

# **Poverty Reduction Strategy Review Consultations and Feedback from Northern Tanzania**

**Report of a Workshop held 23-24 March 2004  
Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha**

**Workshop Organized and Facilitated by:**

**Hakikazi Catalyst**

**Wildlife Working Group**

**PINGO's Forum**

**TAPHGO**

**Sand County Foundation-Tanzania**

**ANGONET**

## **Introduction**

This workshop was held as a follow up event to the workshop, *Mapping Government: Understanding Key Policy-making Processes and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Review*, held in Arusha on February 17 & 18, 2004. The *Mapping Government* workshop's objectives were to provide participants with a base of information and understanding of government structures, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and its on-going review, and to formulate an action plan for grassroots consultations in order to provide participatory feedback into the PRS review.

This follow-up workshop was planned and executed in order to collect feedback according to the action plans formulated and agreed upon at the *Mapping Government* workshop. The feedback collected between the two workshops involved consultations by the participating organizations with a total of 1,803 people at the local level in 12 districts<sup>1</sup>.

The main content of the workshop was group work synthesis of the various consultative feedback on the first day and presentation of the feedback garnered during local execution of the action plans on the second day. This report provides a brief overview of the workshop's contents and the key emerging themes and issues with respect to the PRS Review consultations. The synthesized group reports based on the action plans is provided in full in annexes, along with a list of the workshop participants.

## **Workshop Overview**

The workshop began on March 23<sup>rd</sup> with a review by Emmanuel Kallonga of Hakikazi Catalyst regarding February's workshop and the commitments that were made by the participants to learn about and facilitate the PRS review at the local level. The central commitment which was made was to carry out participatory consultations on poverty issues and the PRS in order to input into the review process. Mr. Kallonga also informed the participants regarding the PRS Review brochures that have been produced by the Vice President's Office in order to collect feedback from citizens and encouraged participants to fill out these forms themselves and distribute them at the grassroots level as well.

The workshop then broke into group work according to the four groups that carried out the action planning at the February *Mapping Government* workshop. These groups collected the feedback and action plan reports from the four groups' participants, and these groups prepared and presented their reports on the following day, March 24. Each group's report based on the consultations carried out at the grassroots level or with other stakeholders is contained herein as annexes to this report.

The following sections provide a brief summary of the key sectoral and cross-cutting issues that emerged from the group reports based on the grassroots consultations, as well as recommendations for the PRS in terms of policies and outcomes.

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<sup>1</sup> Arumeru, Arusha, Hanang, Karatu, Mbeya, Mbulu, Monduli, Morogoro, Mwanza, Ngorongoro, Same, Simanjiro.

## **Key Emerging Issues from Grassroots Consultations**

Numerous issues were discussed in the course of the group work reports from the grassroots consultations held around the country. A number of key issues emerged from the group presentations based on the consultations carried out and further discussions during the workshop. These central issues are summarized as follows:

### ***Key Sectoral Issues***

- **Education**
  - Access to relevant education, resources for education, access for vulnerable groups.
  - Corruption an issue in access to education.
- **Health**
  - Health services- cost, access, quality
  - Corruption an issue in access to health services
- **Water**
  - Access to water services and resources- safe, clean, affordable
  - People and livestock
- **Land and Natural Resources**
  - Right to use and control land, manage and use natural resources around local people. Right to use land in the face of pressure from outside encroachment and investments.
  - Negative impacts- Harm from wildlife but no rights to use and loss of land for conservation areas.
- **Agriculture and Livestock**
  - Access to markets, services, extension, lowering price for products but raising prices for inputs. Rural infrastructure through roads and communications.
  - Corruption is an issue in access to extension services and sales/purchases of agricultural products/inputs.

### ***Cross-cutting Issues***

- **Governance/corruption.** Progress cannot be made on poverty reduction unless this issue is tackled more effectively in the next PRS and other policies. This issue emerges centrally in all sectors, all policies, and all developments.
- **Equity** in access to opportunities among vulnerable groups, women, children, disabled. Marginalization and discrimination against groups like pastoralists.
- The structure of **aid, loans, and the overall global economy** is important for poverty reduction but beyond the scope of the PRS to adequately consider or address. Nevertheless, poverty reduction efforts in Tanzania require broader reflection on these issues in terms of how the delivery of aid and globalization affect local people and the national economy.
- **Peace and security** are necessary for development and poverty reduction and are issues of great concern in Tanzania at present.

The feedback from the consultations indicates both that the existing PRS includes many of the main priorities for local people, but also contains important gaps that need to be taken into account in the ongoing review. Education, health, water, and agriculture are all priority sectors in the existing PRS and based on the consultations carried out by the workshop participants, they should remain as such. Roads and infrastructure, another existing priority sector, was identified and discussed by many groups, often in the context of developing or accessing markets for agricultural and livestock produce.

A prominent emphasis was also placed on land and natural resource use and tenure. The rights of local people to use and access lands was viewed as fundamental by all groups. Natural resource and land tenure and management issues are not a focus of the existing PRS so this issue represents a gap for the review to take account of.

Perhaps the most widely discussed issue in terms of consultation reports as well as plenary discussion during the workshop was that of governance. It was repeatedly observed that progress in poverty reduction at national and local levels will not occur without more effective ways of addressing governance and spreading corruption. Governance issues are central to many sectoral issues discussed, including for effective development and improvement of social services such as education, health, water, and roads, as well as for the management of lands and natural resources.

### ***Recommendations and Outcomes***

This section provides a condensed summary of the policy recommendations and outcomes for the PRS based on the consultations, group work, and plenary discussions. For more detail see Annexes 1-4.

1. The central policy recommendation and desired outcome for social services is to **improve the quality and quantity** of key social services such as education, water, health care, roads, and support to agricultural production. In most cases the central recommendation is to increase the budget support to these sectors but also to improve standards and training for service providers. It was also repeatedly recommended to deal with governance and transparency issues in service provision sectors in order to ensure stronger social services and safety nets.
2. The issue of land and natural resource use and ownership emerged as central in policy recommendations and outcomes. The main recommendation is to **clarify, strengthen, and secure local rights to lands and resources**, which often requires changes in the legal or policy framework for sectors such as land, mining, wildlife, and forestry. The outcome that is required is to achieve more effectively devolved ownership or control over lands and resources to local people.
3. **Improved governance** is a key policy recommendation and outcome for the next PRS. More effective anti-corruption policies and institutions are recommended and demonstrable reductions in corruption at all levels is a key outcome for the next PRS.

## **Closing and Wrap-up**

Mr. Kallonga reiterated in closing the workshop after the final discussions of the group presentations that the PRS review is a stakeholder driven process. About 75% of the organizations that participated in February *Mapping Government* workshop returned this time with feedback after carrying out consultations. The organizers will now prepare the report and deliver it to VPO and also use networks such as the NGO Policy Forum there to follow up and influence policy.

Mr. Kallonga urged the participants to maintain their involvement and commitment and stay close to existing networks such as NPF, ANGONET, PINGO's, TAPGHGO etc. He noted that alone few of us can accomplish anything but these collaborative efforts are critical to our effecting the policies that touch people's lives at the community level. Lastly, he noted that the PRS review is not over but will continue through later this year, and we may have an opportunity to review drafts of the next PRS to determine if our recommendations and contributions have been incorporated or not.

**Annex 1:** Group 1 ('Pastoralists') Synthesized Feedback from Consultations

| <b>Type of people</b> | <i>Specific Issues</i>  | <b>Problems and challenges</b>   | <i>Causes</i>   | <b>Solutions</b>   |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Pastoralists          | 1). Recognition of pastoralism as politically and legally legitimate and economically viable rangeland livelihood and production system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prejudices</li> <li>- Negative strategies</li> <li>- Lack of recognition</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ignorance of policy-makers</li> <li>-Consideration of Economic Productivity</li> <li>-General attitude toward pastoralism that is negative and passive eg PER</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Policy on Pastoralism               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collection of data on contribution of Pastoralism to GDP and maintaining environment</li> <li>- Involvement of pastoralists in decision making processes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
|                       | 2). Land  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access</li> <li>-Recognition and security of traditional ownership</li> <li>-Conflicts over land</li> <li>-Biases that favor certain groups</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor land use plans</li> <li>-Poor participations in decision making</li> <li>-Lack of education</li> <li>-Oppressive Policies and laws</li> <li>-Lack of security of tenure</li> <li>-Lack of recognition of communal ownership</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Law reform reflecting the interests of pastoralists i.e. ownership and security</li> <li>-Representation in policy-making process</li> <li>-Good governance</li> <li>-Traditional conflict resolution</li> <li>-Study on viability of pastoralism</li> <li>-Land tenure security for pastoralists</li> <li>-Amendment of land legislation</li> </ul> |

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| 3) Natural resources   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access and ownership of natural resources</li> <li>-Insecurity of access to resource uses</li> <li>-Lack of fair share of income from natural resources</li> <li>-Evictions from land/resources</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of recognition by policy</li> <li>-Lack of participation and involvement in ownership and management</li> <li>-Pressure from conservationist interests</li> <li>-Lack of participation in management and ownership</li> <li>-Lack of equitable share of income</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Participatory policies</li> <li>-Community ownership of resources.</li> <li>-Fair distribution of income generated from natural resources</li> </ul>   |
| 4)Water  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of water for domestic uses and animals</li> <li>-Drought</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor health</li> <li>- Lack of permanent settlement</li> <li>- Environment degradation</li> <li>-Increased workload</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased budget allocation</li> <li>-Creation of dams and boreholes</li> <li>-Protection of water sources</li> </ul>  |
| 5).Participation/ involvement (general or cross-cutting issue) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Arbitrary decisions against pastoralist</li> <li>-Conflicts, hostility and dissatisfaction among pastoralists.</li> <li>-Lack of access to social services and natural resources for pastoralists --</li> <li>-Pastoralist immigrants who have no representation in decision making organs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor representation in local government</li> <li>-Administration- Excessive powers</li> <li>-Lack of information and training for pastoralists representatives</li> <li>-Lack of representation in agricultural areas.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reduce DED powers.</li> <li>-Possibility of DED to be employed by the District Council.</li> <li>-More training for the district councilors.</li> <li>-Preferential seats in different levels.</li> <li>Recognition of traditional institutions</li> </ul> |

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|  | 6.) Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate rural roads and in very bad conditions</li> <li>-Lack of electricity connections</li> <li>-Lack of access to information eg. Radio, news papers, TV etc</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of priority in livestock industry</li> <li>-Lack of participation</li> <li>-Lack of budget allocations</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase budget allocations in livestock sector</li> <li>-Establishment of community Radio</li> <li>-Access to Credit institutions and Co-operatives</li> </ul>   |
|  | 7). Education      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Literacy level very low</li> <li>-Low quality of education</li> <li>-Accessibility of education</li> <li>-Affordability of education</li> <li>-Relevance of education</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Harsh Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance</li> <li>• Lunch</li> <li>• Teachers</li> <li>• Teaching material</li> <li>• Not attractive for children</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Secondary Education not accessible</li> <li>-Female teachers not are not taken to Pastoralist schools</li> <li>-Lack or poor buildings</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase number of teachers</li> <li>-Build and renovate schools building</li> <li>-At least one secondary schools in each ward</li> <li>-Boarding schools in pastoralist area</li> <li>-Increased budget on education</li> <li>-Priority be given to marginalized communities</li> <li>-Establishment of Vocational trainings Centers.</li> <li>-Review of Education curriculum</li> </ul> |



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|  | 8). Health Care Humans/Animals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water born disease</li> <li>- Lack of vaccines</li> <li>- Corruptions</li> <li>- Low qualified medical personal inadequate veterinaries sevicees</li> <li>-Lack of Dispensaries</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of Government Priority and intervention</li> <li>-Lack of education For the Health -villagers committee and Officers</li> <li>-Lack of Infrastructure</li> <li>- Corruption</li> <li>-Lack of vaccinations</li> <li>- Transmission diseases from livestock to human being ie zoonosis,</li> <li>- Inadequate, allocations of resources</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Priority Budget to on health and livestock services</li> <li>-Involvement of people in PER</li> <li>- Primary health care educational centre</li> <li>- Frequent Supervisions</li> <li>- Pastoralist participation</li> </ul> |
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**Outcomes in the next five years:**

1. Recognition of pastoralism as an economically viable means of livelihood.
2. New reforms in the land and natural resource policies and legislations.
3. Increased service delivery for human and livestock production.
4. A change of attitude of policy makers towards pastoralism.
5. Data on contribution of pastoralism to the national income collected.

**Annex 2:** Group 2 (WOMEN’S RIGHTS, CHILDREN’S RIGHTS, HUMAN RIGHTS) Synthesized Feedback from Consultations.

**Five Most Critical Issues and Recommendations for the Next PRS:**

| Specific Issues | Problems/<br>challenges | Causes | Solution/ Coping Strategies |                                  |                     |
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|                 |                         |        |                             |                                  |                     |
|                 |                         |        | Solution                    | Policy/program<br>recommendation | Sector/ Institution |

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| <p><b>. Human rights (HR)</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of awareness of HR</li> <li>-Outdated laws</li> <li>-Some existing laws contrary to HR standards</li> <li>-Certain traditional practices contrary to HR (e.g. FGM)</li> <li>-Violence against women &amp; children (domestic violence)</li> <li>-Marginalized groups (e.g. disabled) have no access to positions of power in govt</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low levels of education &amp; literacy</li> <li>-Lack of political will</li> <li>-Corruption</li> <li>-Lack of accountability</li> <li>-Lack of capacity &amp; resources of legal system</li> <li>-Lack of effective means to stop certain harmful traditional practices (e.g. FGM)</li> <li>-Gender inequality</li> <li>-Lack of recognition of children's rights</li> <li>-Discrimination against marginalized groups (e.g. disabled)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-introduce HR education in schools and communities</li> <li>-implement anti-corruption strategies</li> <li>-enforce transparency &amp; accountability</li> <li>-capacity building &amp; allocation of resources for legal system</li> <li>-amend outdated laws</li> <li>-create new laws</li> <li>-advocacy to increase political will to implement laws &amp; policies re: human rights</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-incorporate HR into school curricula</li> <li>-popularize &amp; disseminate anti-corruption strategy</li> <li>-specialized HR training for law enforcers</li> <li>-allocation of resources for enforcement of HR (through PER)</li> <li>-implement comprehensive, culturally-sensitive programmes to stop FGM &amp; other harmful traditional practices</li> <li>-implement programmes to assist women &amp; children victims of domestic violence</li> <li>-implement an "affirmative action" programme in govt to encourage hiring of disabled people (&amp; other marginalized groups)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Education</li> <li>-Ministry of Justice</li> <li>-Ministry of Labour &amp; Youth Dev</li> <li>-Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>-Ministry of Finance</li> <li>-Parliament, MPs</li> <li>-Ministry of Comm Dev, Gender &amp; Children</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Civil society</li> <li>-HR Commission</li> <li>-Private sector</li> </ul> |
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| <b>2. Education</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of resources in schools</li> <li>-families lack resources to cover school costs</li> <li>-lack of special education for children with special needs (e.g. disabled)</li> <li>-not enough schools (esp. in rural areas)</li> <li>-exam system has been a failure (i.e. students not able to re-take exams once they fail, which means the end of their education)</li> <li>-corporal punishment</li> <li>-discriminat. against girl children</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-corruption</li> <li>-poverty</li> <li>-lack of training institutions to train teachers to teach children with special needs</li> <li>-lack of resources allocated to education</li> <li>-lack of implement. of laws against corporal punishment</li> <li>-negative customs &amp; traditions (re: discrimination against girls)</li> <li>-inadequate training for teachers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-implement anti-corrup. Strategies</li> <li>-adequate salaries for teachers</li> <li>-enforce law against corporal punishment</li> <li>-allocate resources for special needs children</li> <li>-build more schools in rural areas</li> <li>-change exam system to allow students to retake exams if they fail the 1<sup>st</sup> time</li> <li>-raise awareness of communities about importance of education for girls (secondary school)</li> <li>-improve standards for teacher training</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-popularize &amp; disseminate anti-corruption strategy</li> <li>-allocate more resources to education sector (e.g. to build more schools, buy school supplies, teachers' salaries, etc.)</li> <li>-create new assessment system (i.e. exams) for schools at all levels</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Education</li> <li>-Ministry of Comm Dev, Gender &amp; Children</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Civil society</li> <li>-Ministry of Finance</li> <li>-training institutions</li> <li>-universities</li> <li>-private sector</li> <li>-Ministry of Labour &amp; Youth Dev</li> </ul> |
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| <b>3. Health</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-health services not affordable</li> <li>-limited access to health services (esp rural areas)</li> <li>-poor quality of health services</li> <li>-lack of resources (equipment &amp; medicine) in health centres and hospitals</li> <li>-no services for mental health, drug &amp; alcohol abuse</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-poverty</li> <li>-subsidies not available</li> <li>-most clinics &amp; hospitals are in urban areas</li> <li>-low salaries of nurses &amp; doctors</li> <li>-inadequate training for health professionals</li> <li>-minimum budget allocation to health sector</li> <li>-mental health, drug &amp; alcohol abuse not seen as serious health issues</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-make subsidies to health centres/hospitals easily available and accessible</li> <li>-build clinics &amp; hospitals in rural areas</li> <li>-improve salaries of nurses &amp; doctors</li> <li>-improve training for health professionals</li> <li>-build capacity of health services to provide care for mental health, drug &amp; alcohol abuse</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-allocate more resources to the health sector through PER</li> <li>-private sector &amp; development partners cooperate with govt to build capacity and quality of health services</li> <li>-review and update curricula for health professionals in training institutions and universities</li> <li>-campaign to raise awareness of the importance of mental health services and treatment for drug &amp; alcohol abuse</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Health</li> <li>-Ministry of Finance</li> <li>-Ministry of Education</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Civil society</li> <li>-private sector</li> <li>-training institutions</li> <li>-universities</li> <li>-private sector</li> <li>-development partners</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Water</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of access to water</li> <li>-unsafe water</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-drought</li> <li>-pollution</li> <li>-environmental degradation</li> <li>-poor infrastructure for water supply (esp in rural areas)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-environmental conservation</li> <li>-invest in water supply infrastructure</li> <li>-dig more wells/boreholes</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-implementation of environmental laws &amp; policies</li> <li>-sustainable natural resource management</li> <li>-cooperation of govt &amp; private sector to invest in water supply infrastructure</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Livestock &amp; Water</li> <li>-Ministry of Natural Resources &amp; Tourism</li> <li>-Ministry of Finance</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Civil society</li> <li>-private sector</li> </ul>   |

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| <p><b>5. Land</b></p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unequal distribution &amp; ownership of land</li> <li>-privatization policies</li> <li>-government favouring large businesses &amp; investors over local people</li> <li>-corruption</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of awareness of land rights &amp; laws</li> <li>-lack of remedies for those whose land has been taken away</li> <li>-lack of political will</li> <li>-central govt managing land without consulting local communities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-raise awareness of land rights &amp; laws</li> <li>-implementation of existing land laws</li> <li>-advocacy to increase political will</li> <li>-empowering communities to manage their lands (through capacity building)</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-popularize &amp; disseminate land laws and policies</li> <li>-establish clear procedures &amp; system for people to seek remedies regarding land problems/issues</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Land</li> <li>-Ministry of Natural Resources &amp; Tourism</li> <li>-private sector</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Civil society</li> <li>-Ministry of Justice</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>6. Good Governance</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of accountability &amp; transparency</li> <li>-lack of participation of citizens in govt</li> <li>-corruption</li> <li>-citizens lack knowledge of their rights</li> <li>-lack of civic education</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-low levels of education</li> <li>-low salaries of govt staff &amp; salaries not paid on time</li> <li>-poverty</li> <li>-govt system not completely decentralized</li> <li>-lack of awareness of how govt works</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-increase salaries of govt staff</li> <li>-increase education &amp; literacy levels</li> <li>-raise awareness about how govt works</li> <li>-citizen participation in decision-making</li> <li>-provide civic education in schools &amp; communities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-enforce anti-corruption strategy</li> <li>-popularize &amp; disseminate anti-corruption strategy</li> <li>-popularize laws regarding civil rights</li> <li>-encourage participatory policy and lawmaking</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-MPs, Parliament</li> <li>-VPO</li> <li>-President's Office</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Civil society</li> </ul>  |

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| <b>7. Social Welfare Services (“safety nets”)</b> | -lack of social welfare service provision for the vulnerable:<br>-elderly<br>-widows<br>-orphans<br>-street children<br>-disabled<br>-people living with HIV/AIDS<br>-and other marginalized people | -govt has not prioritized or allocated resources for social welfare<br>-lack of political will<br>-privatization & cost-sharing policies<br>-lack of implementation of existing social welfare policies<br>-govt sees social service provision as responsibility of NGOs, CBOs, religious orgs (it’s viewed as “charity” work) | -create awareness about need for social welfare services<br>-advocacy to increase political will<br>-training of social welfare & community development staff<br>-allocate resources for social service provision | -creating pro-poor laws and policies through participatory policy & lawmaking<br>-create policy/law which supports rights of the vulnerable to get basic social services<br>-allocate budget in PER | -Ministry of Labour & Youth Dev (Social Welfare Dept.)<br>-NGOs<br>-Civil society<br>-Parliament, MPs<br>-Ministry of Comm Dev, Gender & Children<br>-Religious organizations<br>-Ministry of Finance<br>-private sector |
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**Five Key Outcomes of the Next PRS:**

|          | <b>Outcomes to Achieve in Five Years</b>  | Why are these outcomes important?   |
|----------|---|---|
| <b>1</b> | <p><b>EDUCATION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-improved quality of education &amp; education infrastructure</li> <li>-better qualified teachers</li> <li>-more primary &amp; secondary schools in areas where there is a shortage</li> <li>-specialized teaching methods &amp; facilities for children with special needs</li> <li>-better incentives &amp; pay for teachers</li> <li>-public vocational training schools in place</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-fewer drop-outs &amp; less truancy</li> <li>-higher education &amp; literacy levels</li> <li>-investment in future economy of Tanzania</li> <li>-fulfillment of basic human rights</li> <li>-improved social welfare of teachers, especially in rural areas</li> <li>-people can get practical skills training for informal sector &amp; self-employment</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2</b> | <p><b>WATER:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-safe water</li> <li>-everyone has access to water, especially in rural areas</li> <li>-improved technologies for rainwater harvesting in rural areas</li> <li>-more wells to be built near water sources</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-improves livelihoods, especially in rural areas</li> <li>-improves health</li> <li>-allows more time for economic activities &amp; leisure</li> <li>-reduces burden on women &amp; children</li> <li>-improves agriculture &amp; livestock</li> </ul>   |
| <b>3</b> | <p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-outdated laws amended</li> <li>-implementation &amp; upholding of HR (create a culture of HR in Tanzania)</li> <li>-HR incorporated in education curricula</li> <li>-training of law enforcement</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-without HR, poverty cannot be reduced</li> <li>-citizens will trust government if HR is implemented</li> <li>-encourages culture of peace, stability &amp; democracy</li> <li>-improves livelihoods of vulnerable &amp; marginalized people</li> <li>-people are better able to demand their rights &amp; take action against abuses</li> <li>-women &amp; children need to be protected from violence in the home so they can live safe &amp; healthy lives (many street children run away from home because of</li> </ul> |



|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>officials in HR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-citizens aware of their basic human rights</li> <li>-programmes in place to raise awareness about stopping domestic violence (against women &amp; children)</li> </ul>   | <p>abuse)</p>  |
| 4 | <p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-noticeable reduction in corruption at all government levels</li> <li>-government is accountable to citizens and transparent</li> <li>-policies &amp; laws that are developed in a participatory way</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-human rights are upheld</li> <li>-maintains political stability, peace &amp; democracy</li> <li>-citizens needs will be addressed as they contribute to law &amp; policymaking</li> <li>-effectiveness of government improved in all sectors</li> <li>-contributes to poverty reduction</li> </ul>   |
| 5 | <p><b>SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-resources allocated by government to meet basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, health, education) of vulnerable &amp; marginalized people [elderly, widows, disabled, orphans, street children, etc.]</li> <li>-taxes are being utilized to ensure that social welfare of vulnerable &amp; marginalized people is met</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-all stakeholders have identified this is a priority need that is not being met</li> <li>-improve life expectancy, quality of life &amp; livelihoods of marginalized people</li> <li>-basic needs met by government will ensure sustainability of social services (instead of relying on NGOs, charities, etc.)</li> <li>-human rights are upheld if basic needs are met</li> <li>-these services will prevent vulnerable people from becoming poorer by providing “safety nets”</li> </ul> |

**Annex 3:** Group 3 (General Conservation and Development) Synthesized Feedback from Consultations.

**Most Critical Issues and Recommendations for the Next PRS:**

| Specific Issues  | Problems/ challenges                      | Causes   | Solution/ Coping Strategies  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
|  |   |  | Short Term (less than 1 year)  |  |  |
|  |   |  | Solution   | Policy /program recommendation   | Sector/ Institution  |
| 1.Poor Governance and Corruption                                     | Bureaucracy, Poor Leadership              | Poor governance structure, Lack of civic education, Lack of accountability within Govt. system, Lack of political will | Civic Education to the public, Review of Govt. structure, Transparency and accountability, Independent Corruption Bureau | Participatory civic education, Reform of both central and local authorities, Institutionalise democratic culture | Education<br>Mining<br>Health,<br>Land and Natural resource,<br>Judiciary,<br>Home affairs<br>Govt./NGOs/CSOs/Private sectors. |
| 2.Contraversial laws/policies-land, mining, wildlife and forestry    | Economical conflicts                      | Conflict of interest   | Harmonize the laws/policies  | Pro-poor policy, Participatory planning  | Mining,<br>Land and Natural Resource,<br>Home affairs<br>Judiciary,  |
| 3.Local ownership and management of land and other natural resources | Alienation of locals to control resources | Unfair competition for natural resources, Selfishness of leaders   | Ensure pro poor ownership and control of natural resource  | Policy and laws that protect local ownership   | Education,<br>Mining,<br>Land and natural resources,<br>Home affairs,<br>Judiciary   |

|   |  |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 4. Eliminating colonial legacy, investment policies and laws that favour foreigners versus locals | Discrimination of people basing on their Nationality, race, Corruption | Poor accountability of leaders, Historical and cultural factors, Economic interest | Capacity Building through civic education, Participatory of locals in policy making and development | Strategic empowerment of local people in global issues      | PO/PMO/VPO/MoF, Judiciary, CSOs, Private sectors and general public  |
| 5. Employment opportunities   | Joblessness, Crimes  | Population increase, Poor policies, Lack of resources (Finance)                    | Establish income generating activities, Review employment/retirement policies                       | Create good/conducive environment for local investors       | Ministry of Labour, MoE, Ministry of comm. Dev, gender and children Min of trade and Industry CSOs, Private sectors and community. |
| 6. Social budget for disabled and other vulnerable  | Negligence of the Govt. and Communities, Increase dependency           | Poor planning of resources, Norms and values from the communities                  | Develop relevant policies, Empowerment to special groups Resource allocation                        | Develop policy and special programs for special needs group | Ministry of Labour, MoE, Ministry of comm. Dev, gender and children Min of trade and Industry CSOs, Private sectors and community. |
| 7. Education  |  |  |   |   |  |
| 8. HIV/AIDS   |  |  |   |   |  |
| 9. Unfair allocation and distribution of resources  |  |  |   |   |  |
| 10. Informal sector development   |  |  |   |   |  |

**Five Key Outcomes of the Next PRS:**

|   | Outcomes to Achieve in Five Years  | Why are these outcomes important?  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | <p>Good Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved social services and other basic needs</li> <li>- Improved justice delivery system</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Social economic stability</li> <li>- Increased transparency and accountability</li> </ul>    |
| 2 | Pro-poor policies/laws are in place in sectors of priority   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reduced conflicts of policies/laws</li> <li>- Stimulate development</li> </ul>               |
| 3 | Increased local ownership of Natural Resources   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Empowerment and sustainability of Natural Resources</li> <li>- Reduced conflicts</li> </ul> |
| 4 | Increased job opportunities for locals   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased individual income</li> <li>- Improved welfare (social/economic)</li> </ul>        |
| 5 | Social budget are in place particularly for disabled   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased independency</li> <li>- Quality of life improved (Standard of living)</li> </ul>  |

**Annex 4:** Group 4 (Natural Resources) Synthesis of Feedback from Consultations

| Specific Issues | Problems/ challenges  | Causes   | Solution/Coping Strategies   |   |  |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|
|                 |   |  | Solution   | Policy /program recommendation  | Sector/ Institution  |
| 1. Education    | Low levels of education/literacy.<br>Low standards and quality. | Inadequate resources/access.<br>Corruption in service provision.                   | Improve access to schools.<br>Improve curriculum and teachers.<br>Reduce corruption in education sector.   | Fire corrupt/bad teachers and district/Ministry leaders/officials instead of transferring them.<br>Increase investments in schools/equipment and teachers (training).   | Ministry of Education<br>Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government  |
| 2. Land Rights  | People do not securely control their lands- outsiders encroach. | Land laws do not securely place control locally.<br>Land laws not enforced/obeyed. | Improve land legislation to empower local people.<br>Remove conflicts with other laws that impact on local land rights.<br>Enforce people's rights.<br>Increase knowledge of land rights at local level. | Revise land legislation in order to strengthen local tenure.<br>Revise/reform other sectoral laws (e.g. wildlife) that curtail local land rights.<br>Increase information provision at local level on land rights issues. | Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements<br>Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism<br>Civil Society Organizations<br>District Councils |

|                                |  |   |   |   |  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 3. Agriculture/<br>Livestock   | Inadequate production for people's needs.  | Lack of knowledge and extension services.<br>High prices of tools (tractors, fertilizers).<br>Low prices of products.<br>Lack of access to markets.<br>Lack of access to small scale credit.<br>Corruption. | Improve governance in ag/livestock sectors.<br>Improve support to farmers/pastoralists (subsidies, extension services).<br>Improve access to markets and credit.                              | Reduce/abolish taxation on agriculture and livestock products.<br>Fire corrupt officials- no transfers.<br>Target small scale producers for subsidies and credit (not districts).   | Ministry of Agriculture<br>Ministry of Livestock and Water<br>Ministry of Youth and Culture<br>Ministry of Women and Children<br>Microcredit organizations |
| 4. Water                       | Inadequate access to water supplies.   | Inadequate resources/investment in water supplies.<br>Corruption at district/national level undermines provision of services.   | Reduce corruption.<br>Increase water provision locally.<br>Strengthen and clarify local water rights.   | Improve technical skills of water surveyors.<br>Increase investments in water provision.<br>Improve laws to clarify local water rights.<br>Continue negotiations over revising Nile Treaty in order to use Lake Victoria water resources. | Ministry of Livestock and Water<br>Civil Society Organizations.<br>District Council  |
| 5. Natural Resource Management | People live among rich resources but are not allowed or empowered to use them in the battle against poverty. | Laws and policies which prevent people from using resources.<br>Lack of participation in management and governance of resources.  | To increase local participation and authority for natural resource management.<br>To increase local benefit capture from natural resources.<br>Reduce corruption in natural resource sectors. | Revise sectoral laws (e.g. wildlife, mining, forests, fisheries) in order to empower community resource management on village lands.<br>Increase accountability and public awareness of natural resource management decisions.            | Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism<br>Ministry of Energy and Mining<br>Vice President's Office  |

|           |   |  |  |   |   |
|-----------|---|--|--|---|---|
| 6. Health | Inadequate access to health services.       | Inadequate provision of services and investment in services.<br>Corruption in service provision. | Improve access to health services.<br>Reduce corruption in health sector.<br>Improve quality of health services. | Promote use of traditional medicine.<br>Increase resources in health sector and improve quality of health care.<br>Increase knowledge or rights to health care.<br>Reduce taxes on medical equipment and medicines. | Ministry of Health<br>Civil Society Organizations.<br>Ministry of Finance |
| 7. Roads  | Inadequate road and infrastructure network. | Inadequate provision of infrastructure.  | Improve rural road network.<br>Reduce corruption in road sector and district governance.                         | Maintain and increase investments in road construction.<br>Fire corrupt officials and improve oversight in road building.<br>Ensure qualifications of construction companies.                                       | Ministry of Communication and Transport<br>District Councils<br>CSO's     |

|   | <b>Outcomes to Achieve in Five Years</b>  | <b>Why are these outcomes important?</b>  |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Every ward has a secondary school and 100% net primary school enrollment.       | Education is essential for sustaining poverty reduction in Tanzania and equipping people with skills. |
| 2 | Village land rights secured, documented, and conflicts removed.                 | Land is the basis for people's lives and economies at the local level.                                |
| 3 | Every Tanzanian able to get safe and clean water supply at the household level. | Water is an essential resource for health and productive living.                                      |
| 4 | Local communities empowered for natural resource                                | Natural resources are the basis for Tanzania's economy and  |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | management (e.g. wildlife, forests, fisheries, minerals) on village lands.  | potential drivers of poverty reduction.  |
| 5 | Corruption at all levels of government effectively monitored and reduced. Publish and make available existing corruption research (e.g. Warioba Commission report). | No poverty reduction efforts can succeed without effectively reducing escalating levels of corruption. |



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