



Development Vision 2025

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“The Government and the society in general realised that the nation lacked direction and a philosophy for long-term development. The new Developmental Vision 2025 fills this vacuum.”

This Vision is set out as one which will:

- “Actively mobilise the people and resources towards the achievement of shared goals;
- “Instill courage and determination to rise to the challenges at the individual, national and community level;
- “Vehicle of hope for betterment of livelihood and posterity.”

Five key elements to the vision

1. High quality of livelihood

Specific commitment, by 2025, to: food self sufficiency and security, universal primary education, irradiation of illiteracy, extensive training, gender equality, national access to primary health care and reproductive health services (for appropriate ages), reduction of infant and maternal mortality by three quarters of current level, universal access to safe water, increase life expectancy to a “middle income country” and remove abject poverty.

2. Peace, stability and unity

3. Good governance

4. A well-educated learning society

A desire to produce a “high level of quantity and quality education... at all levels” to encourage a dynamic mindset for the average Tanzanian. This should be irrespective of gender and include skills for the workplace, self reliance and confidence.

5. A strong and competitive economy

Aim to create a strong, resilient and adaptable economy that is regionally and globally competitive. Specific commitment by 2025 to have an economy which is: semi-industrialised and compares to “middle income countries”. Macroeconomic stability and low inflation are desired, with a growth rate 8% per annum. Encourage investment in adequate physical infrastructure and to proceed with an awareness of environmental needs.

Past visions and impediments

Whilst complimenting the visions set out at the time of Independence and during the Arusha Declaration, Vision 2025 details certain national factors which prevented the country from reaching its full potential:

- 1. Donor dependency / defeatist developmental mindset:** Dependency on external donors undermined Tanzanian's ability to take "ownership of the development agenda" and prevented creativity / leadership at the community and national level. Moreover, external support fostered an environment of "apathy and a lack of accountability and self motivation." Specifically, with regard to donors and education: "the education system has not been structured to counter this deterioration in the ownership of the development agenda and in fostering self confidence." As a result, the education system was not able to "integrate the individual" or "engage Tanzanians in entrepreneurship."
- 2. Weak economy / low capacity for economic management:** Reliance on primary production created a "vulnerable" market and inflexible economy. Resources were under-utilised, including a "low level of utilisation of in science and technology".
- 3. Failures in good governance:** Increase in corruption over recent years and a weak rule of law.
- 4. Ineffective implementation syndrome:** Grand plans were followed by weak implementation. Thus, Tanzanians were "less enthusiastic about participation in national endeavors. Apathy set in."

Driving forces for realisation of the vision

In this section, the policy notes changing conditions which have affected the country's social cohesion and details three key driving forces which should be developed to support the country and "rekindle, hope confidence and faith".

- 1. Developmental mindset and empowering culture:** Place highest priority on education and the development of a "learning society:" "the education system should be restructured and transformed qualitatively with a focus on promoting creativity and problem solving."
- 2. Competence and competitiveness within the economy:** Promote a culture of science and technology at lowest levels of schooling. Teach basic mathematics / science at school especially for 6-15 year olds. Promote the benefits of science and technology through publicity campaigns and on-going education. Promote ICTs (information and communication technologies) vital for the National Vision and all levels of society. Sound macroeconomic management and infrastructural development "spearheaded by the government". Promote utilisation of domestic resources and diversify the economy to meet needs of multiple sectors. Create the capacity to respond to global market.
- 3. Good governance and the rule of law:** Re-address the balance between the state and surrounding institutions. Redefine the role of the state to ensure it is responsible for: affirmative action programmes that promote participation of indigenous groups; encouraging investment in infrastructure, education, training mechanisms for promotion of national dialogues; creating a legal and regulatory framework.

Implementation

Leadership COMBINED with a strong competitive economy are two pivotal factors in the implementation of the Vision. There are four other factors considered key to implementation of this renewed mindset: democratisation and participation awareness; decentralise political power and fiscal control; develop systems for monitoring, evaluation and review; encouraging a rule of law and good governance. Significantly, this includes a commitment to strengthening the government, institutions and "other" organisations (NGOs) to increase their accountability to the public.

The Vision 2025 paper concludes that only a universally participatory process will achieve these goals.