



policy forum

# National Civil Society MKUKUTA consultation process

## Initial inputs of civil society organizations to the MKUKUTA review process and study findings

We, representatives of 55 Tanzanian civil society organizations and networks met in Dar es Salaam on the 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> of January 2010 under the coordination of Policy Forum, itself a network of over 90 civil society organizations to deliberate on the MKUKUTA implementation reports and the MKUKUTA review studies to be used for the drafting of MKUKUTA II.

We recognize the importance of the MKUKUTA review process and the necessity of developing a successor strategy (MKUKUTA II) that will guide the development efforts of Tanzania for the next five years (2010-2015) and lead us toward the completion of the period for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

In appreciating and responding to the intention of the government to seek views and inputs from different stakeholders in shaping the content and direction of the next MKUKUTA, we are also committed to actively engage in the process to its completion to ensure the priorities of the public are taken on board.

Apart from recognizing the modest achievement of the first MKUKUTA in some of the sectors, such as education and infrastructure, we feel that there are still many challenges that lie ahead making it difficult to address the growing poverty and inequalities in Tanzania. This includes poor access and quality of social services such as education, water, health especially maternal health, the growing population of the poor and unemployment among youth.

Also, having gone through some of the MKUKUTA implementation reports (MAIR, PHDR, and MDGR) and some of the study reports including those on growth drivers, mainstreaming employment into development issues, population dynamics, integration of science and technology, Human resources for health and issues of water and sanitation, reports produced for the MKUKUTA review process, We therefore provide the following preliminary inputs into the drafting process of the second MKUKUTA

### On Cluster 1:

1. Since SMEs have high potential of creating employment, it was proposed that it becomes a growth sector by itself and not a growth driver. It is estimated that about a third of the GDP in Tanzania originates from the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector, IFC (2005), approximates 2.7 million enterprises in Tanzania, and 98% are micro-enterprises.
2. Although mining is a growth sector, its contribution to GDP is limited, (about 3.7% of GDP); mining laws should be reviewed to reflect the true value of mining and increase its contribution to the GDP.
3. An integrated employment promotion framework should be established and managed by multi-stakeholders technical committee with inclusion of both governmental and nongovernmental actors; the committee would focus on employment policy analysis and review, advising sectors and actors, overseeing M&E and gauging employment trends.
4. MKUKUTA II should address employment as an economic issue rather than being a broad and a cross-cutting issue.
5. Labour laws must clearly indicate the vocations reserved for natives and those which could be done by expatriates.
6. National budget guidelines should put clear statements/targets on employment creation within sectors.

### On Cluster 2

1. In the *Health Sector*, MKUKUTA II should address issues of staffing, motivation and retention in all social services provision sectors, i.e. health, education, water, etc.

2. MKUKUTA II needs to harness the private sector potentials, e.g. covering the gaps in human resources.
3. Preventive measures in the health delivery systems must be given priority, measures such as immunizations, control of mosquito breeding sites, HIV/AIDS prevention and education, etc.
4. The performance of school children is severely affected when schools do not offer free meals. School meals to be incorporated into MKUKUTA II
5. *The Water Sector* – due to the very nature that water has multiple uses and users, there must be an integrated approach to water use – with stakeholders like agriculture, energy, transportation, etc. involved in the regional and national planning over its rational use
6. Environmental conservation and protection of water sources must be enforced in MKUKUTA II, to ensure that the sources are not destroyed or polluted.
7. Water delivery networks should involve the private sector which normally has efficient use of resources.
8. MKUKUTA II must provide adequate facilities and infrastructure for people with disabilities and special needs.

### On Cluster 3

1. A mechanism should be in place to *monitor the effectiveness of the public service framework*, by having reliable indicators like – the percentage of population reporting satisfaction with government services, etc.
2. The *strengthening of the village and ward Public Expenditure Tracking Systems (PETS) committees* to track not only public funds but also other resources.
3. Most of the citizens are denied of their basic rights because of ignorance, an institution of a *paralegal system* in the rural areas to enhance legal education and raise awareness of the community rights, especially for women and children.
4. The state must enact a law prohibiting any politician to hold more than one office – legislative functions should not be coupled with policing.
5. Since the performance of the official organ of fighting corruption is dismal (in 2008 PCCB had 6,137 cases, out of which only 37 resulted into conviction, i.e. 0.6%); this organ has to be *re-organized or restructured* to have any impact on fighting corruption.
6. Finally the failure or low performance of the other clusters could be attributed to lack of good governance and accountability, indicating how important this cluster is to the whole process of MKUKUTA, though it is the least funded (51.2 % has been allocated for Cluster 1, while 29.2 % is for Cluster 2 and 19.5% for Cluster 3)

### On Financing of the MKUKUTA

1. The need to be self dependent on all financing, with donors playing only a supporting role, with suggestions on the expansion of domestic sources of financing, i.e. broadening of the tax base;
2. Tanzania should look into long term, large scale financing options both within and outside Tanzania to finance development. Options such as international sovereign bonds market, remittance and FDI should be used as a key source for financing growth.
3. Enhance civic education to the citizenry on the importance of paying tax
4. Creation of conducive business environment and incentives to abide by the laws.

Signed for Policy Forum

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