

PART I STATUS OF GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Chapters 1 to 3 provide a consolidated view of the progress of Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2005-2010 (MKUKUTA). The most recent data on indicators for the goals and targets of MKUKUTA's three major clusters of desired outcomes for poverty reduction are presented: growth and reduction of income poverty (Cluster I); improvement of quality of life and social well-being (Cluster II); and governance and accountability (Cluster III). Conclusions and recommendations are provided for each cluster, and summary tables of statistics for all three clusters are included at the end of each chapter.

CHAPTER

1

MKUKUTA Cluster I Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty

The broad outcome for MKUKUTA Cluster I is to achieve and sustain broad-based and equitable growth, and progress towards this outcome is measured against a set of cluster-wide indicators together with indicators for six supporting goals.

The supporting goals for Cluster I are:

- Goal 1: Ensuring sound macroeconomic management
- Goal 2: Promoting sustainable and broad-based growth
- Goal 3: Improving food availability and accessibility at household level in urban and rural areas
- Goals 4 and 5: Reducing income poverty of both men and women in urban and rural areas
- Goal 6: Provision of reliable and affordable energy to consumers

This section assesses the progress made towards achieving targets for both cluster-wide indicators and the supporting goals for Cluster I, and concludes with an assessment of the likelihood of Tanzania achieving and sustaining higher growth rates.

Cluster-wide Indicators

Cluster-wide indicators for MKUKUTA's first cluster are:

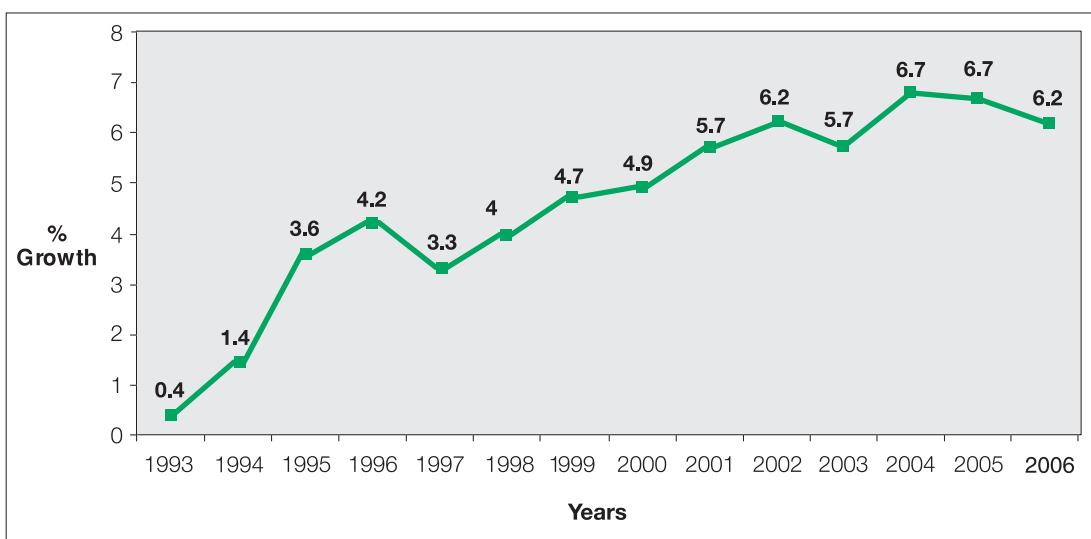
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth per annum;
- GDP growth of sectors per annum;
- Gini co-efficient, and
- Headcount ratio, basic needs poverty line.

Growth Performance (Real GDP)

MKUKUTA indicates that a sustained rate of growth of between 6 to 8% is needed to reduce poverty. For the last three years, the rate of growth has been within this range. However, growth fell slightly from 6.7% for 2005 to 6.2% for 2006 due to a severe drought that hit Tanzania during the 2005/06 rainy season (see Figure 1). Water supplies and electricity generation were adversely affected, and the agricultural and manufacturing sectors were heavily impacted. Power generation had to be shut-down at the main hydropower plants of the country and power shedding was instituted country-wide, leading to severe electricity shortages. The impact of the drought and energy crisis on economic growth was further compounded by sharp hikes in international oil prices during 2006.

Although Tanzania's economy has grown steadily since 1993, an assessment of the rate of growth reveals a sharp increase between 1993 and 1996, followed by a steady but lower rate of growth for the period 1997 through 2002. Between 2004 and 2006 the economy continued to grow but at an even slower rate. This trend towards declining rates of growth is of serious concern. Sustaining and increasing growth while ensuring the economic benefits are broadly shared remains a significant challenge.

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth 1993 - 2006 (1992 constant prices)

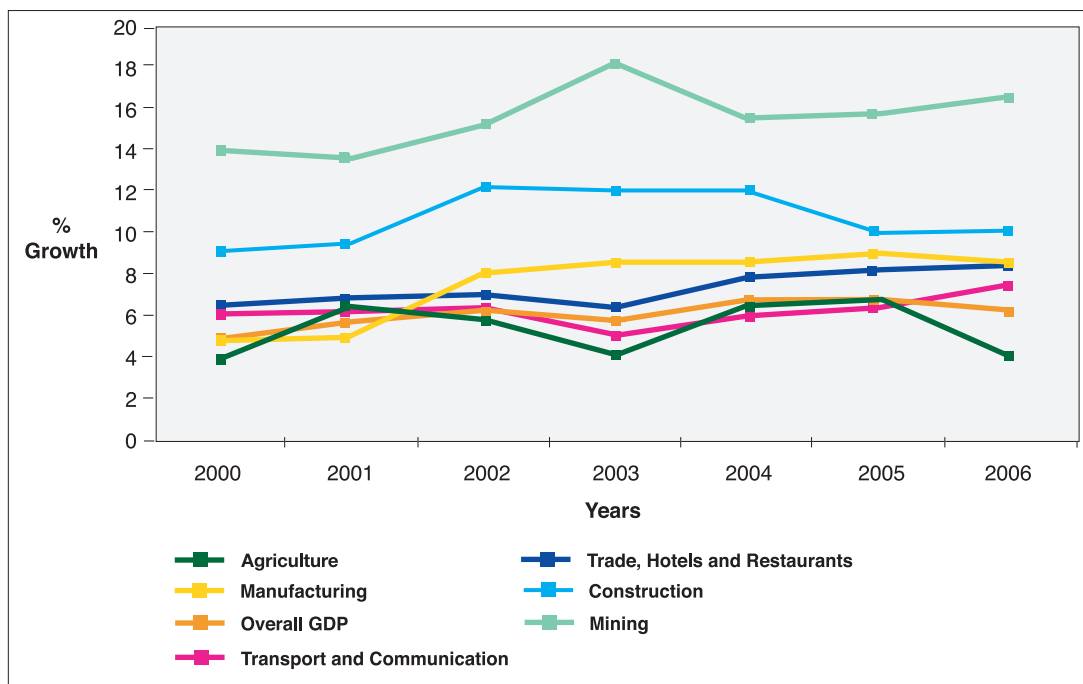


Source: United Republic of Tanzania (URT) Economic Surveys, various years

Growth by Sector

Sectoral growth rates since 2000 show slight fluctuations indicating only modest structural change (see Figure 2). Over the medium term, the agriculture sector will remain central to Tanzania's economy and overall growth. Growth for this sector averaged 4.7% for the period 2000-2006 which is not sufficient to meet MKUKUTA's ambitious goals for reducing poverty. The strategy sets a target of sustained agricultural growth of 10% by 2010.

Mining has been the most dynamic sector with several new gold mines starting production. The sector has expanded rapidly, averaging growth of around 15% over the period 2000-2006. However, the sector's contribution to GDP is about 3.7% and, therefore, overall economic growth remains small. Moreover, there is no indication that the expansion in mining has triggered significant growth in local economies or influenced poverty reduction, since mining operations have been almost entirely detached from local supply chains which create employment opportunities.

Figure 2: GDP Growth in Tanzania by Sector 2000 - 2006

Source: URT Economic Surveys, various years

The manufacturing sector has been growing at an average of 7.5% annually since 2000. Manufacturing's contribution to GDP has remained low (at approximately 8%), but the sector has strong growth potential. Strengthening manufacturing's backward linkages to the agricultural sector and the country's natural resource base - especially forestry, minerals and fisheries - as well as forward linkages to export markets could significantly contribute to growth. However, critical constraints still exist including access to, and cost of financial capital; access to technology to improve productivity; infrastructure, especially energy; skilled labour; and the regulatory environment for business activities. Tanzania's 'low skills - low cost' workers have to compete with 'high skills - low cost' workers, particularly those in Asia. Stagnant rates of investment in manufacturing provide early evidence of the sector's tenuous growth.

The growth rate in the 'trade, hotels and restaurants' sector - which partly reflects expansion in the tourism sector - averaged 7.3% over the period 2000-2006. Tourism not only contributes directly to overall growth, but also indirectly through its linkages with other sectors of the economy. However, the sector's potential to contribute to growth and poverty reduction throughout the country is not yet fully realised. Currently, tourism activities are largely concentrated in the northern wildlife circuit while the capacity in southern Tanzania is not fully utilised. The opportunity exists to replicate the success of the northern tourist circuit to other areas of the country by opening up new tourist destinations and activities, particularly for niche markets.

Status of Household Income (Consumption) Poverty

Poverty estimates are based heavily on income and consumption data available through periodic Household Budget Surveys (HBS). Data from the HBS 2007 will be available next year. Nonetheless, a simulation exercise was completed to estimate the trend of poverty since the 2000/01 HBS (World Bank, 2007). In this exercise, the consumption data from the HBS 2000/01 was updated using growth rates for GDP and household final consumption obtained from Tanzania's National Accounts.

Results using economic survey data show that poverty may have declined. In particular, results based on growth in real GDP per capita indicate that poverty declined slightly from 36% in 2001 to 21% in 2007. However, a different trend is noted based on per capita growth in real household consumption. This latter trend shows pronounced fluctuations in per capita household consumption and an overall lower decline in poverty to about 25% by 2007. Given that poverty is more accurately assessed using per capita consumption, this projection may be the most relevant. However, all results from the simulation exercise should be viewed as tentative only and data from the HBS 2007 must be analysed before drawing conclusions.

With respect to the evolution of poverty, two uncertainties remain:

- i. Whether growth is public or private sector-driven and;
- ii. What are the distribution effects of growth, particularly between urban and rural areas?

On the first question, trends in Tanzania show a rapid increase in the share of government consumption in GDP with the share of government consumption in GDP growing at more than 10% per annum since 2001. Likewise, government investment has also been growing faster than household consumption. This implies that household consumption is being crowded out not only by increased private investment but also by government activities. On the second question, trends show that growth in agricultural GDP has been slower than overall GDP. Cumulative GDP growth between 2001 and 2006 was 53% while the corresponding figure for agriculture was 33%. Thus, accounting for differential rural/urban growth rates is likely to result in less poverty reduction than that indicated in the projections above.

Additionally, the analysis of welfare indicators, such as household assets and access to health and education based on series data from periodic Tanzanian Demographic and Health Surveys, provide evidence of poverty reduction. Benefits, though, are disproportionately concentrated on the least poor quintile.

Of final note, seven years has elapsed since completion of the HBS 2000/01. Although efforts were made to incorporate a 'poverty module' into all national surveys so as to estimate changes in poverty over this period, the results are not statistically robust. To allow more regular poverty analysis, the proposed National Panel Survey will collect poverty data between HBS, representing an important addition to the existing programme of household surveys.

Goal 1 Ensuring Sound Economic Management

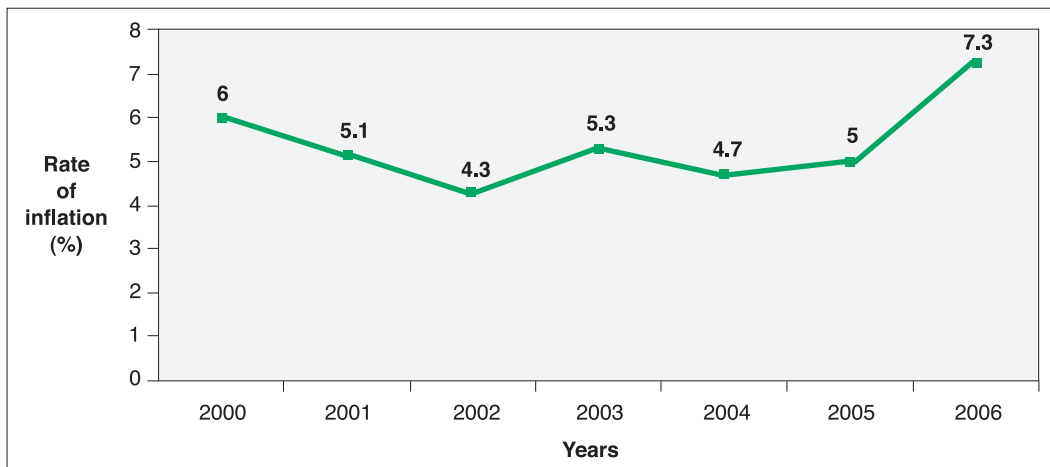
Sound economic management is the foundation of a growth and poverty reduction strategy. This goal has the following indicators:

- Annual rate of inflation
- Central government revenue as a percentage of GDP
- Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP (before and after grants)
- External debt to export ratio
- Exports as a percentage of GDP

Inflation

Since the mid-1990s, Tanzania's macroeconomic policy has focused upon strong control of government expenditures to minimise domestic and non-concessional borrowing by government. Up until 2002, these measures reduced the rate of inflation (see Figure 3). However, since then, the rate of inflation has risen which may reflect increased government expenditure exerting inflationary pressures in the short run.

Figure 3: Rate of Inflation 2000 - 2006



Source: URT Economic Surveys, various years

In 2006, the rate of inflation rose sharply to 7.3%, and further increases were recorded in the early months of 2007. This was driven largely by the severe drought during the 2005/06 rainy season, which adversely affected food production and hydropower generation, together with substantial hikes in petroleum prices. In contrast, relatively good rains were recorded in most food production areas of the country during 2006/07 and good harvests are expected. This should significantly improve domestic food supplies and dampen inflation.

Central Government Revenue

Substantial progress has been made in strengthening tax administration, and domestic revenue collection as a percentage of GDP increased from 12.2% in 2000/01, to 14.5% in 2006/07¹. The major contributors to this rise in revenue were the value added tax (VAT) on imports, excise duty on domestic goods and services, and income tax.

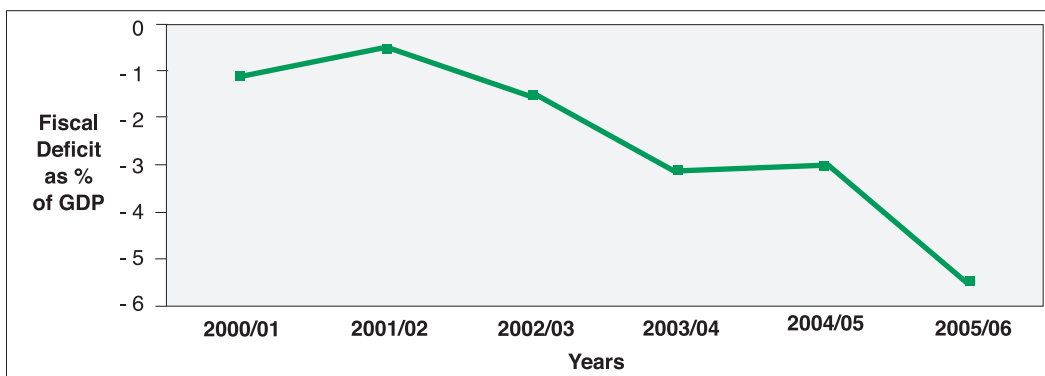
While revenue collection must be strengthened further through policy and structural reforms to the tax system, the key challenge will be to increase tax revenue without increasing the tax rate. In the medium to long run, domestic resource mobilisation should rely primarily on expanding the revenue base through sustained economic growth.

Fiscal Deficit

The fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP (after grants) has widened from -1.1% in 2001/02 to -5.5% in 2005/06 (see Figure 4). While higher revenues have been collected, public expenditure as a proportion of GDP has also increased.

There is need for a better link between the goal of macroeconomic stability and public spending for achieving MKUKUTA targets. Generally, spending is of two types: that which increases domestic productive capacity and that which increases public/social service delivery. In the area of domestic productive capacity, the key approach is for public spending to invest in growth generating activities and to reduce bottlenecks in the economy, such that the overall economy grows at the same time as aggregate demand. Synchronising public investment with increased aggregate demand enables the economy to accommodate an expanded money supply without generating significant inflationary pressure.

Figure 4: Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GDP 2000/01 - 2005/06



Source: URT Economic Surveys, various years

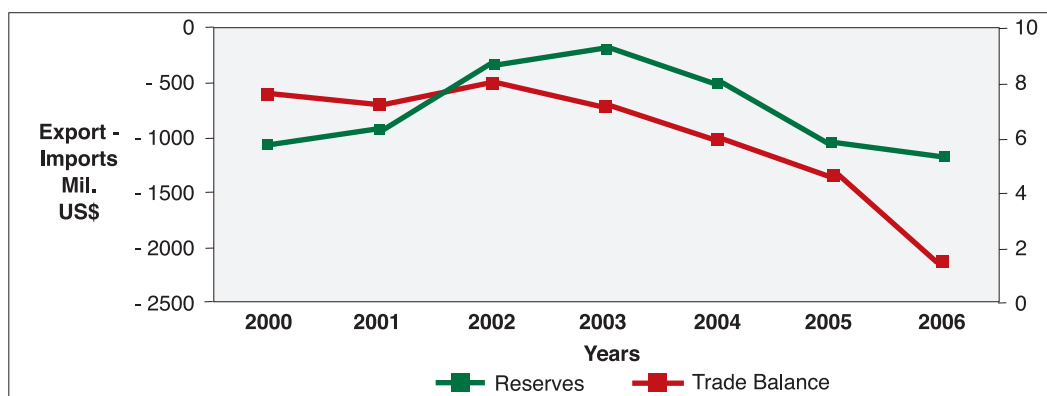
Exports

Exports as a percentage of GDP have increased since 2000/01 reaching a peak of 24.1% in 2003/04, which is largely attributable to an increase in services receipts. Over the same period, goods exports also increased, largely due to increases in non-traditional exports, particularly natural resource exploitation from gold and fish, which also fostered large imports of capital goods and equipment. However, the total share of exports of agricultural products declined.

¹ For comparison, the revenue/GDP ratio for 2006/2007 in Kenya was estimated to be slightly higher than 20% while in Uganda it is about 13% (Central Bank of Kenya Annual Report of 2007 and Bank of Uganda Quarterly Economic Report of September 2007)

Overall, the increase in export has been more than offset by increases in imports, resulting in higher trade deficits particularly since 2002 (see Figure 5). Foreign currency reserves have also been declining continuously from 9.2 months of imports in 2003 to 5.3 months in 2006. Thus, strengthening Tanzania's export competitiveness is a major challenge for the economy.

Figure 5: Trade Balance and Foreign Currency Reserves 2000 - 2006



Source: Bank of Tanzania (BOT) Economic Bulletin for the Quarter Ended March 2007

Goal 2 Promoting Sustainable and Broad-based Growth

The following indicators are analysed to assess progress towards the goal of sustainable and broad-based growth:

- Domestic credit to private sector as a percentage of GDP;
- Percentage increase in foreign direct investment;
- Interest rate spread on lending and deposits;
- Unemployment rate;
- Percentage of trunk and regional roads in good and fair condition, and
- Proportion of enterprises undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments complying with regulations.

Domestic Credit

Credit to the private sector has maintained an upward trend since 2000, and the outstanding stock of private sector credit was equivalent to 12.5% of GDP in 2006. However, despite these indications of progress, access to credit is still limited to a small number of enterprises with solid collateral in key urban areas. Small and medium enterprises as well as firms located outside the main urban areas are virtually excluded.

Currently, the financial system is ineffective in supplying long-term funds to the local private sector. Commercial banks have displayed increasing risk aversion in lending, preferring to hold a large portion of their liquidity in risk-free government securities.

Interest Rates

The spread between lending and savings rates decreased from 16.6% in 2000 to 11.9% in 2003, but has risen slightly to 13.3% for 2006. These marked spreads in rates reflect the continued high cost of borrowing from commercial banks, which in turn reflect banks' perceptions of the risks of lending domestically. The high rates will continue to deter investments especially by small and medium enterprises. In addition, a number of structural impediments to lending persist. A poor credit culture, structural rigidities that have made it difficult for commercial banks to assess private borrowers, problems associated with the handling of commercial disputes, and the lack of suitable collateral are some of the major factors limiting financial intermediation. Overall, the picture shows the low level of development of the financial sector.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Following the completion of major investments in the mining sector and stabilisation of production activities, the percentage increase in new foreign direct investment has slowed from 25.6% in 2000 to about 7.0% in 2005. In addition, FDI remains heavily concentrated in the natural resource sectors such as mining and tourism.

Crucially, inflows need to benefit the whole economy by adding to capital stock and spilling over into other economic sectors. In these respects, FDI is capable of complementing domestic investment by 'linking up' with local investments, and stimulating the establishment of new businesses through a 'crowding-in effect'. However, the stagnant share of gross domestic investment in GDP indicates that this 'crowding-in effect' has not been tapped sufficiently. Hence, the major challenge will be to stimulate investments beyond the natural resource sectors while generating strong linkages between these investments and the broader economy.

Tanzania has vast potential to attract increased FDI but investor confidence will need to be strengthened for this potential to be fully exploited. In addition, concerted efforts need to be applied to lower the cost of doing business in Tanzania, and to energetically promote the country's rich resource base.

Unemployment

According to the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2006, there are an estimated 18.8 million economically active people in Tanzania (NBS, 2007a). This population has increased by 3.3 million since 2000/01 representing an annual growth rate of 4.1% with approximately 800,000 people entering the workforce each year. About 16.6 million people or 80.3% of the active labour force are working. The majority are smallholders, self-employed or unpaid family workers.

Table 1 shows the data for employment by sector in Tanzania for 2000/01 and 2005/06. Over this period, the share of the public sector in total employment including central/local government authorities and parastatal organisations, has increased only slightly from 2.7% to 2.8%. Significantly, the share of agriculture in total employment has declined by 7.7 percentage points, indicating that employment growth is shifting away from agriculture towards private non-farm activities, including informal sector employment which has expanded in both urban and rural areas.

Table 1: Total Employment by Sector 2000/01 and 2005/06

Sector	2000/01 %	2005/06 %
Central/Local Government	2.2	2.4
Parastatal Organisations	0.5	0.4
Informal Sector	5.7	9.3
Other Private*	4.4	8.0
Agriculture	84.2	76.5
Housework Duties	3.1	3.5

* Includes persons working for other enterprise not included. This group is often called Private Formal Sector.

Source: ILFS 2006

As a result of positive economic growth over the past few years, unemployment has been reduced slightly in both rural and urban areas. In 2006, total unemployment (of the population aged 15 years and above measured by the national definition²) was 12%. The MKUKUTA operational target is to reduce unemployment rate from its 2000/01 level of 12.9% to 6.9% by 2010.

When disaggregated, the unemployment rates for Dar es Salaam, other urban areas, and rural areas were 31.5%, 16.5%, and 7.5% respectively. Overall, gender disparities in employment persist, particularly in urban areas. A larger proportion of urban women are unemployed compared to men³ (see Table 2).

Table 2: Unemployment Rate of Population 15+ Years by Sex and Area 2006

Sex	Rural %	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Total %
Male	8.1	23.0	13.6	10.7
Female	7.0	40.3	19.25	12.6
Total	7.5	31.5	16.5	11.7

Source: ILFS 2006

The unemployment problem is most severe among youth, with a rate of unemployment among 15-24 year olds of 14.9% (see Table 3). Young people represent the majority of new entrants into the labour market but they often lack necessary skills and experience.

Table 3: Unemployment Rates of Population by Sex and Age 2006

Sex	15 - 24 Years %	25 - 34 Years %	35 - 64 Years %	65 Years and Above %	Total %
Male	14.3	10.3	8.9	8.1	10.7
Female	15.4	13.2	10.2	10.4	12.6
Total	14.9	11.8	9.6	9.2	11.7

Source: ILFS 2006

2 The national definition of unemployment was formulated on the basis that a considerable number of persons classified as employed under the standard definition are actually unemployed for most of their time, depending on the degree of attachment to their jobs.

3 By definition, this includes urban women doing solely unpaid domestic work in their households.

Unemployment cannot be tackled unless economic growth is sufficient. Rather than accepting the unemployed as a burden on society, employment policies and strategies need to be incorporated within MKUKUTA's overall growth strategy. Public works programmes and internships aimed at youth can support their entrance into the labour market while providing essential work skills. Guided by the needs of the private sector, the education system should also aim to improve the curriculum and quality of teaching with a keen focus on imparting relevant skills.

Roads

An extensive and well-maintained road network is essential in attaining Tanzania's economic and social development objectives. As of December 2006, the percentage of trunk and regional roads in good and fair condition had increased to 78% (40% in good and 38% in fair condition) from 51% in 2000. These roads are under the jurisdiction of the Tanzania Roads Authority (TANROADS). No hard data is yet available on the condition of the road network under the jurisdiction of local government authorities, which includes district, feeder and improved unclassified roads. However, the greater part of this network is acknowledged to be in poor condition.

Strategies need to be devised to expand and prioritise the resources available for road rehabilitation and maintenance. Despite budgetary restrictions, important district and feeder roads should receive full routine maintenance while emergency and spot improvement should be completed for the rest of the network so that these roads remain passable at least during dry seasons. To bolster resources available to the national Road Fund to meet higher maintenance costs, the fuel levy paid by road users was increased by 100% in the 2007/08 budget.

Environmental Impact

As for countries around the world, Tanzania faces the serious challenge of balancing the goals of maximising social well-being through efficient and sustainable resource use while minimising environmental damage. It is critical, therefore, to know the effects of proposed development projects as well as the level of associated risk and whether these impacts are acceptable to the public. To this end, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) measure the likely effects, positive and negative, of development proposals upon one or more aspects of the environment before decisions are made to proceed with new projects. For example, comprehensive EIAs will assess the impact of proposed developments on air, water and noise pollution, soil contamination, forest depletion, land degradation, and ecological impacts on wildlife or biodiversity.

The indicator within the MKUKUTA monitoring framework, the proportion of enterprises undertaking EIAs complying with regulations, provides a national view of the extent of environmental standards compliance. In addition, the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2004) requires that this indicator be monitored.

Data from the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) reveal that EIAs were undertaken for 40 projects between 1996 and 2004 before EMA was enacted. Out of these 40 projects, only one project was not approved. Since 2005, 32 EIAs have been undertaken. Of these projects, 23 have been approved, and the remaining 9 are still in the process of being certified.

Goal 3 Improving Food Availability and Accessibility at the Household Level in Urban and Rural Areas

The availability of food, both in required quantity and quality is a fundamental aspect of human well-being, and a lack of nutritious food to achieve and sustain good health is a clear manifestation of extreme poverty. Encouragingly, data on aggregate national food production indicates that Tanzania is not a famine prone country and has the potential to produce its food requirements.

MKUKUTA's goal for food security has the following indicators:

- Food self sufficiency ratio;
- Proportion of districts reported to have food shortages;
- Percentage change in production by smallholder households of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum), and
- Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day.

Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)

The food self sufficiency ratio (SSR) measures the ability of food production to meet demand. It compares the volume of domestic food production against the food requirements of the country's population.

Since the 1999/2000 season, the SSR has fluctuated between a low of 88% (2003/04) and 112% (2006/07). However, it should be noted that the SSR reflects national aggregates and significant variations in food security between different regions and districts have been experienced. Seasonal fluctuations in food availability also occur depending on rainfall. Climate related problems for rural families in areas subject to periodic drought or flood are likely to continue, and specific interventions are needed to assist families dependent on rain-fed agriculture in areas with high drought risk.

In seasons when there is adequate rainfall, Tanzania is able to produce enough food to meet domestic requirements and to export surpluses to neighbouring countries. In these good years, food insecurity arises principally from problems in distributing available foodstuffs from areas of surplus to areas experiencing shortages. Two key interventions are required. First, transport infrastructure particularly in rural areas must be upgraded to reduce the costs of bringing foodstuffs to the market. Secondly, the collection and dissemination of market information needs to be improved so that food producers know what market opportunities exist.

However, in poor seasons, the country as a whole is vulnerable to serious food shortages due to low production and inadequate storage capacity. To safeguard food supplies, effective food security arrangements may need to be instituted with countries within the region. Close examination over the past decade reveals that the regions of Arusha, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Morogoro, Mwanza, Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora and Tanga fail to meet aggregate regional food requirements from domestic production in two out of every five years (representing a 40% probability of annual food shortages in these regions). Historically, most food aid received by Tanzania is targeted to these areas.

Goals 4 and 5 Reducing Income Poverty of Both Men and Women in Rural and Urban Areas

Poverty in Tanzania is anchored in the widespread reliance of households on subsistence agriculture. Approximately 75% of the population depends on under developed smallholder primary agricultural production characterised by small scale cultivation, use of hand tools, and reliance upon traditional rain-fed cropping methods and animal husbandry. The majority of indicators for MKUKUTA's goals for reducing income poverty, therefore, relate to assessing progress in improving the status of smallholder agriculture. The indicators chosen for the strategy are:

- Percentage of smallholders participating in contracting production and outgrower schemes;
- Total smallholder land under irrigation as a percent of total cultivatable land;
- Percentage of smallholders who accessed formal credit for agricultural purposes;
- Percentage of smallholder households who have one or more off-farm income-generating activities, and
- Percentage of households whose main income is derived from the harvesting, processing and marketing of natural resource products.

Production and Outgrower Schemes

For some crops, contractual arrangements have been initiated, mostly by private agri-business companies, to secure access to smallholder produce. Under these agreements, companies provide smallholders with inputs, credit, and extension services while the smallholders agree to supply a specified quantity and quality of produce and to make repayments on any loans advanced. Methods of production and other market obligations may also be stipulated within these agreements.

According to the Agricultural Sample Census 2002/03 (NBS, 2005), only 25% of large scale farms are engaged in outgrower schemes and most of these arrangements focus upon crop production. Few outgrower schemes target smallholders supplying livestock. Crop processing is the most common service rendered to outgrower farmers, followed by extension services, cultivation, and crop marketing.

Irrigation

According to the National Irrigation Master Plan (2004) developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives (MAFC, 2004), a total of 29.4 million hectares (or 31% of Tanzania's land area) is suitable for irrigation development. Of this area, 2.3 million hectares (8%) are of high development potential, 4.8 million hectares (16%) fall under medium potential, and 22.3 million hectares (76%) are of low irrigation potential. Despite this assessment, only 227,490 hectares were under irrigation in 2004. The area increased slightly to 264,388 hectares in 2005 and to 275,388 hectares in 2006, but it is proving extremely challenging to tap into the irrigation potential given that most production is undertaken by individual smallholders. Expansion in the scale of Tanzania's agriculture is required to encourage greater investment in irrigation.

Access to Credit

One major constraint on agricultural production in Tanzania is the poor financial status of small scale farmers. The majority of smallholders cannot finance their production activities on a cash basis particularly at the start of the season. According to the Agricultural Sample Census 2002/03, only 3% of the total number of agricultural households accessed credit. The main providers of credit to agriculture are farming cooperatives: 35% of the households who accessed credit sourced their finance through cooperatives. Other sources included family, friends and relatives (32%), traders/trade stores (9%), savings and credit societies (8%), religious organisations/NGOs/projects (8%), private individuals (4%) and commercial banks (2%). Hence, only 1.6% of the total number of agricultural households accessed formal credit. Large proportions of the funds borrowed were used for purchasing fertilisers (29%), followed by agro-chemicals (21%), seeds (16%) and hiring labour (16%).

Off-Farm Activities

Many studies in rural Africa find a positive association between non-farm diversification and household welfare and, on the basis of these findings, development initiatives to promote off-farm employment in rural areas have gained widespread support. In Tanzania, farming remains the most important livelihood activity among rural households but most households have at least one member involved in off-farm income generation. According to the Agricultural Sample Census 2002/03, 41.6% households had one member engaged in off-farm income-generating activities, 21.2% had two members, and 9.1% had more than two members. However, 28% of households were involved in no off-farm income-generating activities.

Use of Natural Resource Products

Tanzania has a large natural resource base and, with good management, the benefits derived from developing the country's resources will be distributed broadly and equitably to the entire population. The Government is striving to ensure this outcome through its policy of administrative decentralisation, a political and legal framework that aims to promote broad-based empowerment. To measure progress in this area, the MKUKUTA monitoring system is using the following indicator for the first time: the proportion of households whose main income is derived from the harvesting, processing and marketing of natural resources products. Sources of income include wildlife and forest products, such as firewood, honey and timber.

Limited information for this indicator is currently available but the first systematic data is expected in the Agricultural Survey 2008/09. Nevertheless, a recent study on governance issues related to the timber trade in Tanzania provides some information on the importance of forest resources to rural livelihoods in four districts of southern Tanzania: Tunduru, Kilwa, Liwale and Rufiji (URT, 2007). According to this research, at least 16% of households from villages located near forests in these districts benefit from the timber trade. This proportion increases to 60% during the peak logging season. The study also reveals that 50% of the budgets for of the district councils come from revenues derived from forest products

However, the research also revealed examples of how shortcomings in governance within the forestry sector can undermine national economic growth and poverty reduction objectives. The study highlighted increasing evidence of corruption in this sector. A more thorough investigation of

the number of people and the size of the area affected, the financial implications, and the consequences for the environment is needed to fully assess the magnitude of this problem.

Goal 6 Provision of Reliable and Affordable Energy

Providing a reliable and affordable power supply to consumers and producers underpins economic growth and contributes to quality of life. Electrification, however, is still low and unreliable in general and the national grid continues to be the mainstay of power transmission for the country. Three indicators are used to assess progress against this goal:

- Percentage increase in number of customers connected to the national grid and off-grid sources of electricity;
- Total electricity generating capacity and utilisation, and
- Percentage of households in rural and urban areas using alternative sources of energy to wood fuel (including charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Access to Electricity

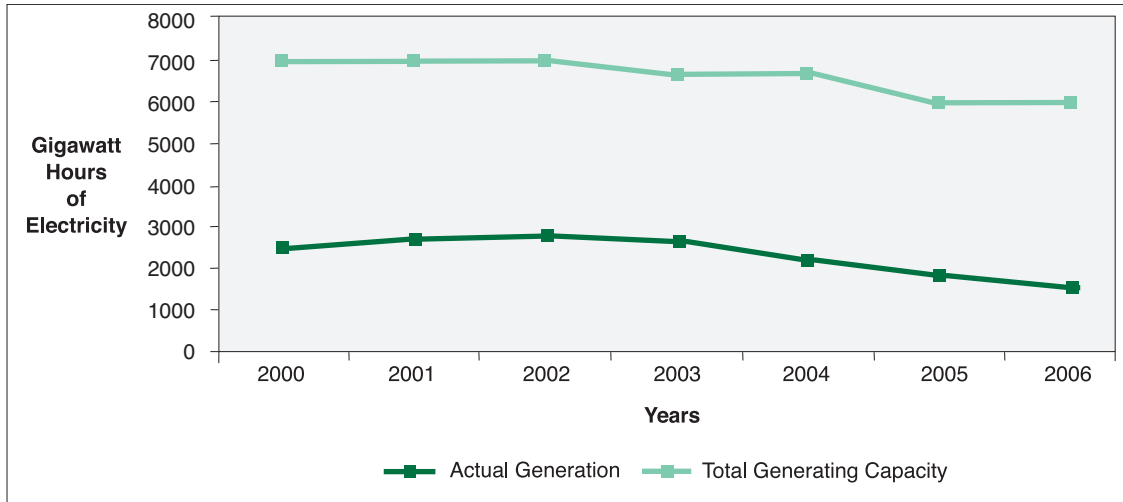
Half of all power generated in Tanzania is utilised by households; the other half by (light) industries and service providers. Domestic use of electricity is almost exclusively concentrated in urban areas. Of the 20 districts with the highest level of connectivity to the grid, only two, Mwanga and Hai, are rural districts; while the 20 districts with the least access to electricity are exclusively rural (Hoogeveen, 2007).

Out of the 118 districts identified in the Population and Housing Census 2002, only 18 districts have more than 20% of households accessing electricity. In 31 districts electricity supply is almost non-existent with over 99% of households without access to power. The greatest access to electricity is in Dar es Salaam but less than 50% of all households are connected.

The annual percentage increase in the number of customers connected to the national grid and off-grid sources of electricity for the period 2000-2006 has fluctuated between 3 and 13%. However, over that entire period, the total number of customers has increased 43% from 399,977 to 573,873. Amongst consumers connected to the grid, poor households have the least access.

Generating Capacity

Since 2000, both electricity generating capacity and actual generation of power have remained steady (see Figure 6). However, a huge gap exists between the two figures. No more than 40% of generating capacity has been utilised over the entire period and the over reliance on hydropower severely hurt the nation during the drought of 2005/06. A sharp drop in actual generation occurred in 2006 but this crisis provided tremendous impetus to search for alternative sources of producing power.

Figure 6: Trends in Electricity Generating Capacity and Actual Generation 2000 - 2006⁴

Source: Data from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (2007)

The installation of the Songas-Ubungo power station has boosted electricity generation, and plans for electricity generation using coal extracted from the Songwe-Kiwira and Mchuchuma- Kateweka⁵ mines are in development. Natural gas from Mnazi Bay is also being utilised for generation and further gas reserves have been discovered in Mkuranga. Overall, the additional capacity installed during 2006 and 2007 will significantly increase electricity supply in Tanzania. Moreover, depending on costs of production, surplus power may be available for export sales to regional markets, making the energy sector a potential growth driver. Efforts of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. (TANESCO) should subsequently be directed to improving the efficiency of its transmission system so as to reduce the cost of power generation.

⁴ Other isolated sources of electricity supply, including GTS Songas (from 2005), imported power from Uganda, TANWAT, IPTL, Kiwira Coal Mine and Kilombero-Ilovo, are not included in total generating capacity data.

⁵ Mchuchuma plans envisage a 400MW power generation capacity unit, which can be supplied for 40 years.

Summary of Progress for MKUKUTA's Cluster I

Review of Key Indicators

A review of progress towards the goals of MKUKUTA's Cluster I highlights both significant achievements and outstanding issues.

Tanzania's real GDP growth has reached historically high levels, averaging 6.0% during the period 2000-2006. In addition, a central element to this performance has been large inflows of private and public capital, triggered by economic reforms instituted by the Government. The reforms enhanced the incentives for private sector activities and led to improvements in the efficiency of resource allocation and utilisation. Domestic and foreign investors reacted to the changes positively.

However, despite the encouraging trends, growth remains inadequate to meet development and poverty reduction objectives of MKUKUTA and needs to be accelerated. The major challenge, therefore, is to achieve and sustain higher rates of growth, while ensuring that achievements at the macro level translate into genuine economic benefits at the grassroots level.

Macroeconomic indicators also provide a mixed picture, which is not immediately encouraging to the goal of rapid, broad-based and sustainable private sector led growth. Data indicate that key macroeconomic indicators - inflation, fiscal deficits and the trade balance, have worsened since 2002/03. A clear ongoing commitment to macroeconomic stability through sound fiscal and monetary policies is needed for sustained economic growth.

With respect to capital for investment, credit to the private sector has increased but bank lending is still limited to a small number of firms and a large portion of bank liquidity is invested in government securities. The spread between lending and saving rate also remains high, reflecting both the continued high cost of borrowing and the low incentives for saving. In addition, foreign direct investment has slowed down and most capital remains heavily concentrated in the natural resource sector with minimum spillover to the wider economy.

Positively, exports have been rising but the trade deficit has worsened through higher imports. Higher economic growth, however, can be expected to draw in increased imports with a percentage of inflows representing inputs for production and processing. Fiscal analysis also reveals a widening deficit despite revenue increases. Thus, wasteful resource consumption must be avoided and public expenditure allocated towards productive human and physical infrastructure investments.

Sustained growth will depend on the ability of the economy to increase competitiveness requiring investment to support innovation and find new areas of economic activity where Tanzanian enterprises can compete successfully in global markets. To inform strategic decision making, a comprehensive analysis of the country's comparative and competitive advantages needs to be undertaken.

Enhancing competitiveness will also require measures to enhance productivity and reduce the cost of doing business at the microeconomic level. By strengthening its export competitiveness, Tanzania will secure not only the dynamic growth effects from a strong export sector, but also benefit from the important demand stimulus created by a growing export base.

Key Policy and Operational Recommendations

Based on indicator analysis, the following policy and operational recommendations are made to support progress towards the goals of MKUKUTA's Cluster I:

- i. Ongoing commitment to macroeconomic stability through sound fiscal and monetary policies will remain the foundation for sustained economic growth in Tanzania.
- ii. Identification of potential growth drivers is required, based upon a comprehensive analysis of the comparative and competitive advantages of the country.
- iii. Levels of investment and productivity need to be increased further, which will entail continued efforts to improve human and capital resources, as well as physical, administrative, informational, and scientific and technological infrastructures.

Recommendations for MKUKUTA Indicators

Further revision of the indicator set for Cluster I should be considered to ensure that data collected provides a sound overview of progress towards national goals for growth and poverty reduction. Possible valuable additions to the indicator set are as follows:

- External sector indicators for imports and foreign reserves
- A fiscal sector indicator detailing data on expenditure
- Financial sector indicators, including exchange rates as well as relevant indicators showing monetary developments and capital markets developments, all of which have potential impact upon private sector investment.

Finally, water as an input to almost all production - including agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, industry, energy, and transport is a key driver of sustainable growth and poverty alleviation. However, in the current MKUKUTA monitoring system, indicators for water focus solely on improvements in water for human consumption. The development of indicators for the utilisation of water in production is, therefore, strongly recommended. Chapter 10 of this report is dedicated to discussion of water as an enabling resource for economic growth.

MKUKUTA Indicators with Available Data and Targets

- * Meta-data on each indicators (including definitions, sources and frequency) are available in the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan available at www.povertymonitoring.go.tz
- * The symbol X indicates no data for that year (in most cases because data is dependent on a particular type of survey)
- * Blanks indicate data not yet forthcoming from MDA or LGA

MKUKUTA Cluster I: Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty

Indicators	Baseline		Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010	
Cluster-wide Indicators											
GDP Growth per annum (%)	4.9	2000	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.2	End FY 2007/08	6-8%	
GDP growth of sectors per annum (%)											
• Agriculture	3.4	2000	5.5	5.0	4.0	5.8	5.1	4.1	End FY 2007/08	10%	
• Livestock	2.9	2000	5.9	5.3	3.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	End FY 2007/08	9%	
• Manufacturing	4.8	2000	5.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.6	End FY 2007/08	15%	
• Wholesale & retail trade	6.5	2000	6.7	7.0	6.5	7.8	8.2	8.4	End FY 2007/08	X	
• Mining	13.9	2000	13.5	15.0	18.0	15.4	15.7	16.4	End FY 2007/08	3% (increase in exports & value added of minerals)	
Gini Coefficient	0.35	2001	0.35	X	X	X	X	X	2007 HBS	To be determined	
Headcount ratio - basic needs poverty line (%)	36	2001	36	X	X	X	X	X	2007 HBS	Rural: 24% Urban: 12.9%	
Goal 1 : Ensuring Sound Economic Management											
Annual rate of inflation	6.0	2000	5.1	4.3	5.3	4.7	5.0	7.3	End FY 2007/08	4%	
Central government revenue as % of GDP	12.2	2000/01 12.2	2000/01 12.2	2001/02 12.8	2002/03 13.4	2003/04 13.1	2004/05 14.2	2005/06 14.5	End FY 2007/08		
Fiscal deficit as % of GDP (before and after grants)											
- Before grants	-4.6	2000/01	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	End FY 2007/08	-3% (2008/09)	
- After grants	-1.2		-1.1	-1.7	-4.0	-4.5	-6.6	-5.4			
External debt service as % of exports	15.4	2000/01	2000/01 15.4	2001/02 11.9	2002/03 7.3	2003/04 4.5	2004/05 4.5	2005/06 3.0	End FY 2007/08	50% of GDP or less	
Exports as % of GDP	24	2003/04	2000/01 15.2	2001/02 16.2	2002/03 17.3	2003/04 24.1	2004/05 22.3	2005/06 21.9	End FY 2007/08		

Indicators	Baseline			Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010		
Goal 2: Promoting Sustainable And Broad-Based Growth												
% of working age population not currently employed	12.9	2001	12.9 (ILFS)	X	X	17% (TDHS)	X	11.7 (ILFS)	2007 (HBS)	6.9%		
Domestic credit to private sector as % of GDP	4.6	2000	4.9	6.1	5.2	8.9	11.0	12.5	End FY 2007/08	Increase by 1% of GDP per annum		
% Increase in foreign direct investment (stock)	25.6	2000	24.3	11.4	12.5	9.9	7.0		End FY 2007/08			
Interest rate spread on lending and deposits (%)	11.88	2003	15.1	13.15	11.88	11.9	12.64	13.27	End FY 2007/08			
% of rural population who live within 2kms of all season passable road												
Proxy: Percent of rural communities/villages with access to all season passable roads within 30 minutes of walking distance.	86.4	2006			Newly collected			86.4	2007 HBS			
% of trunk and regional road network in good and fair condition	51			51	72	78	84	78				
- Good	16	2000	X	14	35	43	53	40	End FY 2007/08			
- Fair	35			37	37	35	31	38				
Goal 3: Improved Food Availability and Accessibility at Household Level in Urban and Rural Areas												
Food self sufficiency ratio (rate) %	94	2001/ 02	2001/02 94	2002/03 102	2003/04 88	2004/05 103	2005/06 102	2006/07 112	End FY 2007/08	119%		
Proportion of districts reported to have food shortages												
Proxy: Number of districts reported to have food shortages	15	2001/02	2001/02 15	2002/03 13	2003/04 62	2004/05 41	2005/06 41	2006/07 50	End FY 2007/08			
% change in production by smallholder households of key staple crop												
(Maize, rice, sorghum in million tonnes)	2 million tonnes	1987	X	X	X	3.5 million tonnes	X	X	Agriculture Survey 2008/09	12 million tonnes		
Proportion of households who consume no more than one meal per day (%)	Mainland: 1.1 Rural: 1.2	2000/ 01	1.1	X	3.4 (rural only, Agric. survey)	X	Mainland: 1.9 Rural: 2.2 (TDHS)	X	2007 HBS			

Indicators	Baseline			Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010		
Goals 4 & 5: Reducing Income Poverty of Both Men and Women in Rural and Urban Areas												
% of smallholders participating in contracting production and out grower schemes	0.9	2002/03	X	X	0.9	X	X	X	Agriculture Survey 2008/09	1.3%		
Total smallholder area under irrigation as % of total cultivatable land	2.7	2002/03	X	X	2.7	X	X	X	Agriculture Survey 2008/09	13%		
% of smallholders who accessed formal credit for agricultural purposes	0.32	2002/03	X	X	1.6	X	X	X	Agriculture Survey 2008/09	10%		
Percentage of smallholder (rural) households with one or more off farm income generating activities	60% (Smallholder)	1994/95	2000/01 81.4 (Secondary activities rural) ILFS	2002/03 72 (Agric. Survey)	2003/04 X	2004/05 X	2005/06 X	2006/07 81.9 (Secondary activities rural) ILFS	Agriculture Survey 2008/09			
% of households with access to electricity	10 (HBS)	2000/01	10	X	1.4 on grid, 0.2 off (Rural agric households)	11.1 (TDHS)	X	X	HBS 2007			
Goal 6: Provision of Reliable and Affordable Energy to Consumers												
Number of customers connected to national electricity grid and off-grid	399,977	2000	411,936	427,970	485,661	501,822	537,823	573,823				
% increase in number of customers connected to national electricity grid and off-grid		2000	2.99	3.89	13.48	3.33	7.17	6.69				
% of households in rural and urban areas using alternative sources of energy to wood fuel (including charcoal) as their main sources of energy	7.8 (HBS)	2000/01	Mainland: 7.8 Dar: 49.2 Other Urban: 12.9 Rural: 2.7	X	0.9 (Rural agric households)	X	X	X	HBS 2007	10%		
Actual electricity generated as a percentage of capacity	36	2000	39	40	40	33	32	26	End FY 2007/08			

MKUKUTA Cluster II

Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-Being

The two broad outcomes for MKUKUTA's Cluster II are:

- i. Improved quality of life and social well-being, with particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups and;
- ii. Reduced inequalities (e.g. education, survival, health) across geographic, income, age, gender and other groups.

Improvements in the social service sectors, notably education, health, water and sanitation as well as social protection initiatives, are recognised as vital to attaining these two outcomes. Moreover, strategies to expand essential services to all Tanzanians thereby ensuring a well-educated and healthy population is central to achieving the desired outcomes of MKUKUTA's other clusters: broad-based and equitable growth (Cluster I) and sound governance (Cluster III). Indeed, the goals for all three clusters of MKUKUTA's are mutually reinforcing.

To assess progress under Cluster II, indicators are categorised and analysed under five supporting goals:

- Goal 1: Equitable access to quality primary and secondary education for boys and girls, universal literacy among men and women, and expansion of higher, technical and vocational education;
- Goal 2: Improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and especially vulnerable groups;
- Goal 3: Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter, and a safe and sustainable environment;
- Goal 4: Adequate social protection and provision of basic needs and services for the vulnerable and needy, and
- Goal 5: Effective systems to ensure universal access to quality and affordable public services.

Goal 1 Equitable Access to Quality Primary and Secondary Education for Boys and Girls, Universal Literacy Among Men and Women, and Expansion of Higher, Technical and Vocational Education

Indicators for this goal were designed to comprehensively assess progress in educational outcomes for all Tanzanians. The following indicators are analysed:

- Literacy rate of population aged 15+ years

- Net enrolment at pre-primary level
- Net primary school enrolment rate
- Percentage of cohort completing Standard VII
- Percentage of students passing the primary school leavers' exam
- Pupil/teacher ratio in primary schools
- Percentage of teachers with relevant qualifications
- Pupil/text book ratio
- Transition rate from Standard VII to Form 1
- Net secondary enrolment
- Percentage of students passing the Form 4 examination
- Enrolment in higher education institutions

Literacy

New data on literacy rates will be available from both the ILFS 2006 and HBS 2007, and it is expected that the ongoing expansion of primary and secondary education together with non-formal education programmes will have had a positive impact on literacy levels. However, some difficulties may arise in comparing data from different surveys due to varying methods of literacy assessment - whether literacy was self-reported by respondents or actually tested, and if so, how. For the future, the development of one clear and consistent strategy for assessing literacy in all major surveys is, therefore, strongly recommended.

Pre-Primary Education:

Net Enrolment at Pre-Primary Level

There has been a slow but steady upward trend in the net enrolment rate (NER) at pre-primary level (for children aged 5 and 6 years) from 24.6% in 2004 to 33.1% in 2007. The Government's decision to promote pre-primary education will help accelerate enrolments but it would be additionally valuable to set a target for this indicator.

There are positive indications of increased cross-sectoral and cross-ministerial collaboration, particularly between the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MOEVT) and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, to work towards a holistic approach in providing early childhood care and development. Evidence from Kagera that improved pre-school nutrition has long-term benefits for school attainment strongly indicates the need for a comprehensive strategy (Alderman, Hoogeveen, & Rossi, 2006).

Regional variations in pre-primary education, however, are a cause for concern. The latest regional data shows significant geographic variations in NERs ranging from just over 5% to over 40%.⁶ Moreover, in Dar es Salaam, 41.9% of pre-primary education is provided by non-government schools, whereas in other parts of the country the provision is overwhelmingly by the Government.⁷ Most regions have close to gender parity in enrolment. Iringa is the major exception where the NER for girls is 37.9% compared to only 29% for boys.

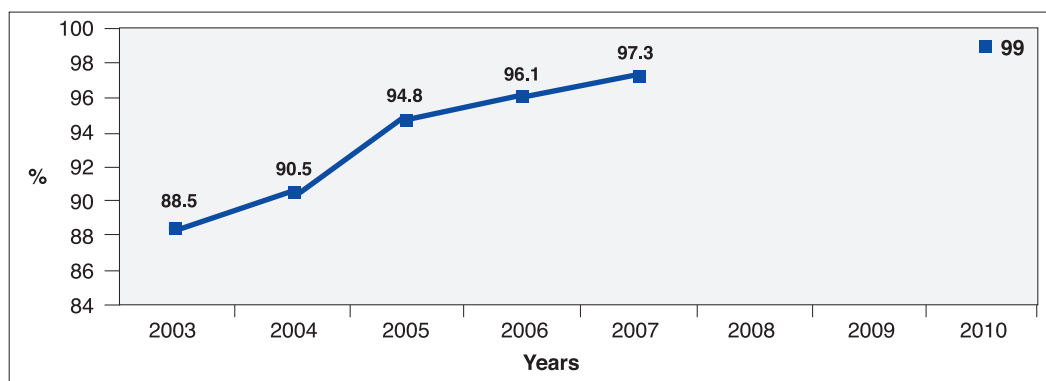
Primary Education:

Net Primary School Enrolment Rate

The net primary school enrolment rate continues to show a steady improvement from 96.1% in 2006 to 97.3% in 2007 (see Figure 7). The MKUKUTA target of 99% appears reachable, although numbers of new enrolments in Standard One are dropping.

Achieving the last few percentage points is a bigger challenge than achieving the initial surge at the start of the national Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) since it implies enrolling the hardest to reach children at the appropriate age. Enrolling children living in remote areas, those for whom the opportunity cost of attending school is very high, and those with a disability will take concerted action by school authorities, teachers and families. Current MOEVT figures estimate that only 0.3% of children enrolled in primary school are disabled, a much lower percentage than the expected population of school-age children with disabilities.

Figure 7: Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Schools 2003 - 2007 (with MKUKUTA Target for 2010)



Sources: PHDR 2005 and MOEVT Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania

Credible net enrolment figures depend also on accurate information for children's age, which is not always available. This underlines the critical importance of birth registration (see Cluster III, Goal 1) as well as accurate population projections which reliably estimate of the impact of HIV/AIDS. The fact that over one-quarter of districts report NERs of 100% shows that there are problems with the reliability of age data⁸.

⁶ MOEVT. Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST), Regional Data 2006, Table 1.4. Dar es Salaam (5.6%), Mtwara (43.8%), Mwanza (39.5%), and Ruvuma (39.8%)

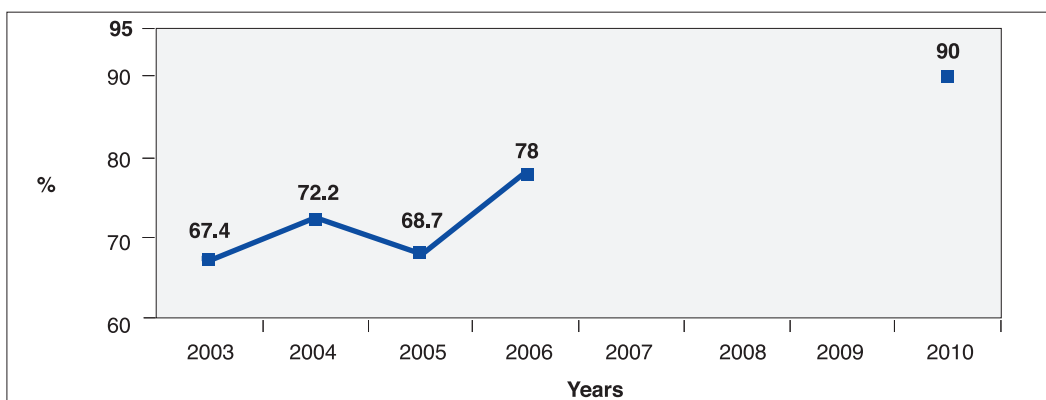
⁷ MOEVT. BEST Regional Data. Calculations based on Tables 1.2 and 1.3: The following regions had no private pre-primary provision in 2006: Mtwara, Pwani, Rukwa

⁸ Footnote 8 overleaf

Percentage of Cohort Completing Standard VII

Achieving the universal enrolment of children is one challenge; ensuring their regular attendance is another. Figure 8 shows that the percentage of students completing Standard VII reached 78% in 2006 and the rate of improvement is accelerating, which implies that the MKUKUTA target of 90% is reachable. However, greater attention needs to be focused upon early recognition of truancy and prompt support for these students before they drop out altogether. In 2006, 77% of pupils dropping out (44,742 children) were reported to have done so as a result of truancy. 'Lack of school needs' (8%) was the next most common reason⁹.

Figure 8: Percentage of Students Completing Standard VII 2003 - 2006
(with MKUKUTA Target for 2010)



Sources: PHDR 2005 and MOEVT Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania

It would be useful to refine data collection to provide more information about the causes of truancy and ensure that there is no overlap between categories. For example, truancy can be caused by a lack of school needs or parental illness. Similarly, greater detail is required about 'lack of school needs' - whether these relate to expenses that parents normally pay, such as the cost of a child's uniform, or for items which should be covered by the school, such as exercise books. Of significant note, the Views of the Children Survey of 2007¹⁰ revealed that financial contributions were expected in all of the schools surveyed and that children were being excluded for non-payment.

Percentage of Students Passing the Primary School Leavers' Exam

In 2006, 70.5% students passed the Primary School Leavers' Exam (PSLE), exceeding the MKUKUTA target of 60%. Regional variations in pass rates were from a low of just under 50% of students passing in Tabora, to just over 80% in Kilimanjaro. Additionally, the pass rates for boys exceeded girls in every region except Kilimanjaro. In Kigoma, Mara, Mwanza and Shinyanga pass rates for boys were more than 20% higher than those for girls.

8 NER is calculated by dividing the total number of children aged 7-13 years who are enrolled in school, by the number of children aged 7-13 years in the population. The latter figure is extrapolated from the latest census taking into account overall growth rates and the impact of HIV/AIDS. At the time of the MKUKUTA Status Report 2006 (MPEE, 2006a), it was noted that several districts reported NERs of over 100% which ought to be impossible. This year, no district has over 100%, but 35 districts have exactly 100%. This change is because figures have been smoothed, not because of any change in the population projections used. Neighbouring districts sometimes report significantly different NERs such as Monduli (72.1%) and Arumeru (100%), which may be caused by lack of availability of age data for pupils resulting in the reporting of children over 13. However, such significant variation may also suggest differences in the way enrolment data is being collected at district and sub-district level.

9 MOEVT. 'Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, Regional Data 2006', page 23. 'Lack of school needs' refers to the lack of basic items, such as shoes or writing equipment, that parents are usually expected to provide for their children. In the absence of these, the child may absent him/herself from school.

10 The Views of the Children Survey 2007 complements the Views of the People Survey 2007. It covered 512 school children aged 7-14 years in the ten regions covered by the VoP 2007.

The success of PEDP can take some credit for the higher pass rate overall but the weighting of Kiswahili in the examination has also been increased. Since most pupils score more highly in Kiswahili than in English and mathematics, this change has also contributed to the increase. Hence, recent pass rates and those for prior years are not strictly comparable. An equally serious concern is the value of the examination itself as a measure of pupil achievement and competence. There is mounting evidence of teachers orienting their instruction to passing the examination, including charging for extra tuition, rather than adopting active teaching/learning methodologies or skills-based educational approaches. Of particular concern is a growing urban/rural divide with urban schools putting greater emphasis on pupil pass rates and extra tuition (Hakielimu, 2006).

Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools

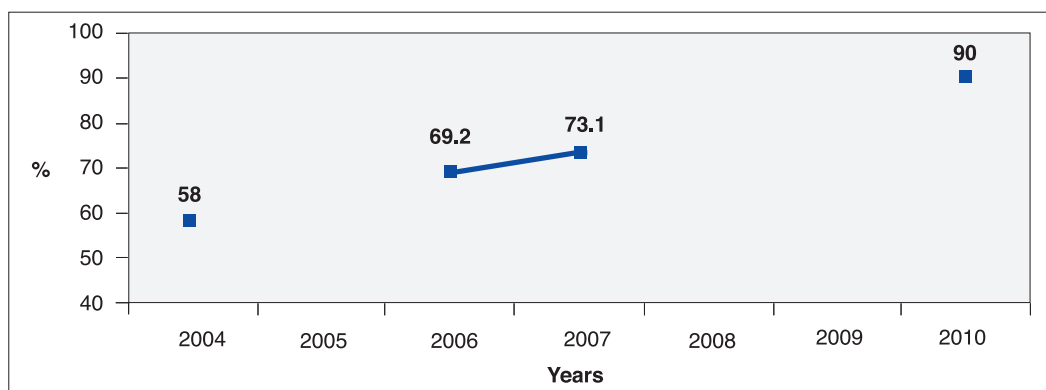
The primary pupil/teacher ratio (PTR) stands at 53:1 for 2007 and it is unlikely that MKUKUTA's target of 45:1 by 2010 will be reached.¹¹ Significant regional variations from 69:1 in Shinyanga to 41:1 in Kilimanjaro were also recorded.

Of note, a strong correlation exists between low PTR in regions and higher PSLE pass rates as well as greater gender equity, which underlines the crucial importance of teacher numbers in the achievement of MKUKUTA's educational targets. Not least, overcrowded classes impede teachers in adopting more child-friendly teaching methodologies. MOEVT's success in piloting decentralised wage control alongside strategic teacher recruitment, particularly in less advantaged areas, will keenly affect future progress in this area,¹² but significant additional funding for sufficient teachers is also essential.

Percentage of Teachers with Relevant Qualifications

The percentage of teachers with relevant qualifications shows steady progress from 69.2% in 2006 to 73.1% in 2007, but this trend will need to accelerate to achieve MKUKUTA's target for 90% of all primary schools to be staffed by skilled teachers by 2010 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Percentage of Primary School Teachers with Relevant Qualifications 2004, 2006 and 2007 (with MKUKUTA Target for 2010)



Sources: PHDR 2005 and MOEVT Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania

¹¹ Once again, interpretation of the overall trend is obscured slightly by the recent change (2005 onwards) to include non-government schools in the calculation of the ratio. For 2006, the change equates to a difference of one teacher; total schools PTR is 52:1, government schools PTR is 53.1

¹² Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review (PEFAR) 2007, page 22

While the logic for using this indicator is clearly sound, the perspectives of students on what constitutes a good teacher may also provide valuable insight for educational planners. 'Views of the Children 2007' found that pupils prefer teachers who want to teach, who like children, and who make an effort and teach until they understand.¹³ Significantly, all of these outcomes are aided by smaller class sizes. Students also noted problems with teacher attendance and performance of duties in 9 of the 10 schools sampled. This indicates the need for further teacher training and for the criteria for promotions to include teachers' attitudes and professional ethics as well as their knowledge of subject matter. Additionally, the roles of the head teacher, the Ward Education Coordinator and the inspectorate should be strengthened to ensure adequate teacher attendance and performance.

Pupil/Text Book Ratio

The pupil/text book ratio for 2007 stands at 3:1, a good improvement over the baseline figure of 4:1 in 2000 but still well short of the MKUKUTA target of 1:1.

However, the ratio is calculated by dividing the number of books procured by the number of pupils which does not capture what actually happens at schools, where teachers often retain books against damage or future shortages. At worst, some pupils in the Views of the Children Survey complained of having to share one book between as many as 20 pupils.

To improve text book numbers and distribution, ongoing capacity building for schools will be necessary to ensure efficient procurement of books so that teachers have confidence in the future availability of books. Teachers will then be more likely to issue books to students rather than collect them at the end of each lesson. Given the slow progress to date, achieving the MKUKUTA target presents as a major challenge. Nonetheless, expanding the provision of text books is a potential 'quick win' for better education.

Secondary Education:

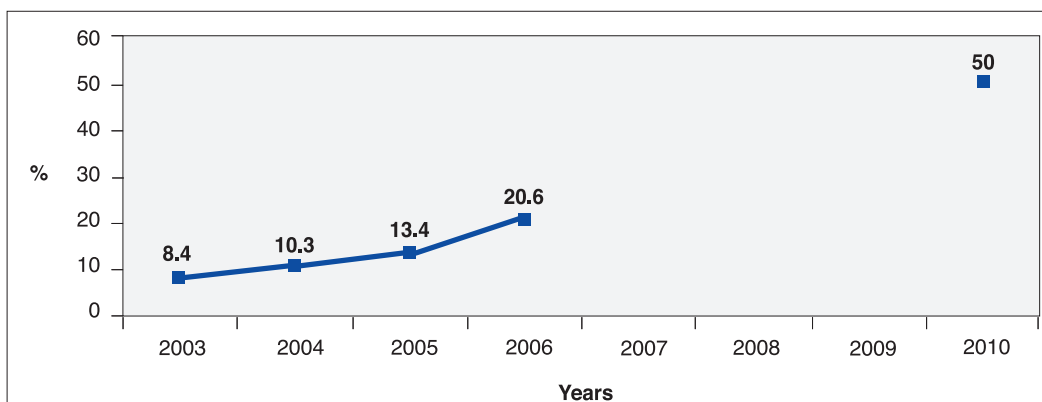
Transition Rate from Standard VII to Form 1

Approximately two-thirds (67.5%) of children leaving Standard VII made the transition to Form 1 in 2007, so the MKUKUTA target of 50% has already been well exceeded.

Net Secondary Enrolment

Through expansion in the number of places at government schools, net secondary enrolment has also expanded quickly from 6% in 2002 to 13.4% in 2006 and 20.6% this year (see Figure 10). With this rate of progress, net secondary enrolment may achieve MKUKUTA's target of 50% by 2010. However, the gender balance in government schools deteriorates with the transition to secondary, with girls representing only 46.4% of pupils in Forms 1 through 4 (see Table 4). In contrast, private secondary schools maintain a figure of over 50%.

¹³ Teachers' qualifications or the capacity to get them through examinations was never mentioned in defining a good teacher by student respondents in the 'Views of the Children Survey 2007'.

Figure 10: Net Secondary School Enrolment 2003 - 2006 with MKUKUTA Target for 2010

Sources: PHDR 2005 and MOEVT Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania

Table 4: Female Enrolment as a Percentage of Total Enrolment by Grade and Level for 1992, 2003, 2005, 2006 & 2007

Educational Level	1992 %	2003 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %
Pre-Primary Education					
Total			50.1	50.5	51.2
Government			50.1	50.5	51.3
Non-Government			48.3	48.4	46.7
Primary Education					
Standard I	48.6	48.5	49.6	49.4	49.3
Standard VII	49.3	49.9	48.8	49.0	48.7
Standard I - VII	49.1	48.7	48.9	49.1	49.3
Secondary Education					
Form I	45.6	48.2	49.1	48.0	47.3
Government	43.3	46.6	48.9	47.4	47.1
Non-Government	47.2	50.1	49.8	50.4	50.7
Form IV	42.8	44.5	43.9	42.5	46.0
Government	40.0	43.4	42.1	39.6	44.1
Non-Government	45.2	46.4	46.8	46.6	49.8
Form I - IV	44.7	46.6	47.3	47.5	47.1
Government	42.2	44.6	46.8	46.2	46.4
Non-Government	46.5	49.4	48.4	51.0	50.6
Form V	27.3	35.3	37.8	41.4	40.2
Government	29.2	36.4	38.2	40.8	39.6
Non-Government	23.6	33.9	37.4	42.4	41.4
Form VI	24.3	33.5	36.3	38.0	41.0
Government	26.0	32.8	37.4	34.9	41.3
Non-Government	20.4	34.4	34.9	41.7	40.6
Form I - VI	43.2	45.7	46.6	47.0	46.8
Government	40.7	43.9	46.4	45.8	46.1
Non-Government	45.6	48.2	47.2	50.1	49.6

Source: MOEVT Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania

Percentage of Students Passing the Form 4 Examination

The quality of secondary education remains a concern with the percentage of students passing the Form 4 examination (division 1-3) showing only slight improvement from 33.6% in 2006 to 35.7% in 2007. No upward trend overall has been recorded since 2002. Rather, results have hovered around percentages in the mid-30%; only halfway towards the target of 70% of students attaining division 1-3 passes.

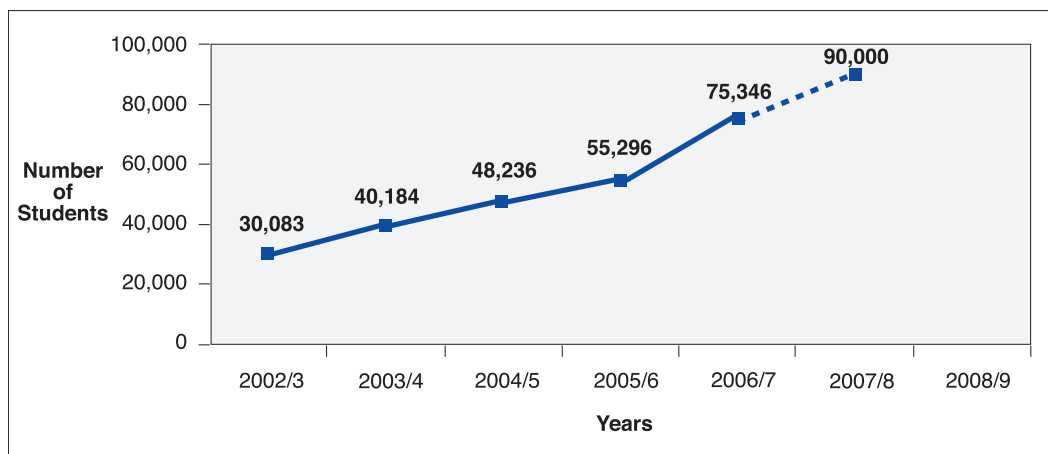
Other indicators of quality also show only marginal improvement: promotion rates are gradually rising, drop-out and repetition rates slowly falling. Given these trends, it is vitally important that the Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP) is adequately funded to increase the number of fully qualified teachers and to ensure sufficient infrastructure and teaching/learning materials. In addition, a wider range of indicators for the quality of secondary education within the MKUKUTA monitoring system is recommended.

Higher Education:

Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions

Figure 11 shows gross enrolments in higher education institutions¹⁴ since 2002/03. In 2006/07, the total number of enrolments reached 75,346 students. Expansion in enrolment has been rapid and the target of 90,000 students by 2008 may be reached, in part due to improved budgetary allocations since 2005/06. Over a quarter of Form 6 leavers now progress to tertiary studies and, as with any rapid growth in services, a major challenge will be to maintain the quality of tuition. However, it is very positive that the percentage of women enrolled is now 35.6% up from 32.2% last year. Private universities have a marginally better record for the enrolment of female students at 37.5%. Overall, 14.2% of students are currently attending private universities or technical institutes.

Figure 11: Gross Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions 2002/03 - 2006/07
(with MKUKUTA Target for 2007/08)



Sources: PHDR 2005 and MOEVT Basic Education statistics in Tanzania

¹⁴ The MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan (MPEE, 2006b) indicator for higher education is a gross enrolment rate, but it is not currently possible to disaggregate enrolment figures by full-time, part-time and distance learning students which is required to calculate this figure.

Goal 2 Improved Survival, Health and Well-being of All Children and Women and Especially Vulnerable Groups

This section presents the latest information on indicators for health and nutrition, beginning with data on life expectancy. It also includes results of new analysis of survey data reported in previous PHDR reports.

MKUKUTA's goal for health and accompanying indicators focus on those groups who bear a disproportionate burden of disease and have greater need for health care: girls and women of reproductive age and young children. The indicators are:

- Infant mortality rate
- Under-five mortality rate
- Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus and Hepatitis B (DPTHb3) immunisation coverage
- Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely stunted (height for age)
- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker
- HIV prevalence among 15-24 year olds
- Percentage of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving anti-retroviral (ARV) combination therapy
- Tuberculosis (TB) treatment completion rate

Life Expectancy

No new data are available for life expectancy; the latest estimates are taken from the national Population and Housing Census 2002 (NBS, 2003).¹⁵ For Mainland Tanzania, life expectancy at birth was 51 years for both males and females, up only marginally from 50 years in the 1988 Census.

Progress in life expectancy has stalled since the late 1980s, in large part due to stagnation in child mortality rates during the 1990s combined with substantial increases in adult mortality attributable to HIV/AIDS. A recent modelling exercise by the NBS¹⁶ anticipates little, if any, improvement in life expectancy by 2010. However, this projection looks a little pessimistic, considering recent improvements in child mortality, an apparent reduction in the prevalence of HIV, and the expansion of anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy.

¹⁵ Vol X Analytical Report (August 2006), p.137.

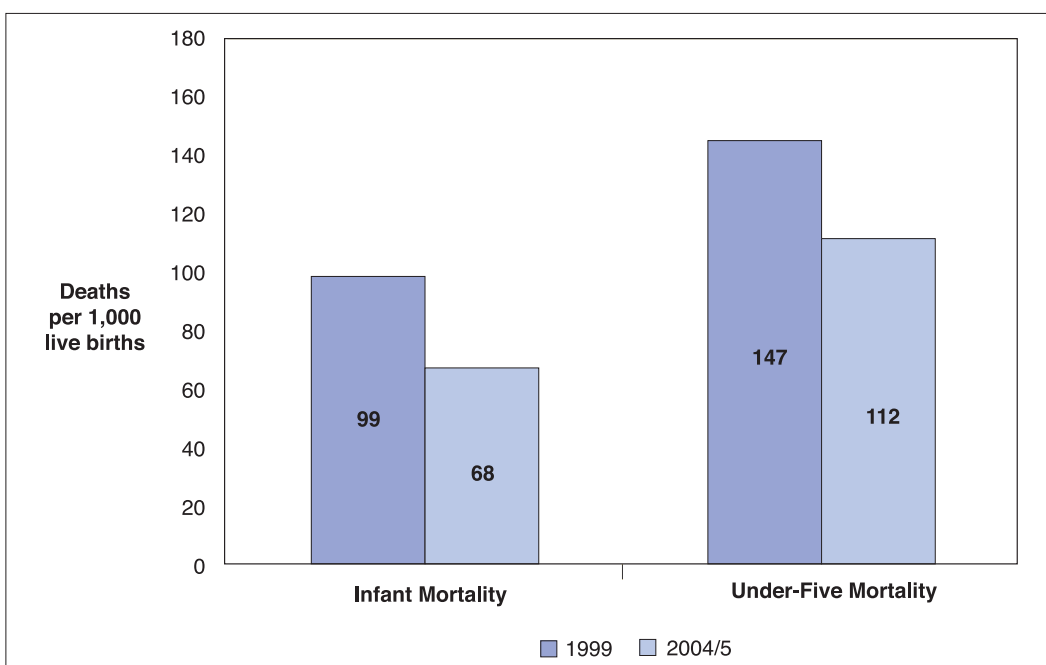
¹⁶ National Projections (Volume 8). NBS/MPEE, Feb.2006

Child Health:

Infant and Under-Five Mortality

The latest estimates for infant and under-five mortality - from the Tanzanian Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2004/05 (NBS and Macro International, 2005), are the same as those reported in the 2006 Status Report for MKUKUTA. These figures show a marked improvement compared with results from the Tanzanian Reproductive and Child Health Survey (TRCHS) 1999 (NBS and Macro International, 2000). Infant mortality dropped from 99 per 1,000 live births to just 68, and under-five mortality dropped from 147 to 112 per 1,000 live births.¹⁷ Both declines are statistically significant at the 5% level (see Figure 12).

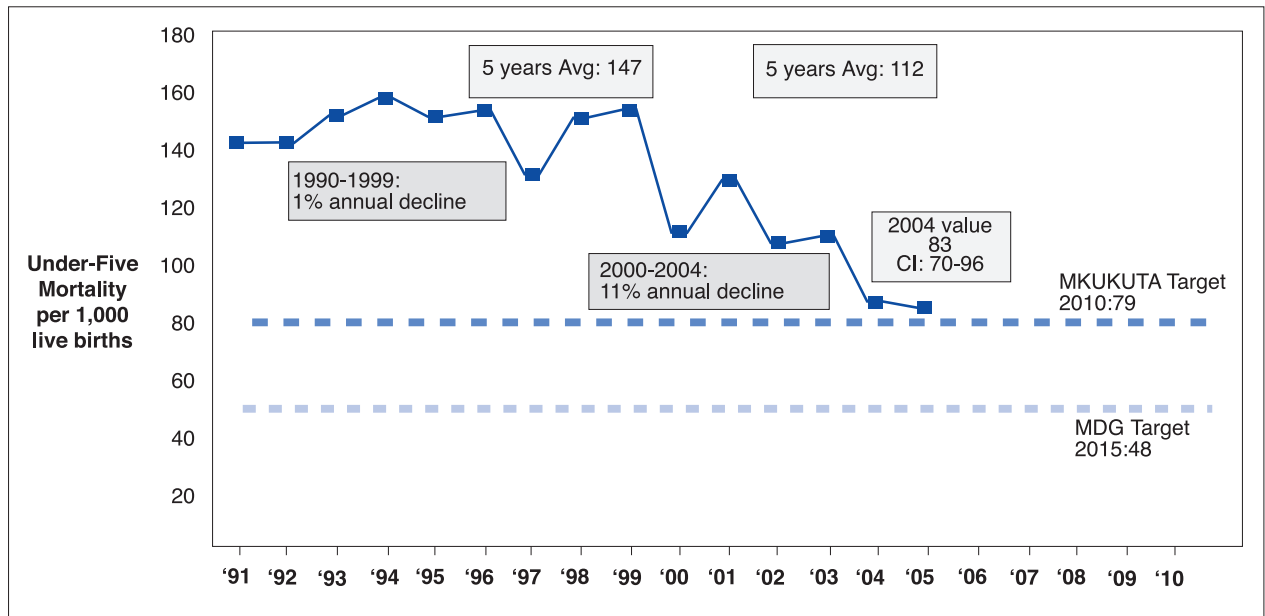
Figure 12: Infant and Under-Five Mortality 1999 and 2004/0



Sources: TRCHS 1999 and TDHS 2004/05

Additional analysis that generated annual estimates from TDHS 2004/05 survey data also shows a steep improvement in child mortality since 1998 (Masanja, et al., forthcoming). Moreover, the annual estimate of under-five mortality rate for 2004 was calculated at 83 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with the commonly quoted THDS figure of 112, which represents the average for the five-year period preceding the survey (see Figure 13). This revised estimate for 2004 is much closer to MKUKUTA's target of 79 (by 2010). If declines continue on this trajectory, Tanzania will exceed the MKUKUTA target and may reach the 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of 48 deaths per 1,000 live births.

¹⁷ These estimates represent an average for the five-year period up to the time of the survey. The under-five mortality statistics from the Census also record a decline between 1988 and 2002. However, the estimates differ from the TDHS estimates. This is because the Census uses an "indirect estimate" of child mortality, based on the death rates of children from different age cohorts of women, up to 10 years before the census date. The TDHS uses a "direct estimate", measuring the number of deaths per year against the respective denominator for the five years before the survey. Both methods are subject to error, but the direct estimates are widely regarded as more reliable, particularly for trend analysis.

Figure 13: Trend in Annual Under-Five Mortality 1990 - 2005

Source: Analysis of TDHS 2004/05, Masanja and Ifakara Health Research and Development Centre (forthcoming)

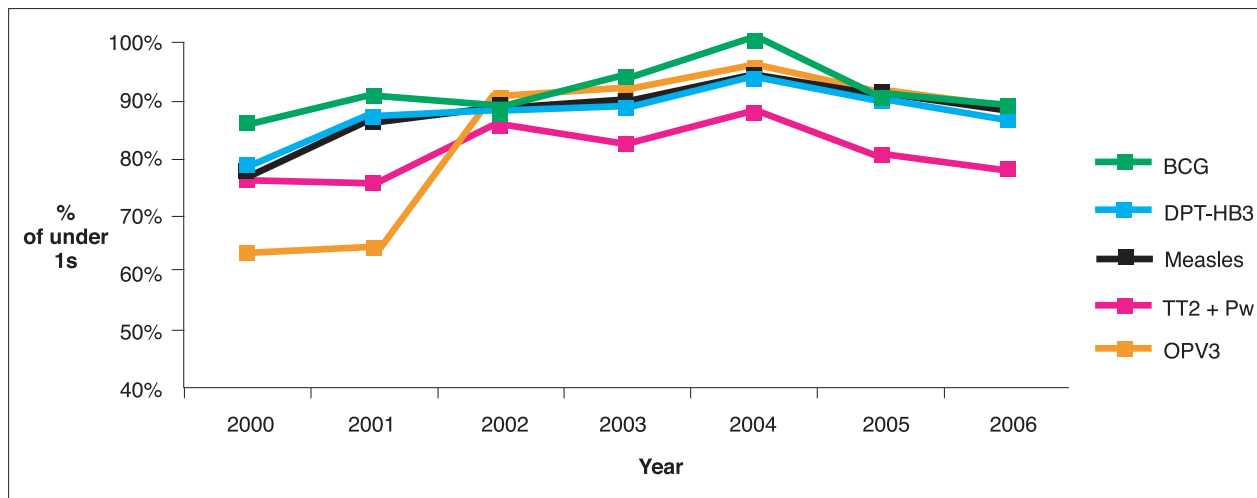
For these targets to be achieved, Tanzania needs to intensify measures to avert child deaths, particularly neonatal mortality (i.e. deaths in the first month of life). Indeed, the THDS 2004/05 survey indicated no statistically significant improvement in neonatal mortality since 1999. Out of the 68 children who die before their first birthday, nearly half die during the first month. Neonatal deaths, in turn, are closely related to the mother's health during pregnancy and complications at delivery. Tackling neonatal deaths must, therefore, go hand-in-hand with expanded efforts to improve maternal health and provide essential post-natal care.

In addition, data clearly show that enormous disparities in under-five mortality rates persist across different regions of Tanzania. The probability of a child dying before her fifth birthday was 3 to 4 times higher in Mtwara or Lindi than in Kilimanjaro or Arusha. Reaching national targets requires, therefore, targeted interventions to reduce infant and child mortality in the worst affected parts of the country.

Vaccination coverage for DPTHb3¹⁸ is commonly taken as a proxy for overall performance in childhood immunisation. According to statistics from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW), coverage of DPTHb3 for 2006 stood at 87%, exceeding the MKUKUTA target of 85%. Indeed, the rate for each of the last five years (2002-2006 inclusive) has been at or above the MKUKUTA target (see Figure 14).

¹⁸ The third of a series of vaccinations against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus and hepatitis B.

Figure 14: Trends in Vaccination Coverage for Children Aged 0-11 months 2000 - 2006



Notes: TT2 = 2 doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine + Pw = Whole cell pertussis vaccine
 BCG = Bacillus Calmette-Guerin, the vaccine for tuberculosis
 OPV3 = three doses of oral poliovirus vaccine
 DPT = Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus + HB = Hepatitis B.

Source: Routine data from the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare¹⁹

Of concern, however, is the slight drop in coverage since 2004 when responsibility for the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) was devolved to local authorities. Under these new arrangements, functions previously carried out at national level by the vertical programme, including vaccine forecasting and ordering, cold-chain supplies and maintenance, and programme supervision are now the responsibility of councils. The under-performance of some councils (particularly with respect to forecasting, ordering and supervision) has been cited by the national EPI programme as the main reason for the declines in coverage since 2004.²⁰

In addition, several regions are persistent “outliers” with vaccination coverage lower than the national average. In 2006, Kilimanjaro (71%), Kigoma (73%), Coast (75%) and Dar es Salaam (75%) were the regions with the lowest rates. Kilimanjaro and Coast regions were also among the poorest performers in 2005. It is particularly surprising that relatively well-resourced regions like Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro have low coverage.

A serious measles outbreak also occurred in 2006, with over 3,000 cases being reported in the two worst-affected regions-Tanga and Dar es Salaam. This was despite a five-year track record of around 90% measles immunisation for infants. The reasons are three-fold. First, the outbreak occurred in areas with low coverage, e.g. Handeni and Kilindi in Tanga region. Secondly, measles vaccine efficacy (1 dose) still leaves 13-15% of children without sufficient immunity. Thirdly, the ‘catch-up’ campaigns in 2002 and 2005 to provide second-dose measles vaccination were done in

19 The EPI routine statistics accord closely with survey-based estimates. The latter measures coverage in children 12-23 months, most of whom received their immunization the year before. The EPI program, measures vaccines administered per year against the expected number of infants (0-11 months) in that year. The survey result (end 2004, DPTHb3: 86%, +/- 3%) corresponds closely with the 2003 EPI statistic (89%). The TDHS annual analysis also found a steady increase in DPT3 coverage, from 77.5% 5 years before the survey, to 84% in the most recent cohort, confirming the rise found by EPI statistics.

20 MOHSW. EPI Annual Evaluation Meeting Report 19-23 March 2007

phases and did not reach all age cohorts in all regions. To prevent future outbreaks, a nationwide catch-up campaign is planned in 2008 to provide second dose measles vaccination to all children between the ages of 6 months and 14 years.

In spite of the 2006 measles outbreak and the slight diminution of coverage since 2004, Tanzania's vaccination coverage remains high. The national EPI programme now aims to achieve 90% coverage in 90% of councils (up from 80% in 90% of councils). As long as logistical issues are effectively addressed, the outlook is positive that immunisation rates will continue to exceed MKUKUTA targets.

Nutrition

The TDHS 2004/05 documented significant improvements in all indicators for malnutrition among under-fives compared with data for 1996 and 1999. The proportions of under-fives who were stunted (under-height for age) or under-weight (weight for age) both dropped by 6-7%. Nonetheless, the percentages of children who were stunted (38%) and under-weight (22%) both remain unacceptably high. Based on these figures²¹, malnutrition in Tanzania is estimated to be indirectly responsible for more than a quarter of under-five deaths.

Exactly why childhood nutrition has improved, however, remains unclear. Better malaria control and a big jump in vitamin A coverage²² may have contributed to fewer recurrent illnesses, but part of the explanation may also lie in the longer duration of exclusive breastfeeding recorded up from 58% to 70% in the first 2 months of life. The weaning period coincides with the time that most children's nutritional status plummets, which points clearly to the need for improved feeding practices during this especially vulnerable period.

No new data on malnutrition rates since the TDHS 2004/05 are available. Service based statistics²³ which count the proportion of infants under 60% of expected weight for age show no distinct trend between 2001 and 2004. However, the total number of infants reported to have been weighed in 2004 was much lower than in previous years. If this figure is correct - not the result of under-reporting - it indicates a worrying decline in the coverage of infant growth monitoring.

Maternal Health:

Maternal Mortality

The maternal mortality ratio calculated by the TDHS 2004/05 is 578 deaths per 100,000 live births²⁴, which implies that one woman can be expected to die every hour from maternal causes in Tanzania. Moreover, the figure shows no improvement since the previous TDHS in 1996. The leading causes of maternal deaths are haemorrhage, sepsis, unsafe abortion, pregnancy-induced hypertension and obstructed labour.

The Government's 'National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal and Newborn Deaths in Tanzania (2006-2010)' (MOHSW, 2007) provides new focus and direction to avert maternal and neonatal deaths. Key challenges will be to expand skilled attendance at birth and to increase the availability of emergency obstetric care services. According to the Tanzania Service

21 'Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival. Malnutrition and Child Mortality: Program implications of new evidence.'
See [http://www.basics.org/documents/pdf/MCM-English.pdf#search="malnutrition and child mortality"](http://www.basics.org/documents/pdf/MCM-English.pdf#search=)

22 Estimated to have increased from around 15% in 2000 to around 85% in 2002.

23 MOHSW. Annual Health Statistics Abstract, 2006.

24 The TDHS 2004/05 measured maternal deaths over the ten-year period preceding the survey.

Provision Assessment (TSPA) Survey 2006 (NBS & ORC Macro, 2007), the most basic equipment for emergency obstetric procedures was rarely available in health centres and often absent even in hospitals. In addition, four-fifths of health centres have never undertaken vacuum extraction, or administered drugs to control haemorrhage or pregnancy-induced hypertension (see Table 5). As a consequence, women experiencing complications during labour and delivery in health centres and dispensaries are unlikely to receive any type of emergency treatment.

Table 5: Indicators of Availability of Emergency Obstetric Care in Hospitals and Health Centres 2006

Indicator	Hospitals	Health Centres
Proportion of Health Facilities Where Indicated Equipment is Available	%	%
Vacuum extractor	59	19
Vacuum aspirator	47	17
Dilation and curettage (D&C)	42	36
Blood transfusion	99	12
Caesarean section	96	15
Proportion of Health Facilities That Have Ever Undertaken Procedure		
Assisted delivery (vacuum extraction)	68	22
Removal of retained products by manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) or D&C	97	56
Parenteral oxytocic drugs (for haemorrhage)	78	20
Parenteral anti-convulsant drugs (for eclampsia)	70	17
Manual removal of placenta	89	64
Blood transfusion	99	12

Source: Tanzania Service Provision Assessment Survey 2006, Preliminary Report

Skilled Birth Attendance

The TDHS 2004/05 estimated skilled birth attendance for deliveries²⁵ in the five years preceding the survey. Findings showed that 47% of all births for Mainland Tanzania took place in a health facility (government, voluntary or private), and only 43.3% of births on the Mainland were attended by a skilled attendant: 4% by a medical officer/assistant medical officer; 2.2 % by a clinical officer/assistant clinical officer; and 37.1% by a nurse/midwife.

Further analysis of the TDHS to calculate annual data for skilled attendance confirms that no increase in the proportion of facility-based births occurred within this five-year timeframe. Therefore, there is no evidence to suggest that the rate of skilled attendance has improved either.

A major gap in skilled attendance at delivery also exists between urban areas (79%), and rural areas (34.5%). Moreover, in 2006, the number of deliveries in rural areas (1.3 million) outnumbered

²⁵ According to the World Health Organisation, a 'skilled attendant' is 'an accredited health professional-such as a midwife, doctor or nurse-who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns.'

deliveries in urban areas (300,000) by a factor of more than 4. National rates of skilled attendance, therefore, cannot be expected to improve until a higher proportion of rural deliveries are carried out in adequately equipped health facilities and attended by skilled personnel.

A recent global analysis of maternal health care concluded that the universal availability of basic emergency obstetric care services alone could “prevent a large proportion of obstetric deaths” and “bring maternal mortality (MMR) below 200 per 100,000 live births”.²⁶ Therefore, the expansion of skilled birth services as well as the promotion of facility-based deliveries among women and their families will represent critical interventions to quickly reduce maternal deaths.

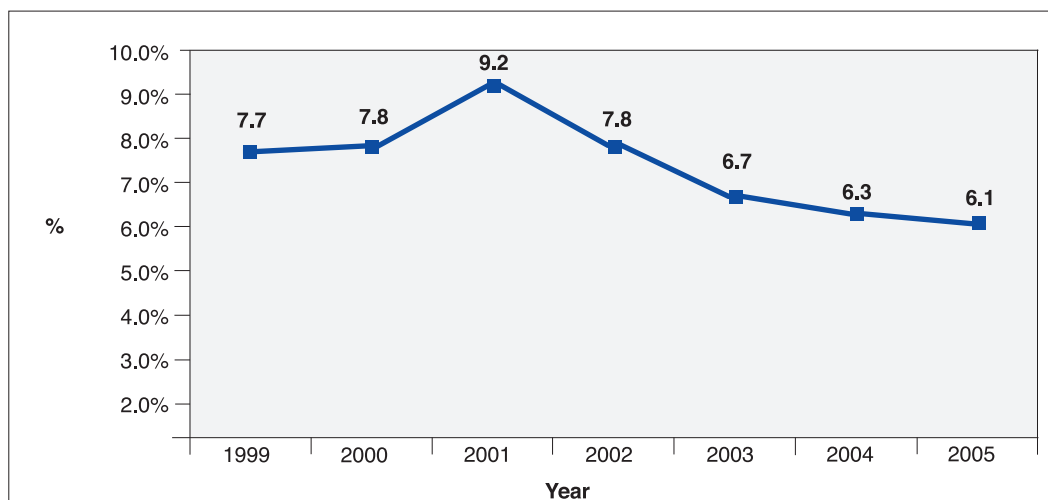
HIV/AIDS:

HIV Prevalence

The population-based Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey 2003/04 (Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), NBS and ORC Macro, 2005) estimated adult HIV prevalence at 7% in 2004. The study also found that 3% of males and 4% of females aged 15-24 years were infected with the virus, and that infection rates in urban areas were typically double those in rural areas. Three regions - Mbeya, Iringa and Dar es Salaam - had HIV prevalence rates of over 10%. Results from the second THIS, conducted in 2007, will be available next year.

HIV prevalence is also measured from data sourced from blood donors. This sample population, however, is heavily biased towards urban residence and males and estimates should not be interpreted as representative of national prevalence. The data point for 2005 is also provisional pending the formal release of the latest report from the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP). Nonetheless, these data indicate a downward trend since 2001 (see Figure 15). Prior to that time, estimates showed year-on-year increases.

Figure 15: HIV Prevalence Among Blood Donors Aged 15-24 Years 1999 - 2005

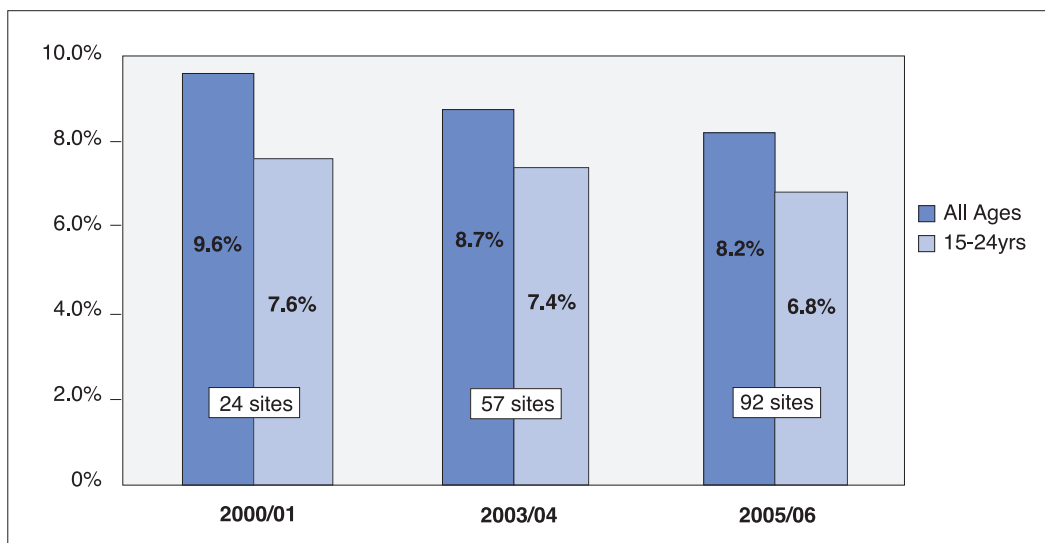


Source: NACP. HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Report January - December 2005, Report #20, March 2007 (Draft)

26 Campbell, O. M. R., & Graham, W. J. (2006). 'Strategies for reducing maternal mortality: getting on with what works.' The Lancet, 368 (9543), p.1291.

A third data source is surveillance of women attending antenatal clinics. Three rounds of data collection have been completed since 2001/02, the latest round in 2005/06. Results demonstrate declines in HIV prevalence from 9.6% in 2001/02 to 8.2% in 2005/06 for women of all ages attending antenatal care, and from 7.6% to 6.8% for women aged 15-24 years (see Figure 16). Despite some sampling changes since 2001/02, the report concludes that the evidence points towards a reduction in HIV prevalence among women aged 15-24 years.

Figure 16: HIV Prevalence Among Women Attending Antenatal Care Clinics 2000/01, 2003/04 and 2005/06



Source: NACP. HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Report January - December 2005, Report #20, March 2007 (Draft)

HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment

The HIV/AIDS care and treatment programme in Tanzania commenced in late 2004 and, by the end of 2006, a cumulative total of 125,139²⁷ patients had been enrolled. This figure represents slightly over 10% of the total number of people estimated to be living with HIV.²⁸ Of all adult patients enrolled, 61% were female, marginally higher than the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are estimated to be HIV-positive (approx 57%). The close correlation of these figures indicates an equitable level of treatment provision for women and men with HIV.

Of the total number enrolled, 60,341 patients were clinically eligible²⁹ for anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy and have commenced treatment. This represents one-quarter of the estimated 240,000 people in need of immediate treatment. As of December 2006, about 10% (5,985 individuals) of the total number on treatment were children under the age of 15 years. This is consistent with the target proportion expected.

27 The data available do not indicate the number of new patients enrolled or the number currently in treatment. A percentage of patients can be presumed to have died subsequent to enrolment or been lost to follow-up.

28 Applying age and sex-specific HIV infection rates from the THIS 2003/04 to the national age/sex population structure (projected to 2006) it is estimated that about 1.2 million adults (510,000 men and 670,000 women) were living with HIV by the end of 2006.

29 Only those patients with advanced HIV infection (WHO Stage III and IV) whose immunity is becoming seriously weakened (CD4 <200) are considered "clinically eligible" to commence ARV treatment. In a country which has not yet scaled up ARV treatment, this is expected to be about 20% of people living with HIV at any one time. In Tanzania's case, we would therefore expect that about 240,000 people require ARV treatment. The number of people currently in treatment, therefore, is estimated to be approximately one-quarter of those in need of ARVs. Note also that the number requiring treatment will grow year-on-year as new cohorts join those currently in treatment.

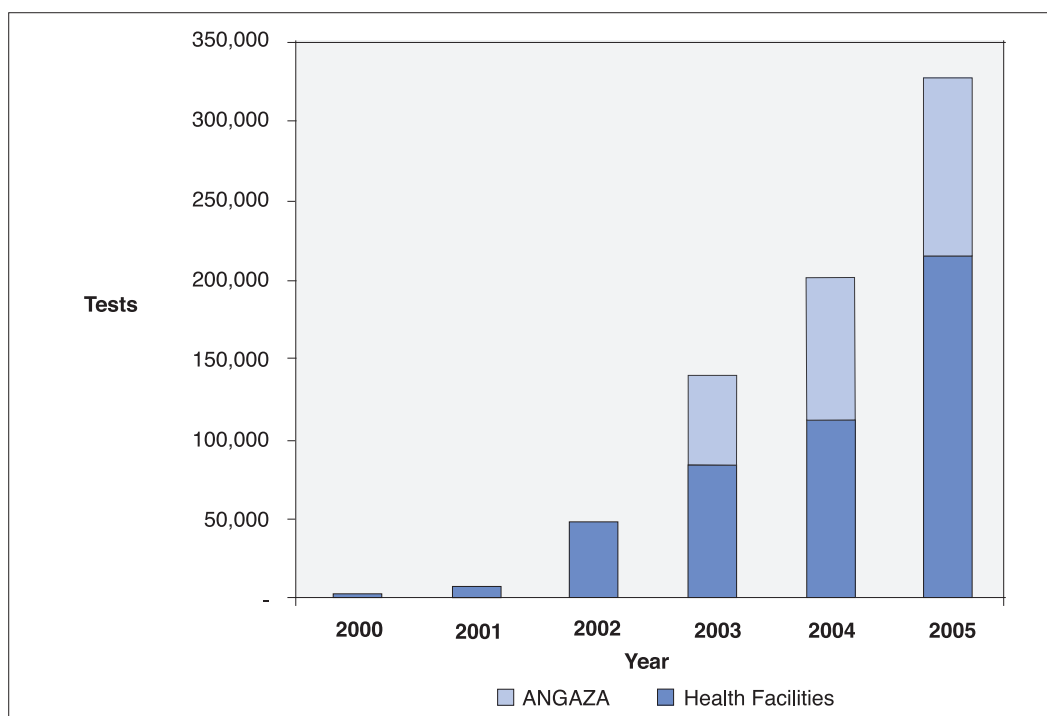
Despite the fact that the number of treatment centres has doubled (from 96 facilities in 2004/05 to 200 in 2005/06), nearly 30% of patients on ARVs are enrolled in the Dar es Salaam region.

HIV/AIDS Testing

The number of people getting tested for HIV/AIDS has increased nearly 100-fold from 3,338 in 2000 to 326,322 in 2005 (see Figure 17). Of the total number of people tested in 2005, approximately one-third attended testing sites established by the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) under its Angaza programme.³⁰

Test results show a steady decline in the proportion of people who are HIV-positive, which can be expected given the growing number of people undergoing tests without clinical symptoms. A national HIV/AIDS testing campaign was also launched in July 2007 by President Kikwete to encourage people to get tested and know their HIV status. The testing campaign is part of a five-year initiative to prevent HIV/AIDS and provide treatment and care for individuals infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

Figure 17: Number of HIV Tests Per Year 2000 - 2005



Source: NACP. HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Report January - December 2005, Report #20, March 2007 (Draft)

³⁰ AMREF's Angaza programme began in 2001 with the aim of enhancing voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS (VCT) services across mainland Tanzania. AMREF has partnered with government agencies, NGOs, and faith-based institutions to significantly expand the number of VCT sites around the country. Angaza now runs 53 static VCT sites, 7 mobile VCT sites, and 6 prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) sites across Tanzania. Source of programme information (accessed 2 January 2008): <http://www.amref.org/index.asp?PageID=63&PiaID=2&CountryID=2&ProjectID=71>

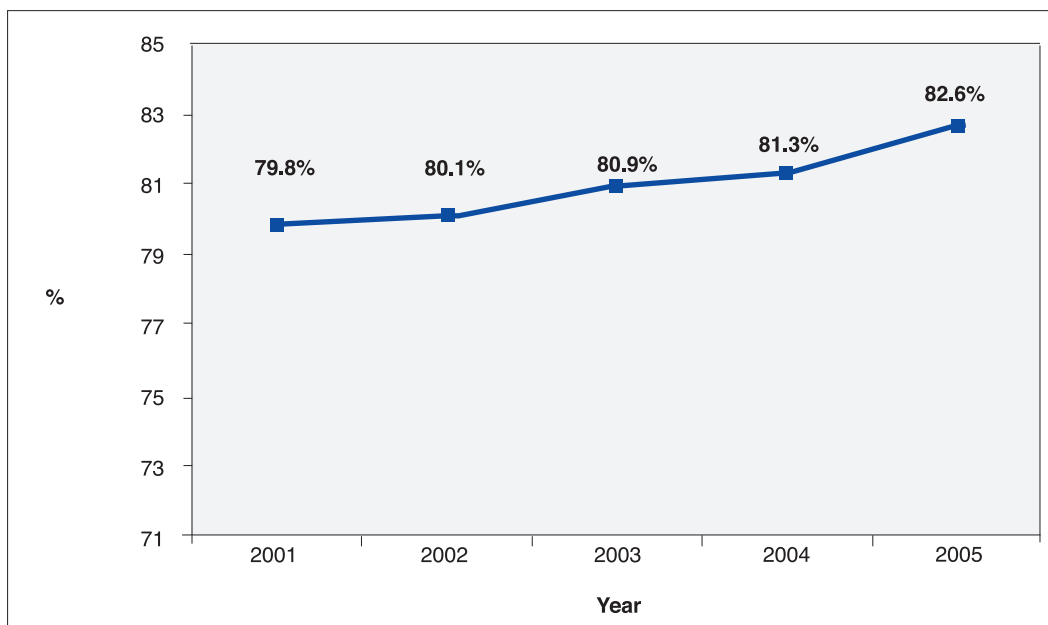
Tuberculosis (TB)

Like other countries in the region, Tanzania suffers a dual epidemic of tuberculosis and HIV, with TB incidence, prevalence and mortality rates close to regional averages.³¹ Following the advent of the HIV epidemic, the number of TB cases rapidly increased. In 1980, Tanzania registered around 12,000 new cases of TB per year. Ten years later, the annual total exceeded 20,000; by 1995, the figure had reached 40,000. By the end of 2000, around 55,000 cases were being notified every year.

Encouragingly, the number of notified TB cases appears to have peaked in 2004 at 65,665. For the first time in 30 years, the figure fell by 2.2% in 2005 and has fallen again in 2006. These decreases may be the first signs that the deadly tide of TB is finally turning, and may offer further evidence of observed declines in HIV prevalence since 2002/03. If data for forthcoming years confirms this trend, it will represent a major public health success.

National efforts to control tuberculosis focus upon ensuring that a high percentage of patients (above 80%) successfully complete treatment as well as improving the level of case diagnosis. The trend for the MKUKUTA indicator for TB - the treatment success rate³² - shows steady improvement reaching 82.6% in 2005 (see Figure 18).³³ This rate is considerably better than most other countries in the region. The WHO "gold standard" for treatment success is 85%.

Figure 18: Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rates 2001 - 2005



Source: MOHSW Annual Reports of National TB & Leprosy Programme.

31 Stop-TB. Regional Statistics for WHO Africa Region, 2005. http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/2007/download_centre/en/index.html

32 In line with international convention, the MKUKUTA indicator for TB represents treatment success for new smear positive cases only. The denominator is the total number of smear positive cases notified, whether or not the treatment outcome was known. Cases are designated to have been treated successfully if they are confirmed cured by laboratory confirmation or if the treatment regimen is certified as completed. Therefore, Treatment Success = AFBP cases cured + AFBP completed treatment / total AFBP cases notified. The indicator reported here is for Tanzania mainland only. For 2005, the treatment success rate for all cases (smear positive, smear negative and extra-pulmonary) for Tanzania including Zanzibar was 82.1%.

33 The treatment success rate for 2006 will not be known until all patients who started treatment during that calendar year have completed treatment.

Goal 3 Increased Access to Clean, Affordable and Safe Water, Sanitation, Decent Shelter, and a Safe and Sustainable Environment

This goal has the following five indicators:

- Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source (with a 30 minute timeframe spent on going, collecting and returning to be taken into consideration);
- Number of reported cholera cases;
- Percentage of households with basic sanitation facilities;
- Percentage of schools having adequate sanitation facilities (as per MOEVT policy), and
- Total area under community-based natural resources management.

Table 6 shows recent data for water and sanitation indicators for mainland Tanzania, with more comprehensive statistics available in the data tables at the end of this chapter. Please note that the indicator for water supply focuses on domestic usage only. The contribution of water supplies to productive activities and, therefore, economic growth, is discussed in Chapter 10.

Table 6: Water and Sanitation Indicators, Tanzania Mainland 2002 - 2005

Indicator	Year				MKUKUTA Targets
	2002	2003	2004/5 ³⁴	2005	2010
Rural population with access to clean and safe water within 30 minutes spent collecting water					65
Routine data		53		54	
Census	42				
TDHS 2004/05			37.1		
Urban population with access to clean and safe water					90
Routine data		73		78	
Census	85				
TDHS 2004/05			77		
Urban population with access to improved sewerage facilities	-	17	-		30
Schools with adequate sanitary facilities	36.2	32.8	36.7 (2004)		100
Population with access to basic sanitation ³⁵	91		87		95
Cholera outbreaks	28.5	35.0	20.9 (2004)		Reduce to 50% of 2005 level

Sources: TDHS 2004/05; Population and Housing Census 2002; Ministries of Education, Health and Water, Routine Data

³⁴ Data from TDHS 2004/05

³⁵ Basic sanitation is defined to include flush toilets, traditional pit latrines, and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines

Access to Clean and Safe Water:

Water Coverage

Data on access to clean and safe drinking water is collected in two principal ways. First, coverage is estimated by district water engineers and by urban water and sewerage authorities and these estimates are reported to the Ministry of Water (MOW). Secondly, access is assessed as part of periodic surveys such as Household Budget Surveys (2000/01, 2007), the national census (2002), and Demographic and Health Surveys (2004/05). In measuring progress in the provision of clean and safe water, routine data (through the Ministry) offers the advantage of more regular monitoring, whereas survey data is relatively free from bias.

These two systems of collecting information also differ in their classifications of urban and rural areas. The (MOW) defines urban areas as areas within the service area of an urban water and sewerage utility. However, service area boundaries do not correspond with the urban-rural boundaries used by surveys. Figure 19 presents coverage data from both systems for the period from 1980-2005 along with targets set by MKUKUTA, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the recently launched Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) ((MOW), 2007). Figure 20 then details the main sources of drinking water for households as measured by the 2002 Census and the TDHS 2004/05.

Figure 19: Rural and Urban Water Supply Coverage and Targets

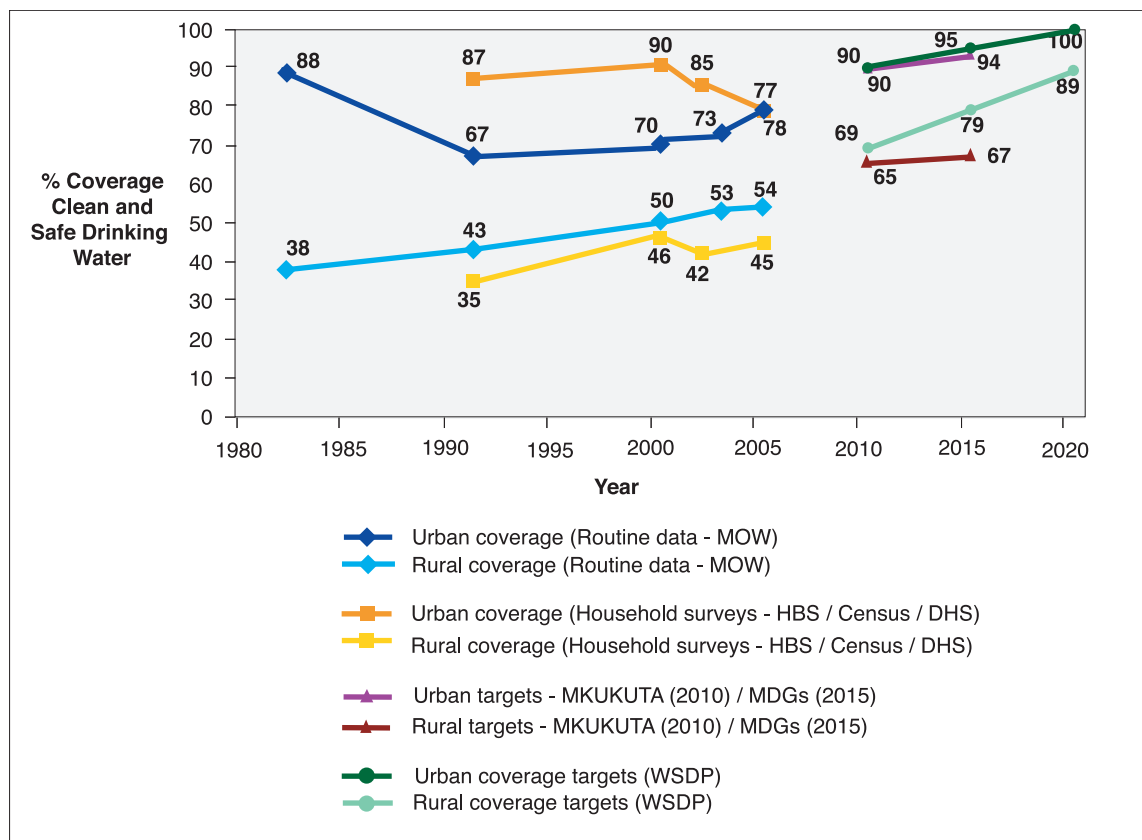
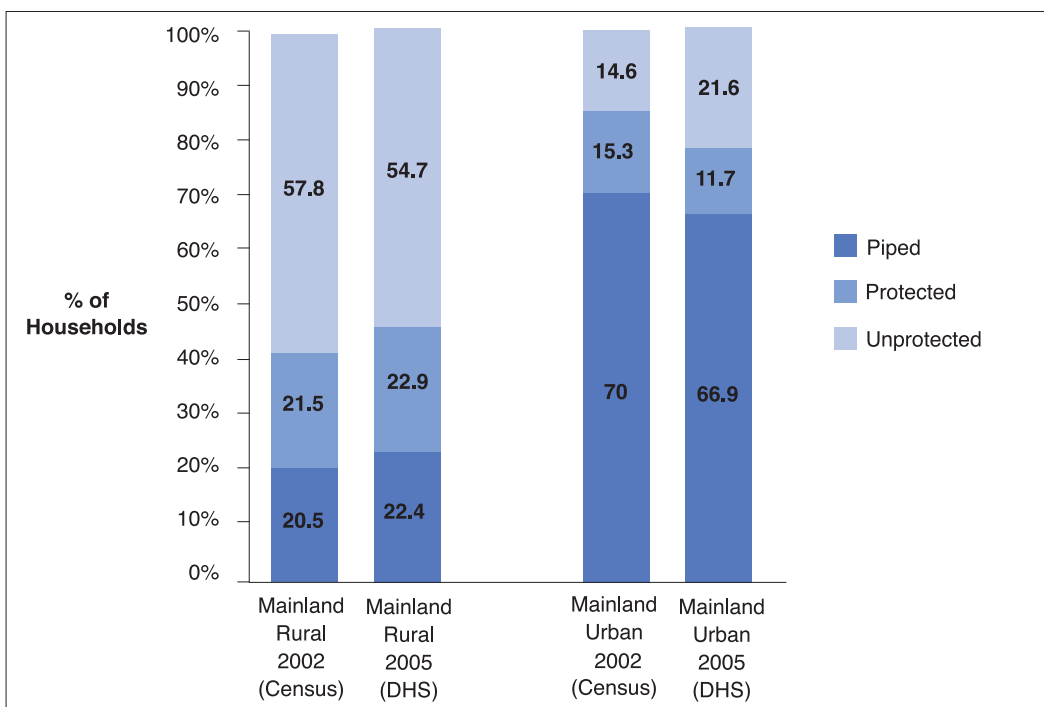


Figure 20: Main Source of Drinking Water for Households

Sources: TDHS 2004/05; Population and Housing Census 2002

Figures 19 and 20 illustrate a number of key issues. First, a clear bias is shown towards urban water services. Both survey and routine data show urban coverage to be far higher than in rural areas. This is particularly noteworthy given that investments in water services, whether urban or rural, are almost entirely drawn from public funds. Moreover, the cost of delivering water services is higher in urban areas than rural communities.³⁶

Secondly, household surveys consistently report lower rural coverage of water supplies than estimates from the MOW. For example, in 2005 the Ministry estimated rural coverage at 54%, which is 17 percentage points higher than the estimate from the TDHS 2004/05. Both data sets, however, indicate improvements in rural water access since the 1980s, but trends suggest that MKUKUTA, MDG and WSDP targets are unlikely to be achieved without significant additional investment. Indeed, given that most data does not reflect the time it takes for households to collect water, which is clearly included in the MKUKUTA target, progress towards the target of 65% rural coverage by 2010 is likely to be considerably lower than the data suggests.

Thirdly, survey estimates for urban areas are regularly higher than MOW data. This is because ministry data for urban areas - largely collected through urban water and sewerage authorities - excludes households that are not connected to the formal distribution network but instead collect water from neighbouring households or from private boreholes or protected wells. If these households are similarly excluded from the TDHS 2004/05, the urban coverage estimate from that survey drops from 77% to only 34% (see Table 7).

³⁶ WaterAid (2005) estimated the capital cost of piped services in urban areas as \$150 per capita, compared with an average of \$47.5 per capita for rural schemes.

These significant discrepancies in data, in turn, heavily impact any interpretation of progress. Routine data present trends of increasing urban coverage such that MKUKUTA, MDG and WSDP targets appear feasible. In contrast, survey data since 2000 indicates declining urban coverage, suggesting that targets will not be met based on current trends.

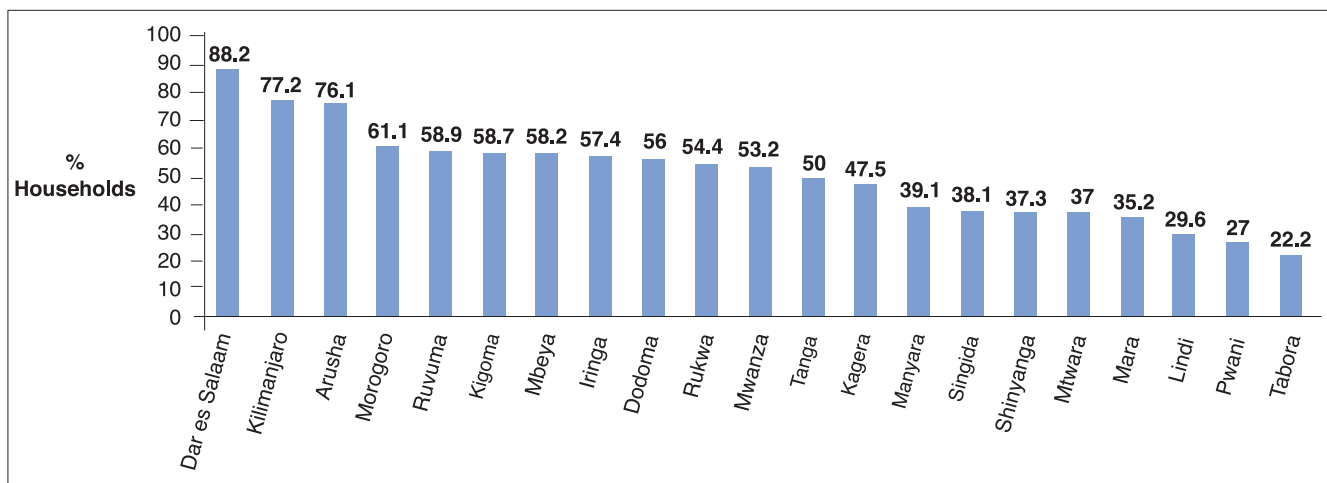
Table 7: Main Source of Drinking Water for Urban Households (% of households)

Source	Households %	Improved / Unimproved	Utility / Non-utility
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	18.6	All improved sources: 77%	Households served by utility directly: 34.1%
Public tap	15.5		
Neighbour's tap	32.8		
Protected well / borehole	10.1		
Unprotected well / borehole	8.2		
Surface sources (river, lake, etc.)	4.7	All unimproved sources: 23%	Households not served by utility: 65.9%
Vendor / tanker truck	7.2		
Springs	1.6		
Other	1.5		

Source: TDHS 2004/05

Finally, it is also important to note that aggregated data for rural and urban areas hides the highly uneven distribution of water services between different districts and regions within the country. Census data from 2002, for example, reveals that Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions had coverage figures of 88%, 77% and 76% respectively, compared with 30%, 27% and 22% in Lindi, Pwani and Tabora (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Water Supply Coverage by Region 2002



Source: Population and Housing Census 2002

Distance and Time for Water Collection

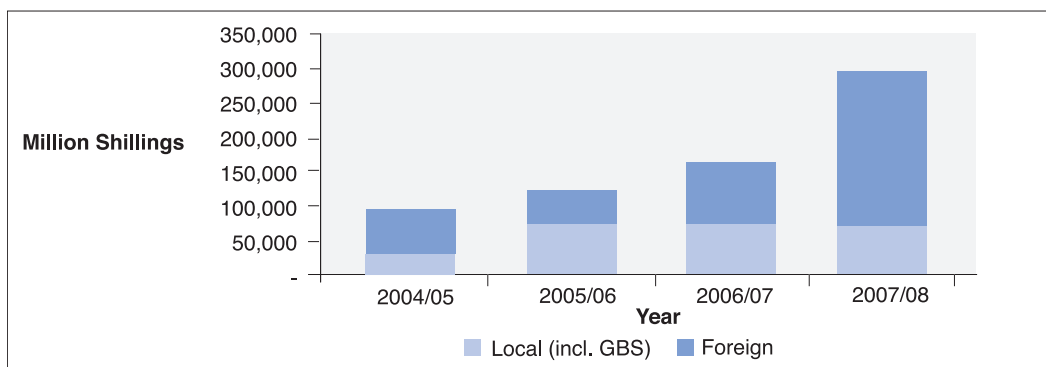
The MKUKUTA indicator for water supply specifically refers to “30 minutes collecting time”. This is a new dimension to measurement of adequate water coverage. The TDHS 2004/05 did include the question (for a household's main source of drinking water): “How long does it take you to go there, get water and come back?”. The results, however, are not linked to coverage data so it is not possible to determine what proportion of households accessing water from an improved source are also able to go, collect water and return home in 30 minutes or less.

Nonetheless some observations from the TDHS data can be made. First, as for water coverage, the figures reveal a substantial urban bias: rural households spend, on average, 27.1 minutes to collect water for domestic uses, more than four times longer than the average collection time of 5.9 minutes in urban areas. Second, there are significant inter-regional inequalities. For example, in Singida, Kagera, Manyara and Mwanza regions, over half of all households have to travel over 2km to their nearest piped or protected water source in both wet and dry seasons, compared with Kilimanjaro, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Iringa and Ruvuma regions, where over half of all households have a journey of less than 500m to their nearest improved source.

Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP)

The launch of the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) was a major achievement during 2006/07. The programme pulls together sub-sector water projects valued at USD 951 million into a single development strategy for the period 2006-2011. The programme also represents a significant step forward for inter-district equity and a substantial increase in the overall volume of investments in the sector (see Figure 22). Indeed, the funds are sufficient to meet both MKUKUTA targets and, if the funding continues at the same level beyond the initial five-year programme, the Millennium Development Goals. However, the WSDP faces the ongoing challenge of balancing urban and rural needs, while achieving the programme's high expected targets of service delivery.

Figure 22: Water Sector Budget Allocations 2004 - 2008



Note: Local (incl. GBS) means funding available from domestic revenue and from that part of external assistance which is provided through General Budget Support.

Source: MOW. Budget Vote 49, 2006/07; additional figures provided by the Ministry³⁷

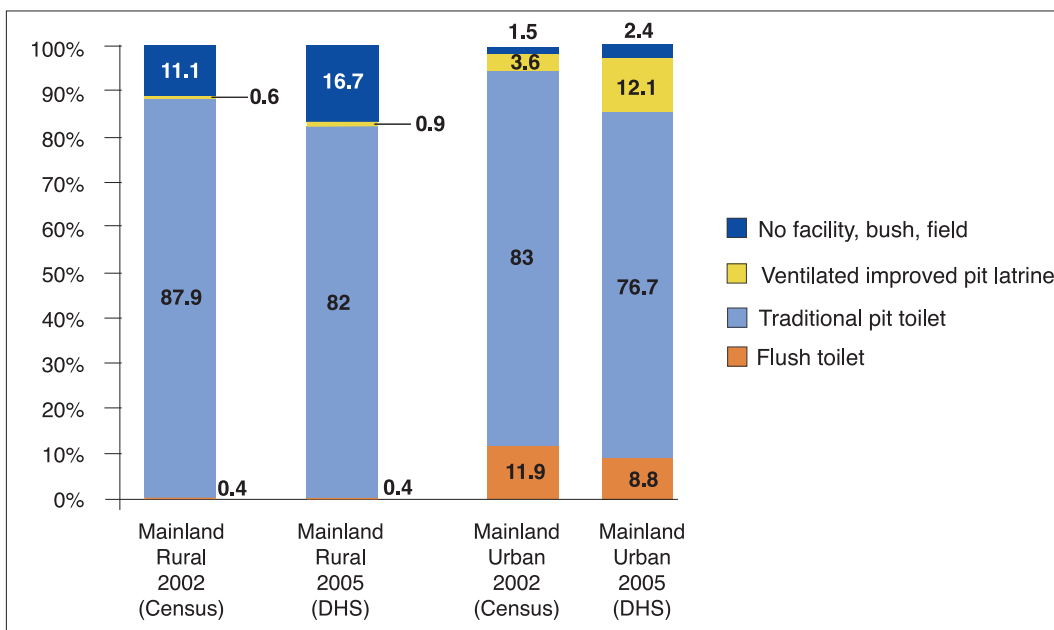
³⁷ Budget figures for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 do not include all local government authorities' allocations to the water sector, nor off-budget investments. However, the volume of such allocations has traditionally been low in comparison to the overall budget figures, and the exclusion does not significantly alter the overall growth trend.

Sanitation:

Household Sanitation

Household sanitation rates in Tanzania have hovered between 83-97% for both urban and rural areas. However, individual surveys have employed widely varying interpretations of what constitutes 'basic sanitation' facilities which makes accurate trend assessment difficult. Figure 23 shows the relatively high coverage according to the 2002 Census and the TDHS 2004/05. Data for 2006 will soon be available from the Integrated Labour Force Survey.

Figure 23: Household Sanitation Facilities for Mainland Tanzania 2002 and 2004/05

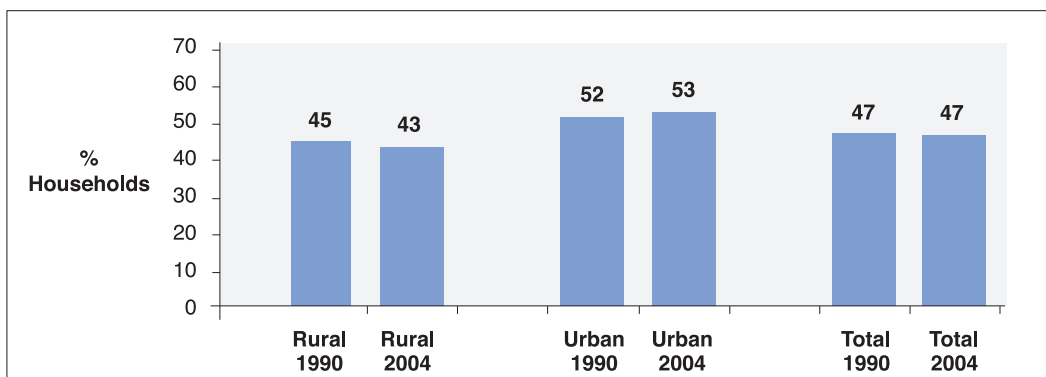


Source: Population and Housing Census 2002; THDS 2004/05

The currently applied definition of 'basic sanitation' includes all traditional pit latrines regardless of their condition. However, wide variances in the standards of pit latrine exist among households. In short, the category 'traditional pit latrine' within surveys is too broad to capture the actual state of sanitation facilities and provide a realistic measure of progress.

As an alternative, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) (WHO & UNICEF, 2006) uses an improved/unimproved distinction that divides the pit latrine category into two: 'pit latrine with slab' and 'pit latrine without slab'. According to these criteria, the JMP estimates that rural access to improved sanitation facilities is 43%, urban access is 53%, and the overall national figure is 47% (see Figure 24). Largely guided by this data, the WSDP has adopted a baseline figure of 50% for household sanitation coverage. It should be noted that these estimates, though informed by survey data, may still be at significant variance from actual household conditions.

Beyond the household, the availability of public toilets according to the HBS 2007 Community Characteristics (NBS, 2007b) is extremely low in Dar es Salaam (17.5%), other urban areas (19.7%), and in rural communities (15%).

Figure 24: Household Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities 1990 and 2004

Source: WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

School Sanitation

MKUKUTA currently uses a proxy indicator to assess school sanitation: the ratio of actual number of toilets available to the required number of toilets as per Ministry of Education and Vocational Training guidelines. Apart from a decline between 2002 and 2003, school sanitation facilities have gradually increased from 35.7% in 2001 to 38.9% in 2006. Given the large increase in student enrolment nationally, especially in primary schools, the steady improvement is encouraging. Of important note, HBS 2007 Community Characteristics reports that where school toilets exist, 83.3% were built by the local communities themselves.

The Views of the People Survey 2007 also revealed that 84% of primary and secondary student felt there were “plenty” or “quite a few” toilets to meet their needs with little difference reported between boys and girls. Moreover, 70% said the school toilets were “clean” or “quite clean”.

Cholera

The MKUKUTA target for cholera is to reduce outbreaks by half by 2010. However, the definition of an 'outbreak' remains unclear. Moreover, the nature of individual outbreaks can vary markedly; some are swiftly controlled with only a few reported cases, while others are more prolonged and widespread. The incidence rate of cholera, therefore, is recommended as an alternative indicator, but even this approach would face the challenge that incidence rates vary greatly from one year to the next. As such, progress in reducing cholera could only be accurately assessed from data collection over an extended period.

Natural Resources

The final indicator for Goal 3 is 'total area under community-based natural resources management'. This measures the total land or water area (in hectares) that is managed legally by recognised community-level institutions for sustainable natural resources use. Areas included for this indicator are Participatory Forest Management (PFM) areas, Wildlife Management Areas, and areas managed by beach management units under the fisheries division.

In recent years, the Government has made efforts to create a favourable environment for community participation in the management of natural resources. Policy initiatives have included the Forest Act

2002, Village Land Act 1999 and Local Government Act 1982. By June 2006, over 3.6 million hectares of forest (10.8% of Tanzania's total forest area) had been placed under local management involving over 1,800 villages. Overall, however, the assessment of progress for this indicator remains problematic due to the lack of a coherent national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for natural resources.

Goal 4 Adequate Social Protection and Provision of Basic Needs and Services for the Vulnerable and Needy

Goal 5 Effective Systems to Ensure Universal Access to Quality and Affordable Public Services

Goals 4 and 5 of MKUKUTA's Cluster II encompass social protection. They were developed in recognition of widespread social vulnerability in Tanzania. In addition, work also commenced in 2007 on the development of a national framework for social protection. A working group chaired by MPEE includes representatives from several government ministries, from NGOs and from external agencies. Members of the team have visited several regions to solicit views for a national framework. The framework aims to enhance the coordination of programmes addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups in society.

Current MKUKUTA indicators for these two goals are:

- Proportion of children in child labour
- Proportion of children with disabilities attending primary school
- Proportion of orphaned children attending primary school
- Proportion of eligible elderly people accessing medical exemptions at public health facilities
- Proportion of population reporting satisfaction with health services

Data is weak for many of these indicators, but the Government remains strongly committed to report on any progress in social protection outcomes using a narrative approach until more solid data becomes available.

Child Labour

Special modules on 'child work' and 'child labour' were included in the 2000/01 and 2006 Integrated Labour Force Surveys. Indeed, Tanzania is one of the first countries to collect this information. Within these surveys, 'child work' refers to certain activities undertaken by children, such as helping parents in the home or the family for short periods during the day, or teenagers working a few hours before or after school or during holidays. Child work is considered as a desirable socialisation process for children. In contrast, 'child labour' is work performed by children less than 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for their age, and which is detrimental to their schooling, mental, spiritual and moral development. Child labour is harmful to the life of a child, and the abolition of this form of exploitation is always desired.

The MKUKUTA indicator on child labour monitors numbers of children in child labour as a percentage of all working children. The latest estimate from the ILFS 2006 shows that 21.1% of working children in Tanzania are engaged as child labourers.

Orphans

Orphaned children are among the most vulnerable members of society, often lacking basic needs and services. As a consequence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, large numbers of children have been orphaned in many countries. The latest estimate of the proportion of children in Tanzania who have been orphaned (i.e., lost one or both parents) is 10% (TDHS 2004/05). One percent had lost both parents. The next estimate will be available from the TDHS 2009.

The MKUKUTA monitoring process looks at the percentage of orphaned children (of school age) who are attending school. The TDHS 2004/05 reveals that 89.9% of 10-14 year olds who had lost one or both parents attended school, and other analyses reported in the PHDR 2005 also indicated no significant difference in primary school attendance between children who had been orphaned and those who had not.

Disabled Children

The number of children with disabilities attending school increased from 18,982 pupils in 2006 to 24,003 pupils in 2007. Determining the proportion of children with disabilities who are in school (as required by MKUKUTA) will only be possible after estimates of the total number of disabled children becomes available from the Disability Survey 2008.

Medical Exemptions for the Elderly

The framework of cost sharing arrangements within Tanzania's health system provides for exemptions for individuals falling into specified categories, one such category being the elderly. Under these regulations, people over 60 years of age are entitled to free medical treatment in government health facilities.

The MKUKUTA indicator of the proportion of eligible elderly people accessing medical exemptions at public health facilities, gauges the extent to which the elderly Tanzanians benefit from exemptions. Specifically, the indicator measures the number of eligible elderly people who visited public health facilities and received free treatment as a percentage of the total population of over-60s who visited these facilities. This data will be available for the first time in the 2007 HBS.

However, the Views of the People Survey 2007 did assess the health seeking behaviour of the elderly. It revealed that only 10% of the elderly who sought treatment during the three months preceding the survey had received free treatment, and that nearly half (48%) of all elderly people were not even aware that they were entitled to free medical treatment in government facilities. In addition, approximately one-fifth of respondents (18%) reported that they had been refused treatment in a government health facility because they could not afford to pay for services. A further 13% declared they had been refused through lack of proof of their age.

Public Satisfaction with Health Services

Public perceptions of health services are discussed under the indicators for governance in MKUKUTA's Cluster III.

Summary of Progress for MKUKUTA's Cluster II

Education

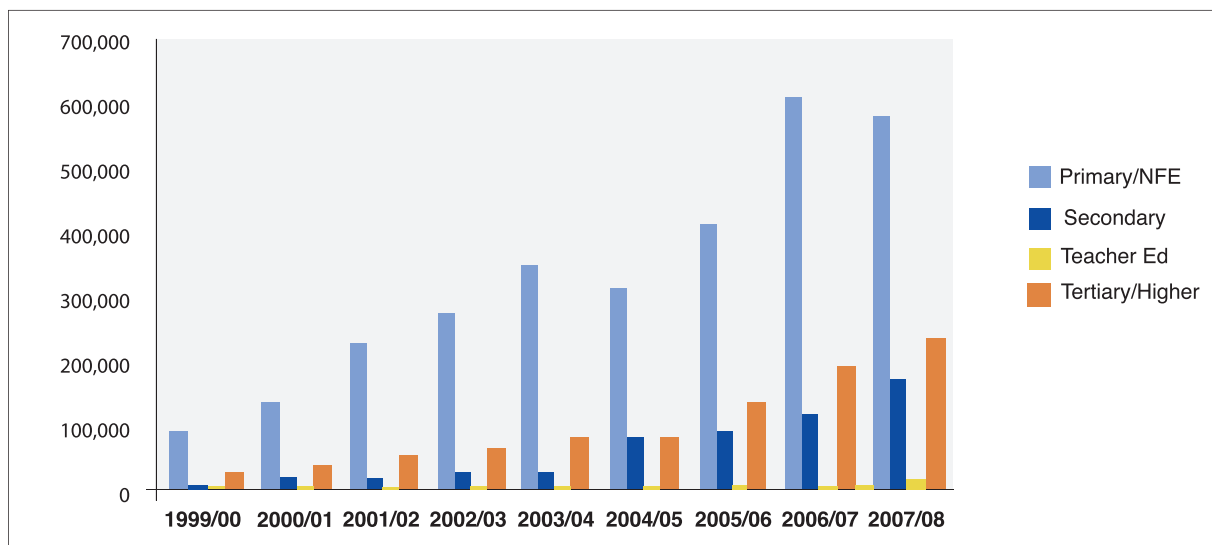
Data for educational indicators are largely positive. There is popular support for the expansion of educational opportunities evidenced by increased enrolments as well as community school-building efforts. However, the Views of the People Survey 2007 found that the cost of schooling at all levels remains a significant issue for many households.

National results for primary and secondary education show that all access targets are likely to be met or exceeded. However, only half of the indicators for educational quality are likely to be met. Gains in enrolments need to be accompanied by ongoing investment in the quality of tuition through increases in the number of teachers as well as measures to improve professional motivation.

With respect to gender equity, the proportion of girls enrolled declines as the level of education increases. From a slight majority of girls in pre-primary (51.3%), the proportion steadily falls to 49.3% at the start of primary, 48.7% at the end of primary, 47.3% in Form One, 40.2% in Form Five, and to only 35.2% in higher education. Overall, non-government schools perform marginally better than government facilities in terms of gender equity.

In sum, government planning and budgeting priorities have mainstreamed primary and secondary education. Figure 25 shows that total budget allocations to both these sub-sectors have increased substantially since 1999/2000. Allocations for primary education in 2007/08 are four times the sum allocated in 2000/01; in secondary they are eight times and for tertiary and higher education they are five times the sums allocated in 2000/01. However, the education system faces ongoing challenges in securing adequate resources, in achieving greater geographic and gender equity as well as quality in educational inputs and outcomes, and in meeting the needs of vulnerable children. Further efforts to expand adult literacy are also needed.

Figure 25: Budget Allocation to Education Sub-sectors 1999/00 - 2007/08 ³⁸ (Tshs. million)



³⁸ Figures for 2007/8 are from current budget, but for other years, it is not clear whether amounts represent actual expenditures or budget allocations.

Recommendations for Educational Indicators

The following recommendations are made to expand the scope of the current indicator set to more comprehensively measure progress in education.

- i. Indicators for vocational education and training would provide valuable data, especially in light of the potential contribution of this sub-sector to economic growth. However, collecting data for both government institutions (under the Vocational Education and Training Authority) and private facilities and agreeing on quality indicators will present significant challenges.
- ii. A growing body of evidence suggests that the indicators measuring quality standards in education are not sufficient. For example, current indicators for completion rates, examination pass rates and teacher qualifications can all increase without necessarily improving the skills of school leavers, especially in terms of whether the educational outcomes achieved may contribute to the attainment of MKUKUTA's other goals.
- iii. Regular student attendance is central to the adequate completion of primary education. Currently, however, the MKUKUTA monitoring system only measures this indirectly through the completion rate for Standard VII together with the information captured on reasons why children fail to complete primary school. Therefore, strategies need to be developed so that attendance rates can be regularly monitored and reported. The inclusion of narrative analysis in national reports may be a useful starting point.

Health

This year's health update is also largely positive. Analysis of data from the TDHS 2004/05 indicates a sharp reduction in under-five mortality. The latest annual rate is both close to the MKUKUTA target for 2010 and on trajectory to meet the MDG target in 2015. Immunisation coverage rates are also high, with DPTHb3 vaccination rates having exceeded the MKUKUTA target level for each of the last five years. In addition, children's nutritional status has improved, albeit from worryingly high levels of malnutrition.

HIV statistics also provide signals for optimism with an apparent decline in adult prevalence, a major increase in the number of HIV tests, and a major expansion of AIDS treatment. Of equal significance, the last two years have shown declines in the number of notified TB cases for the first time in three decades, and treatment success rates are high (and improving).

Maternal health, however, is a notable exception to the positive health trends in Tanzania, with no indication of any improvement in maternal mortality since the early 1990s. Moreover, neonatal mortality, which is closely linked to poor maternal outcomes, remains stubbornly high and now accounts for nearly half of all infant deaths. Concerted efforts at all levels are required to address the unacceptably high levels of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, focused upon raising the proportion of births attended by skilled personnel and ensuring the widespread availability of emergency obstetric care to treat complications arising during pregnancy and delivery.

Crucially, the Primary Health Services Development Plan 2007-2017 (PHSDP, also known by the Swahili acronym MMAM³⁹) has recently been approved by Cabinet which provides for upgrading of existing health facilities as well as construction of new facilities. In addition, the plan will increase

³⁹ MOHSW. Mpango wa Maendeleo wa Afya ya Msingi (MMAM) 2007-2017. May 2007

the training output of skilled health workers; strengthen maternal health services; intensify control of malaria, TB, leprosy and HIV/AIDS; and improve health education and promotion. The strategy represents the first major and ambitious expansion of health care infrastructure in Tanzania since the 1970s. The biggest challenge in improving access to health services will be to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, equipped, supplied and maintained.

A wide-ranging evaluation of the health sector is also ongoing with the final report due towards the end of 2007. Lessons learned from the evaluation will form the basis of the new medium-term plan for the health sector commencing in 2008/09.

Water, Sanitation, Shelter and the Environment

On current trends, the MKUKUTA target for rural water supply will not be met. Indeed, the target becomes even less likely if the 30-minute timeframe for household water collection, specified by the indicator, is taken into consideration. Efforts to improve rural households' access to water should, therefore, be made a priority. Urban water supply coverage is substantially higher, although survey data indicate declines. The introduction of coordinated efforts through the Water Sector Development Programme should go some way towards getting Tanzania on track.

Data on household sanitation is also insufficiently sensitive to determine real progress in coverage. Further detailed analysis of data from surveys and refining of definitions is required.

Lastly, the lack of a coherent monitoring and evaluation system for the management of natural resources is limiting the ability to measure progress in the extent of community participation in this sector.

Social Protection

Welfare assistance for the most vulnerable people in Tanzania remains patchy, dependent primarily on the goodwill of individuals and development aid from overseas. However, work commenced in 2007 on the development of a national framework for social protection. The framework aims to enhance the coordination of programmes addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups in society, and to prioritise the use of available resources. In addition, more concerted efforts by local government authorities and health and education services are needed to provide due exemptions of treatment fees for patients over 60 years of age, and to ensure the enrolment and participation of disabled and orphaned children in schools.

MKUKUTA Cluster II: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being

- * Meta-data on each indicators (including definitions, sources and frequency) are available in the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan available at www.povertymonitoring.go.tz
- * The symbol X indicates no data for that year (in most cases because data is dependent on a particular type of survey)
- * Blanks indicate data not yet forthcoming from MDA or LGA

Indicators	Baseline		Trends								Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010		
Goal 1: Ensure Equitable Access to Quality Primary and Secondary Education for Boys and Girls, Universal Literacy and Expansion of Higher Technical and Vocational Education												
Literacy rate of population aged 15+ %	71	2000/01	(HBS) 71	(Census) 69		(TDHS) 73.6	X	X	2007 HBS	80%		
- Male	64		64	62	X	80				80%		
- Female	80		80	78		67.3				80%		
Net enrolment at pre-primary level	24.6	2004	X	X	X	24.6	25.7	28.5	33.1 (2007)	Increase, yet % still to be set		
Net primary school enrolment rate	59	2000	66.5	80.7	88.5	90.5	94.8	96.1	97.3 (2007)	99%		
% of cohort completing Standard VII	70	2000	62.5	68.1	67.4	72.2	68.7	78.0	End FY 2007/08	90%		
% of students passing the Primary School Leavers' Exam	22	2000	28.6	27.1	40.1	48.7	61.8	70.5	End FY 2007/08	60		
Primary pupil/teacher ratio	46:1	2000/01	46:1	53:1	57:1	58:1	56:1	52:1	53:1 (2007)	45:1		
% of teachers with relevant qualifications	50	2001	50			58 ^o		69.2	73.1 (2007)	90		
Pupil/text book ratio	4:1	2000	4:1	X	X	X	X	X	3:1 (2007)	1:1		
% Transition rate from Standard VII to Form 1	21	2002	22.4	21.7	30.0	36.1	48.7	67.5	End FY 2007/08	50		
% students passing the Form 4 examination (Division 1-3)	25.8	2000	28.3	36.2	38.1	37.8	33.6	35.7	End FY 2007/08	70		
Gross enrolment in higher education institutions	22,065	2000/01	2000/01 22,065	2001/02 24,302	2002/03 30,700	2003/04 40,184	2004/05 48,236	2005/06 55,296	2006/07 75,346	90,000 by 2008		

Indicators	Baseline		Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	Targets	
Goal 2: Improved Survival, Health And Well-Being Of All Children And Women And Especially Vulnerable Groups											
Life expectancy at birth	42	1967		44 (1978)		50 (1988)		51 (2002)		Calculated from census each decade; note timeframe difference. Next Census 2012	52 years (2010)
Infant mortality rate ⁴¹	99	1999	X	95 (Census)	X	68 (TDHS)	X	X	X	TDHS 2009 Census 2012	$\frac{50}{1,000}$
Under-5 mortality rate	147	1999	X	162 (Census)	X	112 (TDHS)	X	X	X	TDHS 2009 Census 2012	$\frac{79}{1,000}$
DPTHb3 coverage	81	1999		89	89	86 94		81	87		85
Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely stunted (Low height for age)	44	1999	X	X	X	38	X	X	X	TDHS 2009	20
Maternal mortality ratio	529	1996	X	X	X	578	X	X	X	TDHS 2009	$\frac{265}{100,000}$
Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker %	36	1999	X	X	X	46	X	X	X	TDHS 2009	80%
Number of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy	0	2004	X	X	X	Start of ARV availability	20,670 by Dec 2005	60,341 by end 2006	80,628 May 2007		100,000 By Dec 2006
HIV prevalence amongst 15-24 year olds %					3.5					Estimates available in THIS 2007/08	5%
- Blood donors	9.2	2001	9.2	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.1				
TB treatment completion rate	79.8%	2001	79.8	80.1	80.9	81.3	82.6	82		End FY 2007/08	81%

41 Estimates are recorded against the year of data collection, but infant and under-five mortality rates refer to deaths during five-year period prior to survey and three-year period prior to Census, maternal mortality to ten-year period prior to the survey. Infant and child mortality are estimates per 1,000 live births.

Indicators	Baseline		Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010	
Goal 3: Increased Access To Clean, Affordable And Safe Water, Sanitation, Decent Shelter And A Safe And Sustainable Environment											
Population with access to piped or protected water as their main source (within 30 minutes - go, collect, return)	Mainland: 46 Dar: 96.8 Other Urban: 83.6 Rural: 34.8 (HBS)	1991/92	Mainland: 55 Dar: 93.6 Other Urban: 88 Rural: 45.9	Urban: 85 Rural: 42 (Census)	X	Urban: 77 Rural: 37.1 (TDHS)	X	Dar: 71 Other Urban: 82 Rural: 39 (ILFS)	2007 HBS	Urban: 90 Rural: 65 (within 30 minutes to go, collect and return)	
% of households with basic sanitation facilities	Mainland: 93 Dar: 98.7 Other Urban: 98.2 Rural: 91.3 (HBS)	1991/92	Mainland: 93 Dar: 94.3 Other Urban: 97.7 Rural: 91.9 (HBS)	Rural: 89 Urban: 98 (CENSUS)	Rural Agric hh: 92 (Agric Survey)	Urban: 97.6 Rural: 83.3 (TDHS)	X	HBS 2007	95		
% of schools having adequate sanitation facilities (As per policy ratio of toilets to pupils) Proxy: Ratio between actual number of toilets available and the required number of toilets	35.7	2001	35.7	36.2	32.8	36.7	37.1	38.9	End FY 2007/08	100% With ratios 1:20 for girls 1:25 for boys	
Number of reported cholera cases (Attack rate per 100,000 people) ⁴²	6.9	2001	6.9	28.5	35.0	20.9	3,284	14,297	2,224 up to August 2007	Reduce cholera outbreaks by half by 2010	
Goal 4: Adequate Social Protection and Rights of the Vulnerable and Needy Groups with Basic Needs and Services											
Goal 5: Systems are in Place to Ensure Universal Access to quality Public Services that are Affordable and Available											
Proportion of children in child labour (age 5-17)	25 Child "labour"	2000/01 ILFS	39.6 Working 25 Child "labour" 34 Work more than 30 hours per week	X	X	X	X	21.1 Child "labour"	2011 ILFS	Below 10%	
Ppn of children with disability attending primary school ⁴³	18,982	2006	X	X	X	X	X	18,982	2007 24,003	20%	
Proportion of pop. reporting to be satisfied with health services	50	2004	X	X	X	50 PSSS	X	X	62 VoP 2007		
• Concerned with escalating costs	35	2004	X	X	X	35 PSSS	X	X	44 VoP 2007		
• Concerned with drug availability	68	2000/01	68						HBS 2007		

42 The figures presented for years before 2005 are attacks per 100,000 people. The figures for years from 2005 onwards are total number of reported cases.

43 Figures reported for this indicator are number of pupils with disability in primary schools.

MKUKUTA Cluster III Governance and Accountability

Economic growth, reduction of poverty and improved quality of life all rely upon the fair, effective and transparent use of Tanzania's resources. Therefore, the success of MKUKUTA's Clusters I and II relies on accomplishing the goals of MKUKUTA's Cluster III - good governance and increased accountability. For example, a well - regulated economy and respect for the rule of law will contribute to economic growth. Similarly, the beneficial effects of social services and infrastructure provision by the central government and local authorities will be greater and more equitably distributed if service providers are accountable and if official corruption is reduced.

MKUKUTA's third cluster has the following four broad outcomes:

- Good governance and the rule of law;
- Accountability of leaders and public servants;
- Democracy, and political and social tolerance, and
- Peace, political stability, national unity and social cohesion deepened.

Supporting these broad outcomes are the seven individual cluster goals and the national indicators selected for each goal are assessed in this section of the report. The seven supporting goals for Cluster III are:

- Goal 1: Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law to be democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive
- Goal 2: Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed
- Goal 3: Effective public service framework in place to provide foundation for service delivery improvements and poverty reduction
- Goal 4: Rights of the poor and vulnerable groups are protected and promoted in the justice system
- Goal 5: Reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance
- Goal 6: Improve personal and material security, reduce crime, and eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence
- Goal 7: National cultural identities to be enhanced and promoted

National indicators on governance were defined for the first time in Tanzania in 2005/06, and initial progress for these indicators was tracked in MKUKUTA's Status Report 2006. This section, therefore, represents the second assessment of progress in governance in Tanzania, and contains significantly more data than the first.

This year's assessment has benefited from two national surveys conducted for the first time in 2007, the 'Views of the People' and 'Views of the Children', and this section incorporates relevant findings. In addition, data from the HBS 2007 Community Characteristics questionnaire, again the first survey of this type undertaken in Tanzania, has been included in this discussion. A full summary of the Views of the People and the Views of Children 2007 is also provided in Chapters 4 to 8 of this report.

Goal 1: Structures and Systems of Governance As Well As the Rule of Law Are Democratic, Participatory, Representative, Accountable and Inclusive

The indicators for this goal are:

- Percentage of population with birth certificates (urban, rural, Dar es Salaam;
- Percentage of women among senior civil servants:
(Proxy indicator used: Percentage of top management positions filled by women⁴⁴);
- Percentage of women representatives elected to district council;
- Proportion of women among Members of Parliament;
- Percentage of females from smallholder households with land ownership or customary land rights⁴⁵;
- Proportion of villages assemblies holding quarterly meeting with public minutes, and
- Proportion of Local Government Authorities posting public budgets, revenue and actual expenditures on easily accessible public notice boards.

Birth Registration

Birth registration is a fundamental right of citizenship and birth certificates are increasingly required for school registration and national identification. However, the TDHS 2004/05 revealed low rates of birth registration: in Dar es Salaam, 24.8%; other urban areas, 17.7%; and only 2.7% in rural areas.

Encouragingly, the HBS 2007 Community Characteristics found that a high percentage of communities had conducted birth registration campaigns in 2007: 68.1% of communities in rural areas; 36.9% in Dar es Salaam; and 80.3% in other urban areas. Despite these campaigns, registers of births and deaths - which are supposed to be available and updated regularly in every village and *mtaa*⁴⁶ - were 'seen and used' in only 10.7% of communities.

Progress in expanding birth registrations, and hence the effectiveness of registration campaigns, will next be assessed in the TDHS 2009. Crucially, achieving higher rates of registration will depend on strengthening linkages and communication between families and service delivery points, especially local government authorities and health services.

44 For the purposes of this indicator, top management positions in MDAs include: chief secretary, permanent secretary, assistant permanent secretary, commissioners, directors, assistant directors, ambassadors, regional/district commissioners, regional/district administrative secretaries, municipal/district administrative directors, magistrates, judges, and members of parliament.

45 This indicator is in the MKUKUTA list. However, existing surveys, which typically report information from "heads of households" rather than a random sample of adult males and adult females, do provide some data with which to monitor the indicator.

46 *Mtaa* (plural, *mitaa*) is the lowest level of urban local authority administration

Gender Equity

Inclusive governance implies gender equity in decision making, and analysis shows a steady increase of women in the senior civil service since 2003, nearly reaching the MKUKUTA target of 30% by June 2006. Similarly, the proportion of women representatives in the National Parliament has reached the MKUKUTA target of 30%, which moves Tanzania closer to gender equity in these two key institutions. In contrast, the representation of women in local levels of government remains low. Only 5% of elected district councillors are female.

Information Dissemination and Accountability of Government Bodies

To ensure that government bodies are representative and accountable for their actions, they must meet regularly, record the minutes of these meetings, and make the minutes publicly available.

Positively, the HBS 2007 Community Characteristics reported that meeting schedules and minutes of meetings quarterly for the past year, were kept in more than 70% of the villages and *mtaa* surveyed for the data on community characteristics, but relatively few have publicly accessible noticeboards. In addition, recent information was posted on just over half of the boards (see Table 8), and information about government income and expenditures was posted on only 39.7% of community notice boards in 2007 (see Table 9).

Table 8: Proportion (%) of Villages and Mtaa with Public Noticeboards

Indicator	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural
	%	%	%
Publicly accessible noticeboards (seen and used)	46.6	25.8	29.6
Recent information posted on noticeboards	82.5	40.9	51.3

Source: HBS 2007, Community Characteristics

Table 9: Proportion (%) of Village/Mtaa Noticeboards Posting Information About Government Income/Expenditure

Notices About Income and Expenditure Posted on Noticeboards	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Total
	%	%	%	%
Yes	19.4	40.9	48.7	39.7
No	51.5	37.9	47.3	46.8
No public noticeboard	28.2	21.2	3.5	12.9
Missing data/not stated	1.0	-	0.4	0.5

Source: HBS 2007, Community Characteristics

Efforts to establish public expenditure tracking systems have been ongoing since 2005. While these measures have support among councillors, civil society organisations and council staff, the systems are not fully in place and await guidelines from the Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). When the systems are operational, more information about financial resources will be available which should improve the effectiveness of governance mechanisms in local authorities. Data obtained from 21 councils, where efforts are in progress to establish public expenditure tracking systems, showed that all of these councils post information on council noticeboards about monies received from the central government for development and recurrent budgets. Funds for development activities were well presented (i.e. information about the amount of funding for specific projects in specific localities were clearly presented) and linked to the villages and wards receiving the funds. However, budgets for personnel emoluments and other charges, such as for travel and workshops, were not posted, though the receipt of funds for other charges was normally posted.

Information from recent surveys, however, suggests that public opinion is quite positive about official efforts to realise the goal of government accountability. For example, 'Views of the People 2007' found that 40% of mainland adult Tanzanians agree with the proposition that 'respect for the law by the government' has been increasing recently, while only 6% saw a negative trend.⁴⁷ In addition, 35% of respondents considered the 'government's tolerance of criticism' to be increasing while only 9% felt it was diminishing. With respect to 'senior politicians and officials being held responsible for their actions', slightly less than one-third (32%) saw an improvement and only 8% a deterioration in accountability. Finally, on the 'issue of opposition parties' impact in Parliament', a total of 27% (of men and women in both urban and rural areas) saw an increased impact, compared to 16% who saw a decline.

Views of the People also asked participants if they had noted any improvements in the services and accountability of government or local government officials during the last three years. One-third of respondents replied 'yes', with little variance between urban and rural areas. When asked to specify the improvements, more than half (58%) of those that answered this further question referred to improvements in 'schools, classrooms and teachers' housing.

Other recent surveys found similar high levels of endorsement of government performance. For example, REPOA, NIBR and CMI found large majorities of respondents in six districts saying that the government was 'doing a good job' in improving service delivery and fighting poverty and corruption.⁴⁸

Children's perspectives on governance and accountability are less positive. While children clearly expressed the desire to have their views heard, few opportunities for participation existed, especially outside the home. 'Views of the Children 2007' revealed widespread lack of institutionalised participation of children in school councils (*baraza*). Indeed, only one school out of the ten sampled had an active *baraza*.

More than one-third of VoP respondents cited examples of officials being publicly accused of misusing resources intended for development activities or social services. A similar percentage reported that officials were dismissed for poor performance or corruption (see Table 10).

47 A third of respondents indicated that they did not consider themselves well-informed enough to respond to these and related questions, and (a few) others who did agree to answer the questions answered 'don't know'. If we consider only those providing responses, the proportions endorsing government performance would be higher still. The same holds for responses to subsequent questions in this paragraph.

48 REPOA (2007). 'Service Delivery in Tanzania: Findings from Six Councils 2000-2003'.

Table 10: Observations of Accountability/Performance of Government Officials⁴⁹

(% of Respondents Answering 'Yes' to Specific Scenarios)

Scenario	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All %
Officials were accused in public of misusing resources intended for a development activity or social service	30	35	33	32
A government official was dismissed for poor performance or corruption	32	34	31	32
Complaints about the condition of local roads led to rapid repairs	25	28	22	24
Spending reported by government officials was challenged in a public meeting	19	27	30	26
Someone made reference in a public meeting to information posted in a local government office or service point	11	12	13	12

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

While citizens generally seem quite positive on local government accountability, a number of recent Acts of Parliament have been challenged on the grounds that the legislation could reduce rather than enhance executive accountability. For example, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (2006) contains a provision empowering the responsible minister to nominate three councillors per council. This measure could be interpreted as counterproductive to decentralisation or, alternatively, as enhancing links between central and local government and strengthening checks and balances in governance structures at a time when most local government budgets are largely financed by the central government.

Moreover, data from the VOP 2007 indicate that awareness of government policies seems low. Nationally, two in five respondents had heard of MKUKUTA, only one in three in rural areas; and the majority of those who had heard of MKUKUTA thought that it was concerned exclusively with job creation and economic growth. Only 3% of all respondents correctly identified MKUKUTA's three clusters, which were presented in a multiple choice format (see Table 11).

Table 11: National Awareness of MKUKUTA (% of Respondents)

Have you heard of MKUKUTA?	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban Areas %	Rural Areas %	All %
Yes	40	44	34	38
No	60	56	66	62

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

⁴⁹ The VoP survey question was: 'During the last three years, have you observed any of the following first-hand?'

Goal 2: Equitable Allocation of Public Resources with Corruption Effectively Addressed

Indicators for this goal include:

- Total revenue collected as percentage of revenue due at national level. [Proxy indicator used: Total tax revenue collected by Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) in billions of Tanzanian shillings (TShs)];
- Percentage of procuring entities complying with the Public Procurement Act and procedures;
- Percentage of government entities awarded clean audit certificate from National Audit Office (NAO);
- Percentage of local government authorities (LGAs) that receive the full calculated amount of their annual formula based budget allocation;
- Number of convictions in corruption cases as percentage of number of investigated cases sanctioned for prosecution by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), and
- Total value of revenue received from concessions and licences for mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife as a percentage of their estimated economic value.

Revenue Collection

Total tax revenue collected by the Tanzanian Revenue Authority has risen steadily since 2001. The total amount of tax collected is used as a proxy for the preferred MKUKUTA indicator which aims to track total revenue collections as a percentage of revenue due at the national level. Estimates of the amount of revenue due are not yet available.

Compliance with the Public Procurement Act

According to a GOT/World Bank report in 2003 on the state of government procurement:

"... at the national level about 20% of the government expenditure on procurement is lost through corruption, mainly through kick-backs and bogus investments that have to be written off. Considering that public procurement accounts for about 70% of the entire government expenditure budget, this translates to a loss of TShs 300 billion [USD 300 million] per year, enough to finance the combined annual recurrent budgets of the ministries of health and education.

Clearly such a loss is economically unsustainable. Major losses occur in construction and supply contracts, which are the major avenues for corruption, particularly at the local government level."

United Republic of Tanzania/World Bank, 2003:29

Responding to this situation, the Public Procurement Act (2004) was passed, and the most recent data indicates a significant improvement in the percentage of procuring entities that are complying with the Act and related procedures, up from 10% in 2005 to nearly 60% in 2006.

Clean Audits

Audit opinions issued by the Controller and Auditor General are an important indicator of whether financial management practices within government offices are improving or deteriorating. The trend in audit judgements for ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) of the central government is positive with the percentage of clean audit certificates from the Controller and Auditor General up from 34% in financial year 2004/05 to 57% in 2005/06. In contrast, the percentage of local government authorities (LGAs) with clean audits declined from 53% to 43% over the same period. Audit reports issued to LGAs in 2005/06 indicated improper use of approximately TShs 31 billion (see Table 12). The bulk of questionable financial transactions were reported to relate to outstanding creditors and debtors and unretired imprests.

Table 12: Breakdown of Questionable Local Government Authority Transactions for 2005/06

Transaction Type	LGAs ⁵⁰		Amount	
	No.	%	TShs bn	%
Outstanding matters from previous audits	65	52	9.0	29
Improperly vouched payments	46	37	2.4	8
Missing payment vouchers	27	22	1.9	6
Non-execution/delay in completion of contracted work	9	7	1.5	5
Other questionable financial transactions	108	87	12.9	42
Other procurement violations	57	46	3.0	10
Total			30.7	100

Source: CAG Audit report/ Hakielimu brief

Budget Allocations to Local Government Authorities

The Government's policy of decentralisation of authority to the local level was designed to expand citizens' participation in decision-making, increase transparency and equity in allocation of financial and human resources, enhance financial accountability, and improve service delivery. The introduction of formula based budget allocations to local authorities for financing basic services is a further step towards the transparency and equity with which grants are distributed from the central government.

The Ministry of Finance reports that the full amount of financing for local authorities calculated according to the formulae was received by local authorities. However, the equitable allocation of human resources remains a challenge. Recent studies for sector reviews in education and health as well as reviews of the local government reform process and the public expenditure review indicate that all service sectors experience significant problems in allocating staff not only to councils in remote locations, but also organising placements within individual councils where urban areas and some villages are better served than others. Efforts by the central government to address these problems have borne some fruit but further efforts are needed.

Corruption

The number of corruption cases reported nationwide to the Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB) almost tripled between 2000 and 2005 from 1,244 to 3,121. However, the numbers of prosecutions and convictions remained almost the same in both years: 49 and 6 respectively.

⁵⁰ Total number of LGAs was 124 in 2005/06.

In VOP 2007, around three-quarters of respondents (excluding the 'don't knows') perceived corruption to be common in Tanzania, and similar proportions thought that corruption affects their personal and family lives, as well as business and political life in Tanzania.

However, considerably more respondents expressed confidence that the government was effectively fighting corruption than those who didn't. Over 40% of respondents thought that the government is effectively combating corruption against only 14% who perceived that it is not effective. In addition, only 3% thought the government either 'doesn't fight corruption' or 'encourages corruption' (see Table 13). Gender differences exist, however, with a higher proportion of female respondents registering 'don't know' (46%) than their male counterparts (29%). Men also perceive the government to be more effective in combating corruption (48%) compared with women respondents (40%). The survey by REPOA and CMI (2007) found similar levels of public confidence in government efforts to combat corruption.⁵¹

Table 13: Perceptions of Current Government's Actions in the Fight Against Corruption
(% of Respondents)

	Female %	Male %	Total %
Very effective	18	20	19
Quite effective	22	28	25
Not effective	10	18	14
Does not fight corruption	3	4	3
Encourages corruption	0	1	0
Don't know	46	29	38

Source: *Views of the People Survey 2007*

In comparison, an Afrobarometer survey into corruption in Tanzania conducted in 2005 reported that 62% of respondents considered the government to be handling the fight against corruption 'fairly well' or 'very well'; 26% thought the government was doing 'fairly badly' or 'very badly'; and 12% responded that they 'don't know'.⁵²

Corruption affects the quantity, quality and equity of services provided by central and local government, and a framework for fighting corruption in MDAs, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) has been developed. Additionally, guidelines have been developed for local governments under NACSAP 2 (2006-2010) but data on the progress of implementation at the local level is not yet available. However, VOP 2007 collected information on perceptions of the extent of corruption in various service sectors.

The police and the legal system stand out as the services most often perceived as corrupt, and a higher proportion of urban respondents perceived public sector corruption than rural residents, though the differences are generally not significant (see Table 14). Better-off citizens perceive significantly higher corruption than the poor.

⁵¹ REPOA, forthcoming

⁵² Afrobarometer (2006). Briefing Paper No. 33: 'Combating corruption in Tanzania: Perception and experience.'

Table 14: Perceptions of Corruption in Service Sectors

(% of Respondents Who Perceive 'A Lot' of Corruption)

Service Sector	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	All
	%	%	%	%
Police	48	51	44	46
Legal system	43	50	42	44
Health services	32	40	31	33
Registry and permits	26	30	21	24
Education	21	26	19	21
Taxation	21	24	17	19
Utilities	19	20	13	16

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

Participants were also asked whether they or another household member had contact with various services during the year preceding the survey, and whether a bribe was paid. Table 15 shows the percentage of adult respondents who reported contact with particular government services (columns headed 'Contact'), the percentage of these contacts that involved a bribe (columns headed 'Bribe').

Table 15: Contact with Government Services and Whether Bribe was Paid

Service Sector	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban		Rural Areas	
	Contact (%)	Bribe (%)	Contact (%)	Bribe (%)	Contact (%)	Bribe (%)
Police	20	55	9	33	9	33
Legal system	14	43	9	22	9	22
Registry and permits	14	29	6	17	6	17
Taxation	7	14	4	0	4	0
Education	27	15	31	10	32	3
Utilities	12	17	5	0	5	0
Health services	42	24	43	9	43	9

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

Again, the services cited where the largest percentage of contacts involved a reported bribe were the police and the legal system. In Dar es Salaam, 55% of contacts with police were said to involve the payment of a bribe, and 43% of contacts with the legal system. About 42% of respondents indicated that they or other household members made use of health facilities during the preceding year. In Dar es Salaam, nearly a quarter of these contacts 24% involved payment of a bribe, for other urban and rural residents 9% reported payment of a bribe.

Questions were asked of those who reported that they had paid bribes about the amount they had paid. However, the number of responses was very low, and the range of reported payments was wide, making difficult an analysis of these responses.

It is important to note that not all corruption is due to extortion of citizens by officials. Instances of collusion, in which citizens bribe officials to obtain some advantage, are also evident. Collusion is

reported to be common in the legal system and land registration, but currently no systems are in place to measure the extent of these transactions.

Regulation of the Natural Resources Sector

Tanzania's richness in natural resources offers a potential foundation for economic growth and poverty reduction provided the resources are properly managed and utilised. One of the direct benefits of the natural resource sector is through revenue generated by central and local governments from licences, permits, and concession agreements for their harvesting. However, the government recognises that due to a variety of reasons, including low management capacity and poor governance, much of this revenue goes uncollected or undervalued. The objective of the MKUKUTA indicator - the total value of revenue received from concessions and licences for mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife as a percentage of their estimated economic value - is, therefore, to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of revenue collection for the natural resources sector. However, during the first two years of MKUKUTA implementation, limited data has been available for this indicator.

Poor regulation and corruption in the natural resource sector, including the allocation of hunting blocks and the issue of commercial fishing licences and illegal logging, have emerged as major public policy issues. A recent report estimates that much of the logging in southern Tanzania is illegal, and that illegal logging deprives the Treasury of \$56 million annually.⁵³ VoP 2007 found that policies designed to increase community participation in natural resource management (forestry, game tourism, etc.) and to share revenues from these activities more equitably are not being implemented effectively. Three-quarters of rural respondents who offered an opinion on income sharing related to natural resource developments in their local areas saw no movement towards greater equity under current policies.⁵⁴

Goal 3: Effective Public Service Framework in Place to Provide the Foundation for Service Delivery Improvements and Poverty Reduction

Indicators of progress towards this goal are:

- Percentage of population reporting satisfaction with government services, and
- Percentage of population who found key service providers absent when they needed a service.

Public Satisfaction with Government Services

Several recent surveys have looked at public satisfaction with social services in Tanzania. The 'Views of the People Survey 2007' asked participants for their opinion on the overall trend in the quality of basic services. Nationally, 44% of adult respondents perceived an improvement recently, compared with only 9% who identified a declining trend in quality.

53 TRAFFIC Report. (2007). 'Forestry, Governance and National Development: Lessons Learned from a Logging Boom in Southern Tanzania.' TRAFFIC: East/Southern Africa.

54 12% of respondents agreed with the statement 'Income from natural resources in this area is now more equitably distributed than previously' while 42% agreed with the other option 'The policy of sharing income and other benefits from natural resources doesn't mean much in practice in this area.' The remaining 46% had no opinion.

In the education sector, the 'Policy and Service Satisfaction Survey (PSSS) 2003' (REPOA, 2003) recorded substantial public appreciation of the improvements in primary education arising through the Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP). Critical concerns have been raised however, about the transparency and complexity of financial transfers to PEDP in studies for the public expenditure review, and, as reported in the discussion of Cluster II above, the need to ensure the quality of primary education. In addition, despite improved supply, 78% of upper primary and secondary school students interviewed in VoP 2007 complained of shortages of books. In the 'Views of the Children' survey, primary school children 7-14 years valued textbooks highly, but also expressed frustration, because whilst the supply is generally improving, there are still far too few to go around. Children would like to be able to read books in their own time, but books are generally collected at the end of each lesson.

With respect to other sectors, about three out of five Tanzanian adults surveyed in VoP 2007 reported that the condition of the roads, shortages of drinking water, and the cost of medical treatment were 'major problems'.

The poor condition of roads is one of the biggest issues facing rural residents, causing difficulties in accessing schools, health facilities, and markets for crops. Almost half of respondents from rural areas complained that the quality of roads had deteriorated over the last three years. In contrast, a majority of respondents in Dar es Salaam reported an improvement in the condition of the roads they used frequently. This difference may reflect the upgrading of trunk roads managed by the central government compared with deterioration in regional and district roads managed through local government authorities. Overall, men complained more often of road deterioration (40% of respondents) than women (31%).

Table 16: Perceptions of the Quality of Roads over the Last Three Years (% of Respondents)

Perception	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	All Areas
	%	%	%	%
Improvement	56	42	28	38
Same	27	28	26	27
Deterioration	16	30	47	36

Source: *Views of the People Survey 2007*

Water shortages were also considered a 'major problem' by 59% of adult VoP respondents, ranging from 58% in Dar es Salaam to 64% in rural areas. When asked about trends in water supply over the previous twelve months, the most common response was that respondents saw no change; about 70% said there was no change in distance, cleanliness, cost or queuing time, and 49% said there was no change in the quantity of water supply. Among those who did see a change, overall, more respondents saw deterioration rather than an improvement in water supply, cleanliness, cost and queuing time, although there have been some perceived improvements in reducing the distance to supplies in urban areas (including Dar es Salaam). Table 17 summarises perceptions of trends in water supply for five indicators. Studies of the water supply in Dar es Salaam conducted by WaterAid Tanzania also identified that inadequate state and private sector governance are main factors constraining the improvement of city water and sewerage services.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ WaterAid Tanzania, March 2003 WaterAid Tanzania, March 2003. Prospects for the poor: water reforms and private sector participation in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania .and WaterAid Tanzania, 2003. Water Reforms and PSP in Dar es Salaam. New Rules, New Roles: Does PSP benefit the poor?

Table 17: Perceptions of Trends in Water Supply over the Last Year

Indicator	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban		Rural Areas		All Areas	
	%		%		%		%	
	I↑	D↓	I↑	D↓	I↑	D↓	I↑	D↓
Dry season shortages	20	33	27	26	20	29	21	29
Cleanliness	15	17	17	14	7	22	11	19
Queuing time	12	26	17	14	12	13	12	17
Cost	8	32	14	16	12	8	11	16
Distance	17	13	17	11	9	14	13	13

Key: I↑ = Improved D↓ = Deteriorated

Source: *Views of the People Survey 2007*

In addition, adequate water supplies for schools are almost non-existent. Only two of the sampled primary schools surveyed had safe drinking water available for the children. Children in Dar es Salaam either brought water from home or bought it from kiosks near their schools while, in Mtwara, children only had water during the day if they went home during breaks in classes or at lunch time. Access to clean water in school was a major problem for rural youth respondents who were still in school, 64% of whom reported having no water at school. In Dar es Salaam, 58% said they had plenty of water in school, and only 7% said there was none.

With respect to health services, Afrobarometer studies in 2002 and 2005 indicated a substantial rise in public satisfaction with official health services overall from 50% of respondents (2002) to 70% (2005).⁵⁶ When asked more specifically for their concerns about health services, more than half of the household heads surveyed in the PSSS 2003 cited concerns about escalating health costs. In 'Views of the People 2007', this proportion has risen to 62%. Similarly, the proportion concerned about availability of drugs has risen from 35% of respondents in the PSSS to 44% by 2007 (see Table 18).

Table 18: Perception of Problems in Health Services

(% of Respondents Citing Use of Health Services in Last Year)

Problem	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	All Areas
	%	%	%	%
Cost of treatment and drugs	62	69	61	62
Availability of drugs	50	56	45	44
Time waiting to be served	55	52	42	43
Accessing health facility	34	35	42	35

Source: *Views of the People Survey 2007*

One serious form of exclusion from health services is the inability of the elderly (i.e., adults over 60 years of age) to access their entitlement to free public health care. VoP 2007 interviewed a sample of 855 elderly citizens and found that nearly one-fifth of respondents (18%) reported that they had

56 Afrobarometer (2006). Briefing Paper No. 34: 'Delivery of Social Services on Mainland Tanzania: Are people satisfied?'

been refused treatment in a government health facility because they could not afford to pay for services. A further 13% declared they had been refused through lack of proof of their age. Moreover, almost half of respondents (48%) declared that they did not know that they are entitled to free medical treatment in government facilities.

In summary, government achievements in primary education are widely applauded by citizens, but the poor condition of rural roads as well as the lack of access to safe water and the cost of medical treatment and drugs continue to be major concerns to service users.

Goal 4: Rights of the Poor and Vulnerable Groups are Protected and Promoted in the Justice System

The current indicators for this goal remain limited in scope, but nonetheless focus on the operation of several key parts of the justice system and provide a valuable starting point for assessing progress. The indicators are:

- Percentage of court cases outstanding for two or more years;
- Percentage of prisoners in remand for two or more years compared to all prisoners in a given year;
- Percentage of detained juveniles accommodated in juvenile remand homes (Proxy indicator used: Number of juveniles detained in juvenile remand homes), and
- Percentage of districts with a team of trained paralegals.

Overall, some improvements in the justice system have been recorded. In 2006, the percentage of prisoners in remand for two or more years fell below the MKUKUTA target level of 7.5%.

The number of juveniles detained in juvenile remand homes has decreased each year since 2004, though without information about the total number of juveniles who were detained, it is difficult to know whether this represents improvement, or that more juveniles are being detained in facilities for adults.

The percentage of districts with teams of trained paralegals has been agreed by stakeholders as another indicator until regular data on legal representation becomes available. Currently, the ratio of population to lawyers in Tanzania is high. As a result, practising lawyers are reluctant to practice in rural areas and their fees are high relative to rural incomes. Establishing a cadre of trained paralegals within each district aims to increase people's access to legal professionals and, in turn, enhance their understanding and exercise of their rights.

The MKUKUTA indicator seeks to measure the number of districts with a team of trained paralegals as a percentage of all districts but hard data is limited. To begin, the indicator does not currently specify the number of paralegals who constitute a team. In addition, although paralegals are trained through initiatives of NGOs, no national governing procedures or regulations for paralegals exist, nor a standard training curriculum. Lastly, a monitoring system to determine the extent of paralegal coverage is not yet in place.

Goal 5: Reduction of Political and Social Exclusion and Intolerance

The number of cases filed on infringement of human rights is presently the only indicator specified for this goal.

The number of these cases has increased steadily since 2003, with a significant increase recorded between 2004/05 (2,789 cases) and 2005/06 (3,812 cases). Greater awareness of the work of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance may be responsible for this increase but further research on this trend is required.

Goal 6: Improve Personal and Material Security, Reduce Crime, and Eliminate Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence

The specific indicators for this goal are:

- Average number of inmates per facility as a percentage of authorised capacity;
- Number of cases of crimes reported (Court of Appeal, High Court, District Courts);
- Percentage of cases of sexual abuse reported that resulted in a conviction, and
- Percentage of surveyed respondents (male and female) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason.

Popular perceptions of recent trends in public order, peace and security are positive. Over half of the respondents in the VoP 2007 perceived improvement and only 4% thought conditions had deteriorated. Very positively, 43% reported an improvement in the performance of the police during the last 18 months. In addition, the HBS survey of communities 2007 reports that 83% of communities have governance initiatives focused on improving public safety.

Alcoholism is considered a serious problem by nearly two-thirds of adult respondents in the VoP survey, especially among rural respondents. Moreover, more respondents thought the problem of alcoholism to be increasing (33%) than those who thought it to be falling (24%). Theft of property was also considered by the majority of respondents (52%), and especially in Dar es Salaam (56%), to be a serious problem, though more respondents reported that the problem was getting better (43%) than those who reported that it was getting worse (25%). All other social problems were thought by survey respondents to be decreasing, and while a minority of respondents considered them to be serious problems, substantial percentages of the respondents were seriously concerned about them (see Table 19). There was little difference in responses from males and females, even over issues such as domestic violence and rape (see Table 20 in the later section on domestic violence).

Table 19: Views on Crime, Violence and Security

Security Issue	Percentage Who Think A Problem is Serious and Who Think that the Situation is Getting Worse or Better (Increasing or Falling Incidence)		
	Serious Problem %	Getting Worse (Increasing) %	Getting Better (Falling) %
Alcoholism	63	33	24
Theft of people's property	52	25	43
Disputes over land ownership	37	18	28
Accusations of witchcraft	36	18	25
Disputes over land use	34	18	26
Drug-taking	33	19	22
Domestic violence	29	11	36
Disputes over inheritance	25	13	26
Mob justice	21	12	31
Child abuse	20	9	31
Rape	16	9	29

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

Prisons

Overcrowding in prison is reflected in the excess percentage of inmates over authorised capacity. Efforts by government to reduce overcrowding are very important.

Criminal Cases

The number of cases going to the High Court and to the Court of Appeal has increased steadily since 2001. High Court cases hovered around the 2,000 mark for several years and have recently increased in 2005 and 2006. District cases of reported crimes have fluctuated widely since 2001, so much so that the accuracy of the data may be questionable. Overall, systems for recording criminal cases require strengthening.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse and harassment remain critical human rights issues in Tanzania, especially for women and children. In response, the Parliament passed the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998 which, among other legal measures, provides for life imprisonment for persons convicted of rape.

The MKUKUTA indicator intends to systematically track trends on the numbers of cases of sexual abuses in the district courts, High Court and Court of Appeal, as one way of assessing the extent of sexual abuse in Tanzania. Hard data about cases of sexual abuse, however, are not yet available. For a mixture of reasons many cases of abuse are neither reported by the police nor filed in the courts.

A recent WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence however, provides alarming statistics concerning sexual abuse in Tanzania.⁵⁷ The study found that about one out of ten respondents reported sexual abuse before the age of 15 years. In addition, about 15% of women reported that their first sexual experience was forced. The research also revealed that the younger a woman was at the time of first sex, the more likely that the experience was forced, with two-fifths of respondents reporting that first sex was forced when their first sexual experience was before the age of 15.

Domestic Violence

With respect to levels of tolerance of domestic violence, the TDHS 2004/05 recorded alarmingly high percentages of women and men who consider it justifiable for a husband to beat his wife. New data will be available in the TDHS 2009.

In VoP 2007, domestic violence and rape were reported to be 'major' or 'minor' personal problems in the year prior to the survey by only 17% of men and 18% of women in urban areas, and 21% of men and 24% of women in rural areas (see Table 20).

Table 20: Whether Domestic Violence or Rape was a Problem During the Previous Year

(% of respondents)

	Urban Areas*		Rural Areas	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Major or minor problem	17	18	21	24
Not a problem	83	82	79	76

Note*: 'Urban areas' refers to Dar es Salaam plus other urban areas in ten regions

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

In Dar es Salaam, 12% of respondents felt domestic violence generally was increasing while 36% felt it was decreasing. Figures for other urban and rural areas were similar, and gender differences in views on the incidence of domestic violence and rape are not significant.

However, higher proportions of respondents considered domestic violence a problem in the areas in which they live, compared with those who consider such violence a personal problem. Again, gender differences on the seriousness of domestic violence were not significant (see Table 21).

Table 21: Perceptions of Domestic Violence

(as a 'problem in the respondent's local area', % of respondents)

Perception	Urban Areas*		Rural Areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
'Extremely serious' or 'Serious' problem	28	26	31	32
'Not very serious' or 'Not a problem'	66	67	65	62
Don't know/no response	6	7	4	6

Note*: 'Urban areas' refers to Dar es Salaam plus other urban areas in ten regions

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

⁵⁷ WHO. (2006). 'Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women.'

Finally, rape 'in the respondent's local area' was considered an 'extremely serious' or 'quite serious' problem by 17% of both urban and rural respondents. In Dar es Salaam, 11% thought rape was increasing while 28% thought it was decreasing. In rural areas the comparable figures were 8% and 31%.

Goal 7: National Cultural Identifies Enhanced and Promoted

Indicators for this goal have yet to be defined, although data from Views of the People 2007 and the HBS 2007 Community Characteristics offer some direction in deciding future indicators.

The vast majority of adult VoP respondents (93%) expressed an interest in religion, and over 77% attended prayers or services at least once a week. More than half are also interested in politics, reading and sports, while two-fifths (41%), mainly young adults, are interested in music and dancing.

Reflecting the keen interest in politics, two out of five respondents claim to be current members of political parties. In addition, VoP 2007 asked participants how committed they were to the competitive, multi-party political system that was introduced in Tanzania in 1992. The survey question was as follows: 'Tanzania has had a multi-party political system since 1992. There are advantages and disadvantages with both single-party and multi-party systems. Which of the following statements is nearest to your own opinion?' Table 22 summarises the responses.

Table 22: Perceptions on Single Versus Multi-Party Politics

(% of respondents)

Statement	Dar es Salaam %	Other Urban %	Rural Areas %	All Areas %
'I am glad Tanzania became a multi-party system'	46	47	44	45
'I wish Tanzania had remained a one-party state'	37	40	42	41
'Single party/multi-party system makes little difference'	8	7	6	7
No opinion/undecided	9	7	7	7

Source: Views of the People Survey 2007

Respondents were almost equally split between a one-party state and multi-party system, with slightly more rural respondents indicating support for a one-party state than urban residents. These results show little change since 2002 when an Afrobarometer survey found that 38% of Tanzanians were in favour of a single-party state.

Of keen importance to this MKUKUTA goal, recent information from the HBS 2007 Community Characteristics highlights the popularity of campaigns at community level in Kiswahili language and culture. Campaigns were undertaken in 63.3% of rural communities, 26.2% of communities in Dar es Salaam and 42.4% of other urban communities, with far more community governance initiatives (including promotion of national culture) held in rural areas compared with urban locations.

Summary of Progress for MKUKUTA's Cluster III

Progress for MKUKUTA's goals of good governance and increased accountability is evident, but significant effort is needed to improve several key areas, including:

i. Birth Registration:

Despite birth registration campaigns, few birth certificates are issued and birth/death registers in villages and *mtaa* are under utilised.

ii. Public Information and Accountability:

Government accountability through publicly accessible information is improving, but information about public revenue and expenditure at the local level is still lacking. Though some sectors are still widely regarded as being corrupt, Tanzanians generally endorse government performance in fighting poverty and corruption.

iii. Prisons and the Legal System:

Prison facilities continue to be seriously overcrowded, and the legal system is weak at most levels.

iv. Service Delivery:

Nationally, 44% of VoP respondents perceived an improvement in the quality of basic public services, but approximately 60% reported that the poor condition of the roads, shortages of safe drinking water and escalating costs of medical treatment were major problems.

v. Health Care Exemptions:

The right to free public health care for the elderly is not well known.

vi. Public Order and Security:

Popular perceptions of trends in this area are positive, though alcoholism and theft of property are still concerns of the majority of adult respondents.

vii. Of additional note, Tanzanians take a strong interest in their culture, and campaigns for Kiswahili language and culture are popular in both rural and urban areas. The overwhelming majority of citizens (93%) are also interested in religion, and half have held or are currently holding hold political party membership.

Finally, as discussed in this section, governance is a key component of MKUKUTA, underpinning the strategy's success in improving economic growth, reducing poverty and increasing social well-being in Tanzania. Therefore, the MKUKUTA monitoring system itself, especially the MKUKUTA budget process and the reporting of progress towards goals and targets, should exemplify sound governance. However, as noted in the 2007 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review (PEFAR): 'There is no public summary statement of forward commitments and past expenditure on key MKUKUTA programs under the MTEF, which could provide a better focal point for public policy debate'. By ensuring that comprehensive budget information for the strategy is prepared and disseminated in future years, open and transparent debates on expenditure relating to MKUKUTA objectives will be encouraged.

MKUKUTA Cluster III: Governance and Accountability

- * Meta-data on each indicators (including definitions, sources and frequency) are available in the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan available at www.povertymonitoring.go.tz
- * The symbol X indicates no data for that year (in most cases because data is dependent on a particular type of survey)
- * Blanks indicate data not yet forthcoming from MDA or LGA

Indicators	Baseline		Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010	
Goal 1: Structures And Systems Of Governance, The Rule Of Law Are Democratic, Participatory, Representative, Accountable And Inclusive											
% of population with birth certificates	6.4 (Children under 5 yrs)	1999	X	X	X	5.7	X	31.1% of villages/ <i>mtaa</i> have & use birth registers (HBS 2007 Community)	TDHS 2009		
- Urban			X	X	X	17.8					
- Rural						2.7					
- Dar es Salaam						24.8					
Proportion of women among senior civil servants: (%)	22.07 (June 2004)	2004			22.61 (Dec 2003)	22.07 (June 2004)	26.8 (Dec 2005)	29.1 (June 2006)	End FY 2007/08	30%	
Proxy: % top management positions filled by women ⁵⁸											
% of women representatives elected to district council		2000	Reported every 5 years following district council elections							2010	
Proportion of women among Members of Parliament %	21	2000	Reported every 5 years following national elections							2010 National Elections	30%
Proportion of communities (ward/ <i>village/mtaa</i>), which held quarterly meetings with public minutes last year.	DSM: 90.3 Other Urban: 75.8 Rural: 87.6	2006			Newly collected			DSM 90.3 Other Urban 75.8 Rural 87.6	PMO - RALG M&E system reporting		
Proportion of LGAs posting public budgets, revenue and actual expenditures on easily accessible public noticeboards (%)	39.7	2006			Newly collected			39.7	PMO - RALG M&E system reporting		
% of households who owns their land through official land owner certificates	Urban 16 Rural 19.2 (Villages with official land titles)	2000	X	X	2000 - 2003 Urban 14.5 Rural 19.5 (village with official land titles)	Urban X Rural 26 (Smallholder households)	X	2006 X	2007 Urban: 14.5 Rural: 21.6	Next: Agric survey 08/09	

58. For the purposes of this indicator decision making posts in MDAS include chief secretary, permanent secretary, assistant permanent secretary, commissioners, directors, assistant directors, ambassadors, regional/district commissioners, regional/district administrative secretaries, municipal/district administrative directors, magistrates, judges and Members of Parliament.

Indicators	Baseline		Trends						Targets		
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010	
Goal 2: Equitable Allocation Of Public Resources With Corruption Effectively Addressed											
Total revenue collected as % of revenue due at national level (Proxy: total tax revenue collected by TRA, billion Tsh)	861	2001	861	977	1,145	1,319	1,679	1,903	End FY 2007/08		
% of procuring entities complying with the Public Procurement Act and procedures	10	2005	X	X	X	X	10	58.3	End FY 2007/08	80%	
% of government entities awarded clean audit certificate from National Audit Office	24	98/99	2000/01 41	2001/02 31	2002/03 49	2003/04 45	2004/05 34 ⁵⁹	2005/06 57	End FY 2007/08		
- MDAs: - LGAs:	9		10	17	34	43	53	43			
Number of corruption cases convicted as % of number of investigated cases sanctioned for prosecution by the Director of Public Prosecutions	38	2001	38	32	35	57	37.5		End FY 2007/08		
% of LGAs that receive the full calculated amount of their annual formula based budget allocation	100	2006	New annual formula based budget allocation began in 2006						100	End FY 2007/08	Maintain 100%
Goal 3: Effective Public Service Framework In Place To Provide Foundation For Service Delivery Improvements And Poverty Reduction											
% of population reporting satisfaction with government services	25-50 (depending on which service)	2004	X	X	X	25-50	X	44 ⁶⁰	Public Service Satisfaction Surveys		
% of population who found key service providers to be absent when they needed a service	53	2004	X	X	X	53	X	X	Public Service Satisfaction Surveys		

59 Starting from FY 2004/05 ratings for Auditor General's opinions changed from 'clean', 'qualified' or 'adverse' to 'unqualified with emphasis of matter', 'unqualified', 'qualified' and 'adverse'. For FY 2004/05 and 2005/06 MDAs and LGAs that received clean opinion are those which were rated 'unqualified' and those rated 'unqualified with emphasis of matter'.

60 Views of the People 2007: 44% overall saw an improvement in the quality of basic services overall; but quality of roads, shortages of drinking water and cost of medical treatment are considered major problems.

Indicators	Baseline		Trends							Targets	
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Next Data Point	MKUKUTA 2010	
Goal 4: Rights Of The Poor And Vulnerable Groups Are Protected And Promoted In The Justice System											
% of court cases outstanding for two or more years	70	2000	X	X	X	X	X	X	14.5	End FY 2007/08	40%
% of prisoners in remand for 2 or more years compared to all prisoners in a given year	15.7	2005	X	X	X	6.8	15.7	7.1	7.1	End FY 2007/08	7.5%
% of detained juveniles accommodated in juvenile remand homes Proxy: Number of juveniles detained in juvenile remand homes	798	2003	X	X	798	913	847	728	728	End FY 2007/08	
Goal 5: Reduction Of Political And Social Exclusion And Intolerance											
Number of cases filed on infringement of human rights	3,311	2001/02	X	2001/02 3,311	2002/03 2,458	2003/04 2,691	2004/05 2,789	2005/06 3,812	2005/06 3,812	End FY 2007/08	
Goal 6: Improved Personal And Material Security, Reduced Crime, Eliminate Sexual Abuse And Domestic Violence											
Inmates per facility as % of authorised capacity	196.3 (overcrowding)	2005	X	X	X	X	196.3	185	185	End FY 2007/08	
Number of cases of crimes reported	82	2001	82	91	160	127	221	222	222	End FY 2007/08	
- Court of Appeal:	2,288		2,288	2,047	1,863	2,212	3,291	4,344	4,344	End FY 2007/08	
- High Court:	39,010		39,010	39,167	39,800	8,494 ⁶¹	1,998 ⁶¹	22,099	22,099	End FY 2007/08	
% who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason	60	2005		Newly collected				X	X	TDHS 2009	
- Women	42						60				
- Men							42				
Goal 7: National Cultural Identities Enhanced And Promoted											
Currently no outcome indicators identified by stakeholders											
Potential Indicator: % of population in favour of a single party state				2002: 38% (Afrobarometer)					41% (VoP and REDET)		

61 The wide fluctuations of the data from the district courts suggest that the Ministry of Justice should strengthen its system of recording and collecting data.