

# HAKIKAZI CATALYST

**Knowledge  
Action  
Change**

**THIRD FRIDAY**

Development Issues Seminars

**FRIDAY 16TH SEPTEMBER**

'Tanzanian Investment Policy'  
Facilitated by the Tanzania  
Investment Centre.

**FRIDAY 21ST OCTOBER**

'Who is investing in Tanzania:  
why, where and is Tanzania  
benefiting?'

Facilitated by Assoc. Prof.  
Richard Schroeder of Rutgers  
State University of New Jer-  
sey.

Contact Allan Nswilla at  
027-2509860 or Email  
hakikazi@cybernet.co.tz for  
further details

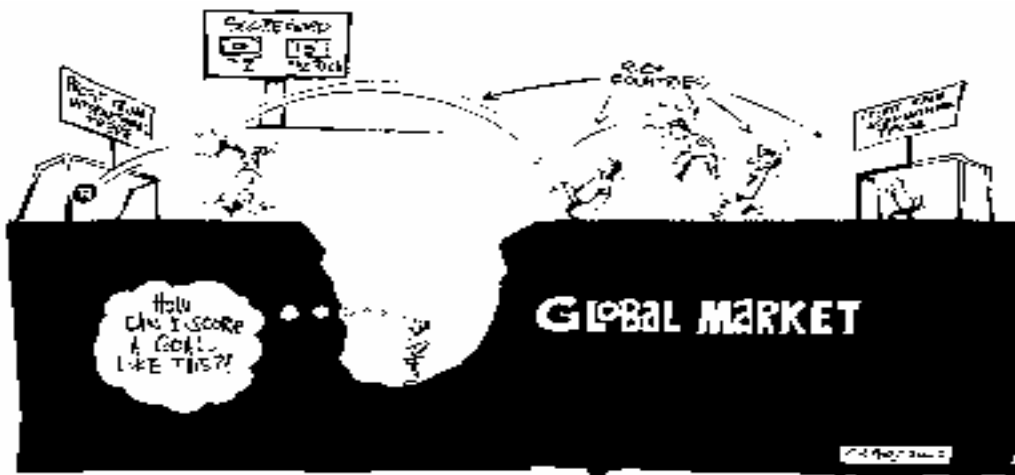
**KARIBUNI**

Welcome to the second edition  
of the Friends of Hakikazi  
newsletter.

Thanks to all those who sent  
messages of support and feed-  
back following the publication  
of the May edition. Please keep  
them coming.

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## BUDGET TRACKING PROJECT UNDER WAY

**Hakikazi's second participa-  
tory budget monitoring project  
is underway in Arusha Re-  
gion.**

Small producers and traders in eighteen communities in Arumeru and Monduli Districts and Arusha Municipality are being facilitated to conduct the monitoring exercise, which has two central goals. Firstly, to assess the efficacy of poverty reduction policies and expenditures in removing the production and marketing constraints facing small agricultural producers and traders. The second aim is to empower communities to analyse policy implementation, track expenditures and initiate community led advocacy activities aimed at enforcing accountability.

The smallholding agricultural sector accounts for 80% of employment in Tanzania. While overall economic growth rates have been relatively good in recent years, agricultural growth has been very modest. Economic expansion has been concentrated in sectors such as mining and tourism. Other than a relatively few employment opportunities, few benefits from these sectors trickle down to those most in need.

Therefore it will remain the responsibility of smallholder agricultural to provide the basic needs of the majority of Tanzanians for the foreseeable future. Effective investments in the sector are essential in order that national growth rates become a reflection of the equita-

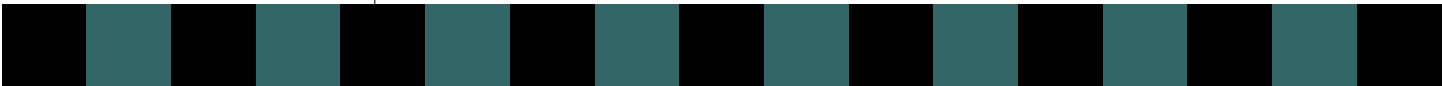
ble development of the country rather than a measure of the rate of resource extraction.

Hakikazi's current study monitors local level expenditures which aim to improve the production and marketing environments for small holders.

On the production side this means money spent on extension services, irrigation works, input provision, credit availability and so on.

Investments on the marketing side include improvements in market access such as road and bridge maintenance.

(Continued on p.2)



## BUDGET ADVOCACY

(From p.1)

Investments which improve the market power of smallholders are also included, such as providing information on the establishment of farmers' associations or cooperatives.

In order to empower communities, Hakikazi begins by using community animators to demystify the local level development planning process to a broad cross section of participants. We provide information on the rights of community members to take part in decisions and to have access to budget data.

Following this initial analysis of the issues communities select representative committees to undertake the work of monitoring development inputs, outputs and outcomes. Using a modified Community Score Card developed by Hakikazi, called a PIMA Card ('pima' means to measure in Kiswahili), is used to record resources received by the community from whatever

source; government, the local community or external donors. It also provides an evaluation of the outputs provided by these resources e.g. improved yields or better market access. The effects of local taxes, corruption, HIV/AIDS, and gender issues are also be assessed.

PIMA Cards are also completed by local government agriculture officials. This valuable input provides district wide data on development planning and budgeting which can be used to assess the wider effects of pro-poor expenditures, and also provides an opportunity for the LGA to self-assess its performance.

Once results have been analysed, community members will be facilitated to devise action plans to ensure that resources are effectively monitored in future. Also, an interface meeting with district officials will create a forum for dialogue on development planning issues facing the community.

## PRESS FOR DEVELOPMENT

**Arusha Press Club have completed the first of a series of media projects covering stories about the constraints facing small producers and traders.**

In recent weeks many national newspapers, radio and TV outlets have released stories and features by Press Club journalists about the experiences of vegetable growers and traders in Arumeru District.

Many farmers in Arumeru have begun growing vegetables for market as an alternative source of income. This move to a more commercial form of agriculture is one which government policy encourages and sees as a route out of poverty in rural areas. However, there are problems threatening the sustainability of the farmers' ventures.

In order to find out more about these problems at first hand and to develop their capacity to report them, Hakikazi assisted journalists to spend extended periods in communities talking

to producers. The resulting articles covered a range of issues from a grassroots perspective, such as conflicts over water rights, lack of extension services, lack of credit and poor access to markets.

Most of the journalists involved in the project would not normally have the opportunity to report in detail about rural development issues. Due to the expense of traveling to remote areas and the limited resources available to most news outlets, in depth coverage outside urban areas is limited. Another disincentive to the coverage of rural issues is the low level of media consumption in these areas. As a result most rural development reporting emanates from the proceedings of conferences and workshops held in places accessible to news outlets.

The next Arusha Press Club project will focus on the experiences of artisanal tanzanite miners at Mererani.



Hakikazi Catalyst plain language guides are available on our website:

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## NGO GROUP ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN IN ARUSHA

**In July 2004, Hakikazi joined the newly formed Arusha Caucus for Children's Rights, a loose coalition of local NGOs working to advocate for the rights of vulnerable and street children.**

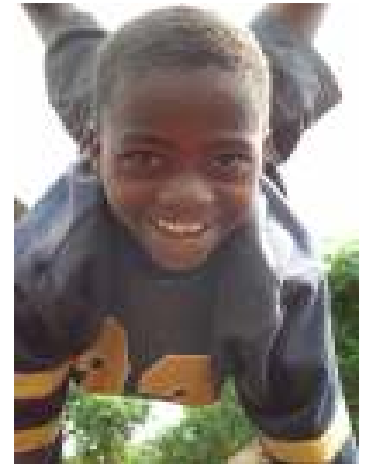
The establishment of the Caucus came out of the March 2004 round-up of street children in Arusha and subsequent discussions between the municipal government and local NGOs about alternatives to address the problem of children living on the streets. It is the Caucus' belief that rounding up street children violates their rights and is a short-term solution which does not prevent children from returning to the streets.

The Mkombozi Centre for Street Children and the East Africa Law Society were among the NGOs involved in initiating the Caucus, which is currently comprised of six member NGOs, including Hakikazi, and a number of organizations with observer status. The primary objective of

the Caucus is to provide alternative solutions to rounding up street children, i.e. solutions which address some of the root causes of children living on the streets. Among these causes are abject poverty, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence and alcoholism in families, HIV/AIDS, the breakdown of traditional social support structures, and lack of access to basic education.

Over the last year, the Caucus has carried out a variety of activities in line with its objective. These activities include situational and stakeholder analyses; formulation of a three-year action plan; organizing a forum for journalists to raise media awareness of street children's issues; submitting a proposal, in collaboration with ChildHope UK, to the UK Department for International Development (DFID) to fund a comprehensive juvenile justice initiative in Arusha; and a recent review of local, national, and international laws and policies which affect children, which will lead

Hakikazi Catalyst is a member of the Arusha Caucus for Children's Right and will continue to actively participate in its activities to support and advocate for vulnerable children in Arusha and to keep them off the streets.



to the drafting of a position paper to be used in the Caucus' advocacy work.

The juvenile justice initiative, if funded, will be a three-year programme beginning in 2006. It will involve activities such as children's rights trainings for police and judicial officers, budget advocacy for local resource allocation for vulnerable children, establishment of pro-bono legal clinics, advocacy on child-related laws and policies, and awareness-raising campaigns. Furthermore, the East

Africa Law Society and the National Organization for Legal Aid (NOLA) will be initiating a public interest litigation to remove the outdated "Removal of Undesirable Persons Act", which pre-dates Tanzania's independence and which is used to justify round-ups of street children and beggars. This activity also depends on funding availability. Hakikazi, as a member of the Caucus, will continue to actively participate in its activities to support and advocate for vulnerable children in Arusha and to keep them off the streets.

The dairy cattle livelihood group in Karangai village accessed matching World Bank PADEP funding. Lydia Baraki is a member of the group:

"The people from Hakikazi came and helped us build up our skills. They talked about forming groups and about all the things we could do if we worked together. We got enthusiastic and formed the Bijampola group. We have 33 members and our key economic activity is based on keeping dairy cows."

Mrs. Baraki has named her cow 'Umoja', which means 'Unity', "because it belongs to people who joined together to become a strong force for change."



## DIRECTOR'S COMMENT

**Improvements in local government service delivery and standards of governance will be crucial to poverty reduction efforts.**

The Local Government Reform Programme is building systems of governance capable of delivering improvements to service provision and governance.

The LGRP aims to provide, in the words of the 1998 Policy, "improved quality, access and equitable delivery of public services, particularly to the poor, provided through reformed, autonomous local authorities."

In other words, the Government has decided that the needs of the people, and especially the poor, will be looked after more effectively by reformed local governments than by the national government. When the reforms are complete, LGAs will carry out most of the tasks and responsibilities of central government and the sector Ministries.

Following a recently completed selection process, the first twenty five LGAs to undertake the reform process have begun to implement the programme. These LGAs were selected on the basis of their levels of financial, planning and human resource capacities. Those LGAs selected for the first phase are known in LGRP terminology as being in the 'universe' while those who will be reformed later are known as being in the 'waiting room'.

The period of reform offers influencing and monitoring opportunities for civil society.

Implementing LGAs must complete an 11 step restructuring programme during which they will produce a strategic plan and overhaul their human resources. To oversee this process, each LGA selects a Council Reform Team (CRT) made up of stakeholders including Council employees, the private sector and civil society. CSOs should use their networks to ensure their representation on every CRT. During the 11 step process a major stakeholder workshop takes place to formulate the LGA's strategic plan. CSOs must ensure that they have a coordinated approach to their participation in this workshop.

One of the main features of the completed reform will be the granting of a much larger degree of financial autonomy to LGAs, although councils will still receive substantial grants from central government. Implementation of the new system requires LGAs to make a quantum

leap in standards of financial administration and planning.

Recurrent expenditure will be granted under a formula based system which largely removes the element of negotiation that existed previously. Development expenditure, however, will be granted under the Local Government Support Programme on the basis of a two level performance evaluation. LGAs in the 'universe' must first meet Minimum Conditions (MC) in order to receive Capital Grants. Thereafter, the level of this grant can be increased if the LGA performs well in its annual assessment at the second evaluation level, Performance Measures (PM).

The Capital Grant Assessment procedure provides opportunities for CSOs located both in 'universe' districts and 'waiting room' districts. Civil society can track the progress of LGAs



Emmanuel Kallonga, Director,

using the MC and PM criteria and should lobby for improved performance in order to increase Capital Grants to their LGA or to gain entry for their LGA to the LGRP 'universe'. The MC and PM criteria are available to the general public and CSOs from the President's Office - Regional and Local Government.

