



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MKUKUTA

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY

STATUS REPORT 2006:

Progress towards the goals for growth,
social well-being and governance in Tanzania

Research and Analysis Working Group, MKUKUTA Monitoring System,
Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment

December 2006

2 March 2007

Research and Analysis Working
Group, MKUKUTA Monitoring

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- A key output of the monitoring system for MKUKUTA
- Provides an overview of progress towards MKUKUTA's goals and targets
- Part of a series of national reports to be issued regularly for use by planners and others

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Produced by Research and Analysis Working Group chaired by Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment

with Poverty Eradication Division - new national indicator set with data from

- National Bureau of Statistics
- Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Commissioned background papers by J. Kweka, ESRF, K. Dyer, Maarifa ni Ufunguo, and S. Wangwe and E. Mfundo, Daima Associates

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- Chapters of report according to MKUKUTA Clusters
- Most recent data available – not always available updated on annual basis
- List of indicators annexed to Status Report and data reported in tables at end of each cluster's chapter

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Cluster I 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
- Headcount ratio, basic needs poverty line

- Gross Domestic Product growth per annum
– from 4.2% in 1996 to 6.8% in 2005

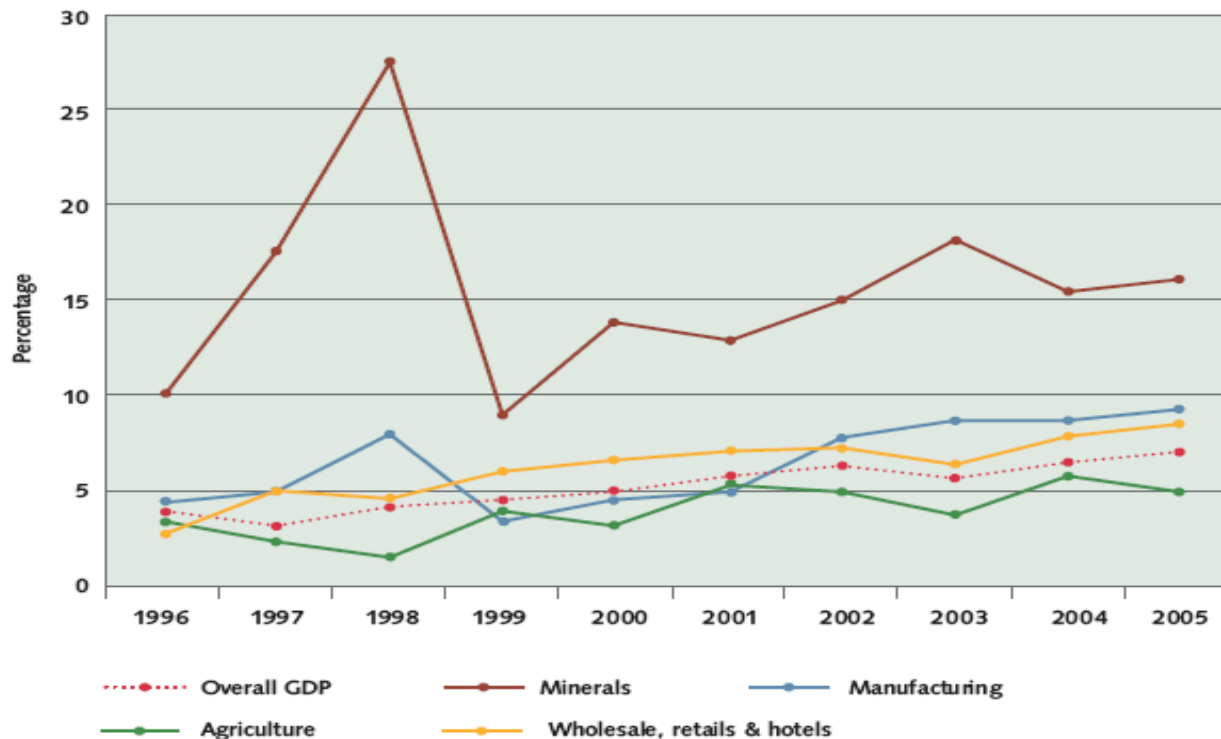
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
% Growth	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.8

Source: URT Economic Surveys, various years

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- GDP growth of sectors per annum

Figure 1: GDP Growth in Tanzania 1996-2005 by Sector



Source: URT Economic Surveys, various years

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- MKUKUTA indicates that a sustained growth rate of 6-8 percent is needed to reduce poverty. To achieve the targets of Vision 2025 growth needs to be around 10%. Projections suggest a growth rate within the MKUKUTA range.

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
% Growth	5.9	7.3	7.7	7.9

Source: Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, Macroeconomic Policy Framework for the Plan/Budget 2006/07 – 2008/09

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- Supporting Goals

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

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Some Highlights and Recommendations

The overall assessment for this cluster indicates progress, but the rate of growth needs to be accelerated, with particular attention to strategies which will generate broad-based growth, especially related to agriculture

A clearer growth strategy is needed to provide focus for investment – domestic and foreign – in productive sectors of the economy in which domestic producers and investors play critical roles, especially in agriculture and infant industries.

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Some Highlights and Recommendations (continued)

A strategic approach to energy is required, and efforts to diversify energy supplies need to be continued.

More prioritisation of government spending is necessary, which takes into consideration various financing and management options for public service delivery.

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Some Highlights and Recommendations (continued)

Financing of activities and spending of local government authorities (LGAs) needs special monitoring.

Reporting of foreign aid in the national budget needs to be expanded and national management of aid flows should be strengthened.

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Some Highlights and Recommendations (continued)

Distribution of subsidised food should be focused on those areas unable to purchase foodstuffs in the market, and improved transportation and marketing systems are needed to facilitate distribution of food from areas with surpluses to those with shortages.

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- Cluster II

The two broad outcomes for the second cluster of MKUKUTA are:

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

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Cluster II has five supporting goals

- 1 Ensuring 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
- 2 Improved survival, health, and well-being of all children and women and especially vulnerable groups
- 3 Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter, and a safe and sustainable environment
- 4 Adequate social protection and provision of basic needs and services for the vulnerable and needy
- 5 Effective systems to ensure universal access to quality and affordable public services

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MKUKUTA Indicators for Education

Indicator	Baseline		Trends						Targets
	Estimate	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	MKUKUTA 2010
Net primary school enrolment rate %	59%	2000	66.5	80.7	88.5	90.5	94.8	96.1	99%
% of cohort completing Standard VII	70%	2000	62.5	68.1	67.4	72.2	68.7	n/a	90%
% of students passing Primary School Leavers' Exam	22%	2000	28.6	27.1	40.1	48.7	61.8	n/a	60%
Primary pupil/teacher ratio	46:1	2000	-	53:1	57:1	58:1	56:1	52:1	45:1
Transition rate from Standard VII to Form 1	21%	2002	22.4	21.7	30.0	36.1	48.7	n/a	50%
Net secondary enrolment %	6%	2002	-	5.9	6.3	8.4	10.3	13.4	50%
% of students passing the Form 4 Examination	25.8	2000	28.3	36.2	38.1	37.8	33.6	n/a	70%

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Survival and Health

Infant Mortality Rate - target 50 by 2010

survey in 1999: 99

survey in 2004/05: 68

Under-five Mortality Rate - target 79 by 2010

survey in 1999: 147

survey in 2004/05: 112

Immunisation - target 85% of children with third dose of DPTHb

survey in 1999: 81%

survey in 2004/05: 86%

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Survival and Health (continued)

Malnutrition - target 20% of children under 5 years stunted

survey in 1999: 44%

survey in 2004/05: 38%

Births attended by skilled health worker - target 80%

survey in 1999: 36%

survey in 2004/05: 46%

HIV prevalence rate among 15-24 year olds

survey in 2003/04: 3.5%

new data to come from survey in 2007/08

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Water and Sanitation

Percentage of population with access to piped or protected water as main source of drinking water

Urban	85%	target 90%
Rural	42%	target 65%

Source: 2002 Population Census

Percentage of primary schools having adequate sanitation facilities

36.7% in 2004 target 100%

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

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Social protection and access to public services

Key Indicators

Proportion of children in child labour

Proportion of children with disability attending primary school

Proportion of orphaned children attending primary school

Proportion of eligible elderly accessing medical exemptions at public health facilities

Proportion of population reporting to be satisfied with health services

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Some Highlights and Recommendations

In Cluster II, indicators for education are generally positive, but issues of educational quality need to be addressed. The most recent survey data for health are generally positive also. However, routine periodic reporting through the health management information systems remains problematic thereby limiting the assessment of health indicators. A similar situation faces the assessment of goals for increased access to safe water and sanitation. Given its essential role in improving health and productivity, access to safe water needs higher prioritisation.

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Some Highlights and Recommendations (continued)

A national framework for social protection is needed together with practical actions to ease the hardship of the most vulnerable: the poor elderly who are sick; young people in trouble with the law; and HIV/AIDS sufferers and their carers, as well as others destitute through no fault of their own, especially children.

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Cluster III Governance and Accountability

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
- Peace, political stability, national unity and social cohesion deepened

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And the following seven supporting goals

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

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Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law to be democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive

Key Indicators

% of population with birth certificate:	rural	3%
	urban	18%

% of representatives in Parliament who are female:	30%
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Gender balance among senior civil servants:	improving
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Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed

Key Indicators

- Total revenue collected as a percentage of revenue due at national level
- % of procuring entities complying with the Public Procurement Act
- % of government entities awarded clean audit certificates from the National Audit Office
- Number of convictions in corruption cases as a percentage of number of investigated cases sanctioned for prosecution by the Director of Public Prosecutions

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Effective public service framework in place to provide foundation for service delivery improvements and poverty reduction

Key Indicators

- % of population reporting satisfaction with government services improvements reported in immunisation services, primary and secondary education, tax collection
50 to 75% dissatisfied with police, immigration and health services
- % of population who found key service providers absent when they needed a service
32% for Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
72% for Ministry of Home Affairs

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Rights of the poor and vulnerable groups to be protected and promoted in the justice system

Key Indicators

- % of court cases outstanding for two or more years
- % of prisoners in remand for two or more years compared to all prisoners in a given year
- % of detained juveniles accommodated in juvenile remand homes
- % of districts with a team of trained paralegals

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Reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance

Key Indicator

- The number of cases filed for infringement of human rights

in 2005, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance received 12,434 complaints of which 7,111 were resolved by the Commission

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Improve personal and material security, reduce crime, and eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence

Key Indicators

- Average number of inmates per facility as a percentage of authorized capacity
- Number of cases of crimes reported
- % of cases of sexual abuse reported that resulted in a conviction
- % of surveyed respondents who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason

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Some Highlights and Recommendations

For Cluster III, this is the first year that a set of governance and accountability indicators are being used in the national monitoring system. Initial results provide a general impression of modest improvement, but efforts need to be sustained and intensified. In many cases, obtaining data was challenging, and stronger links are needed between local government monitoring and evaluation systems and national level MKUKUTA monitoring.

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Some Highlights and Recommendations (continued)

The process of birth registration should be made much easier, and consideration should be given to tying birth registration to provision of immunisation services, because immunisation coverage is very high.

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Some Highlights and Recommendations (continued)

Underlying policy frameworks need to be further strengthened.

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Conclusion

The Government of Tanzania will issue national reports on MKUKUTA on a regular basis in order to gauge change and assess progress of the strategy. The intention is to produce reports which are useful for planners and other stakeholders interested in Tanzania's development.

We welcome feedback on this report. Please send any comments and suggestions to the MKUKUTA Secretariat within the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, contactable through the following email: mkukutamonitoring@gmail.com