensure all women get their right of land ownership in community as well as raising women funds for establishing the business as the way of liberating themselves from financial hardship and dependence to others. They play a big role in raising the awareness among women with literacy, entrepreneurship skills and training on land rights.

Also there are ongoing youth programs, that in one way and another influence youth to engage in volunteering activities and training to make them equipped with techniques and skills for undertaking the economic and social transformations in country

Despite the importance of the groups several challenges were pointed out which include;

- i. Women – Face various challenges on GBV, land disputes, less economically empowered and violation women's rights, lack to inherit and own land and not included in decision making process for their development.
- ii. Children – Not engaged and represented to know SDGs implementation.
- iii. Youth- poor engagement to SDGs implementation, increased unemployment, and less included in decision making process and use of drugs.

5.0 Next Steps

5.1 Way forward suggestions from breakout sessions and Government respond.

Group of fruit gatherers, pastoralists, peasants and workers' unions

With all those variant challenges, the participants collectively agreed that the government and Civil Society Organizations have a role to creating awareness among among nationals especially in rural areas. This realize potential and activate individual and groups' participation in the process. Also, the participants suggest that CSOs and government have in place engagement plan that will eventually pull every one on board. In line with that, the government is required to create enough opportunities for youths and ensure equity in every sphere of influence.

Group of Disabled, PLHIV and elders.

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- v. All elders disabilities and PLHV to have health issuarance.
- vi. Pension fund should not be deducted.

Group of children, youth and women.

The suggested way foward from this group include the following;

- i. More participation of children and all groups on decision making process.
- ii. To ensure no one is left behind on SDGs implementation advocacy and meaningful engagement is important for all groups in the comminity.
- iii. More youth opportunities for economic liberation to create jobs and achieve development.
- iv. More action to be taken by the government and all stakeholders to end violence Against Women, GBV, empower women economically and create chances for women to engage in SDGs implementation.

The government together with UN Tanzania assured the participants their support in working together to achieve SDGs in Tanzania and open doors for further meaningful discussion towards Leaving No One Behind in the implementation of agenda 2030. The government calls a collaboration effort for CSOs and other stakeholders to advocate for SDGs to local community thus helping in impelementation of Agenda 2030 and applauded APF and partners for organizing such an important dialogue particulary for marginalized people group. The government insist that frequent dialogues like this with cement the understading of SDGs and engage community to development processes and appreciate the suggestions raised by participants for more actions.