

BRIEF REPORT ON THE 7:30 BREAKFAST DEBATE – MAY 28TH, 2010

MKUKUTA II: MORE OF THE SAME?

The Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR) is a key output of the Government of Tanzania's poverty monitoring system. It provides consolidated analysis of progress towards national development goals as well as discussion on important socio-economic issues affecting the country. The 2009 report marks the end of the first phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2005-2010 (commonly known by its Swahili acronym, MKUKUTA). The report highlights the achievements and challenges of the first phase of MKUKUTA and looks ahead to inform the next phase of Tanzania's development strategy.

Progress towards key development targets based on the national indicator set for MKUKUTA's three major clusters of desired outcomes is still a challenge; most of the targets set were not achieved as it shown by PHDR due to challenges encountered during the implementation of MKUKUTA I. The government then decided to develop MKUKUTA II so as to take on board all the challenges which hindered the implementation of MKUKUTA I through consultation of stakeholders like CSOs, DPs and citizen at large.

That is why Policy Forum dedicated its May 2010 Breakfast Debate on the subject MKUKUTA II process so as to if there is different mechanism for achievement or it more of the same with MKUKUTA I.

The debate included two presentations: One on the PHDR- 2009:- Key developments based on **Consultant/Coordinator CSOs MKUKUTA Review Process** indicators set for MKUKUTA I by Lucas Katera, from REPOA, and another by **Reginald Munisi, Consultant/Coordinator CSOs MKUKUTA Review Process** presented on **Milestone for MKUKUTA II Draft Process: The role of civic actors**. Mr. Girson Ntimba from MoFEA was a discussant and M. Alex Ruchyahinduru from Policy Forum Secretariat facilitated the session.

The first presentation was done by Lucas Katera from Repoa, He started by giving out the overview of the presentation where by the focus is on MKUKUTA clusters chapter which are Growth, Income Poverty, and HH economic well being, Quality of Life and Social Wellbeing Education, Governance and Accountability Overall implications for policy and Monitoring Implications.

On Growth, Income Poverty, and HH economic well being the report shows that there was high Growth rate over the last decade 4.1% (1998) against 7.4% (2008).Agricultural growth was 4.4% since 2000, against MKUKUTA target of 10% by 2010 (24% of GDP) while Inflation rose sharply by 10.3% in 2008 worse still there was no significant declines in income poverty reduction over the decade despite impressive macro economic outlook between 2001 and 2007.

Quality of Life and Social Wellbeing and Education showed continued expansion in access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education and increased access to poor rural children to primary and secondary but key indicators of quality have deteriorated since there is drops in exam pass rates and transition rates as well as limited resources to technical and vocational training. MKUKUTA and MDG targets for water supply out of reach at current rates and poor households are paying more for water than wealthier hhs (as a proportion of total hh expenditure).

The report also shows that Governance and Accountability majority satisfied with education and health services (Afrobarometer 2008) less than half satisfied with water services. Number of LGAs with clean audit reports declined -81% (2006/7) to 54% (2007/8) and the Public safety – reduced fear of citizens in their homes, but trust in police and courts of law declined between 2005 and 2008 (Afrobarometer 2005, 2008).

On his conclusion he commented that for overall implications for policy and monitoring implications there is a need for investment in human capabilities and physical capital for sustained growth and sound governance and efficient public spending (inc. strong commitment to local government reforms).

Second presentation came from Reginald Munisi who first gave out the background of the process which was preparatory Phase: January – April 2009, Assessment Phase: May – August 2009, Drafting and Dialogue Phase: August - October 2009, National consultation: November – December 2009, Approval Phase: January – March 2010 and Many delays in the process with short window for consultation by other stakeholders.

Priorities in the draft MKUKUTA are Cluster 1: Macro economic management, Drivers of growth (agriculture, manufacturing, mining, infrastructure, & tourism) employment, food security and natural resources, Cluster 2: Education, Health, Housing, Social security and water & hygiene and Cluster 3: democracy & accountability, public service delivery, Human rights, peace & Security and national culture and identity.

He further highlighted key issue from what the CSOs recommend which are Leadership for MKUKUTA from the president rather than MoFEA, None politicization of the MKUKUTA so it encourages multiple stakeholders contribution, Resources management & accountability for the MKUKUTA, Ownership and participation of multi stakeholders in MKUKUTA implementation and monitoring, Concentration on the marginalized and poor to empower them rather than creating more opportunities for the rich (Pro-Poor), Focus on domestic rather than foreign investors in creating conducive environment, Reduce dependency on aid and replace with more domestic financing and Financing of growth from competitive sources to promote autonomy in planning and performance.

On his conclusion remark he commented that during this process some of the challenge were like delays and unpredictability in government drafting process, achieving optimum consultation (in terms of quantity & quality of people consulted), influencing the approval process by the cabinet and CSOs as well as public understanding of the MKUKUTA.

Mr. Girson Ntimba, following up on the two presentations made, argued that still there is more challenges on the achievement of the MKUKUTA target since still there are small significant change towards achieving the targets but hopefully in MKUKUTA I challenges will address MKUKUTA II. CSOs engagement process is more useful in the feedback of MKUKUTA II but there is a need to incorporate M & E if it is going to be given priorities in the strategies.

Comments and questions from Plenary Discussions:

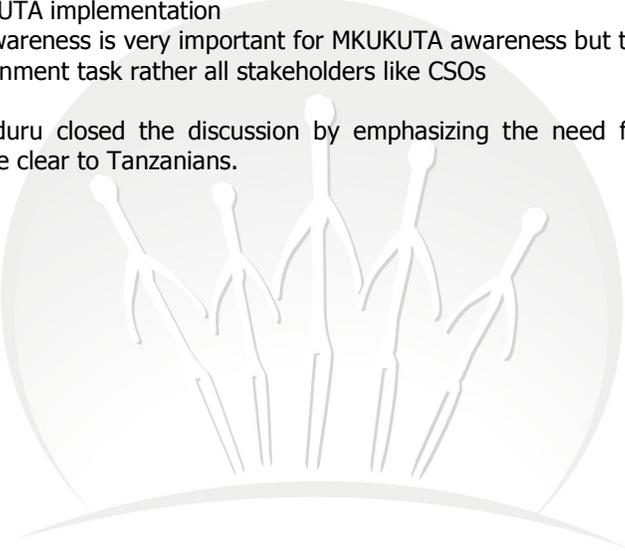
- ❖ Short notices was given also DPs, the issues is how the government is going to incorporate all the comprehensive feedback to MKUKUTA II
- ❖ The schedule shows were a bit late behind, so where are we now at the draft process or implementation
- ❖ This is an excellent presentation from the CSOs about engagement but still there is challenge to make sure that all the feedback are taken on board
- ❖ Is there any major difference between MKUKUTA I and MKUKUTA II
- ❖ Is there any strategies for MKUKUTA awareness
- ❖ MKUKUTA sound more political initiatives than people centered since to what extent people at the village level have been consulted
- ❖ I am a villager and I have never heard any village leader talk about MKUKUTA then how does it going to be implemented and monitored
- ❖ We real need to address MKUKUTA somebody should be responsible like president or prime mister like it was during the Ujamaa village whereby prime minister Kawawa was the on who was responsible

- ❖ Ownership of MKUKUTA is very important since the document is still in technical terms then need to be into simpler version and should not used by political parties as there manifestos
- ❖ Who is going to fund MKUKUTA, this strategies need to be full funded by our own resources if we wish to achieve the goals set

Responds:

- Were are not sure if the government will incorporate all the feedback given but the process itself encourage much since the first draft shows some of the concern given and we still have the opportunity during the national consultation
- If you consult everybody you will have a lot of priorities and it a challenge to manage all the priorities representative is a best way to manage the priorities
- MKUKUTA itself is not a Programme it is a strategy so it depends on all stakeholders to contribute towards archiving the goals
- What the villagers do at their community like building of health centers and school is part of the MKUKUTA implementation
- Education awareness is very important for MKUKUTA awareness but this should not only be the government task rather all stakeholders like CSOs

Mr. Alex Ruchyahinduru closed the discussion by emphasizing the need for the awareness of MKUKUTA so as to be clear to Tanzanians.



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