



MKUZA I IMPLEMENTATION:

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES



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Introduction

- MKUZA I – 2007 to 2010.
- Entailed aligning sector strategies, programs and projects through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).
- Aligning various systems, processes, reforms, and programs with MKUZA I.



Introduction, Cont... .

- ZSGRP focused on three main clusters:-
 - Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty
 - Social Services and Wellbeing
 - Good Governance and National Unity



C1: Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty

- Broad outcome: Achieving high and sustained pro-poor growth
- Goals:
 - i. Creation of an enabling environment for growth;
 - ii. Promotion of sustainable pro-poor and broad-based growth
 - iii. Reduction of income poverty and the attainment of overall food security



Achievements:

- *GDP Growth*

MKUZA target: 10% (2010):

Actual: 6.7% (2009).

- The per capita GDP went up from USD 534 in 2008 to USD 557 in 2009.

- *Revenue Collection*

MKUZA target: 18.5% of GDP (2010).

Actual: 18.2% (2007/08) contributed by increased revenue collections from VAT and income taxes.



Achievements:

Inflation and Public Debt

Target: Low inflation and sustainable debt management:

- Inflation: was 20.6% as of 2008 declined to 8.9% (2009).
- Total debt: Tshs 181.6 billion (2006) declined to Tshs 138.3 billion in June 2009.

Agriculture:

Target: 6% growth in 2010.

Actual: 5.7% (2008) and 4.4% (2009).

Agriculture employs about 42% of labour force and 70% of population depends on it for their livelihood majority of whom are women.

Achievements

Trade:

- Target: Increase in exports:
- Actual Tshs 29,744.5 million (2009); was Tshs 30,189.2 million (2008).
- The sector has performed below expectations; the full potential of the country's capacity to export is yet to be exploited.




Achievements

Manufacturing;

- Total manufactured exports in the year ending June 2008 were US\$ 3.9 million, accounting for around a quarter of total exports.
- Manufacturing, however, has tended to underperform and currently accounts for only 4 percent of GDP (within the industry classification) down from 5.9 percent of GDP in 2003.



C2: Social Services and Wellbeing

- Broad outcome: Improved social well-being and sustainable access to quality social services with emphasis on poor men and women and the most vulnerable groups.
 - 8 goals:
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Achievements

Primary education:

- Target: Increased NER to 90% (2010).
- Actual: NER 81.5% (2010).
- The GER was 106.8% (2009).

Secondary Education:

- Target: Increased NER from 36% (2006) to 75% (2010).
- Actual NER 38.2% (2010)
- The GER was 89.3% (2009).

Tertiary Education:

- Target: Increased graduates of Tertiary education institutions.
- Actual: Enrolled students 2,847 (2008) and up to 3,155 students (2009), an increase of 11 percent (three universities in Zanzibar).



Achievements:

Health:

- **Infant Mortality Rate,**

Target: 57/1000 (2010).

Actual: 33/1000 (2009).

- **U5M**

Target: 71/1000 (2010).

Actual: 79/1000 (2009).

- **Immunization:**

Target: 95% (2010).

Actual: 94.5% (2009).

- **Malaria:**

Target: Reduce malaria incidence to 35% (2010)

Actual: 0.8% (2009).

- **MMR:**

Target: 251/100,000 (2010).

Achievements:

- Water

Target: Access by 90% (urban), 65% (rural)

Actual: 80% (urban) and 60% (rural).


Sanitation:

Target: Access to basic sanitation 83% (2010).

Actual: 83% (2009).



C3: Good Governance (GG) and National Unity

- Broad outcome: society governed by the rule of law and the government that is predictable, transparent and accountable.
 - 11 goals
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Achievements

- Participatory budgeting process and implementation (CSOs, Private Sector, NGOs inclusion into the budgeting process).
- Establishment of Government of National Unity.
- Civilianization of Prosecutions.
- Establishment of National Disabled Council.
- Operationalization of Zanzibar Business Council (ZBC). Four meetings have been convened.

Challenges of MKUZA I

- Inadequate prioritization and coordination of interventions.
- Tourism is a sensitive sector i.e. vulnerable to external shocks:- include economic, cultural, political, environmental etc.
- Poor export competitiveness and weak export competency which is compounded by poor service provision in these specific areas by the trade support institutions.
- Weak human resources capacity.
- Low productivity of land, labour and other inputs.
- Weak emphasis on harnessing PPP potentials.



Conclusion

- Despite the challenges, implementation of MKUZA I has realized some significant achievements in improving economy and social service delivery as well as enhancing good governance practices in Zanzibar.
- MKUZA II needs every stakeholder to play their parts to embrace more the set targets and desired goals. Support of everybody is important.

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