



# TANZANIA'S MONITORING SYSTEM: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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# Outline

- Overview of the Tanzania's Monitoring system
- Key features of the system
- Major outputs
- Achievements
- Challenges and Lessons learned
- Way forward

# Overview

- Tanzania adopted policies, strategies and plans to fight against poverty after independence
- These national efforts were coordinated through sector specific monitoring mechanisms
- Demand for systematic and integrated poverty monitoring system emerged beginning 1990s
- The Government developed the Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) for tracking implementation progress, of the PRSP in 2001

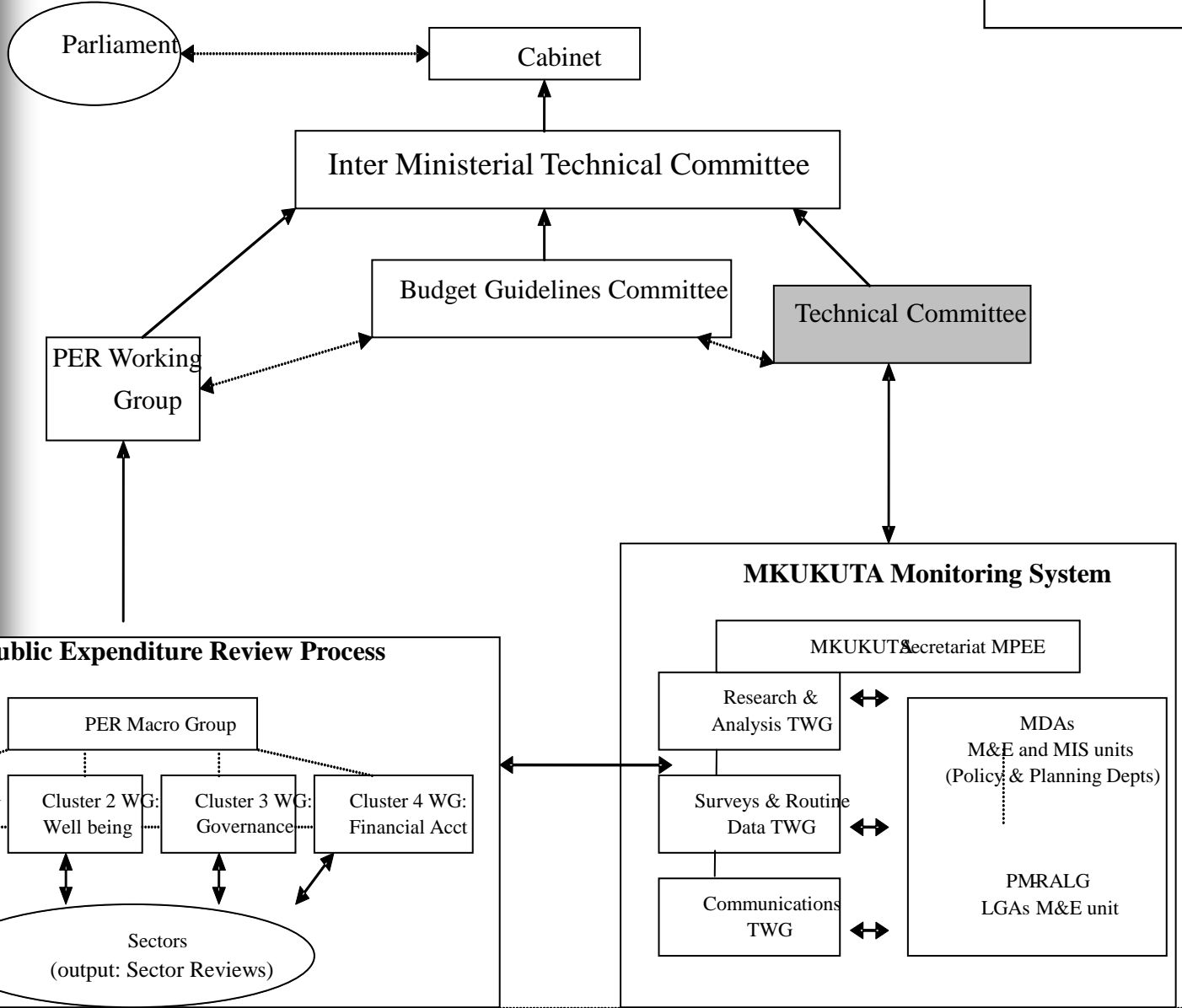
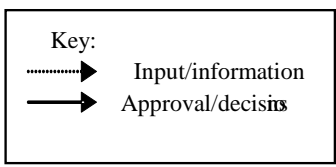
## Overview cont...

- The adoption of MKUKUTA in 2005 triggered the formulation of MKUKUTA Monitoring System (MMS) in 2006 to reflect new dimensions of MKUKUTA
- The MMS was documented in the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan
- MMS, tried to rationalize and integrate monitoring and evaluation system, forging linkages with MDAs and LGAs M&E mechanisms;

## Key features

- An elaborate institutional set up comprising of three Technical Working Groups (TWGs)
  - Survey and Routine Data-responsible for ensuring availability of quality and timely of both survey and routine data.
  - Research and Analysis-coordinating research and analytical work on MKUKUTA implementation
  - Communications-which ensures seamless flow of information on the performance of set targets to all stakeholders

# INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



# Major outputs of the MMS

The major outputs of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System (MMS):-

- Poverty & Human Development Report (every 2 years – 2005, 2007, 2009)
- Annual Implementation Report
- National Surveys
- Views of the People Report

# Achievements

- Successful coordination of data production
- Strengthened participation of stakeholders
- Utilization of outputs generated by MMS
- Enhanced results based management concept



# Challenges and Lessons learned

- Uneven data quality-Both availability and quality of data vary by sector. Lack of standardized and harmonized format has led to uneven quality of sectoral reports
- Funding for MMS-implementation largely depended on donor support through the pooled fund mechanism
- M&E capacity development-M&E profession is yet to be mainstreamed in the country's human development programmes

# Challenges cont.....

- Monitoring is seen as an obligation imposed from the outside, with staff mechanically completing forms and the management seeing the task merely as the collection of data for writing up reports for donors.
- Evaluation function is underdeveloped-PHDR have been in a way providing some evaluative outputs. Other elements of outcome evaluations, such as impact assessments by comparing indicators before and after are limited

# Way forward

- National audit office Strengthened by diversifying professionalism
- M&E activities institutionalized across government
- Establishment of the Tanzania Evaluation Association
- Adoption of TSMP
  - Provides an opportunity for building a stronger, and more robust evidence base for policy making on economic growth and poverty reduction,



Thanks for your attention!