



**National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction  
(MKUKUTA)**

**MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan  
and  
Indicator Information**

**Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment  
United Republic of Tanzania**

**November 2006**

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## **PREFACE**

This MKUKUTA<sup>1</sup> Monitoring Master Plan has been compiled through a year-long consultative process, involving many different stakeholders in Tanzania. It used as its base the original Poverty Monitoring System (PMS, 2001-2004), and assessed it in its entirety. The objective was to evolve the previous system and enable it to mature by making space for deeper and broader monitoring of the range of issues in the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA). This Master Plan provides the framework for the revised approach for MKUKUTA monitoring and reporting.

The monitoring system is part and parcel of overall Government strategic planning, budgeting and reporting processes, and complements the Public Expenditure Review (PER). These complementarities are important features, as Tanzania deepens its reform efforts and streamlines its ways of working.

Reforming and streamlining in the public sector do not, however, imply narrowing the base of stakeholders involved in monitoring change in Tanzania. The Government is committed to stakeholder involvement and wishes to acknowledge the importance of all contributions and efforts in MKUKUTA implementation and monitoring. Towards this we thank all those who have taken part in the development of this MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan, and in the development of the national indicators.

A prosperous and better life for all Tanzanians is possible, but to ensure we are on track a strong, efficient and well coordinated monitoring system is required. This document provides the necessary framework.

**E. Bukuku**

*Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment*

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<sup>1</sup> *Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
ARV	Anti Retro-Viral
BGs	Budget Guidelines
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
COBET	Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCD	Division of Crop Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMO	District Medical Officer
DPG	Development Partner Group
DPTHb3	Diphtheria, Pertusis (whooping cough), Tetanus and Hepatitis B
DoE	Department of Environment
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
DSA	Dissemination Sensitizations and Advocacy
EIAs	Environment Impact Assessments
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FSIT	Food Security Information Team
GBS	General Budget Support
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICBAE	Integrated Community-Based Adult Education
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
JAS	Joint Assistance Strategy
LGA	Local Government Authority
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFSM	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual
MIS	Management Information System
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMMP	MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MPEE	Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MW	Mega Watt
NCGS	National Centre of Health Statistics
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NFSD	National Food Security Department
NR	Natural Resources

NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PC	Parliamentary Committee
PED	Poverty Eradication Division (PED)
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PHDR	Poverty and Human Development Report
PLHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PMMP	Poverty Monitoring Master Plan
PMS	Poverty Monitoring System
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPW	Poverty Policy Week
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Credit Support
RDS	Routine Data System
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
R&AWG	Research and Analysis Working Group
RMO	Regional Medical Officer
RVA	Rapid Vulnerability Assessment
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SBAS	Strategic Budget Allocation System
SEAs	Strategic Environmental Assessments
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPs	Strategic Plans
SPB	Strategic Policy Brief
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
TA	Technical Assistance
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TAS	Tanzania Assistance Strategy
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Technical Committee
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TMTP	Tanzania Mini-Tiger Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSED	Tanzania Socio-Economic Database
TWG	Technical Working Group
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
WFP	World Food Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



# **PART 1**

## **MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan**

**Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment  
United Republic of Tanzania**

## 1.0 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Introduction

Tanzania reviewed its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) in 2004. It was one of the first countries to develop a second generation PRS which was approved by the Government in February 2005. The revised PRS is titled, the *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty* (NSGRP), and is referred to in its Kiswahili acronym, MKUKUTA (Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania). MKUKUTA is structured around three clusters, namely:

- Cluster 1: Growth and reduction of income poverty,
- Cluster 2: Improved quality of life and social well-being, and
- Cluster 3: Governance and accountability.

The first PRS monitoring system was established in 2001. It set out to track changes in priority sectors in terms of income and non-income indicators. The system was known as the PMS (Poverty Monitoring System) and it provided Government and other actors with an increased amount of information and data for decision making. Information and data were generated by four Technical Working Groups (TWGs) through annual surveys, research and analysis and data gathered from the PMS to facilitate policy planning, as evidenced in policy reviews at macro, sectoral and Local Government Authority (LGA) levels. The monitoring outputs were disseminated to stakeholders using a variety of methods including stakeholder's workshops, radio, television and drama. For example the Poverty Policy Weeks (PPW) has been annual events from 2002 through 2004. PPW was a key event for policy dialogue and sharing of information from the Monitoring System.

The Poverty Monitoring System was revised in order to align it with the broader remit of the MKUKUTA. The revision was undertaken in 2005 to take into account new dimension which resulted from MKUKUTA. These include:

- (i) A move from priority "sectors" to an "outcome", results-based approach.
- (ii) A five-year implementation period (2005/6-2009/10), compared with the 3-year PRS.
- (iii) A greater emphasis on economic growth and governance.

- (iv) Further emphasis on vulnerability and social protection issues.
- (v) Recognition of cross-sectoral contributions to outcomes, and inter-sectoral linkages and synergies.
- (vi) Further emphasis on mainstreaming cross-cutting issues.
- (vii) Continued indicator tracking and deeper integration of MDGs into the national indicator set.

This revised Master Plan for MKUKUTA contains two parts: Part 1 describes the overall system and Part 2 provides details on each national indicator. Part 1 includes chapters which describe the principles agreed in Tanzania to guide the overall system. These include, for example, issues of national ownership, partnership, harmonization and the important role of cross-cutting issues. It also examines the overall Government Strategic Planning, Budgeting and Reporting system and the MKUKUTA Monitoring System's position within this. The Institutional arrangements are described as well as the main products regularly produced by the Monitoring System. These products are set within an annual calendar of events which aligns MKUKUTA monitoring with other key Government processes. An overview of human and financial resource, highlighting areas for further capacity building and explanations of the Technical Working Group structure and is supplemented by Terms of Reference for each group contained in the annexes.

## 1.2 Objective

The objective of the revised Monitoring System is to champion a national integrated approach to monitoring and evaluation, utilizing the MKUKUTA as the guiding medium-term framework. This includes comprehensive outcome-focused monitoring which builds on lessons from the original Poverty Monitoring System (PMS). It also includes the consolidation and aggregation of output reporting from MDAs (Ministries, Departments and Agencies) and LGA (Local Government Authority), which are based on their Strategic Plans (SPs), Annual Performance Reports and Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs). The system sets out to assess changes during the implementation period of the MKUKUTA (2005-2010), and whether there have been effective achievements of MKUKUTA objectives and goals. It seeks to reveal reasons for successes and failures in order to inform corrective action and improvements.



### 1.3 Rationale

The Monitoring System represents a shift from being primarily poverty-focused during the PRS phase (2000-2004) to a system which monitors the three MKUKUTA clusters. As a result the new system is broader and more comprehensive in its information and analysis. It contributes to the streamlining efforts being made by the Government, which has put the coordination of overall monitoring functions primarily within the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPEE). MPEE's mandate includes being responsible for providing "...*shared and sustainable economic growth through proper management of the national economy and guidance of the implementation of Development Vision 2025.*" This includes monitoring trends in the economy as a whole as well as in social sectors through its oversight of data generated through the work of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)<sup>2</sup>. The Ministry also coordinates MDA and LGA Strategic Planning, Budgeting and Reporting processes.

Monitoring of growth in the economy is reported annually to Parliament through the *Economic Survey* produced by the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment in collaboration with MDAs and other key actors such as the Bank of Tanzania. Linking this information on growth, with analysis of well being, governance and poverty is increasingly important for ensuring the achievement of equitable and sustainable development as defined in the MKUKUTA. These will enhance the holistic view of efforts towards poverty reduction and social well-being more generally.

The above efforts are documented by the Monitoring System through a range of products detailed in Chapter 5 which are fundamental to national policy processes. These products include *MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Reports*, national *Poverty and Human Development Reports* (PHDR), and *Status Reports*. The annual implementation report consolidates and analyses of MDA and LGA performance reports, reports on public budgeting and expenditure, and proposed subsequent priority actions. The PHDR provides analysis of overall changes in Tanzania (outcomes), progress against targets, and areas for further policy adjustments. This is produced every two years, and a Status Report is produced for the year's in-between the PHDRs.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: *Functions and Organisation Structure of MPEE*, GoT (13 Feb 2006). Data sources are from national surveys as well as from national accounts and management information systems of Ministries and Departments.

## 1.4 The Master Plan revision process

The process of clarifying the above objectives and rationale for the Monitoring System began in late 2004 with the preparation of *The PMS Review Guide*. The guide was discussed with stakeholders (March 2005), many of whom were engaged in the PRS review process undertaken between 2003 and 2004. Initial consultations reached a consensus that the revision process would take place over the remainder of 2005. It was also agreed that there should be limited change to the institutional arrangements of monitoring. There was recognition of the need for broader stakeholder engagement in the Monitoring System, and of the need for strengthening alignment and linkages between national-level outcome monitoring and Government Strategic Planning, Budgeting and Reporting systems.

The process of revision involved internal reviews undertaken by the Technical Working groups (TWGs). The review examined the strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities of each TWG, and adjusted their Terms of Reference. The review also considered coordination issues by the Secretariat (PED, MPEE) in relation to the overall MKUKUTA process. These internal reviews were followed by a series of external reviews and studies<sup>3</sup>. The culmination was a workshop held in August 2005 which shared the consolidated finding of the internal and external reviews, and agreed the framework for a Zero Draft of the Monitoring Master Plan. The draft was subsequently reviewed by stakeholders from October 2005 through March 2006.

Intensive efforts to review the national indicators for MKUKUTA were also part of the revision process. Details about this are provided in Part 2 of this document. Enhancing the original PRS indicator set required a step-by-step approach, of first aligning the existing indicators with the MKUKUTA goals and targets, then making adjustments and additions proposed by stakeholders from ministries, local government, civil society, and development partners. These steps were taken through to more than thirty group and cluster meetings. Particular attention was given to the involvement of sector Policy and Planning Departments of MDAs. This intervention also aimed at strengthening their engagement in monitoring. The process of indicator revision took about six months and resulted in the revised set of national outcome indicators contained in the

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<sup>3</sup> *Tanzania's Poverty Monitoring System: a Review of Early Experiences and Challenges*, Alison Evans and Arthur van Diesen, 2002; *Poverty Monitoring Systems: an Analysis of Institutional Arrangements in Tanzania*, David Booth, 2005; *External Review of the Tanzania Poverty Monitoring System (Inception Report)*, Peter Mukisa Ssentongo, 2005; *PPA Evaluation and Recommendations for the Poverty Monitoring System in Tanzania*, Social Development Direct, 2005.

Part 2 of this document. Data sources and detailed meta-data containing definitions and parameters of each indicator are also provided.

Views on the various drafts of this Master Plan were sought from an external commentator familiar with Tanzania's approach to monitoring as well as with systems being used elsewhere. In addition, drafts were reviewed by an editorial team appointed by Government prior to submission for approval to the MKUKUTA Technical Committee in early 2006.

## 1.5 Challenges

A number of challenges and issues emerged during the process of revising the Monitoring System. In brief, these include the following:

- **Harmonization/linkages** between national monitoring processes, sector monitoring and public expenditure review processes need to be strengthened.
- **Timely and quality data** production and reporting need further enhancement. This includes overcoming the constraints currently faced by sector Management Information Systems (MISs), LGA Monitoring & Evaluation systems, and national surveys.
- **Participation which goes beyond popularization** and dissemination is important. It should engage local people, Local Government Authorities and Parliamentarians in processes of two-way communication. This should include clear and systematic ways to get the grass roots' views into the system.
- **Continued efforts to increase national capacity in research and analysis** of trends in growth, well-being and governance are vital during this period of development.
- **A streamlined structure** that consolidates roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat, the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee is advisable.
- **Enhanced TWG membership** that ensures coverage of the three MKUKUTA clusters, further participation by nationals, and cross-cutting issues is important.
- **Improved functioning of the pooled fund** in terms of timely disbursement of funds, and reports (including audits) will smooth the functioning of the system.
- **Revised indicators** that reflect the MKUKUTA clusters and have reliable data sources are needed. The indicator set should be manageable yet comprehensive at national level and be linked to the wider set of sector indicators and MISs.

These challenges were taken into account in the design of the revised Monitoring System. They are addressed in the remaining chapters of this document, including Chapter 7 which provides further depth in relation to human and financial capacity issues. These challenges may also provide a basic framework for assessing how well the Monitoring System has progressed in terms of being broadened and mainstreamed during the period of the MKUKUTA. These challenges are set against the background of fundamental principles and agreed ways of working in the Tanzanian context.

## **2.0 PRINCIPLES**

Tanzania's partnership approach to development guides this Monitoring System. It is based on key principles of mutual trust and respect, frank and open dialogue, and mutual accountability under a single country-led partnership framework. The system is coordinated at national level within the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, and is part of this central Ministry's mainstream functions of monitoring and evaluation. It embraces the need for dialogue at all levels from Parliament and Local Government Authorities to the private sector and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Resource and harmonization issues also depend on these partnership principles. These principles are set out in detail in both the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS) and the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST). They are summarised below in relation to the Monitoring System.

- 1. National ownership and Government leadership:** This principle consolidates and coordinates efforts of various stakeholders under Government leadership through a single medium term country-led framework, the MKUKUTA. This is the guiding framework for the Monitoring System.
- 2. Broad stakeholder participation:** The Monitoring System provides a participatory mechanism for enhanced communication with all stakeholders. It widens the space for open and inclusive dialogue with Government, academic and research institutions, development partners, civil society forums, the private sector and the general public.
- 3. Demand-driven approaches to technical assistance and information generation:** This enables flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of decision-makers at all levels. Technical

assistance will make the greatest possible use of national expertise, seek to build sustainable Tanzanian capacities, and be defined and managed by the Government.

4. **Harmonization and alignment:** This principle ensures that the Monitoring System is part and parcel of overall government processes and does not run in parallel. Alignment is in terms of approaches and sequencing of the Strategic Planning, Budgeting and Reporting system of Government.
5. **Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues.** This principle follows the priority cross cutting issues identified in the MKUKUTA.<sup>4</sup> These are integrated into the revised Monitoring System. Efforts will be made to link these issues with ongoing initiatives to ensure that MKUKUTA contributes towards equitable and sustainable growth and reduction of poverty.
6. **Weaving together all aspects of monitoring ranging from growth, governance and poverty reduction.** This will be done through opening-up opportunities for wider public dialogue on growth, governance and poverty. Platforms for such discussions which involve the private sector are limited, and this has resulted in a variety of sometimes uncoordinated initiatives. Government is working towards a sustained relationship between the public and private sector to be more problem-solving, and to provide platforms for national dialogue on growth, governance and poverty.
7. **Recognising the important role of the private sector and of civil society** in MKUKUTA implementation and in the Monitoring System. The deeper involvement of national apex bodies, federations and networks is important throughout MKUKUTA implementation.<sup>5</sup>

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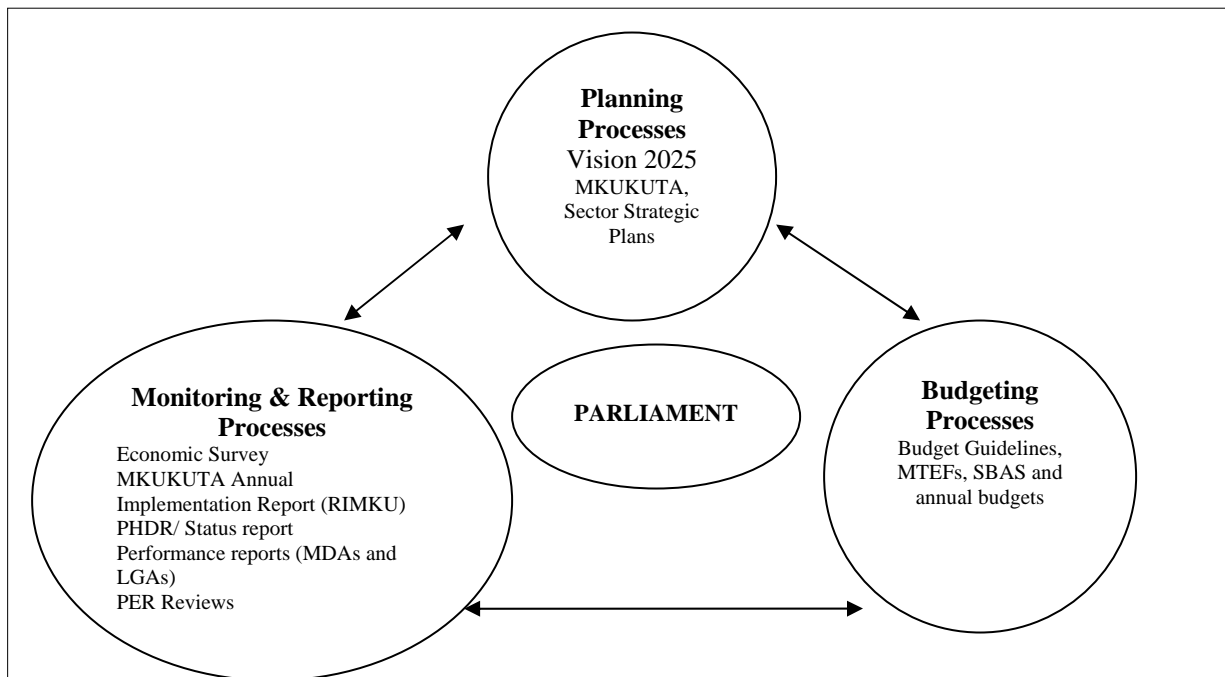
<sup>4</sup> Throughout this document cross-cutting issues are defined as gender, environment, children, youth, the elderly, HIV and AIDS, and disability. This is in accordance with the MKUKUTA.

<sup>5</sup> In particular faith-based organisations, employers associations, national business associations, the cooperative movement, the trade union movement and local development networks.

### 3.0 GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC PLANNING, BUDGETING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS

The MKUKUTA Monitoring System provides an integrated approach to output and outcome reporting within Government, and provides analysis of changes in relation to goals and operational targets of MKUKUTA. These then inform decisions about national planning, budgeting, and public expenditure management. The cycle and processes are illustrated below in Diagram 1.

**Diagram 1: Government Strategic Planning, Budgeting & Reporting Systems**



In the past, planning and financial management processes in MDAs and LGAs were not adequately informed by information generated through the Poverty Monitoring System. In essence there were parallel systems which did not ‘talk’ to each other. Yet, a clear demonstration of consistency in the chain of steps between long term plans such as Vision 2025, medium term plans such as MKUKUTA, and MDA Strategic Plans and Budgets (including MTEFs)<sup>6</sup> is essential. Consistency through the planning, budgeting and reporting cycles allows stakeholders to know that the frameworks (*e.g.* Vision 2025, MKUKUTA, MTEF, PER, etc) inform each other (for more details, see Calendar, Chapter 6 ).

<sup>6</sup> MTEF Submission Forms are done by each MDA and contain standardized data submissions so budget figures can be entered into the “Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) via the MTEF model.

The consistency in the chain of planning frameworks from long-term, medium term and short term (annual) is clearly outlined in the “*Medium Term Strategic Planning and Budgeting Manual*” produced by the Government of Tanzania<sup>7</sup>. This provides the institutions of Government (MDAs and LGAs) with methods and instructions for Strategic Planning, Budgeting, and Reporting. It also defines the relationship between MDA and LGA plans and the MKUKUTA. The *MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan* complements the above mentioned manual by setting out the system for reporting at national aggregate level on outcomes and outputs.

Diagram 1 above, illustrates that planning processes begin with development goals as articulated in the Vision 2025. In MKUKUTA these goals are translated into operational targets and are linked to cluster strategies which provide the national medium-term framework for planning. The Strategic Plans of each MDAs and LGAs translate MKUKUTA into budgets and action plans (programmes, targets and activities) and in doing so cross-sector complementarities are enhanced in implementation.

Budgeting processes involve a comprehensive budget strategy in the form of the Budget Guidelines (BGs). The Budget Guidelines provide the strategic vision for expenditure. They reflect the MKUKUTA priorities and equally inform the direction of the overall MTEF. The Budget Guidelines are the basis for annual budget submissions from MDA. Prime Minister’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) adapts the Budget Guidelines for use in Local Government Authorities budget submissions.

Monitoring and reporting processes in Government include annual performance reporting by MDAs and LGAs on outputs from activities and programmes articulated in their strategic plans. These are reported in quarterly, mid-year and annual Performance Reports (linked to the new system of RIMKU), as well as in Sector Reviews, Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) and MDA and LGA audit reports.

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<sup>7</sup> Working Document, November 2005

The Government is committed to bringing these various reporting instruments closer together to inform each other, and to strengthen the overall links to MKUKUTA and between planning, budgeting and reporting. To do this, MPEE and other central institutions are strengthening the reporting systems of government and integrating the MKUKUTA Monitoring System into mainstream Government systems. Towards this, the new RIMKU system will continue to be developed. The word RIMKU is an abbreviation of Ripoti ya Utekelezaji wa MKUKUTA. It is an electronic system through which MDAs, LGAs and non-state actors report on the implementation (activity and output levels) of MKUKUTA. The aim is to collect MKUKUTA implementation information in a structured and systematic format, and to make the information available to the public. For Government, the system aims to build on and link with other electronic systems such as SBAS, IFMS and PlanRep2 so that users do not have to enter the same information more than once into different systems.

Therefore output reporting in MKUKUTA Monitoring System is not intended to duplicate MDA and LGA reporting, but to aggregate information at national level through the production of the *MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report*. Equally, outcome changes will increasingly inform plans and budgets and these are captured in the *Poverty and Human Development Reports* (PHDR), and *Status Reports* (for those years the PHDR is not produced).

#### **4.0 THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

The Monitoring System continues to be based on a partnership model of committees and working groups. This is a means of enhancing capacity as well as commitment to broad stakeholder engagement in monitoring processes. The principles guiding this arrangement have been described earlier.

The institutional framework for monitoring was originally established in 2001 during the implementation of the first *Poverty Reduction Strategy*. The original institutional set-up defined a set of multi-stakeholder committees which included Technical Working Groups (TWGs). These were tasked with producing data and analysis for outcome reporting, including reporting against national indicators and targets. The *PRS Annual Implementation Reports* consolidated output reporting from the five priority sectors (health, education, water, roads and agriculture). These reports also provided a matrix of prioritised actions for annual implementation for the



following year. *PRS Annual Implementation Reports* were presented regularly to policy makers from 2000-2004 to inform decisions.

The revised Monitoring System refines these institutional arrangements in recognition of the need to support the development of Government systems, including strengthening links with MDA and LGA performance reporting. Information for monitoring changes continues to be generated from national survey data, routine administrative data from MDAs and LGAs, and complemented by research and analysis work. All TWGs, Secretariats and Committees are being strengthened. Issues such as the inherent weakness in routine administrative data systems (MISs and LGA M&E), surveys, annual reporting and coordination across TWGs will be addressed in this phase of monitoring. Smoothing of these issues and functions will strengthen overall Government monitoring and build national capacity.

Institutional arrangements have been streamlined in the TWGs and the upper-levels of decision-making of the Monitoring System. The Steering Committee and Technical Committee under the previous arrangement, has been consolidated into one committee. In addition, the four TWGs are consolidated into three. The previous Routine Data TWG has become part of the enlarged Survey and Routine Data TWG. The Secretariat for this is the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the consolidation has been done to reflect the NBS's mandated role of ensuring the quality of all official statistics. This enlarged group functions with two sub-groups (Routine, and Survey) in order to enable meetings to function effectively and to be inclusive of the large number of stakeholders involved in statistics. Overall, the revised institutional arrangements more distinctly link routine administrative data systems from MDAs and LGAs to official statistics as overseen by the NBS. The development of a Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) will play an important part in further strengthening this link.

Each of the TWGs has expanded their membership to include representation from MDAs from the three MKUKUTA clusters. This follows the same understanding used in the PER process whereby MDAs indicate which cluster they wish to fall into. The final proposal of cluster representation of MDAs is determined by the Chairpersons of the TWGs. The structure of TWGs enables inclusion of Government, development partners, academic institutions, civil society and private sector. It recognises that within these, the cross-cutting issues of HIV/AIDs, children-

youth-elderly, gender, disability and environment are also be well represented by members. Terms of References are included in Annexes 1-6.

The TWGs are closely linked and inter-dependent. The Surveys & Routine Data TWG generates information that is analysed and complemented by research commissioned and/or coordinated by the Research & Analysis TWG. Findings are disseminated, and the public's inputs and responses sought through the Communications TWG. These three TWGs report to the Technical Committee, which in turn reports to Inter Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) responsible to Cabinet Ministers and onward to Parliament (see Diagram 2 below). Coordination across groups is enhanced by the role of the MKUKUTA Secretariat (PED, MPEE).

The Technical Committee ensures that the products of the monitoring system are used to inform national policies and PER/budgeting process and MDAs Strategic Plans (SPs). The Technical Committee membership is inclusive of representatives from Central Ministries, the chairpersons of the Technical Working Groups, and co-opted members as determined by the Committee. The Secretariat to the Technical Committee is designated from within the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment. The chairperson of the Technical committee is the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (or his delegated representative), and the deputy chairperson is the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. This arrangement strengthens the links between central ministries, and therefore between planning and finance functions of the Government.

The Monitoring Advisory Committee is a new addition to the structure and is chaired by the Director of the Poverty Eradication Division in the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment. It is inclusive of civil society, the private sector, research organisations and development partners. The chairpersons of the three TWGs are also members of this committee. This Committee reviews and advises on work plans, budgets and audits relating to the pooled funds, and provides their views to the Technical Committee.

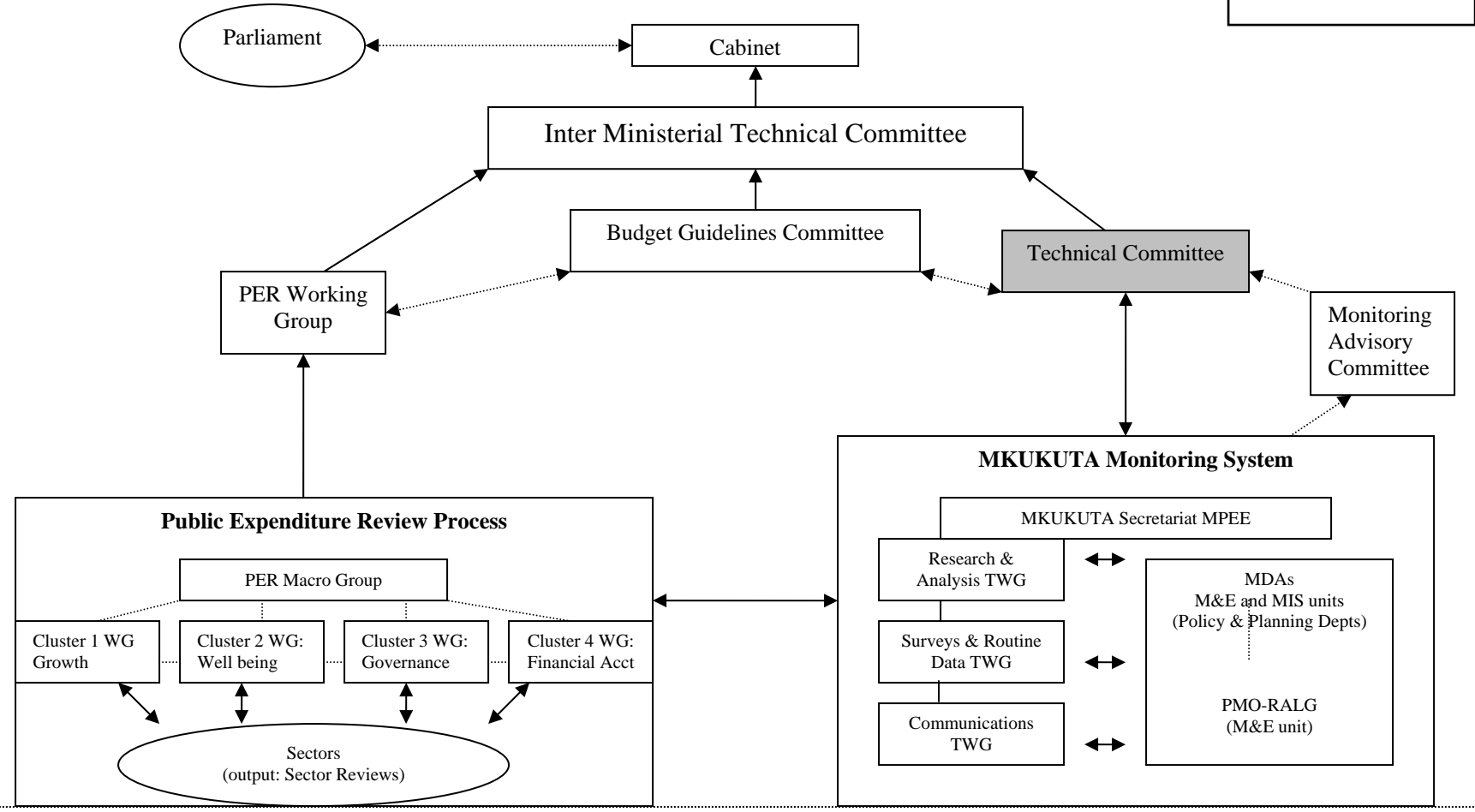
Finally, the Monitoring System also enhances efforts to inform Parliament about progress achieved. This is done through discussions with Parliamentary Committees based on key information such as Strategic Policy Briefs (SPBs, see Chapter 5 details). These are draw from

the outputs of the Monitoring System each year, and are produced under the auspices of the Technical Committee.

Details of the scope of work and management of the Technical Committee, Monitoring Advisory Committee, the TWGs and the MKUKUTA Secretariat are provided in Terms of References (Annexes 1-6).

**Diagram 2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MKUKUTA MONITORING SYSTEM**

Key:  
 .....▶ Input/information  
 —▶ Approval/decisions



## 5.0 MAIN PRODUCTS OF THE MKUKUTA MONITORING SYSTEM

The Monitoring System produces reports, some on an annual basis while others are produced intermittently. These reports draw on information from research, national surveys, analysis of the national context (i.e. Economic Survey), Budget Guidelines and institutional reporting including PER Reports, and Sector Reviews. Equally, these reports inform the elected and administrative branches of Government, development partners (including those who provide General Budget Support) and non-state actors. Table 1 outlines the reports, frequency and responsibility; the calendar of production is provided in Chapter 6. The groups and institutions indicated are the ones having responsibility to coordinate preparation of reports, but many other stakeholders are also involved and consulted.

The Monitoring System is committed to encouraging maximum understanding and use of the technical and policy documents. In order to reach a wide audience the main products are produced in popular versions and in both Kiswahili and English. This encourages their use and stakeholder involvement in the Monitoring System. Cross-cutting issues as defined in the MKUKUTA are given particular attention.

**Table 1: Main Products of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System**

Reports	Frequency	Responsibility
MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report	Annual	Technical Committee, with MKUKUTA Secretariat support
The Strategic Policy Brief (to Parliament)	Annual	Technical Committee with MKUKUTA Secretariat support
National Surveys (including first level analysis)	Annual	Surveys and Routine Data TWG
Poverty and Human Development Report	2005 2007 2009	Research & Analysis TWG
Status Reports on Growth, Social Well-being and Governance	2006 2008	Research & Analysis TWG
Views of the People Report on MKUKUTA implementation	2007 2010	Communication TWG and Research & Analysis TWG
Briefs: Issues from stakeholders on MKUKUTA Implementation	Intermittent	Communications TWG
Briefs: Policy & Topical Papers	Intermittent	Research & Analysis TWG

### **MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report:**

The purpose of the MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report is to track and aggregate national results of activities and programmes in relation to MKUKUTA implementation. It suggests subsequent strategic actions. It informs budget decisions and MTEF adjustments, and is produced through consultation. The MKUKUTA implementation report will draw information from the following:

- MDA and LGA Performance Reports (via RIMKU)
- Independent PER review and cluster PER reports
- Sector Reviews
- PHDR and Status Reports on Growth Social Well-being and Governance
- Economic Survey

Its added value over other products is that it brings information about MDA and LGA outputs together into cluster reporting, and informs subsequent Strategic Planning and Budgeting processes of these institutions. It facilitates and enhances the alignment and harmonization of Government processes.

### **The Strategic Policy Brief (to Parliament):**

This is an annual brief report to the Chairpersons of all Committees of Parliament. It is presented substantively to designated Parliamentary committees. It describes progress in relation to MKUKUTA achievements and suggests the next steps. In doing so it forms an input into a strategic review of the budget and MDA planning processes. It is produced by the MKUKUTA Secretariat for the Technical Committee.

### **National Surveys including first level analysis:**

The National Bureau of Statistics undertakes regular national surveys, as outlined in the survey calendar below (Table 3). First level survey analysis is produced by the NBS (i.e., the production of data tables and their interpretation). The Surveys and Routine Data TWG provides advice to the NBS on the content of this first level analysis to strengthen its relevance and linkages to MKUKUTA monitoring. National surveys also form part of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan

(TSMP) being developed in an effort to improve coordination and quality of statistics in Tanzania.

**Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR):**

The PHDR provides information on major changes over time (outcomes), and is produced every two years. It assesses change by using indicators from a combination of commissioned studies by the Research and Analysis TWG, analysis of data from national surveys and routine administrative data systems, and independent research undertaken by a range of institutions in Tanzania. It also draws information from sector Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs). The PHDR findings and recommendations aim at influencing both national policy adjustments and sector Strategic Plans.

**Status Report on Growth, Social Well-being and Governance:**

This report is produced for those years that the PHDR is not produced. It provides a brief analysis of progress towards the MKUKUTA goals for growth, social well-being and governance using the national indicator set as the framework of analysis. It draws from national surveys, routine sources (MDAs and LGAs), sector reviews, and commissioned as well as independent research.

**Views of the People Report on MKUKUTA Implementation:**

This is a new initiative which draws together people's perception of change during MKUKUTA implementation in an effort to deepen national understanding. It is not a review of MKUKUTA, but rather a mechanism for listening to the people. A range of research methods will be explored with relevant organisations and civil society, including participatory appraisals, public perception surveys, and case studies. Potential instruments which inform its design include Participatory Poverty Assessments, Policy & Service Satisfaction Surveys, and other forms of quantitative and qualitative research tools.

The Communication TWG initiates the process of producing the report by identifying the thematic areas of focus, and preparing the initial draft Terms of Reference in consultation with stakeholders. Thereafter Research & Analysis TWG undertakes studies and analysis and

produces the draft report. In doing this they coordinate a Technical Team drawn from the three TWGs who guide the development of the methodology of research. The draft report is approved by the Technical Committee. The Communication TWG is responsible for disseminating the report.

**Briefs: Issues from the Stakeholders on MKUKUTA Implementation:**

To encourage two-way communications in relation to MKUKUTA, the Communication TWG coordinates and produces briefs, highlighting issues raised by people in relation to MKUKUTA Implementation. These emerge through information campaigns undertaken by the Communication TWG and through consultations undertaken by civil society or local authorities. The briefs raise issues which inform policy or highlight areas that need further research and analysis.

**Briefs: Policy and Topical Papers**

These provide concise and cohesive descriptions and analysis of specific issues, and are geared towards informing stakeholders on policy choices. They provide up-to-date information and analysis in a form which is readily comprehensible by decision makers and non-specialist stakeholders. In essence they are a strategic means of engaging those who might not read a lengthy national report, and who may find summary versions thin in detail. Research and Analysis TWG coordinates production of these papers.

## **6.0 CALENDAR**

The Monitoring System is aligned with Government planning, budgeting and reporting cycles in order to maximise the relevance and use of information. To do this, the following annual calendar is followed. It culminates with the June Budget Speech which sets the foundation for the coming year. This is informed by the preparation of Budget Guidelines, and key reports from the Monitoring System (PHDR and Status Reports). A new addition is the *Strategic Policy Brief* to Parliament for the subsequent Budget. This is produced by the MKUKUTA Secretariat under the Technical Committee.



Reporting informs budget processes by leading into it sequentially, and culminating in the production of annual reports. The *Annual Implementation Report*, and the *PHDR* (or the Status Report) are presented nationally at public consultations. These may be in the form of National Policy Dialogue Week (November) and/or harmonised with public PER consultations in May of each year. The following calendar provides a detailed overview of the sequence of events in any given year.

**Table 2: Annual Calendar of planning, budgeting and reporting**

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
<b>Budgeting:</b>																			
PER Cluster Studies	→																		
Preparation of Budget Guidelines										*	*	*							
Budget Guidelines announced													*						
Budget Preparation													*	*	*	→			
Parliamentary Budget discussions						→												*	
<b>Reporting:</b>																			
Quarterly & Mid Year Performance, MDAs	Mid Year			Quarter Progress						Quarter Progress			Mid Year			Quarter Progress			
Annual Performance Reports, MDAs	→							*											
Annual MKUKUTA Implementation Report (RIMKU).	→									*									
MDAs Strategic Plans Review						→													
PHDR/Status Reports	Surveys, Research & Reporting System →									*									
Views of the People								*											
Strategic Policy Brief: to Parliament														*					
<b>Public Forums:</b>																			
PER/MKUKUTA and National Policy Dialogue					*(PER, MKUKUTA)							*							

In addition to the annual calendar above, a calendar of national surveys which generate data for monitoring and cross-referencing also guides MKUKUTA Monitoring System. The calendar below provides the year-by-year schedule of national surveys (both economic and social). It covers the years of MKUKUTA, plus additional years until the next national census.

**Table 3: Survey Calendar**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Survey</b>	<b>Previous Survey Years</b>
2005	(a) Business Survey (b) Integrated Labour Force Survey (including child labour & time-use, every 5 years)	(a) 2004/05 (b) 1990/91,2000/01
2006	(a) Distributive Trade Survey (b) Service Provision Assessment (c) Panel Survey	(b) 1994
2007	(a) Household Budget Survey (every 5 years) (b) HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (every 3 years) (c) Industrial Census (d) Hotel and Restaurant Survey (e) Disability (pilot) <sup>8</sup>	(a) 1990/91, 2000/01 (b) 2004 (c) 1978-1989
2008	(a) Agricultural Survey (every 4 years) (b) Construction Survey (c) Land and Transport Survey (d) Household Income and Expenditure Survey	(a) 1993/4, 2004/05 (b) 1994
2009	(a) Demographic and Health Survey (every 4 years) (b) Business Survey (c) Mining Survey (d) Household Income and Expenditure Survey	(a) 1991/2, 1996, 1999 <sup>9</sup> , (b) 2004/05
2010	(a) Integrated Labour Force Survey (every 5 years) (b) Hotel and Restaurant Survey (c) HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (every 3 years) (d) Household Income and Expenditure Survey	(a) 1990/91, 2000/01, 2005 (b) 2007 (c) 2004, 2007 (d) 2008, 2009
2011	(a) Household Budget Survey (every 5 years) (b) Distributive Trade Survey	(a) 1990/91, 2000/01, 2006 (b) 1994
2012	(a) Population and Housing Census (every 10 years)	1988, 2002

<sup>8</sup> The decision for a full disability survey will be taken subsequent to this pilot.

<sup>9</sup> Reproductive and Child Health Survey

## 7.0 RESOURCES: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL

### 7.1 Human Resources

The Monitoring System depends on a wide range of human resources at various levels. Fundamentally it depends on people's willingness to share their views and experiences of change. In this Monitoring System changes in Tanzania are reported in two ways: through the aggregation of MDA and LGA outputs (reported in the *MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Reports*), and through outcome analysis (reported in the *Poverty and Human Development Reports*). Both of these require skilled, experienced human resources which function within a recognized and well- managed institutional arrangement.

Experience has shown the opportunities and limitations of the above scenario. Opportunities have emerged mainly from people's willingness to participate in the monitoring system by sharing their views through surveys and qualitative research, as well as the growing desire to take part in the overall monitoring of change. Experience has also shown the importance of effective and consistent high level leadership, both for performance monitoring of MDAs and LGAs and for the analytical work which underpins outcome reporting.

Limitations also exist. There is fundamental recognition that the Monitoring System requires further development of MDA and LGA performance reporting and in-country capacity for rigorous, growth, poverty and governance analyses. These are described in more detail below:

- **MDA and LGA Performance Monitoring:** Different levels and methods of planning have existed in Tanzania for many years. Their alignment and consistency is being strengthened. Strategic Plans and Budgets need to be guided by national planning frameworks. The *Strategic Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Manual (Nov 2005)*, together with SBAS<sup>10</sup> go some ways towards this, but further strengthening of systems

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<sup>10</sup> SBAS (the Strategic Budget Allocation System) facilitates the preparation of budget ceilings by the Planning and Budget Guideline Committee. SBAS micro creates the link between the MDAs targets and the MKUKUTA cluster strategies.

within Government institutions is recognized as a priority issue. In 2006, the development of RIMKU will further contribute to this.

- **Data sources:** Routine administrative data systems (sector MISs and Local Government M&E) provide information mainly from facilities and services, not from households. In Tanzania these have limitations in terms of gaps in some Ministries, and in terms of management, quality and timing of information. The challenge is large given the size of Tanzania and its human resource base in sectors and in Local Government Authorities (LGAs). There is recognition that capacity-building is needed to strengthen and align these systems and to improve data collection, management, analysis and use. Strategies for undertaking this form part of the priorities of Monitoring System. Towards this the development of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP), and ‘mini’ plans within each MDA will be fundamental.

Another fundamental limitation is related to national surveys. Although there is recognition of the huge strides made in carrying out regular national surveys in Tanzania, continued concerns relate to the cost of the surveys and the continued need for external Technical Assistance to ensure quality data entry, cleaning and analysis. The formulation of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan is an important process for finding ways to address these challenges. Its development is managed through the NBS, with technical guidance from the TWG (sub-group Routine Data).

- **Data analysis:** The over-dependency on external analysts, coupled with limited time and space factored in for in-country capacity development, is also a priority to be addressed. This creates a deep challenge for Tanzanians determining their own development path. Many methods of analysis are indeed developed outside the country (e.g. poverty mapping, combined methods, Social Accounting Matrices, Report Card Methods, etc) and the understanding, consideration and ability to use new methods must be improved.

Innovative research methods need to be developed in relation to the trends and breadth of issues in Tanzania. Although Tanzania remains a favoured testing ground, the

development of Tanzanian researchers and policy analysts is increasingly urgently required. This requires new approaches to the somewhat slow, intermittent and ill-matched Technical Assistance approach to strengthen capacity.

- **Dissemination of information:** Tanzania has been very innovative in producing information for the public, including popularized versions of technical documents and the introduction of Poverty Policy Week. However, limitations continue in ensuring information reaches all levels of the population, in enhancing two-way communication, and in the use of information in policy and planning. Methods of increasing efficiency and effectiveness through contracting-out engagement with the private sector will be explored.

Technical Assistance (TA) may be considered to strengthen some of these areas in accordance with the principles outlined in the Joint Assistance Strategy in Tanzania (JAST). Needs identification of Technical Assistance will be done by Government, and managed by Government. TA will preferably be sourced from the Pooled Funds, in the spirit of harmonization and transparency of development assistance.

These limitations are priority issues to be addressed during the implementation phase of the Monitoring System. In order to address these limitations, clear strategies for the strengthening of capacity will be important. Monitoring of progress annually will become part of the review process of MKUKUTA.

## **8.2 Financial Resources**

Various funding modalities are used to resource the Monitoring System. These include:

- **Government budget resources** allocated through the national budgeting system, to the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment and on to the special accounts of the TWGs and the MKUKUTA Secretariat.

- **The Pooled Fund mechanism**, which is resourced by development partners<sup>11</sup> who deposit funds into a holding account and subsequently transferred to TWGs in a similar fashion to Government's own resources. These are used in accordance with annual work plans and budgets approved by the Technical Committee.
- **Direct payment to TWGs** for specific activities earmarked by development partners.

Funding of this system through the national budget (including GBS from development partners) is the overall preferred funding modalities in Tanzania. The Pooled Fund mechanism is a transition towards General Budget Support. The process of potentially migrating the pooled fund system to General Budget Support is being explored. Steps towards this include approval of the overall pooled fund budget as part of the National Budget, and a phased approach to migrating the pooled fund which minimizes any chances of disruption of the system. Consideration may, for example, be given to migrating sections of the system such as national surveys during the MKUKUTA years. This will further institutionalize budget management of the Monitoring System. It will be important to ensure that the stability of the Monitoring System and its in-built systems of quality control, stakeholder engagement, and quality Technical Assistance already established is maintained during this migration process. Direct payments to TWGs for specific activities earmarked by development partners is, whenever possible, kept to a minimum but is recognized for its importance in enabling some flexibility for unforeseen needs.

The Pooled Fund is managed through the Ministry of Finance with support from the Poverty Eradication Division in the Ministry of Planning Economy and Empowerment. The Secretariat coordinates negotiations with Pooled Fund development partners on their pledges, flow of funds from the holding account to the special accounts and reporting. Consolidated annual and semi annual work plans, budgets and progress reports are prepared and approved by the Technical Committee. Each previous year's budget and expenditure informs the projection of subsequent budgets (see Table 4, below).

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<sup>11</sup> The Tanzania Government and Development Partners have established an agreed procedure articulated in the Accounting and Procedures Manual for supporting the Monitoring System through pooled funding arrangements. It is reviewed on a regular basis by all stakeholders.

Each TWG and the MKUKUTA Secretariat prepare annual work plans and budgets. The Pooled Fund *Procedures and Accounting Manual* guides the management and flow of resources in order to minimize delays in disbursements. TWGs and the Secretariat are required to prepare realistic budgets. Effort to ensure timely information is produced for approval and disbursement will be put in place.

**Table 4: Poverty Monitoring System: Poverty Monitoring System Trends of Financial Resources (2001/02-2005/06) in Tshs.**

PAST BUDGET: FINANCIAL RESOURCE IN TSHS

TWG/YEAR	2001/02 Expenditure		2002/03 Expenditure	
	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL
		GOT		GOT
C&S	41,932,500	SURVEYS & OTHER ACTIVITIES FUNDED NOT THROUGH THE POOL	110,000,000	110,000,000
RDS	477,942,100		1,599,289,300	47,480,500
R&A	1,340,216,700		283,500,000	196,097,000
DSA	288,859,900		624,500,700	624,500,700
SECRETARIAT	132,832,800		55,499,400	125,557,700
TOTAL	2,281,784,000		2,672,789,400	1,103,635,900

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	PLANNED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PLANNED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	PLANNED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
		POOL AND GOT		POOL AND GOT		POOL AND GOT
C&S	3,455,701,880	810,926,100	2,933,034,395	812,472,980	6,834,588,433	2,058,509,953
RDS	1,861,928,520	160,017,800	680,168,817	176,672,287		
R&A	1,277,090,795	587,402,500	1,019,827,500	541,036,500	889,990,000	464,408,078
DSA	720,150,000	340,326,500	942,290,550	292,129,390	880,761,200	498,760,110
SECRETARIAT	1,294,837,722	471,433,100	1,868,009,274	1,376,759,240	1,337,000,000	777,986,552
TOTAL	8,609,708,917	2,370,106,000.00	7,443,330,536	3,199,070,397	9,942,339,633	3,800,664,793



## **8.0 TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP PARTICIPATION**

Technical Working Groups (TWGs) provide the basis for data generation, analysis and communication of information to stakeholders. They provide a link between the aggregated Performance Reporting of LGAs and MDAs, and outcome analysis presented in key documents such as the PHDR, Status Reports and Policy Briefs.

Each TWG is chaired by a Government institution (see annex, Terms of Reference). Each is served by a Secretariat which undertakes day to day operations. The TWG's Secretariat may be a Government institution or contracted out to a competent institution. However, each group determines the modalities for accessing Secretariat services. The capacity gap in the TWGs and within respective Secretariats is addressed in the course of implementation. The membership of the TWGs includes ministries identified in the MKUKUTA clusters, representatives from Civil Society Organization, academia and research institutions, development partners and the private sector. The government encourages strong Tanzanian representation, from both state and non-state actors.

Representation of cross-cutting issues in the TWGs is mainstreamed into the structure; these include gender, environment, HIV/AIDs, the elderly, young people, children and people with disabilities.

Each TWG has a maximum of approximately 25 members, unless determine otherwise by the chairpersons<sup>12</sup>. Each TWG has Terms of Reference for their members and for their Secretariat. Performance of the TWGs is reviewed annually, during which the performance of the respective Secretariat is also reviewed.

Coordination across TWGs, and to the wider set of national and international stakeholders is the responsibility of the MKUKUTA Secretariat. This Secretariat also services the Technical

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<sup>12</sup> The exception to this is the "Data" TWG which is composed of two sub-groups each with 25 members or less.

Committee and the Advisory Committee. It coordinates information flows including through the use of an active web site, mailing lists, and newsletters.

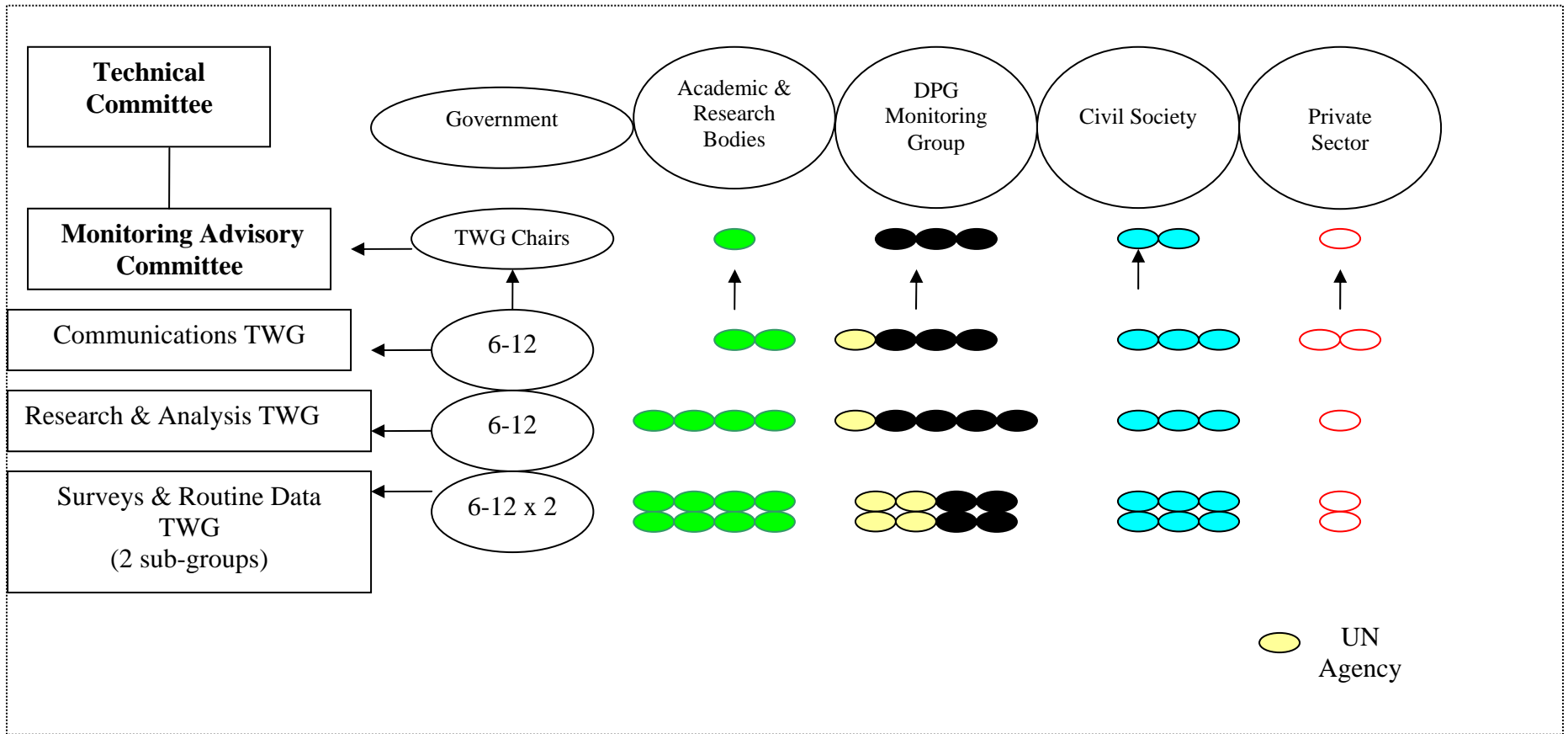
Government members in TWGs are appointed by their relevant Permanent Secretaries using approved criteria by the Technical Committee. Each TWG has at least two Government members representing each of the MKUKUTA clusters. This forms the general basis of selection. The Chairperson of the Technical Committee, on advice from the MKUKUTA Secretariat, determines which Ministries to invite to be members of each TWG. TWGs are encouraged to have periodic open meetings to which all Ministries and non-state actors are invited.

External (non-state) partners organise themselves around groupings indicated in the Diagram below (academia and research institutions, development partners, civil society, and private sector), and expressions of interest to participate are sent to the Government. The MKUKUTA Secretariat provides support the groupings where required. Within the Development Partner Group, places are reserved for United Nations representation as a whole in the spirit of UNDAF.

Government makes every effort to ensure balance in membership across TWGs. Final approval of membership is made on a consensus basis by the Chairperson of the Technical Committee, the Chair of the MKUKUTA Secretariat and the Chairs of the three TWGs. They inform potential members and their organisations.

All positions on TWGs need not be filled at the onset: it may take place in stages as determined by the Chairperson of each TWG in consultation with the MKUKUTA Secretariat. Members of the TWGs agree on the regular meeting schedule. Members are encouraged to discuss their TWGs TOR with their employers to see the possibility of including them in individual's descriptions and hence enhance member's participation in the TWGs. The Technical Committee reviews participation issues in TWGs annually, and considers issues of incentives and performance assessments of Government officials and non-state actors.

**Diagram 3: PARTICIPATION IN THE MONITORING SYSTEM**



## **ANNEX 1: TOR - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

The Technical Committee is the main Government committee for MKUKUTA implementation and monitoring. It is inclusive of central ministries<sup>13</sup>, PMO-RALG, chairs of Technical Working Groups and co-opted members as deemed necessary. As such it is a decision making body with neutrality in relation to sector interests. Sector ministries are incorporated into the Technical Working Groups of the monitoring system as required.

The Technical Committee's role is to both inform the representational structures of Government (i.e. IMTC, Cabinet and Parliament) on progress and policy implications of MKUKUTA implementation, as well as to ensure the proper functioning of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System and the timely production of information from Technical Working Groups and committees.

The Technical Committee is served by the MKUKUTA Secretariat which ensures the various reports, meetings, work plans and budget are produced on time and to high-quality for Technical Committee consideration and approval.

### **Specific Objectives and Responsibilities:**

- Ensuring the production of MKUKUTA *Annual Implementation Report*
- Presenting the annual *Strategic Policy Brief* to Parliamentary Committees
- Providing approval for publication of the production of the *Poverty and Human Development Report*, *Status Reports* and *Views of the People Reports*.
- Reviewing participation and performance of TWGs annually
- On advice from MKUKUTA Secretariat and chairperson of TWGs, determine ministries to be members of each TWG and final approval of TWG members.
- Consider Technical Assistance issues relating to capacity building for the Monitoring System.

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<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Finance; Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment and President's Office Public Service Management.

- Ensure the Public Expenditure Review Process informs the Monitoring System and main findings are included in the Annual Implementation Report
- Review and approve annual workplans, budgets and procurement plans of the TWGs and the MKUKUTA Secretariat, as well as 3-year MTEFs.
- Review and approve the annual audit of the Pooled Fund (including asset list).
- Review and approve quarterly, semi annual and annual progress reports of Technical Working Groups and the MKUKUTA Secretariat.

### **Membership**

The Technical Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning Economy and Empowerment (or his delegated representative). The Deputy Chair is the Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance. Members are drawn from central ministries (directors of Policy and Planning), PMO-RALG and chairs of the Technical Working Groups. The Technical Committee may co-opt members as it deems necessary, and/or create sub-committees. The guiding principle in relationship to membership should be effective and efficient decision-making without losing the engagement of representative stakeholders.

### **Meetings**

The Technical Committee meets quarterly, or more frequently as agreed. A set day for the meetings is established at the beginning of each financial year. Meetings include an update on progress from the Chairs of the TWGs and the Secretariat in relation to the workplans and process of producing key data and reports.

## **ANNEX 2: TOR - MONITORING ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

### **Overall Objective**

The Monitoring Advisory Committee provides advice to the Technical Committee on request, and is chaired by the Director of the Poverty Eradication Division of the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment who is also the chairperson of the MKUKUTA Secretariat.

The Advisory Committee is a forum for providing views on the workplans, resource management and audits of the Monitoring System. It ensures that its members are familiar with the details of each Technical Working Group, and that they provide a means through which sharing of information and issues between Technical Working Groups takes place. This Committee provides a supplementary mechanism through which information about MKUKUTA implementation and monitoring is communicated to the wider set of external stakeholders by keeping others up-to-date on key events, reports and issues.

The Advisory Committee is served by the MKUKUTA Secretariat which coordinates meetings and advisory notes.

### **Specific objectives:**

1. Review workplans, budgets and audits from the Monitoring System and consolidating views to the Technical Committee.
2. Recommend, from time to time, potential improvements to the Monitoring System to the Technical Committee.
3. Function as representatives and a channel of communications to/from their relative constituents in relation to key events, reports and issues on MKUKUTA monitoring.
4. With assistance from the MKUKUTA Secretariat, reviews their own performance annually.

### **Deliverables:**

1. Advisory note to the Technical Committee on work plans, budgets and audit of the monitoring system and pooled fund
2. Advisory notes on key issues of concern in the Monitoring System

**Membership:**

The Monitoring Advisory Committee is composed of members drawn from the Technical Working Groups. This includes Chairs (or their deputies) of Technical Working Groups, representatives from Development Partners, civil society, academic institutions and the private sector. Additionally, members may be sought from organizations representing MKUKUTA cross-cutting issues where they are not otherwise represented. Total maximum membership is 25 persons.

**Meetings:**

The Committee meets quarterly. A schedule of meetings is established at the beginning of each financial year. Meetings should include an update on progress from the TWGs and the MKUKUTA Secretariat in relation to the work of the TWGs, and the Monitoring System as a whole.

## **ANNEX 3: TOR - RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (R&AWG)**

### **Overall Objective**

- Co-ordinate the research and analysis work related to MKUKUTA on behalf of the Government

### **Specific Objectives**

- Set priorities for research and analysis and coordinate the implementation of a research and analysis programme based on these priorities.
- Serve as a contact, information and advice point for growth, social well being and governance research carried out outside the research and analysis work programme.
- Promote the use of independent research to inform policy making.
- Ensure independence of research work and objectivity, the purpose being not to advocate certain actions or policies but to provide evidence for consideration by policy makers.
- Produce research output that is of good quality and relevant for policy makers and the broad range of stakeholders engaged in MKUKUTA implementation.
- Support, and define needs for capacity building, in research for local researchers by ensuring that research is led, wherever possible, by skilled individuals or institutions in the Tanzanian research community. Where capacity gaps exist, external assistance will be carefully defined to ensure capacity building is addressed.
- Reflect the commitment of ensuring that cross cutting issues are an integral part of research and analysis.

### **Tasks**

- Set annual research and analysis priorities in relation to MKUKUTA.
- Commission and undertake research which results in the production of deliverables as outlined below
- Set annual capacity building priorities and plans in line with the chosen research and analysis priorities



- Monitor the implementation of the research and analysis work programme, including reviewing commissioned analytical work.
- Ensure that cross-cutting issues as defined in the MKUKUTA are integrated into the research agenda.
- Ensure two-way linkages with the PER processes and reports
- Design appropriate methods of collecting, analyzing and using qualitative information.
- Engage in the promotion of dialogue on research findings and their connection to policy making
- Play a proactive role in encouraging open access to information and liaise with the Surveys and Routine Data TWG on information related to MKUKUTA outputs
- Work with the Communications TWG to ensure the production of the *Views of the People Report*. This TWGs role is to ensure quality research, analysis and reporting.
- Link with other TWGs, and report progress regularly to the Technical Committee and the Advisory Committee.
- Internally review performance annually, and include in this a review of the TWG Secretariat.

### **Deliverables**

- The *Poverty and Human Development Report* every two years
- *The Status Report* on progress on growth, social well-being and governance (intermittent years between PHDRs)
- Briefs: Policy & Topical
- Views of the People Report (2007, 2010)
- Periodic Reports on specific research topics
- 3 year MTEF, and annual work plans, budgets, progress reports and a capacity building plan for the period of the MKUKUTA.
- 5-year indicative work plan and budget

### **Membership**

The chair of the R&AWG is the Director responsible for Macro Economy from the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment. The Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) provides

the Secretariat to the TWG. Members include representatives from Government, civil society, academic institutions, development partners and private sector.

Due to the nature of work of R&AWG, three basic principles govern the selection of members: individual capability (particularly the capacity to produce and review analytical work), perspectives from various stakeholders; and commitment to the work of MKUKUTA monitoring. Other principles include ensuring expertise in relation to the three MKUKUTA clusters, ensuring coverage of cross-cutting issues, strengthening national ownership, wide stakeholder participation, and the principles of the Joint Assistance Strategy Tanzania (JAST) which guide the membership of development partners.

### **Meetings**

Open monthly thematic workshops are held with the objective of broadening and fostering linkages with other stakeholders. The meetings focus on poverty-related analytical work of various stakeholders.

Weekly meetings of members are also being undertaken in order to establish a research agenda, and review and discuss analytical work coordinated by the Secretariat. The meetings focus on substantive issues of research, decision-making, and quality assurance.

## **ANNEX 4: TOR - SURVEY AND ROUTINE DATA TWG**

### **Overall Objectives**

- Provide oversight, under the guidance of the National Bureau of Statistics, for statistics emerging from routine data and surveys. This is in recognition of the NBS's mandate in relation to official statistics.
- Advise, facilitate and co-ordinate the production and use of quality data for the MKUKUTA monitoring.
- Enhance the interface between survey and routine data.
- Harmonize and strengthen data collection, concepts and definitions.
- Strengthening the routine data system

### **Specific Objectives**

- Ensure that high quality data (both social and economic), is made available in a timely manner for the monitoring system.
- Strengthen the quality of existing routine data systems, through strengthening MISs and the link between NBS and sector MISs, and ensure their relevance to users at local, sectoral and national levels.
- Broaden the source base for surveys and statistics to include economic statistics and capture data on all MKUKUTA cluster goals, including oversight of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).
- Support capacity building of national and local stakeholders in the collection, analysis and use of data.
- Reflect the commitment of ensuring that cross cutting issues are an integral part of surveys and routine data.
- Link with other TWGs, and report progress regularly to the Technical Committee and the Advisory Committee.
- Internally review performance annually, and include in this a review of the TWG Secretariat.

The Secretariat for this TWG is based at the National Bureau of Statistics, and there is recognition that dedicated human resources is required. Their role is to ensure regular information and meetings of both the survey and routine data sub groups, and coordination of information across these groups takes place effectively.

### **Tasks**

- Identify data requirements for MKUKUTA
- Oversee the implementation of social and economic surveys in relation to the MKUKUTA and the development of a survey plan as a subset of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).
- Support the first level analysis of national surveys to ensure relevance to MKUKUTA
- Advise on the further development and dissemination of the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED) and ensure it links to other databases.
- Provide a forum for sector linkages and synergies in terms of routine administrative data collection, processing and storage. In doing this, link to PMO-RALG and MDAs in the co-ordination and harmonization of routine data. Identify weaknesses and gaps in the routine data systems and recommend improvements.
- Provide and ensure technical comments and analysis on draft census and survey tables and reports, in liaison with R&AWG.
- Provide a forum for discussing innovations in survey approaches and techniques to ensure a focus most relevant to MKUKUTA.
- Establish linkages between the monitoring system and the local authorities' monitoring systems.
- Support capacity building on data collection, use and dissemination at all levels

### **Deliverables**

- Data and first level analysis of national surveys for MKUKUTA analysis
- Guide data collection, harmonization and strengthening of MISs (including through TSMP)
- Data required for the PHDR
- Updated TSED regularly

- 3 year MTEFs, annual work plans, budgets, and progress reports, and a capacity building plan for the period of the MKUKUTA.
- Five – year indicative work plan and budget

### **Membership**

The chair of the Data TWG is the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). It is co-chaired by PMO-RALG's M & E unit as agreed by the Permanent Secretary. Members include representatives from Government, civil society, academic institutions, development partners and private sector.

The composition of the group reflects a combination of census and routine data. Sector ministries from the three clusters are included in the group. Members should have some knowledge of surveys and the technical aspects of statistical investigation. The membership ensures coverage of cross cutting issues as defined in the MKUKUTA.

### **Meetings**

This Data TWG meets twice in a month in two sub-groups: one focused on Surveys, one focused on Routine Data. Meetings of each sub group take place alternately at a time and day agreed at the beginning of each financial year. Meetings begin with a summary of the other sub group's progress and issues. Open thematic workshops with the objective of broadening and fostering linkages and capacity of other stakeholders and regular in-house seminars are also held.

## **ANNEX 5: TOR - COMMUNICATIONS TWG**

### **Overall objectives**

- Facilitate a smooth and timely two-way communication flow of information on MKUKUTA to meet the needs of different users groups at all levels.
- Take responsibility for ensuring wide communication of all information and findings emerging from the monitoring system.
- Undertake MKUKUTA Information Campaign
- Link the Government's Information Officers together to encourage their awareness and information sharing about MKUKUTA.
- Encourage better use of information in decision making; including the link between the monitoring system outputs and planning processes.
- Take part in the *Views of the People Report*, in coordination with the Research and Analysis TWG.
- Encourage the public use of information in relation to Public Expenditure Reviews and Budgets.
- Coordinate with the Survey and Routine Data TWG in relation to communicating new statistical information emerging in relation to the MKUKUTA.
- Reflect the commitment of ensuring that cross cutting issues are an integral part of all communications activities.

### **Specific Objectives**

- Oversee the implementation of MKUKUTA Communication Strategy
- Facilitate a regular forum of Government Information Officers, and other stakeholders in relation to MKUKUTA.
- Oversee the implementation of the communication work plan, including reviewing and adjusting based on emerging information needs.
- Disseminate information from the Monitoring System in Kiswahili and English, also in popular understandable ways.
- Ensure feedback, and views about MKUKUTA implementation from all levels of stakeholders.

- Coordinate, in conjunction with the MKUKUTA Secretariat, regular stakeholder consultations on MKUKUTA including National Policy Dialogue Week
- Ensure that data and information emerging from the monitoring system is fed into the MKUKUTA monitoring website, TSED and other dissemination networks

### **Tasks**

- Work with the Research and Analysis TWG to ensure the production of the *Views of the People Report*. The Communications TWG facilitates the defining of the priority focus of the research (including drafting TORs) and disseminates results. The Research and Analysis TWG ensure quality research and analysis.
- Prepare the MKUKUTA Communication Strategy, plan of action and budget for dissemination and sensitization of information generated by the Monitoring System
- Produce, or commission, briefs expressing peoples opinions on the implementation of the MKUKUTA
- Make recommendations to other TWGs on information needs that emerge from feedback particularly from the local level.
- Liaise with CSOs, Faith Based Organizations and other MKUKUTA stakeholders for disseminating MKUKUTA messages and collating feedback
- Link with other TWGs, and report progress regularly to the Technical Committee and the Advisory Committee.
- Internally review performance annually, and include in this a review of the TWG Secretariat.

The Secretariat for this TWG is based in the Poverty Eradication Division of the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, and there is recognition that dedicated human resources are required. This may require outsourcing of some activities.

### **Deliverables**

- The MKUKUTA communication strategy, action plan, and reviews
- Briefs: Issues from the People on MKUKUTA Implementation
- Progress reports as required by the MKUKUTA Technical Committee.
- 3 year MTEFs, and annual work plans, budgets, progress reports, and a capacity building plan for the period of the MKUKUTA.

- Five – year indicative work plan and budget

### **Membership**

The Chairperson of the Working Group shall be the Director of the Poverty Eradication Division (PED) of the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPPE). Members have skills in two way information sharing, monitoring and evaluation and communication

Members include information officers from key ministries, as well as members of civil society, academic institutions, development partners and the private sector. It also includes representatives from each MKUKUTA cluster, as well as persons representing cross-cutting issues.

### **Meeting Frequency**

The group meets once a month, at an agreed day and time as set at the beginning of the financial year. Regular in-house seminars are held to enhance the technical capacity of members. Regular forums on communications in relation to MKUKUTA and information from the monitoring system should be organized to broaden and foster linkages.



## **ANNEX 6: TOR - MKUKUTA SECRETARIAT**

### **Overall Objectives:**

- Ensure the overall smooth running and operations of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System.
- Provide services to the Technical Committee, the Technical Working Groups, and the Monitoring Advisory Committee.
- Using the MKUKUTA framework, enhance linkages and coordination between Government processes, including planning, reporting and budgeting of MDAs and LGAs, as well as the PER process.

### **Specific Objectives**

- Function as a Secretariat to the Technical Committee and the Monitoring Advisory Committee
- Coordinate and ensure information flow between Technical Working Groups
- Liaise with, and strengthen the capacity of, the Secretariats of the Technical Working Groups to ensure that they are functioning effectively and their membership is up to date, including the oversight of annual reviews of performance
- Coordinate and consolidate information for the production of the MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report, including the embedding of RIMKU
- Ensure that cross cutting issues are incorporated in each of the Technical Working Groups
- Ensure that workplans and budgets of Technical Working Groups are fully funded; and to manage the oversight of the funds including consolidation, reporting and auditing.
- Serve as a central point of information for the MKUKUTA and its monitoring system, including documentation, web sites and membership lists and make this available to stakeholders.
- Coordinate, in conjunction with the Communication Technical Working Group, regular stakeholder consultations on MKUKUTA including Poverty Policy Week.
- Participate in key Government processes, to ensure linkages, such as PER, MTEF preparations, LGA planning and sector reviews.

- Provide oversight and coordination of the 2009/2010 MKUKUTA Evaluation

### **Tasks**

- Work under the guidance of the Technical Committee to produce the MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report, the Strategic Policy Brief and other Technical Papers as required
- Organize regular meetings of the Technical Committee and the Monitoring Advisory Committee
- Prepare minutes of the meetings of the Technical Committee and Monitoring Advisory Committee and circulate these to members
- Inform the Technical Working Groups about decisions taken by the Technical Committee, and follow-up on implementation
- Consolidate all financial and narrative workplans and reports for the Technical Committee and Monitoring Advisory Committee.
- Liaise with the National Audit Office and facilitate, as far as possible the timely production of annual audits.
- Maintain communications with the wide range of stakeholders through the main web site, email newsletters and consultative processes.

### **Deliverables**

- MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan and Indicator Information
- MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report
- Strategic Policy Briefs (annually for parliament)
- Reports on National Policy Dialogues, and other public consultations
- MKUKUTA 'Highlights' (electronic newsletter)
- MKUKUTA 2009/2010 Evaluation
- Annual Audits on Pooled Funds; and other donor reports as required
- 3 year work plans, budgets, progress reports annually, and a capacity building plan for the period of the MKUKUTA.
- Five – year indicative work plan and budget

- Web site: update, and membership lists of TWGs and TC
- Minutes of meetings for committees mentioned above
- Documentation on MKUKUTA monitoring outputs

### **Membership**

The Secretariat is formed by key staff members of the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (Poverty Eradication Division), as determined by the Director of PED. It also includes the Ministry of Finance, and President's Office Public Service Management. It is chaired by the Director of the Poverty Eradication Division of MPEE. He/she may co-opt members as required and agreed by other members as necessary.

### **Meeting Frequency:**

The Secretariat meets briefly every Monday morning to plan their work and share information about recent and upcoming issues and events. More substantial meetings take place monthly and may involve a day-long retreat for information sharing, work planning and review.



## **PART 2**

### **MKUKUTA** Indicator Information (Including meta-data)

**Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment  
United Republic of Tanzania**

# 1. INDICATORS IN THE CONTEXT OF MKUKUTA MONITORING

## 1.1 Background

Indicators provide the basic skeleton of evidence of changes in growth, well-being, and governance during MKUKUTA Implementation (2005-2010). They track changes and help to assess whether Tanzania is achieving the goals set in its MKUKUTA Strategy. Indicators are complemented by analytical research which provides evidence about the causes and consequences of change.

The MKUKUTA indicators are, as far as possible, outcome orientated. In totality, they add up to providing a picture of the major changes in Tanzania as defined in the MKUKUTA. This picture is described and reported through analysis presented in the *Poverty and Human Development Report* (every two years), and the *Status Report* (intermittent years).

The MKUKUTA indicators were developed from the original Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) indicators through a process of review and adjustment. In developing them particular emphasis was given to exploring the most useful categories and levels of disaggregation. Efforts were made to identify indicators of national and sub-national changes (*i.e.* regional and district; urban, rural). In addition to geographical disaggregation, indicators were assessed for their potential disaggregation by age, gender and disability. Availability of data and the potential to determine trends were two key factors in determining the categories and levels of disaggregation of each indicator.

Data for each indicator is gathered and reported on either periodically or annually, using survey data and routine administrative data. Some indicators, given their nature and data sources are only able to be reported on periodically (*i.e.* every few years). There is recognition that it is important to strengthen the Management Information Systems (MISs) of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as in Local Government monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in

order to improve the quality of analysis, the frequency of information generally and from service points specifically and wherever possible to provide a means of triangulating comparisons with national survey findings.

The MKUKUTA goals are the overall framework for monitoring and the basis of national outcome indicators. Nonetheless, outputs are also monitored for the MKUKUTA period. These measure achievements (often in the form of tangible results from activities and programmes) defined within MDAs' Strategic Plans and MTEF objectives. Outputs are reported and assessed mainly through MDA systems including their MISs, routine reports, and their sector reviews. In some cases and especially where outcome indicators have not been identifiable or information has not been available, data to inform these national indicators draw from this output information.

The national-level MKUKUTA indicator set is therefore complemented by larger sector specific indicator sets. Sector indicator sets are recognised for their importance in providing more in-depth and detailed information than this aggregate national MKUKUTA indicator set. The linkage between the national indicator set for MKUKUTA and sector indicators is however important. As far as possible national indicators are drawn from sector indicator sets. However gaps in sector indicators exist and need to be addressed. Some Ministries do not have established Management Information Systems, and this is especially true under the new Government administrative structure established in 2006. In addition, some Ministries require considerable quality up-grading of their MISs.

Sentinel sites also offer a potentially rich source of data beyond national surveys and sector MISs. Considerable experience has been gained in Tanzania, in particular in the health sector, about the value and frequency of information from these sites. If planned and implemented to a high standard sentinel sites can provide regular information which reflects the national situation. In the medium to longer term their importance in providing information will depend upon scaling up current initiatives, expanding beyond health and linking institutionally to the National Bureau of Statistics. This could help to keep the costs of an increasingly heavy burden of national

surveys within manageable limits, and provide a further angle of data for comparison with results emerging through national survey and routine administrative systems.

Even with the efforts mentioned above, indicators have their limitations and these need to be clearly recognised. Measuring outcomes through a predetermined limited set of indicators may not tell the whole story of why an outcome has, or has not, been achieved. There may be external factors, or a combination of unforeseen events that affect indicators. Therefore, indicators alone may not clearly explain the complexity of change. To have a large set of indicators for each MKUKUTA goal may not be the answer and in any case would be extremely complex and expensive to manage. The MKUKUTA Monitoring System strikes a balance between comprehensiveness, affordability and manageability of the total number of national indicators. The overall aim is to ensure that priority information is identified, generated and analysed. Change in any particular outcome indicator may, however be due to external factors beyond the direct impact of MKUKUTA-related activities and programmes<sup>14</sup>. For this reason research complements indicator data, and is coordinated through the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group. This Technical Working Group commissions and undertakes secondary analysis of national surveys as well as thematic research (see Part I, including Annex 3). It also provides mechanism through which the wide range of stakeholders in Tanzania can channel their research findings in order to inform policy deliberations.

## **1.2 Indicator selection process**

MKUKUTA is much broader and outcome orientated compared to the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2000-2004), which focused on only five priority sectors and cross-cutting issues. The priority sectors under the PRS were: basic education, health, water, agriculture and rural roads. Cross-cutting areas included HIV/AIDS, Gender and Governance. MKUKUTA on the other hand encompasses all sectors, within three outcome-oriented Clusters:

Cluster 1: Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty

Cluster 2: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Wellbeing

Cluster 3: Governance and Accountability

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<sup>14</sup> An example of this is the impact of macro economic growth on household level poverty in rural Tanzania.

Each Cluster is defined by goals, operational targets and strategies. The indicator selection process included the review of indicators used to monitor the Poverty Reduction Strategy. These were updated, and gaps were identified. Gaps included inconsistent data availability, quality of data, and in some cases relevance of the chosen indicator. Additionally, the indicators were reviewed to ensure consistency with Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS). This highlighted the need for further clarity on environmental and agricultural indicators. Following this there were a large number of discussions with stakeholders from the various MDAs, LGAs, academic institutions, development partners and civil society.

The involvement of a wide range of stakeholders was done to ensure broad-based national ownership. The MKUKUTA Secretariat organized meetings which took place over approximately six months at which point draft indicator lists were produced. These indicated the level and category of disaggregation and the responsible institution for delivering the data. Additionally, major meeting of each MKUKUTA Clusters were organized in which participants discussed the indicators at length and suggested final improvements.

### **1.3 Indicator list**

The result of this process is a list of 84 national level indicators, an increase from 60 indicators used during the PRS period. Not all of the indicators are reported on annually. Of the 84, 50 are monitored on an annual basis, while the remainder are monitored periodically (depending on availability of data). However, given the ongoing work to harmonize the survey instruments and ensure that the poverty module questions are included in all surveys, it should be possible to get data on a significant number of indicators quite regularly. Indicators which are measured annually are marked with A, while those which are measured at longer intervals are marked P (for periodic).

### **1.4 Criteria for indicator selection**

The following criteria were used as the general basis for the selection of each indicator. In addition, balance was considered to ensure a degree of evenness across the three clusters. Within clusters every effort was made to choose individual indicators and sub-sets which would provide



an informed national picture of changes taking place under each Goal. In doing this it was however recognized that the indicator set will still need to evolve and develop further as data becomes available and as priorities shift.

**Selection Criteria:**

- i. Clear link to MKUKUTA Clusters, Goals and Targets
- ii. Relevance to poverty
- iii. Inclusion of indicators monitored during the PRS (for the priority sectors)
- iv. Availability of reasonable quality data through national surveys or routine administrative sources on a timely basis (reasonable frequency with a view to analysing trends)
- v. Outcome orientation indicators – not process (output, process and input indicators are monitored at sector level)
- vi. Balance between annual and periodic indicators
- vii. Baseline availability
- viii. Disaggregation to geographical, rural/urban, gender, poverty quintiles
- ix. Limited additional cost incurred (i.e. no new major data collection exercise to those already planned in the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan)
- x. Standard definitions (across different surveys)
- xi. Limited number overall to enable manageable and affordable monitoring and analysis

### **1.5 Areas that require additional work**

Some MKUKUTA goals still require further work to identify indicators because no systematic way of collecting and analysing the data has yet been developed. Indicator selection in these areas is subject to relatively recent issue and the choice of indicators is not yet definite and therefore may be subject to change as further technical work is undertaken. These areas include:

- ❖ Trade, Investment and marketing (e.g. business climate)
- ❖ SMEs, SACCOs Cooperatives, microfinance
- ❖ Information, Communication and Telecommunication (ICT)
- ❖ Cross-cutting issues e.g. Disability (to be addressed through a Disability Survey), Ageing, Youth, Orphans
- ❖ Adult and non-formal education
- ❖ Human resources and management
- ❖ Pollution
- ❖ Planning and Human Settlement
- ❖ Social Protection
- ❖ Support to vulnerable groups
- ❖ Rights in the justice system
- ❖ Political and social exclusion and tolerance
- ❖ Material security, crime and sexual abuse
- ❖ Cultural identity

However, it may be the case that areas mentioned above do not in future have national indicators, but are monitored at the sector level. This is because the strongest indicators are process or output orientated rather than outcome focused.

## **1.6 The role of the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED)**

All indicators including those monitored at sector level will be included and updated in the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED). TSED has been identified to serve as repository of all quantitative data coming out of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System, and consequently data on all MKUKUTA indicators will be available in the database. This will enable all Stakeholders to have access to data on a wide list of indicators that provide national, regional and district picture of change as well as changes within sectors.

TSED is web-enabled database based at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). It provides a means of organizing, storing and displaying data in a uniform format to facilitate sharing in Tanzania and outside of Tanzania. TSED has been adapted from the DevInfo database

technology used globally to monitor the MDGs. TSED has simple and user-friendly features that makes data accessible and can be used to produce tables, graphs, reports and maps for inclusion in reports, presentations and advocacy materials.

### **1.7 Baselines and Targets**

Although a number of indicators have baselines and targets, further work will be required by MDAs to ensure these are set and agreed. Although some targets can be derived from the MKUKUTA, national policy documents, strategies and the MDGs, contradictions and incompatibilities do in some instances exist. It will be important that the lead MDAs rectify any inconsistencies and reach agreed targets for the indicators during the MKUKUTA.

### **1.8 The monitoring and reporting process**

The MKUKUTA Monitoring System routinely prepares national reports on the indicators. Overall, the reporting on national indicators is done from data produced by NBS and MDAs and analysed through the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group. It results in the *Poverty and Human Development Report* (PHDR) every two years. The first section of the PHDR systematically reports on indicators, comparing the current status against the baseline and the target, and assessing the feasibility of meeting the targets. In the year when the PHDR is not produced, a *Status Report* on the indicators is prepared. Like the PHDR, this report analyses the current data against baselines and targets. Various stakeholders use the information provided in the PHDR to judge progress and to inform policy dialogue, Tanzania's annual Budget Guidelines, and budget support decisions by development partners.

Finally, given the demand for socio and economic statistics for MKUKUTA monitoring and evaluation, the Tanzania Statistical Masterplan will also be prepared as part of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System. It will be used as an operational tool and will further harmonize data within a 10-year National Plan for the Statistics.

## **2. MKUKUTA INDICATOR LIST**

## MKUKUTA Indicators November 2006

These indicators represent the agreed consensus for the MKUKUTA period (2005-10). However, stakeholders must appreciate that adjustments may take place during this period as a result of availability of data and emerging priorities.

<b>MKUKUTA CLUSTER AND GOAL</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Frequency<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>Disaggregation<sup>ii</sup></b>
<b>MKUKUTA CLUSTER 1: GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY</b>			
<b>Cluster wide Indicators</b>			
GDP growth per annum	MPEE/Econ Survey	A	Geo (N)
GDP growth of sectors per annum	MPEE/Econ Survey	A	Geo (N), Sectors (Manuf, trade, agric)
Gini coefficient	NBS/HBS	P	Geo (N)
Headcount ratio, basic needs poverty line	NBS/HBS	P	Geo (N/R), R/U, PQ
<b>Goal 1: Ensuring sound economic management</b>			
Annual rate of inflation	MPEE/Econ Survey	A	Geo (N)
Central Government revenue as % of GDP	MoF	A	Geo (N)
Fiscal deficit as % of GDP (before and after grants)	MoF	A	Geo (N)
External debt to export ratio	BOT	A	Geo (N)
Export as % of GDP	BOT	A	Geo (N)
<b>Goal 2: Promoting sustainable and broad-based growth</b>			
Unemployment Rate	NBS/MoL/ILFS	P	Geo (N/), R/U, Gender, Age (esp. 15-24 yrs), level of education
Domestic credit to private sector as % of GDP	BOT	A	Geo (N)
% increase in foreign direct investment	BOT	A	Geo (N)
Interest rate spread on lending and deposits	BOT	A	Geo (N)
% of rural population who live within 2 kms of an all-season passable road (Rural access indicator)	NBS/HBS	P	Geo (N/R)
% of trunk and regional road network in good and fair condition	MoID	A	Geo
Proportion of enterprises undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments complying with regulations	NEMC	A	Geo (N)
<b>Goal 3: Improved food availability and accessibility at household level in urban and rural areas</b>			
Food self sufficiency ratio	MAFS- NFS	A	Geo (N/R/D)
Number of districts reported to have food shortages	MAFS- NFS	A	Geo (N/R/D)
% change in food crop production	MAFS/Agric Survey	A/P	Geo (N/R/D), Gender (FHH/MHH)
Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day	NBS-HBS/Agric Survey	P	Geo (N/RD), U/R, Gender (FHH/MHH), PQ
<b>Goal 4 and 5: Reducing income poverty of both men and women in rural and urban areas</b>			
% of small holders participating in contracting production and outgrowers schemes	NBS-Agric Survey	P	Geo (N/R/D), Gender (FHH/MHH)
% of small holders using modern methods of farming (irrigation, fertilizers and improved seeds)	NBS-Agric Survey	P	Geo (N/R/D), Gender (FHH/MHH)

% of small holders who accessed formal credit formal credits for agricultural purpose	NBS-Agric Survey, HBS	P	Geo (N/R/D), Gender (FHH/MHH)
% of small holder households who have one or more off-farm income generating activities	NBS-Agric Survey, HBS	P	Geo (N/R/D), Gender (FHH/MHH)
% of households whose main income is derived from the harvesting, processing and marketing of natural resources products	NBS-HBS	P	Geo (N/R), Gender (FHH/MHH)

#### **Goal 6: Provision of reliable and affordable energy to consumers**

% increase in number of customers connected to the national grid and off-grid sources of electricity	MEM	A	National/Stations
% of households in rural and urban areas using alternative sources of energy to wood fuel (including charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking	HBS/Census	P	Geo (NR/D), Gender (FHH/MHH)
Total electricity generating capacity and utilization	MEM	A	National/Stations

### **MKUKUTA CLUSTER 2: IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELLBEING**

#### **Goal 1: Ensure equitable access to quality primary and secondary education for boys and girls, universal literacy and expansion of higher, technical and vocational education**

Literacy rate of population aged 15+	NBS-Census, HBS	P	Geo (N/R/D), U/R, Gender, Age (esp. 15-24 yrs)
Net enrolment at pre-primary level	MoEVT- MIS, HBS	A	Geo (N/R/D), Gender, Age,
Net primary school enrolment rate	MoEVT/NBS- MIS/HBS/Census	A/P	Geo (NR/D), Gender, PQ
% of cohort completing Standard VII	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender
% of students passing the Primary School Leavers' Exam	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender
Pupil/Teacher ratio	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D)
% of teachers with relevant qualifications	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D)
Pupil/text book ratio	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D)
Transition rate from Standard VII to Form 1	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender
Secondary school net enrolment	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender
% of students passing the form four examination	MoEVT-MIS	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender
Gross enrolment in higher education Institutions	MSTHE	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender

#### **Goal 2: Improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and especially vulnerable groups**

Infant mortality rate	MoH/NBS-DHS/Census	P	Geo (N/R/D), PQ
Under-five mortality rate	MoH/NBS-DHS/Census	P	Geo (N/R/D), PQ
DPTHb3 coverage	MoH/NBS-HMIS/DHS	A/P	Geo (N/R/D), PQ
Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely stunted (height for age)	MoH/NBS-DHS	P	Geo (N/R/D), Gender, PQ
Maternal mortality ratio	MoH/NBS-DHS/HMIS	P	Geo (N/R/D), PQ
Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker			
Number of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy	MoH/NACP	A	Geo (N/R), Gender
HIV prevalence rate amongst 15 - 24 age group	MoH/NACP/TACAIDS	A/P	Geo (N/R/D), PQ, blood donors, pregnant women
TB treatment completion rate	MoH/TB Prog	A	Geo (N/R/D)

#### **Goal 3: Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment**

Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source (30 min - go, collect, return to be taken into consideration)	MoW/NBS-DHS/HBS/ILFS/Census	P	Geo (N/RD), U/R, Gender (FHH/MHH)
Incidence of cholera cases	MoH	A	Geo (N/R/D)
% of households with basic sanitation facilities	NBS-DHS/HBS/Census	P	Geo (N/RD), U/R, Gender (FHH/MHH)
% of schools having adequate sanitation facilities (as per Policy)	MoEVT- IMIS, HBS	A	Geo (N/RD)
Total area managed by mandated local institutions for the purposes of community based natural resources management	MNRT	A	Geo (N/R/D), Ecosystem types

#### Goal 4: Adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs and services

#### Goal 5: Systems are in place to ensure effective universal access to quality public services that are affordable and available

Proportion of children in child labour	MoLEYD/NBS-ILFS	P	Geo (N/R), U/R, Gender (FHH/MHH), PQ
Proportion of children with disability attending primary school	MoEC MIS	A	Geo (NR/D), Gender
Proportion of orphaned children attending primary school	MoH/NBS-Census	P	Geo (N/RD), U/R
Proportion of elderly accessing medical exemptions at public health facilities	MoH/NBS-HBS/DHS/PSSS	P	Geo (N/RD), U/R, Gender (FHH/MHH)
Proportion of population reporting to be satisfied with health services	MoH/NBS-HBS/DHS	P	Geo (N/RD)

### CLUSTER 3: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Goal 1: Structure and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive

% of population with birth certificates	DHS/Administrator General/MoJCA	P	Geo (N/R), U/R, Age, Gender (FHH/MHH)/PQ
Proportion of women among senior civil servants	PO-PSM	A	Geo (N/RD), Grades X - Y
% of women representatives (elected) to district council	PMO-RALG	A	Geo (N/RD)
Proportion of women among Members of Parliament	Clerk of National Assembly	P	Geo (N/), elected/nominated/Ministers
Proportion of villages assemblies holding quarterly meeting with public minutes	PMO-RALG/Civil Soc	A	Geo (N/RD)
Proportion of LGAs posting public budgets, revenue and actual expenditures on easily accessible public notice boards	PMO-RALG/Civil Soc	A	Geo (N)
% of households who own their land through official land owner certificates	Agric Survey/NBS/Ministry of Lands	P	Geo (N/RD), Gender (FHH/MHH)

#### Goal 2: Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed

Total revenue collected as % of revenue due at national level		A	Geo (N)
% of procuring entities complying with the public procurement act and procedures	PPRA	A	Geo (N), MDAs/LGAs
% of government entities awarded clean audit certificate from the National Audit Office	NAO	A	Geo (N), MDAs/LGAs
Number of corruption cases convicted as % of number of investigated cases sanctioned for prosecution by the Director of Public Prosecutions	DPP/PCB	A	Geo (N)
% of LGAs that receive the full calculated amount of their annual formula-based budget allocation	MoF/LGRT		
Total value of revenue received from concessions and licenses for mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife as % of their estimated economic value	Multiple – to be clarified	A	Geo (N)

#### Goal 3: Effective public service framework in place to provide foundation for service delivery improvements and poverty reduction

% of population reporting satisfaction with Government Services	POPSM/RAWG	P	Geo (N, R, D), U/R, Local/Central Govt, Service
% of population who found key service providers to be absent when they needed a service	POPSM/RAWG	P	Geo (N, R, D), U/R, Service

**Goal 4: Rights of the poor and vulnerable groups are protected and promoted in the justice system**

% of court cases outstanding for two or more years	MOHA, MoJCA	A	Geo (N)
% of prisoners in remand for two or more years compared to all prisoners in a given year	MOHA, MoJCA	A	Geo (N)
% of detained juveniles accommodated in juvenile remand homes	MOHA	A	Geo (N)
% of districts with a team of trained Paralegals	MoJCA	A	Geo (N)

**Goal 5: Reduction of political and social exclusion and intolerance**

Number of cases filed on infringement of human rights	MOHA, MoJCA	A	Geo (N, R, D), U/R
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**Goal 6: Improved personal and material security, reduced crime, eliminate sexual abuse and domestic violence**

Average no. of inmates per facility as % of authorized capacity	MOHA	A	Geo (N)
Number of cases of crimes reported	Public Safety and Security	A	Geo (N, R, D), U/R, categories
% of cases of sexual abuse filed as % of all cases	Public Safety and Security	A	Geo (N, R, D), U/R
% who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason	NBS/DHS	P	Geo (N, R), U/R, Gender, PQ

**Goal 7: National cultural identities enhanced and promoted**

At present, process indicators will be used which follow the MKUKUTA Annex. Outcome indicators should evolve from this process.

i A = Annual; P = Periodic

ii Geo N = National; R = Regions; D = Districts, U/R = Urban/Rural, Gender = Male/Female; FHH/MHH = Female/Male Headed Households; PQ = Poverty Quintiles, MDAs = Ministries, Departments & Agencies



# **3. CLUSTER 1**

## **META-DATA**

**Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty**

<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Overall GDP growth per annum</b>
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>This is the sum of the values added of all resident producers in the economy. It is calculated by taking the difference between GDP in year x+1 and GDP in year x (constant prices), expressed as percentage of the GDP in year x</p> <p>Tanzania uses 9 major activities to calculate the GDP, namely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture (crops, Livestock, forestry, fishing, and hunting);</li> <li>❖ Mining and quarrying;</li> <li>❖ Manufacturing;</li> <li>❖ Electricity Gas and water;</li> <li>❖ Construction; Wholesale and retail trade/ hotels and restaurants;</li> <li>❖ Transport and communication;</li> <li>❖ Finance, insurance, real estate and business services;</li> <li>❖ Public administration and other services;</li> <li>❖ Financial intermediaries Services.</li> </ul>
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator is used to monitor the growth of economic activities in the country.
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Operational Target 2.1
<b>Sources:</b>	Economic Survey
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual (calendar year)
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	At most six months
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2001   5.7%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	6 – 8% GDP growth per annum by 2010
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	NBS uses 1992 as the base year to calculate the GDP. NBS is currently benchmarking and revising the GDP data to 2001. This will bring some alterations to the baselines.
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>GDP at Constant Price (1992) used in order to remove inflation factor, so as to show the actual growth of the economy. The indicator does not provide information about the composition or quality of economic growth.</p> <p>The figure is calculated for Tanzania Mainland only, but the question as to whether there is a need for a single GDP figure for the United Republic of Tanzania or to continue with separate mainland and Zanzibar calculations need to be addressed</p>
<b>Action required:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Finalize benchmarking and revise GDP data to 2001</li> <li>❖ Strengthen regional GDP calculations</li> <li>❖ Harmonise figures with those of Zanzibar and continue improving on data quality</li> </ul>

<p><b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b></p>	<p>In order to accelerate the GDP growth rate, the government aims to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop a detailed growth strategy that focuses on specific products/services where Tanzania has and can create competitive advantages</li> <li>❖ Address the linkages and synergies at sub-sectoral level across sectors to add value to the specific identified products</li> <li>❖ Identify and promote investment in the productive and service sectors, and expedite implementation of the Tanzania Mini-tiger Plan</li> <li>❖ Protect property rights, reduce environmental damage, improve production and productivity in energy, industry, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, communications, transport</li> <li>❖ Maintain predictable business environment through BEST programme and expedite implementation of its action plan</li> <li>❖ Induce modernization and expansion of railway connection, modernize and expand trunk roads connections, ports and airports and transport services</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 4)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>GDP growth of Sectors</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Difference between GDP (of the particular activity) in year x+1 and GDP in year x (of the particular sector, at constant prices), expressed as percentage of the GDP in year x	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>The indicator is used to monitor the growth of sectors of the economy in the country. Productive sectors considered key to growth in the MKUKUTA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture activities, which include Crops, Livestock, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing</li> <li>❖ Manufacturing activities</li> <li>❖ Mining activities</li> </ul>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Economic Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual (calendar year)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	At most six months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002 2002 2003 2004	Agriculture – 5% Livestock – 3.5% Manufacturing – 8.6% Mining – 15.4%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Agriculture – 10% Livestock – 9% Manufacturing 15% Mining – 3% (increase export and value added of minerals)	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	NBS uses 1992 as the base year to calculate the GDP. NBS is currently benchmarking the GDP data to 2001. This will bring some alterations to the baselines	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The figure is calculated for Tanzania Mainland only	
<b>Action required:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Finalize benchmarking and revise GDP data to 2001</li> <li>❖ Strengthen regional GDP calculations</li> <li>❖ Harmonise figures with those of Zanzibar and continue improving on data quality</li> </ul>	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Sector policies and strategies including: Agriculture and Livestock Policy; and ASDP Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996-2020) Rural development Strategy 2001 Mineral Policy of Tanzania 1997 Through these policies and strategies, the government aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop a detailed growth strategy that focuses on specific products/services where Tanzania has and can create competitive advantages</li> <li>❖ Identify and promote investment in the productive and</li> </ul>	

	<p>service sectors, and expedite implementation of the TMTP 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enhance measures to attract more investment with a view to increasing productivity and enhancing job creation</li> <li>❖ Increase support to R&amp;D institutions, which focus on technological innovation to support manufacturing, promote environmental best practises technologies in processing and production, improve adoption of technology by the private sector</li> <li>❖ Increase productivity in existing agricultural activities through adoption of and investment in more productive technological packages in agriculture</li> <li>❖ Improve and increase access to support services with particular focus on research and extension meeting the needs of farmers, fishermen, foresters and livestock keepers, and increase communication and collaboration in delivery of extension services</li> <li>❖ Promote efficient utilization of rangelands and empowerment of pastoral institutions for improved livestock productivity</li> <li>❖ Develop and promote enabling environment for investment in mineral value addition</li> <li>❖ Put strategies in place to attract investment in coal and natural gas development and increase contribution of coal and natural gas</li> <li>❖ Develop a system to ensure safe and sustainable small scale mining, and ensure that at least 90% of registered small scale miners are trained in safety awareness by 2010</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 8/9)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Gini coefficient</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The <b>Gini coefficient</b> is a measure of inequality of the population, as illustrated through the use of the <b>Lorenze Curve</b> of the distribution ( <a href="http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/lorenz-curve">www.wikipedia.org/wiki/lorenz-curve</a> ). It is often used to measure income inequality. It is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds to perfect equality (e.g. everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds to perfect inequality (e.g. one person has all the income, and everyone else has zero income)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	While growth increases the size of the cake, inequality leads to its disproportionate distribution. Regardless of the rate of growth achieved overall, a high level of inequality may lead to very little, if any, impact on poverty reduction <sup>1</sup> . Higher Gini coefficient values indicate greater inequality, while low values indicate a higher level of equality.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Household Budget Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2000/01, 2007, 2011	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Approximately one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Mainland/Dar/other urban/rural	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/1	Dar es Salaam: 0.36 Other urban: 0.36 Rural:0.33 Mainland: 0.35
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	HBS data is robust for this analysis in 2000/01, but must be maintained	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Enhance NBS, and national capacity, for undertaking technical analysis	
<b>Action required:</b>	Technical assistance to build Tanzanian capacity in calculating and analysing implications of Gini coefficient	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Government plans to promote regional equity in development and capacity for growth and infrastructure that enables investment and livelihoods diversification (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 8)	

<sup>1</sup> Poverty and Human Development Report, 2005

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Headcount ratio – basic needs poverty line</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The proportion of the population who live in households in which the consumption expenditure falls below an agreed poverty line for basic needs requirements. Basic needs take into account food and non food expenditures per adult equivalent	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator allows for monitoring the proportion of the national population that is considered poor using the national standards.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 4, Target 1, Goal 5, Target 1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Household Budget Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2000/01, 2007, 2011	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Approximately one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels/types of disaggregation:</b>	National, Dar es Salaam, rural/urban, Female/male headed households and other background variables. HBS 2000/01 disaggregated to region, but this may not be repeated in future HBS	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01	Dar es Salaam: 18% Other urban: 26% Rural: 39% Mainland: 36%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Mainland: 19% Rural: 24% Urban: 12.9%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data quality of the 2000/01 HBS is good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>The headcount ratio measure the percentage of people below the poverty line, and not the households. However, expenditure is estimated at each household level and each household member is assumed to receive equal shares. It does not take intra-household differences into account.</p> <p>The value of the indicator is sensitive to the level of the poverty line, and in Tanzania, a large part of the population is clustered around the poverty line. However, the indicator does not provide any information about the depth of poverty. Rather it only tells the percentage falling below the poverty line. Depth of poverty is measured by the poverty-gap.</p>	
<b>Action required:</b>	Ensure multi-year survey programme is implemented as planned. Enhance national capacity for poverty analysis, particularly in relation to intra-household differences, poverty-gap calculation, and regional calculations.	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Encourage production of crops with high returns and increase access to mechanization and use of appropriate</li> </ul>	

	<p>technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote post harvest management techniques in the rural households, promote schemes that add value to primary agricultural, fishing, forest products, wildlife, and livestock products</li> <li>❖ Pursue policies that attract public and private investments in agriculture and promote diversification to non-farm activities</li> <li>❖ Enhance life skills and entrepreneurship training for rural population</li> <li>❖ Identify new markets, promote products that maximize value addition and tap new opportunities for supply chains in the country</li> <li>❖ Support SMEs and informal sector through provision of credit, improved business environment and supportive technology, and facilitate private and public investments with a view to creating jobs</li> <li>❖ Implement land use and management plans and improve land revenue collection and financial management system</li> <li>❖ Invest in infrastructure and widen access to markets within the country, region and internationally to increase productivity and incomes in agriculture</li> <li>❖ Improve quality of labour through apprenticeship and entrepreneurship programmes targeting youths and support programmes for women</li> <li>❖ Promote self-employment and increased employment opportunities in informal sector</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 10-12)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Annual rate of inflation</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Inflation is defined as the rate of change of the cost of a fixed 'market basket' of goods and services consumed by households over a period of a year – it measures changes in prices, but not expenditure. It is measured as a percentage increase/decrease in prices. Essentially it enables a comparison of purchasing power from year to year	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Inflation indicates the real purchasing power of the shilling in terms of tangible goods that money can buy. When inflation goes up, there is a decline in purchasing power. For example, if the annual rate of inflation is 2% , then a product costing Tshs.1.0 will now cost Tshs.1.02. Maintaining inflation at less than 5% is a cornerstone of the Government's macroeconomic policy. High and volatile inflation discourages private sector investment and destroys the value of assets and earnings	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Economic Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annually (inflation rates are also reported monthly by government), but for the indicator analysis, annual data will be used	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels/types of disaggregation:</b>	National (Mainland/Urban)	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2001	5.1%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	4%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The basket and weights of goods and services in the Consumer Price Index was revised based on the 2000/01 Household Budget Survey (HBS) (old basket based on 1994 weights). Therefore, since September 2004, the new basket and weights have been used. It should be noted that changes in the indices and hence inflation rates may not only be attributed to changes in the prices of consumer goods and services, but also to changes in consumer patterns. The basket of goods and services composition may be biased towards urban areas, causing inaccuracies in calculation of national CPI	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Some concerns have been raised by stakeholders in relation to the heavy urban bias in the composition of the basket	
<b>Action required:</b>	Review the weights allocated to each component in the 'market basket' after the HBS 2007	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Government will continue to sustain efforts to contain inflation to a level close or equal to that of major trading partners by pursuing prudent fiscal and monetary policies (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 2)	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Central Government revenue as % of GDP</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Central Government revenue consists of revenue from tax and non-tax sources (mostly fines, penalties and dividends)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	As the economy grows, the government revenue is expected to increase. Contra indications may call for policy actions that aims at improving efficiency at the sources of government revenues and methods of collection	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Tanzania Revenue Authority	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Finance, Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual (analysis will be done for annual data)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	For monthly data, up to 15 days	
<b>Levels/types of disaggregation:</b>	National (Mainland)	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004/05	13.1%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The quality is good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Treasury and Bank of Tanzania assembles the information	
<b>Action required:</b>	Scale up domestic resource mobilization, also improvements in local government administration of taxes	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Continuation and further reforms of tax policy and administration at central level	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Fiscal deficit as % of GDP (before and after grants)</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The difference between central government revenue and total expenditure is the fiscal deficit before grants. Adding grants to central government revenue, the difference produces fiscal deficit after grants	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The ratio indicates the level of dependency of the national budget to own resources and to external support. The higher the deficit before grants, the higher dependency on financing outside of Government's own sources	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania reports	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Approximately one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels/types of disaggregation:</b>	National, before and after grants	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005	-6.6% (after grants)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	-3% (2008/09)	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Quality is good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Treasury and Bank of Tanzania assembles the information	
<b>Action required:</b>	Develop clear strategies for reducing dependency on external aid	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Monitor national debt within sustainable boundaries, via the national debt sustainability strategy	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>External Debt to export ratio</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The ratio of external debt (i.e. total debt minus domestic debt) to export of goods and services (EDT/XGS)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Measures sustainability - an increase in debt to exports ratio over time implies that total debt is growing faster than the economy's basic source of external income and the country may have problems in meeting its debt obligations in the future.</p> <p>The debt sustainability analysis (DSA) for Tanzania indicates that Tanzania's external debt to export ratio may be in excess of sustainable levels, even after international debt relief efforts. The debt will be sustainable only if there is limited future non-concessional borrowing, additional debt relief from multilateral development banks, the Paris Club and other non-Paris Club members</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1.1.13	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Approximately one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels/types of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	11%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	50% of GDP or less	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The quality of debt data is good although frequent revisions are done as actual data is made available, and more national level analysis on its sustainability could improve public knowledge	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Treasury and Bank of Tanzania assembles the information. This indicator excludes domestic debt	
<b>Action required:</b>	The Debt Management Committee needs to ensure borrowing is done mainly on a concessionary basis, and large-scale repayments are kept to a minimum for future generations	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Government aims to reduce external debt to sustainable levels, and has thus approved a National Debt Strategy (2002) and established a National Debt Management Committee as the apex body to the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Loans, Guarantees and Grant Act (1974) has been amended to improve debt management	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Exports as % of GDP</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the ratio of total exports of goods and services to Gross Domestic Product expressed in percentage	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The ratio indicates growth in the exports of the country as the economy grows. The higher ratio would normally imply a stronger and growing economy	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Bank of Tanzania and Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually (analysis will be done using annual data)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About 6 months	
<b>Levels/types of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	23.1%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Quality is good.	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Compilation follows the standard balance of payment manual	
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue to increase exports substantially in relation to imports with a view to reducing aid dependency and debt	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase exports substantially in relation to imports with a view to reducing aid dependency and debt</li> <li>❖ Upgrade and develop new capabilities in order to maintain the growth of the domestic markets and exports and promote specialization in dynamic exports and encourage increased competitiveness</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 2)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>Population in the labour force, not currently employed or self-employed and available for work, as a proportion of the total labour force.</p> <p>The definitions used in Tanzania are:</p> <p><b>a) National Definition</b> Refers to persons who during the reference period were without work (i.e. were neither in paid employment nor in self employment) and were available for work. The definition includes those who state that their work, during the reference period, was not reliable and adequate in terms of availability and hours of work. In addition, it refers to persons who during the reference period were absent from their work for the reason of their job or land for cultivation being unsuitable or because the reference period is off-season or lacks raw materials, equipment and finance.</p> <p><b>b) International Definition</b> These are persons (usually above a specified age) who during the reference period were without work (i.e. were neither in paid employment nor in self employment), were available for work, (whether paid or self employment) and were seeking work (i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified period to seek paid employment or self-employment)</p>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Lack of productive activities for the working age population is a key concern within the MKUKUTA, and within Government generally	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Labour Force Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2000/01, 2005/06, 2010	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	One year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National/Dar es Salaam/other urban/rural, male/female, education level. The age group 15 – 24 yrs to be included in the analysis to capture information about economic opportunities for young people, especially in urban areas	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01	12.9% (Total, Mainland) 32% (Urban) 8.4% (Rural)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	6.9% (and address underemployment in rural areas)	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data quality of ILFS is acceptable, although debate continues in relation to definitions of employment	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The international and national definitions of employment lead to different estimates for this indicator. National definition is	

	generally used for planning and policy within Tanzania. Unemployment as a concept is more relevant in urban areas in Tanzania, than unemployment in rural areas because of the prevalence of subsistence farming.
<b>Action required:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Build consensus on definition and cut-off age to be used for monitoring purposes</li> <li>❖ Harmonize response categories in national surveys in order to increase data points, and comparability</li> </ul>
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government has a number of strategies to increase employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implement investment strategies that promote employment creation and promote self employment</li> <li>❖ Create employment in communities through community based construction and maintenance of rural roads</li> <li>❖ Increase public investment to influence the pattern of employment creation to reduce poverty , and promote private sector investment in ‘lead’ sectors including, agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing</li> <li>❖ Strengthen institutional and human capacity for efficient coordination of employment services</li> <li>❖ Continue implementation of demand-driven skills development for promoting self-employment and productivity</li> <li>❖ Develop empowerment interventions to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and people with disabilities</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 3/4)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Domestic credit to private sector as % of GDP</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Domestic credit to private sector includes all loans and advances, overdrafts, restructured loans – (except provisions, accounts receivable/payable), extended to various sectors by banks. Domestic credit to private sector as % of GDP is measured as total outstanding domestic credit to private sector over the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator is useful to gauge the development of financial services in the economy and the robustness of the banking system in promoting economic growth	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1.1.12	
<b>Sources:</b>	Bank of Tanzania Financial Reports	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Monthly (although analysis will be done using annual data)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	16 days from previous data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	4.6%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Increase by 1% of the GDP per annum	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data quality is good. But there is a need to migrate to a more detailed classification as per the international standards set by the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	A broader coverage of Loans required to include all loans extended by the depository corporations as per the MFSM 2000 regulations	
<b>Action required:</b>	Migration to MFSM 2000	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Government has established policies and programmes to improve the regulatory and supervisory framework for micro finance banks, in order to enable more potential borrowers to access credit. See National Microfinance Policy.	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% increase in foreign direct investment</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the year by year percentage increase in Stock of Foreign Direct Investment in Tanzania.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Most of the foreign private investment in Tanzania are in the form of FDI, which are primarily intended to add to the economy's capital formation and consequently to the potential for expanded production capacity. Increase in FDI reflects investor confidence in Tanzania's policies and environment for business	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 2.1.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Bank of Tanzania Financial Reports	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annually	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	More than one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	25.6 %
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The quality of data is good. Efforts are being made to minimize the time lag on the availability of the data and dissemination	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The compilation methodology is compatible with the international codes and standards as provided under the General Data Dissemination Standards (GDSDS)	
<b>Action required:</b>	<p>There is a need to further improve the business environment to propel private sector development as an incentive for further growth in FDI to Tanzania.</p> <p>Additionally, setting a target rate for % of FDI is important because it may assist in moving policy deliberations forward in relation to the best balance between promoting FDI, promoting domestic investment, and promoting partnerships.</p>	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Creating a conducive environment for FDI has been successful in Tanzania since 1995, as illustrated in the consistent increase year-to-year of FDI in UD dollar value. However, as the privatization of publicly owned companies tapers off, the government will continue to identify and promote investment in the productive and service sectors and expedite strategies such as the Mini-Tiger Plan 2020</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg.4)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Interest rate spread on lending and deposits</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the difference between interest paid on savings, as compared to the interest rate on borrowing. Although the interest on savings deposits is always lower than borrowing, if the spread between the two is wide it becomes a disincentive for both savings and borrowing	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The spread between savings and lending is used by banks for overhead costs and investments. In Tanzania the spread has remained wide for many years. High rates on borrowing are considered a burden to business because they limit growth potential. If businesses do not borrow and grow, employment generation is limited and outputs contract. Equally, if interest paid on savings is low, there is limited incentive to save. In Tanzania, lending rates have also remained high because of lack of collateral and security, and the historically negative rates of repayment. Finally, in recent years it has been less risky for banks to buy Government bonds as a means of investment rather than investing in the domestic private sector	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 1, Target 1.1.12	
<b>Sources:</b>	Bank of Tanzania and National Bureau of Statistics	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Treasury and Bank of Tanzania	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually (although analysis will be based on annual data)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	8.4%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The quality of the data is good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Different types of accounts prevail in Tanzania, as elsewhere. For the purpose of this analysis, savings deposits, overall lending rates and maturities are used	
<b>Action required:</b>	The Property and Business Formalisation Programme in Tanzania (MKURABITA) reveals that 98% of all properties are owned outside the legal system. It will be necessary to address this in order to provide collateral for increased lending, as an incentive to banks and borrowers.	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Government aims to deepen financial sector reforms in order to attain deposit rate that encourages savings, and lending rate which lowers the cost of borrowing (narrowing spread, hence encouraging investment)  (MKUKUTA Annex, p.g. 3)	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Percentage of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season passable roads</i>	
<b>Definition and further information on Indicator:</b>	This is the percent of rural population living within 2 km (typically equivalent to a walk of 20 minutes) of an all-season passable road as a proportion of the total rural population.	
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>Although this indicator is limited to road infrastructure, it is a good proxy of the capacity of the road transport system to reach all sections of the population</p> <p>An ‘all’ season-road’ is a road that is motorable by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up truck or truck which does not have four wheel-drive) all year around. Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g. heavy rainfall) are permitted, particularly on low volume roads. For low volume of traffic (less than 50 motorized vehicles per day), well constructed, spot-improved earth roads may be appropriate and these can, in most situations be considered all-season roads</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 8	
<b>Sources:</b>	Household Budget Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Infrastructure Development	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2007, 2000/01	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	HBS – about one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Dar es Salaam, other urban, rural and other background characteristics	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006/7	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Since this is a new indicator, the repair of 15,000 km of rural roads annually by 2010 from 4,500 km in 2003 will continue to be monitored	
<b>Action required:</b>	Include an appropriate question in the HBS Survey instrument	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Majority of Tanzanians live in rural areas, where poverty is a major issue. Since poverty alleviation cannot succeed without easy access to markets and social services, an effective rural transport system is required to allow development. In order to improve rural roads, the Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Has increased public resource allocation to road infrastructure</li> <li>❖ It continued to involving communities in construction and management of roads</li> </ul> <p>See also National Transport Policy</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Percentage of the road network in good and fair condition</i>
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>This refers to the percentage of the Trunk and Regional Roads that are in good and fair condition. For this indicator, network length, type of road, surface condition is required. These are crucial data, required for network management. The data categorizes surface condition into good, fair and poor.</p> <p>These ratings are determined from the technical assessment of roads based on accepted engineering practices. The assessment is conducted either visually or using appropriate instruments fitted on vehicles and the data collected is interpreted into three categories using road management system (computerized) or by applying engineering judgment.</p> <p><b>Good road:</b> This is an almost built road; the shape is intact and has no noticeable defects. The travel speed on this road is high and provides satisfactory travel time. Road users experience comfort while traveling on this type of roads</p> <p><b>Fair road:</b> This type of road has lost some of the built features after being put to use for sometime. The road will have lost shape (gravel road) and will normally have surface defects. The travel speed on this road is slightly limited but high enough to provide a reasonable travel time. Road users experience a reasonable (reduced) comfort while traveling on this type of roads</p> <p><b>Poor road:</b> This type of road will have been in use for some years (old road) with conspicuous loss of shape (in case of gravel roads) and having many defects. The travel speed is very low and hence causes a longer travel time. The surface of this road is rough and users experience uncomfortable travel</p>
<b>Rationale:</b>	A good road network improves accessibility, and provides adequate level of physical infrastructure needed for development. In addition, road networks (building and maintenance) represent a significant part of the national budget. Poor roads impose additional costs on users. Adequate road network management (both for construction and maintenance) is critical for realizing economic potential
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 8; Goal 1, Target 2.1.6
<b>Sources:</b>	TANROADS Quarterly Reports
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Infrastructure Development/TANROADS
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Quarterly reports available, but annual data will be used for analysis
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Annual report is available by March each year

<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Trunk roads/rural roads	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	51% (Good – 16%, Fair – 35%)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Data available is only nationally aggregate</li> <li>❖ Intensity of maintenance, nor value for money in contracting are not captured</li> </ul>	
<b>Action required:</b>	3000 km of road network to be rehabilitated each year	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Budget allocations to infrastructure have increased substantially over the years, showing government’s commitment to improving this sector. Through the National Road Construction Policy, the government aims to modernize and expand trunk roads connections</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 5)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of enterprises undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments complying with standards</i>
<b>Definition:</b>	Proportion of (Environment Impact Assessment (EIAs)/Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) which are judged to have successfully resulted in avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, (i.e. absolute number of EIAs / SEAs divided by the total number of EIAs / SEAs).  Alternative: Proportion of recommendations in EIAs and SEAs received by NEMC that have been implemented within one year of the schedule recommended in the EIA/SEA (as a proportion of the total number of recommendations)
<b>Rationale:</b>	Intended to provide a national view of the extent of environmental standard compliance, as an indicator of environmental issues. The first definition above may be easiest to monitor; the second will pose challenges and assumes all recommendations deserve equal weighting
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 2.9
<b>Sources:</b>	No data is yet systematically recorded, but DoE, NEMC and PMO-RALG will be responsible for preparing this data, in line with the Environmental Management Act, 2004
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	DoE, NEMC, PMO-RALG
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Proposed to be annual
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	To be determined
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Desired to be disaggregated by region and district
<b>Baseline year:</b>	To be determined
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Agreement on which institution is ultimately responsible for reporting on this indicator must be determined promptly. Also, calculations need to be agreed and issues of data quality fully discussed
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Currently there is limited monitoring and evaluation taking place
<b>Action required:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agree on institution responsible for reporting this indicator</li> <li>❖ Agree on how the indicator will be calculated, and on data collection.</li> <li>❖ Develop action plan for implementation of Environmental Management Act</li> </ul>
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The new Environment Management Act (2004) indicates that this indicator should be monitored. Based on consultations with the DoE, NEMC and PMO-RARLG, each institution will be responsible for collecting data on this indicator, but it is unclear who will be

	responsible for final consolidation and reporting to PED/MPEE. The EMA envisages the establishment of District and Regional Environment Officers under PMO-RALG
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Food self sufficiency ratio</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The percentage ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirement	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>The indicator is used for monitoring the extent to which annual food production from local production satisfies the country's food requirements. The same also applies at the regional level where it shows the extent to which a region's annual food production satisfies its food requirement. At 100% self sufficiency ratio (SSR) the food produced in the current year will be equal to food required during the next consumption year. A situation where food produced is in the range of 100% - 120% is considered self sufficient. When the SSR is 120% and above the situation is considered surplus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSR &lt; 100% = Food Deficit i.e. when SSR is less than 100%</li> <li>• 100 ≤ SSR &lt; 120% = SS i.e. SSR is the range of 100% to less than 120%</li> <li>• SSR ≥ 120% = Surplus i.e when SSR is 120 and above</li> </ul>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 3, Target 1 and 2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (Crop Monitoring and Early Warning Section); The National Food Security Division (NFSD)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (NFSD)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Under 6 months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, districts	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002/2003	102%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	119%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Reasonably accurate, though capacity building for improving methodologies and data collection is needed	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Although the target is 119%, year-to-year fluctuations due to drought are well known and expected. Trend analysis over the long term is essential to gaining a clear perspective, and should continue to be done nationally and regionally. Data on food production (both cereals and non cereals) is used to calculate this indicator.	
<b>Action required:</b>	Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Teams capacity building in terms of human and financial resources modelled in FSIT fashion at District, Regional and National level	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997), The Draft National Food Security Policy, Rural Development Policy exists. To improve food availability and accessibility, the Government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve access to inputs by subsistence farmers through</li> </ul>	



	<p>targeted input-subsidy to selected food crop and increasing accessibility to micro finance credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Continue research, identify and promote food storage technologies/facilities and enhance agro-processing as well as environmentally friendly farming technologies and practices especially for rural areas</li><li>❖ Improve stock management and monitoring of food situation</li><li>❖ Undertake a review of the maize supply chain, management and monitoring of emergencies, food supplies, including further clarification of regulation and means of enhancing trade</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex p.g. 9)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of districts reported to have food shortages</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Districts judged to have food shortages based on estimates of food production and food requirements, as percentage of all districts	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator is related to the indicator <i>Food self sufficiency ratio</i> . Due to erratic weather patterns, crops fail in some part of the country, making these areas vulnerable to famine. In recent years government accessed assistance and/or spent public funds to provide food to food-insecure areas of Tanzania. If food projection data is available, it is possible to improve planning and targeting of food assistance in a more timely manner	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 3, Target 1 and 2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Food Security Information Team (FSIT) – Comprised of Prime Minister’s office (Disaster Management Department), Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Tanzania Metrological Agency (TMA), Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, WFP, FAO and FEWS-NET.	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Bi-Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Under 6 months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, district, village	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	34 districts
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Reduce the number of districts with food shortages to 17	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Reasonably accurate, though capacity building for improving methodologies and data collection is needed	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Scientific, through interviews and questionnaires at Regional, District, Village and Household levels	
<b>Action required:</b>	Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) Teams’ capacity building in terms of human and financial resources modelled in Food Security Information Team (FSIT) fashion at District, Regional and National level	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	A number of policies exist, namely, Draft National Food Security Policy, Disaster Management Policy, Rural Development Policy, Agriculture and Livestock Policy. The Government aims to maintain a Strategic Grain Reserve of at least 4 months of national food requirement. This will be done through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improving stock management and monitoring of food situation</li> <li>❖ Undertaking a review of the maize supply chain, management and monitoring of emergency food supplies, including further clarification of regulation and means of enhancing trade</li> </ul>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% increase in food crop production</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The increase from Year A to Year B of production of food crops (the main food crops in Tanzania include: maize, sorghum, millet, rice wheat, pulses, cassava, bananas, potatoes)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Increase in food crop production would lead to food security in the country. Small holders are main producers of these key crops which are primarily used for domestic consumption (although some regional trade does take place). However, recent years has seen some decline in production per hectare, although overall production has increased as a result of expansion of the area cultivated	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 3, Target 1 and 2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (Division of Crop Development – DCD) Agriculture Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives.	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annually (Ministry of Agriculture) Periodic (Agriculture Survey): 2002/03, 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Agriculture Survey – slightly over 1 year after data collection Annual: below six months after data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Region, district, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household, by crop	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2003/04 (Baseline data is from the Ministry of Agriculture annual production figures)	9 million tones
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	12 million tones	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Complementarity and comparability between Ministry data and survey data is positive aspect for this indicator	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Agriculture Survey collects data on small holder households (those owning between 25 m <sup>2</sup> to 20 hectares under production) <sup>2</sup> , while routine data from Ministry collects data on all farmers. Some concerns that production may increase overall while production/hectare decreases, therefore increasing the burden on smallholder households. Labour productivity analysis is therefore needed alongside this indicator	
<b>Action required:</b>	Build consensus on choice of crops to cover	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997), The Draft National Food Security Policy, Rural Development Policy exists. To improve food availability and accessibility, the Government aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve access to inputs by subsistence farmers through targeted input-subsidy to selected food crop and increasing accessibility to micro finance credit</li> <li>❖ Continue research, identify and promote food storage</li> </ul>	

<sup>2</sup> FAO definition

	<p>technologies/facilities and enhance agro-processing as well as environmentally friendly farming technologies and practices especially for rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Improve stock management and monitoring of food situation</li><li>❖ Undertake a review of the maize supply chain, management and monitoring of emergencies, food supplies, including further clarification of regulation and means of enhancing trade</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex p.g. 9)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Households who take one meal per day during a given reference period, as percentage of all households in the sample	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This is an indicator of food insecurity and vulnerability. Food insecurity refers to a lack of access to enough food, leading to less meals and required quantities. A household is food secure when it has access to an adequate supply of food needed for a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, safety and culturally acceptable) and when it is not at undue risk of losing such access. This situation is determined by the amount of available food in relation to actual daily calorific requirement of the individual, household or community. An adult needs an equivalent of 2,200 calories daily	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 3, Target 1, Goal 4, Target 2, Goal 5, Target 2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Household Budget Survey, Agriculture Survey, Demographic and Health Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: HBS - 2000/01, 2006, 2011 Periodic: Agriculture – 2002/03, 2008 Periodic: DHS – 2004/05	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex of head of household, rural/urban, regional (not necessarily in future HBS), background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/1 (HBS)	Dar es Salaam: 0.4% Other urban: 0.8% Rural areas: 1.2% Mainland: 1.1%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Agreement is needed on the reference period (should it be one month or longer). Indicator is very sensitive to seasonal variations in household food security. Timing of the survey is also important.	
<b>Action required:</b>	Enhance relevant question in HBS, reach agreement on reference period.	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Draft National Food Security Policy need to be finalized and operationalized. To reduce food poverty, especially in rural areas, the government will continue to promote post harvest management techniques, promote schemes that add value to primary agricultural, fishing, forest products, wildlife and livestock products	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of smallholders participating in contracting production and out growers schemes</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Smallholder respondents in a given sample who report participation in contracting production and outgrowers schemes, as percentage of all respondents in the sample	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator is an early proxy for shifts in rural agricultural production. Recent research (PHDR 05), and the Agriculture Sample Census analysis indicate that labour productivity is substantially higher in some key crops for smallholders producing under contract or as out-growers. Tracking the shift may also reveal labour patterns	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 4, Target 4.5.1, Target 4.5.2 and Target 4.5.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Agriculture Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	2002/3, 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	At least one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Region, District, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002/03	0.9% (45,092 small holders)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	1.3% (61,761 small holders)	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Data is gathered directly from rural smallholder households as well as from large farms	
<b>Action required:</b>	Review questionnaire to facilitate calculation of this indicator	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997) clearly states that government will pay special attention to the formation of growers and traders associations in their respective zones. In addition it states farmers associations and cooperatives should invest in primary processing methods and improved quality of crops. Farmers associations and cooperatives are fundamental legal structures for associations for outgrowers	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Percent of small holders using modern methods of farming (Irrigation, Fertilizers, Pesticides and Improved Seeds)</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Smallholder respondents using modern methods of farming as percentage of smallholders in a given sample. The modern methods of farming assist farmers to increase productivity. Through this, farmers are able to supply sufficient amount of water to crops through irrigation; increase nutrients to the soil, control and eliminate crop diseases through fertilizers and pesticides; and use of high yielding varieties through improved seeds	
<b>Rationale:</b>	By using modern methods of farming, farmers are able to increase productivity of food crops hence improved food security. For example, with erratic weather patterns and unpredictability of rainfall, many small scale farmers continue to rely on rain-fed agriculture. Irrigation would increase food production in the country, and improve food security. Coverage of land under irrigation is still too small compared to the potential that could be put under irrigation. The country has about 9 river basins and drainage systems, which, if adequately exploited would contribute significantly to promoting food security and eradication of poverty. However, the large scale use of water for irrigation purposes will also need to be managed	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Targets 2.4.1 – 2.4.8	
<b>Sources:</b>	Agriculture Survey Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	2002/3, 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Likely at least one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Region, District, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household, type of crop	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002/3	Irrigation 5% (240,721 households to a total area of 395,665 hectares) Fertilizers 28% (1,586,506 households, i.e. farmyard manure, compost and inorganic fertilizers) Improved seeds: 18% (877,308 households)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	13% of total crop growing households to practice irrigation to a total land area of 1,000,000 hectares 45% of households to use fertilizer 25% of households to use improved seeds	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	

<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Indicator is sensitive to seasonal variation depending on the raising and means for irrigation applied e.g. constructed irrigation schemes or natural dams and ponds
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue discussions with National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and other Stakeholders to come up with a Composite Indicator for modern methods of farming
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>A number of Policies and Strategies exist, namely, Agriculture and Livestock Policy; and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2001, Rural Development Strategy (PMO/2001). Through these, the government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase number of irrigation schemes and development of more efficient use of water schemes</li> <li>❖ Increase area under irrigation and promote water use efficiently in irrigation schemes and encourage utilization of low cost technologies</li> <li>❖ Promote rainwater harvesting incorporating small, medium and strategic large-scale dams and reservoirs</li> <li>❖ Increase productivity in agricultural activities through adoption of and investment in more productive technological packages in agriculture</li> <li>❖ Increase training and awareness creation on safe utilization and storage of agro-chemicals, and the use of integrated pest control, eco-agricultural techniques, and use of traditional knowledge</li> <li>❖ Strengthen capacity for timely control of crop pests and disease outbreaks and promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM)</li> <li>❖ Improve human resources capacity and efficiency in agricultural service delivery</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 6)</p>



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Percent of smallholders who accessed formal credit for agricultural purpose</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Smallholders surveyed who obtained formal credit as percentage of all respondents in the sample. Formal credit is that provided by Commercial banks, Cooperatives, Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOs), Religious Organizations/NGO/Project	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The ability to access formal credit (and to repay loans) is an indication of smallholder development. It enables farmers to buy modern farm inputs and expand their production. Sometimes it enables them to diversify production and secure assets	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 4, Target 4.4.1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Agriculture Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	2002/03, 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Likely at least one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Region, districts, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household, reason for not obtaining credit	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002/03	1.7% (i.e. 79,415 households <b>3,340</b> from Commercial Banks, <b>52,324</b> from Cooperatives, <b>12,434</b> from Saving & Credit Societies and <b>11,317</b> from Religious/NGO/Project)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	10%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Data is gathered directly from rural smallholder households	
<b>Action required:</b>	Discuss and include in forthcoming HBS and other surveys	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Policy</li> <li>❖ National Microfinance Policy</li> <li>❖ Empowerment Policy</li> <li>❖ National Economic Empowerment Council (established in 2006)</li> </ul> <p>Through these, the government will continue to increase access to rural micro financial services for subsistence farmers, and promoting off farm activities with particular focus to supporting establishment of agro processing SMEs; promoting and sustaining community based savings and credit schemes such as SACCOS and revolving funds</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 10)</p>	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of smallholders who have one or more off-farm income generating activities</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Smallholders surveyed who report they engage in one or more off-farm income generating activities as a percentage, as percentage of all respondents in the sample	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Income from off-farm employment or small business activity may enable a farm household to (a) increase the area under cultivation (b) use more purchased inputs due to both increased liquidity and increased security in case the crop fails (c) diversify farming activity into new crops and livestock or expand the cultivation of cash crops. The importance of off-farm incomes can be looked at both from the point of view of household objectives and strategies, as well as of rural communities and rural development for food security	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 4, Target 4.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Agriculture Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2002/03, 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Likely at least one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Region, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002/3	26% (1,257,144 households)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	34%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	There is some concern that off-farm activities may not be a strong indicator of improvements at household level, but actually a risk mitigating or survival response. Equating diversification with progress has significant underlying assumptions. Finally, future HBS surveys should seek information about this to increase the data points	
<b>Action required:</b>	Discuss and include in forthcoming HBS surveys	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government will continue to increase access to rural micro financial services for subsistence farmers, and promoting off farm activities with particular focus to supporting establishment of agro processing SMEs; promoting and sustaining community based savings and credit schemes such as SACCOS and revolving funds.  (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 10)	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of households whose main income is derived from the harvesting, processing and marketing of natural resources products</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The proportion of household income that comes from harvesting and selling natural resources products including wildlife and forest based products (firewood, honey and timber)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>The indicator reflects the contribution of natural resources to livelihoods, including the dependency of households on off-farm income generation. A high proportion indicates diversified income sources. A positive trend in this indicator would show that incomes from NR use are rising without compromising sustainability. This would indicate progress in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis</p> <p>The indicator can also demonstrate the important safety net function that natural resources play in times of hardship or food insecurity (such as food shortages, and natural shocks such as failure of rains)</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 4, Targets 4.7.1 – 4.7.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Household Budget Survey (HBS), Agriculture Survey (2008)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS and Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism, DoE	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic. HBS: 2007, 2011 Periodic: Agriculture Survey 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Likely at least one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Rural, Dar es Salaam, Other Urban, Region, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2007 (HBS)	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	This is a new indicator and quality will depend greatly on the formulation of questions and the analysis from key surveys	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>The HBS collects detailed information on household sources of cash income. At present, this includes data on income from employment and self-employment (non-farm income), including payment in kind. It distinguishes and breaks down income derived from agricultural sources and includes the value of household consumption of home-produced items. It also includes information on transfers received. However, it does not, as yet, allow for data on income from sustainable processing and marketing of natural resource products.</p> <p>The HBS also undertakes detailed household “diaries” that list all major goods and purchases that enter the household that are either purchased or gathered free from their farms or the wild (firewood, foods, fruits, charcoal etc). When goods are collected free of charge, an estimated proxy value is attached and used as</p>	

	an estimate of income
<b>Action required:</b>	The Agricultural Survey (2008) need to consider this for inclusion
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop programmes for increasing local control and earnings in wildlife management areas, and establish locally managed natural resource funds, tapping on local traditional knowledge</li> <li>❖ Scale up Participatory Forest Management in all districts as a mechanism for increasing income of rural communities from natural resources management</li> <li>❖ Harmonise natural resource sectors policies and strategies and remove any conflicts in laws and regulations. Also improve land conservation measures, and community based and environmentally sound natural resource management</li> </ul> <p>(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 11)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% increase in number of customers connected to the national grid and off-grid sources of electricity</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Customers include both domestic households and businesses. In Tanzania, sources of main electricity are two, namely, national grid and off-grid supplies	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Supply of reliable electricity is a key infrastructural need for development. Although this indicator does not track reliability (an issue in Tanzania) it does inform stakeholders of progress in accessing a basic resource.</p> <p>Equally there is recognition of the huge potential for hydro-based renewable energy (more than 3800 MW of economic hydro potential capacity). Wind and solar energy is another source of energy. Little attempt has been made to utilize this source of energy which could be a viable alternative source to reduce use of wood and oil for heating purposes. The biomass energy resource, which comprises fuel-wood and charcoal from both natural forest and plantations, accounts for 93% percent of total energy consumption (not electricity).</p> <p>Blackouts and power rationing as a result of low water levels in the hydro dams have forced Tanesco to rely on gas-powered generators and to look increasingly at thermal projects for future capacity increases.</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goals 5, Targets 5.2.3 - 5.2.5; Goal 6, Targets 6.1.1 – 6.2.2 ; Cluster 2: Goal 4, Target 4.5	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) and TANESCO, the (state electricity producer and distributor)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	Grid: 4% (increase from 1999) Off-grid: 8% (increase from 1999)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	The actual targets for electricity connection to grid and off grid to be determined. The MKUKUTA target is to ensure that the contribution of solar, wind, biomass and coal for electricity generation are increased from the current 0.5% in 2003 to 3% by June 2010	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Reasonable, although reliability of electricity is not included	

<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The data from TANESCO only provides those customers connected to the national grid and off-grid. There is no disaggregation by region, or by households and businesses, therefore, increases in the number of customers does not indicate if this is due to more households or businesses being connected. Also the indicator does not indicate reliability in terms of regular tracking
<b>Action required:</b>	Further efforts to disaggregate data by household and business as well as to the Regional level would be useful for policy makers and other stakeholders
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Regularly update the power systems master plan and implementation of power projects according to the Power System and Rural Energy Master Plans</li> <li>❖ Implement rural energy master plan with focus on extension of rural electrification schemes, development of renewable and alternative sources of energy, and grid connections to unconnected areas</li> <li>❖ Promote efficient and environment benign energy development</li> <li>❖ Guidelines and regulations for reduction of energy transportation, transmission and distribution losses reviewed and enforced</li> <li>❖ Promote efficiency and effectiveness generation and use of the power utility</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex pg. 12 &amp; 13)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of households in rural and urban areas using alternative sources of energy to wood fuel (including charcoal) as their main source for cooking</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the proportion of households using alternative sources including electricity, gas, and coal. ‘Woodfuel’ here includes charcoal and firewood	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The relevance is that a reduction in use of (dependence on) wood fuel may reduce environmental degradation and improve health and well being particularly of the poor. However, a high dependence on fuel wood does not signify lack of alternatives because alternatives may be too expensive for many households. Unsustainable use of fuelwood may cause environmental degradation (e.g. clearing bush for charcoal). Fuelwood is also traditionally collected by women and children, who to carry heavy loads each day causing a large share of their time and calorie intake to be used directly for fuel collection. In addition, use of fuelwood is associated with respiratory ailments resulting from intense indoor air pollution. Fuelwood use is therefore closely related to low income and poor health outcomes.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 4, Target 4.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Census, HBS, DHS, Agriculture Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: HBS – 2000/01, 2007, 2011; Agriculture Survey: 2002/03, 2008, DHS: 2004/05, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	HBS and DHS – about one year from the end of data collection Agriculture Survey – one year to eighteen months from end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, district, Dar es salaam, other urban/rural, sex of head of household, other background characteristics of the head of household	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01 (HBS)	Mainland: 21% Dar es Salaam: 49.2% Other urban: 12.9% Rural areas: 2.7%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	At least 10% of the population using alternative to wood fuels for cooking by 2010	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data from the surveys is good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Both the HBS and Agriculture Survey collect data on the use of a range of energy sources for both lighting and cooking (grid electricity, solar electricity, gas, paraffin, candles and firewood or other). The indicator covers environment issues, energy issues and gender issues. A potential complication will be households that use a combination of fuelwood and alternative sources for cooking	
<b>Action required:</b>	Ensure consistency across the surveys on the data collection and analysis for this indicator	



<p><b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b></p>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Put in place the right institutional arrangement to increase rural people's access to modern energy</li> <li>❖ Facilitate the fast uptake of new and renewable sources of energy</li> <li>❖ Develop and promote the use of non-wood fuels for cooking and other thermal applications</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 27)</p> <p>See Iso Energy Policy of Tanzania</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Total electricity generating capacity and utilization</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the difference between the total capacity the country has to generate electricity in comparison to the amount that is actually being utilized	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>The ability and capacity to generate electricity is a fundamental national building block for development in Tanzania. It is important that the generating capacity keeps pace with demand. However, distribution is also fundamental and there have been challenges in this respect (i.e. managerially, and in terms of infrastructure for distribution) in terms of the main supplier TANESCO.</p> <p>Nonetheless, contributions of solar, wind, biomass and coal may help increase the overall generating capacity in Tanzania</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goals 5, Targets 1 and 2; Goal 6, Targets 6.1.1–6.2.2; Cluster 2: Goal 4, Target 4.5	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) and TANESCO, the state electricity producer and distributor, keep records of the source of electricity generation in Tanzania.	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	<b>37.10%</b>
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Contribution of solar, wind, biomass and coal for electricity generation increased from the current 0.5% in 2003 to 3% by June 2010	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Reasonable	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Contributions from renewable sources are not well systematized	
<b>Action required:</b>	Further discussions on quantifying the contributions of renewable energy sources to overall generating capacity	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government is examining alternative sources of energy as a solution to the on-going problem, which will be done through formulating and implementing the energy policy and strategy; and implement the energy sector reform programme.</p> <p>See also Energy Policy of Tanzania</p>	

## **4. CLUSTER 2**

### **META-DATA**

**Improved Quality of Life and Social Well-being**

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Literacy rate of population aged 15+</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The percentage of the population aged 15 and over who can both read and write a simple statement on his or her everyday life, in Kiswahili, English or mother tongue. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Literacy rate, especially for 15 – 24 yrs age group reflects the outcomes of primary education during the previous decade. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy of social development. However, it is not a measure of the quality and adequacy of the literacy level needed for individuals to function in a society. Reasons for failing to achieve the literacy standard may include low quality of schooling, difficulties in attending school or dropping out before reaching grade 5 (various studies indicate that a minimum of 4 years of formal schooling is necessary for the acquisition and retention of literacy skills)	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 1, Targets 1.12 - 1.14	
<b>Sources:</b>	All surveys, Census	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Surveys/Census	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Surveys/Census – one to two years from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Surveys/Census – sex, rural/urban, region, district, and other variables e.g. disability, etc	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/1 (HBS)	Male: 80% Female: 64% Total: 71%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	80%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Depends largely on how the indicator is covered. Actual testing gives the most accurate information. In the Census and HBS, testing was not done. The DHS tested reading a simple statement only	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>The way in which this indicator is covered in various surveys and the census varies. One element of inconsistency is the language in which literacy is assessed. As a result, trend analysis on this indicator is difficult. The indicator is also rather slow-moving and not very sensitive to short-term policy impact.</p> <p>Youth literacy rates may change more quickly than adult literacy rates (since it is more sensitive to short-term changes) and therefore needs to be measured more often. Since the population Census normally occurs every 10 years, this indicator is covered in various surveys (HBS, ILFS, DHS, and Agriculture Survey), which currently vary in approach. As a result, trend analysis on this indicator is near impossible.</p>	

<b>Action required:</b>	Standardisation of the way in which literacy is determined in the various household surveys and the Census is vital
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Education and Training Policy</p> <p>In addition to the on-going efforts to expand the primary and secondary education, the government will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Continue to prioritize the development, funding and implementation of a cost-effective and sustainable education programme</li> <li>❖ Expand special alternative educational facilities that are cost effective and focused, including ICBAE for youth and COBET for children for whom schools are not appropriate</li> <li>❖ Expand skills training and basic literacy for older women and men to enable them to take new options as they age</li> </ul>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Net enrolment at pre-primary level</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of children enrolled in pre-primary school who belong in the relevant age group (5 – 6 yrs), expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in that age group	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The benefits derived from learning opportunities in early childhood promote subsequent achievement in school and further lifelong learning.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 1, Target 1.1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Periodic: HBS, Census Annual: Basic Education Statistics	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS/ Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2000/01, 2007 (HBS), Census 2002, DHS 2009 Annually, Education MIS	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Education MIS – slightly under 1 year Census – well over 1 year HBS – approximately 1 year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Education MIS – national, region, district, sex Census – national, region, district, sex HBS – national, Dar es salaam, other urban/rural, sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	24.6%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Although the MKUKUTA operational target is to increase the number of young children prepared for school and schools prepared ready to care for children, the actual target will be calculated	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The Education MIS uses age-specific population projections as denominator for the calculation of the indicator, which is likely to become increasingly inaccurate after a Census. Currently projections are those without HIV/AIDS factored in. The Education MIS collects data only from registered pre-primary schools (both private and public) for ages 5 – 6 years, and not community based day-care/pre-schools, or other age groups	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Given that many children may not necessarily have birth certificates, it is possible that some enrolled by may be younger or older than the 5 – 6 yrs, particularly in rural areas	
<b>Action required:</b>	There is a need to create awareness on the need for birth certificates, and ensure birth registration is linked with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training enrolment process	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	To achieve this goal, the government will do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expand primary education system to develop quality pre-primary programmes that link with existing early childhood provision</li> <li>❖ Promote community based day-care/pre school</li> <li>❖ Develop an inter-sectoral policy framework to guide early childhood development and promote pre-school learning</li> </ul> (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 14)	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Net primary school enrolment rate</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of children enrolled in primary school who belong in the relevant age group (7 – 13 yrs), expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in that age group	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator is used to monitor progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education, identified in both the Mugs and the Education for All initiative. It shows the proportion of children of primary school age who are enrolled in primary school. Net enrolment refers only to children of official primary school age. (Gross enrolment includes children of any age). Net enrolment rates below 100% provide a measure of the proportion of school age children who are not enrolled at the primary level. This difference does not necessarily indicate the percentage of students who are not enrolled, sine some children might be enrolled at other levels of education	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Operational Target 1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS), Census, HBS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) (EMIS), NBS (Census, HBS)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual (Education MIS) HBS: 2001/02, 2006, 2011	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Education MIS – slightly under 1 year Census – well over 1 year; HBS – approximately 1 year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Education MIS – national, region, district, sex Census – national, region, district, sex HBS – national, region, sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	58.8%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	99%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The Education MIS uses age-specific population projections as denominator for the calculation of the indicator, which is likely to become increasingly inaccurate after a Census. Currently projections are those without HIV/AIDS factored in.	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Caution is required when comparing Education MIS with survey estimates for this indicator. This is because it compares facility-based and population-based estimates which are likely to differ	
<b>Action required:</b>	Currently, the Ministry of Education is using the population projections without the HIV/AIDS factored it. Discussions need to take place between NBS and the Ministry on the appropriate projections to use for education indicators denominator. Also, improvement of coverage of the Education MIS should continue	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Through the Primary Education Development Programme, the government will maintain the current policy of free primary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children	

(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 15)

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Percentage of cohort completing Standard VII</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of children who completed standard VII, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children who commenced Standard I seven years earlier	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator, which monitors education system coverage and student progression, is intended to measure human capital formation and school system quality and efficiency. The indicator focuses on the share of children who complete primary school ‘on time’, and does not differentiate between those who have passed or failed the final examinations. Consequently, various factors may lead to poor performance on this indicator, including low quality of schooling, discouragement over poor performance and the direct and indirect costs of schooling. Cohorts’ progress to higher grades may also be limited by the availability of teachers, classrooms and educational materials	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target 1.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education MIS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Little under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, national, regional, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	Total: 57.8%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	90%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	It is important to understand that this indicator is reflective of the situation in the education system over the past seven years. Therefore, the indicator is not very sensitive to short-term policy impact. Changes in progression rates of pupils may cause this indicator to show changes in completion rate, which have not necessarily occurred. The numerator may include over-age children who have repeated one or more grades of primary school but are now graduating successfully. A true cohort study would be preferable to measure the completion rate, but such studies are not routinely carried out in Tanzania.	
<b>Action required:</b>	Improve coverage of the Education MIS	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Through the PEPD and SEDP, the government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Maintain the current policy of free primary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children</li> <li>❖ Improve equitable access to quality secondary education that would not disproportionately exclude the poor, children with disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children</li> <li>❖ Implement specific interventions to increase girls access, completion and performance in schools</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 15)</p>	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Percentage of students passing the Primary School Leavers' Examinations</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of students passing the primary school leavers exam (Grade A, B and C), expressed as percentage of total number of students sitting the exam. (A = 161 – 200 marks, B = 121 – 160 marks and C = 85 – 120 marks)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator provides information on education quality. However it needs to be used with some degree of caution because standards of passing have been changed from time-to-time in Tanzania	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Target 1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education MIS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Little under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, national , regional, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	Female: 15% Male: 29% Total: 22%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	60%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The pass rate has been revised in the past 2-years, and this need to be taken into consideration during trend analysis. The number of those who did not pass implies that they have not acquired enough skills from the primary education curriculum.	
<b>Action required:</b>	A number of stakeholders have suggested that using passmark may not be a useful tool to measure performance, and have suggested that the Government need to focus more on improving the quality of primary education, including adopting better systems for assessing student learning achievement	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Through the PEPD and SEDP, the government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Maintain the current policy of free primary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children</li> <li>❖ Improve equitable access to quality secondary education that would not disproportionately exclude the poor, children with disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children</li> <li>❖ Implement specific interventions to increase girls; access and completion in secondary schools and performance in both primary and secondary schools</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 15)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Teacher/Pupil Ratio</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the proportion of enrolment in primary school in a given school year to the number of authorized positions for teachers at the same level in the same school year. The recommended ratio is 1:40 pupils	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This is an indicator of quality in the education sector, and shows that an adequate number of teachers are recruited in schools. In large classrooms, the teacher is not able to give personalized attention to the pupils, therefore, having a lower ratio of teacher to the pupils has the advantage of interactions which would enable the teacher to spot weak pupils and give them more attention	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target 1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Education MIS – slightly under 1 year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Region, District, Sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	1:41
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Although the MKUKUTA Target is to ensure that 90% of all primary schools have adequate numbers of competent and skilled teachers by 2010, the actual target for the indicator will need to be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Teacher’s qualifications is a crucial factor in the quality of education. To calculate this indicator, the Ministry uses all Teachers (including Grades B/C holders). It is important to also calculate the ratio of the <i>Qualified Teacher</i> (i.e. with Degrees, Diplomas and Grade A) per pupils	
<b>Action required:</b>	Enhance coverage of the Education MIS, and calculate the ratio using qualified teachers	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Teachers with Grades B/C certificates are those who obtained minimal training after completing primary school. Therefore, further work to upgrade these teachers to Grade A is still needed. The government is committed to <i>ensuring that equitable, deployment of competent and motivated teachers and provide them with adequate support (housing and other necessities), and in particular those in rural areas and those teaching children with disabilities</i>	

(MKUKUTA Annex pg. 16)

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of Teachers with relevant qualifications</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of teachers teaching primary schools with relevant qualifications (Graduates, Diplomas and Grade ‘A’ Certificate holders) as percent of all teachers	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This measures quality in the education sector. To achieve primary education of good quality, it is crucial to attract, educate and retain qualified teachers. The quality of education is indispensable if the students are to complete primary education with literacy, numeracy and essential life skills, and teacher’s qualification is the most important factor for the students’ results – low levels of teacher qualifications and skills have a negative impact on student retention and attainment	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target 1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education, Vocational Training (MoEVT)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Slightly under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, region, district, Sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	To be calculated
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined. However the target is for 90% of all primary schools have adequate numbers of competent and skilled teachers by 2010	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Teacher’s qualifications are a crucial factor in the quality of education. Qualified teachers are those with Degrees (especially in private facilities), Diplomas and Grade A certificates. Teachers with Grades B/C certificates are those who obtained minimal training after completing primary school. The government continues with the work to upgrade these teachers to Grade A certificates holders	
<b>Action required:</b>	Enhance coverage of the Education MIS	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government is committed to ensuring that equitable, deployment of competent and motivated teachers and provide them with adequate support (housing and other necessities), and in particular those in rural areas and those teaching children with disabilities	

(MKUKUTA Annex pg. 16)

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Pupil/Text Book Ratio</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Pupil/Textbook Ratio is the ratio of the number of books to the total number of students in a given grade/year by key subject. Government's strategy is to have a text book in all the six subjects for each child in public schools	
<b>Rationale:</b>	A lack of textbooks in classrooms can result from an inefficient distribution system, and a key concern has been to improve on the textbook ratio so that more children have easier access to the books thereby enhancing the effectiveness of their learning. Textbooks and other educational materials are critical tools in the learning process and their importance is significant in.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target E.5	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual (Education MIS)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Slightly under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, region, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	1:4
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Textbook ratio of 1:1	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) has provisions for the purchase of books, but reports indicated that many schools are yet to receive books in any significant quantity. Concerns have been raised by some stakeholders that even where books are available, they are sometimes not accessible to students. This may be in part due to the conservative attitude of schools in issuing books, created by years of shortage, where books are hoarded to protect them from being lost or damaged.	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The pupil/text book ratio only takes account of the books provided by the schools, not those purchased by the pupils themselves. In some cases, parents are requested to purchase key books for their children, but the poor may not be able to do this	
<b>Action required:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	To reduce the current shortage of textbooks in schools and eventually reach the target of book/pupil ratio 1:1, more funds are needed to procure textbooks and other teaching and learning materials. Also, since school-based procurement only started in 2004, continued capacity building would be needed to further empower the school committees in implementing the school based textbook procurement system more comprehensively	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Transition rate from Standard VII to Form 1</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of pupils who start form 1, expressed as a percentage of children who leave Standard VII in the previous school year.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator provides insight into the number of places taken up in secondary schools, based on those who complete primary school. In Tanzania, it is important to expand this in order to strengthen the skills of the human resource base	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target C. 1.6	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Slightly under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, national, regional and district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	21%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	50%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	More than anything, this indicator is currently determined by the number of places available in secondary schools.	
<b>Action required:</b>	Expand Education MIS coverage, especially in private schools	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Through the Secondary Education Development Programme, the government will continue to improve equitable access to quality secondary education that would not disproportionately exclude the poor, children with disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children  (MKUKUTA Annex pg. 15)	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Secondary School Net Enrolment</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of students enrolled in secondary schools (Form 1 – 4) who belong in the relevant age group (14 – 17 years), expressed as a percentage of the total number of cohorts in that age group	
<b>Rationale:</b>	A useful indicator, particularly with the introduction of the Secondary School Development Programme (SEDP), which aims to expand the secondary education in the Country. The indicator shows the proportion of cohorts of secondary school age who are enrolled in secondary schools (Form 1 – 4). Net enrolment refers only to the cohorts of official secondary school age (14 – 17 years). (Gross enrolment includes cohorts of any age). Net enrolment rates below 100% provide a measure of the proportion of cohort 14 – 17 years who are not enrolled at the primary level. This difference does not necessarily indicate the percentage of students who are not enrolled, since some of them might be enrolled at other levels of education.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target C. 1.6	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS) HBS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: HBS 2007, 2011 Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Annual: Slightly under one year Periodic: Likely at least one from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, national , regional and district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	Female: 7% Male: 6% Total: 6%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	50%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Above all else, the level of this indicator is currently determined by the number of places available in secondary schools. Also, caution is required when comparing Education MIS with survey estimates for this indicator. This is because it compares facility-based and population-based estimates which are likely to differ. Since it is facility based, calculation is based on those studying in schools in Tanzania, not those studying outside the country (and who would be captured by the survey)	
<b>Action required:</b>	Currently, the Ministry of Education is using the population projections without the HIV/AIDS factored in. Discussions need to take place between NBS and the Ministry on the appropriate projections to use for education indicators denominator. Also, improvement of coverage of the Education MIS should continue	
<b>Policies/Strategies in</b>	Through the Secondary Education Development Programme, the	

<b>place:</b>	government will continue to improve equitable access to quality secondary education that would not disproportionately exclude the poor, children with disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex pg. 15)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of Students passing the Form IV Examinations</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of students passing the secondary school leavers exam ( <b>Division 1 – 4</b> ), expressed as percentage of total number of students sitting the exam.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator provides information on education quality. Those not passing implies that they have not acquired enough skills from secondary education curriculum	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal, Target E 1.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Slightly under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, national, regional, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	Female: 56% Male: 71% Total: 64%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	70% ( <i>at Division 1 – 3</i> )	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Education MIS data quality is reasonable. Completeness of coverage could be improved, especially in private facilities	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Ministry of Education pass rates are those students who score Division 1 – 4. However, the MKUKUTA target looks at those who score Grade 1 – 3	
<b>Action required:</b>	Enhance coverage of the Education MIS	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	A number of stakeholders have suggested that using passmark may not be a useful tool to measure performance, and have suggested that the Government need to focus more on expanding the facilities and improving the quality of secondary education to make it more relevant to the needs of the country. This will lead to improvement in the retention of pupils in secondary education. Better systems for assessing student learning achievement need to be adopted	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<b><i>Gross Enrolment in Higher Education</i></b>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the total number of students enrolled in universities and other higher learning institutions in a given year (for courses whose length is one year and above)  Total No. of Students enrolled X 100 ----- Students 20 – 24 yrs	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Higher learning institutions function to maximize individual potentials and to fulfil the country's aspirations by promoting skills that match with labour force needs. In recent years, there has been an unprecedented demand for and a great diversification in higher education, as well as an increased awareness of its vital importance for sociocultural and economic development. Higher learning institutions facilitate the production of critical mass of skilled human resources necessary for the management of the economy and delivery of social services	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal, Target F 1.9	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Learning	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Learning	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Slightly under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, Institution, mode of study, courses	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	0.27%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	6%  To ensure progress in this indicator, enrolment in higher learning institutions in 2000/01 was 22,065 (Female: 5,277, Male: 16,788).  The MKUKUTA Target (2008) for enrolment is as follows: Full time students: 50,000 Part-time students: 15,000 Distance Learning: 25,000	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data is provided by the registered institutions to the Ministry, on the students enrolment, not necessarily those attending	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The institutions covered are both public and private universities, university colleges, technical education institutions, and higher education institutions under other ministries. Teachers training colleges, under the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training are excluded. Only those taking courses whose length is one year and above are considered. This indicator does not take into account the drop-out rates, or the quality of the	

	education programme
<b>Action required:</b>	The Ministry needs to work on further categorization e.g. those studying in different programmes or faculties, as well as the modalities for learning (full-time, part-time or distance learning). Also, various stakeholders have indicated that the courses offered by some of the higher learning institutions do not match the demand in the labour market
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Further develop policies which promote skills matching with labour force needs</li> <li>❖ Facilitate production of critical mass of skilled human resources necessary for the management of the economy and delivery of social services</li> <li>❖ Expand active, life-skills based and gender sensitive teacher training for primary and secondary schools to cope with increases in enrolment</li> <li>❖ Rationalize and re-innovate tertiary and higher education institutions for optimal use of infrastructure</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 16)</p> <p>See also national Higher Education Policy</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Life expectancy is an estimate of the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if the age-specific death rates for a given year prevailed for the rest of his life. It is a hypothetical measure because it is based on current death rates and actual death rates change over the course of a person's lifetime	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Life expectancy is a good indicator of current health condition in the country	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Not directly linked to any MKUKUTA Section, but is an overall goal of the MKUKUTA to increase the Life expectancy of Tanzanians	
<b>Sources:</b>	Population and Housing Census	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	2002, 2012	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Up to two years	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, district, sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	Male: 51 Female: 52
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	There is no MKUKUTA Target for this indicator. However, the overall aim of the MKUKUTA Strategy is to improve the quality of life and social well being for all people, which would translate into a higher life expectancy	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data is based on the 2002 Census, and projections have life expectancy 'with' and 'without' HIV/AIDS factored in. The next Census will take place in 2012, two years after the MKUKUTA	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Less sensitive to short-term changes due to policy change	
<b>Action required:</b>	Although the country has been striving to improve and expand vital registration systems, very little progress has been made. While the legal aspect of the exercise has been given prominence, the statistical consideration has not – therefore the opportunity to generate birth and death statistics that are used to calculate this indicator. A concerted effort needs to be made to ensure that vital registration systems within the country are working well. For example, village registers have been introduced in all villages in the country, but are not maintained	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The National Population Policy (1992) provides the principal objectives that will lead to the overall increase to life expectancy. It states specifically that the population policy shall always be the main guide of national development planning, and will ensure that mutual interplay between population and development is constantly borne in mind. The policy goals include reinforcing national development through	

	<p>developing available resources in order to improve the quality of life of the people, with special emphasis on regulating population growth rate, enhancing population quality, and improving the health and welfare of women and children. For more details, see the Population Policy (<a href="http://www.tanzania.go.tz">http://www.tanzania.go.tz</a>)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>It is the number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 year per 1,000 live births in a given year.</p> $\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{No. of deaths of infants under 1 in a given year}}{\text{Total number of live births in that year}} \times 1,000$ <p>The rate indicates the probability of dying before the first birthday. The infant mortality rate is usually calculated as the ratio of the number of deaths of infants under-one year of age to the number of live births occurring that year, times 1,000. A more refined rate would take into account a process for relating infant deaths to their actual birth cohort because in reality some of the deaths occurring each year correspond to infants born during the previous year, just as some infants born in the current year will die the following year before reaching their first birthday (often used)<sup>3</sup></p>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Infant mortality rate measures child survival up to one year of age. It also reflect the social, economic and environmental conditions, in which children live, including their health care.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Target A, 2.1.	
<b>Sources:</b>	DHS, Census	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Census - 2002, 2012 DHS – 1999, 2004, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Census – up to two years DHS – about one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Census – National, region, district, sex DHS – National, region, sex, region, background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	95 deaths per 1,000 live births (Census)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	50 deaths per 1,000 live births	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Census – reasonable, but direct estimate DHS – good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Estimates of the Census and the DHS should not be compared without caution, as the approach differs (direct versus indirect measurement). For trend analysis, agreement needs to be reached on the reference period (five or ten years before the survey). Users should realise that this indicator is retrospective and may refer to a period of up to ten years before the survey was carried out. As such, the indicator is not very sensitive to short-term policy impact	
<b>Action required:</b>	(1) Build consensus on reference period	

<sup>3</sup> Infant and Child Mortality Report, 2006

	<p>(2) A good source of data for IMR is vital statistics, and resources need to be put in place to strengthen vital registration (statistics of births and deaths) in Tanzania to ensure that there are a credible source of this key information</p>
<p><b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The government will continue to improve neo-natal care and infant care and ensure screening of under-5s for development disabilities and targeted nutrition education and supplementation for undernourished children</li> <li>❖ Promote public health and primary preventive strategies such as a broad access and use of ITNs, immunization, use of safe and clean water, personal hygiene and sanitary measures, promote greater awareness and emphasize cost-effective interventions for reduction of water-related diseases, including environmental health</li> <li>❖ Come up with a national strategy for parenting education and support to achieve improved nutritional and health status of infants and young children</li> <li>❖ Explore options for more effective control of malaria, by ensuring prompt treatment for children under-5 years</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg 10)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Under-five mortality rate</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>It is the number of deaths of children below 5 years of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.</p> $\text{U5MR} = \frac{\text{No. of deaths between age 0 and 5 years in 1 year}}{\text{Total number of live births in that year}} \times 1,000$ <p>The rate indicates the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday. This means that the number of deaths in one calendar year of babies and young children less than five years of age divided by the number of live births in the same calendar year. This rate which combines infant and child mortality is also expressed in terms of 1,000 live births<sup>4</sup></p>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator, measures child survival. It also reflect the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children live, including their health care. Because data on the incidences and prevalence of diseases frequently is unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Target A, 2.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	DHS, Census	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Census - 2002, 2012 DHS – 1999, 2004, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Census – up to two years DHS – about one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Census – sex, region DHS – sex, region, background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	DHS – 1999 (national) or 1996 (regional) Census – 2002	154 deaths per 1,000 live births (Census)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	79 deaths per 1,000 live births	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Census – reasonable, but direct estimate DHS – good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Estimates of the Census and the DHS should not be compared without caution, as the approach differs (direct versus indirect measurement). For trend analysis, agreement needs to be reached on the reference period (five or ten years before the survey). Users should realise that this indicator is retrospective and may refer to a period of up to ten years before the survey was carried out. As such, the indicator is not very sensitive to short-term policy impact	
<b>Action required:</b>	(1) Build consensus on reference period (2) A good source of data for U5MR is vital statistics, and	

<sup>4</sup> Infant and Child Mortality Report, 2006

	resources need to be put in place to strengthen vital registration (statistics of births and deaths) in Tanzania to ensure that there are a credible source of this key information.
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The government will continue to improve neo-natal care and infant care and ensure screening of under-5s for development disabilities and targeted nutrition education and supplementation for undernourished children</li> <li>❖ Promote public health and primary preventive strategies such as a broad access and use of ITNs, immunization, use of safe and clean water, personal hygiene and sanitary measures, promote greater awareness and emphasize cost-effective interventions for reduction of water-related diseases, including environmental health</li> <li>❖ Come up with a national strategy for parenting education and support to achieve improved nutritional and health status of infants and young children</li> <li>❖ Explore options for more effective control of malaria, by ensuring prompt treatment for children under-5 years</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg 10)</p>



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>DPTHb3 coverage</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The proportion of children who receive three doses of vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus and Hepatitis B by their first birthday	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator provides a measure of the coverage and the quality of the child health-care system in the country. Immunization is an essential component for reducing under-five mortality	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 2, Operational Target A.5	
<b>Sources:</b>	Demographic and Health Survey Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) Unit, MoHSW	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS (DHS), MoHSW (EPI)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	DHS: 1999, 2004/05, 2009 EPI Unit annually	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	DHS: approximately one year EPI: Unit months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	DHS: by sex, rural/urban, region and many other variables EPI Unit: National, Regional	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	80% (EPI/MoHSW)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	85%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	DHS: good EPI Unit: figures are based on population projections, which are likely to become increasingly inaccurate in the years after a Census	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	DHS and EPI results cannot be compared directly, as DHS results are population-based and EPI facility-based. Hepatitis B antigen was introduced, previous Surveys only collected information of DPT3. In 2006 /07, a new antigen will be introduced, therefore results in the following year may show a decline until all children are immunized.	
<b>Action required:</b>	A concerted effort needs to be made to ensure that vital registration systems within the country are working well. This will ensure that a targeted approach to immunization is utilized, leading to more children getting immunized	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government will continue to roll out immunization programme in all districts, to ensure that all children are immunized against major diseases	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of under-fives moderately stunted (height for age)</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Prevalence of stunting in children is the percentage of children under-five years old whose height for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0 – 59 months. The international reference population was formulated by the National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) and was adopted by WHO. A child under-five yrs who fall below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median of the NCHS reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his/her age, or <i>stunted</i> . Those falling below -3 are considered <i>severely stunted</i> , and those children falling between -2 SD and -3SD are considered <i>moderately stunted</i>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Child malnutrition, as reflected in body height, has been selected for several reasons. Child malnutrition is linked to poverty, low levels of education and poor access to health services. Malnourishment in children increases their risk of death, inhibits their cognitive development, and affects health status later in life.</p> <p>Stunting is a measure of linear growth, and its deficits indicate long-term, cumulative inadequacies of health or nutrition. It reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and is frequently associated with poor overall economic conditions, chronic or repeated infections, and inadequate nutrient intake. Height-for-age, therefore, represents a measure of the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and does not vary appreciably according to the season of data collection. Stunted children are not immediately obvious in a population: a stunted three-year old child could look like a well-fed two-year old</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Target B: 2.1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	DHS: 2004/05, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Up to one year from end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, Dar es Salaam, rural/urban, sex, other background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	1999	44%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	20%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	DHS data has been regularly produced to a realistic standard for more than a decade in Tanzania	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Stunting measures chronic malnutrition or undernutrition	
<b>Action required:</b>	In terms of analysis and reporting on this indicator, both the	

	moderate and severe cases to be included
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>A number of policies exist, namely National Health Policy, Food and Nutrition Policy and Child Development Policy. To improve on this indicator, the Government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Continue to promote sound feeding and weaning practices for infants, emphasizing the need for parental attention and care for infants and frequent feeding</li> <li>❖ Roll out the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) throughout the country including the community IMCI strategy</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 19)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Maternal mortality ratio</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management during pregnancy and childbirth or within <b>42 days</b> of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births  MMR = $\frac{\text{No. of maternal deaths in a given year}}{\text{Total number of live births in that year}} \times 100,000$	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator monitor deaths related to pregnancy. Such deaths are affected by various factors, including general health status, education and services during pregnancy and childbirth	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Target C: 2.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	DHS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	1996, 2004/05, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, rural/urban, regional, background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	1996	529 deaths per 100,000 live births
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	265 deaths per 100,000 live births	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	DHS data has been regularly produced to a realistic standard for more than a decade in Tanzania. MMR can also be measured by analysing trends of these mortalities from DMO reports, RMO's reports and annual reports of the Director General of Health Services in Tanzania. More data will be informed by RCH annual reports and studies or surveys that will be commissioned from time to time	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Measuring <b>Maternal Mortality</b> accurately is usually difficult owing to the difficulty in distinguishing deaths that are genuinely related to pregnancy from deaths that are not. Since it is a relatively rare event, a large sample is needed for the survey, and thus other indicators (e.g. Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker) are used as proxies	
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue building local capacity for analysis of this indicator	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	National Health Policy exist. To improve on this indicator, the government will continue to facilitate and implement; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The public health and primary preventive strategies whose aim is to improve access to and proper use of ITNs, use of safe and clean water, personal hygiene and sanitary measures</li> <li>❖ Improve access to and quality of maternal health services including; ante-natal care, emergency obstetric care,</li> </ul>	

	<p>post-natal care, and new born care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Promote and protect reproductive health rights including access to family planning services, contraceptives, adolescent reproductive health services, to allow choices and control of fertility outcomes by women and youth (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 20/21)</li></ul>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel (trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, and include doctors, nurses, or midwives) expressed as percentage of all births in a given reference period. <i>Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not included</i>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This is a proxy for Maternal Mortality Ratio. Measuring maternal mortality accurately is usually difficult, and consequently, this process indicator is used for tracking progress by focusing on professional care during pregnancy and childbirth, particularly in management of complications. Health service utilization is a key indicator in assessing performance of the health sector. If utilization of this service is high in the public health, there is some indication that the population has confidence in the provision of health services	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Target B: 2.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	DHS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: 2004, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, region, district, rural/urban, background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	1999 (national), 1996 (regional)	50%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	80%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	DHS data has been regularly produced to a realistic standard for more than a decade in Tanzania	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Used as proxy indicator for access to reproductive health care. The target contributes to reduction in both maternal as well as infant mortality	
<b>Action required:</b>	Discuss and agree on the right definition of ‘skilled health worker’, given that the DHS 2004/05 has included an expanded category compared to the previous surveys	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	National Health Policy exist. It is the Government’s goal to see that maternal deaths are reduced and therefore device strategies to increase access of women to skilled birth attendants. It is the vision of government that all women give birth in health facilities	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy</i>
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>This is the number of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving the ARV combination therapy in the various sites within the country, against the target set (for 100,000) by December 2006.</p> <p>The eligible are those with <i>Symptomatic disease (WHO adult stage IV and advanced stage III disease), those with early symptomatic (WHO adult stages II and III) and asymptomatic (WHO adult stage I) disease when the CD4 cell count nears or falls below 200/mm<sup>3</sup> or when the CD4 percentage is below 15%</i><sup>5</sup></p>
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>As the HIV pandemic matures, increasing numbers of people are reaching advanced stages of HIV infection. Antiretroviral combination therapy has been shown to reduce mortality amongst those infected and efforts are being made to make it more affordable. The dimension of the epidemic and the rising demand by persons living with HIV/AIDS for quality medical care and treatment urges the health care system to respond to these demands. However, to be more effective, it is recommended that Antiretroviral combination therapy <i>be provided in conjunction with broader care and support services including counseling for family caregivers, therapies such as natural or food supplements, TB prevention and treatment, and treatment of opportunistic infections in PLHAs (MKUKUTA Annex pg. 20)</i></p>
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Operational Target D.3
<b>Sources:</b>	Routine Data
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	MOH&SW, National AIDS Control Programme
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, District, by sites, sex, adults/children (less than 18 yrs of age)
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	100,000 persons by December 2006
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The coverage of the sites has increased since 2004 to about 119 (sites include Government and non-government). Data available is currently cumulative because the programme was started in October 2004. It only include those accessing the ARVs through the sites
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The indicator permits monitoring of trends in coverage, but does not attempt to distinguish between different forms of

<sup>5</sup> WHO definition

	antiretroviral therapy, or to measure the cost, quality, or effectiveness of treatment provided. The proportion of people with advanced stages of HIV infection varies with the stage of the HIV epidemic and the cumulative coverage and effectiveness of ART among adults and children. Preventative antiretroviral therapy for the purpose of prevention of MTCT and post exposure prophylaxis are not included in this indicator
<b>Action required:</b>	Expand the sites and numbers of people receiving the ARVs
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Through the National Policy on HIV/AIDS, the government aims to ensure equitable, sustainable and cost-effective access for all affected households to ARVs, with emphasis on ARV education, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and support for the mother after delivery (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 20)



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>HIV prevalence rate amongst 15-24 age group</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Proportion of blood samples from a sample of 15-24 year olds that tests positive for HIV  The numerator is the number of 15-24 yrs old tested whose HIV test result as positive and the denominator is the total number of same age group tested for their HIV status	
<b>Rationale</b>	Measuring HIV prevalence among 15 – 25 years has the advantage of measuring the rate of new infections, since infection at this age group is assumed to be recent – thus making it possible to get a picture on whether disease transmission is on the increase or decrease. This age group reflects changes in the rate of new infections (HIV incidence) because the average duration of infection is long. In addition, declines in HIV prevalence in this age group can reflect saturation of infection.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2 D, Targets 2.5 – 2.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Sentinel HIV surveillance and Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	MOH & SW, National AIDS Control Programme, NBS, TACAIDS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual Periodic: THIS 2003/04, 2007, 2010	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, Urban/Rural, Sex, Poverty and Wealth Quintiles	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002003/04	4% (The earlier MKUKUTA Baseline of 11% prevalence of pregnant women in 2004 from the NACP has been revised to use data from the Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Revised baseline is based on data from the Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey, conducted every three years. However, prevalence of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics and blood donors in urban and rural areas will continue to be monitored using sentinel surveillance data from NACP. Coverage of sentinel sites has varied from year to year in the past, which complicates trend analysis.	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey collected a dried blood spot sample from respondents. This was used to determine the HIV/AIDS prevalence.	
<b>Action required:</b>	The indicator target should be reviewed periodically to take into account the effect of ARVs	
<b>Policies/Strategies in</b>	Through the National Policy on HIV/AIDS, the government	

<b>place:</b>	aims to increase resources for effective HIV and AIDS prevention programs, including targeted and focused peer education, scaling up of STI screening and treatment, VCT services, condom use and addressing the stigma and discrimination <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 20)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>TB treatment completion rate</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Proportion of all TB cases which join the Directly Observed Treatment Scheme (DOTS), who finish their treatment, regardless to whether they are judged cured or not	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Since TB is an airborne contagious disease, primary control is effected through finding and treating, thus limiting the risk of spreading the infection. The Ministry of Health uses DOTs strategy to treat TB patients.</p> <p>A patient is said to have completed treatment after using anti-tuberculosis continuously for eight months regardless of their outcome. Therefore, ‘completed treatment’ includes patients who, despite completing treatment, were not cured</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 2, Operational target D.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Health MIS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Well over one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, region, district – HMIS is unable to routinely disaggregate by sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01	81%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Health MIS coverage is incomplete	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	This indicator tells us about the effectiveness of TB treatment, not about the prevalence of the disease. Also, it does not tell us how many people were cured since there are various aspects that could lead to non-cure, including poor health, rejection of the drugs, etc	
<b>Action required:</b>	The TB programme is implemented through vertical approach with donor funding. Strategies required to integrate the programme into the district health system	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to scale up proven non-ARV interventions including therapies such as natural or food supplements, TB prevention and treatment, and treatment of opportunistic infections</p> <p>(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 20)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source</b> ( <i>30 min - go, collect, return to be taken into consideration</i> )	
<b>Definition:</b>	Households using piped water or water from a protected source as their main drinking water source, as percentage of all households in a sample.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Water supply has strong relationships with poverty in terms of poor health and loss of productive time with gender implications. Increased access to safe water may mean more time spent doing other activities (productive and leisure) and lower incidence of water-borne and water-washed diseases. Increases in the percentage indicate progress towards meeting the target. The indicator captures quality and time aspects. The National Water Policy of 1991 states that safe water should be available within a radius of 400 meters from each home. <b><i>A single water point should serve safe water to 250 people with an average consumption of 40 litres per person per day.</i></b> Clean and safe water is that from a piped supply, or from a protected well or spring.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 3A; Target 3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Census All Surveys (HBS, DHS, Agriculture Sample Census, Labourforce) Ministry of Water	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Water (MW) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Census – 2002, 2012 HBS – 2001/02, 2006, 2011 DHS – 1999, 2004/05, 2009 Agriculture Survey – 2002/3, 2008	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Census – up to two years from the end of data collection HBS, DHS, Agriculture – about one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Census & Agriculture – national, region, district, urban/rural, sex of head of household, HBS, DHS, – National, Dar es Salaam, other urban, rural, sex of head of household, background variables, poverty status	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01. (Baseline in MKUKUTA is from Ministry of Water figures for the proportion of households within 200m of a water source)	Urban: 73% Rural: 53%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	65% (Rural) 90% (Urban)	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Census – good HBS – good DHS – good	

	<p>The Ministry of Water and Livestock Development’s routine data systems collects data on population with access to water from a water scheme in rural and urban areas. The figures for coverage differ according to the type of data used. However, given the differences in measurements, this difference is quite small. The advantage of the RDS data is that it can be generated more frequently. The RDS is being reviewed by PMO-RALG with the aim of strengthening and increasing the quality of the data collection process.</p>
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>The HBS, DHS, Agricultural Survey and the Census, all collect data in one form or another on access to water, in terms of time. The DHS, Agriculture also collects data on the time to fetch water from the main drinking water source. The component for ‘waiting’ has not been taken into consideration by the surveys. The Labourforce (2005/06) has included this in the questionnaire (go, collect, return). This needs to be adopted for the other surveys to increase coverage and measure progress towards the target. In addition, all the surveys capture the quality aspects of the target (clean and safe or from a protected source) as a separate variable. Therefore, the questions in the surveys need to be standardized to capture the two components of the target. Also, in the past, access to water has been treated differently in different surveys, complicating trend analysis.</p>
<b>Action required:</b>	Standardisation of water access questions in various surveys
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The National Water Policy exist, and the government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implement the Water Policy and water related regulation frameworks</li> <li>❖ Increase sustainable access to inexpensive and reliable sources of water in both urban and rural areas</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 22)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of households with basic sanitation facilities</i>
<b>Definition:</b>	This indicator measures the proportion of households that have access to basic sanitation facilities including; flush toilets, pit latrines and ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPs)
<b>Rationale:</b>	Poor sanitation may lead to hygiene related diseases. There is a strong correlation between poor sanitation and the incidence of water diseases like cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea.
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 3B, Target 3.5
<b>Sources:</b>	Census, HBS, DHS, Agriculture Survey  The HBS collects data on the household use, whilst the DHS on household having various sanitation facilities (those with no toilet, flush toilet, pit latrine, VIP latrine, or other).  The Ministry of Health via its MTUHA Health Information System also collect data on population with access to sanitation facilities from schemes to build public facilities in rural or urban areas. However, the suggestions of improvements to the information being collected also apply to the routine data system
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Census – 2002, 2012 HBS – 2000/01, 2006, 2011 DHS – 1999, 2004, 2009
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Census – up to two years from the end of data collection HBS, DHS – about one year from the end of data collection
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Census and Agric Survey – sex of head of household, region, district, ward HBS, DHS – sex of head of household, region (not necessarily in future HBS), background variables, poverty status
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002 (Census)   91%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	95% of people with access to basic sanitation by 2010
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Census – good HBS – good DHS – good
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	According to a WaterAid report, many people do not know the meaning of terms such as VIP, resulting in few respondents choosing this option in the survey. This has been reflected by the low numbers of households that have made improvements to their sanitation facilities. Therefore the survey needs to expand on the “latrine” response option to include improvements such as slab, stabilized pit, and vent pipe.
<b>Action required:</b>	Standardisation of sanitation questions in various surveys
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government aims to facilitate the following: ❖ The expansion, rehabilitation and construction of urban

	<p>sewerage and drainage systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ In rural areas, promote and educate communities on hygiene using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology and encourage households to build and use improved latrine facilities</li></ul> <p>(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 22)</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of schools with adequate sanitation facilities (as per Policy)</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The percentage of schools with a ratio of toilets (1:20 for girls) and (1:25 for boys)	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Increasing proportion indicates improving poverty-environment situation. Additionally, unhygienic conditions and the lack of proper toilet facilities and water to wash in schools cause many older girls to stay home several days each month during their menstrual periods	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 3B, Target 3.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Slightly under one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2007	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	100% of schools to have adequate sanitary facilities by 2010	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The Ministry of Education collects information on pre-primary, primary and secondary schools facilities (building and furniture) collected on a routine basis. This includes information on the types of sanitation facilities. Information on school enrolments at different levels including age and sex is also collected and kept in the EMIS. The Ministry at present only collect data on the actual number of toilet facilities, and the gap. The data does not specify the number used by boys, girls or teachers	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The way data on toilet facilities currently collected does not give an indication as to the numbers of toilets allocated to teachers, boys or girls. Additionally, 'adequate toilet facilities' in terms of quality need to be defined	
<b>Action required:</b>	The Ministry of Education questionnaire need to be revised to take the indicator into consideration	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government will continue to enhance the implementation of the school environmental health programme	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Incidence of Cholera cases</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Incidence of cholera or 'Attack Rate' is expressed in terms of reported cases of cholera per 100,000 population. The term 'incidence' of cholera refers to the annual diagnosis rate, or the number of new cases of cholera diagnosed each year	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>The indicator on cholera intends to measure effectiveness of interventions for improving environment sanitation services and hygiene practices. Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk</p> <p>Improved access to water and sanitation can bring about a fall in the prevalence of cholera, as it is commonly associated with contact with contaminated water.</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 3B, Targets 3.1 – 3.8	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Epidemiology Department (Infectious Diseases Week-Ending reports)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual (although data available on a monthly basis)	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, region, district – HMIS and IDWE are unable to routinely disaggregate by sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2003	35 per 100,000 population
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	The MKUKUTA target is to reduce Cholera outbreaks by half by 2010. However the agreed upon indicator for MKUKUTA Monitoring is Incidence of cholera or 'Attack Rate', therefore, a target for this will be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	<p>The data was computerized in 2003 and the dataset contains records from 1988</p> <p>Health MIS coverage is incomplete. There has been a steady improvement in the frequency of reporting from districts. By 2003 just over 60% of the expected district reports for the year were submitted.</p> <p>Accuracy of case records in absence of medical testing equipment throughout the country</p>	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Cholera outbreaks are often very localized and disaggregation to district level may not be informative enough. Incidences may be under reported especially if the data is from health clinics. Only those that seek medical attention will be counted. Used here as proxy indicator for access to safe water and access to adequate sanitation, as well as environmental hygiene. E.g. all the aspects of	

	'outbreak of cholera' and why attack rate is preferred
<b>Action required:</b>	Calculate estimates for the indicator based on the available data from IDWE database Since the indicator has never been reported before, decide on the baseline year for the indicator
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expand, rehabilitate and construct urban sewerage and drainage systems</li> <li>❖ Improve solid waste management and ecological sanitation, and promote hygienic household practices, in rural areas and urban settlements</li> </ul>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Total area managed by mandated local institutions for the purposes of community based natural resources management</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This indicator measures the area of land or water, in hectares, that is managed by legally recognised community level institutions for sustainable natural resources management. It includes participatory forest management areas, wildlife management areas and areas managed by beach management units under the fisheries division.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has over the past decade enacted a series of legal provisions that transfers rights and responsibilities for the management of forest, wildlife and fisheries resources from central government to the community level. This has been done on the assumption that it will lead to more effective and sustainable natural resources management as well as providing local economic and social benefits to poor rural areas. A high area indicates communities taking control over land and water resources in their own vicinity and indicates progress in poverty reduction and natural resource management	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 1: Goal 2, Target 10; Goal 4, Target 5; Goal 5, Targets 1 and 2; Cluster 2: Goal 3, Target A.2 and E.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Routine monitoring and reporting from MNRT (Forest Division, Wildlife Division and Fisheries Division)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	MNRT	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Two-three months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Village, District, Region, Forest area, Wildlife Management Area, Co-managed fishery area.	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data quality reasonably good as legal recognition of community management requires an assessment of the area concerned	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Many communities are involved in establishing community management processes – but have yet to fully establish it through a legal process. It will be necessary to ensure that data clearly differentiates areas being planned for community management – and areas which are legally recognised under the law	
<b>Action required:</b>	Formal approval of co-management agreements in wildlife and forestry need to be speeded up. Also, the divisions within the ministry need to consider this in their annual reporting	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop action plan for implementation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA)</li> <li>❖ Implement land use and management plans – planned</li> </ul>	

	<p>settlements – Land Act 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Improve land management including tree planting establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (community-based management) on village land and maintaining integrity of protected area network</li><li>❖ Improve land management and adoption of water conservation technologies, and implementation of national plans under MEAs to halt desertification and land degradation, and restore degraded lands</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 8 and 24)</p> <p>See also, National Environmental Policy</p>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of children in child labour</i>
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>Children in child labour as percentage of all working children in a given sample. <i>Child labourers are those entering the labour market, or taking on too much work and too many duties at too early an age.</i></p> <p>Child labour is not defined by the activity itself as equal to work, play, going to school or other activities that children might be occupied with, but by the effect the activity has on the child.<sup>6</sup> Accordingly, the following criteria distinguishes child labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) full-time work at too early an age</li> <li>(ii) too many hours spent working</li> <li>(iii) work which exerts undue physical, social or psychological stress</li> <li>(iv) work and life on the streets in bad conditions</li> <li>(v) inadequate pay</li> <li>(vi) too much responsibility</li> <li>(vii) work which hampers access to education and is detrimental to full social and psychological development</li> <li>(viii) work that undermines children's dignity and self-esteem, e.g. contemporary forms of slavery and sexual exploitation</li> </ul>
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>The work or activities undertaken by a child should not be hazardous or harmful to the child's health and physical, mental, moral, or social development. In addition, for children of primary school age, the work or activity should not interfere with the child's education.</p> <p>The MKUKUTA target of ensuring that all children are in school by 2010 cannot be achieved if concerted efforts are not made to ensure that those in the labour are targeted. These need to be availed with <i>alternative opportunities including enrolment in primary education, COBET and employable vocational education skills training</i><sup>7</sup></p>
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 4, Target C, Goal 1, Target B.1
<b>Sources:</b>	ILFS
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	ILFS – 2000/01, 2005, 2010
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	At least one year from the end of data collection
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Sex, rural/urban, education status and attendance, components of

<sup>6</sup> ILO definition

<sup>7</sup> MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 27

	child labour	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01	25% (This baseline is based on children working, not necessarily in child labour)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	Below 10%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Not all work done by children can be regarded as child labour per se since it is neither necessarily exploitative nor harmful; therefore, Tanzania definition needs to be clarified. Also, confirm cut-off age for children (18 year of age or 15?).	
<b>Action required:</b>	Confirm the above and agree on actual target for child labour	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government plans to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop and implement sector-based programme for reducing worst forms of child labour</li> <li>❖ Educate communities on basic rights of a child including the fight against child labour, develop and implement programmes targeting, reduction of child labour and rights of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs)</li> <li>❖ Review and amend laws, policies and national strategies to the best interest of children, and develop action plan for implementation of forthcoming Children's Act (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 27)</li> </ul>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of children with disability attending primary school</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of disabled children attending school as a percent of all disabled children in the population	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The MKUKUTA target of ensuring that all children (including those with disabilities, orphans and other most vulnerable children) are in school by 2010 cannot be achieved if concerted efforts are not made to ensure they get enrolled. Many of disabled children are still not in any kind of school. The reasons for this include: the difficulty of transporting physically disabled children to school over rural terrain; catering for them in schools without facilities such as ramps; and the lack of specially adapted toilet facilities. Many people still take disability to mean inability, while it has been proven that disabled children are often very talented, and consequently need opportunity, not sympathy	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 1, Target B 1.3; Goal 4, Target 4.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Census Disability Survey	
<b>Responsible institution :</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Census: 2002, 2012 Disability Survey: 2006/07	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Census – about two years from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District, Sex	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	0.1%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	20%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Various stakeholders indicated that the Census did not capture very well the issue of disability, and the results were thus under-reported. Also, data from the Ministry of Education is from mainstreamed schools, not special schools	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Disability Survey that will take place in 2006/07 will give a better indication for this indicator. Additionally, the Ministry of Education has started collecting data on the numbers of disabled children enrolled in school (facility based)	
<b>Action required:</b>	The definition of disability in Tanzania needs to be agreed upon in detail	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Operationalise strategies for mainstreaming vulnerability in the primary and secondary education programmes</li> <li>❖ Prioritise the development, funding and implementation of country strategies that support promotion of education for orphans and most vulnerable children</li> <li>❖ Maintain current policy of free primary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 14)</p> <p>See also, National Disability Policy</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of orphaned children attending school</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Orphaned children (one or both parents) attending school as percentage of all orphaned children in a given sample	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Orphaned children are among the most vulnerable members of society, lacking basic needs and services. Given the HIV/AIDS pandemic especially, the number of orphans has risen. Many of them are unable to attend school and in some cases Loss of the father, of the mother or of both parents may have different implications to the child.</p> <p>The MKUKUTA target of ensuring that all children (including those with disabilities, orphans and other most vulnerable children) are in school by 2010 cannot be achieved if concerted efforts are not made to ensure they get enrolled.</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 1, Target B, 1.4; Goal 4, Targets A, 4.1, B.1, B.2	
<b>Sources :</b>	Census, DHS	
<b>Responsible institution :</b>	NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Census – 2002, 2012 DHS – 1999, 2004/05, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Census – up to two years DHS – about one year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Census – single/double orphan, sex, rural/urban, region, district DHS – single/double orphan, sex, rural/urban, region, background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002	2%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	30%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Census – good DHS – good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Important to disaggregate into single and double orphans. Cut-off age for ‘children’ to be defined. The Ministry of Education has started collecting data on the numbers of orphans children enrolled in school	
<b>Action required:</b>	Agreement on cut-off age	
<b>Policy aspects:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Operationalise strategies for mainstreaming vulnerability in the primary and secondary education programmes</li> <li>❖ Prioritise the development, funding and implementation of country strategies that support promotion of education for orphans and most vulnerable children</li> <li>❖ Maintain current policy of free primary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 14)</p> <p>See also Child Development Policy</p>	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of elderly accessing medical exemptions at public health facilities</i>
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of the elderly (aged 60 years and above) who visited a public health facility and got free medical treatment as a percent of the total 60+ years who visited public health facilities
<b>Rationale:</b>	An exemption is a statutory entitlement to free health care services, granted to individuals who automatically fall under the categories specified in the cost sharing operationalisation manual of the Ministry of Health. Population 60+ yrs who cannot afford are also in this category
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2: Goal 5, Targets D 5.5; Goal 4, Target A 4.3
<b>Sources:</b>	HBS
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: HBS 2007, 2011
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year from the end of data collection
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Dar es Salaam, other urban, rural, sex, age, type of facility
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	<i>100% of eligible older people provided with free medical care and attended by specialized medical personnel</i>
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	This is a new indicator, whose baseline will be collected through the HBS. The HMIS need to start disaggregating data by broader age group categories
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Free medical treatment does not necessarily mean quality
<b>Action required:</b>	Include the question and response categories in the HBS survey instrument
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Provide older people with identity cards to access free medical treatment</li> <li>❖ Eliminate all forms of barriers to health care by exempting the poor, pregnant women, <i>older persons</i> and disabled persons, children and removing unofficial charges and reduce distance to, and improve treatment</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 28)</p>

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of population reporting to be satisfied with health services</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of people who received health services and found them to be satisfactory, as a percent of all those who received the health services	
<b>Rationale:</b>	A higher percentage of clients expressing satisfaction with health services is an indication of improvement in the quality of health care delivery	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 2, Goal 5, Target D 5.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Household Budget Survey, HMIS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS/ MoH&SW	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual: HMIS Periodic: HBS 2000/01, 2007, 2011 Periodic: DHS, 2004/05, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	HBS, DHS, at least one year after data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Dar es Salaam, other urban/rural, type of facility	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/1	71%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The HBS and DHS data is good. Health MIS coverage is incomplete	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>The HBS asks respondents about their satisfaction with the source of health care – specifically whether the use has any problems at the time of the consultation. The response categories are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Not clean</li> <li>❖ Long wait</li> <li>❖ No trained professional</li> <li>❖ Expensive</li> <li>❖ No drugs</li> <li>❖ Unsuccessful treatment</li> </ul>	
<b>Action required:</b>	Harmonize the question across the surveys	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure that skilled and motivated personnel in social services are hired, equitably deployed, fairly remunerated, and supervised to ensure performance and accountability</li> <li>❖ Implement and fulfil current plans for rehabilitation of health facilities, in order to increase quality of services provided particularly at the primary care level</li> <li>❖ Older people provided with identity cards to access free medical treatment</li> <li>❖ Eliminate all forms of barriers to health care by exempting the poor, pregnant women, <i>older persons</i> and disabled persons, children and removing unofficial charges and reduce distance to, and improve treatment</li> </ul>	

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Rationalize allocation of drugs and supplies at the facility and district level including meeting localised need and burden of disease, and instituting stronger mechanisms to audit the drug supply and distribution chain</li></ul> |
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(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 28/29)

# **5. CLUSTER 3**

## **META-DATA**

**Governance and Accountability**

<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>% of population with birth certificates</b>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of people with birth certificate as percentage of total population in a given sample	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>A birth certificate is considered a ticket to citizenship, without which an individual does not officially exist and therefore lacks legal access to the privileges and protection of a nation<sup>8</sup>. The law governing birth and death registration makes it compulsory for births to be registered. The law goes further by making it a criminal offence punishable with a fine or imprisonment for failure or refusal to register a birth or death.</p> <p>The registration of birth is important to the government for updating the statistics on population and providing the necessary services based on population. Birth registration may become necessary to prove parentage, family relationship and settlement of property rights. A birth certificate is necessary to establish the date of birth and proof of age which may be required for admission to schools, to prove the citizenship and nationality, etc</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 6, Target 6.1.6	
<b>Sources:</b>	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Registration, Insolvency, Trusteeship Agency (RITA), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, NBS	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: DHS 2004/05, 2009	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, sex, poverty quintiles, other background information	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004/05	5.7% (children under-5 yrs)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Currently, the information available is that for children aged 5 years and below from the DHS. The data from DHS has been regularly produced to a realistic standard for more than a decade in Tanzania	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Registrar General's office not reporting on the levels of birth registration	
<b>Action required:</b>	RITA to report on routine birth registration on an annual basis	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Births and Deaths Registration Act, cap. 108 of the Revised Laws 2002 guides birth registration. In order to speed up and increase birth registration, the government through RITA, aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ More effort needs to be made to ensure that the Births and Deaths Registration Act is well known by all people and enforced</li> <li>❖ National awareness campaigns at all levels</li> <li>❖ Efficiencies could be gained by linking birth registration with the Ministry of Health (EPI Programme) and Ministry</li> </ul>	

<sup>8</sup> Unicef report on progress of nation, Website: [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org), (1998, p.5)

	of Education and Vocational Training to ensure more registration during immunization and school enrolment
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of women among senior civil servants</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Female senior civil servants as percentage of all senior civil servants at a given point in time. Senior civil servants are those in top management or decision-making positions, and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Chief secretaries</li> <li>(b) Permanent secretaries</li> <li>(c) Assistant permanent secretaries</li> <li>(d) Commissioners</li> <li>(e) Directors</li> <li>(f) Assistant directors</li> <li>(g) Ambassadors</li> <li>(h) District commissioners</li> <li>(i) Regional/district administrative secretaries</li> <li>(j) Municipal/district administrative directors</li> <li>(k) Executive directors</li> <li>(l) Magistrates</li> <li>(m) Judges</li> </ul>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	An indicator of gender equity and empowerment, it measures the degree to which top positions are open to women in the public sector.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 1, Target 1.1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Civil Service Department	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	President's Office, Public Service Management	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Quarterly, although analysis will be done on annual basis	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, district, decision making positions	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005	26.8%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	30%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data is compiled by the President's Office, Public Sector Management from their records	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Women continue to be represented more at lower levels of the public service than at senior levels. This is also monitored but at public service management level	
<b>Action required:</b>	Keeping on track with increases	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	To ensure that there is progress in this indicator, the government aims to maintain good governance and gender into policies, plans and budgets and implementation mechanism including gender monitoring and assessment  (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 31) See also Public Service Management and Employment Policy	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of women representatives (elected) to district council</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number women elected to the district council expressed as a percentage of all members of the council at a given point in time	
<b>Rationale:</b>	An indicator of gender equity and empowerment, it measures the degree to which district councils elect women to top positions	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 1, Target 1.1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Local Government Monitoring Database	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	PMO, Regional Administration and Local Government	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Region, District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Access to this data from local government is a challenge, and intense efforts to strengthen the M&E system are needed	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The main challenge remains the weakness in the data collection, analysis and use by local government	
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue with dialogue with PMO, Regional Administration and Local Government to ensure reporting of the indicator is given priority	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Significant strides to ensure the production of timely data from local authorities to central government is needed. This may require policy efforts as well as technical work	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of women among Members of Parliament</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of seats held by women expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats at a given point in time	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Women's representation in parliament is one aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life, and it is therefore linked to women's empowerment.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 1, Target 1.1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Election results	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Electoral Commission	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Every five years	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Days	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Total, elected, special seats and nominated seats	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	21%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	At least 30%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	There are a number of reserved seats for women in Parliament. This should be taken into account when interpreting data for this indicator	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	In terms of measuring women's real political decision-making, this indicator may not be sufficient, because women still face many obstacles in fully and effectively carrying out their parliamentary mandate. Thus, being a member of parliament does not guarantee that women have the resources, respect or constituency support to exercise significant influence	
<b>Action required:</b>	Data to be disaggregated by type of MPs – i.e. elected, nominated and special seats	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	To ensure that there is progress in this indicator, the government aims to maintain good governance and gender into policies, plans and budgets and implementation mechanism including gender monitoring and assessment (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 31)	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of villages assemblies holding quarterly meetings with public minutes</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of villages holding quarterly meetings with public minutes, as percent of all villages in the country	
<b>Rationale:</b>	According to Local Government regulations, all villages are expected to hold quarterly meetings to increase participation and representation of all members in all aspects of development. Additionally, the Village Executive Officer (VEO) is expected to ensure that minutes are taken and any follow-up implemented	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 1, Target 1.1.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	PMO-RALG	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	PMO, Regional Administration and Local Government	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	One year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Region, district, ward	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	To be calculated
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Some villages may hold less than 4 meetings each year. This needs to be taken into account when analyzing the data. Others may have had meetings but failed to take minutes	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Data on this indicator is not readily available from local government due to weakness in their M&E systems. Civil Society organizations are encouraged to undertake sample checks and to inform Government	
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue with dialogue with PMO, Regional Administration and Local Government to ensure reporting of the indicator is given priority	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The local government will strengthen local level governance institutions (e.g. ensure all legal community meetings are held as scheduled) to increase participation and representation of all, including the most vulnerable in design, implementation and monitoring of policies  (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 30)  See also Local Government Act	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Proportion of LGAs posting public budgets, revenue and actual expenditures on easily accessible public notice boards</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of Local authorities posting public budgets as a percent of all local authorities in the country	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Posting budgets, revenue and expenditure on notice boards that are easily accessible is an indication of transparency, since everyone has access to information on budgets, revenue and expenditures, and can thus question the authorities if funds were misused	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target 2.2.6	
<b>Sources:</b>	Local Government Database	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	PMO, Regional Administration and Local Government	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	To be calculated
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	In some councils, this has already began. However the scale and quality of information have been highlighted as concerns. Information is often in a format difficult to understand by the general public	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	It is expected that the Civil Society Organizations can help monitor this indicator in areas in which they operate	
<b>Action required:</b>	Further discussions with Civil Society organizations to ensure monitoring beginning 2006/07 FY	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Local Government Finance Act 1982 and Local Authority Financial Memorandum 1997 require that financial information (including audited accounts) are made public. Therefore, the local government will regularly and routinely post budget allocations, disbursements and uses of funds down to district, ward and village level through designated notice boards and facilitate use of the information in meetings</li> <li>❖ Deepen public involvement in the preparation, formulation and monitoring of the MKUKUTA, PER and budgets including making information about budgets, expenditures and revenues widely available down to local level</li> <li>❖ Raise people's awareness on government policies, public financing and official charges as well as their entitlements through civic education and dissemination of information</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 32)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of households who own their land through official land owner certificates</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The percent of households who hold land ownership certificates and titles in urban and rural areas	
<b>Rationale</b>	Land in Tanzania is a vital asset to its people and for productivity. Most retain land use under customary law (58%, rural, 2002/03), or hold it under rent, lease or share crop arrangements. Land titling is also potential collateral for securing financial services and loans	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 1, Target 1.1.5	
<b>Sources:</b>	Agriculture Survey HBS	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	NBS/Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: Agriculture Sample Census, 2002/03, 2008 HBS, 2007 It is expected that the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement will be able to provide data on a more regular basis	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	At least one year after data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2002/03	58% (Rural)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data from the Agriculture Sample Census and HBS is of good quality	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The Agriculture Sample Census focuses more on rural areas, thus those owning land and plots in urban areas are not included	
<b>Action required:</b>	Inclusion and standardization of the question across the survey	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enforce and harmonize policies and laws relevant to land and natural resource utilization and management; all village and urban lands will be surveyed and issued with certificates</li> <li>❖ Strengthen security of tenure of demarcated village lands held communally or individually and remove conflicting provisions in laws that manage sectors such as mining, pastoral activities and wildlife</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 30)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Total revenue collected as % of revenue due at national level</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the revenue collected compared to the amount of revenue that potentially could be collected from various headings and sub-headings in all revenue and tax regulations.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The more revenue collected by the government, the more money available for government's spending, including in poverty reduction efforts. It is generally acknowledged that the amount of revenue collected by the government is only a fraction of what the government potentially should collect. Knowing how much revenue is due from various sectors would enable the government to come up with a better strategy of collecting the revenue	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target 2.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	To be determined	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data quality will only be determined once the mode of collecting and analyzing this indicator is agreed upon	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The calculation of this indicator would require that Government determine and calculate systematically the amount of revenue that potentially could be collected. To determine the revenue potential for each sub-heading would be a major exercise requiring a multi-disciplinary team of economic and subject matter expertise, in the first instances, this could be done over time, and then updates would have to be conducted regularly. In the short term, the Government could possibly assess revenue potential at the macro-level and some percentage of national income for direct taxes and domestic non-tax revenue, and a percentage of imports for customs duties. In the medium term, Government could undertake the major multi-disciplinary exercise described above as part of the preparation of a strategy better to manage and hence increase revenue collection	
<b>Action required:</b>	A special study need to be conducted to determine the way forward for this indicator. This needs to be led by the Ministry of Finance	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	Significant efforts are needed in order to address the Government's commitment to reduce aid dependency through own-generated resources	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of procuring entities complying with the public procurement act and procedures</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of MDAs and LGAs complying with the procurement act and procedures as a percent of all MDAs and LGAs	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Increase in procurement entities complying with the Public Procurement Act contributes to achievement of MKUKUTA goal: public resources are allocated, accessible and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent matter	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target 2.1.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Public Procurement and Regulatory Agency	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Public Procurement and Regulatory Agency	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005	10% - this baseline was arbitrarily fixed, with the intention of reviewing (confirming) it through conducting Procurement Audits
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	80%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The data quality will be determined once the Procurement Audit is conducted	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	This will be determined once the Procurement Audit is conducted	
<b>Action required:</b>	Conduct Procurement Audit and review baseline	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to deepen the implementation of the Public Financial Management Reform Programme (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 31). This will be facilitated as a result of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Tanzanian Government has been carrying out reforms in its public procurements system. These reforms have culminated in the enactment of Public Procurement Act No. 21 of 2004</li> <li>❖ The new Act establishes Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) and Public Procurement Appeals Authority. The Act has further decentralized the procurement to Procuring Entities</li> <li>❖ Public Procurement in Tanzania is governed by the Public Procurement Act of 2004. The Act was enacted in February 2005</li> </ul>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of government entities awarded clean audit certificate from the National Audit Office</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	<p>Number of MDAs and LGAs given a ‘clean audits certificate’ from the National Audit Office, as percentage of all MDAs and LGAs audited in a given year</p> <p>MDAs and LGAs that get the ‘Clean Audit Certificate’ are those that have complied with the rules and regulations set by the NAO, in terms of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Revenue (extent to which hey have met the target)</li> <li>❖ Expenditures (complied with rules on procurements and financial statements)</li> <li>❖ Assets (extent to which these have been accounted for properly and recorded in the books of accounts)</li> </ul>	
<b>Rationale:</b>	A clean audit certificate signifies that the LGA/MDA has complied with the Audit procedures of the government	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target 2.2.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	National Audit Office	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Audit Office/Ministry of Finance, PMO-RALG	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	9 months after the closure of the Financial Year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	MDAs and LGAs	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000/01	41% (MDAs) 10% (LGAs)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	In monitoring this indicator over time, considerations needs to be given to adjustments which are made on definitions of ‘clean’	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The timeliness of audit completions has improved considerably in recent years in Tanzania, enabling the usefulness of this indicator to become evident	
<b>Action required:</b>	Confirm details above	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Through the Public Finance Act, 2004 and Procurement Act, the government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Build further capacity of councils and MDAs to manage resources</li> <li>❖ Institute binding measures against responsible officials of councils and MDAs that consistently fail to get a ‘clean certificate’ at audit</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 32)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of corruption cases convicted as % of number of investigated cases sanctioned for prosecution by the Director of Public Prosecutions</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Total number of convictions for corruption reported to relevant authorities in a given reference period. Corruption is the misuse of public power for private profit (Transparency International). Corruption involves behaviour of public officials whereby they improperly and unlawfully enrich themselves, or those close to them, by the misuse of the public power entrusted to them	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator captures how well the legal-judicial case management system is performing at the macro-level with respect to corruption cases. This then would allow the Government to potentially monitor and control the flow of corruption cases through the whole system and identify any bottlenecks.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target 2.2.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB), Director of Public Prosecution (DPP)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB)	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, type of corruption (grand or petty corruption)	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2001	38%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Changes in the indicator may illustrate changes in the level of corruption or changes in the reporting rate of cases	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The process for conviction for corruption involves several actors and many steps before a reported case of corruption is actually disposed of either administratively or legally. The entire process is detailed, and there are many players and variations. It may not be possible to capture and portray the performance of the system with just one indicator.	
<b>Action required:</b>	Confirm details above	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government aims to strengthen and enforce laws, rules, regulations on corruption including implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy Plan (NASCAP) including that MDAs and LGAs have specific actions to reduce corruption and monitor corruption within the sector, hold MDAs and LGAs accountable for effective control of corruption (MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 32) See also, National Framework for Good Governance 2004	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of LGAs that receive the full calculated amount of their annual formula-based budget allocation</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of LGAs which receives their fully allocated formula-based budgets as a percent of all LGAs	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This monitors the effectiveness of the budget in achieving policy objectives and contributing to effective resource use in the public sector	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target 2.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	PMO-Regional Administration and Local Government	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	PMO-Regional Administration and Local Government	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, region, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	To be determined	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Even in cases where the full calculated amount is received, the funds may be received late, leading to non-utilization and completion of projects	
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue dialogue with PMO, Regional Administration and Local Government to ensure reporting of the indicator is given priority	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>To ensure equitable allocation of public resources, the government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen, extend and monitor resource allocation formula ensuring equity among local authorities</li> <li>❖ Ensure that all PERs adequately address issues of equity and equality in expenditure tracking studies to monitor ‘pro-poor’ budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups</li> <li>❖ Deepen public involvement in the preparation, formulation and monitoring of the MKUKUTA, PER and budgets including making information about budgets, expenditures and revenues widely available down to local level</li> <li>❖ Deepen the implementation of the Public Financial Management Reform programme (PFMRP)</li> <li>❖ Provide adequate supervision to councils for completing accounting, financial reporting and auditing functions</li> <li>❖ Raise people’s awareness on government policies, public financing and official charges as well as their entitlements through civic education and dissemination of information</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 31)</p> <p>See also Local Government Finances Act 1982 Local Government Financial Memorandum 1997</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Total value of revenue received from concessions and licenses for mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife as percentage of their estimated value</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This indicator measures total revenue obtained from natural resources licenses, permits, concessions issued by central or local government. This figure is expressed as a percentage of the estimated total value of potential revenue (captured and uncaptured).	
<b>Rationale</b>	Licenses, permits, concession agreements, and cess from natural resources represent a major source of revenue to both national and local government. There is recognition that for a range of reasons (low capacity, poor governance) much of this revenue goes uncollected – or is undervalued. A number of studies have been conducted that show massive undercollection in the natural resource sector, thereby depriving the treasury a major source of finance for supporting wider development efforts. A high, or growing percentage under this indicator would indicate more effective revenue collection measures from natural resource utilisation	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 2, Target Target 2.1.7	
<b>Sources:</b>	Revenue collection data from different divisions of MNRT plus revenue data from district councils (via PMO-RALG)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	MNRT and PMO-RALG	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual basis	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Two-three months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	Revenue source and location	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data for collected revenue is available and compiled on annual basis as part of routine reporting within MNRT and PMO-RALG. More complex is the estimate of total value (namely the un-captured) revenue from natural resources. A study would be required to provide an estimate of this figure.	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The total potential value of natural resource revenue remains a very complicated and illusive figure and will require serious attention as part of a specific cross sectoral study looking at both local and national government efforts to collect natural resource revenue.	
<b>Action required:</b>	MNRT /PMO RALG should compile and forward actual revenue data and a potential revenue study	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	The government aims to improved revenue collection and supervision	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of population reporting satisfaction with Government Services</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the population that accessed and were satisfied with government services as a percent of the total number that accessed the services	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Public services are a tool available to the government for the implementation of developmental goals and objectives, including ensuring easy access by the public. Tax payers would like the government to deliver services and programmes that are not only efficient and effective but also joined-up and responsive to their needs. A higher percentage of clients expressing satisfaction with government services is an indication of improvement in quality, accessibility and affordability of services	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 3, Target 1; Cluster 2: Goal 5, Target D5.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Public Service Satisfaction Survey	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	President's Office, Public Sector Management	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Bi-annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Under 1 year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Local Government, Central Government, type of service	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	25 – 50% (for indirect service entities)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	There is likely to be a variation in the level of service satisfaction between MDAs, and between LGAs, reflecting both the different types of services and how they relate to consumers	
<b>Action required:</b>	Each MDAs and LGAs to have in place Clients Service Charter document	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure that skilled and motivated personnel in social services are hired, equitably deployed, fairly remunerated, and supervised to ensure performance and accountability</li> <li>❖ Strengthen and deepen the Public Service Reform Programme</li> <li>❖ Undertake regular service delivery/client satisfaction surveys in monitoring quality of public service and disseminate findings to stakeholders. Also increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable</li> <li>❖ Develop, implement and monitor feedback on Client Service Charters together with end-user surveys in each sector</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 33)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of population who found key service providers to be absent when they needed a service</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The population that sought public services and found the provider to be away, as a percent of those who sought the services.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>A significant component of service delivery is the ability with which the service providers in public services will be able to satisfactorily execute the functions which are entrusted to them, and when these services are needed. Absenteeism then leads to some people in the population not able to access the public service, e.g. absent doctors in a public health facility.</p> <p>There is a need therefore to modernize public services as part of a fundamental shift of culture whereby public servants see themselves first and foremost as servants of the citizens of the country, and where the public service is managed with service to the public as its primary goal</p>	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 3, Target 1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Public Service Satisfaction Survey, other perception surveys	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	President's Office, Public Service Management	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Bi-annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Under 1 year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004	53%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Delays, and requirements to see 'the boss' are also issues of concern not covered by this indicator, but often providing complementary information for analysis	
<b>Action required:</b>	Each MDAs and LGAs to have in place Clients Service Charter document	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The government aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure that skilled and motivated personnel in social services are hired, equitably deployed, fairly remunerated, and supervised to ensure performance and accountability</li> <li>❖ Strengthen and deepen the Public Service Reform Programme</li> <li>❖ Undertake regular service delivery/client satisfaction surveys in monitoring quality of public service and disseminate findings to stakeholders. Also increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable</li> <li>❖ Develop, implement and monitor feedback on Client Service Charters together with end-user surveys in each sector</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 33)</p>	

	See also Public Service Management and Employment Policy
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<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of court cases outstanding for two or more years</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of court cases that have not been prosecuted for more than two years.	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This helps gauge the efficiency of the judicial system. A court case outstanding for a long time means that there could be a back log of cases due to shortages of judicial staff or inefficiencies in the system. Decline in percentage of court cases outstanding contributes to achievement of the MKUKUTA goals on good governance and the rule of law ensured.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3, Goal 4, Target, 1, 4.1.1, 4.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and Ministry of Public Safety & Security	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Ministry of Public Safety & Security	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2000	70%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	40%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate, but data availability in a timely manner from the Ministry of Home Affairs is a challenge	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Analysis and compilation of this indicator is done at the national level	
<b>Action required:</b>	Confirm details above	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>To ensure timely and appropriate justice for all especially the poor and vulnerable groups, the government aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen judicial system particular at the lower/primary courts to improve access, representation and adjudication of cases involving the children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>❖ Extend implementation of the on-going Legal Sector Reform Programme to include all security organs with attention to updating the legal framework, enhancing supervision and division of responsibilities among law and order institutions</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(MKUKUTA Annex, pg. 34/35)</p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of prisoners in remand for two or more years compared to all prisoners in a given year</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of prisoners in remand for more than two years before a decision is made on their cases	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This is an internationally accepted indicator to measure the efficiency of the judicial system.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 4, Target, 1, 4.1.1, 4.1.2	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Data collected monthly but in analysis will only take on an annual basis	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	One year	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005	15.7%
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	7.5%	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate, but data availability in a timely manner from the Ministry of Home Affairs is a challenge	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Although the international definition is the time a prisoner spends in remand until his first hearing, in Tanzania, data is only collected on prisoners in remand until their conviction. This does not reflect the efficiency of the legal system as that after the trial has started, the length of remand is also influenced by factors outside the legal system, e.g. witnesses and complainants not appearing in court, delays by lawyers, etc.	
<b>Action required:</b>	Confirm details above	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>In a bid to ensure timely appearance in courts by prisoners and juvenile accused/offenders, the Government, through the Legal Sector Reform Medium Term Strategy, aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Introduce Remand Homes and Prisons Case Screening by magistrates, providing adequate transport to prisons,</li> <li>❖ Developing guidelines on handling disadvantaged groups</li> <li>❖ Reviewing of custodial limits, establishing of case flow management committee at the Primary Courts and strengthening the case flow management committees at the districts and higher levels</li> <li>❖ Training justice administrators on speedy dispensation of justice in limited resource capacity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Legal Sector Reform Programme, pg. 23)</b></p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of detained juveniles accommodated in juvenile remand homes</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Number of children 16 years and below accused/offenders accommodated in juvenile homes as a percentage of all children behind bars	
<b>Rationale:</b>	There are few juvenile remand homes in the country, leading to many children to be put together in remand homes with adults	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3, Goal 4, Target, 1, 4.1.6	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	To be determined	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate Likely to be adequate, but data availability in a timely manner from the Ministry of Home Affairs is a challenge	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	According to the law, juvenile are those aged 16 years and below. However, there is ongoing debate to increase this to 18 years, or lower it to 14 years.	
<b>Action required:</b>	The MIS system of Ministry of Home Affairs need urgent attention as data here, and in other parts of the Justice System is poor	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>To ensure that juvenile justice is maintained, The Government through the Legal Sector Reform Medium Term Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Construct/rehabilitate and equip remand homes</li> <li>❖ Review correctional policies/criminal justice policies and legal framework to address key issues for juvenile justice</li> <li>❖ The Government, through the Quick Start Project will train to enhance the skills of Social Welfare Officers</li> <li>❖ Create public awareness on juvenile rights and obligations</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Legal Sector Reform Programme, pg. 28)</b></p>	



<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of districts with a team of trained Paralegals</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Districts with trained paralegals as a percentage of all districts	
<b>Rationale:</b>	The ratio of population to practicing lawyers in Tanzania is high. As a result, practicing lawyers are reluctant to carry out their practice in remote areas, and fees for legal services are on the high side compared to what ordinary persons could afford. Establishing a cadre of trained paralegals in the district would lead to people understanding better their legal rights	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 4, Target, 1, 4.1.4	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, regional, districts	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2006	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	The MIS system in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs needs urgent attention as data is difficult to obtain	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Not clear what number could constitute a ‘Team’ – further definition required	
<b>Action required:</b>	Although there are paralegal trained through initiatives of NGOs supporting the establishment of paralegal activities, there are no governing procedures or regulations for identification of paralegals or course content for the paralegal training. These need to be established	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government, through the Legal Sector Reform Programme aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Profiling the nature and scope of work done by NGOs in training paralegals and dissemination of legal information to the public</li> <li>❖ Establishing a training programme, manuals and modules for paralegals</li> <li>❖ Establishing a training fund for grants to NGO’s for paralegal training– priority action relates to training paralegals</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Legal Sector Reform Programme, pg. 27)</b></p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of cases filed on infringement of human rights</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the total number of cases handled in a given year by the Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Very few human rights cases reach the court level because of the complexity of court procedures and limited rights awareness	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 4, Target, 1, 4.1.1, Goal 6, Target 1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, district	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005	12,434 (handled) 7,111 (cases resolved)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate although the Commission reports on a number of cases handled and number resolved	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	This indicator is likely to be under-reported, given that many people may not be too aware of their rights. A high incidence of cases filed could mean either greater awareness of human rights or more infringement of human rights	
<b>Action required:</b>	Continue the implementation of the Medium Term Strategy which will lead to reduced complaints on human rights abuse by law enforcement agencies and an increase in the human rights violations reported by citizens and the local media to the Commission	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>Through the Legal Sector Reform Programme, the Government aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enhance the capacity of the Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance for response on complaints against human rights violation and abuse administrative powers</li> <li>❖ Create awareness of stakeholders in human rights, good governance and role of the commission</li> <li>❖ Promote the collaboration with related regional and international human rights agencies and the Commission</li> <li>❖ Build capacity of NGOs to organize themselves in monitoring and reporting in Human Rights abuse and advocating for changes</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Legal Sector Reform Programme, p.g. 31)</b></p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Average no. of inmates per facility as % of authorized capacity</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	This is the number of inmates in a facility compared to what the facility can hold, or has been authorized to hold	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Inadequate prison facilities and poor services lead to overcrowding in prisons. The indicator help monitor the improvement and expansion of the prison system and facilities currently going on, which will lead to better rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 6, Target, 6.1.1	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Data is collected on a monthly basis and this is available for analysis	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, Districts, facility	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005/06	96.3% (overcrowding)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data is adequate. For example, the number inmates in June 2006 were 44,565 in facilities able to hold a capacity of 22,695. Therefore 96.3% overcrowding	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	The data is collected from all prisons and remand homes on a monthly basis and aggregated at the national level	
<b>Action required:</b>	The MIS system of Ministry of Home Affairs needs urgent attention as data here, and in other parts of the Justice System is poor	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>In a bid to reduce the overcrowding in prisons, the Government, through the Legal Sector Reform Medium Term Strategy, aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Introduce Remand Homes and Prisons Case Screening by magistrates, providing adequate transport to prisons,</li> <li>❖ Developing guidelines on handling disadvantaged groups</li> <li>❖ Reviewing of custodial limits, establishing of case flow management committee at the Primary Courts and strengthening the case flow management committees at the districts and higher levels</li> <li>❖ Training justice administrators on speedy dispensation of justice in limited resource capacity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Legal Sector Reform Programme, p.g. 23)</b></p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of cases of crimes reported</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of criminal and civil cases filed at District, High Court and Court of Appeal in a given reference period	
<b>Rationale:</b>	It s important to monitor the number of criminal and civil cases filed in order to monitor the state of security. However, it should be noted that more cases may be filed as the legal system improves	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3, Goal 6, Target 6.1.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District, type of crime	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2005/06	39,185
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Likely to be adequate	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Reporting does not necessarily lead to a conviction	
<b>Action required:</b>	The MIS system of Ministry of Home Affairs needs urgent attention as data here, and in other parts of the Justice System is poor	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government, through the Legal Sector Reform Programme, aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Establish alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms in District Courts</li> <li>❖ Introduce Case Flow Management Committees in Public Legal Sector Institutes</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Legal Sector Reform Programme, p.g. 25)</b></p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% of cases of sexual abuse filed as % of all cases</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	The number of sexual abuse cases filed at District, High Court or Court of Appeal as a percentage of all filed cases	
<b>Rationale:</b>	This indicator is a starting point for determining the depth and breadth of sexual abuse, as a percentage of all crimes. It does not include offences reported to the police unless a case is subsequently filed	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 4, Target, 1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3	
<b>Sources:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Annual	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	Months	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	20006/07	
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Discussions with the Ministry of Justice will need to begin in order to establish a means of recording cases (within overall cases) that relate to sexual abuse	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	Many sexual abuses remain unreported for various reasons. Others are settled out of court. This means that the indicator is likely to be underreported	
<b>Action required:</b>	The MIS system of Ministry of Home Affairs needs urgent attention as data here, and in other parts of the Justice System is poor	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government, through the Legal Sector Reform Programme, aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pursue Legislative and administrative actions to protect women against violence, promote right to seek redress, protection and mechanisms to dispense justice to perpetrators</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(MKUKUTA Annex, p.g. 37)</b></p>	

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>% who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason</i>	
<b>Definition:</b>	Survey respondents who think that the husband is justified to beating his wife for a specific reason, including: burning food, arguing with husband, goes out without telling him, neglects children or refuses to have sex with him	
<b>Rationale:</b>	Violence against women is receiving considerable attention because it has serious consequences for women's physical and mental well-being. A high proportion of respondents agreeing that wife beating is acceptable is an indication that people generally accept violence as part of male-female relationships. Low proportion shows that the majority of respondents does not accept such violence and is an indicator that women are more empowered.	
<b>MKUKUTA section:</b>	Cluster 3: Goal 4, Target, 6.1.6	
<b>Sources:</b>	DHS, Special Studies (i.e. WHO 2005)	
<b>Responsible institution:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	
<b>Frequency of measurement:</b>	Periodic: DHS 2004/05	
<b>Time lag in reporting:</b>	About one year from the end of data collection	
<b>Levels of disaggregation:</b>	National, Regional, District, Rural, urban, sex, age group and other background variables	
<b>Baseline year:</b>	2004/05	59.6% (women) 42% (men)
<b>MKUKUTA target:</b>	To be determined	
<b>Comments on data quality:</b>	Data quality is good	
<b>Methodological comments:</b>	<p>The DHS Questionnaire asks respondents, both male and female (15 – 49 yrs), if a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Burns the food</li> <li>❖ Argues with him</li> <li>❖ Goes out without telling him</li> <li>❖ Neglects the children</li> <li>❖ Refuse to have sex with him</li> <li>❖ Agree with at least one specific reasons (this is used for the monitoring of this indicator)</li> </ul>	
<b>Action required:</b>	Discuss and agree on potential surveys that could collect this information	
<b>Policies/Strategies in place:</b>	<p>The Government, through the Legal Sector Reform Programme, aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pursue Legislative and administrative actions to protect women against violence, promote right to seek redress, protection and mechanisms to dispense justice to perpetrators</li> </ul>	



## **Annex 1: Additional Indicator Suggestions:**

There are goals within MKUKUTA that require further work to identify indicators, because no systematic way of collecting, analyzing and disseminating the data has yet developed. Indicator selection in these areas is a relatively recent issue and the choice of indicators is not yet definite and therefore may be subject to change as further technical work is undertaken. Additionally, the MKUKUTA Secretariat recognize the increasing interest of various players to have many more indicators to monitor the MKUKUTA, and suggest that these be discussed and reviewed in various foras, including the Technical Working Groups. Some of the indicators may be considered in the next revision of the MKUKUTA Monitoring Masterplan. In addition, the Secretariat will work with Sectors to discuss and agree on indicators that can be monitored at the sector level. In cases where data on the indicators is collected and analysed, these will be included in the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database.

### **Indicators suggested include:**

#### **Cluster 1: Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty**

- ❖ Net present value of external debt
- ❖ GDP per capita growth rate
- ❖ Micro-credit as % of domestic credit to private sector
- ❖ Number of cooperative societies that are operational
- ❖ Private sector development with a focus on SMEs
- ❖ % growth in processed/value added exports
- ❖ Export proportion of value added minerals
- ❖ Public investment as % of GDP
- ❖ Private investment as % of GDP
- ❖ Average no. of days it takes to get a business licence
- ❖ Indicators related to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)
- ❖ % of income spent on food
- ❖ % of population living below the food poverty live

#### **Employment:**

- ❖ Rate of under employment
- ❖ Share of wage employment in non-agricultural employment
- ❖ Distribution of economically active population by type of training
- ❖ Youth employment by level of education
- ❖ Rate of job creation in the economy per annum
- ❖ % of businesses hiring more than 5 employees

#### **Roads:**

- ❖ % of district and feeder road network in good and fair condition
- ❖ % increase in farm product prices due to good roads as well as improved accessibility to markets and social services



**Agriculture:**

- ❖ % of small holder farmers moving from subsistence to non-subsistence farming
- ❖ Number and area under commercial farms in relation to small holder
- ❖ % of small scale farmers using modern methods of farming (fertilizers, irrigation, hybrid seeds, insecticides)
- ❖ Proportion of small holders who report availability or cost of transport as obstacles to marketing
- ❖ Proportion of smallholders who report satisfaction with extension services
- ❖ Proportion of smallholders who have modern storage
- ❖ Agricultural productivity per hectare
- ❖ An indicator that takes into account the quality rather than quantity of livestock

**Energy:**

- ❖ Proportion of rural population with access to electricity
- ❖ Average price of energy per KW
- ❖ Average number and lengths of power cuts
- ❖ % increase in the utilization of fossil fuels (natural gas, coal)
- ❖ Carbon Dioxide emissions

**Environment:**

- ❖ Number of wildlife management areas

**Disaster Management**

- ❖ Emergency food externally supplied in tons

**Cluster 2: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Wellbeing****Education:**

- ❖ Drop-out rate in primary and secondary schools
- ❖ Average daily attendance in primary schools

**Health and Nutrition:**

- ❖ Number of family planning acceptors (new and old)
- ❖ Mean distance to health facilities (hospital, dispensary)
- ❖ Population per health personnel (doctors, nurses)
- ❖ Average per person dietary energy supply
- ❖ Food production index
- ❖ Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food consumption
- ❖ % of children under 5 that are underweight
- ❖ % of children under 5 that are wasted

**Water and Sanitation:**

- ❖ Number of rehabilitated and new water points
- ❖ % of urban population with access to sewage facilities
- ❖ % of water related environmental pollution

**Planning and Human Settlements:**

- % of population with secure tenure of land and property
- % of households living in houses with modern walls, roof and floor
- % of planned and serviced urban settlements with functioning town planning procedures in place

**Social Protection for vulnerable groups (Elderly, Disability and Orphans):**

- ❖ % of 60 yrs and above population that is literate
- ❖ % increase in older carers' access to home-based care services at community level
- ❖ % of health facilities with specialized medical personnel to care for the older population
- ❖ % of older people reached with effective social protection measures by 2010
- ❖ % of older people provided with identity cards to access free medical treatment
- ❖ % of older people receiving cash transfers
- ❖ % of health facilities with health workers trained in special health needs related to geriatric and disabilities
- ❖ % of teachers with basic knowledge on handling children with disabilities in an inclusive approach
- ❖ % of vulnerable children and people with disabilities reached with effective social protection measures
- ❖ % of population orphaned
- ❖ % of child-headed households
- ❖ Average age of household head

**Cluster 3: Governance and Accountability:**

- ❖ % of turnout of eligible voters in regular elections and by-elections
- ❖ % of population who report having to pay a bribe to a politician or a public servant to obtain a service
- ❖ % of international Human Rights instruments that Tanzania has ratified and domesticated
- ❖ % of cases of domestic violence reported that result in a conviction
- ❖ % of central government MDAs that complete on time their annual inventory of assets, including physical assets and shares in companies, and report them on their balance sheets
- ❖ % of international Human Rights instruments that Tanzania has ratified and domesticated
- ❖ % of MDAs and LGAs whose procurement plans are approved by their accounting officer
- ❖ % of assessed MDAs and LGAs that achieve agreed Value for Money (VFM) standards
- ❖ % of MDAs and LGAs that respond to the audit findings and recommendations of the NAO
- ❖ % of government wages for skilled staff that are less than 50% or more than 150% of comparators in the private sector

- ❖ % of public servants who are recruited or promoted in accordance with meritocratic principles
- ❖ % of cases of domestic violence reported that result in a conviction
- ❖ % of villages that have a functioning village office (Functioning village office refers to offices that have a physical address comprising at least of a room, a meeting space, a filing system; basic office furniture such as desk and chairs; basic office materials such as pens, paper and envelopes; and a weather-proof notice board to which the public have ready access

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