



**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**MKUKUTA ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 2012/13**

“Accounting for Results”

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**NOVEMBER 2013**

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## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AGTF	Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Program
BAKITA	<i>Baraza la Kiswahili</i> Tanzania
BASA	Bilateral Air Service Agreements
BASATA	<i>Baraza la Sanaa</i> Tanzania
BBMTF	Budget Background and Medium Term Framework
BER	Budget Execution Report
BEST	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
COBET	Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Program
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
COWSOs	Community-Owned Water Supply Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSTWG	Census and Survey Technical Working Group
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
DASIP	District Agricultural Investment Plan
DAWASA	Dar es salaam Water Supply Authority
DPs	Development Partners
EFA	Education for All
EFDs	Electronic Fiscal Devises
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
ESDP	Education Sector Development Program
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FDC	Folk Development College
FSSR	Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio
FY	Financial Year
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GBS	General Budget Support
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GGCU	Good Governance Coordination Unit
GLRA	Germany Leprosy and TB Relief Association
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GW	Giga Watt

HAD	Human Approach on Development
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDR	Human Development Report
HESLB	Higher Education Student Loan Board
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HLM	High Level Meeting
HR	Human Resource
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IBS	Integrated Business Survey
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBAE	Integrated Community-Based Adult Education
ICT	Information, Communication Technology
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTC	Inter Ministerial Technical Committee
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAST	Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania
JESR	Joint Education Sector Review
JKT	<i>Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa</i>
Km	Kilometer
KRAs	Key Result Areas
Kwh	Kilowatt hour
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LGDG	Local Government Development Grant
LGRP	Local Government Reform Program
LSRP	Legal Sector Reform Program
LGTI	Local Government Training Institute
LGTP	Local Government Transport Program
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Commission
LIITs	Livestock Identification and Traceability System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAIR	MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report
MCDGC	Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MKUKUTA	<i>Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania</i>
MMMP-II	MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan II
MMS-II	MKUKUTA Monitoring System II
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoW	Ministry of Water
Mt	Metric tonne
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MW	Mega Watt
NACSAP	National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
NAO	National Audit Office
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPS	National Panel Survey
NSAs	Non-State Actors
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Opportunities
O&OD	and Obstacles to Development
OPRAS	Open Performance Review Appraisal System
PADEP	Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
PED	Poverty Eradication Department
PEDP	Primary Education Development Program
PEFAR	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Program
PHDR	Poverty and Human Development Report
PHSDP	Primary Health Services Development Program
PLWHA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PQTR	Pupil Qualified Teacher Ratio
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
PSRP	Public Service Reform Program
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
RAHCO	Railway Holding Company
RAWG	Research and Analysis Working Group
RDT	Rapid Malaria Test
REA	Rural Energy Agency



REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RIF	Railway Infrastructure Fund
RITA	Registration and Insolvency Trusteeship Agency
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SBAS	Strategic Budget Allocation System
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Program
STHEP	Science Technology Higher Education Project
STR	Student Teacher Ratio
TAA	Tanzania Airports Authority
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TCAA	Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
THMIS	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TISS	Tanzania Interbank Settlement System
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPA	Temporary Process Action
TPDF	Tanzania People's Defense Force
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TRC	Teachers Resource Centre
TRL	Tanzania Railways Limited
TSIP	Transport Sector Investment Program
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USD	United States Dollar
UWSAs	Urban Water Supply Authorities
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VETA	Vocational Education Training Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Banks
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WDF	Women Development Fund
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization
WSDP	Water Sector Development Program
WUAs	Water Urban Authorities

## **PREFACE**

MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report (MAIR) 2012/13 is third in the series of annual reports since the Government adopted Second Phase National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty - MKUKUTA II. MAIR 2012/13 provides progress in terms of performance, challenges, lessons learnt and the way forward on all three clusters of MKUKUTA as well as progress in financing, monitoring and evaluation. The primary objective of MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report is to inform progress and stimulate dialogue at both national and international level in the context of accelerating both growth and poverty reduction.

The report provides an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on a number of interventions undertaken and their subsequent results in the pursuit for growth and poverty reduction. More timely, the report is produced after the results of HBS 2011/12 and Population and Housing Census 2012. It is my hope that this report will inform stakeholders on the current progress in MKUKUTA II implementation. Such information is useful in stimulating further engagement in dialogue for the national development agenda.

The preparation of the report was coordinated by the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and other stakeholders. Information that was used in the preparation of this report were sourced from various official publications such as Budget Speech and Ministerial presentations to Parliament during Budget session, Strategic Plans, Medium Term Expenditure Framework, Sector Performance Reports, Economic Survey and other analytical reports.

I would like to extend my gratitude to those who participated in preparing this report. Their efforts enable us to see where we are, the challenges we face, and the way forward in sustaining high economic growth and reducing poverty.

**Dr. Servacius B. Likwelile**  
**Permanent Secretary**  
**Ministry of Finance**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Chapter I: Introduction and Background

MKUKUTA II Annual Implementation Report (MAIR) is one of the deliverables of MKUKUTA II Monitoring System. Implementation of MKUKUTA is reported annually, in the form of this Report. MAIR is part of the overall Government reporting system. MAIR provides an overview of progress towards MKUKUTA II outcomes, by highlighting performance, challenges, lessons learned, and the next steps within each MKUKUTA cluster and is an important input to various development actors in the planning process. Furthermore, MAIR is one of the key outputs that stimulate dialogue on policy issues both at national and international levels. Also, MAIR tracks progress on results at outcome level.

### 2. Chapter II: Growth for Reduction of Income Poverty

**GDP Growth:** During 2012, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 6.9 per cent in real terms, which is higher than the target of 6.8 per cent and growth of 6.4 per cent recorded in 2011. However, the growth is still below MKUKUTA II target of maintaining 8-10 per cent GDP growth to 2015. Growth rate of agriculture sector (agriculture, hunting, and forestry) was 4.3 per cent in 2012 compared to 3.6 per cent in 2011. This growth is however below MKUKUTA target of 6.0 per cent and MDGs target of 10.8 per cent required to reduce hunger/food and income poverty by 2015. Manufacturing sector grew by 8.2 per cent in 2012 compared to 7.8 per cent in 2011, largely caused by increased power supply reliability that boosted industrial production. The pace of growth, though, is below that required to attain MKUKUTA target of 15.0 per cent growth in 2015. The number of foreign tourists who visited the country increased by 24.1 per cent in 2012, reaching 1,077,058 from 867,994 tourists in 2011. The mining and quarrying sector grew by 7.8 per cent in 2012 from 2.2 per cent in 2011. The GDP share of mining sector increased to 3.5 in 2012 compared to 3.3 in 2011. Construction activities grew by 7.8 per cent in 2012 compared to 9.0 per cent in 2011.

**Roads:** the proportion of trunk and regional roads in good and fair condition as of June 2013 was 86 percent compared to 85 percent in June 2012. The remaining 14 percent was in poor

condition. In FY 2012/13 60 percent of rural roads were in good and fair condition i.e. passable throughout the year.

**Inflation Rate:** The annual average inflation rate for 2012 was 16.0 percent compared to 12.7 percent in 2011. This was mainly attributed to higher oil prices in the world market and high food prices caused by high food demand in some of Tanzania's neighboring countries. The inflation rate however, dropped to an average of 8.5 percent in June 2013 as compared to 17.4 percent in June 2012. The decline was mainly attributed to a fall in food prices following improved food production in the East African Region, tight monetary policy and fiscal consolidation. The inflation rate for June 2013 though single digit was still higher than MKUKUTA target of maintaining a rate not higher than 5 percent up to 2015.

**Official Foreign Reserves:** During the year ending June 2013, gross official reserves amounted to USD 4,353.5 million which was equal to 4.1 months of import of goods and services, compared to USD 3,797.1 million, equal to 3.5 months in June 2012. Though there was an increase of 15 percent from the last year, the amount was short of MKUKUTA target of maintaining official foreign reserves equal to 6 months of imports of goods and services.

**Fiscal Deficit:** In FY 2012/13 the overall fiscal deficit was TZS 4,229.6 billion equal to 8.7 percent of GDP as compared to TZS 3,513.5 billion equal to 5 percent during 2011/12. The fiscal deficit of 8.7 percent was higher than MKUKUTA target of 8 percent by 2015. Deficit after grants was TZS 2,847.39 billion equal to 5.9 percent of GDP. Domestic revenue amounted to TZS 8,541.98 billion in FY 2012/13, equal to 93 percent of budget estimate and 17.7 percent of GDP as compared to 17 percent in FY 2011/12. The revenue to GDP ratio is however, still below the target of 18.7 percent up to 2015 set in MKUKUTA. Total expenditure was TZS 12,773.189 billion in FY 2012/13, equal to 92 percent of budget estimate and 26.4 percent of GDP, as compared to 86 percent of estimate and 26.2 percent of GDP in FY 2011/12. The expenditure to GDP ratio was slightly higher than MKUKUTA target of 25 percent by 2015. During FY 2012/13, recurrent and development expenditures were 96 percent and 85 percent of the budget estimates as compared to 90 percent and 80 percent in FY 2011/12, respectively.

**Growth of Exports:** The value of export of goods and services during FY 2012/13 was USD 8,283.8 million compared to USD 8,055.1 million during 2011/12. The improvement emanated largely from traditional and manufactured export goods, as well as travel and transportation receipts. The value of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) increased from USD 1,330.0 million in 2011 to USD 1,806.0 million in 2012 equivalent to an increase of 35.8 per cent. This large increase was mainly attributed to increase in investments in gas exploration from three gas plants in 2011 to ten gas plants in 2013.

**Poverty Level:** The Head Count Ratio for 2011/12 was 28.2 per cent, (Basic needs). Food poverty ratio was 9.7 per cent. These scores mark an improvement over last HBS results (2007) with scores of 33.6 per cent and 16.6 per cent respectively. The 2011/12 HBS results surpassed MKUKUTA targets in terms of rate of poverty reduction.

### **3. Chapter III: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Wellbeing**

#### **Education Services**

Over a period of three years there have been noticeable improvements in the delivery of education despite some challenges, which are in no way insurmountable. Enrolment has generally expanded at all levels. This has brought to the fore the need to guard against quality deterioration. At pre-primary level and primary level enrolment fell by 3.2 per cent between 2011 and 2012 while at primary level enrolment fell by 1.4 per cent during same period despite the increase in Std. I enrolment by 1.2 percent, from 1,388,216 pupils in 2011 to 1,404,998 pupils in 2012.

There was a marked improvement in Std. VII pass rate from 53.5 per cent in 2011 to 58.3 per cent in 2012. The ratio of Qualified Teachers to Pupils (QTPR) improved from 1:49 in 2011 to 1:47 in 2012.

In Secondary education total enrolment in Forms I-VI increased from 1,711,109 in 2011 to 1,802,810 in 2012. Female enrolment improved from 775,106 in 2011 to 847,849 in 2012, an increase of 9.4 percent.

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for the lower cycle of education (Forms 1-4) declined marginally by 2.4 percent, from 34.5 percent in 2011 to 33.7 percent in 2012. NER for Forms 5-6 declined from

2.0 per cent to 1.6 percent. This trend threatens achievement of MKUKUTA target of 5 percent NER by 2015. This trend could partly be explained by the decline in performance (pass rate) for students under lower secondary level of education. During the period under review, QTSR at secondary level improved from 1:34 in 2011 to 1:27 in 2012.

Enrolment in Technical education increased by 32 per cent, from 85,040 students during 2010/11 to 112,447 students during 2011/12. In Vocational training as well, enrolment increased from 102,217 students during 2010/11 to 121,348 students during 2011/12, an increase of 18.7 percent.

Residential and outreach training on self employment and income generation skills were offered to 41,681 individuals during 2012/2013 compared to 32,134 individuals during 2011/2012 and 31,877 individuals during 2010/2011.

In Higher education, the noticeable achievements were increase in the number of institutions offering higher education from 32 during 2010/11 to 45 institutions during 2011/12; increase in enrolment from 139,638 students during 2010/11 to 166,484 students, an increase of 19.2 percent. During FY 2012/13, a total of 96,615 students accessed financing from Higher Education Students Loan Board (HESLB) up from 94,773 students during FY 2011/12 an increase of 1.9 percent compared to 92,791 students during 2010/2011. In monetary terms the loans amounted to, respectively, TShs 316.3 billion, TShs 322.6 billion and TShs 231.9 billion.

## **Health Services**

Measures to expand health care, treatment and prevention to people living with HIV and AIDs were taken. The number of health centers providing care and treatment increased from 956 in 2012 to 1,176 by March, 2013. A total of 1,319,128 patients living with HIV/AIDs were screened and counseled while 1,135,348 patients were registered with a view to enabling them access care, treatment and prevention services. The cumulative number of persons/individuals enrolled on ARV combination treatment as well as ART continued to increase, from 303,664 in 2009 to 396,301 in 2010 and to a further 547,338 in 2011 (of whom 63.5 percent female).

The proportion of laboratory confirmed malaria cases in health facilities in 2011 was low (22percent) and ranged from 3.2 percent in Kilimanjaro to 64 percent in Dar es Salaam. Introduction of malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (MRDTs) is expected to increase the proportion

of confirmed cases out of all suspected cases, thus enabling assessment of actual burden of malaria.

Statistics on TB treatment for year 2011 (latest year of survey) notified a total of 61,111 Tuberculosis cases equivalent to prevalence of 142 per 100,000 population compared to prevalence of 150/100,000 in year 2010. Treatment success rate for cohort analysis data of year 2010 stood at 89 percent,

### **Water Supply**

Overall access to clean and safe water supply services provided by all water points in rural areas stood at 57 percent in December 2012 compared to the target of 60 percent set as an annual target by water sector PAF outcome indicators. During 2012/2013, a total of 5,614 water points were constructed/rehabilitated, about 51 percent of the 10,921 water points that were planned to be constructed/rehabilitated. The cumulative water points constructed/rehabilitated by June 2013 were 14,860 water points, which cumulatively serve 3,715,000 people in rural areas. By June 2013, water supply coverage was 86 per cent in the 19 urban regional headquarters. The coverage in district headquarters and small towns was 53 per cent. Coverage in Dar es Salaam reached 68 per cent. The number of households connected to sewerage system increased from 20,910 in 2011/2012 to 21,999 in 2012/2013 mainly due to new investments.

### **Human Settlements**

During Financial Year 2012/13, the government planned to register and issue 75,000 titles and legal documents (40,000 being land titles and 35,000 being legal documents). By April 2013, a total of 24,421 land titles and 28,407 legal documents had been issued, equivalent to 81.4 percent of the target.

There has been a continuous rise in the proportion of households living in dwellings built with modern materials – concrete, stone, cement and metal. Nearly 7 out of 10 households (68 per cent) in 2011/12 lived in houses with modern roof compared to 6 out of 10 households in 2007 (HBS results). Similarly, 46 per cent of households lived in houses with modern walls in 2011/12 HBS compared to 33 per cent in 2007. Modern walls are those built with stones, cement bricks,



sundried bricks, and baked bricks while modern roofs are those of iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos.

## **Social Protection**

During the period under review, the Government continued to implement various social protection measures such as provision of social protection packages with the objective of preventing absolute deprivation and vulnerability for the poor.

### **4. Chapter IV: Good Governance and Accountability**

During 2012/13 the government undertook a number of measures such as continuing to implement the Open Government Partnership (OGP), reviewing procurement and financial management systems with a view to promoting transparency and accountability; ensuring that institutions adhered to the established public reporting mechanisms; investing in human and institutional capacity-building as well as promoting active participation of society in the overall process of development and review of the national constitution.

The government directed more efforts to the prevention and fight against corruption; enhancing service delivery capacities of public agencies and incorporating private business ethos and attitude in decision-making processes; applying modern information and communication technologies in public management processes, etc.

In order to further improve governance and management of public resources especially at lower levels, the government conducted Participatory Capacity Assessment for all LGAs on their ability to qualify for accessing development funds. Such assessment acts as an incentive for LGAs to perform better in terms of management and utilization of resources.

### **Timely justice for all**

The number of newly registered cases in district courts increased from 77,495 in 2011/12 to 94,872 in 2012/13; an increase of 22 percent. Secondly, the number of processed cases also

increased from 83,082 cases in 2011/12 to 104,359 cases in 2012/13 an increase of 26 percent. Likewise, the number of newly registered cases in primary courts increased from 512,308 cases in 2011/12 to 650,181 cases in 2012/13; an increase of 27 percent. The number of processed cases also increased from 510,996 cases in 2011/12 to 577,425 cases in 2012/13 an of 13 percent.

## **5. Chapter V: MKUKUTA Financing**

During FY 2012/13, the approved budget for the implementation of MKUKUTA II was TZS 11,218.2 billion compared to TZS 10,207 billion in 2011/12, equivalent to an increase of 9.9 percent. However, the share of the budget directed towards financing MKUKUTA II decreased marginally to 73.8 per cent of the total budget in 2012/13 compared to 75.5 percent recorded in 2011/12 owing to the increase in financing needs for non MKUKUTA activities such as population and housing census, constitution review and national ID projects. Non- MKUKUTA budget allocation increased by 19.7 percent and accounted for more than a quarter of the total Government budget during FY 2012/13.

Analysis of MKUKUTA II allocation within each Cluster reveals a number of encouraging trends in terms of strategic budget alignment. Unlike during 2011/12 where government committed more resources to Cluster I. During 2012/13, more resources were committed to Cluster II to address challenges in social services delivery. During 2012/13, total resources allocated for the implementation of activities under Cluster I declined by 10.2 percent to TZS 4,413.7 billion compared to TZS 4,914.0 billion during 2011/12. The share of MKUKUTA Financing to total budget also decreased to 29.1 per cent during 2012/13 from 36.3 percent in FY 2011/12. The low share of Cluster I was due to increased allocation to other Clusters as well as to non MKUKUTA and cross cutting issues.

## **6. Chapter VI: Monitoring and Evaluation**

The implementation of monitoring activities for the period under review continued within the framework of new MKUKUTA Monitoring System which includes data and information generation coordinated by NBS, research and analysis function coordinated by REPOA under the chairmanship of COSTECH, and stakeholders engagement coordinated by PED and done at

three levels: stakeholder engagement at high level, at community level and across research and academic institutions.

During the period under review, various activities were performed including; building MMS-II by setting up a Technical Committee to oversee implementation of MMS-II, producing MAIR 2011/12, procuring two institutions to execute communication function; one at the research and academic institutions level and the other at community level. Other activities performed included production of MAPAMBANO magazine, participation in national and international fora for the purpose of raising awareness on MKUKUTA issues, as well as conducting a study on the views of the people about poverty and social service provision. Implementation of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) particularly the Data Development and Dissemination component was also a major activity performed during the period under review.

## **7. Chapter VII: Areas for Further Dialogue and Prioritization**

These areas require priority in terms of prioritization and financing due to their unique role in generating rapid social and economic transformation for poverty reduction thus drawing the attention of all key stakeholders. The areas are:

### *Revamping and modernizing Agriculture sector*

Effective implementation of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is a vital undertaking for transformation and mechanization of the agriculture sector. Emphasis needs to be placed on large scale production of maize, paddy and sugarcane in order to meet domestic and external demand for these vital commodities. It is important to ensure that smallholders are not left out in these initiatives; that is, large scale farming should not be a substitute for smallholders.

### *Creating energy pool*

Power generation, transmission and distribution remain challenges in unleashing Tanzania's growth potential. Huge opportunities exist due to the discovery of gas, uranium and prospects for oil discovery. The challenge ahead is how best to manage these resources effectively for the

benefits of all Tanzanians, avoiding the resource curse. This is critical for growth, development and poverty reduction. The Big Results Now (BRN) initiative presents a best framework of implementing Tanzania's priorities by setting concrete actions with measurable performance targets.

#### *Expanding and Maintaining Efficient Transport System*

The Tanzania transport system is still weak and unreliable. While roads network is improving, the railway, air and ports are performing poorly. Thus, a lot more work is needed over a period of time in order to bring the transport system to efficient performance. In the meantime as in BRN, great attention needs to be paid to restoring the railway system, improving public transportation system in urban areas by reducing travel time and enhancing cargo handling capacity in ports, especially the port of Dar es Salaam.

#### *Education*

Quality of education has raised concerns in many quarters and suggestions have been made towards improving quality. In order to address this challenge and reverse the trend, the government devised ways to raise the quality of basic education within the context of BRN. This calls for refocusing national efforts in a number of areas.

#### *Water*

The government aspires to increase the coverage of rural water supply to 67% from current 55 per cent. Achieving this target requires, among others, expansion of water infrastructure, and improving maintenance capacities at local/community levels.

#### *Health*

Health is an important aspect of human capital development. Over the period Tanzania has experienced declining trends in some indicators such as maternal mortality, infant and under five mortality as well as HIV prevalence. Despite the recorded achievements, the scores are still high to be tolerated. This is a challenge that needs further dialogue on how best to deal with.

### *Resource mobilization*

The financing requirements for implementation of identified programmes are huge, while revenues fall short of expenditures. This has led to widening gap between government revenue and expenditure. Innovative, ways to address this challenge are required to complement or substitute the traditional means of financing government budget. Efforts to broaden tax base and tax nets including reviews of tax exemption structures, and non-tax revenue sources should be explored further.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Introduction

MKUKUTA II Annual Implementation Report (MAIR) is one of the deliverables of MKUKUTA II Monitoring System. Implementation of MKUKUTA is reported annually, in the form of this Report. MAIR is part of the overall Government reporting system and provides overview of progress towards MKUKUTA II outcomes, by highlighting performance, challenges, lessons learned, and the next steps within each MKUKUTA cluster. It is also an important input to various development actors. Further, MAIR is one of the key outputs that stimulate dialogue on policy issues both at national and international levels. Also, MAIR tracks progress on results at outcome level.

MAIR is prepared in a participatory and an inclusive manner, involving MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors (NSAs). The report reflects efforts of a number of key players in growth and poverty reduction.

### 1.2 Purpose, Objective and Use of the Report

The specific objectives of this report are, to:

- (i) Provide an assessment of progress on poverty reduction efforts;
- (ii) Generate information for organizing sector priorities into a coherent and sustainable implementation strategy;
- (iii) Stimulate dialogue and debate, among stakeholders on key strategic issues including prioritization and sequencing of interventions, and resource mobilization and utilization;
- (iv) Identify key issues and options for scaling up investments in order to achieve goals and targets of both MKUKUTA II, FYDP, BRN and;
- (v) Provide inputs and information for national budget process, including the Plan and Budget Guidelines and Budget Formulation.

### **1.3. Scope and Limitations of the report**

Linking outcomes with plans and budget remains a challenge to this report. Given the availability of information, the report may not have been able to provide all qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in an attempt to account for results. The contribution of Non State Actors (NSAs) in achieving MKUKUTA II outcomes is notable. However, ascertaining this contribution both physically and financially has also been a challenge in the production of this report. As a result, this report may not have covered contribution of NSAs in MKUKUTA outcomes comprehensively. Furthermore, data challenges (quantity, quality and timeliness) for some indicators set limitations in some areas of reporting.

### **1.4. Coordination and Preparation Process.**

The Ministry of Finance coordinated the production of this report. Other Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and Research and Academic Institutions collaborated in the process, which involved provision of the required data and information, analysis of available data and information and drafting of the report. The report benefited from other national and sector reports such as the Economic Survey (2011, 2012), Public Expenditure Review (PER) Studies, MDAs' Performance Reports, Studies and other reports.

### **1.5. Organization of the Report**

The report is organized as follows. Chapter I formed the Introductory Chapter. The rest of the report is organized as follows. Chapters II, III, and IV present progress according to the three Clusters of MKUKUTA II, respectively, Growth for Reduction of Income Poverty, Quality of Life and Wellbeing and Governance and Accountability. Chapter V covers MKUKUTA II Financing and Government Budget. Chapter VI reports on implementation of MKUKUTA II Monitoring Master Plan. The last Chapter, VII provides synthesis of key areas for further dialogue and prioritization.

## CHAPTER II

### GROWTH FOR REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY

#### 2.0 Introduction and overview

The thrust of this Chapter is to present progress on the five goals under Cluster I (Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty), namely (i) Pursuing Sound Macroeconomic Management; (ii) Reducing Income Poverty; (ii) Ensuring Creation and Sustenance of Productive and Decent Employment; (iv) Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security and (v) Leveraging Returns on National Resources. The progress assessment is based on MMMP II indicators.

#### Overview of Performance

- i) Real GDP growth was 6.9 percent in 2012 slightly above the set target of 6.8 percent and 6.4 percent growth in 2011, but below MKUKUTA target of 8-10 percent annual growth up to 2015.
- ii) Annual headline inflation was 8.5 percent in June 2013 compared to 17.4 percent recorded in June 2012.
- iii) The current account balance narrowed by 2.2 per cent to a deficit of USD 4,173.6 million during FY 2012/13 from a deficit of 4,267.2 million in FY 2011/12.
- iv) Domestic revenue to GDP ratio was 17.7 percent in FY 2012/13 compared to 17 percent in 2011/12.
- v) In FY 2012/13, fiscal deficit before grants was TZS 4,229.6 billion equal to 8.7 percent of GDP compared to 5 percent of GDP in FY 2011/12.
- vi) The agricultural sector (including hunting and forestry) grew by 4.3 percent in 2012 compared to 3.6 percent in 2011.
- vii) The manufacturing sector grew by 8.2 percent in 2012 compared to 7.8 percent in 2011.
- viii) The construction sector grew by 7.8 percent in 2012 compared to 9.0 percent in 2011.
- ix) The mining and quarrying sector grew by 7.8 percent in 2012 up from 2.2 percent growth in 2011.
- x) Percentage of trunk and regional roads networks in good and fair condition was 86 percent in June 2013 compared to 85 percent in June 2012.



- xi) Percentage of rural roads that are passable (good and fair) in June 2013 was 60 per cent compared to 59 percent in June 2012.
- xii) Percentage of population with access to electricity during FY 2012/2013 was 20.7 per cent; 7.0 per cent and 57.8 per cent for rural and urban population respectively.

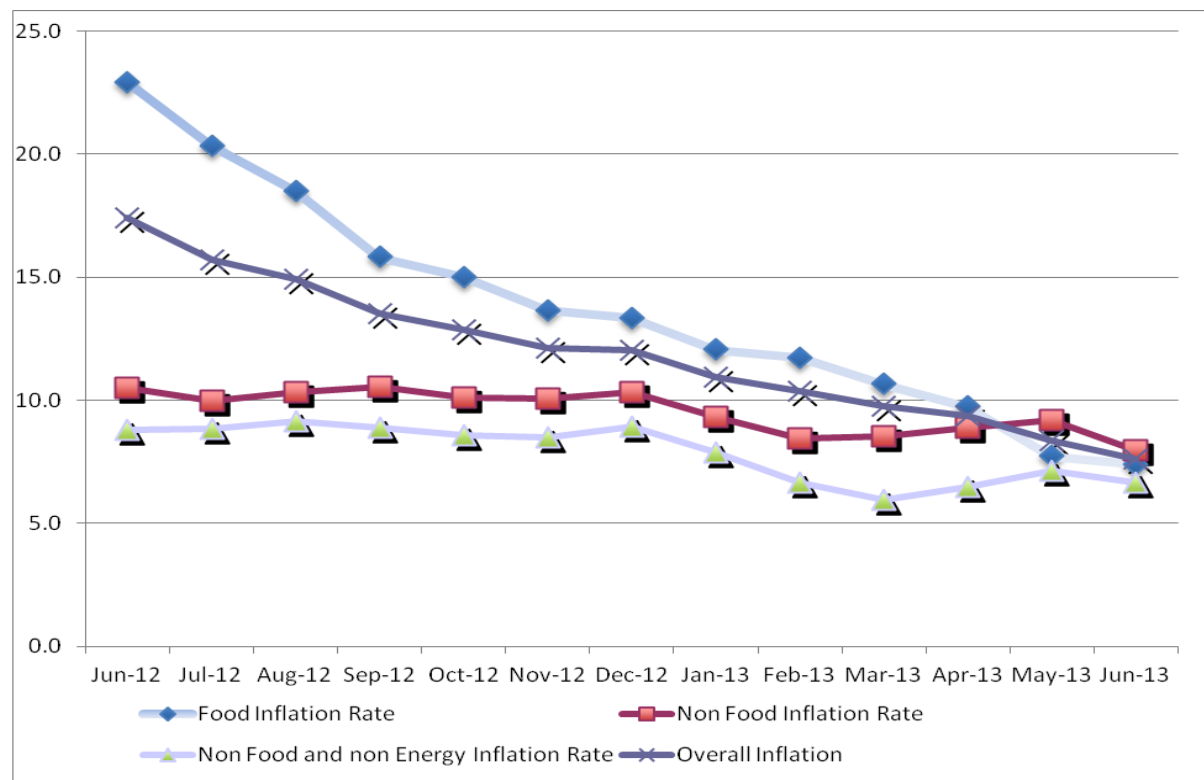
## **2.1 Goal 1: Pursuing Sound Macroeconomic Management**

Maintaining macroeconomic stability is fundamental for ensuring high and sustainable economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. Measures implemented during FY 2012/13 for ensuring macroeconomic stability were tight monetary policy and fiscal consolidation (containing the growth of recurrent expenditure); increasing public investments in order to ease supply constraints; prudent exchange rate management; reliable energy supply; continuing with financial sector reforms; efficient tax administration and management to boost domestic revenues and prudent national debt management. This section presents performance in the macroeconomic stability indicators for FY 2012/13.

### **2.1.1 Inflation**

The annual average inflation rate for 2012 was 16.0 percent compared to 12.7 percent in 2011. This was mainly attributed to higher oil prices in the world market and high food prices caused by high food demand in some of Tanzania's neighboring countries. Food prices is the major driving factor for higher inflation rate as food items constitute about 50 percent of the basket of goods and services for computing the Consumer Price Index. The inflation rate however, dropped to 8.5 percent in June 2013 as compared to 17.4 percent in June 2012. The decline was mainly attributed to a fall in food prices following improved food production in the East African Region, tight monetary policy and fiscal consolidation. The inflation rate for June 2013 though single digit, was still higher than MKUKUTA target of maintaining a rate not higher than 5 percent up to 2015.

**Figure 2.1: Inflation Trend**



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

**2.1.2 Proportion of actually disbursed amounts of Aid compared to total commitment.**

During Fiscal Year 2012/13, total grants and concessional loans were budgeted at TZS 3,156,718.19 million. The General Budget Support (GBS) was TZS 842,486.94 million, while Basket Funds TZS 415.136.37 million and direct project funds TZS 1,899,094.88 million.. The amounts received as of June 2013 were TZS 2,370,136.35 million equal to 75 percent of the estimate, as compared to 77 percent disbursed in FY 2011/12. Performance by modality shows that GBS received TZS 919,597.79 million equal to 109 percent, basket funds TZS 478,422.07 million equal to 115 percent and direct project funds TZS 972,116.48 million equal to 51 percent. The poor performance in disbursements particularly for direct to project funds was attributed partly to non-fulfillment of commitments by development partners and disbursement prior actions by Government Implementing Agencies (GIAs); low absorption capacity by some GIAs in some of the projects; and non-disbursements for MCC funds caused by heavy rains in

Ruvuma and Rukwa regions which delayed the implementation of roads construction projects in the two regions (22.8 percent of the budgeted direct project funds were MCC funds). Table 2.1 shows disbursement performance.

**Table 2.1: Grants and Concessional Loans Disbursements in TZS Million**

		Commitments 2012/13	Disbursements up to June 2013	Performance up to June 2013 as percent of Commitments
<b>GBS</b>	Grant	622,503.44	562,116.81	90%
	Loans	219,983.50	357,480.97	163%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>842,486.94</b>	<b>919,597.79</b>	<b>109%</b>
<b>Basket</b>	Grant	255,916.37	270,945.95	106%
	Loans	156,220.00	207,476.11	130%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>415,136.37</b>	<b>478,422.07</b>	<b>115%</b>
<b>Project</b>	Grant	1,130,091.88	549,123.24	49%
	Loans	769,003.00	422,993.24	55%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,899,094.88</b>	<b>972,116.48</b>	<b>51%</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,156,718.19</b>	<b>2,370,136.35</b>	<b>75%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance (AMP)

### 2.1.3 Official Foreign Reserves

During the year ending June 2013, gross official reserves amounted to USD 4,353.5 million which was equal to 4.1 months of import of goods and services, compared to USD 3,797.1 million, equal to 3.5 months in June 2012. Though there is an increase of 15 percent from last year, the amount is short of MKUKUTA target of maintaining official foreign reserves equal to 6 months of imports of goods and services.

### 2.1.4 Effective Exchange Rate

The exchange rate against USD was generally stable during July to December 2012, ranging between TZS 1,576 per USD 1 and TZS 1,584 per USD 1. Thereafter the exchange rate became unfavourable, ranging between TZS 1,585 per USD 1 to TZS 1,609 per USD1 between January and June 2013. The Tanzanian Shilling depreciated against the US Dollar by 1.6 percent when

measured on annual basis. Measures undertaken by the Bank of Tanzania to stabilize the exchange rate included effective liquidity management and reduction of banks' prudential limit on foreign currency net open position from 10 percent to 7.5 percent of core capital.

### **2.1.5 Budget deficit as percentage of GDP, before and after grants**

Generally over the years, domestic revenue has been increasing, attributed largely to improvements in tax administration and management. On the other side, government expenditure has been increasing faster, due to the quest to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty fast. This has resulted into widening of the resource gap (fiscal deficit). In FY 2012/13 the overall fiscal deficit was TZS 4,229.6 billion equal to 8.7 percent of GDP as compared to TZS 3,513.5 billion equal to 5 per cent of GDP during 2011/12. The fiscal deficit of 8.7 percent was higher than MKUKUTA target of 8 per cent by 2015. Deficit after grants stood at TZS 2,847.39 billion equal to 5.9 per cent of GDP.

### **2.1.6 Revenue to GDP Ratio as Percentage of Government Expenditure**

#### **2.1.6.1 Revenue to GDP Ratio**

Domestic revenue was TZS 8,541.98 billion in FY 2012/13, equal to 93 percent of budget estimate and 17.7 percent of GDP as compared to 17 percent in FY 2011/12. The increase emanated largely from expanding the tax base (formalization of informal sector), improving revenue collection procedures and systems, and minimizing tax exemptions, as well as harmonization of tax rates and levies. The revenue to GDP ratio is however, still below MKUKUTA target of 18.7 percent per annum up to 2015.

#### **2.1.6.2 Government Expenditure**

Total expenditure was TZS 12,773.189 billion in FY 2012/13, equal to 92 percent of budget estimate and 26.4 percent of GDP, as compared to 86 percent of estimate and 26.2 percent of GDP in FY 2011/12. The expenditure to GDP ratio was slightly higher than MKUKUTA target of 25 percent by 2015. During FY 2012/13, the recurrent and development expenditures were 96 percent and 85 percent of the budget estimates as compared to 90 percent and 80 percent in FY 2011/12, respectively.

### 2.1.7 Current Account Balance

During FY 2012/13, current account balance narrowed by 2.2 per cent to a deficit of USD 4,173.6 million from a deficit of 4,267.2 million in FY 2011/12, attributed mainly to increased exports of goods and services. Table 2.2 shows the details.

**Table 2.2: Current Account Balance 2010/11-2012/13**

Item	2010/11	2011/2012	2012/2013p	% change
<b>Goods Account (net)</b>	<b>(3,115.4)</b>	<b>(5,052.6)</b>	<b>(5,126.9)</b>	1.5
Exports	4,896.2	5,562.5	5,355.0	(3.7)
Imports	8,011.6	10,615.1	10,482.0	(1.3)
<b>Services Account (net)</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>507.5</b>	<b>226.6</b>
Receipts	2,154.5	2,492.6	2,928.8	17.5
Payments	1,984.0	2,337.2	2,421.3	3.6
<b>Goods and services (net)</b>	<b>(2,944.9)</b>	<b>(4,897.2)</b>	<b>(4,619.4)</b>	<b>(5.7)</b>
Export of goods and services	7,050.7	8,055.1	8,283.8	2.8
Import of goods and services	9,995.6	12,952.3	12,903.2	(0.4)
<b>Income Account (net)</b>	<b>(258.9)</b>	<b>(296.0)</b>	<b>(340.6)</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Receipts	199.1	152.5	122.6	(19.6)
Payments	458.0	448.6	463.2	3.3
<b>Current Transfers (net)</b>	<b>995.1</b>	<b>926.0</b>	<b>786.4</b>	<b>(15.1)</b>
Inflows	1,078.9	1,037.3	862.7	(16.8)
o/w General Government	736.5	625.1	523.0	(16.3)
Outflows	83.8	111.3	76.2	(31.5)
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>(2,208.7)</b>	<b>(4,267.2)</b>	<b>(4,173.6)</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>

**Note:** p = provisional data

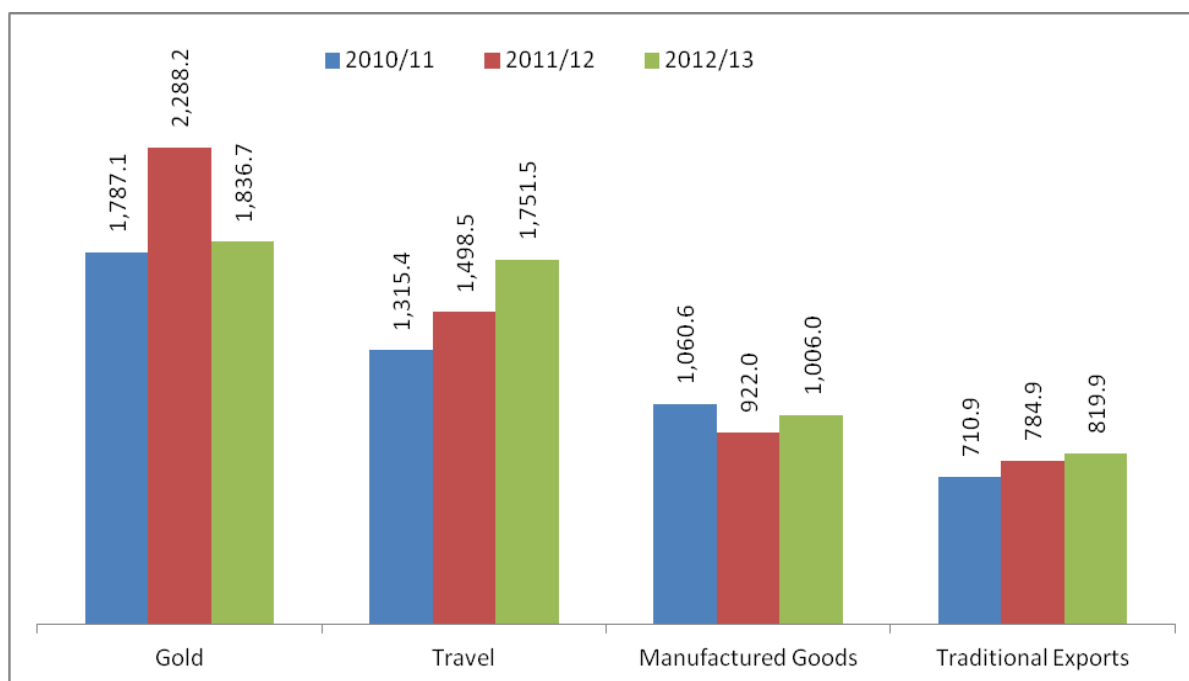
Data for FY 2011/12 were revised

**Source:** Bank of Tanzania (Monthly Economic Review – July 2013)

## 2.1.8 Growth of exports

The value of exports of goods and services during FY 2012/13 was USD 8,283.8 million compared to USD 8,055.1 million in 2011/12. This was an increase of 2.8 percent. The improvement emanated largely from traditional and manufactured export goods, as well as travel and transportation receipts (see Figure 2.2). The values of traditional and manufactured export goods increased by 4.5 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively. The increase in traditional exports goods were mainly due to higher export volumes of coffee and cotton associated with good weather conditions coupled with good prices offered in the preceding years. The average unit prices of most traditional exports maintained an upward trend since 2010, which acted as incentive to producers.

Figure 2.2: Export Performance of Selected Goods and Services in Million USD



Source: Bank of Tanzania (Monthly Economic Review July 2013)

### 2.1.9 Foreign Direct Investments

The value of Foreign Direct Investments increased by 35.8 per cent; from USD 1,330.0 million in 2011 to USD 1,806.0 million in 2012. This large increase was mainly attributed to increased investments in gas exploration from three gas plants in 2011 to ten gas plants in 2013.

**Table 2.3: Foreign Direct Investment 2009 - 2012**

	2009	2010	2011	2012
FDIs in million USD	558.4	1,800.0	1,330	1,806p
Percentage change		222.3	-26.1	35.8

**Note:** p = provisional

Data for 2010 and 2011 were revised

**Source: Economic Survey October 2012**

### 2.2 Goal 2: *Reducing Income Poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable and employment-enhancing growth.*

The thrust of this goal is to reduce poverty through broad based and sustainable growth by modernizing the economy and strengthening capacity of private sector to contribute to pro-poor growth. Sustainable growth is mainly supported by growth sector, namely agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, mining, and infrastructure while at the same time preserving quality of the natural environment.

#### 2.2.1 Poverty Level

According to 2011/12 Household Budget Survey results, (URT 2013), the Basic needs Poverty Headcount Ratio was 28.2 per cent for Tanzania Mainland, The food poverty ratio was 9.7 per cent indicating that 9.7 per cent or 4.2 million people (when 2012 Population and Housing census results are taken into consideration) were living in abject poverty, unable to meet the minimum dietary requirements. Poverty incidence differs considerably between urban and rural populations, with Dar es Salaam being significantly better off compared to the rest of the country and other urban areas. Table 2.3 shows the Poverty Headcount Ratios in Mainland Tanzania.

**Table 2.4: Poverty Headcount Ratios in Mainland Tanzania 2011/12 HBS Results.**

	<b>Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Ratio</b>	<b>Food Poverty Ratio</b>
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Dar-es-Salaam	4.1	1.0
Other Urban	21.7	8.7
Rural	33.3	11.3

**Source: 2011/12 HBS; November 2013**

### **2.2.2 GDP Growth**

During year 2012, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 6.9 per cent in real terms, which was higher than the target of 6.8 per cent and growth of 6.4 per cent recorded in 2011. The growth was due to favourable weather and timely supply of subsidized agricultural inputs that boosted agriculture production; as well as increased reliability of power generation which increased industrial production. Growth in communication and trade also contributed to higher GDP growth. However, the growth rate was below MKUKUTA II target of maintaining a growth rate of 8-10 per cent per annum up to 2015.

### **2.2.3 Sectors Growth**

#### **2.2.3.1 Agriculture**

Growth rate in agriculture sector (agriculture, hunting, and forestry) was 4.3 per cent in 2012 as compared to 3.6 per cent in 2011. The contribution of agriculture to GDP was 24.7 per cent in 2012 compared to 24.6 per cent in 2011. The higher growth rate was attributed to favourable weather condition during 2010/11 and timely distribution of inputs, as well as availability of high yield seeds. The growth is still below MKUKUTA target of 6.0 per cent and MDGs target of 10.8 per cent required to reduce hunger/food and income poverty by 2015.

### **Production of Food Crops**

Production of maize and cassava increased by 17.6 per cent, while that of beans increased by 11.6 per cent in 2012. The increase was attributed to favourable weather and fair rainfall



distribution in the respective areas of production. However, the production of rice, wheat, millet, banana and potatoes decreased during the period under review. This was due to unfavourable rainfall in some of the areas of production as most farmers still depend on rain-fed agriculture. Table 2.4 shows production of various crops during 2010 to 2012.

**Table 2.5: Production of Food Crops 2010 – 2012 (Tonne 000)**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change 2011 to 2012</b>
Maize	4,475	4,341	5,104	17.6
Rice	1700	1,461	1,170	-19.9
Wheat	62	113	109	-3.5
Millet	1,161	1,119	1,053	-5.9
Cassava	1,464	1,549	1,821	17.6
Beans	1,254	1,632	1,827	11.6
Banana	975	1,048	842	-19.7
Sweet potatoes	1,231	1,710	1,418	-17.1

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives.

### **Livestock Products Production**

The production of livestock products (i.e. beef, mutton, pork and chicken) in 2012 increased to 532,711 tonnes from 503,496 tonnes in 2011, an increase of 6 per cent. The increase was largely from beef (10 per cent), mutton (7 per cent) and pork (8 per cent) due to improved proper feeding and improved breeding practices. Chicken meat production however, decreased by 10 per cent due to prevalence of Fowl typhoid in most broiler farms especially in Breeders Farms which led into reduction of the size of the business; as well as inadequate supply of corn (main ingredient in compounded feedstuffs) due to a rise in prices. This also affected production of milk from improved breeds. On the other hand, the production of milk increased by 7 per cent, from 1,738.683 million litres in 2011 to 1,853,099 million litres in 2012. However, milk production from improved breed cows decreased by 2 per cent during the same period. Table 2.5 shows production of livestock products.

**Table 2.6: Production of Livestock Products 2010-2012**

<b>Product</b>	<b>Production/Unit</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Meat:</b>					
Beef	Tons	243,943	262,606	289,835	10
Mutton/Lamb	Tons	86,634	103,709	111,106	7
Pork	Tons	38,180	43,647	47,246	8
Chicken	Tons	80,916	93,534	84,524	-10
<b>Total</b>		<b>449,673</b>	<b>503,496</b>	<b>532,711</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Milk:</b>					
Indigenous cows	Litres(000)	997,261	1,135,422	1,255,938	11
Improved breed cows	Litres(000)	652,596	608,800	597,161	-2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,649,857</b>	<b>1,738,683</b>	<b>1,853,099</b>	<b>7</b>

**Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development**

### **Production of Cash Crops**

Cash crops production (cotton, coffee, sugar and pyrethrum) increased in 2012 compared to 2011. The growth was due to favourable weather condition, availability and improved use of pesticides and seeds as well as commissioning of a new tea plant at Ikanka and reopening of Mwakaleli plant. Reliable power supply to the processing industries also contributed to the growth. On the other hand, the production of tobacco, sisal and cashew decreased during the period under review. Table 2.7 shows the production of cash crops.

### **Irrigation**

Tanzania has large surface and underground water resources that can be used for irrigation. Land potential is estimated at 2 million hectares much of which has not been developed. Feasibility studies and construction of irrigation infrastructure covered 419,744 ha in 2011. A further 23,510 ha were added in 2012, an increase of 5.6 per cent.

Households using improved irrigation schemes increased to 530,012 in 2012 from 440,892 in 2011, an increase of 20.2 per cent. Further, registered irrigation groups increased to 306 in 2012 from 250 in 2011, an increase of 22.4 per cent. Furthermore, 715 farmers and 37 agricultural

extension officers were trained on appropriate irrigation technology and systems in 2012 compared to 350 farmers and 96 extension officers in 2011.

**Table 2.7: Production of Cash Crops**

Product	Production/Unit	2010	2011	2012p	% Change
Cotton	Tons	163,644	225,938	357,000	58.01
Tobacco	Tons	130,000	126,624	120,000	(5.23)
Sugar	Tons	263,461	260,055	286,380	10.12
Tea	Tons	31,646	33,000	32,700	(0.91)
Pyrethrum	Tons	5,000	5,700	6,100	7.02
Coffee	Tons	60,575	33,219	65,556	97.34
Sisal	Tons	24,091	33,406	23,334	(30.12)
Cashew	Tons	121,070	160,000	121,704	(23.94)
<b>Total</b>		<b>799,487</b>	<b>877,942</b>	<b>1,012,774</b>	

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives. **Note:** p = provisional

### 2.2.3.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector grew by 8.2 per cent in 2012 compared to 7.8 per cent in 2011, mainly out of power supply reliability that boosted industrial production. The growth is however off track to reaching MKUKUTA target of 15.0 per cent growth rate in 2015. The sector's contribution to GDP was 8.4 per cent in 2012 the same as in 2011.

### 2.2.3.3 Natural Resources and Tourism

The number of foreign tourists who visited the country increased from 867,994 tourists in 2011 to 1,077,058 in 2012; an increase of 24.1 per cent. Earnings from tourism increased from USD 1.32 billion in 2011 to USD 1.71 billion in 2012; an increase of 26 per cent, The increase is attributed to continued stepped-up government efforts in promoting Tanzania's tourist attractions as well as increase in number of hotels, improved services provided by tourism agencies and improved infrastructure in tourism magnets.

Forestry and hunting sub sector grew by 2.4 per cent in 2012 compared to 3.5 per cent in 2011. The contribution of the sub sector to GDP was 2.5 per cent in 2012 same as in 2011.

#### 2.2.3.4 Mining Sector

The mining and quarrying sector grew by 7.8 per cent in 2012 from 2.2 per cent in 2011. The growth is mainly attributed to enhancement of revenue collection, commencement of production at Williamson Diamonds Limited and increase of mining fees. The share of mining sector in total GDP increased to 3.5 per cent in 2012 from 3.3 per cent in 2011.

The value of mineral exports increased from USD 1.98 billion in 2011 to USD 2.3 billion in 2012, an increase of 16.3 per cent and was attributed mainly to an increase in gold price in the world market. Gold exports are dominant, accounting for 94 per cent of total mineral exports.

#### 2.2.3.5 Construction

Construction activities grew by 7.8 per cent in 2012 compared to 9.0 per cent in 2011. The share of construction in GDP increased marginally to 8.1 per cent from 8.0 per cent in 2011.

#### 2.2.3.6 Transport Infrastructure

##### 2.2.3.6.1 Road Network

Total road network in Tanzania is estimated at 88,460 km comprising of trunk roads (12,786 km) and regional roads (22,214 km), as well as district, urban and feeder roads (53,460 km). Trunk and regional road networks are managed by the Ministry of Works through the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS). The remaining network of about 53,460 km of urban, district and feeder roads is under the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). Table 2.8 shows the road network by class type.

**Table 2.8: Road Network by type (km) in Tanzania - June 2013**

<b>Road Class</b>	<b>Paved</b>	<b>Unpaved</b>	<b>Total</b>
Trunk Roads	5,823	6,963	12,786
Regional Roads	875	21,339	22,214
District, Urban, Feeder Roads	672	52,788	53,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>81,090</b>	<b>88,460</b>

*Source: Ministry of Works*

### 2.2.3.6.2 Percentage of trunk and regional roads network in good and fair condition

Trunk and regional roads in good and fair condition as of June 2013 was 86 percent compared to 85 percent in June 2012. The remaining 14 percent was in poor condition. Tables 2.9 to 2.12 show general road condition.

**Table 2.9: Percentage of Trunk and regional Roads in Good and Fair Condition**

Condition	FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
Good	39	40	38	39
Fair	45	46	47	47
<b>Good/fair</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Works/ TANROADS Progress Report June 2013

**Table 2.10: Percentage of Trunk Roads and Regional Roads in Good and Fair Condition, June 2013**

Year/Type	Condition	Trunk roads – paved	Trunk roads - unpaved	Regional roads - paved	Regional roads - unpaved
June 2009	Good	81	21	53	27
	Fair	13	59	27	55
June 2010	Good	77	27	31	31
	Fair	15	56	52	52
June 2011	Good	83	27	58	29
	Fair	11	60	25	53
June 2012	Good	67	35	58	29
	Fair	25	53	25	53
June 2013	Good	67	33	48	31
	Fair	25	55	45	53

**Source:** Ministry of Works/ TANROADS Progress Report June 2013

### 2.2.3.6.3 Percentage of Rural/Local Roads that are Passable (Good/Fair Conditions)

In FY 2012/13 60 percent of rural roads was in good and fair condition i.e. are passable throughout the year.

**Table 2.11: Percentage of Rural/Local Roads in Good and Fair Condition**

Condition	FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
Good	22	22	24	23
Fair	34	34	35	37
<b>Good/fair</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Works/ TANROADS Progress Report June 2013

**Table 2.12: Percentage of Local Road Network in Good and Fair Condition, June 2013**

Type	Condition						Total	
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%
District Paved	87.51	67	30.7	23	13.05	10	131.26	100
District Unpaved	12,162.60	31	14,550.81	37	12,469	32	39,183.30	100
Urban Paved	534.48	62	222.84	26	104.13	12	861.44	100
Urban Unpaved	2,290.46	17	5,397.97	41	5,502.25	42	13,190.68	100
Feeder Paved	50.44	51	46.75	47	2.1	2	99.29	100
Feeder Unpaved	7,315.05	17	14,937.12	35	20,337.62	48	42,629.79	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,440.54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35,186.19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38,428.15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96,095.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source** PMO-RALG

### 2.2.3.7 Energy

Electricity and gas sub sector grew by 6.0 per cent in 2012 compared to 1.5 per cent in 2011. The growth was due to increase in electricity generation. Electricity generated through the National

Grid was 5,759,756 GWh in 2012 compared to 5,153,400 GWh in 2011. Contribution of electricity and gas to GDP was 1.9 per cent in 2012 compared to 1.8 per cent in 2011.

#### **2.2.3.7.1 Per cent of households with access to electricity (grid/off grid)**

The proportion of households with access to electricity increased to 20.7 per cent in 2012/13 from 18.7 per cent in 2011/12 as shown in Table 2.13.

**Table 2.13: Percentage of Households with Access to Electricity**

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>
<b>Mainland Tanzania</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Rural	2.4	4.3	6.5	7.0
Urban	42.8	47.8	51.8	57.8

**Source:** Ministry of Energy and Minerals: **Note:** Data for FY 2011/12 was revised

#### **2.2.3.8.2 Number of new customers connected to the grid system**

A total of 129,424 new customers were connected to electricity in 2012/13 compared to 80,983 customers in 2011/12. This is an increase of 60 percent. Although the number of new customers connected to electricity has generally increased, the increase is still below MKUKUTA target of connecting 250,000 customers annually, and enabling 30 percent of households access electricity by 2015. The increase in the number of new customers connected with electricity was mainly due to government decision to reduce connection fees from TZS 455,108 to TZS 177,000 in rural areas and from TZS 455,108 to TZS 320,960 in urban areas for single phase customers within 30 meters (without poles). Connection fees for single phase customers who needed poles were also reduced significantly in both rural and urban areas.

#### **2.2.2.4 Income Inequality as Measured by Gini Coefficient**

According to HBS 2011/12, Gini coefficient for the Mainland decreased slightly from a score of 0.35 in 2007 to 0.34 in 2011/12, implying slight decrease in equality. However, location-wise, Dar es Salaam and other urban areas experienced marginal increases in inequality. Rural areas experienced highest decrease in inequality (Table 2.14).

**Table 2.14: Gini Coefficient**

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2011/12</b>
<b>Mainland Tanzania</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Dar es salaam	0.34	0.35
Other urban	0.35	0.37
Rural areas	0.33	0.29

**Source: NBS – 2011/12 HBS;**

### **2.3 Goal 3: Ensuring creation and sustenance of productive and decent employment, especially for women, youth and people with disabilities.**

Provision of employment opportunities is key in the reduction of income poverty and enhancing general economic growth. It is through creation of jobs that income poverty can significantly be reduced among the population. The driving force of this goal is creating decent jobs for women, youth and people with disabilities so as to reduce income poverty.

#### **2.3.1. Creation of Jobs**

The Government continued with implementation of the National Employment Program largely through improving systems in accessibility and dissemination of labor market information, providing training on entrepreneurship for self-employment among the youth and better administration of labor laws. A total of 274,030 employment opportunities were created in FY 2012/13 compared to 250,678 opportunities in FY 2011/12; by public sector development programs and projects, as well as by private sector. The public sector created 56,746 jobs; private sector (formal) created 8,603 jobs and development projects/programs created 208,681 jobs as shown in Table 2.15.



**Table 2.15: Jobs Created in FY 2012/2013**

<b>Development Project</b>	<b>Jobs Created</b>
TASAF	50,246
SIDO	2,436
TANROADS	1,033
Communication Sector	86,702
TIC	59,010
EPZA	9,254
Public Sector (Government)	56,746
Private Sector (Formal)	8,603
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274,030</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Labour and Employment 2012/2013

Further, during the FY 2012/13, about 502 self-employment groups in 17 regions with a total of 5,385 members, (2,519 females and 2,866 males) were identified by the Government. These groups were empowered through provision of capital and entrepreneurship skills. This programme will be extended to the remaining regions during 2013/14.

### **2.3.2 Labour Market Information System**

The Government has developed a Labour Market Information System (LMIS) for jobseekers and skills development registration modules in order to strengthen labour market information generation. The system shall be used to register persons with formal skills seeking jobs and also to advertise the types of skills that are available in the domestic labour market for employers and investors.

### **2.3.3. Number of Labour Disputes Filed**

The Government continued to strengthen capacity of courts to deal with labour disputes effectively so as improve morale of workers. A total of 5,722 labour disputes were registered in courts in 2012/13, out of which 3,354 were new and 2,368 were from previous year. A total of 3,727 labour disputes equal to 65.1 percent of the total were resolved while 1,995 equal to 34.9 percent are still in different stages of resolution (Table 2.16).

**Table 2.16: Labour Disputes in the High Court, Labour Division between 2008/09 and 2012/2013**

Year	Number of Disputes Existing	Number of new disputes filed	Total Number of Disputes	Number of Disputes Settled	Number of Remaining Disputes
2008/09	572	903	1,475	412	1,063
2009/10	1,063	939	2,002	585	1,417
2010/11	1,417	1,403	2,400	893	1,507
2011/12	1,507	986	2,493	896	1,597
2012/13	2,368	3,354	5,722	3,327	1,995

**Source:** Ministry of Constitution and Justice

#### **2.4 Goal 4: Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation**

Assessments of progress in this goal is done using a number of indicators like use of alternative sources of energy, food security, nutrition, environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation. During the period 2011-2013 a number of measures were taken by both Government and Non State Actors that contributed towards achieving this goal.

##### **2.4.1 Percentage of plants with effluent discharge permits**

The number of plants with effluent discharge permits was 28 in 2012/13, equal to 22 percent of plants that were obliged to apply and obtain effluent discharge permits. The achievement is far below the target of reaching 80 percent by 2015. Table 2.17 provides details on effluent permits for all water basins in the country.

Table 2.17 of plants with effluent discharge permits

S/N	Water Basin Office	Total number of plants in the Basin that are obliged for effluent discharge permit	Plants that have so far been granted effluent discharge permit	Percentage
1	Pangani River Basin	21	3	14.3
2	Rufiji River Basin	14	0	0.0
3	Ruvuma River Basin	6	2	33.3
4	Lake Tanganyika Water Basin	4	1	25.0
5	Lake Victoria Water Basin	27	17	63.0
6	Lake Nyasa Water Basin	3	0	0.0
7	Lake Rukwa Water Basin	4	1	25.0
8	Wami/Ruvu River Basin	37	2	5.4
9	Central Drainage Water Basin	10	2	20.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Water

#### 2.4.2 Percentage increase in number of households with basic awareness level on climate change

The Government, through the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) continued with efforts towards raising awareness among the population, particularly at local level to mitigate the impact of climate change. During FY 2012/13, awareness training on climate change and ways of resilience were provided to 850 Heads of Departments and Senior Officers in 20 Districts of Karatu , Siha , Magu , Maswa , Meatu , Bariadi , Morogoro Rural, Mvomero , Kongwa , Pangani, Rufiji , Mkuranga , Longido , Monduli , Ngorongoro , Kiteto , Handeni , Sumbawanga Rural, Sumbawanga Urban and Nkasi. About 7,000 policy articles were disseminated to seven sectors (Agriculture, Wildlife, Habitat, Forestry, Water, Energy and Health). Further, Councils prepared and disseminated to stakeholders publications showing

evidence of the impact of climate change on these seven key economic sectors.. In addition, Councils prepared videos aimed at educating communities about climate change and ways of mitigating the impacts. The videos targeted eleven districts; namely, Sumbawanga, Nkasi, Ngorongoro, Pangani, Kiteto, Handeni, Mvomero, Dodoma Rural, Meatu, Magu and Bariadi.

Other activities implemented included providing training to Police Officers, employees of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), staff of the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities in Kibaha, Morogoro, Tanga, Dodoma, Iringa and Moshi councils. The training enabled them to understand their responsibilities as enforcers of the Environmental Act.

### 2.4.3 Food self-sufficiency ratio

Table 2.18 shows that FSSR has remained relatively stable during the fiscal year 2012/13 when compared with 2011/12 fiscal year.

**Table: 2.18 Food Self Sufficiency Ratio**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
2009/10	102
2010/11	111
2011/12	112
2012/13	112

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives

## 2.5 Goal 5: Leveraging returns on national resources (both within and outside) for enhancing growth and benefits to the country at large and communities in particular, especially in rural areas

Maximization of returns on national resources helps improve both growth performance and efficiency. Tanzania has abundant resources that can support growth and human development if prudently managed. The use of natural resources in a sustainable manner improves livelihoods and reduces poverty. The Operational targets of this goal are (i) sustainable utilization of natural resources and (ii) increased contribution of human resources including the Diaspora.

### **2.5.1. Benefits from Participatory Forest and Wildlife Management**

During the period under review, the Government continued to empower communities to manage forest reserves in their respective areas. During the reporting period, a total of 64 Village Land Forest Reserves covering 276,137.54 ha were declared in 16 Districts. The reserves have operational management plans and by-laws.

Wildlife Management Authorities (WMAs) give local communities some control over wildlife resources utilization in their areas of proximity. The system helps communities to benefit directly from these resources. Currently there are 38 WMAs (two established during 2012/13) which cover a total land area of approximately 35,000 km<sup>2</sup> within 339 villages in the country. Revenue generated from tourist hunting in WMAs has been increasing annually. During FY 2012/13 benefit sharing worth TZS. 867,739,179.24 were directed to 32 districts bordering protected areas and TZS 164,908,467.75 to 11 WMAs.

### **2.5.2. Discrepancy between companies paid concessions and licenses for extractive industries, mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife**

The Government joined the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2009, in its efforts to promote transparency in the extraction of minerals, oil and gas resources. Since then EITI Tanzania continues to follow up on transparency and accountability of payments and revenues from natural resources. EITI Board declared Tanzania Compliant with the EITI Rules and Standard on December 12, 2012. The attainment of EITI Compliant Status requires the preparation of annual EITI reconciliation reports of payments made by extractive companies and revenues received by the Government from these companies, in accordance with the EITI Rules. Three reports have been prepared since Tanzania joined the EITI; the latest report was launched in June 2013.

According to the Tanzania EITI report of June 2013 (covering FY 2010/11), a total of TZS 497 billion (USD 329.64 million) was reported to have been paid to the Government and/ or its agencies by extractive companies compared to TZS 419 billion (USD 305.36 million) reported to be paid during FY 2009/10. This is an increase of 19 percent. The increase emanated largely from large number of companies which participated; 30 companies in FY 2010/11 against 23

companies in FY 2009/10. Mining production accounted for 78 percent while gas and oil accounted for 22 percent of the revenue generated.

Analysis of the revenues reported to be paid shows that they were mainly in the form of royalties and taxes on wages and salaries.

Further, the report highlights a discrepancy of 2.2 percent (TZS 11 billion); i.e. the Government reported TZS 11 billion less than the companies reported to have paid to the Government.

## **2.6 Challenges and Areas for Further Consideration**

### **2.6.1 Sharing dividends of GDP Growth for Poverty Reduction by the Majority**

During the first three years of MKUKUTA II implementation, the country's economy has continued to register an impressive growth though below MKUKUTA target. Real GDP growth for 2010 – 2012 has been above six percent against the target of 8-10 percent growth required to eradicate abject poverty by 2025. Despite being below MKUKUTA target, with this GDP growth, poverty would have been expected to decline significantly. However, poverty is still a major challenge to the majority Tanzanians, especially to rural inhabitants. Tackling this challenge will require action in a number of areas. The results of 2011/12 HBS reveal that 28.2 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Based on the 2012 national population census, this translates to about 12.3 million Tanzanian living below the basic needs poverty line.

The possible explanation for this is that the observed GDP growth is not shared by the majority. There is therefore a need for sharing this growth with the poor majority by focusing on sectors with the maximum impact on poverty reduction to the majority and in particular agriculture and industry/manufacturing sectors. Agriculture is among the sectors with great potential for reducing poverty to the majority. It is important to note that the poor majority live in rural areas where their main income generating activity is agriculture. Thus, any effort to reduce poverty should consider the rural economy and in particular the importance of agriculture sector for rural development and poverty reduction. As agriculture is among the six sectors considered under the Government Big Results Now initiative, transformation and mechanization of agriculture is indispensable to poverty reduction. The other sector that is capable of reducing poverty significantly is manufacturing. It can reduce poverty by employing a large size of population and

assisting the agricultural sector to grow through backward and forward linkages. Its growth needs to be shared by the majority through employment, absorbing raw materials from the agriculture sector, adding value to agricultural produce and supporting agriculture-related SMEs.

Improving the productivity of these sectors is crucial for rural development and poverty reduction. Indeed, addressing bottlenecks to the development of the rural sector is of paramount importance, as urban poverty is also associated with rural poverty through the migration of the rural poor in search for better living opportunities in urban centers.

### **2.6.2 Breaking the Cycle of Energy Crises in the Country**

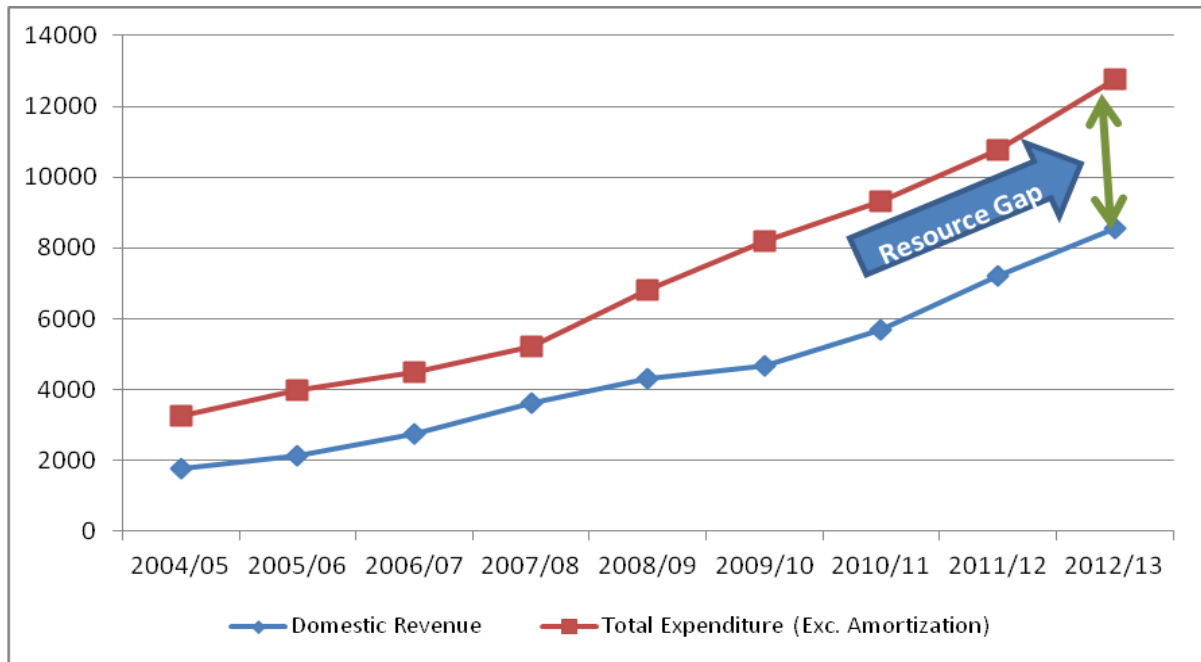
Energy is important for growth and reduction of poverty; it can boost manufacturing and poor people's productivity and their income by among others simplifying their work and freeing substantial times for productive activities; lightening women's work and reducing the environmental damage from the use of traditional fuels which has effects on the poor majority's health and livelihoods. Reliable supply of energy is thus fundamental for growth and poverty reduction, and the continuing crisis is hampering the country's potential for growth and development.

Breaking the cycle of energy crises and providing sustainable and reliable energy to stir up the private sector as an engine for growth and in transforming the lives of the poor majority in the rural area is the challenge that the country needs to address urgently. Sorting out sustainable financing for the sector over the longer term is essential for increasing the generation capacity and reliability of power supply to meet the growing demand. Over the long term there are huge opportunities presented by the discovery of gas, uranium and prospects for oil discovery. Managing these resources effectively for the benefit of all Tanzanians will be critical and will have major implications for growth, development and poverty reduction. With the implementation of the BRN initiative in the area of energy, the country stands a good chance to break the energy crises challenge and to benefit the country as a whole.

### 2.6.3 Closing the Financing Gap

The gap between government revenue and its expenditure has been widening as noted in 2.1.5, while the means to close the gap have remained more or less the same. This is a challenge and an area that needs further consideration. The traditional means of closing the gap have been grants and concessional borrowing from Development Partners (DPs), external non-concessional borrowing and domestic borrowing. Each source has its repercussion in terms of accessibility and conditionality. DPs sources are increasingly becoming unpredictable, domestic borrowing is tied with a cap of 1% of GDP with the view to avoiding crowding out private sector's investments, and external non concessional borrowing have high interest rate and most are of short maturity. Thus, new innovative sources to financing the Government budget (e.g. infrastructure bond and PPP arrangements) are therefore indispensable to close the resource gap for financing growth, development and poverty reduction programmes and projects.

**Figure 2.2 Resources Gap in TZS Million**



Source: Ministry of Finance



#### **2.6.4 Expanding and Maintaining an Efficient Transport System**

Expanding and maintaining an efficient transport system is essential for economic growth and poverty reduction. When transport systems are efficient in terms of capacity and reliability, they provide socio-economic opportunities and benefits that result in positive multiplier effects which include accessibility to markets and social services, attraction of new investments and employment creation. Poverty can seriously be addressed with efficient transport systems. By improving transport systems opportunities are taken to the people and people are brought to opportunities.

The Tanzania transport system is still weak and unreliable: while roads network is improving, the railway system, air and ports are performing poorly. Thus, a lot more work will have to be done over a period of time to bring the transport systems to an efficient level. In the meantime as in BRN, great attention needs to be paid to restoring the railway system, improving public transportation system in urban areas by reducing traffic time and enhancing cargo handling capacity in ports, especially the port of Dar es Salaam.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELLBEING**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This Chapter presents status of NSGRP II implementation in Cluster II, i.e. “Quality of Life and Social Well-being”. The Chapter presents an assessment of performance under Cluster II with regard to major activities, outputs and outcomes. The Chapter also presents implementation challenges and lessons learnt during the review period. The Chapter ends by proposing the way forward on issues that have a bearing on Cluster II. The assessment is organized under six goals. The Chapter concludes with an assessment of progress and summary of relevant sector reviews.

### Overview of Performance

- Enrolment in pre-primary schools decreased from 1,069,208 pupils in 2011 to 1,034,729 pupils in 2012
- Enrolment in primary education (Stds I-VII) declined from 8,363,386 in 2011 to 8,247,172 in 2012
- Standard I enrolment increased by 1.2 percent, from 1,388,216 pupils in 2011 to 1,404,998 pupils in 2012.
- Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Primary education dropped from 102.7 in 2011 to 98.4 in 2012.
- Net Enrolment Rate in primary education declined from 94.0 percent in 2011 to 92.0 in 2012,
- Qualified Teacher to Pupil ratio improved from 1:49 in 2011 to 1:47 in 2012.
- Pass rate for Std. 7 examinees increased from 53.5 percent in 2011 to 58.3 percent in 2012
- Total enrolment in secondary schools (Forms I-VI) increased from 1,711,109 in 2011 to 1,802,810 in 2012 with Female enrolment improving from 775,106 in 2011 to 847,849 in 2012
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in secondary education for the lower cycle of education (Forms 1-4) declined marginally by 2.4 percent, from 34.5 percent in 2011 to 33.7 percent in 2012
- Net of Enrolment Rate (NER) for the upper level of secondary education (Forms 5-6) declined from 2.0 percent to 1.6 percent
- Enrolment in higher education increased by 19.2 percent, from 139,638 during 2010/11 to 166,484 during 2011/2012
- Students who accessed loans from Higher Education Students Loan Board (HESLB) increased from 92,791 students during 2010/2011 to 94,773 students during FY 2011/12 to a further 96,615 students during FY 2012/2013
- Individuals provided with adult and non-formal education increased from 32,134 in FY 2011/12 to 41,681 in FY 2012/13
- Students enrolled in various health colleges increased from 7,458 students in FY2011/12 to 7,956 students in FY 2012/13.
- Coverage of vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–59 months reached 93 percent; exceeding WHO target of 80 percent by 2015.
- Proportion of women receiving ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT increased from 70 percent in 2010 to 71 percent in 2011
- The number households connected to water supply in the WSSAs increased from 289,058 households in 2011/2012 to 311,213 in 2012/2013
- By June 2013, water supply coverage was 86 per cent in the 19 urban regional headquarters.
- The coverage in district headquarters and small towns was 53 per cent and coverage in Dar es Salaam reached 68 per cent
- During the period under review the government continued to survey and map both domestic and international boundaries and a total of 216 village boundaries were mapped way above the target of 200 villages
- Up to April 2013, a total of 24,421 land titles and 28,407 legal documents were issued equivalent to 81.4 percent of the target of issuing 75,000 in total.

### **3.1 Goal 1: Ensuring Equitable Access to Quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programmes, Primary and Secondary Education for all girls and Boys**

Over the past 10 years or so, the government has been implementing the Education Sector Development Program (ESDP). Under this program a number of sub-programs have been carried out. These include Primary Education Development Program (PEDP I-III), Secondary Education Development Program (SEDP I-II), and Teachers Education Management Program. In the course of implementation of these programs a number of achievements were made and challenges were encountered. Performance under this goal is assessed using eight operational targets as discussed hereunder:

#### **3.1.1 Pre-primary education**

During the period under review government continued with implementation of initiatives to improve early childhood education. In order to increase the number of children aged 2-4 years in Early Childhood Development Programme, the Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy (IECD) was developed. Its implementation strategy was also developed and submitted to the government for approval.

Enrolment in pre-primary schools decreased from 1,069,208 pupils in 2011 to 1,034,729 pupils in 2012, a decrease of 3.2 percent. Genderwise, of total enrolment girls constituted 48.7 percent and boys 51.3 percent. Government schools enrolled 985,060 pupils equivalent to 95.2 percent. Teacher-Pupil ratio deteriorated from 1:114 in 2011 to 1:124 in Government schools mainly due to some newly recruited teachers declining to take up teaching in remote areas of the country.

#### **3.1.2 Primary education**

During FY 2012/13, the government carried out a review of Primary Education Development Program II (PEDP II) which culminated into the preparation of PEDP III. The rationale behind is to keep the momentum of ensuring that the gains and best practices attained in the previous programs do not experience reversals in the quest for attaining Education for All goal. The program also seeks to ensure quality education for all qualified school children in both pre-primary and primary education.

Like in pre-primary level, total enrolment in primary education (Std. I-VII) also declined from 8,363,386 in 2011 to 8,247,172 in 2012, a decline by 1.4 percent. Gender-wise, of the enrolment in 2012, about 4,086,280 constituting 49.5 percent were boys and 4,160,892 or 50.5 percent girls). Standard I enrolment however increased by 1.2 percent, from 1,388,216 pupils in 2011 to 1,404,998 pupils in 2012.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Primary education dropped from 102.7 in 2011 to 98.4 in 2012. Net Enrolment Rate declined also, from 94.0 percent in 2011 to 92.0 in 2012, with significant variations across regions. Mbeya region recorded highest NER (99.8 followed by Mwanza and Ruvuma at 99.7. The lowest NER was recorded in Manyara region (80.9) followed by Kigoma (81.4).

Qualified Teacher to Pupil ratio improved from 1:49 in 2011 to 1:47 in 2012. Out of 973,812 pupils who sat for Primary school leaving examinations, 567,567 equivalent of 58.3 percent passed, showing improvement over 2011 results where 53.5 percent passed. During the period under review a total of 560, 706 pupils (281, 460 or 50.2 percent girls) out of those who graduated in primary education were selected to proceed with secondary education in January 2013.

### **3.1.3 Secondary Education**

Preparations are under way to carry out a review of the Secondary Education Development Program (SEDPII) in order to inform preparation of the third phase program. This is partly informed by achievements attained during implementation of the first phase of secondary education development program as both enrollment rates and number of secondary schools increased. In an effort to address challenges arising from this increase the government plans to improve school infrastructure in 1,200 government schools with a view to making them functional.. During the period under review the government employed 14,060 teachers in order to address the shortage of qualified teachers. Out of these teachers 7,835 were degree holders and 6,225 were diploma holders. This helped to reduce the shortfall of teachers in secondary schools from 50.2 percent to 36.6 percent. Furthermore, in order to improve the quality of teaching science, mathematics and language subjects, a total 10,584 secondary school teachers were provided with on job training to sharpen their teaching and training skills.

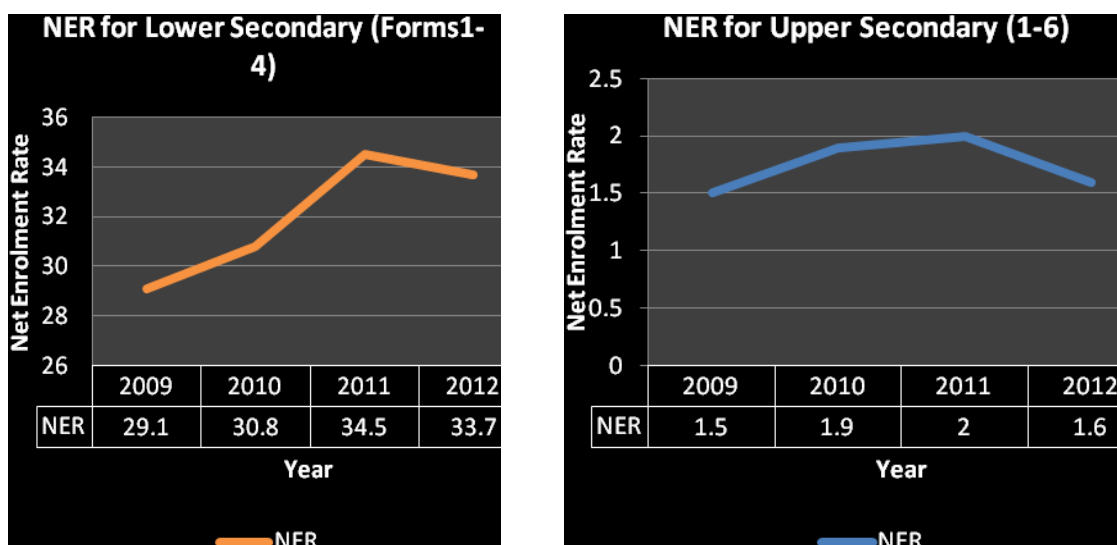
Total enrolment in secondary schools (Forms I-VI) increased from 1,711,109 in 2011 (1,460,242 or 85.3 percent in government schools) to 1,802,810 in 2012 (1,542,687 or 85.6 percent in

government schools). Female enrolment improved from 775,106 in 2011 to 847,849 in 2012, an increase of 9.4 percent. Lower secondary level (Forms I-IV) accounts for much of the enrolment in secondary education, being 1,515,671 or 88.6 percent of total enrolment in 2011 and 1,602,752 or 88.9 percent in 2012.

As shown in Figure 3.2, during the period under review, performance in Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in secondary education for the lower cycle of education (Forms 1-4) declined marginally by 2.4 percent, from 34.5 percent in 2011 to 33.7 percent in 2012 compared to 45 percent MKUKUITA target. The survival rate of students at this level of education also declined from 77.3 percent in 2011 to 70.2 percent 2012. Likewise the performance of Net of Enrolment Rate (NER) for the upper cycle of secondary education (Forms 5-6) declined as well from 2.0 percent to 1.6 percent. This trend threatens achievement of MKUKUTA target of 5 percent NER by 2015. This trend could partly be explained by the decline in performance (pass rate) for students under lower secondary level of education.

MKUKUTA II envisages to attain QTSR of 1:25 for Secondary schools. During the reviewed period QTSR was 1:27 in 2012 compared to 1: 34 in 2011. This indicates that some efforts are being made in recruiting more qualified teachers.

**Figure 3.1: Net Enrolment Rates in Secondary Education, 2012**



Source: BEST, 2013

### **3.2 Goal 2: Ensuring Expansion of Quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Higher Education, and Adult, Non-Formal and Continuing Education**

The main objective of this goal is to increase enrollment, improve quality, and ensure relevance at these levels as well as reduce adult illiteracy at least by 50 percent from 31 percent in 2009 to 16 percent by 2015. A number of programs have been undertaken to achieve these desired goals. These include Vocational Educational and Training Program as well as Higher Education Development Program (HEDP). Performance during the period under review is presented by level below.

#### **3.2.1 Technical and Vocational Education and Training**

During the period under review the government finalized preparation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development Program (2013/14-2017/18) with the objective of improving quality of education and training as well as increasing access to education at both technical and vocational training levels.

The number of institutions offering technical education increased from 240 in 2011 to 287 in 2012 an increase of 19.6 percent. Enrolment as well expanded by 32 percent from 85,040 students during 2010/11 to 112,447 students during 2011/12 (58,558 or 52.1 percent males and 53,889 or 47.9 percent females).

Vocational training was offered in 750 institutions during 2011/12 up from 672 in 2010/11, an increase by 11.6 percent with enrolment having increased from 102,217 during 2010/11 to 121,348 in 2011/12 (males 64,499 or 53.2 percent and females 56,849 or 46.8 percent), an increase of 18.7 percent.

#### **3.2.2 Higher Education**

A total of 45 institutions offered higher education in Tanzania, during 2011/12; 14 or 31.1 percent Government-owned and 31 or 68.9 percent non-Government owned, compared to 32 institutions in 2010/11. Enrolment in higher education reached 166,484 during 2011/2012 (males 105,892 or 63.6 percent and females 60,592 or 36.4 percent) up from 139,638 during 2010/11

equivalent to an increase of 19,2 percent. Lecturers totaled 6,982 (males 4,674 or 66.9 percent and females 2,246 or 33.1 percent).

In efforts to expand enrollment and access to higher education the government continued to expand opportunities for higher education through putting up new infrastructure facilities and rehabilitating existing ones in various university colleges and campuses including student scholarships. During FY 2012/13, a total of 96, 615 students accessed financing from Higher Education Students Loan Board (HESLB) up from 94, 773 students during FY 2011/12 an increase of 1.9 percent. During 2010/2011 a total of 92,791 students accessed such loans. The success rate of applications fell from 91.7 percent during 2010/11 to 83.3 percent during 2011/12 before rising marginally to 85.7 percent during 2012/2013.

In monetary terms TShs 231.9 billion were issued by HESLB during 2010/11, increasing to TShs 322.6 billion during 2011/12 (an increase of 38.9 percent), before declining to TShs 316.3 billion during 2012/2013 (a decrease of 1.8 percent).

Recovery of loans amounted to TShs 11.5 billion during 2011/12 compared to TShs 4.4 billion recovered during 2010/11; an increase of 61 percent.

The main challenges facing HESLB included low budgetary allocation, false interpretation that the loan is a subsidy and general non acceptability of cost sharing in education.

### **3.2.3 Adult and Non Formal Education**

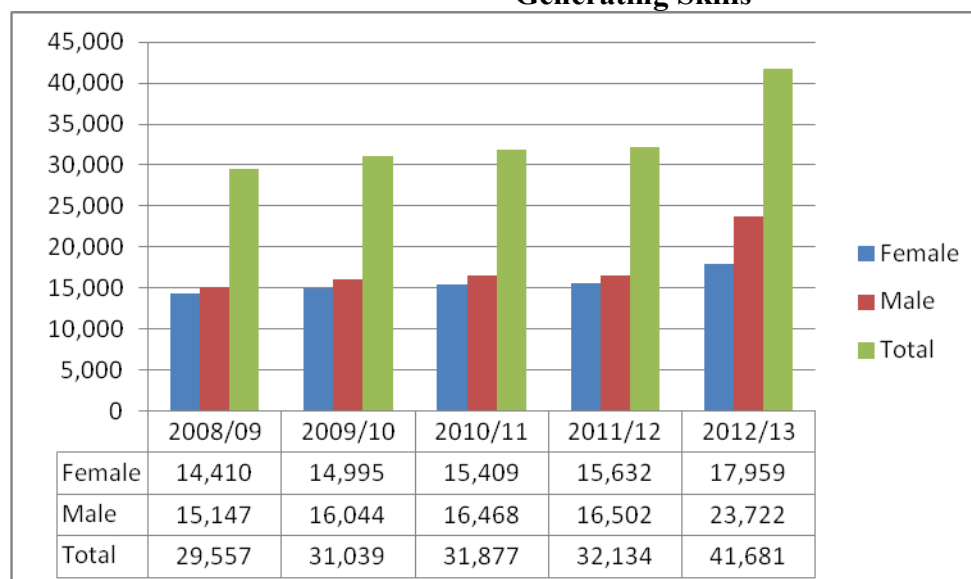
During the period under review the Government prepared and finalized Adult and Non-formal Education Development program to be implemented between 2012/13 – 2016/17, in order to reduce the number of illiterates (reading and writing), increase access to adult education as well as improving quality of delivery.

During the review period various initiatives were undertaken, in order to improve and enhance capacities for self-employment skills and income generation in various communities under the non-formal education system. Residential and Outreach training on self-employment and income generating skill were among activities that were given priority. Residential and Outreach



training on self-employment and income generating skills trainees increased from 29,557 (15,632 females) during 2008/09 to 41,681 (17,959 females) during 2012/13 which is equivalent to 29.7 percent increase. Figure 3.2 provides trend for the period 2008/09 to 2012/13.

**Figure 3.2: Trend in Residential and Outreach Training on Self Employment and Income Generating Skills**



Source: *MoCGDC*

### **3.3 Goal 3: Improving Survival, Health, Nutrition and Well Being, especially for Children, Women and Vulnerable Groups**

During the period under review government interventions in health sector were guided by the desire to attain goals and objectives of the Health Sector Strategic Plan (2009-2015), MKUKUTA II, Primary Health Development Plan, the first Five Year Development Plan and MDGs. The assessment of implementation and performance under this goal is monitored using the following set of indicators: Human Resources for Health, Maternal and Neonatal Health, Infant and Child Health including Nutrition, HIV and AIDS, Malaria and TB.

#### **3.3.1 Human Resources for Health**

In line with the objectives of increasing the number of trained and qualified workforce for the health sector under the Primary Health Development Program (PHDP) the number of students

enrolled in various health colleges increased from 7,458 students in FY2011/12 to 7,956 students in FY 2012/13. This increase represents 80 percent enrollment rate for the envisaged target of 10,000 students under PHDP (2007-2017).

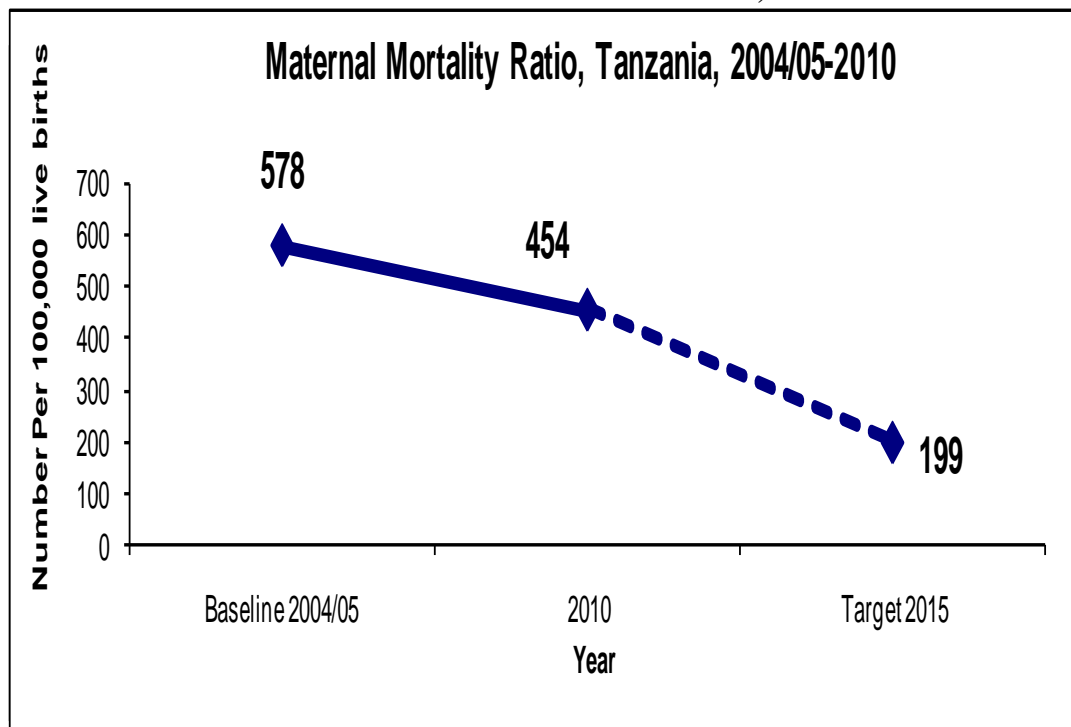
During the same fiscal year the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare was granted permission to employ a total of 8,602 health workers in various cadres of the health sector (Councils, Regional Secretariats, Faith- based Organizations and Ministry itself). MoHSW also received permission to promote 880 health personnel in various cadres of the health sector as well. Employment policy draft report for employment and retention of workers in the health sector has also been prepared. The draft policy provides directives with respect to strategies for planning, development and efficient utilization of health personnel in the health sector. The draft policy will also help the government in designing and preparing Five Year Strategic Plan for the Ministry (2014-2019).

### 3.3.2 Maternal and Neonatal health

#### *Maternal Mortality Ratio:*

This indicator is measured periodically through the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). Figure 3.3 shows the trend of Maternal Mortality ratio in Tanzania since 2004/05. The latest estimate is from TDHS 2010 which showed Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to be 454 deaths per 100,000 live births. There is an apparent decline in MMR from the previous estimate, although MMR is still unacceptably high.

**FIGURE 3.3: MATERNAL MORTALITY IN TANZANIA, 2004/05 – 2010**



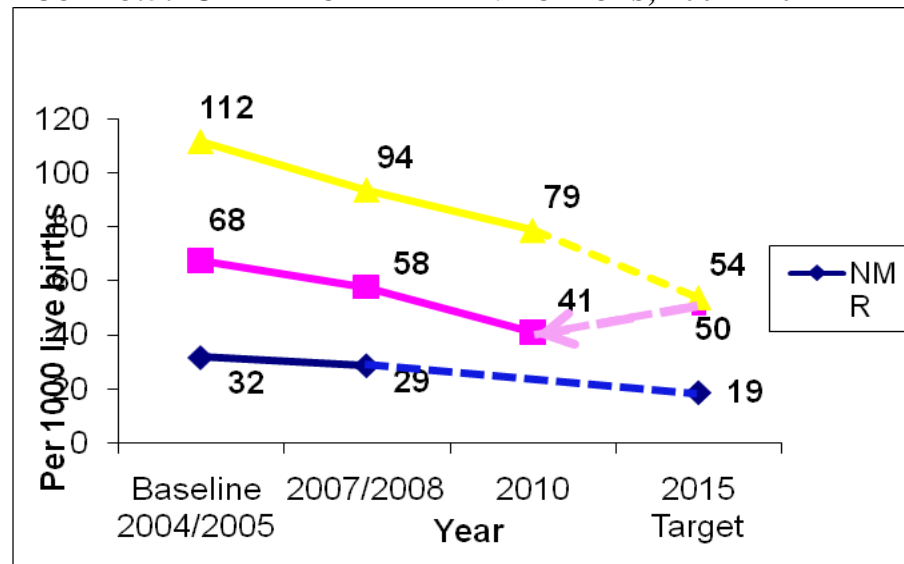
Source: TDHS 2004/05, 2010

### 3.3.3 Infant and child health including nutrition

*Neonatal, Infant and Under Five Mortality Rate<sup>1</sup>:*

This is one of the indicators used in measuring performance of health status of the population. The source of data for measuring these indicators is usually surveys and surveillance which are conducted periodically. Therefore, the indicators cannot be updated on an annual basis. However, Figure 3.5 provides some of the most recent trends of child health based on the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey.

FIGURE 3.5: CHILD MORTALITY INDICATORS, 2004 - 2011



Source: TDHS 2004/05 THMIS 2007/08, TDHS 2009/10

<sup>1</sup> The latest available data for this indicator is from the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

Significant progress has been made in the reduction of child mortality in the country, as shown in Figure 3.5. Infant mortality has declined by 39.7 per cent from 68 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004/2005 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Furthermore, Under-five mortality rate declined by 29.4 per cent during the same period under review. However, most of the reduction in mortality occurred during the first month of life. Neonatal mortality, which accounts for 47 per cent of infant mortality and 29 per cent of all child deaths in Tanzania, still remains a challenge. Only two data points, for 2004/05 and 2007/08 were available for neonatal mortality rate, which has declined by 9.4 per cent, although a lot needs to be done to reach the target for the year 2015. The Millennium Development Goal number 4 could be met if more attention is given to newborn survival.

### ***Nutrition Status***

The Government has identified four priority nutritional disorders of public health significance, which are protein energy malnutrition (PEM), nutritional anemia, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and vitamin A deficiency (VAD).

The corresponding targets for the indicators are:-

- i) reduction of proportion of Under- five who are underweight to 2.0 percent by 2015;
- ii) reduction of the proportion of Under-five children who are stunted to 20 percent by 2015;
- iii) increase in the proportion of Under-five children receiving vitamin A to reach 80 percent by 2015

In Tanzania, most of nutritional data are collected periodically by DHS and other specific surveys. TFNC's nutrition surveillance system is underway with support from WFP funding. Table 3.1 summarizes findings of DHS and UNICEF surveys conducted in different years, while Table 3.2 shows stunting levels in successive DHSs. The data show that, the proportion of Under-five children who are stunted decreased from 48 percent during 1999-2000 to 42 percent during 2009-2010. These figures are well above the set target of 20 percent in 2015. This entails

that deliberate efforts and initiatives need to be taken to protect the achievement in order to achieve this target by 2015.

**TABLE 3.1: TREND OF UNDERWEIGHT AND STUNTING AMONG UNDER-FIVES IN MAINLAND TANZANIA 2005 - 2010**

<b>Proportion of Under- five who are underweight</b>	<b>22 %</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Proportion of Under five who are stunted</b>	38%	44%	42%

*Source: Demographic Health Surveys (various issues) and UNICEF*

### ***Proportion of Under-five children receiving vitamin A twice per year***

Vitamin A deficiencies are among the major nutritional problems in Tanzania. Since 2001, TFNC in collaboration with Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and with support from UNICEF and other stakeholders like Hellen Keller Institute are conducting two yearly campaigns to supplement all children aged 6- 59 months. Table 3.2 shows the trend of Vitamin A supplementation for the past three years. The coverage of vitamin A supplementation is above the set target of 80 percent by 2015 over the three year period. Furthermore, a UNICEF report published in 2009 titled ‘State of the World’s Children’ also shows that Tanzania has achieved high rates (93 percent) of vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–59 months.

**TABLE 3.2: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN RECEIVING VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION, 2009-2011**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target 6-59 months</b>	<b>Coverage 6-59 months</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>June 2009</b>	6,695,448	6,258,617	93.0
<b>Dec 2009</b>	6,651,065	6,506,252	98.0
<b>June 2010</b>	6,711,755	6,626,367	99.0
<b>Dec 2010</b>	6,711,755	6,539,710	97.4
<b>June 2011</b>	6,899,474	6,900,078	100
<b>Nov 2011</b>	7,107,925	6,965,663	98.0

*Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS Report, 2013*

**Anemia:** anemia is one of the leading causes of maternal death in Mainland Tanzania and remains a major challenge. During 2010 anemia ranked third (10 percent) among top ten causes of maternal death. In year 2011, Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH) led the risk factors that predisposed pregnant mothers to maternal mortality (20 percent) followed by Anemia (13 percent)

### 3.3.5 HIV and AIDS.

Measures to expand health care, treatment and prevention for people living with HIV and AIDS were taken during the period under review. The number of health centers providing care and treatment increased from 956 in 2012 to 1,176 by March, 2013 and a total of 154 centers received CD4 machines to improve screening and monitoring of patients. A total of 1,319,128 patients living with HIV/AIDS were screened and counseled while 1,135,348 patients were registered with the view of accessing care, treatment and prevention services.

#### 3.3.5.1 Percentage of HIV positive women receiving ARVs:

Significant progress has been made over the last several years in this area. As can be seen from Table 3.3, overall, the proportion of women receiving ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT increased from 70 percent in 2010 to 71 percent in 2011, which is significantly higher than the 55 percent reported in 2009.

**Table 3.3: ARV prophylaxis uptake for HIV positive pregnant women, 2009 -2011**

Region	*HIV Prevalence among preg.women	2009				2010				2011			
		Numerator	Denominator	**Estimat ed preg. Women	%	Numerator	Denominator	**Estimat ed preg. Women	%	Numerator	Denominator	**Estimate d preg. Women	%
Arusha	5.6	1451	3221	57522	45	2821	3,106	55,464	91	2870	3,111	55,551	92
Coast	7.7	1578	3086	40072	51	2408	2,848	36,986	85	2427	2,888	37,507	84
Dodoma	5.4	1524	4780	88522	32	2353	4,233	78,391	56	2557	4,189	77,580	61
DSM	7	7489	7361	105159	102	9054	6,853	97,899	132	10194	6,777	96,812	150
Iringa	16.5	6185	9436	57188	66	8238	8,396	50,884	98	8055	8,360	50,667	96
Kagera	4.7	1238	6101	129812	20	4072	5,699	121,246	71	5066	5,903	125,594	86
Kigoma	1.5	1012	1396	93072	72	1155	1,337	89,145	86	1301	1,386	92,377	94
Kilimanjaro	4.6	1394	1991	43275	70	1831	1,969	42,812	93	1955	1,982	43,087	99
Lindi	5.7	1289	1683	29522	77	1278	1,564	27,435	82	1518	1,579	27,696	96
Manyara	3.2	617	1917	59913	32	1725	1,897	59,275	91	1940	1,971	61,609	98
Mara	4.4	1656	4007	91058	41	2587	3,746	85,145	69	2790	3,878	88,145	72
Mbeya	12.6	6024	15692	124536	38	7970	14,404	114,319	55	8298	14,691	116,594	56
Morogoro	6.6	1680	4979	75435	34	2239	4,584	69,449	49	2511	4,626	70,087	54
Mtwara	6.8	1132	3408	50116	33	2406	3,053	44,899	79	2261	3,071	45,159	74
Mwanza	7.7	5497	10993	142768	50	7082	10,329	134,145	69	7161	10,529	136,739	68
Rukwa	7.2	3616	5409	75130	67	3864	5,000	69,449	77	4172	5,174	71,855	81
Ruvuma	8.2	1581	4371	53304	36	2512	4,083	49,797	62	3124	4,181	50,986	75
Shinyanga	7.1	6540	13557	190942	48	7508	12,918	181,942	58	8794	13,558	190,957	65
Singida	6.1	996	3069	50319	32	1654	2,896	47,478	57	1799	2,906	47,638	62
Tabora	6.5	4548	7461	114783	61	5306	7,195	110,696	74	5124	7,441	114,478	69
Tanga	5.9	1786	3890	65928	46	2685	3,637	61,638	74	2958	3,663	62,087	81
National	6.9	58833	106969	1611870	55	80748	114,906	1,665,300	70	86875	122,146	1,663,203	71

Sources: \* ANC Surveillance Report number 4; \*\*RCH Report

**Number of persons with HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy:** HSSP III indicator which has been used for tracking progress in the provision of ARVs to eligible persons is the number of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination treatment, disaggregated by age (under 15 years and over) and by sex. However, an objective assessment of ART access is percent of persons with advanced HIV disease receiving ARV combination treatment. The numerator is people with advanced HIV disease who are receiving ARV combination treatment and denominator is estimated number of persons with advanced HIV infection.

According to available information, as shown in Table 3.4, the cumulative number of persons/individuals enrolled on ARV combination treatment as well as ART has continued to record significant progress. The number increased from 303,664 in 2009 to 396,301 in 2010. As compared to the previous year it increased further to 547,338 people in 2011, of which 63.5 percent were females.

**Table 3.4: Distribution of persons with advanced HIV infection ever enrolled on ART combination treatment, by region, age and sex, 2009-11**

REGION	2009			2010			2011				
	Child- ren	Adult	% child- ren	Child-ren	Adults	% child- ren	MALES		FEMALES		% child- ren
							0-14	15+	0-14	15+	
1 Arusha	1,167	10,871	9.7	1,538	14,730	9.5	1,148	7,904	1,166	14,092	9.5
2 Coast	565	6,447	8.1	835	9,150	8.4	576	3,948	636	8,311	9.0
3 Dodoma	670	8,279	7.5	1,095	12,025	8.3	639	4,551	613	9,568	8.1
4 DSM	4,758	54,842	8.0	5,453	67,060	7.5	3,502	26,746	3,681	57,701	7.8
5 Iringa	2,496	27,714	8.3	3,842	40,753	8.6	2,756	23,587	2,743	36,483	8.4
6 Kagera	753	9,838	7.1	1,017	12,361	7.6	628	5,040	621	8,404	8.5
7 Kigoma	385	4,614	7.7	387	5,046	7.1	235	1,801	256	3,211	8.9
8 Kiliman-jaro	1,616	11,617	12.2	1,859	13,700	11.9	999	5,083	1,100	9,881	12.3
9 Lindi	363	4,049	8.2	473	6,167	7.1	728	5,142	715	10,691	8.4
10 Manyara	243	2,811	8.0	401	4,461	8.2	366	2,388	335	5,567	8.1
11 Mara	418	9,951	4.0	593	12,408	4.6	642	8,674	748	17,225	5.1
12 Mbeya	2,372	36,920	6.0	2,847	45,277	5.9	2,007	22,369	2,196	33,346	7.0
13 Morogoro	833	10,411	7.4	1,255	15,072	7.7	939	7,515	918	15,581	7.4
14 Mtwara	463	6,985	6.2	654	9,014	6.8	407	3,503	382	7,192	6.9
15 Mwanza	1,256	19,669	6.0	1,642	23,644	6.5	1,646	14,600	1507	24,994	7.4

16	Rukwa	188	4,434	4.1	569	7,234	7.3	347	3,314	389	5,138	8.0
17	Ruvuma	777	10,355	7.0	859	12,478	6.4	695	5,939	723	11,131	7.7
18	Shinyanga	907	13,958	6.1	1,508	20,136	7.0	1,138	11,070	1117	16,933	7.5
19	Singida	230	3,559	6.1	421	5,367	7.3	249	2,142	237	4,110	7.2
20	Tabora	964	11,052	8.0	1,288	14,554	8.1	821	7,089	786	11,716	7.9
21	Tanga	1,365	12,499	9.8	1,659	15,469	9.7	1,001	5,973	1,072	14,275	9.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,789</b>	<b>280,875</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30,195</b>	<b>366,106</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>21,469</b>	<b>178,378</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>325,550</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>303664</b>			<b>396301</b>			<b>547,338</b>				

Source: HIV care and treatment reports 2009 - 2012

### Percentage of children and adults with advanced HIV disease receiving (currently on) ART combination therapy:

The latest data and information on this indicator is from MoHSW Health Management Information system (HMIS). Table 3.5 shows the percentage of people with advanced HIV who were reported as receiving ART in 2011. As shown in Table 3.5, the percentage of persons with advanced HIV disease receiving ARVs was 82 percent in 2011. Significant regional variations are also noticeable across geographical regions. In particular, there are at least three regions namely: Shinyanga (38 percent), Rukwa (45 percent) and Tabora (48 percent), enrolling less than 50 percent of eligible persons while, four regions namely Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Lindi and Dar es Salaam had coverage of above 100 percent. The reasons which account for regional variations need to be investigated and remedial measures instituted to ensure equitable access to ARV.

**TABLE 3.5: ART COVERAGE AMONG THOSE WITH ADVANCED HIV BY REGION, 2011**

Region	Estimated people with advanced HIV disease (needing ART)	People with advanced HIV disease receiving ART (current numbers)	percent coverage
Dar es Salaam	59,425	67,806	114
Iringa	55,399	48,521	88
Kagera	18,099	10,873	60
Kigoma	6,808	4,072	60
Kilimanjaro	6,343	12,627	199
Lindi	7,158	12,784	179
Manyara	4,325	6,405	148
Mara	29,135	20,194	69
Mbeya	50,473	44,339	88
Morogoro	22,054	18,465	84



<b>Mtwara</b>	9,714	8,498	87
<b>Mwanza</b>	41,097	31,633	77
<b>Rukwa</b>	15,270	6,799	45
<b>Ruvuma</b>	16,663	13,681	82
<b>Shinyanga</b>	59,180	22,391	38
<b>Singida</b>	7,582	4,986	66
<b>Tabora</b>	31,271	15,105	48
<b>Tanga</b>	19,301	16,518	86
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>492,130</b>	<b>405,030</b>	<b>82</b>

*Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS Report, 2013*

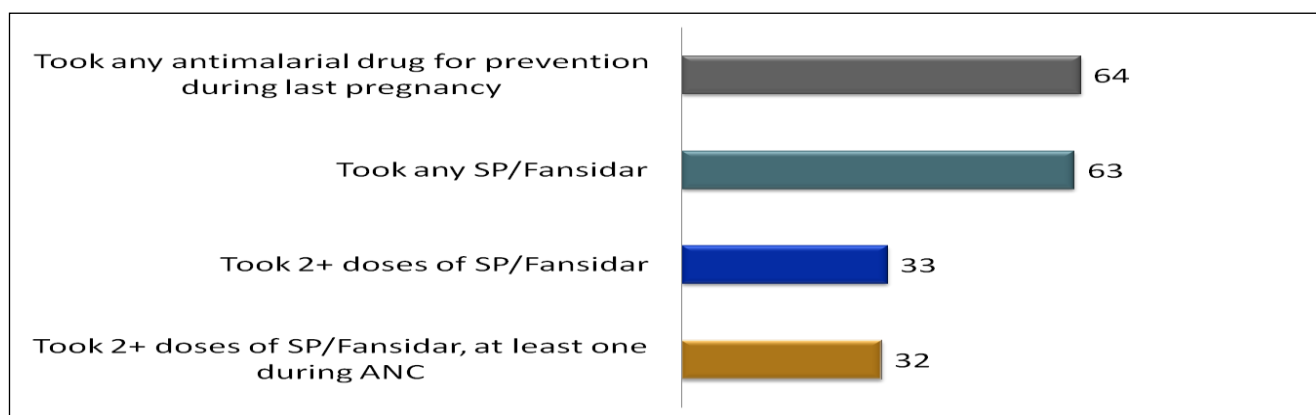
## **MALARIA**

During the period under review the government continued with various initiatives to combat the spread of malaria country wide. In collaboration with PMO-RALG, Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare distributed a total of 510,1000 ITNs in various primary and secondary schools in Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma regions in order to ensure that gains already attained are not lost. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders continued with the spraying of DDT in 838,000 households in Kagera, Mara and Mwaza regions to combat the spread of malaria.

### **3.3.5.1 Proportion of mothers who received two doses of preventive intermittent treatment for malaria during last pregnancy:**

This indicator assesses receipt of at least two doses of Sulfadoxine-Pyremethamine (SP) for malaria prevention at antenatal clinic during the most recent pregnancy that resulted in a live birth, 0-2 years prior to the survey. About 80 percent of pregnant women are expected to receive two doses of IPTp by the end of 2013. Little progress has been made in increasing the proportion of pregnant women receiving SP prophylactically. IPTp coverage increased slightly from 22 percent in 2004/5 (TDHS) to 30 percent in 2007/8 (THMIS); falling to 27 percent (TDHS) in 2010.. Recent data from THMIS (2011/12) showed IPTp coverage of 33 percent, which remains significantly below the HSSP III target of 80 percent, as shown in Figure 3.6. Frequent SP stock outs, late antenatal booking by pregnant women and other factors could be contributing to the observed underperformance. A thorough analysis of such factors needs to be conducted.

**FIGURE 3.6: INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, 2011/12**

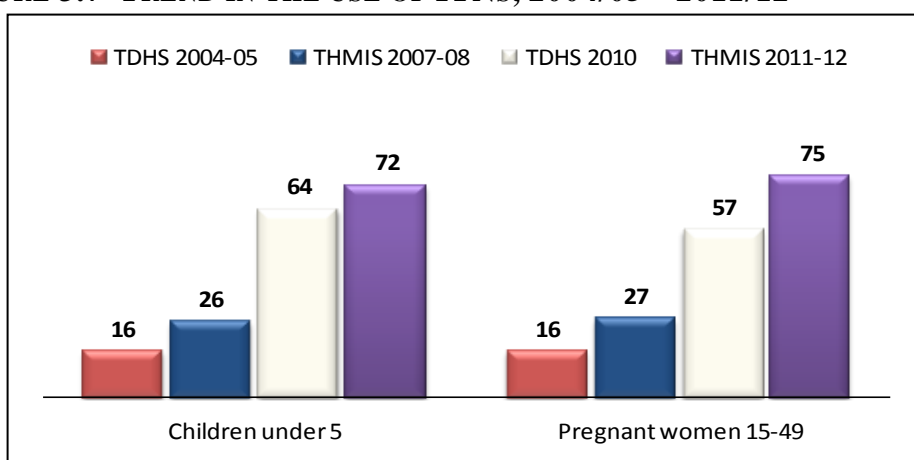


Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS Report, 2013

***Proportion of vulnerable groups (pregnant women 15-49 years of age, children under 5 years) sleeping under an ITN previous night:***

The Malaria Strategic Plan target is to achieve 80 percent coverage of pregnant women who use ITNs by 2013. Reports from the Household Budget Surveys show a steady increase in the use of ITNs by pregnant women from 16 percent (TDHS 2004/5) to 26 percent (THMIS 2007/8) and 57 percent (TDHS 2010). Recent data from THMIS (2011/12) show that 75 percent of pregnant women slept under ITN the night before the survey. Maintaining these achievements remains a major challenge. The proposed keep up strategy (a combination of TNVS and school net programme) is expected to maintain and raise coverage to the set target. Likewise, the reports show a rapid increase in the proportion of children who used ITN the previous night from 16 percent in 2004/5 (TDHS) to 25 percent in 2007/8 (THMIS) and 64 percent in 2010 (TDHS), which represents a four-fold increase over the period. Recent statistics from THMIS (2011/12) demonstrate a further increase to 72 percent as shown in Figure 3.7.

**FIGURE 3.7 TREND IN THE USE OF ITNS, 2004/05 – 2011/12**



*Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS Report, 2013*

***Proportion of laboratory confirmed malaria cases among all OPD visits (disaggregated by - Under five and over five):***

HMIS 2011 report involving all regions of Mainland Tanzania showed the proportion of laboratory confirmed malaria cases in health facilities to be low (22 percent) and ranged from 3.2 percent in Kilimanjaro region to 64 percent in Dar es Salaam. Introduction of malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (mRDTs) is expected to increase the proportion of confirmed cases out of all suspected cases, thus enabling assessment of actual burden of malaria

**Malaria parasite prevalence in children under five years of age:**

HSSP III target for this indicator is to lower the prevalence of malaria parasites among children to 5 per cent by 2015. Presence of malaria parasites in children under the age of five years is examined using malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (mRDTs) and currently reported through

THMIS. Prevalence declined from 18 per cent in 2007/8 to 10 per cent in 2011/12 (preliminary report).

## Tuberculosis (TB)

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare through TB&LP program is working to scale up TB-HIV care services in the country for the fact that more TB patients have also HIV infections.

### *Tuberculosis Notification rate per 100,000 populations:*

Table 3.6 shows the trend of TB notifications and treatment outcomes for the past three years. It should be noted that the treatment outcomes for TB and leprosy cases are reported based on cohort of the previous year prior to the reporting period due to the fact that treatment duration is six to twelve months.

**TABLE 3.6: TB CASE NOTIFICATIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2009 - 2011**

Region	2009			2010			2011		
	Population	TB cases	Notifi- cation rates	Population	TB cases	Notifi- cation rates	Population	TB cases	Notifi- cation rates
Arusha	1,617,728	2,744	170	1,664,780	2,795	168	1,711,624	2,689	157
Coast	1,038,653	2,018	194	1,062,574	2,019	190	1,086,658	2,032	187
Dodoma	2,058,630	2,140	104	2,111,763	2,264	107	2,163,818	2,056	95
DSM	3,040,118	14,131	465	3,118,132	13,471	432	3,194,903	13,672	428
Iringa	1,709,226	3,631	212	1,737,382	3,186	183	1,764,285	2,838	161
Kagera	2,469,903	2,641	107	2,563,870	2,503	98	2,661,669	2,334	88
Kigoma	1,740,111	859	49	1,814,158	867	48	1,891,172	978	52
K'ilima- njaru	1,602,530	2,485	155	1,635,870	2,299	141	1,669,173	2,506	150
Lindi	905,480	1,258	139	923,607	1,271	138	941,885	1,439	153
Manyara	1,337,015	2,687	201	1,388,295	2,628	189	1,441,771	2,303	160
Mara	1,756,442	2,431	138	1,822,866	2,711	149	1,891,907	2,633	139
Mbeya	2,581,792	3,132	121	2,662,157	3,217	121	2,743,083	3,395	124
Morogoro	2,068,427	3,714	180	2,115,275	3,719	176	2,162,197	3,318	153
Mtwara	1,297,751	2,019	156	1,323,569	1,959	148	1,349,236	1,885	140
Mwanza	3,464,567	5,393	156	3,566,263	5,642	158	3,669,380	5,611	153
Rukwa	1,450,117	778	54	1,503,183	775	52	1,558,200	635	41
Ruvuma	1,338,801	1,784	133	1,375,017	1,569	114	1,412,084	1,447	102

<b>Shinyanga</b>	3,692,940	3,668	99	3,841,788	4,228	110	3,998,664	3,818	95
<b>Singida</b>	1,330,930	1,139	86	1,367,480	1,213	89	1,404,065	1,219	87
<b>Tabora</b>	2,258,664	1,443	64	2,349,374	1,316	56	2,443,048	1,270	52
<b>Tanga</b>	1,923,466	3,746	195	1,966,908	3,352	170	2,010,481	3,033	151
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,683,291</b>	<b>63,841</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>41,914,311</b>	<b>63,004</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>43,169,303</b>	<b>61,111</b>	<b>142</b>

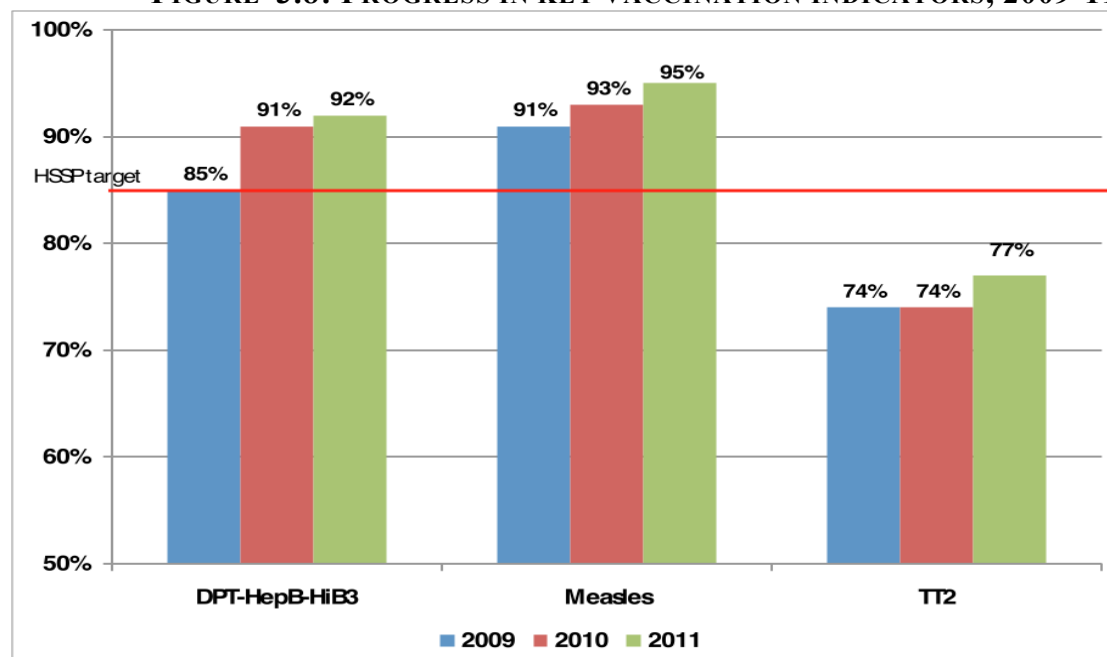
*Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS Report, 2013*

### Percent of TB treatment completion/success rate:

The latest and current statistics on this indicator is for year 2011 in which NTLP notified a total of 61,111 Tuberculosis cases which is equivalent to prevalence of 142 per 100,000 population compared to prevalence of 150/100,000 in the year 2010. Treatment success rate for cohort analysis data for 2010 stood at 89 percent, which is above both HSSP III 2015 target of 82 percent and WHO target of 85 percent.

**DPTHb3 coverage:** Proportion of children Under one year vaccinated three times against DTP – HepB-Hib vaccine: Most recent information and data show that there has been clear progress in increasing coverage for these key interventions. In the case of DTP-HepB-Hib, coverage performance is substantially higher than HSSP III target. In essence for DTP-HepB-Hib this represents a recovery of the 2008 baseline level (91). Figure 3.8 shows the overall progress in vaccination-related indicators over the reporting period (target set for 2015 is 85).

**FIGURE 3.8: PROGRESS IN KEY VACCINATION INDICATORS, 2009-11**



*Source: Ministry of Health, HMIS Report, 2013*

### *3.4 Goal 4: Increasing access to affordable Clean and Safe Water; Sanitation and Hygiene*

Assessment of this goal covers f households in rural settlements, small towns, major urban regional centers, and Dar es Salaam with access to improved sources of clean and safe water supply services. The specific targets for this goal are to increase water supply service coverage from 58.7 percent in 2009 to 65 percent by 2015 in rural settlements, from 53 percent in 2009 to 57 percent by 2015 in small towns, from 84 percent in 2010 to 95 percent by 2015 in major urban regional centers and from 68 percent in 2010 to 75 percent by 2015 in Dar es Salaam. Progress and performance under this goal are presented as follows:

#### **3.4.1 Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source**

During the period under review, the government continued with implementation of the Water Sector Development Program (WSDP) and the Sector Wide Approach Program (SWAp), which incorporates all priority activities undertaken in the water sector. The program has enabled significant achievements in improving water supply service delivery in the country.

**Rural Areas:** According to the Water point Mapping inventory that was conducted by the Ministry of Water from December 2011 to February 2013, Mainland Tanzania has a total of 75,777 water points; of which, 46,697 (62 percent) are functioning and 29,080 (38 percent) are not functioning (see complete outlay of data in [www.maji.go.tz](http://www.maji.go.tz)). This provides basis for the sector to focus on rehabilitation of malfunctioning water schemes and construction of new water supply schemes in rural settlements. The overall access to clean and safe water supply services provided by all water points in rural areas stood at 57 percent in December 2012 compared to the target of 60 percent set as an annual target by water sector PAF outcome indicators.

During 2012/2013, a total of 5,614 water points were constructed/rehabilitated, which is equivalent to 51 percent of the 10,921 water points that were planned to be constructed/rehabilitated. This progress indicates that 1,403,500 new beneficiaries are now

accessing safe and clean water supply services as a result of those 5,614 water points; a good progress in the year compared to very slow progress in previous years. The cumulative water points constructed/rehabilitated as a result of WSDP currently stands at 14,860 water points, which cumulatively serves 3,715,000 people in rural areas.

As a strategy to improve sustainability of water points; a total of 200 Community Owned Water Supply and Sanitation Organizations (COWSOs), which are responsible for operations and maintenance of rural water and sanitation schemes, have been registered in accordance with the Water Supply and Sanitation Act (2009) and COWSO regulations (GN No. 21 of 2010). Sustainability enhancement strategy that focuses on establishment of COWSOs, training in their areas of operation and maintenance of water schemes including financial management and rural artisans, procurement of spare parts, water point data updating through improved communication with district authorities; has been put in place.

Water Supply coverage increased as a result of completion of some water projects in some LGAs, moving from 56.6 per cent coverage in December 2011 to 57 per cent in December 2012 as shown in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Percentage of Rural Water Supply Coverage 2009 to 2012**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of People with Access to Water Supply in Rural Areas Pb</i>	<i>District Population Dp</i>	<i>% of Rural Water service Coverage <math>Wc=Ps/Pp *100</math></i>
<b>2009</b>	19,685,659	33,536,205	58.70
<b>2010</b>	20,545,945	35,569,876	57.76
<b>2011</b>	20,634,227	36,474,939	56.57
<b>2012</b>	22,443,769	39,413,223	57

Source: *UWSSAs Annual Reports*

#### ***Urban Areas and Small Towns:***

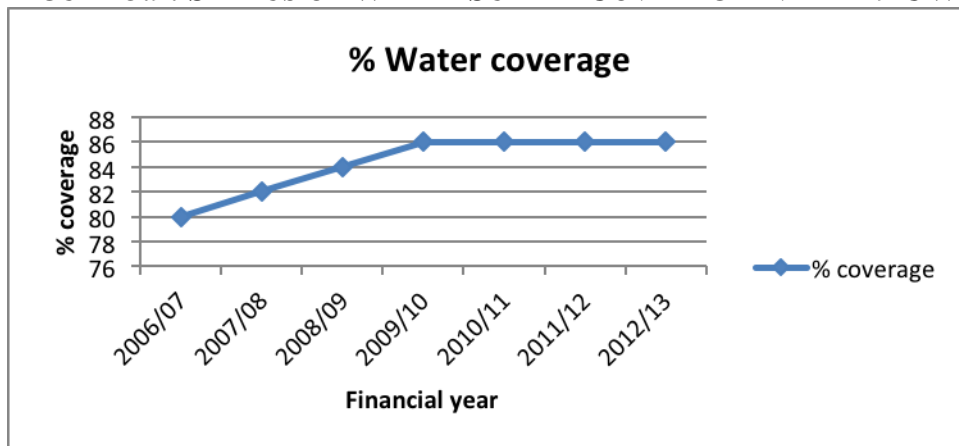
According to MKUKUTA II, the targets for urban water supply and sanitation are, to increase accessibility of urban population to safe water from 84 per cent in 2010 to 95 per cent by 2015 in the regional capitals, from 55 per cent in 2010 to 75 per cent for Dar es Salaam, and from 53 per cent in 2010 to 57 per cent by 2015 for District towns and Townships and National Projects. With regard to sanitation, the target is to increase provision of sewerage facilities to the urban

population from 18 per cent in 2010 to 22 per cent by December 2015. By June 2013, water supply coverage was 86 per cent in the 19 urban regional headquarters. The coverage in district headquarters and small towns was 53 per cent and coverage in Dar es Salaam reached 68 percent. The brief summary of the performance attained by Urban Water supply and sanitation authorities for the period from July 2007 to June 2013 is presented below.

***(i) Trend of Water Supply Service Coverage in the 19 WSSAs***

The trend shows that coverage in the 19 WSSAs was 80 per cent (2006/07), 84 per cent (2007/08), 86 per cent (2008/09) and maintained at 86 per cent in 2009/2010, 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. This is a cumulative increase of only 6 per cent points. This trend is due to the fact that populations within service areas in various authorities have increased and in some authorities the service areas of jurisdiction have been expanded. On the other hand, the total demand during 2012/2013 was **203.17 million m<sup>3</sup>**. The ratio of production to demand for year 2012/2013 was **61.6** percent. Figure 3.9 shows the status of water supply coverage in the 19 UWSSs.

**FIGURE 3.9: STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE IN THE 19 UWSSAS**



Source: UWSSAs Annual Reports

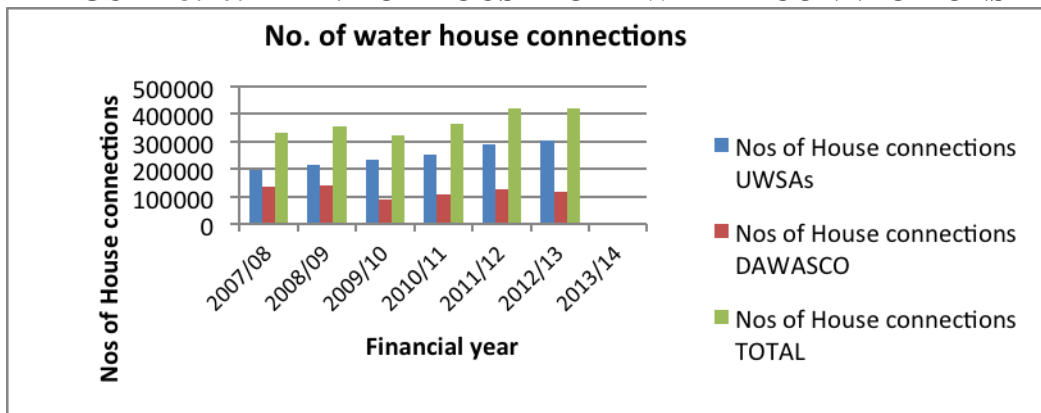
***(ii) Number of Households Connected to Water Supply and Sewerage Systems***



The number of water supply household connections in WSSAs has been increasing steadily from 196,619 in 2007/2008; to 216,261 in 2008/09 (10 percent); to 234,468 in 2009/10 ; to 254,236 in 2010/2011, to 289,058 in 2011/2012 and to 311,213 in 2012/2013. The cumulative increase since 2007 up to June 2013 was 58 per cent. The progress recorded positive performance due to the fact that several investments in the water sector have been completed.

For DAWASCO, coverage increased from 135,495 in 2007/08 to 140,706 in 2008/09 before decreasing to 90,374 in 2009/2010. Coverage increased again to 122,990 in 2010/2011; 129,672 in 2011/2012, before decreasing again to 114,357 in 2012/2013. Data clean-up of DAWASCO’s customers database has been pointed out to be the major reason for the erratic trend. Figure 3.10 shows the trend of households connected to water supply from 2007/2008 to 2012/2013

**FIGURE 3.10: TREND OF HOUSEHOLD WATER CONNECTIONS**



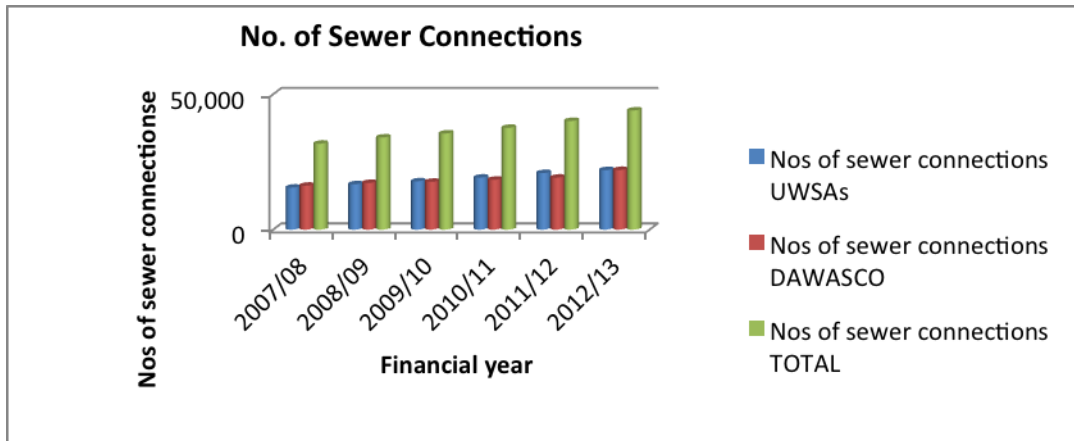
**Source:** Annual WSSAs Reports

The trend of household connections in general for both WSSAs and DAWASCO since 2007/2008 showed a positive increase except for years 2009/2010 and 2012/2013.

***(iii) Number of households connected to sewerage systems***

The number of households connected to sewerage system in WSSAs has been increasing steadily from 15,515 during 2007/2008; to 19,209 during 2010/2011; about 20,910 during 2011/2012 and to a further 21,999 during 2012/2013. Completion of sewerage investment has contributed to the increase of sewerage connections.

For DAWASCO, the coverage has also been increasing from 16,230 during 2007/08 to 18,415 during



2010/2011, to about 19,200 during 2011/2012 and to a further 22,032 during 2012/2013.

Figure 3.11 shows trends in sewerage connections from 2007/2008 – 2012/2013, a cumulative increase of 41.8 per cent point and 35.7 per cent point for WSSA and DAWASCO respectively

**FIGURE 3.11: TREND OF SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS, 2007/08-2012/13**

*Source: UWSSAs Annual Reports*

***(iv) Length of water supply and sewerage infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed***

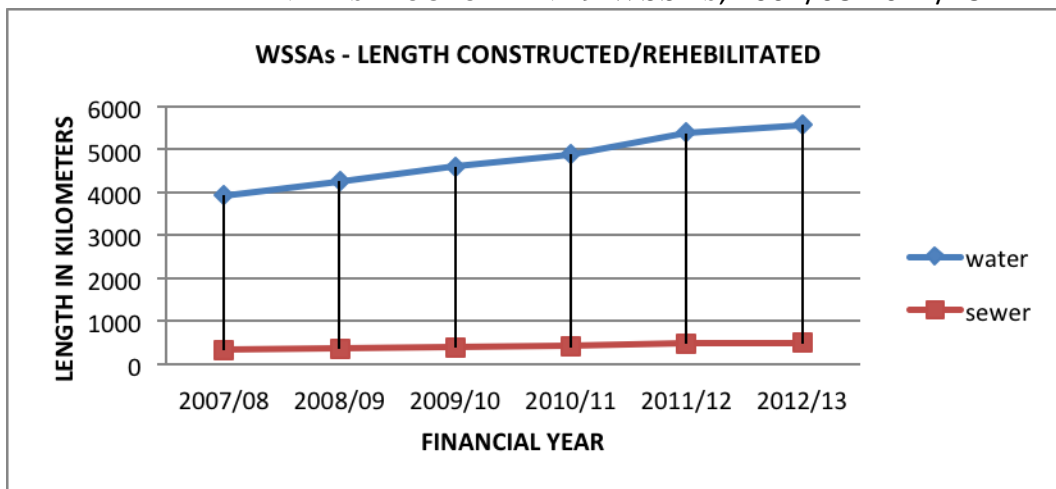
**Water Supply Infrastructure:** The number of water supply and sewerage infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed is measured by the number of kilometres of network increase. In WSSAs, the length of water supply infrastructure network increased from 5,400km in 2011/2012 to 5,602.65 km of water supply network in 2012/2013 a cumulative increase of 1,655.05km of water supply network since 2007. For DAWASCO, the length of water supply infrastructure

network increased from 1,670km in 2011/2012 to 2,602 km of water supply network in 2012/2013.

### Sewerage Infrastructure

For sewerage, the length of infrastructure network in WSSAs increased from 488.90km in 2011/2012 to 500.51km in 2012/2013. DAWASCO increased length from 178km in 2007/08; to 188km in 2008/09, and remained stationary at 238km in between 2009/10 and 2012/13, as shown in Figure 3.12.

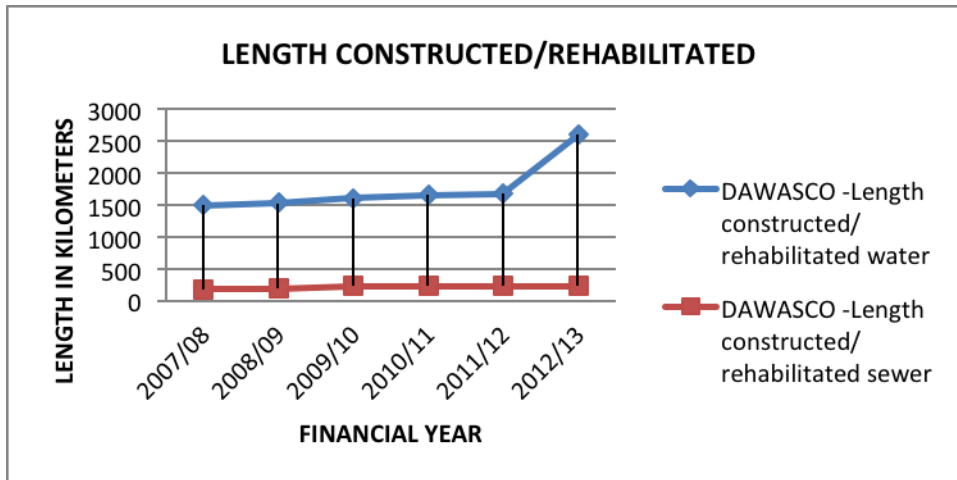
**FIGURE 3.12: TREND IN THE LENGTH OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE IN 19 WSSAs, 2007/08-2012/13**



Source: *WSSAs Annual Reports*

Figure 3.13 shows length with respect to DAWASCO

**FIGURE 3.13 : TRENDS IN THE LENGTH OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE IN DAWASCO, 2007/08-2012/13**



Source: WSSAs Annual Reports

**(v) Number of Constructed Kiosks**

The number of constructed kiosks in WSSAs increased from 1,369 in 2007/08 1,430 in 2010/2011; 1,601 in 2011/2012 decreasing to 1503 in 2012/2013. The decrease was attributed to abandonment of kiosks due to increase in house connections.

For DAWASCO, the number of active kiosks was 167 in 2007/08, increasing to 199 in 2011/2012 and decreasing to 170 in 2012/2013. The decrease was mainly due to drying up of kiosks.

**(vi) Number of Average Hours of Service**

Average hours of service per day for WSSAs increased by 0.22 percent from 18.54 hours in 2007/08 to 18.58hrs in 2008/09, increased by 6.8 percent to 19.85hrs in 2009/2010, remained 19.85 hours in 2010/2011 decreased by 9.3 percent to 18.00hrs in 2011/2012 and decreased by 5.6 percent to 17.00hrs in 2012/2013. The reason for the decrease in hours of service was due to increase in WSSAs area of service. Average hours of service per day for DAWASCO was 8 hours in 2007/08 and remained same between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, before increasing to 9 hours in 2012/2013.

**(vii) Rate of Non-Revenue Water**

On average the percentage of Non-Revenue Water recorded by WSSAs decreased from 37.03 percent in 2007/08 to 32.5 percent in 2010/2011 decreased marginally to 35.0 per cent in 2012/2013.

The metering ratio increased from 87 percent in 2008/2009 to 93 percent in 2011/2012 and to a further 95 percent in 2012/2013, an increase 2.03 per cent since 2008/2009. In the case of DAWASCO, Non-Revenue Water decreased from 55 percent in 2007/2008 to 41.8 per cent in 2011/2012 before increasing to 48.5 per cent in 2012/2013.

The metering ratio increased from 84 percent in 2008/2009 to 91 per cent in 2011/2012 and to a further 96 per cent in 2012/2013.

#### **3.4.2 Water Resource Monitoring: construction and rehabilitation of monitoring stations**

During F/Y 2012/2013, a total of 320 water resources monitoring stations were established in all water basins as follows; 198 hydrometric stations out of 243 planned (81 per cent), 69 Weather stations out of 77 planned (89 per cent), 45 Rainfall stations (manual and automatic) out of 92 planned (48 per cent) and 8 groundwater-monitoring stations. In general there are more than 410 operational monitoring stations.

#### **3.4.3 Reduction of Pollution levels in various Water Sources**

**Inspection of effluent discharge system in mines and Industries:** During the period under review the government, through its agencies under the Ministry of Water (MoW), conducted inspections in various industries, mines, fuel stations and hotels with the objective of assessing the quality of effluent discharges in order to protect water sources. A total of 41 industries were inspected country wide with the following distribution: around Lake Victoria Basin (18), Pangani Basin (19), Lake Rukwa Basin (1). A total of 4 permits<sup>2</sup> were issued to firms that complied with terms and conditions and they were required to adhere to directives in implementation of their environment management plans.

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<sup>2</sup> Rufiji Basin (3) and Lake Rukwa Basin (1)

Effluent discharges from 37 industries (18 in the Lake Victoria Basin and 19 in Pangani Basin) did not meet the required standards. Management of these industries were required to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as required by the National Environmental Act 2004. Also during the same period a total of five mines were inspected (four in Lake Victoria Basin and one in Lake Rukwa Basin). Inspection results showed that discharges from Geita, Bulyahulu and Buzwagi mines met the required standards and were directed to adhere to their environmental management plans. On the other hand, discharges from North Mara and Shanta Gold mines did not meet the required standards and their management was directed to ensure that they carry out the required internal assessment of their effluent water discharges and meet agreed standards. North Mara Gold mine was further required to control the leakage of its Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).

#### 3.4.4 Sanitation and hygiene: Percent of households with basic sanitation facilities

Implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign started in July 2012 and by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013, a total of 538 villages had sanitation service provider, a total of 1,344 sub-villages had signed declaration and Action Plan to improve their sanitation facilities and stop open defecation. About 24,904 improved households latrines were constructed/rehabilitated and 20,224-hand washing points were installed against annual targets as indicated in Table 3.8. A total of 100 schools from 42 LGAs were selected to implement school WASH campaign and had functional hand washing facilities. In total, 110 schools rehabilitated/constructed improved toilets, ( 63 were rehabilitated under WSDP funds, and 47 were rehabilitated/constructed by UNICEF, SNV, TASAF and CBOs). A total of 239 schools formed sanitation clubs. The annual target was 100,000 households and 88 schools.

The implementation of NSC is guided by outputs that are to be achieved using allocated resources. Table 3.8 shows the key outputs as reported by LGAs for financial year 2012/13. The achievement was limited due to delayed financial disbursement.

**Table 3.8: Achievements on Sanitation and Hygiene**

S/N	Output Indicator	Annual target	Achievement	%Achieved
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1	No. of improved household sanitation	100,000	24,904	25
2	No. of household with hand washing points	100,000	20,224	20
3	No. of villages with sanitation service provider	Not specified	538	
4	No. of sub-villages with signed declaration	600	1,344	224
5	No. of school meeting 1:50 and 1:40 (construction completed)	88	63	71
6	No. of schools with functional hand washing facilities	88	134	152
8	No. of schools with latrines meeting 1:50 and 1:40 (other sources of funds)	Not specified	47	
9	No. of schools with sanitation club	88	239	271

**Source:** *Ministry of Water, 2013*

### **3.5: Goal 5: Developing Decent Human Settlements while Sustaining Environmental Quality**

Attainment of this goal requires action at all levels of decision making and embracing all aspects of the human environment.. In this regard, planning is very important in the areas of human settlements, notably in housing, transportation, water, sewerage and public health, mobilization of human and financial resources, improvement of transitional urban settlements and provision and maintenance of essential community services, in order to achieve as far as possible the social well-being of the country as a whole. In order to track progress in this goal, four indicators are assessed. These are:

- Percentage of households with decent housing;
- Proportion of households with land certificates;
- Percentage of decrease in number of households in disaster prone and ecological sensitive areas and;
- Percentage of villages with Land Use Plans.

### **3.5.1 Households with decent housing**

This indicator focuses on housing condition of households. MKUKUTA II target is to have 75 percent of households with decent housing by 2015 (houses with modern walls). HBS 2011/12 results show that 73 percent of households live in houses with modern walls compared to 33 percent in 2007. Modern walls include stone, cement, bricks, sundried bricks and baked bricks. In an effort to increase the percentage of households with decent houses, the government, through National Housing and Building Research Agency, continued to research and promote on the use of low cost building materials. In this regard, 200 moulds and 150 tile vibrators were made in NHBRA laboratory during the period under review. Also, NHBRA conducted training on the use of low cost building materials in Tabora, Arusha, Kilwa, Biharamulo and Dodoma. Furthermore, results of the research were disseminated using various platforms such as media and national pavilions such as *saba saba*, *nane nane* and *utumishi wa umma* week.

National Housing Cooperation plays an important role in ensuring that decent houses are available in the country for use and ownership by households. Through its five year Strategic Plan (2010/11-2014/15), NHC continued to secure land for construction of decent houses in various parts of the country. During the period under review, NHC targeted to develop a project with 9,000 houses for residential and commercial uses. By April 2013, a total of 8,450 houses had been developed equivalent to 94 percent of the target. At the same time, NHC continued to implement seven projects that were carried forward from previous years. These projects have a total of 737 residential houses. Also, NHC conducted training to its lower level employees in order to improve their performance.

### **3.5.2 Houses with land certificates**

Effective urban planning requires all houses to be in surveyed areas so that social services like water and electricity can easily be supplied and accessibility through street roads ensured. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders is working towards ensuring that by 2015, about 10 percent of households have land certificates compared to five percent in 2009. However, HBS 2011/12 questionnaire did not capture information for this indicator. Several efforts are underway to increase the number of households with land certificates including



registration and issuance of land titles and legal documents, surveying and mapping, regularization of unplanned settlements and enforcement of urban Land Use Plans.

### **3.5.2.2 Registration and issuance of land titles and legal documents**

During FY 2012/13, the government had planned to register and issue 75,000 titles and legal documents 40,000 being land titles and 35,000 being legal documents. However by April 2013, a total of 24,421 land titles and 28,407 legal documents were issued equivalent to 81.4 percent of the target. In the same vein, a total of 672 transfers of ownership of titles were effected and 469 Village Land Certificates were issued compared to 1950 Village Land Certificates that were issued in 2011/12. The decrease in the number of Village Land Certificates issued was attributed to changes in village boundaries that required resurveying and remapping. Also, a total of 32,155 Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy were registered during the period under review. During FY 2013/14, the government plans to register and issue 80,000 land titles and legal documents 45,000 being land titles and 35,000 being legal documents.

### **3.5.2.1 Surveys and mapping**

During the period under review the government continued to survey and map both domestic and international boundaries. A total of 216 village boundaries were mapped in Bukoba, Urambo, Iringa Rural, Kilolo, Kilombero and Ulanga district councils. This was above the target of 200 villages. The government endorsed maps with a total of 58,393 plots and 886 farms during the period under review compared to the target of 40,000 plots and 1,000 farms. During FY 2013/14, the government plans to endorse maps with a total of 60,000 plots and 1,000 farms. The government established 98 control points in Dar es Salaam city and six townships, namely, Kakonko, Kibondo, Musoma, Bukoba, Mpanda and Bariadi; compared to the target of 300 control points in 50 locations. The objective of establishing survey and mapping control points is to minimize the cost of survey and mapping exercise and hence reducing the burden to the stakeholders who require the service of survey and mapping. During FY 2013/14, the government will continue to establish control points in the remaining 43 localities and in seven other new centers.

### **3.5.2.3 Regularization of unplanned settlements**

The Land policy of 1995, Land Act no. 4 of 1999 and Human Settlements Policy provide for regularization of unplanned settlements. Regularization is a participatory undertaking and allows residents of the respective areas to decide on what should be done and the level of services to be provided. Regularization schemes are at the jurisdiction of LGAs. During FY 2012/13, the government in collaboration with Mwanza city council regularized 800 unplanned settlements; prepared plans for 1,970 plots, surveyed 653 plots and issued 1,773 certificates of title deeds. Also, the government conducted awareness campaigns on strategies of preventing unplanned settlements to Land Officers of Singida, Shinyanga, Dodoma and Tabora regions. Furthermore, MKURABITA regularized 1,060 properties in Babati district and 714 in Iringa district.

#### **3.5.2.4 Enforcement of urban Land Use Plans**

According to Population and Housing Census 2012, Tanzania's population increased from 34.4 million people in 2002, to 44.9 million people in 2012. an increase of 30.5 percent during a period of 10 years. About 29.1 percent of the population lives in urban areas. The number of cities increased from 31 in 1957 to 337 cities in 2012. This calls for concerted effort for the development and enforcement of land use plans in urban areas. In financial 2012/13, the government engaged, among others, in the following activities with regard to urban land use plans: finalization of the draft report of Dar es salaam Master Plan, preparing Master Plan for Bagamoyo and Interim Master Plan for Kilindoni city in Mafia district council. Also, the government continued to mobilize and raise awareness among stakeholders at different levels on the process of re-developing Manzese areas in Kinondoni municipality. Efforts were also undertaken in other various urban cities. Further, the cadre of land rangers in public service has been re-established in order to monitor the enforcement of urban land use plans. Human Settlement Policy of 2000, Town and Country Planning Act 2007, Survey Act 2007 and the Professional Surveyors Registration Act 2007 continued to guide urban land use plans in different cities and towns in the country.

#### **3.5.3 Decrease in number of households in disaster prone and ecologically sensitive areas**

During the period under review, the government continued to ban construction of buildings in areas that are prohibited due to disaster proneness and ecological sensitivity. Furthermore, the government provided infrastructure to 2011 flood affected households in Dar es Salaam whom

the government shifted to Mabwepande in Bunju Ward from Msimbazi area. About 1,007 households were affected by the 2011 floods. The government provided 100 bags of cement for each household in order to construct decent houses during the period under review. Msimbazi valley has been declared green area thus evacuating all inhabitants. The area has a total of 1,121 acres ranging from Selander-Upanga to Vingunguti. The central Government has directed all Local Government Authorities to set aside safe areas for people who will be evacuated from disaster prone and ecologically sensitive areas.

#### **3.5.4 Villages with Land Use Plans**

During the period under review, no data were available on percent of villages with Land Use Plans. However, in 2011 about eight percent of the villages had Land Use Plans. The target is to have 40 percent of villages with Land Use Plans by 2015. In order to accelerate the pace towards achieving the target, the government continued with its effort to provide capacity building in terms of educating district and village land officers on how to plan and use land at village levels. The capacity building is guided by the village land use planning framework.

### **3.6: Goal 6: Providing Adequate Social Protection and Rights to the Vulnerable and Needy Groups**

During the period under review, the Government continued implementing various social protection measures, with the objective of preventing absolute deprivation and vulnerabilities for the poor. This goal is monitored through a number of indicators as follows:

#### **6.1 Proportion of households with orphans who attend school**

This indicator is reported through HBS and Basic Education Statistics (BEST). At the time of finalization of this report, information on this indicator had not been availed.

#### **6.2 Proportion of children (5 years+) with disability attending school**

There are a number of interventions for ensuring that children with disability attend school. These include the National Strategy on Inclusive Education (2009 – 2017). At the time of finalizing this report information on this indicator was not available.

### **6.3 Percentage of child-headed households**

These are households, which are headed by children who assume the role of adults as heads of households. Such child heads risk being denied their rights such as to education and sometimes engage in child labor. This indicator is provided by HBS. At the time of finalizing this report, such data had not been available in “2011/12 HBS key findings” issued in November 2013.

### **6.4 Social protection packages**

#### **Implementation of Community Based- Conditional Cash Transfer pilot programme**

During the year under review, the Community Based Community Cash Transfer (CB - CCT) pilot program under TASAF II was being implemented in the 114 villages of Bagamoyo, Chamwino and Kibaha District Councils. A total of 11,576 households with 28,691 individuals had benefited from the programme by June 2013. During the period 2012 – 2013, a total of Tanzanian Shillings 2,739,578,900 had been transferred to these beneficiaries. The plan was to reach 22,582 individual beneficiaries by the end of the pilot programme. In total, for the country as a whole, about Tanzanian Shillings 4.1 billion in cash benefits were transferred to beneficiaries in three pilot LGAs.

Also 2,496, village level leaders, from 144 villages in Bagamoyo, Chamwino and Kibaha District councils were given orientation on re-targeting of CB CCT Pilot beneficiaries. Re-targeting was conducted to identify poor households which were erroneously omitted during the initial targeting process. Village Executive Officers were trained on targeting, enrollment, payment, compliance, coordination, grievance management and ownership as per Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach requirements. Implementation of Community Based Conditional Cash Transfer and labor intensive public works interventions had been rolled out in Bagamoyo District council. The programme started with orientation of district and local leaders from the District Council. Cumulatively, 20 villages had been involved in the initial process of PSSN orientation and targeting of poor households that were registered in the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries. A total of 3,750 poor households with 14,199 members were identified. Training of Trainers (TOT) was provided to 60 TMU and PAA facilitators who were later assigned to facilitate the process of orientation and targeting to the community.

### **Implementation of Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP),**

Community Savings and Investment Promotion, was one of the new initiatives being implemented under TASAF II, which aimed at promoting the culture of saving among poor individuals and groups. COMSIP encourages poor people to save money as groups from the little they have and become productive by investing in income generating activities. According to internal monitoring reports, CE component facilitated formation of 1,778 voluntary savings groups under COMSIP, with 22,712 individual savers, from 44 LGAs and Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba). Groups' savings accumulated to TZS 711 million, of which TZS 499 million were given out as loans and its repayment rate stood at 78 percent. Groups were provided with cash boxes, ledgers, cash books, register books, individual pass books etc.

The type of training provided included group formation and management, basic financial management and book keeping and record keeping; business plans and entrepreneurship skills; borrowing and loan management; and other specialized trainings. Members of COMSIP benefited from loans given out and were consequently able to establish small individual income generating activities, such as petty businesses, rice production, vegetable growing, cassava growing, poultry keeping etc.

### **Implementation of Community foundation**

Community Foundations (CFs) concept was introduced by TASAF to four urban communities of Arusha, Kinondoni, Morogoro and Mwanza in 2006 and 2007. Community Foundations are independent organizations governed by local boards with members drawn from local government, business communities and civil society. They seek philanthropic contributions primarily from inside the community, build capital endowment and provide grants to support a variety of projects identified and implemented by local citizens. Reasons for establishment of CFs included: tapping extra resources for the development of poor communities and empowering them; capacity utilization and enhancement; and improving governance.

CFs raised funds accumulated to an equivalent of US\$ 100, 582 (Kinondoni CF, KMCF US\$ 33,000; Morogoro municipal CF; US\$ 45,660; Arusha City – ACCF- US\$ 740 and Mwanza

City CF - MCCF- US\$ 21,182). CFs also provided grants. amounting to US\$ 24,920 of which Kinondoni CF provided grants worth US\$ 7,692 for surgery of 25 fistula patients at CCBRT disability Hospital in Dar es salaam; Morogoro CF US\$3,273 to seven needy groups for initiated projects: environmental cleanliness, elderly services, centralized environmental conservation through primary school pupils, environmental cleanliness coupled with waste recycling to organic manure, empty cans recycling and support to disabled children; Arusha CF US\$ 7,030 to 168 orphaned and vulnerable children in secondary schools and Mwanza CF US\$ 6,925 to support training of six students in South Korea and treatments of the sick. CFs provided support to flood victims as well.

## **Rights of vulnerable and needy groups**

### **Vulnerable Children**

The government completed formulation of Child Act No. 1 of 2009. The Act caters for centers for children in difficult environment, rehabilitation centers, juvenile remand homes, child adoption, child labor and technical education. During the period under review, the Government trained 47 social welfare officers in 47 Districts on legal issues in order to increase efficiency on implementation of the Policy. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders continued with the identification of children in difficulty environment in 15 Districts. About 45,468 children were identified (23,494 male and 21,974 female) and were provided with basic needs. Inspection of 282 centers for children in difficult conditions was done. Among the centers, 222 are owned by Religious Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 59 by Private Sector and one by the government. The inspection was intended to ensure that the centers meet the required standards.

The government in collaboration with other stakeholders is implementing joint project for street children in Dar es Salaam with the aim of providing basic services to them and ultimately reunite them with their families. Research was conducted to identify the magnitude of this problem. About 5,600 children were identified in Dar es Salaam. Among them 185 were reunited with their families, 196 were provided with medical services; 28 were sent back to school, 13 were empowered to be self-reliant and 100 were given counseling services.

Contribution of Non-State Actors (NSAs) to this goal is significant. One of such NSAs is Social Action Trust Fund (SATF) which has sustained its efforts of supporting Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) to access education at all levels i.e. Primary, Secondary, Vocational Training and recently, higher learning. A total grant of TZS 448 million was disbursed to 19 Implementing Partners to support MVCs during 2012, whereby 361 MVCs (182 females and 179 males) were supported to access primary education; 1839 MVCs (874 females and 965 males) were supported to access secondary education (both 0-level and A-level); 134 MVCs (90 females and 44 males) were supported to access Vocational Trainings; nine MVCs (three females and six 6 males) were supported to access education in Higher Learning institutions at Diploma and Degree levels. Out of 2,497 MVCs targeted for support during the year under review, 2343 MVCs (94 per cent) were reached.

### **Child labor**

During 2012 the government in collaboration with Winrock International implemented a program named “Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labor in Tobacco (PROSPER). Through this program, about 1,594 children were withdrawn from child labor (855 males and 739 females) in Tabora region alone. Also, about 2,194 were prevented from engaging into child labor. The government in collaboration with Plan International in Geita prevented a total of 4,000 children aged between 5-7 from engaging in child labor, among them 789 were given school needs and enrolled in primary education, out of whom 369 were females and 420 males. A total of 3,252 children were enrolled in pre-primary education. Recently the government entered into agreement with International Rescue Committee (IRC) to implement child labor prevention project, which expects to prevent 8,000 children aged 5-17 from engaging in child labor in Tanga and Kigoma regions. The project also intends to provide Vocational Education to 4,200 children aged 15 – 17 years.

### **Child rights and protection**

A number of measures were put in place to promote and safeguard child rights. The Junior Council at district and regional levels elected leaders of the Junior Council in strengthening efforts to stop children intimidation and child violence. Also child hot line number, 116, was established and Launched on 15 June 2013, so as to enable children and communities to report violence perpetuations against children. The information and data of the affected children are to be disaggregated by age, gender, location and services rendered. For effective implementation,

the Government has prepared a Three Year Plan for prevention of violence against children (2013/14 – 2016/17). One stop center was established to provide services to children who experience acts of violence; a pilot center has been set up in Amana hospital, Ilala municipality. Regulations were established to implement the Child Act no. 21 of 2009.

#### **Services to elderly and people with disability**

The government provided technical training to 162 students at Singida and Yombo institutes during Financial Year 2012/13. Also the government continued to provide care at 17 centers for people with disability and elders, whereby 1,235 needy people were provided with basic needs. Out of these 528 were males and 607 were females. The government is also coordinating centers for people with disability and elderly owned by NGOs, with the aim of improving services.

### **Youth, Gender, Women Empowerment and Community Development**

#### **Gender Issues**

In preventing and eradicating gender-based violence, training on Gender Based Violence (GBV) was provided to regional protection and safety committees in Mwanza, Mara, and Manyara Regions. The training was provided to 163 members of the committee of whom 38 were women and 125 were men. Draft country report on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was prepared. Commemoration of international Women's Day was held at regional level on March 8, 2013 with “*Uelewa wa masuala ya jinsia katika jamii, Ongeza Kazi*” as theme. Gender mainstreaming was also implemented in policy, plans, programs and budgets. National guidelines on mainstreaming gender issues in addressing climate change was prepared with the aim of assisting Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as councils, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholders to plan and implement climate change interventions disaggregated by gender.

#### **Youth development:**

The government has continued to support youth through providing life skills training, job skills for self-realization, self-reliance, employ others, and to be employable. The government is also employing more youth officers, and already 15 Regions and 30 Councils have employed youth officers. The government in collaboration with ILO is preparing second phase of *Kazi Nje Nje*



program. This program will involve three districts, in each region in Tanzania Mainland and the Isles. About 1,500,000 youth are expected to benefit from this program, among those 45,000 will start new business projects to create employment. During FY 2012/2013 about 8,743 youths from 23 Regions in the Mainland and Zanzibar were trained on agriculture, forestry, livestock keeping, fisheries, mining, education, and health and transportation issues. Also training on entrepreneurship, creativity and project identification, leadership, accountability and life skills was conducted in Magu, Ukerewe, Karagwe, Ilemela and Nyamagana Districts as part of capacity building. The training was conducted by FORUM SYD in collaboration with the government.

The government in collaboration with UNFPA provided training on life skills to youths who are out of school. The training was offered in order to empower them to overcome life challenges of HIV/AIDS, early pregnancy, drugs, and unemployment. Through this program the government prepared curriculum for life skills education.

The Draft Proposal for preparing Youth Council of Tanzania is at the highest decision making level and is expected to be presented to Parliament during 2014. The government is in the process of formulating Youth Bank in order to address the issue of financial capital to youths. The tender for proposal application was announced thus paving the way for further processes.

About 992 youth entrepreneurs from different regions of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar; and 59 institutions which provide services to youths, participated during "Youth Week" celebrations. Through the dialogues conducted, youths were provided with an opportunity to discuss issues of corruption, drugs, youth unemployment, HIV/AIDS, Good Governance and Peace keeping. During the week, counseling on voluntary testing, were given whereby 2,363 youths (1,403 males and 960 females) were tested. The results of the test showed that 40 youths (17 males and 23 females) were infected; about 1.7 percent.

### **Women empowerment**

The proportion of women in decision making at all levels has increased and gender equality, equity and women empowerment in the society has improved significantly. The proportion of

women members of Parliament and Regional Commissioners increased from 30.7 percent to 36.3 percent; and 14.29 percent to 28.57 percent respectively, from 2009 to 2012. Also percent of women Permanent Secretaries in Ministries increased from 18 percent in 2009 to 22 percent in 2012.

The government also continued with efforts to empower women economically. During the year under review, a total of Tanzanian Shillings 88 million was disbursed to all Councils through Women Development Fund (WDF). During the same period the Government provided Tanzania Women Bank (TWB) an additional capital amounting to 1.1 billion for strengthening its capital. TWB opened one branch (at Kariakoo) and credit centers in Dodoma and Mwanza Regions.

### **Community Development**

Community empowerment: economic empowerment program under Social Action Trust Fund (SATF) has witnessed impressive results among beneficiaries thus leading to extension of the programme. The Care givers have used proceeds from the projects to support Most Vulnerable Children (MVCs) and other household members with basic needs. SATF scaled up Income Generating Activities (IGAs) projects, thus reaching more beneficiaries (Care givers), in turn supporting more MVCs. About 960 beneficiaries (192 direct and 768 indirect) were reached under the program. All beneficiaries from Madaba zone (Ruvuma) managed to repay their loans within the required time and scaled up to third round of disbursement of soft loans. The loan ceiling increased from TShs. 75,000 per beneficiary in 2009, to TShs. 250,000 per beneficiary by the end of 2012. IGA beneficiaries from Dodoma increased from 47 in 2011 to 51 (8%) in 2012, an increase of eight percent. The number of IGA beneficiaries from Karagwe Development Association (KARADEA) in Kagera region increased from 30 in 2011 to 45 in 2012, an increase of 50 percent.

IGA beneficiaries from Dodoma, Kagera and Ruvuma regions have been enabled to provide educational support to MVCs under their care through providing household amenities. As a result, a total of 768 MVCs were supported. There has been increased awareness on savings and its importance among the project beneficiaries. Quality of IGA projects implementation has improved significantly due to technical assistance provided by SATF and Tanzania Mission to the Poor and Disabled (PADI).

## HIV/AIDS interventions

In the last financial year the government expanded prevention and curative services to people living with HIV/ AIDS. The government increased centers from 956 in 2011/12 to 1,176 in 2012/13. A total of 1,135,348 People Living with HIV/AIDS were registered for prevention, curative and care services of whom 663,884 are using ARVs. Also the government provided home care services to 239,298 people living with HIV/AIDS. The government distributed 154 machines for checking CD4 and provided counseling and voluntary testing to 1,319,128 people.

### **3.7:Challenges**

#### **6.7.1 Water Sector**

- i. Water that is lost and unaccounted for, ( non-revenue water) remains a major challenge in various UWSAs mainly due to dilapidated water infrastructure, water theft and damages during road construction;
- ii. Inadequate water storage infrastructure, which impedes the nation's ability to deal with climate change and climate variability impacts;
- iii. Diminishing water resources that is aggravated by encroachment and environmental degradation of water source areas(watersheds, wetlands, springs and water recharge areas) including pollution;
- iv. Water leakage in various UWAs mainly due to dilapidated water infrastructure, water theft and damages during road construction.

#### **6.7.2 Health Sector**

The main challenge in this sector is non-availability of current and latest data in most of the indicators. This is mainly attributed to the fact that most of these indicators are based on surveys which are periodic rather than routine in nature.

#### **6.7.3 Education Sector**

Challenges in this sector are diverse and many. Some of the challenges include:

- i. Low pass rates in both primary and secondary education

- ii. Increasing demand for teachers and lecturers at all levels of education sector
- iii. Non- availability of teaching and learning facilities including insufficient number of laboratories for practical training in most schools
- iv. High rate of illiteracy i.e. people who do not know how to read, write and count.
- v. Poor state of infrastructure in teachers colleges, universities and university campus colleges including technical and vocational education training colleges;
- vi. Low rate of inspectorate services to education institutions, at less than 50 percent per year;
- vii. Deteriorating quality at all levels of education provision.

#### **6.7.4 Land Sector and urban Settlement**

Areas that need further improvement due to existing challenges in the land sector include:

- i. Providing more education among the citizens on land laws, their rights and responsibilities with regard to land sector;
- ii. Procuring equipment that facilitate land administration and reduce costs related to this matter;
- iii. Dealing with extrinsic factors that negatively impact the land sector and are beyond the control of land sector itself; and,
- iv. Positioning various institutions in the context of their responsibilities that deal with land issues.

### **3.8:Key Issues and priorities**

#### **3.8.1 Land Sector**

- (i) Inadequacy of comprehensive Management Information Systems;
- (ii) Absence of Compensation Fund;
- (iii) Inadequate capacity to establish and operationalize District Land and Housing Tribunals;
- (iv) High cost of land surveying due to absence of basic maps which are currently obtained by acquiring satellite imagery and aerial photo maps;
- (v) Inadequate National mapping and surveying services;
- (vi) Few areas covered with General Planning Scheme and Land Use Plan;
- (vii) Inadequate capacity to carry out research on low cost building materials and technology;

- (viii) Inadequate capacity in terms of human and financial resources to deliver quality services;
- (ix) Insecure international boundaries;
- (x) Inadequate capacity for Local Authorities to sustain Building Brigades and production units for Housing Improvement;
- (xi) Inadequate capacity to establish and operationalize District Land and Housing Tribunals ;
- (xii) Absence of an effective Monitoring and Evaluation system at all levels;
- (xiii) Inadequate coordination mechanism for integration of land related matters in Local Government Authorities;
- (xiv) Absence of guiding plans to control mushrooming of unplanned settlements, and;
- (xv) Absence of housing cooperatives.

### **3.8.2 Water Sector**

#### **Priorities**

- (i) Comprehensive planning for the whole district (rehabilitation, capital investments for new projects, and operations and maintenance arrangements that ensure sustainability) needs to be given priority instead of focusing on few villages per year. This will give impetus for a well-coordinated district progress in providing equitable access to safe and clean water supply and sanitation services. Water point mapping data should be used to identify priority village water supply schemes;
- (ii) Projects need to be prioritized basing on cost-effective technologies that address equity, sustainability and capacity development; and that benefit maximum number of un-served people;
- (iii) Indicators need to base on Results Based Management principles (with Key Result Areas and Key Performance Indicators), and should be guided by performance agreements to enhance supervision and very tight monitoring;

(iv) Strategic investments (rehabilitation, extension, new projects, capacity building and sustainability) need to be guided by:

- (a) Comprehensive LGA water supply development plans as presented in (i) above;
- (b) Reviewed Urban Water Supply Authority's Strategic and Business Plans; and
- (c) Integrated Water Resources Management Plans (IWRMPs) for all water basins;

(v) Sustainability should be a priority in all WSDP components (under the BRN focus; in addition to improving water supply and sanitation services; Urban Water Supply should prioritize strategies to reduce Non Revenue Water);

(vi) For borehole drilling, both hydrological surveys and drilling should be done under one contract to reduce the number of unsuccessful boreholes;

(vii) Substantial commitment is required by both Government and Development Partners to implement the National Sanitation Campaign.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**4.0 Introduction**

This Chapter presents progress on governance and accountability during the period under review. Like in previous Chapters, this Chapter adopts similar approach of analysis whereby progress is assessed at overall goal level followed by indicator level assessment. The Chapter is divided into three sections: the first section covers introduction while the second section presents performance at goal level as well as at indicator level. The third section provides progress achieved in cross-cutting reforms while the last section, presents challenges faced in the course of implementation of overall aspects of governance and accountability.

***Governance Performance at a Glance***

- i.** Unqualified opinions for MDAs, and RAS increased from 69 (85 percent) to 108 (94.7 percent). 2012/13 results have not recorded any Adverse Opinion;
- ii.** Unqualified opinions for LGAs increased by 32 (24 percent) between 2010/11 and 2011/12;
- iii.** Cases clearance rate for District and Primary courts for the period under review was approximated at 110 percent and 89 percent respectively;
- iv.** A total of TShs 4,313,723,189 which could have otherwise been stolen was redeemed;
- v.** Major offences declined by about 4.3 percent from previous year.

**4.1 Performance**

**Goal 4.1 Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels.**

During the period under review, the government continued with efforts to ensure that systems and structures of governance maintain rule of law, are democratic, transparent and accountable to the people and are corruption free. Among the efforts and measures that the government

continued to undertake included: continued implementation of Open Government Partnership (OGP), reviewing procurement and financial management systems with a view to promoting transparency and accountability; ensuring institutions adhere to the established public reporting mechanisms; and investing in human and institutional capacity-building. Other measures included promoting active participation of society in the overall process of development and review of the national constitution. Also the government directed more effort towards prevention of and fight against corruption; enhanced service delivery capacities of public agencies while incorporating private business ethos and techniques in decision-making processes; as well as applying modern information and communication technologies in public management processes.

Positive results of these instituted measures have been observed across sectors and continued to be noted in a number of areas as assessed and discussed under the following indicators: *Financial Integrity and Accountability; Justice and Rule of Law; Inclusiveness, Democracy and Corruption Free.*

#### **4.1.1 Financial Integrity and Accountability**

One among the areas that the government continued to invest more effort was in ensuring that there is accountability and transparency with regard to utilization of resources. With the continued implementation of the policy of Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) more resources have been flowing to the lower levels. This calls for the need to strengthen measures that ensure proper utilization of resources at both MDAs and LGAs. Among specific measures undertaken in this area included: ensuring that all institutions comply with the procurement laws and related regulations; reviewing of revenue retention schemes; enhancing management of government properties; strengthening internal check systems in order to minimize and prevent payments made without proper supporting documents as well as ensuring that goods procured and paid for are actually delivered.

Other measures included ensuring compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as well as strengthening usage of human capital management information system which uses “Lawson” package that helps eliminate challenges of “ghost workers” i.e. non-existing employees being paid salaries. The overall outcome of these instituted measures can



be seen in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 that show the number of MDAs and LGAs with clean audit certificates. These audit certificates provide audit assurance as to the genuineness of the financial position and operation of the respective institutions including compliance with prescribed requirements.

Category	Unqualified		Qualified		Adverse		Disclaimer		Total	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
<b>FY</b>										
<b>MDAs</b>	50	87	10	6	0	0	-	0	60	93
<b>RAS</b>	19	21	2	0	0	0	-	0	21	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>%</b>	85	94.7	15	5.3	0	0	0	0	100	100

**Source:** CAG

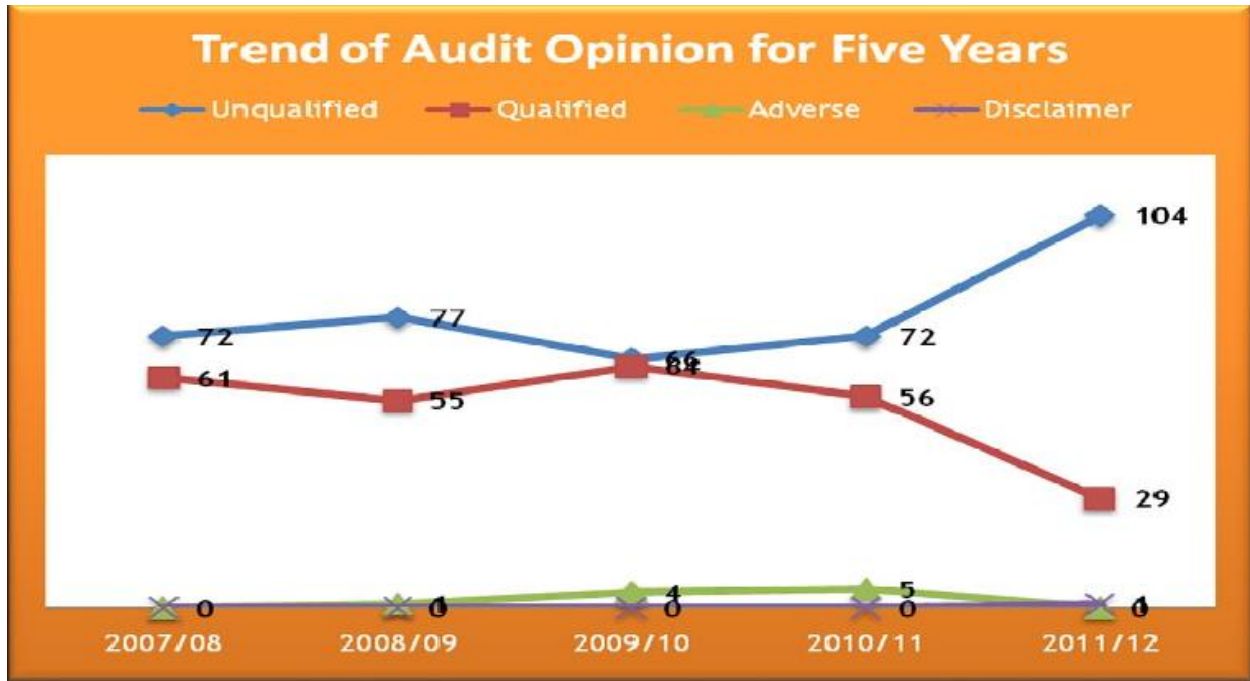
From Table 4.1 it can be seen that, for two consecutive years, there has been a positive improvement in the opinion issued to Central Government entities. The trend from shows that Unqualified Opinions for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Regional Administration Secretaries (RAS) increased from 69 cases (85 percent) to 108 cases (94.7 percent) and Qualified Opinions decreased from 12 cases (15 percent) to six cases (5.3 percent) during Financial Years 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively. Results for 2012/13 show no Adverse Opinion. Moreover, there was no MDA which was issued with a Disclaimer Opinion.

Category	Unqualified		Qualified		Adverse		Disclaimer		Total Councils
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
2010/11	72	54	56	42	6	4	0	0	133
2011/12	104	78	29	21	0	0	1	1	134

**Source:** CAG

Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1 show the trends of opinion for 134 LGAs. There was also improvement at lower levels whereby unqualified opinion cases increased by 32 cases (24 percent increase) between 2010/11 and 2011/12. Also Qualified and Adverse opinion decreased by 27 cases (21 percent) and by four percent between 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively. The only disclaimer opinion was issued to Mbarali district during 2011/2012.

**Figure 4.1 Trend of Audit Opinion for LGAs**



**Source:** CAG

In order to improve more governance and management of public resources especially at lower levels, the government, during the period under review, conducted a participatory capacity assessment for all LGAs on their ability to qualify for accessing development funds. Such assessment acted as an incentive for LGAs to perform better in-terms of management and utilization of resources. LGAs with clear audit certificates receive 100 percent of funds otherwise they receive only 25 percent of funds. Results of the assessment for allocation of development funds for FY 2013/14 show that 104 councils will receive 100 percent of the funds, while 27 councils will receive only 80 percent. One council will receive only 50 percent of the funds. This assessment is integrated with the CAG report for better outcome.

#### **4.1.2 Justice and rule of law**

During the period under review, the government continued ensuring that there is equal justice for all and society is governed by the rule of law. Several challenges were addressed: longer time for case hearing leading to high case backlog, higher number of inmates per facility than recommended, less affordability on costs of case especially to the poor, inadequate human

capacity thus undermining availability of legal services in rural and remote areas etc. In order to address these challenges, the government implemented various measures including: improving judicial capacity both in-terms of human resources i.e. employment, skill enhancement as well as infrastructure development across levels of the judicial system. Other measures undertaken included increasing public awareness on basic human rights and justice as well as increasing public communication through the established e-Government framework. The outcome of these interventions were realized in various aspects including increase in case clearance rate across levels of judicial system, reduction in congestion of inmates, etc. Further measures that were taken included translating from English to Swahili, various regulations especially those governing administration of local government so as to allow wide understanding by the society. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 depict some of the outcomes of these measures i.e. clearance rate at lower levels of judicial system i.e. at district and primary courts where majority of poor and less privileged cadre in the society access and registered their cases.

<i>FY</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Remained</i>
2011/12	36,612	77,495	114,107	83,082	31,025
2012/13	31,025	94,872	125,897	104,359	21,538

**Source:** PCCB

From Table 4.3, we note two important features with regard to cases in district courts during the period under review. First is that, the number of newly registered cases increased from 77,495 in 2011/12 to 94,872 in 2012/13; equivalent to 22 percent increase. The second feature is that the number of processed cases also increased from 83,082 cases in 2011/12 to 104,359 cases in 2012/13 an increase of 26 percent. This is accounted for by the increase in court capacity both human as well as on infrastructure development. Case clearance rate for district courts during the period under review more than doubled.

Likewise, as shown in Table 4.4, similar trend was experienced at primary courts whereby the number of newly registered cases increased from 512,308 cases in 2011/12 to 650,181 cases in 2012/13; equivalent to 27 percent increase. The number of processed cases also increased from 510,996 cases in 2011/12 to 577,425 cases in 2012/13 an increase of 13 percent. On average, the clearance rate for primary courts during the period under review was 89 percent. With the

continued government effort to allocate more resources towards the development of judicial infrastructure and creating more incentives in the sector, it is expected that performance of courts in terms of clearance rate will increase as well as time from arrangement to first hearing will continue to decrease thus greatly helping to serve the poor.

FY	Old	New	Total	Processed	Remained
2011/12	123,647	512,308	635,955	510,996	124,959
2012/13	124,959	650,181	775,140	577,425	197,715

**Source:** PCCB

Other measures that the government continued to undertake during the period under review in order to reduce case backlog as well as reducing the number of inmates in prisons was to separate powers and responsibilities of investigation and prosecution i.e. “civilianization of prosecutions services”. It was noted that among the contributing factors to cases taking longer time to be heard in courts was the longer period that was taken in investigating the matter thus undermining government effort to ensure timely justice for all. Both responsibilities were under one institution and thus undermining checks and balances as well as governance and accountability. The outcome of separating these responsibilities has been noted in two areas: first, reduction in the number of inmates from 17,932 inmates in 2011/12 to 16,973 inmates in 2012/13 which is equivalent to 5.7 percent reduction. Secondly, the number of prisoners declined from 17,868 prisoners during 2011/12 to 17,497 prisoners during 2012/13.

#### **4.1.3 Inclusiveness, Democracy and Corruption**

Several measures were taken during the period under review to address issues of democracy, corruption and inclusiveness across sectors and the society in general. With regard to corruption, measures included promoting active participation of citizens in the prevention of and fight against corruption, enforcing codes of conduct for public officials, establishing and operating appropriate systems of public procurement and management of public finance based on transparency, competition and objective criteria. Other measures included establishment and strengthening of anti-corruption clubs in secondary schools and higher education, conducting anti-corruption campaigns and public education with regard to effects of corruption particularly to special groups, namely religious leaders, leaders of anti-corruption clubs, political leaders as

well as artists. Corruption investigation on *quick-win* areas and sectors such as on agriculture voucher system, natural resources, were also undertaken during the period under review.

Table 4.5 shows the trend of corruption complaints received and processed during the period under review. The number of corruption-related complaints received was high reaching 3,280 complaints though not all were found to be genuine. Notable also from Table 4.5 are increase in clearance rate as indicated in the number of files submitted to DPP as well as to courts. Out of the total number of files sent to DPP and to courts, 18 cases were from the report of CAG, eight (8) cases were from institutions dealing with natural resources, seven (7) cases were on agricultural voucher system and four (4) cases related to grand corruption.

<i>Type</i>	<i>July - Sept, 2012</i>	<i>Oct - Dec, 2012</i>	<i>Jan - March, 2013</i>	<i>Total</i>
Complaints Received	1,347	1,174	759	3,280
Opened Files	332	242	199	773
On-process Files	8,435	8,604	5,896	22,935
Closed Files	63	37	25	125
Files to DPP	90	47	81	218
Files to Other Units	12	11	7	30
Disciplinary Measures	3	6	0	9
Cases Submitted to Court	51	70	44	165
On-going Cases	1,547	1,645	1,137	4,329
Won Cases	17	5	11	33
Defeated Cases	15	21	5	41
Dropped Cases	1	3	1	5
Appealed Cases	2	0	3	5
<b>Amount redeemed (Tshs)</b>	<b>287,884,669.00</b>	<b>120,651,852.00</b>	<b>3,905,186,668.00</b>	<b>4,313,723,189.00</b>

**Source:** PCCB

Another related issue with regard to corruption is the amount that has been redeemed from prevention measures undertaken by the government during the period under review. A total of Tshs 4,313,723,189 which would otherwise have been stolen was redeemed. Out of this amount, Tshs 3,881,036,644 was redeemed from District Councils in what would have gone to payments to “ghost” teachers. The rest, Tshs 432,686,545 was redeemed from investigation undertaken in quick-win areas.

During the period under review the government, through the Constitutional Review Committee took several initiatives to ensure that the process of developing new national Constitution is inclusive, democratic and transparent. The thrust is to have a publicly owned Constitution created for the people by the people. One of the major undertakings by the government was to educate communities and enhance awareness about the role and importance of Constitution to development. Also the campaign aimed at soliciting mass participation in the overall process of Constitutional review; including meetings, involvement in the creation of Constitutional assemblies, etc. Several approaches were used to collect views across communities: through public meetings; filling special forms availed by the committee; letters through postal offices; social networking programs such as face-book, etc.; committee's website; mobile phone; as well as through other media programs such as radio, television, newspapers, etc. In addition to that, the government distributed 1.7 million copies of current Union Constitution, 400,000 copies of section 83 of the Constitution review Act, and 19,000 copies of Zanzibar Constitution. In order to circumvent difficulties that could arise among communities in terms of reading and understanding distributed copies of the URT constitution in English, the government distributed 588,600 copies of URT constitution translated from English to Kiswahili. Various outcomes throughout the process have been noted especially the high participation of people across communities within and outside the country. The Constitutional review committee visited all thirty regions in the country to collect views whereby 1,942 public meetings were held that involved 1,365,337 participants. Of the total participants in those meetings, 333,537 participants shared their views through both face to face discussions/interviews and writing.

The government also collected views from various special groups across communities including: political parties, government parastatals and agencies, religious associations, farmers, livestock keepers, workers, non-governmental organizations, etc. Meetings were held with approximately 160 special groups. Also the government, through the committee, collected views from a total of 43 government and retired leaders of different cadres.

The government produced a draft constitution which has continued to receive comments and views for improvements and for further procedures according to the Constitutional review Act.

#### **Goal 4.2: Improving public service delivery to all, especially the poor and vulnerable**

Assessment of progress in this goal is based on people's satisfaction, especially the poor and those living in rural and remote areas, with regard to basic services delivery including water and health which are considered key for human development. The thrust of this assessment is to address issues of equity. Various interventions were made in order to improve and ensure availability of these services to communities during the period under review. First, government efforts were directed towards developing as well as rehabilitating existed infrastructure to deliver services closer to communities. For example efforts in the water sector aimed at ensuring that water is available to rural communities within 400 meters from the settlements and also to reduce supply interruptions and shortages. Feedback was sought from the public on satisfaction with regard to the services. The survey covered several sectors including health and water sectors. Table 4.6 present results on the level of satisfaction in the delivery of health services. Two-thirds of the respondents pointed out that they were satisfied with the service rendered. In general differences in the level of satisfaction between urban and rural areas were not large.

	<b>Dar es Salaam</b>	<b>Other towns</b>	<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>Poorest third</b>	<b>Middle third</b>	<b>Least poor third</b>	<b>All</b>
Somewhat/very	71	64	69	62	65	72	66
Not very/at all	29	36	31	38	35	28	34
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: VOP, 2012

With regard to water sector, despite the achievements in terms of more people accessing clean water as discussed in Chapter three, those who expressed dissatisfaction, based their opinion on water supply interruptions, other factors such as high cost, cleanliness, distance and time spent queuing as shown in Table 4.7. More efforts are required to address water sector problems so as to enhance people's livelihoods across the country.

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Dar es Salaam</b>	<b>Other towns</b>	<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>All</b>
Supply interruption/shortages	48	43	45	45
Cost	40	29	16	28
Cleanliness/safety	24	22	35	27
Distance to source	18	18	34	23
Time spent queuing	24	18	25	22

**Source:** VOP, 2012

**Goal 4.3: Promoting and protecting human rights for all, particularly for poor women, children, men and the vulnerable, including people living with HIV/AIDS**

Several measures were taken by the government during the period under review including provision for the right of ownership of assets such as land and settlements; and ensuring timely justice for all. Other measures taken focused on protection of children, women, old people, People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), as well as People Living with Long Illness. Such efforts aimed at protecting these groups against violation of human rights and ensuring equal access to services to meet their needs. Two key aspects are used to assess progress in this goal. These are *promotion and protection of human rights and the right of ownership*.

*Promotion and Protection of Human Rights*

The government implemented various measures in order to protect vulnerable groups against violation of human rights. Such groups include children, women, older people, PLWDs as well as people living with long-term illness such as HIV/AIDS. Among the measures implemented included integration of gender issues in policy, planning and budgets across MDAs, establishment of more child and gender desk across police stations, conducting surveys that aimed at identifying children and other people living in dangerous/unsafe and inhabitable environment. Also, the government conducted inspections on 100 detention facilities across 21 districts in the country and inspected prisons in order to assess the extent of adherence to human rights. Other measures included awareness campaigns on human rights, translation and dissemination of regulations pertaining to human rights, establishment of *one-stop-centers* that aimed at serving abused children, and creation of *child-help-line* number 116, aimed at fast-tracking reporting channels of events to authorities.



During the period under review some positive outcomes were realized as shown in Table 4.8. The number of new registered human rights complaints increased from 886 complaints in year 2011/12 to 1,185 complaints in 2012/13; an increase of 75 percent. Improved public awareness on human rights in the country not only enhances community collaboration in the effort to fight against violation of human rights, but also helps to increase public understanding on the importance of reporting such events in the instances of occurrence to allow legal channels to take course.

<b>Table 4.8: Trend in Registered and Processed Human Rights Complaints</b>					
	Number of Complaints				
<i>FY</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Processed</i>	<i>Unprocessed</i>
2011/12	7,833	886	8,719	1,554	7,165
2012/13	7,165	1,185	8,350	688	7,662

**Source:** Legal and Human Rights Commission

There was also good progress in terms of adherence to human rights in prisons, whereby the percentage of inmates in excess of official accommodation capacity declined from 21 percent in 2011/12 to 10 percent in 2012/13. Other positive outcomes included support to 1,235 people (528 women and 607 men) living with disabilities, old people and economically inactive people. The support was delivered to 17 centers in the form of food, shelter and health care.

#### *Right of Ownership*

During the period under review the government instituted various measures to promote and protect poor people and vulnerable groups across communities in the country. Among the measures included land survey to villages across districts and offering village certificates and traditional land title deeds to villagers.

The Government continued to strengthen open and transparent system of village land allocation that requires the village assembly to pass a resolution to allocate village land to an individual or a firm that has submitted land request to the village government. Also the government continued with efforts that integrated recognition of traditional land title-deeds offered to villagers in the financial laws and Land Act so as to facilitate access to financial resources. Other measures included establishment of women support funds across councils and undertaking awareness

raising campaigns to communities on the importance of formalization and ownership of documents.

Progress has been noted as a result of these and other interventions during the period under review. Table 4.9 shows the trend of registered events that were related to various certificates of ownership. Generally, the number of certificates offered continued to increase, though more effort is needed to sensitize communities on the importance of having such certificates.

<i>FY</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Marriage</i>	<i>Divorce</i>	<i>Surety</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>Probate</i>	<i>Adoption</i>
2011/12	519,511	66,463	13,631	51	204	33	2	18
2012/13	331,272	59,099	6,094	42	151	37	1	23

**Source:** RITA

During the period under review, the government implemented special programs that offered birth certificates to the generation that failed to acquire such certificates particularly those under 5 years and those between 6 and 18 years.

Also the government surveyed and offered 469 village certificates and 32,155 traditional title deeds across councils in the country. Such certificates allowed communities from Mbozi and Ileje districts to acquire funds worth Tshs 26 billion from CRDB, Stanbic Bank, NMB, Mkombozi as well as from Agriculture inputs fund “*Mfuko wa Pembejeo*”.

#### **Goal 4:4 Ensuring national and personal security and safety of property**

During the period under review, the government implemented several measures that aimed at ensuring that peace and security of people and their property were maintained. The measures included enhancing capacity of law enforcement organs by providing them with modern working tools and training in modern operative techniques. The government also recruited new staff and improved working environment. Joint regional and international co-operations were enhanced and special operations in critical locations were introduced. The achievements made are indicated in Table 4.10.

<i>Type of Crime</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2011</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2012</i>
Minor Offences	488,664	493,937
Major Offences	76,052	72,765
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>566,702</b>

**Source:** MoHA Budget Speech 2013/14

From Table 4.10 it is evident that major offences declined by about 4.3 percent from previous period. With regard to sexual abuse, cases that resulted into conviction increased from 6,747 cases in 2011/12 to 6,972 cases in 2012/13. Such trend in sexual abuse statistics may signify increased awareness in the community for reporting sexual abuse on the one hand but also increasing decay of moral values in relation to sexual relationship on the other hand.

**Goal 4.5: Promoting and preserving culture of patriotism, hard work, moral integrity, and self-confidence**

Progress under this goal is assessed using the following indicators: usage of Kiswahili language across borders e.g. in international conferences, etc; percentage of Government leaders and MPs who abided by the leadership code of ethics by filling in wealth declaration forms; and percentage of institutions that had functioning Integrity committees.

*Culture of Patriotism and Hard-Work:*

During the period under review, the government recruited and enrolled a total of 12,620 youths in National Service. The recruited youths were divided into two groups: the first group was known as ‘Operesheni Sensa’ which enrolled 5,898 youths; 4,576 boys and 1,322 girls. The second group was known as ‘Operesheni Miaka 50 ya JKT’ which enrolled 6,722 young people of whom 5,227 were boys and 1,495 were girls. The intention of JKT training is to increase culture of patriotism, integrity, hard work and moral ethic among people who are going to be employed in various security organs and the nation as a whole.

*Use of Kiswahili Language:*

The government continued with efforts towards making Kiswahili language grow and both be used as a national language, and be recognized and used at regional and international events. During the period under review the government, through BAKITA, facilitated translation of other lingua into Kiswahili in international fora and meetings. The translation was undertaken in several meetings including: African Green Revolution held in Arusha Tanzania September 2012, African Parliamentary Session held in South Africa, October 2012 and January 2013 and meeting of Heads of African States that was held in Ethiopia July 2012.

During the period under review, the government conducted various Kiswahili programs in different media outlets including 52 programs known as '*Lugha ya Taifa*' on television and other 52 programs known as '*Kumepambazuka*' via radio broadcasts.

#### *Leadership and Integrity:*

In order to ensure that there is integrity among leaders, every public leader had to declare wealth. During the period under review 9,174 public servants took declaration forms to declare their wealth as required by law. Out of these, 8,551 forms equal to 93 percent were filled and returned.

#### *Institutions with integrity committees:*

The government continued with efforts to strengthen the fight against corruption. These efforts included strengthening of Integrity Committees at MDAs and LGAs. Between 2008 and 2011, a total of 342 LGAs and MDAs had formed these committees. Out of these, 133 were in LGAs, 26 in Ministries, 99 in Departments and 84 were in Agencies. Tanzania had 345 integrity functioning committees as of 2012/2013.

## **4.2 Crosscutting Reforms Programs**

In the recent past, the government implemented a number of reforms that aimed at creating environment that unleashes progress towards achieving TDV 2025, LTPP, FYDP and MKUKUTA. Many of the reform programs had come to an end with the exception of only two that were implemented during the period under review namely: Legal Sector Reform Program (LSRP) and Public Service Reform Program (PSRP). During the period under review, the government took initiatives to conduct a comprehensive study on the implementation of *Public Sector Reforms and Sector Wide Interventions* with a view to consolidating achievements, address challenges and chart out the way forward for future reforms. The main objectives of the study were, first, to assess the efficacy and adequacy of public sector reforms and sector interventions implemented since 1990s and second, to propose a framework for improving the way future reforms should be managed with a view to making them contribute to the realization of Vision 2025, through Long Term Perspective Plan (2011/12-2015/16), Five Year Development Plan (2011/12-2015/16, National Strategy For Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2010/11-2014/15) as well as Big Results Now (BRN) initiative. Specific objectives were:

- i. To assess implementation effectiveness of Cross-Cutting Reforms and sector specific interventions, including design and implementation arrangements; and,
- ii. To identify results of Cross-Cutting and sector specific reforms in terms of outputs, outcomes and impacts.

The study assessed in detail the extent to which these reforms made a difference to the social and economic well-being of Tanzanians. In addition, the study drew out good practices that will inform measures for undertaking future reforms as well as those that should be avoided. Initial findings of the study underscored some significant achievements made by the reforms over time to be:

- i. General improvement in public finance managements;
- ii. Increased access to financial services;
- iii. Improved managements of records in public services;
- iv. Enhanced pay levels for public service staff;
- v. Systematic and more reformed pension systems;
- vi. More autonomous local government authorities;
- vii. Increased access to, and timely dispensation of justice;
- viii. Increased number of women in senior positions;
- ix. Increased partnership between state and non-state actors which led to more robust prevention and combating of corruption.

Progress made by crosscutting reforms namely Public Service Reform Program (PSRP) and Legal Sector Reform Program (LSRP).

#### **Legal Sector Reform Programme (LSRP)**

During the period under review LSRP implemented approved Annual Plans and Budgets for the three-year refocused Medium Term Strategy (MTS). The approved plans and budgets aimed at realizing four predetermined outcomes:

- (i) Increased efficiency in the administration of justice;
- (ii) Improved knowledge and skills of legal professionals;
- (iii) Increased equal access to justice for the poor;
- (iv) Effective Programme Coordination.

## **Achievements:**

Major achievements made during the period under review, particularly on justice dispensation in the country included the following:

- i. Completing construction and hand over of the Law School of Tanzania. Construction of buildings led to increased space for training 1,200 lawyers per year from previous 600. Having an adequate, skilled, and knowledgeable pool of legal professionals is a pre-condition for securing and ensuring administrative justice and the rule of law;
- ii. Facilitation of orientation course for a total of 62 newly recruited State Attorneys who were then posted to different offices all over the country for prosecution duties;
- iii. Facilitation, through civilianization process, in reduction of congestion of inmates in remand prisons and police lockups from 35,581 in July 2012 to 33,338 in June 2013. The number of remand persons per month decreased from an average of 17,932 in July 2012 to 16,973 in June 2013;
- iv. Facilitation of procurement and supply of motor vehicles to Regional Prosecution offices in Coast, Njombe, Singida, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions. The vehicles are useful for enhancing movement of State Attorneys in their areas of jurisdiction;
- v. Completing installation of detention facilities for juvenile offenders at Kirumba and Magu police stations in Mwanza and Dodoma Central Police. Existing Juvenile facilities were furnished and retooled. Such facilities included Hai, Magu, Temeke, Musoma and Bukoba;
- vi. Launching of Gender Situational Analysis Report for Legal Sector on 10th November 2012, an occasion that attracted 150 people of whom 100 were Members of Parliament. Gender Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted to 40 Employees from all Legal Sector Institutions in Dodoma in November 2012. Training to 32 Planners and Budgeting Officers was also conducted in December, 2012. Moreover, all Heads of Legal Sector Institutions had a session focusing specifically on the importance of Gender Matters in Legal Sector. This was deliberately done to integrate gender concept in Justice Dispensation;
- vii. Facilitation of Legal Aid Services during Legal aid day that involved the following regions:- Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Tarime (Mara), Dodoma, Gairo (Morogoro),

- Mtwara, Mbeya, Arusha, Kiteto, Pwani, and Iringa. The following prisons were visited for Legal Aid Services: Segerea, Keko, Ukonga, Isanga, Kiteto, Arusha, Mbeya, Mwanza, and Tarime. A total of 450 people were provided Legal Aid Services. A remarkable issue for this day was the launching of a permanent desk by Advocates for Pro Bono Legal Aid Services;
- viii. Facilitating the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) to inspect 53 remand prisons and 58 lock ups in Police stations for observance of Human Rights. The Commission furnished branch offices at Mwanza and Lindi to make them operational, using programme funds.

### **Public Service Reform Program (PSRP)**

During the period under review the following achievements were made:

- i.** Establishment and operationalization of the Wage and Remuneration Productivity Board. Public Service Remuneration Board was provided with various office equipment in order to facilitate discharge of their responsibilities;
- ii.** Conducting field visit to 33 LGAs in order to facilitate them develop own -grown incentive schemes. A total of 29 LGAs developed own incentive schemes and submitted these to Po-PSM for approval. The schemes were approved;
- iii.** Procurement and installation of tools and equipment at the National Record Centre (NRC). The center is operating;
- iv.** Rolling out Keyword Filling Systems in 23 District Administrative Secretary (DAS) office. The intention is to reach all District Administrative Secretaries (DAS);
- v.** Launching of Five Executive Agencies, whose establishment process started in FY 2011/12, namely, Electronic Agency (eGA), Fisheries Education Training Agency (FETA), Livestock Training Agency (LTA), Tanzania Global Learning Agency (TaGLA), Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA).
- vi.** Conducting training on Project Management and Change Management as well as development of Strategic Plan Framework Document for Dodoma Institute of Earth Sciences and Technology (DIEST);

- vii.** Conducting facilitation for identification of two new Business Process Improvement (BPI) in five Ministries namely Education and Vocational Training, Energy and Minerals, Transport, Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development as well as Public Service Recruitment Secretariat;
- viii.** Conducting Leadership development programme based on leadership competency: a total of 88 Senior Government Officials attended Leadership Development Skills Course, 29 ADS attended Result Based Management course, 15 staff attended public service Management (PSM) course while one senior officer was trained on Leading the Change Course;
- ix.** Training on HR planning in seven MDA's (President's Office, Recruitment Secretariat, President's Office, public Service Commission, Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA), Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Tanzania Public Service College and Ministry of Transport). Human Resource (HR) plans were developed for future use;
- x.** A total of 55 professional women in public service participated in mentoring forum for women. Also, 30 public servants (vulnerable group) were sponsored for Master's Degree program, four staff participated in two International forums while nine Technical AIDS Committee (TAC) from nine MDAs were strengthened. In addition, 270 public servants from 50 MDAs participated in HIV and AIDS sensitization meeting;
- xi.** Enhancing Ethics and Promotion (EP) issues: Directors of Administration and Human Resources Management (DAHRMs) from 15 MDAs were sensitized on operationalization of Ethics and compliance frameworks. Also, 15 officials from 15 MDAs were trained on operationalization of ethics compliance monitoring. In addition, monitoring of compliance to the code of ethics and conduct in public service was conducted to 15 MDAs where findings indicated that on average, about 89.5 percent of the cases initiated were resolved.



## **5.0 Challenges and Way-forward**

In the course of implementation, several issues continued to undermine government efforts in addressing governance and accountability issues. Such issues varied from national to lower level as well as at community and international level as discussed below:

*Inadequate human resource* - Management, utilization of public resources and adequate delivery of basic services to all depend on availability of trained personnel. This has been a continuous challenge to the government especially in underserved areas particularly in rural and remote areas. Trained personnel continued to refrain from reporting to the located stations, and preferred to remain in urban centers instead. The government will continued to address such challenges by instituting incentive mechanisms that will attract personnel to work in rural areas particularly in health, education, agriculture and water sectors.

*Effective Monitoring and Evaluation Framework* – Despite improving allocation of resources towards lower level of governance and close to communities through implementation of D by D policy, the government continued to face challenges of ineffective monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor progress of activities at lower level so as to inform decision making. However, efforts are underway to ensure that there is an effective M&E framework that supports and informs respective organs for future decisions. Among the recently undertaken interventions by the government to address the issue of M&E is establishment of the Presidential Delivery Bureau (PDB) that monitors “Big Results Now” (BRN). This initiative started with six identified sectors (National Key Result Areas, NKRAAs; implemented in a framework that allows the government to track progress in a timely manner. Other sectors will be included in the BRN thus institutionalizing a newly M&E framework that will be created from the experience gained. Lessons learnt from the implementation of BRN will also help craft an effective coordination framework, an area that has continued to undermine progress towards achieving NSGPR and Five Year Development Plan targets.

*Corruption* – corruption continues to undermine achievement of development results in the country. It undermines efforts that aim at ensuring that there is timely justice for all, equitable access to basic services such as education, health, water, etc.; as well as efficient allocation of

resources for example in sector specific areas such as voucher system in the agriculture sector, etc. The government will continue to collaborate with both local and international partners in the fight against corruption as well as strengthen the capacity of respective organs dealing with corruption issues. The government will also continue to enhance public awareness about corruption especially the associated negative effects and encourage communities to report suspected corruption incidences.

*Inadequate Funding* – inadequacy of financial resources continued to undermine implementation planned sector activities. Inability of sectors to undertake their planned activities affects the planning cycle of the government and thus continuing to delay achievement of the expected development outcomes. Coupled with this were delays in disbursement of funds to respective sectors and institutions and hence undermining achievement of targets and milestones. These two aspects need to be addressed.

## CHAPTER V

### MKUKUTA FINANCING

#### 5.1. Introduction

This Chapter provides an overview of fiscal performance and strategic resource allocation as far as MKUKUTA implementation is concerned. It provides information on budget preparation, execution, reporting, transparency and commitment of the Government in financing MKUKUTA interventions. The Chapter also articulates financing challenges and recommendations for moving forward to achieve the desired targets.

During FY 2012/13, the Government continued to finance MKUKUTA II in its third year of implementation. The three Clusters namely Growth for Reduction of Income Poverty; Quality of Life and Social wellbeing; and Governance and Accountability were funded in line with government commitment.

#### Performance at a Glance

- i. Total resources allocated for implementation of MKUKUTA II increased by 9.9 percent to T.Shillings 11,218.2 billion in 2012/13;
- ii. The share of Government budget directed towards financing MKUKUTA was maintained at an average of three quarters of the total budget for the past three years;
- iii. Revenue collection as a percent of GDP increased from 17.6 percent in 2011/12 to 17.7 percent in 2012/13;
- iv. Total program grants and loans (GBS) for 2012/13 surpassed the target by 9 percent implying increased level of discretionary resources available to the Government for MKUKUTA II implementation;
- v. Actual total expenditure for 2012/13 was below the budget by 7 percent. Though below the budget, actual expenditure was 19.1 percent higher than the amount spent in 2011/12;
- vi. Lack of adequate funding to finance MKUKUTA activities in all clusters remained the main challenge during 2012/13.

## **5.2. Budget Preparation**

During 2012/13, the Government implemented expenditure policies based on the priorities outlined in the Development Plan 2012/13 in order to increase the pace of economic growth and poverty reduction. The key areas for implementation included: achieving objectives of Tanzania Development Vision 2025; priorities of the Five Year Development Plan (2011/12-2015/16); Phase II of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA II); and the Millennium Development Goals. Revenue policies that were implemented by the Government during the review period targeted at increasing domestic revenue, both tax and non-tax in order to increase Government's ability to provide public services and reduce budget dependence. Policies that were implemented aimed at improving procedures for assessment and collection of revenues; improving tax laws; increasing application of electronic systems in tax collection; minimizing tax exemptions; and harmonizing tax rates and levies.

The Government Budget for 2012/13 aimed at addressing the challenges of reducing income poverty; allocating resources in areas that stimulate economic growth; speeding up the implementation of Public Private Partnership Act in order to widen opportunities for co-financing development projects; improving financial and budgetary policies; strengthening development cooperation with Development Partners; and implementing public sector reforms including continued strengthening of public finance management.

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the Strategic Budget Allocation System (SBAS) at the MDAs level and PlanRep at LGAs level continued to be strengthened and realigned with MKUKUTA to guide budget allocations and transparency.

## **5.3. Resource Mobilization**

The Government continued to record good performance in domestic revenue collection, largely attributed to improvements in tax administration. Total domestic revenue (tax, non-tax and LGAs own sources) collections in nominal terms increased by 18.9 percent from TZS 7,221.4 billion in 2011/12 to TZS 8,585 billion in 2012/13. Tax revenue accounting for an average of 90 percent of the overall revenue collection also increased in nominal terms from TZS 6,480.5 billion in

2011/12 to TZS 7,821.735 billion in 2012/13. Total collections from non-tax revenue in 2012/13 were 71.2 percent of the target of collecting TZS 660.6 billion while LGAs own sources was TZS 221 billion, equivalent to 61 percent of the target of collecting TZS 362.2 billion for the same timeframe. Revenue collection as a percent of GDP increased from 17.6 percent in 2011/12 to 17.7 percent in 2012/13.

Revenue collection in the past three years fell short of estimates and was still far below the required level to finance MKUKUTA interventions. Inadequate domestic revenue has been the main challenge in many Ministries hence hindering smooth implementation of MKUKUTA activities. Generally over years, domestic revenue has been increasing. However, Government expenditure on the other hand has been increasing at a faster rate, thus causing widening of the resource gap (fiscal deficit). The generic means of closing the gap have been grants and concessional borrowing from developed nations, external non-concessional borrowing and domestic borrowing. Each source has its own repercussions in terms of accessibility. Support from Development Partners is not predictable, domestic borrowing is tied with a cap of one percent of GDP with the view to avoiding crowding out private investment; external non concessional borrowing has high interest rate and mostly of short maturity among other conditionality. Thus, domestic revenue is the only reliable and dependable source of financing projects/programs that are aimed at meeting MKUKUTA targets.

#### 5.3.2. External resources mobilization and deficit financing

The General Budget Support (GBS) continued to be the main Government aid delivery instrument due to its comparative advantages over other modalities, in terms of predictability and strengthening Government ownership over resource allocation. Generally, unpredictability devalues aid through its negative impact on growth and on public financial management. As a consequence, unpredictable aid undermines donors' and partner countries' efforts to achieve development results, including MKUKUTA goals. Aid non predictability is a challenge to governments' planning and budgeting processes generally, and aid effectiveness specifically. Given such challenge, in 2012/13 the Government began developing next phase Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) document, the objective of which is to provide a mechanism for increasing predictability of financial flows. Also, initiatives were undertaken to influence the

donor community to adhere to the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation agreements, which aim at facilitating aid predictability and effectiveness.

Total program grants and loans (GBS) for 2012/13 surpassed the target by 7 percent to TZS 898.6 billion, compared to the annual estimate of TZS 842.487 billion. This was 1.9 percent lower than TZS 916.381 billion disbursed in 2011/12. Surpassing budget estimates has not only increased the level of DP's commitment but also increased the level of discretionary resources available to the Government for MKUKUTA II implementation. The actual disbursement for 2012/13 surpassed the estimate mainly due to increase in budget support loans as well as exchange rate depreciation. Out of the actual total budget support (GBS) received in 2012/13, TZS 539.799 billion was budget support grant, equivalent to 60.1 percent of the total GBS for the period but 13.0 percent below the estimate for the period. The underperformance was on account of Euro zone debt crisis. Budget support loan accounted for 39.9 percent of the total budget support as depicted in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: General Budget Support (GBS) (Million TZS)**

	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET
<b>Budget Support Grant</b>	577,591	608,724	625,445	629,540	631,835	577,591	608,724	625,445	539,799	622,503
<b>Budget Support Loan</b>	234,521	331,923	368,464	585,125	189,837	234,521	331,923	368,464	359,813	219,984
<b>Total Budget Support</b>	812,113	940,646	1,193,909	1,214,665	821,672	812,113	940,646	1,193,909	898,612	842,487
<b>% of the Budget</b>		116%		102%			116%		107%	

**Source:** Ministry of Finance

## **5.4. Resource Allocation**

### **5.4.1: Allocation by Clusters**

During 2012/13, the approved budget allocated for implementation of MKUKUTA II increased to TZS 11,218.2 billion compared to TZS 10,207 billion in 2011/12, equivalent to an increase of 9.9 percent. However, the share of the budget directed towards financing MKUKUTA II

decreased marginally to 73.8 of the total budget in 2012/13 compared to 75.5 percent recorded in 2011/12 owing to the increase in financing needs for non-MKUKUTA activities such as Population and Housing census, Constitutional review and National ID projects. Non-MKUKUTA budget increased by 19.7 percent and accounted for more than a quarter of the total Government budget in FY 2012/13.

Given the need to maintain existing infrastructure, recurrent budget allocated for MKUKUTA interventions in 2012/13 increased by 30.7 percent to TZS 7086.75 billion compared to TZS 5,420.7 billion allocated in 2011/12. As a result, the budget allocated to implement MKUKUTA II development programs decreased by 13.7 percent in 2012/13 to TZS 4,131.5 billion. However, this amount encompasses an increased share of local component which accounted for 45.5 percent of the total development budget in 2012/13 up from 37.6 percent in 2011/12. This not only shows increased commitment by the Government to boosting the share of development budget for implementing MKUKUTA II, but also efforts towards lessening donor dependency.

Analysis of MKUKUTA II allocation within each Cluster reveals a number of encouraging trends in terms of strategic budget alignment. Unlike in 2011/12 where government committed more resources to Cluster I, in 2012/13, more resources were committed to cluster II to address challenges in social service delivery. In 2012/13, total resources allocated for the implementation of activities under Cluster I declined by 10.2 percent to TZS 4,413.7 billion compared to TZS 4,914.0 billion in 2011/12. The share to total budget also decreased to 29.1 percent in 2012/13 from 36.3 percent in 2011/12 due to the increase in the demand for money to finance non-MKUKUTA activities and improving social service delivery under Cluster II. The slowdown in the share of Cluster I enabled an increase in all other Clusters as well as non-MKUKUTA II allocation and cross cutting issues.

**Table 5.2: Government Expenditure by Strategic MKUKUTA II Allocation – including transfers to LGAs (Billion TZS)**

	2010/11			2011/12					2012/13					% change Total (2011/12 – 2012/13)
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Development			Total	Rec	Development			Total	
					D-L	D-F	Total			D-L	D-F	Total		
MKUKUTA	5,017.7	3,476.5	8,494.2	5,420.7	1,799.6	2,986.7	4,786.3	10,207.0	7,086.7	1,879.5	2,252.0	4,131.5	11,218.2	9.9%
Cluster I	1,611.8	2,198.6	3,810.4	1,861.4	1,375.9	1,676.7	3,052.6	4,914.0	1,796.2	1,400.7	1,216.8	2,617.5	4,413.7	-10.2%
cluster II	2,384.0	990.9	3,374.9	2,494.8	201.3	1,161.3	1,362.6	3,857.4	3,475.3	219.5	958.1	1,177.6	4,652.9	20.6%
Cluster III	1,022.0	159.7	1,181.6	1,060.7	169.9	82.4	252.4	1,313.1	1,815.2	67.8	38.4	106.2	1,921.4	46.3%
Cross Cutting	-	127.3	127.3	3.8	52.5	66.2	118.7	122.5	-	191.5	38.7	230.2	230.2	88.0%
Non-MKUKUTA	2,772.8	342.5	3,115.3	3,179.6	71.9	67.4	139.3	3,318.9	3,510.4	408.6	54.7	463.3	3,973.7	19.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,790.5</b>	<b>3,819.1</b>	<b>11,609.6</b>	<b>8,600.3</b>	<b>1,871.5</b>	<b>3,054.1</b>	<b>4,925.6</b>	<b>13,525.9</b>	<b>10,597.1</b>	<b>2,288.1</b>	<b>2,306.7</b>	<b>4,594.8</b>	<b>15,191.9</b>	<b>12.3%</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Finance

In 2012/13, the Government resource allocation to Cluster II increased to TZS 4, 652.9 billion from TZS 3,857.4 billion in 2011/12, equivalent to an increase of 20.6 percent. The allocation represents 30.6 percent of the total budget in 2012/13 compared to 28.5 percent in 2011/12. Resources allocated to Cluster III increased significantly from TZS 1,313.1 billion in 2011/12 to TZS 1,921.4 billion in 2012/13, equivalent to an increase of 46.3 percent. This allocation also accounted for 12.6 percent of the total budget allocation in 2012/13 compared to 9.7 percent in 2011/12.

**Table 5.3: MKUKUTA Allocation as Percentage of Total Budget (Incl. LGA transfers)**

	2011/12					2012/13				
	Rec	Development			Total	Rec.	Dev.			Total
		D-L	D-F	Total			D-L	D-F	Total	
MKUKUTA	63.0	96.2	97.8	97.2	75.5	66.9	82.1	97.6	89.9	73.8
Cluster I	21.6	73.5	54.9	62.0	36.3	16.9	61.2	52.8	57.0	29.1
Cluster II	29.0	10.8	38.0	27.7	28.5	32.8	9.6	41.5	25.6	30.6
Cluster III	12.3	9.1	2.7	5.1	9.7	17.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	12.6
Cross Cutting	0.0	2.8	2.2	2.4	0.9	0.0	8.4	1.7	5.0	1.5
Non-MKUKUTA	37.0	3.8	2.2	2.8	24.5	33.1	17.9	2.4	10.1	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Finance



#### **5.4.2: Sector Allocation**

In 2012/13, the government increased its commitment towards attaining the operational targets aligned within the Strategic Plans of specific sectors. In 2012/13 budget, the government prioritized, among others, water, transport and transportation infrastructure (railway, ports, roads, airport etc), agriculture and irrigation. At the same time, in the same fiscal year, the government budget was set towards meeting among others, the following objectives;

- i. To protect and consolidate achievements in education, water and health sectors;
- ii. To improve balance of payments by processing products before exporting especially agricultural products, minerals and other products;
- iii. To allocate resources into areas with high economic multiplier effects like infrastructure for electricity, water, roads, ports, agriculture, irrigation schemes, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT);

Further analysis of sector-wise allocations reveals the following:

**Agriculture and Irrigation:** During 2012/13, the budget allocated to agriculture sector (through the Ministry of Agriculture) was geared towards continued implementation of among others, the following:

- Increasing productivity of agricultural products;
- Facilitating search for agricultural products markets;
- Facilitating value addition to agricultural products;
- Facilitating development of strong cooperative system; and,
- Improving extension system.

A total of TZS 291.437 billion was approved by Parliament for implementation of agricultural-related activities, out of which TZS 170.364 billion was recurrent and TZS 121.073 billion was for development spending.

**Infrastructure:** Infrastructure sector is a necessary component in achieving higher economic growth, and in turn poverty reduction. During the period under review funds were allocated towards construction of railways, ports, roads and airports. The budget to support this sector falls under two separate Ministries. In supporting the sector, a total of TZS 1,340.743 billion was made in 2012/13 compared to TZS 2,781.4 billion in 2011/12. This was a significant decline of about 52

percent, on account of completion of some major construction of airports (such as Songwe Mbeya) and other road networks. Of the allocation to infrastructure sector, the road sector received the largest share with an allocation of about 76 percent of the total allocation for the year 2012/13.

**Water:** During the period under review, the government allocated TZS 485.898 billion to water-related activities (only those implemented under the Ministry of Water), of which recurrent expenditure amounted to TZS 20.142 billion. This amount represented a decrease of TZS 135.705 billion when compared to 2011/12 allocation. The decrease in allocation was among the challenges that the sector faced towards its goal of achieving distribution of safe and clean water to all. The amount for development expenditure targeted activities under the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). Out of the total amount approved for development expenditure, TZS 140.016 billion (30 percent) represented local funds; and TZS 325.737 billion (70 percent) foreign funds.

**Energy and minerals:** Given the importance of energy and minerals in the country, the government in 2012/13 continued to implement activities that aimed at increasing availability of energy in the country. The government continued to allocate comparatively sufficient resources to energy sector in order to boost investment capacity of power generation, transmission and distribution and reduce the main challenge of power rationing in the country. In 2012/13, the approved budget for implementation of energy and minerals-related activities was TZS 641.27 billion, of which TZS 110.079 billion, equivalent to 17.2 was for recurrent spending and the remainder for development expenditure. However, by the end of the year, due to the need for fuel to run power generation plants, the government increased the Ministry's budget by TZS 185.000 billion. The 2012/13 allocation represented an increase of about 53.2 percent (including additional allocation) of TZS 539.300 billion allocated for the energy and minerals sector in 2011/12.

**Lands and human settlement:** The government continued with efforts to reduce the percent of people living in unplanned settlements by allocating more funds for physical planning. In order to accomplish these initiatives, during Financial Year 2012/13, through the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development, the government planned to spend TZS 101.732 billion.

**Natural resources and Tourism:** Through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) the government ensured conservation of natural and cultural resources; as well as development of tourism. Natural and cultural resources are regarded by the government as valuable resources socially, economically and ecologically both nationally and globally through their contribution towards the country's sustainable development. During FY 2012/13, the government approved a total of TZS. 77.350 billion to implement activities that aimed at achieving the said objectives. Of the approved budget, TZS 64.537 billion was for recurrent expenditure.

**Table 5.4: 2012/13 Allocation by Type of Expenditure (Selected Sectors)**

SN	Sector Name	Approved Development Expenditure (Billion Shillings)	Approved Recurrent Expenditure (Billion Shillings)
1	Agriculture and Irrigation	121.073	170.364
2	Education	92.581	631.891
3	Water	465.756	20.142
4	Health	283.446	298.228
5	Energy and Minerals	531.191	110.079
6	Transport	252.758	64.952
7	Works	693.948	329.085
8	Natural Resources and Tourism	12.813	64.537

**Source:** Ministry of Finance-Budget Books Vol. II&IV

### **5.5. Budget Execution**

Total expenditure was at TZS 12,816.6 billion, equivalent to 93.0 percent of the budget estimate of TZS 13,812.246 billion in 2012/13. Though below the budget, actual expenditure was 19.1 percent higher than the amount spent in 2011/12. There was relative increase in recurrent budget and corresponding decrease in development budget, where by actual development expenditure was 30 percent of the total budget in 2012/13 compared to 35.1 percent in 2011/12. This was on

account of the need to increase recurrent expenditure to maintain accomplished development projects as indicated under MKUKUTA. This also led to decline in development budget as a ratio of GDP from 9.2 percent in 2011/12 to 7.9 percent in 2012/13. On the other hand, recurrent budget increased to 18.4 percent of GDP as indicated in Table 5.5.

Actual development expenditure for 2012/13 was TZS. 3,840.7 billion, which was equivalent to 85 percent of the period estimates of TZS 4,527.839 billion. Overall recurrent expenditure amounted to TZS 8,975.9 billion, equivalent to 96 percent of the estimate. Total development expenditure was below estimate due to shortfall in disbursement of foreign funds. Despite the shortfall in realization of external non concessional borrowing, domestic resources to finance development projects surpassed the target by 3 percent due to savings from recurrent spending. Development expenditure for 2012/13 was aligned with the Five Year Development Plan, which envisages scaling up implementation of strategic development projects and promotion of private sector participation through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

**Table 5.5: Government Budgetary Operations**

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Actual in Billions TZS</b>								<b>12,816.6</b>
Total Revenue		2,739.0	3,634.6	4,293.1	4,661.5	5,698.5	7,221.4	8,585.0
Tax Revenue		2,529.4	3,359.2	4,043.7	4,427.8	5,295.6	6,480.5	7,821.7
Total Expenditure		4,474.7	5,209.0	6,811.8	8,173.7	9,300.2	10,764.5	12,816.6
Recurrent Expenditure		3,137.5	3,398.0	4,681.5	5,562.4	6,650.3	6,989.8	8,975.9
Development Expenditure		1,337.2	1,811.0	2,130.4	2,611.3	2,649.9	3,774.7	3,840.7
<b>O/W</b>	Local	503.3	567.4	906.0	1,004.5	885.4	1,872.3	2,275.0
	Foreign	833.9	1,243.6	1,224.3	1,606.8	1,764.5	1,902.4	1,565.7
<b>Ratio to GDP (%)</b>								
Total Revenue		14.1	15.9	16.2	15.4	16.3	17.6	17.7
Tax Revenue		13.0	14.7	15.3	14.6	15.1	15.8	16.1
Total Expenditure		23.0	22.8	25.7	27.0	26.6	26.2	26.3
Recurrent Expenditure		16.1	14.9	17.7	18.3	19.0	17.0	18.4
Development Expenditure		6.9	7.9	8.0	8.6	7.6	9.2	7.9
<b>O/W</b>	Local	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	4.6	4.7
	Foreign	4.3	5.4	4.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.2
Nominal GDP (Billion)		19,444.8	22,865.0	26,474.2	30,321.3	35,026.7	41,125.3	48,385.1

**Source:** Ministry of Finance

Budget execution in some selected sectors/MDAs is discussed in the following paragraphs:

**Agriculture:** As of 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2013, TZS 89.786 billion equivalent to 53 percent had been disbursed to fund the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives recurrent expenditure, of which the Ministry spent 98.3 percent of the disbursed recurrent funds. Also by 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2013, TZS 22.961 billion of the approved development expenditures, equivalent to 19 percent of the approved budget had been disbursed to the Ministry, which spent 49 percent of the released funds.

As of 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2013, a total of TZS 740.91 billion equivalent to 89.7 percent of the approved budget to fund the *energy and minerals* sector had been disbursed to the Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

**Works:** The actual disbursement as of April 2013 for the implementation of road sector activities in 2012/13 was TZS 790.857 billion. Out of this, the amount released for recurrent expenditure was TZS 257.178 billion, equivalent to 78.15 percent of total approved recurrent budget. Released development budget amounted to TZS 533.679 billion of which TZS 296.869 billion were funds from domestic sources.

**Education:** released funds for Education sector as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 amounted to TZS 518.933 billion for recurrent expenditure, equivalent to 82.1 percent of the approved recurrent budget. Also, TZS 45.785 billion equivalent to 49 percent of the approved development budget was released to fund education sector development expenditure.

**Lands and human settlement:** During Financial Year 2012/13, the government, through the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development disbursed a total of TZS. 37.842 billion. Actual expenditure totaled TZS 34,973 billion, equivalent to 34 percent of the approved budget. Of the disbursed expenditure, TZS 18.376 billion was for recurrent expenditure, TZS 9.713 billion development expenditure and TZS 10.141 billion Personnel Emolument. Physical planning received the largest allocation.

**Natural resources and Tourism:** released funds as at end June 2013 to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) was TZS 44.736 billion, of which TZS 42.798 billion was for recurrent expenditure. The released funds were equivalent to 57 per cent of the approved budget.

**Energy and Minerals:** Given the importance of energy to the country, during the year under review, the government released a total of TZS 762.428 billion to the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, of which TZS 648.225 billion was for development spending and the remainder for recurrent expenditure.

**Water:** During FY 2012/2013, a total of TZS 2.805 billion (74 percent of the approved OC budget), and TZS 13.362 billion (82 percent of the approved Personal Emolument budget) had been disbursed and spent as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013, Moreover, out of the approved budget, TZS 104.000 billion (74 percent of the approved local fund budget), and TZS 96.760 billion (30 percent of the approved budget from foreign sources) was disbursed and spent for implementation of intended activities by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013. A large part of the budget was directed towards funding Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.

## **5.6. Budget Reporting and Transparency**

The Government has implemented far reaching reforms that are geared towards enhancing budget transparency especially in the areas of budget formulation, implementation and reporting. Further, stakeholders such as DPs, MPs, CSOs, FBOs, etc.; are involved through PER and PBG processes which provide inputs into the Planning and budgeting process. As a means of enhancing transparency, budget documents and implementation reports are discussed at various levels and forum. The documents (strategy documents such as MKUKUTA II and budget briefs such as speeches, Medium Term Budget Background, Citizen's budget digest, etc.) and reports (such as PER, monthly and quarterly disbursement of funds) are also published in newspapers, Government websites in order to be accessed by the general public. Recent major achievement in enhancing transparency is the public sharing of CAG report which was discussed in the National Assembly leading to public leaders held accountable for the misdeeds.

## 5.7. Challenges and Way forward

Major challenges facing MKUKUTA financing include the following:

- ❖ **Inadequate funding:** the main challenge during MKUKUTA implementation has continued to be inadequate funding. This challenge calls for more efforts towards widening the revenue base in order to enhance domestic revenue mobilization. Narrow tax base results into over-dependence on foreign aid, which is not predictable. The unpredictability of donor funding is further complicated by the fact that in many cases the foreign inflow is driven by donor's agenda instead of national priorities. The efforts to broaden the revenue base should go hand in hand with modernization of tax collection and administration especially computerization of all revenue collection systems in order to eliminate all forms of revenue leakage/losses and tax evasion.
- ❖ **Low domestic production of goods and services:** Increased domestic production remains key for widening domestic revenue base leading to improved financing of MKUKUTA activities. However, the main constraint in this area is power rationing resulting from low supply of electricity. Therefore, containing power rationing will play a catalytic role in the production process and service delivery;
- ❖ **Shortfalls in implementation of PPP: effective and efficient implementation of PPP Act** and increased contribution of the private sector in resource mobilization will also provide another avenue for financing MKUKUTA II;
- ❖ **Limited scope of other financing windows:** prudent borrowing decisions should be at the heart of Government fiscal policy. Strategic use of non-concessional borrowing for key infrastructure projects designed to ensure efficiency gains including those aimed at increasing capacity for energy generation, and construction and rehabilitation of roads and railways that are critical for improving the integration of transportation networks within the country and in the region is crucial for financing MKUKUTA II and other strategies. It is also expected that in the medium term, more infrastructure projects will be developed through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.
- ❖ **Low predictability and delayed availability of grants and loans for financing development projects:** Unpredictability of Basket and Project funding modalities poses

immense challenges to the government in terms of strategic planning and effective prioritizing of development projects. The unpredictability of funds through such modalities is due to multiple donor conditionality and capacity constraints.

- ❖ **Inefficient use of public resource:** improvement in domestic tax collection should go hand in hand with ensuring that expenditure considers areas that show value for money. All the ongoing reforms in the Public Financial Management need to be enhanced.



## CHAPTER VI

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Monitoring and Evaluation for MKUKUTA-II is carried out through implementation of MKUKUTA-II Monitoring Master Plan. The Master Plan embraces MKUKUTA Monitoring System (MMS) which tracks MKUKUTA-II implementation on an annual basis. The major objective of MMS is to foster dialogue and policy on growth and poverty reduction based on robust evidence.

Implementation of monitoring activities for the period under review continued within the framework of new MKUKUTA Monitoring System which entails data and information generation coordinated by NBS, research and analysis function coordinated by REPOA under the chairmanship of COSTECH, and engagement of stakeholders coordinated by PED. Engagement of stakeholders is divided into three categories. First, is engagement at high level, second, engagement at community level and third is engagement across research and academic institutions.

The two categories of stakeholders' engagement namely at the level of Research and Academic Institutions and at the community level could not take place as a result of procurement process which took long. The procurement process aimed at bringing up institutions which have in-built communication expertise to facilitate engagement of stakeholders in close collaboration with MKUKUTA Secretariat. However, the earmarked institutions were engaged towards the end of June 2013 and consequently some activities planned by these institutions will be executed during financial year 2013/14.

#### **6.2. *Progress in Implementation***

This section presents performance review of data generation, research and analysis, stakeholders' engagement through communications and coordination issues under MKUKUTA Secretariat. The performance review provides an assessment of the progress made against approved annual work plans and budget for Financial Year 2012/13. It is worth noting that the Pooled Fund

Facility which was set up in 2000/01 to finance MMS activities collapsed in 2009/10 and since then, MMS activities such as Research and Analysis activities could not be financed as its execution was through a Non-Government Organization. Unlike Research and Analysis activities, MKUKUTA Communication and MKUKUTA Secretariats' work plans and budget were approved by Parliament as most of the activities were integrated in the Government budget. The work-plans and budget for Data generation component of MMS-II were approved by TSMP Steering Committee.

### **6.2.1. MKUKUTA Secretariat**

During the period under review, MKUKUTA Secretariat continued with the task of building MMS-II by setting up a Technical Committee to oversee implementation of MMS-II. Further, MKUKUTA Secretariat constituted a team of experts and produced MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report (MAIR 2011/12). The report was printed and circulated to stakeholders and also posted on the website. In addition, MKUKUTA Secretariat coordinated and finalized the activity of setting up the baseline and targets for specific MKUKUTA-II indicators. The completion of this activity has simplified the drafting of MAIR 2012/13 especially for indicators which had no baseline and targets in 2011/12.

### **6.2.2. Poverty Eradication Department (PED)**

During the period under review, PED accomplished its plans based on its functions as articulated in MKUKUTA Communication Strategy. These were: preparation of *Mapambano* magazine for the period July- December 2012 and participating effectively in MKUKUTA awareness raising campaign. PED participated as well in international and local exhibition events such as African Public Service Week held in Accra-Ghana from 16-23, June 2013 and *Sabasaba*. During the events, MMS outputs such as MAIR 2011/12, MKUKUTA II Communication Strategy, Poverty and Human Development Report 2011, Country Report on the Millennium Development Goals and *Mapambano* magazine were shared with stakeholders.

### **6.2.3. Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)**

During the period under review, REPOA accomplished one activity of conducting a study on the views of the people about poverty and social service provision. This study was a follow up to "Views of the People" study which was conducted in 2007. Preliminary findings of the study

were launched during the review period and shared among stakeholders. The final report which incorporates comments from stakeholders will be released soon.

#### **6.2.4. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)**

The National Bureau of Statistics continued to implement the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) particularly the Data Development and Dissemination component. During the reference period, planned activities were to complete data collection, data entry, data cleaning and analysis of Household Budget Survey (HBS 2011/12, Tanzania Mainland) by the end of June 2013; publish and disseminate Tanzania HIV-AIDS and Malaria Indicator Report 2011/12 by February, 2013; conduct wave three of National Panel Survey 2012/13 (United Republic of Tanzania); and conduct Integrated Labour Force Survey 2013/14. As for the Tanzania HIV-AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011/12, data processing was completed by end of July 2012 and the report was published and disseminated as planned. With regard to HBS, data collection was completed in November, 2012; data entry completed in March, 2013; data cleaning and analysis is on-going; and preliminary results are expected to be disseminated during the last quarter of 2013.

In addition, main activities undertaken during the review period with regard to National Panel Survey 2012/13 included tracking and data collection of long distance movers which started in December, 2012. Data collection for wave three is expected to be finalized in September 2013. As for ILFS, activities included developing the concept note, sample design, draft questionnaire and pre-testing which was done in March 2013.

### **6.3 Challenges, Lessons Learned and the Way forward**

Despite the good performance recorded during the period under review, there were many challenges that need to be addressed. Some of the challenges include:

- 6.3.1 Inadequate staff capacity to undertake monitoring and evaluation functions: this is still a challenge in almost all government Institutions. The Government is taking measures intended to enhance M&E capacity in institutions in terms of recruiting qualified staff, supporting M&E systems as well as working tools as well as filling vacant posts institutions that have not yet recruited in these positions.

- 6.3.2 Absence of an independent national Evaluation Institution to build capacity of the staff working in the Government as well as help the Government to use evaluation as a learning process. Evaluation in Tanzania is used for drawing lessons for policies, programmes and projects. However, this is often done by Consultancy firms and research institutions. Establishing government institution to deal with the evaluation function is critical as experiences from other countries show.
- 6.3.3 Delayed finalization of National M&E framework: this initiative started over five years ago. Finalization of the framework will facilitate implementation of MDAs and LGAs Strategic Planning, budgeting and data/information generation for indicator reporting at national level.
- 6.3.4 Weak results-based management. Evidence-based decision-making is still a challenge. What matters with M&E is not so much the data that are collected or the facts that are available, but how the data are used to inform choices in the different stages of planning and public service delivery.

## CHAPTER VII

### AREAS FOR FURTHER DIALOGUE AND PRIORITIZATION

#### 7.1 Introduction

This Chapter identifies key areas from the findings of the report. The major aim of this Chapter is to bring to attention, all key areas that require priority in terms of financing due to their unique role in generating rapid social and economic transformation for poverty reduction.

#### 7.2 Revamping and Modernizing Agriculture sector

In an effort to revamp growth and productivity in agriculture, increasing investments in this sector remains paramount. Agriculture is among the key sectors with great potential for reducing poverty, in particular, extreme poverty, since the majority poor depend on agriculture as their main stay, in particular in rural areas. Thus, scaling up investments in agriculture will greatly reduce poverty. This is also consistent with current emphasis under the Government's Big Results Now initiative. Thus effective implementation of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is a must undertaking for transformation and modernization of agricultural sector. Emphasis should be placed on large scale production of maize, paddy and sugarcane in order to meet domestic and external demand of these vital commodities. It is important to ensure that smallholders are not left out in these initiatives; that is, large scale farming should not be a substitute for smallholder farming. Emphasis should continue to be on development of irrigation infrastructure in order to accelerate productivity and growth. This should go hand in hand with provision of education on how to embrace best practices in modern farming.

It is an indisputable fact that rural-urban migration among the youth remains a challenge in Tanzania. In order to overcome this challenge, focus should now be placed on developing youth programs that attract graduates from Universities to participate, contribute and benefit sustainably from agricultural sector. Further to this is the issue of land. There have been increasing incidences of conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers over land, which has created tensions and contributed to slowing productivity for both crop producers and livestock keepers. Concrete measures are needed to ensure proper utilization of land by every citizen.

### **7.3 Creating Energy Pool**

Access to reliable power supply in particular, rural electrification, is an important input to rural economic development and for environmental protection. Poor people could largely benefit from using electricity to diversify economic activities thus raising productivity and rural incomes. Tanzania's electricity sector with annual kWh consumption of 97 per capita lags behind its East African neighbors. Power generation, transmission and distribution remain challenges in unleashing Tanzania's growth potential. However, ongoing initiatives to diversify sources of power, by venturing into gas, uranium, etc. are an important step forward and should therefore be enhanced. Huge opportunities exist due to the discovery of gas, uranium and prospects for oil discovery. The challenge ahead is how best to manage these resources effectively for the benefit of all Tanzanians, now and in the future and avoid resource curse. This is critical for growth, development and poverty reduction. BRN initiative presents a best framework for implementing the country's priorities by setting concrete actions with measurable performance targets.

### **7.4 Expanding and Maintaining an Efficient Transport System**

Tanzania's transport system is still weak and unreliable. While roads network is improving railway, air and port systems are performing poorly. Thus, a lot more work will have to be done over a period of time to bring the transport systems to an efficient level. In the meantime as in BRN, great attention needs to be paid to restoring the railway system, improving public transportation system in urban areas through reducing travel time and enhancing cargo handling capacity in ports, especially the port of Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania is uniquely positioned as a natural transport and logistics hub for Central and Eastern Africa. . However, exploitation of this potential needs scaling up of efforts in order to address the many challenges that exist. There is need to improve the volume of freight transported by the central railway line through modernization of infrastructure at Dar es Salaam port, and rolling stock (locomotives and wagons). Traffic congestion in Dar es Salaam city needs to be solved urgently.. Expansion and modernization of roads, especially rural roads to support agriculture;

seaports, airports, railway systems, are needed in order for the country to realize its full potential necessary for accelerating inclusive growth and increasing incomes.

## **7.5 Education**

Concerns on quality of education are based on a number of factors including lack of accountability, shortage of teaching and learning materials, low support to students and poor school management. In order to overcome this challenge and reverse the trend, the government has recently devised ways to raise the quality of basic education, and in doing so, it has set a target of improving pass rates in primary and secondary schools to 60% in 2013, 70% in 2014 and 80% in 2015<sup>3</sup>.

These targets call for refocusing national efforts on a number of interventions, in particular, improvement of teaching and learning materials, and teachers' motivation. There is need to strengthen inspection directorate so as to safeguard quality. Measures are being taken in order to provide training to teachers and strengthen teaching in English language, mathematics and science subjects in secondary schools. New infrastructural facilities such as laboratories in secondary schools should be constructed and old ones rehabilitated.

## **7.6 Water**

Water supply in rural areas is at the heart of rural development. Reliable supply translates to less time spent in searching for water. This will leave rural dwellers with ample time to participate in income generating activities. Reliable supply of safe water also reduces the chances of contracting contagious diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, dysentery and cholera. The government of Tanzania aspires to increase coverage of rural water supply to 67 percent from current 55 percent. Achieving these targets requires among others, expansion of water infrastructure, and improving maintenance capacities at local levels.

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<sup>3</sup> Pass rate is defined as Grade A-C for primary education and Division I-IV for secondary education

## **7.7 Health**

. Health is part and parcel of human capital development, and should thus receive substantial attention. Over the period, declining trends have been experienced in most health indicators including maternal mortality, infant and under five mortality as well as HIV prevalence. Despite these achievements, the rates are still high.

Actions are required in order to consolidate achievements and accelerate improvement in performance. The focus in the coming years should be on increasing appropriate number and mix of health professionals through training, deployment and retention. Improvement of maternal and antenatal care; basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care, and post-natal care are interventions that have to be scaled up.

## **7.8. Resources mobilization**

The financing requirements for implementation of identified programmes are huge, while revenues fall short of fully meeting expenditure. This has led to widening gap between government revenue and expenditure. Innovative, ways of addressing this challenge are required to complement traditional means of financing government budget. Efforts to broaden tax base and cast tax net wider should include review of tax exemptions structures, and exploring further, non-tax revenue sources.



## MATRIX

### MKUKUTA CLUSTERS: Goals, Indicators, Available Data and 2015 Targets

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
<b>MKUKUTA CLUSTER I: GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY</b>					
<b>Goal 1:</b> Pursuing sound macroeconomic management	-Annual rate of inflation	10.9%	5%		Not higher than 5%
	-Proportion of actually disbursed amounts of AID compared to the total commitment in a financial year	-	77%	75%	99%
	-Number of months of foreign reserves available in the country	5.3	3.5	4.1	6 months of imports
	-GDP growth per annum by major economic growth drivers (Agriculture, Mining, Industry, Energy)	7.0%	6.4%	6.9%	8.0% - 10%
	-Percentage reduction in the deviation of actual national expenditure from approved national budget		5.0%	8.7%	10%
	-Revenue ratio to GDP		17%	17.7%	18.7
<b>Goal 2:</b> Reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing	-% of rural population who live within 2km of an all-season passable road (Rural access indicator)	-		5.24	9.12

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
growth	-Gini Coefficient	0.34% in 2010	0.37%	0.33%	TBD
	-Head Count Ratio for basic needs poverty line by rural/urban		28.2%	28.2%	24% (MKUKUTA) 19.3% (MDGs)
	Food Poverty		9.7 %	9.7 %	10.8 (MDGs)
	-GDP growth per annum by major economic growth drivers (Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Energy and Tourism)	7.0%	6.65%	6.9%	(8-10)%
	-% of trunk and regional roads network in good and fair condition		85%	86%	92%
	-% of rural roads that are passable (good and fair)		59%	60%	63%
	-Unemployment rate				5%
	-Proportion of working age population underemployed and not currently employed by sex and age				5%
	-% of population with access to electricity (grid/off grid)		18.4	21%	30%
	-% of small holders participating in contract farming and out grower schemes				To increase
	-% of small holders using farming technologies (irrigation, pesticides, fertilizers and improved seeds/breeds and vaccination)				740,000 ha
	-% of households whose main income is derived from agro based enterprises (traders, processors, agro dealers)				5.6%

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
	-Percentage of smallholders farmers who accessed formal credit for agricultural purposes				10%
	-% increase of productivity of crops (maize and rice) and livestock (diary)				Livestock 4.5% Crops 6.4%
<b>Goal 3:</b> Ensuring creation and sustenance of productive and decent employment, especially for women, youth and people with disabilities	-Number of labour disputes filed per annum disaggregated by industry	1,500	2,368	3,354	2000 disputes
	-Distribution of population by occupation disaggregated by gender, age, disability and level of education		(HBS & Census 2012)	(HBS & Census 2012)	No
<b>Goal 4:</b> Ensuring food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation and mitigation	-% of households in rural and urban areas using fuel wood (including charcoal), gas, solar and electricity as their main source of energy		(HBS 2012 data)	(HBS 2012 data)	10%
	-Number of projects with Environmental Impact certificates and Environmental Audit certificates				80%
	-% increase of tonnes of solid waste collected in urban areas				85%
	-% increase of plants with waste water discharge permit				80%
	-% of household with basic awareness level on climate change.				50%
	-% of household who have adopted new farming, animal husbandry and fishing practices in		X		50%

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
	response to climate change				
	-Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day	7%			3.5%
	-Food self sufficiency ratio	102%			120%
<b>Goal 5:</b> Leveraging returns on national resources (both within and outside) for enhancing growth and benefits to the country at large and communities in particular, especially in rural areas	-Monetary value of benefits received in participatory forest and wildlife management regimes (PFM and WMAs)				75%
	-Discrepancy between company paid concessions and licenses for extractive industries, mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife in (Tshs billion)				Zero discrepancy
	-% increase in productivity of crops (maize and rice) and livestock (dairy)				Livestock 4.5% Crops 6.4%
<b>MKUKUTA CLUSTER II: QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELL BEING</b>					
<b>Goal 1:</b> Ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels for males and females, and universal literacy for adults, both men and women	- Number of children age 0-4 years enrolled in ECD programmes				
	-NER for Pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary	62.6	66.4	75.5	Pre primary 100% in 2025  Primary 100%  Lower Secondary 45%  Upper secondary

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
					5
	-Survival rate for lower secondary and upper secondary	66.4	-	-	Primary 100%
	-Pass rates (national average; m/f) for; Std VII, Form 4 and Form 6”				-STD VII -Overall-60% by 2015 O-level- Girls in science - subject-60% by 2015 Girls in Mathematics- 25% by 2015 II
	-Transition rates from primary to secondary education (Std VII to Form I) and lower Secondary to upper Secondary (Form 4 to Form 5)		66.4	70.5%	76.8% in 2015  35% in 2015
	-Pupil/Student Qualified Teacher ratio for Primary and Secondary Education		1:48	1:36	1:40 in 2016  1:25 in 2016
	-Adult illiteracy rate	31%	31%	31%	16% in 2015
	-% of schools having improved sanitation facilities as per policy	-	-	-	Higher in 2015
<b>Goal 2:</b> Ensuring expansion of vocational , technical,	-Annual enrolment in Vocational Education Centers , Technical,	102,217	112,447		Adult non formal education-

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
polytechnics, and higher education, and improving non-formal and continuing education	Training Institutions, and Universities,, and Adult, Non-formal and continuing education Programmes				45.2%(AEDEP-2012/12-2016/17)  Enrolment in Tertiary education to reach 4% in 2015/16
<b>Goal 3:</b> Improving survival, health, nutrition and well being, especially for children, women and vulnerable groups	-Proportion of births taking place at health facility		166,484		80% (2015)
	-Total Fertility rate	5.4	-		5.0 in 2015
	-Infant mortality rate	51/1000	-	41/1000	38 per 1000 in 2015
	-Under-five mortality rate	81/1000	-		54 per 1000 in 2015
	-DPTHb3 coverage	-	-	--	100% in 2015
	-Proportional of under-five moderately or severely stunted (height for age)		17%	21%	22% in 2015
	-Maternal Mortality Rate			454	265 per 100,000 in 2015
	-% of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy	388,947	564,723	396,301	80% in 2015
-TB treatment completion rate	82%	85%	89%	100% in 2015	
<b>Goal 4:</b> Increasing access to affordable clean and safe water; sanitation and hygiene	-Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source		1:60	1:57	Rural: 65% Town: 57% Urban:95% Dsm: 75% In 2015

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
	-% of households with basic sanitation facilities			86%	95% in 2015
<b>Goal 5:</b> Developing decent human settlements while sustaining environmental quality	-% of households with decent houses (walls of brick, foundation of cement, floor, and roof frame of timber and roof of tiles or corrugated iron sheets).				75% in 2015
	-Proportion of households with land certificates	5%		7%	10% in 2015
	-% of decrease of households in disaster prone and ecological sensitive areas	-	-	-	No
	-% of villages with land use plans			32%	42% in 2015
<b>Goal 6:</b> Providing adequate social protection and rights to the vulnerable and needy groups	-Proportion of households with orphans who attend school		0.25		No
	-Proportion of children(5 years +) with disability attending school		0.34%		Higher in 2015
	-% of child headed households		0.1%		No
<b>CLUSTER III: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>					
<b>Goal 1:</b> Ensuring systems and structures of governance uphold the rule of law and are democratic, effective, accountable, predictable, transparent, inclusive and corruption-free at all levels	-% of villages that presented all obligatory financial reports at their Village Assemblies in the last FY				Higher in 2015
	-Proportion of LGAs posting public budgets, revenue and actual expenditures on easily accessible public notice boards	86.2%	87%	94.7%	100% in 2015
	-% of MDAs who have their annual Performance Reports posted on their Websites				80% in 2012
	-% of those contacting a service				No

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
	provider that paid a bribe, by sector within the last year				
	-Percentage of MDAs and LGA with Clean Audit Certificate from CAG			85%	90% in 2015
	-Reducing in time from arraignment to 1st hearing				3 days in 2015
	-Number of corruption cases convicted as % of number of investigated cases sanctioned for prosecution		77,495	94,872	Higher in 2015
	-Percentage reduction of corruption in key prone sectors and professions				
	-Overall reduction of corruption in MDAs, LGAs, Private Sector and CSOs.				
	-Overall reduction of corruption				
	-Improved corruption perception from the general public				
<b>Goal 2:</b> Improving public service delivery to all, especially the poor and vulnerable	-% of population reporting satisfaction with basic services ,(including older people)				80% in 2015
<b>Goal 3:</b> Promoting and protecting human rights for all, particularly for poor women, children, men and the vulnerable, including people living with	-% of court cases that have not been disposed for more than 24 months as a % of all court cases (criminal and civil cases)				22% in 2012
	-% of prisoners in remand for two			5.7%	To higher in



Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
HIV/AIDS	or more years compared to all prisoners in a given year				2015
	-% of detained juveniles (girls and boys) accommodated in juvenile remand homes and approved schools (compared to detained juveniles in prisons)				High in 2015
	-% of districts with a team of trained Paralegals				High in 2015
	-% of births registered within 90 days after birth				80% in 2015
	-% of women among senior civil servants (Assistant Director and upwards)				50% in 2015
	-Prevalence of violence (sexual, physical and emotional) against children aged 18 years of age and below				F=15%, M=7.1%
					F=36%, M=35.8%
				F=12%, M=14%	
<b>Goal 4:</b> Ensuring national and personal security and safety of properties	-Number of cases of crimes reported by type	543,358			No
	-% of cases of sexual abuse reported that resulted in a conviction				Higher in 2015
<b>Goal 5:</b> Promoting and	-Number of International				More than 10 in

Goals	Indicators	Trends			Targets by 2015
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
preserving culture of patriotism, hard work, moral integrity, and self-confidence	conferences where Kiswahili is used				2015
	% of Institutions that have functioning Integrity committees				100% in 2015
	% Government leaders and of MPs who have abided by the leadership code by filling in wealth declaration forms.				100% in 2015