

POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY II CONSULTATIONS

REPORT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

DRAFT II

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ACRONYMS

ALAT

Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania

POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY II CONSULTATIONS

I: INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE

- 1.1 Tanzania has a long history of using participatory consultation mechanisms for developing policies and strategies particularly those, which focus on improving welfare of the people. Such consultations in recent years culminated in important policy frameworks such as Vision 2025, National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- 1.2 The purpose of this report is to inform the public on the design and implementation of the PRS review process that includes three key elements: stakeholders' consultations, new studies and review of existing information (and data) necessary to inform the second PRS.
- 1.3 The report includes six chapters. The introduction chapter states the purpose of this report, summarizes the subsequent chapters and their contents. The second chapter is about the background on the participatory consultation process for the first cycle of the PRSP in 2000. It includes approaches, issues and resources availed during the development of the PRSP. The PRS II Review consultation is the third chapter that provides information on the rationale, stakeholder involvement and issues for the PRS review process. The fourth chapter dwells on PRS studies and reviews undertaken to inform the drafting of the PRS II. Chapter five narrates the PRS review coordination mechanism and chapter six is about challenges and lessons learned during the PRS review process.

2.0 BACKGROUND TO PRS II CONSULTATIONS

- 2.1 The PRSP consultation process 2000. The full PRSP was preceded by the interim PRSP, which was prepared by the Technical Committee in early January 2000; discussed at a consultative technical meeting, including government representatives and stakeholders from the donor community and civil society; and reviewed and approved by the cabinet in early February 2000. The first full PRSP was finalized in October 2000 and endorsed by the Bretton Woods Institutions after a consultative process, which began in June 2000. The elaboration of the PRSP had entailed broad consultation among the stakeholder.
- 2.2 Approaches for the PRSP consultation process. The design of the consultation process included establishment of committee of Ministers responsible to steer preparations of PRSP, and on daily basis the PRSP Technical Committee was established to manage the process. Generally, the consultation took form of meetings and workshops at zonal and national levels (see the Box below).

Box 1: Tanzania Consultative Steps in Preparing PRSP I, 2000		
Consultative participatory steps	Objective of Consultation	Mechanisms for consulting
Domestic Stakeholders		
Committee of Ministers	Steer preparation of PRSP and address political concerns	Meetings
PRSP Technical Committee	Provide technical inputs to the drafting of the PRSP	Meetings, retreats & workshops
Grassroots	Ascertain views of the "poor"	Workshops
Members of Parliament	Establish reactions to the findings of the zonal workshops, and solicit their views	Workshops, briefs, papers
Regional Administrative Secretaries	Discussion of the final PRSP draft – endorsed zonal findings	Workshops, meetings
Cabinet of Ministers	Review and endorse the final PRSP	Cabinet meetings
Consultative meetings with donors (May/June 2000)	Review and exchange views on preparation of the PRSP	Meetings, papers
National workshop (August 2000)	Review draft PRSP	Workshop, papers

2.3 The composition of stakeholder participation in the PRSP 2000 design process was as follows: Cabinet Ministers, Government Technical staff, members of parliament, Regional Administrative Secretaries, Development partners, Civil Society, Grassroots representatives, Media and Private Sector. The zonal workshops were organized to enable the grassroots voices to be heard. A total of 804 participants attended the zonal workshops, comprising 426 villagers, 215 councilors, 110 District Executive Directors (DED) and 53 persons from NGOs. Of the participants, 180 (22%) were women. Also, meetings including CG meeting, consultative meeting between government and donors, briefing members of Parliament, and national workshop were conducted. The whole consultation process took about six months. It was fast and speedy to enable Tanzania to reach the HIPC completion point.

2.4 Issues addressed during the consultations. Among the issues discussed at the zonal workshop level were: perceptions of the people about definition of poverty, causes of poverty, characteristics of poverty, indicators of poverty, identification of priority areas for poverty reduction and actions required. In all zones, participants identified and ranked education as the top priority, followed by agriculture, health, roads and water. The following were identified

as constraints in the effort to reduce poverty: poor governance, cultural factors, illiteracy, poor conditions of rural roads and marketing system for agricultural produce, unavailability of inputs and implements, lack of credit and inadequate (and poor) extension services, as well as gender imbalances.

2.5 Resources availed for the consultation process. During the preparation for the interim PRSP the government received both technical and financial resources from the World Bank. For the preparation of the full PRSP the government used its own resources, which were complemented by contributions from UNDP. No resources were availed by other key stakeholder namely civil society both local and international, and donors.

2.6 Although for the last three years the PRS (P) has been updated on incremental basis through the PRS progress reports (2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03), the consultation aspects of these PRS progress reports have been limited to national level. The main focus of the first progress report was on formulating sector strategies like education, agriculture, health, rural development strategy as well as completion of the design of the poverty monitoring system. Also, the process of integrating gender and environment concerns into poverty strategy continued to be important. The second progress report focused on implementation of planned actions enumerated in the first progress report policy matrix and the following: costing of ASDA; expenditure tracking; complete the poverty analysis on the basis of the HBS/LFS; vulnerability issues and preparation of PHDR 2002.

The third progress report (last for the first PRS cycle) focused on the implementation of the PRS for the last three years and provided a bridge for the ongoing PRS review process, which leads to the design of the second PRS. In addition, annual events like Poverty Policy Week have been conducted to enable stakeholder to provide their views on the implementation status of the PRS and poverty reduction trends. The PRP progress report, PHDR and other key documents are made available for discussion during the event.

2.7 Other consultative processes to the PRS include: the PER/MTEF, which is at national level attempting to bring closer the budget and poverty reduction programme. The PER process includes the Macro Working Group, PER Working group and PER Sector Groups. These groups meet regularly to discuss issues concerning allocation of resources allocation and use in relationship with the poverty reduction programme. In addition, the Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) composed of four working groups, operates at national level through regular meetings of the four technical working groups—key national stakeholder participate in the PMS process. The PMS provides critical outputs that inform the PRS.

2.8 A number of shortcomings were identified with PRS I consultations. These included government sole dominance of the process, limited number of people

consulted as well as limited diversity, limited time for zonal workshops, few sources of funding the consultations (only government and donors) and limited range of methodology (meetings, workshops, retreats and research papers).

3.0 PRS II CONSULTATIONS

3.1 Overview and rationale

The Government of Tanzania made a commitment to review the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) after every three years. This commitment was taken forward in the subsequent stakeholder meetings at different times during the period 2000-2003. The meetings included annual PER review meetings, cross sectoral meetings, and government- donor-CSO consultations.

Building on the experience of PRSP 2000 or PRS I consultations, PRS II consultations had the following value additions:

- The review process was mapped out through consultations by government, development partners and non-government actors
- More diverse “voices”: from “voices of the poor” to “voices of all people”
- Funding of consultations also done by non-government and non-donor stakeholders such as faith-based organizations
- Consultations being led by stakeholders other than the government
- Ample time
- Being informed by Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Widened range of methodology, towards more quality and ICT. In addition to PRS I methods; TV and radio programmes, fliers, group discussions, questionnaire, religious meetings, art and drama, round table meetings, analytical studies/reports, use of website, telephone and public meetings.

3.2 Institutional set-up for consultations

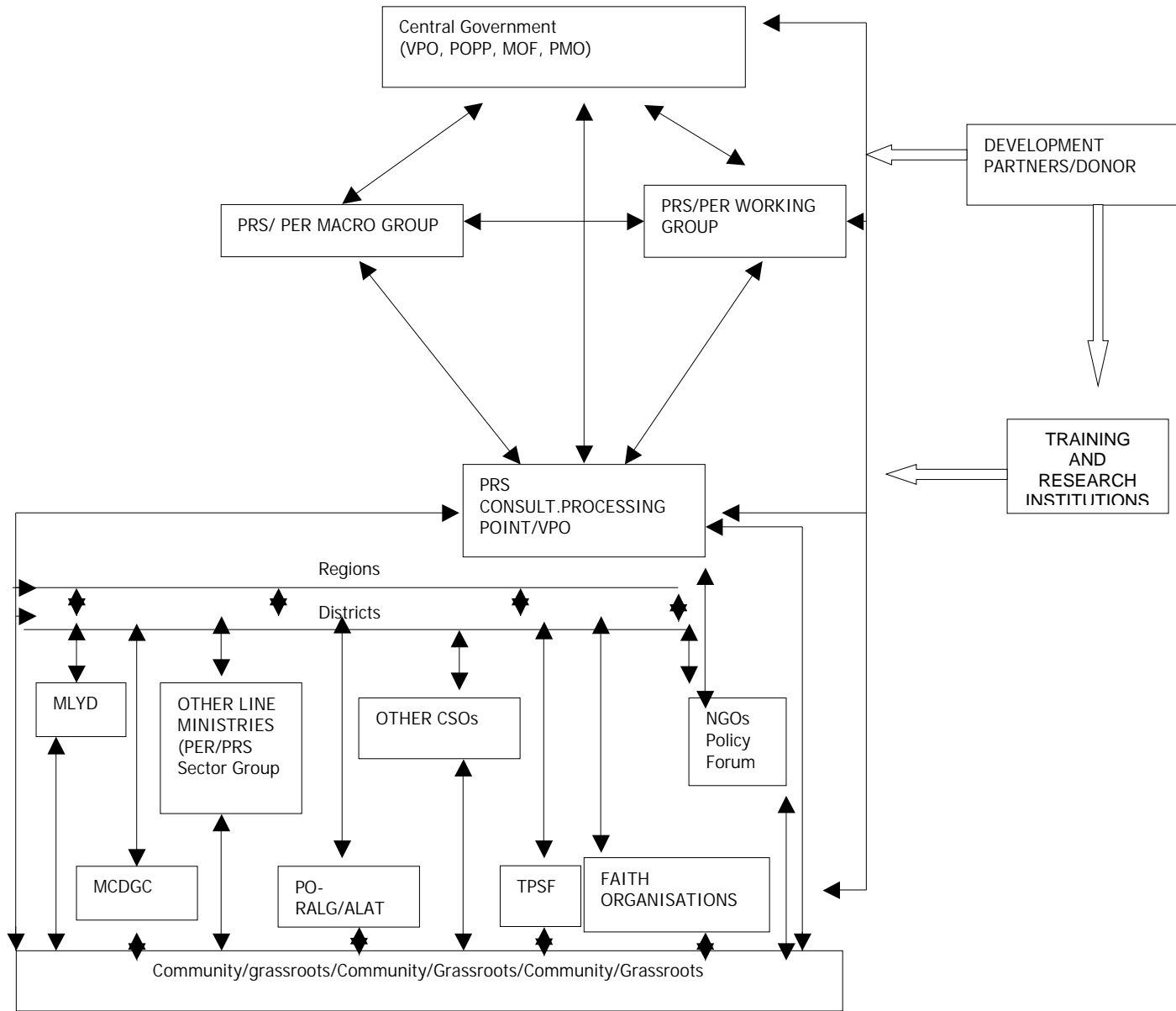
The Vice President's Office was the focal point for assembling and processing views expressed during all consultations.

For ALAT-led consultations, views collected by the stakeholders from the grassroots were processed at district level¹ and refined views were forwarded to the regional headquarter² and compiled to form a regional report. The reports from all the regions were then forwarded to the Vice President's Office (VPO). The institutional set up for coordination of PRS consultation is shown in Figure 3.1.

¹ The district planning office was used to coordinate the PRS review consultations at district level. Other stakeholders worked very close with the District Planning Offices.

² The Regional planning office collected PRS Consultation views from the districts and compiled together to form the regional PRS report. Other stakeholders have to ensure their views are integrated in the regions report.

Figure 3.1 PRS CONSULTATIONS INSTITUTIONAL SET UP



3.3 Consultations led by government

3.3.1 PER Annual Review

Government confirmed its commitment to review the PRS during the PER Annual review meeting held in Dar -es-salaam in May 2003. This commitment was followed by series of consultations within the government and with other stakeholders. ---

3.3.2 Internal consultations

The purpose of these initial consultations was mainly to agree on the level of review. The options were between adopting an incremental review and a more comprehensive review. Important to the PRS review were the capacity building requirements for key actors and harmonization of development process.

3.3.3 Consultations with other stakeholders

The government was engaged with stakeholders to map out the PRS review process. The involved stakeholders were representatives from the development partners and the Civil Society Organizations (CSO) who are involved in the national policy processes. These consultations took forward the three interlinked issues of PRS review, capacity building and harmonization of processes. It also resulted into development of the PRS review guide. The guide spelt out objective of the review, principles, and focus. Key stakeholders for broader consultations at different levels were identified, as well as time frame and modality of consultations.

3.3.4 High level Consultations

A high level meeting was held to approve plans for PRS review process. The meeting was aimed at agreeing on the major actions for the review.

3.3.5 Poverty Policy Week

The PRS review was launched during the Poverty Policy Week in October 2003. The launching signified commitment of government to comprehensively review the poverty Reduction Strategy. A total of 600 people participated in the consultations.

3.4 Consultations led by other stakeholders

3.4.1 Stakeholder meeting

A stakeholder meeting was held in January 2004 at Karimjee hall. The meeting provided an opportunity for identified non-government stakeholders to present modalities of conducting consultations within their constituencies.

These consultations provided non government actors with an opportunity to present appropriate consultation methodology suitable for their constituency and issues of their concern. The role of the Government was limited to providing PRS review guide and PRS consultations guideline.

3.4.2 ALAT-led consultations

The Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) was chosen for its capacity to reach the grass root population. A total of 168 villages – four villages from 42 districts and 21 regions of Mainland Tanzania were consulted under ALAT arrangement. The role and responsibilities at all levels under ALAT PRS consultation was made clear as shown in Table 1. Training of facilitators was conducted, two community development officers from twenty-one regions attended. The terms of reference for the facilitators were clearly

spelt out³. The choice of facilitators was done on the basis of their education and work experience in similar assignments. Regional meetings were held in all the regions to arrange for the district and village consultation logistics. Regional meetings were also used to select districts that represent the regional situation. Criteria for district selection were given to all regions. The district level consultations were conducted through workshops in which representatives from district council secretariat, faith-based organisations, the aged, children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, widows, orphans, CBOs, NGOs, private sector, trade unions and informal sector were invited.

Table 3.1: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER ALAT PRS CONSULTATION PROCESS

No	Actor	Responsibilities
1	VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE	The Vice President's Office role was to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Administer the PRS Review Process § Provide resources (expertise and financial) § Train Facilitators § Design relevant Forms and formats § Liase with line/sector ministries and other stakeholders on their inputs to the PRS Consultation Process § Provide Guidelines and other necessary materials for the PRS Consultation Process; especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guides - PRS Report - 3rd PRS Progress Report - PRS Review Guide - PRS Consultation Guide - Sector specific Guides & cross-cutting issues

³ Stressing equality among the participants, (language, sex, age, political affiliation, religion, race, ethnicity e.t.c), Representation (the invited participants should come from the group they are representing), Ownership and sustainability (participants discuss their strategy to alleviate poverty and sustainability of the proposed interventions), Knowledge on previous PRS (the participants have to be informed on the past PRS as a basis for them to discuss the future), Trust (for effective consultation, trust is guaranteed among the participants), Time (enough time has to be allocated for participant to air their views), Language (Consultation dialogue will be more effective in the English and Swahili language of the participants), Share and be open and clear about values of each participant, Coordination of the participants views (ability to relate the views of the participants), Complementarities of ideas among the participants (the ideas from participants compliment each other), Coherence (the link between the Development vision, PRS, Millennium Development Goal, activities undertaken at their level), Facilitators should be eloquent, convincing and capable of radiating confidence and trust amongst participants.

No	Actor	Responsibilities
2.	ALAT	<p>Duties performed ALAT Secretariat performed the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Liase with VPO in the preparation of PRS Consultation Meetings at Local Government levels; § Prepared budgets for the PRS Consultation Meetings at Local Government level; § Prepared Implementation Time Table of the Consultation Meetings; § Facilitated the implementation of the PRS Consultation Meetings at Local Government level; § Communicated to Council Directors to nominate participants to the training of Facilitators; § Arranged venue for the training; § Called meeting for National Executive Committee of ALAT and involve VPO and PORALG to launch the PRS Consultation Meetings at Local Government level; § Developed and specified roles and responsibilities for the Executive Committee Members within their Councils and Zones § Communicated with PORALG on the involvement of the Regional Secretariat in the preparatory/logistics meetings in their regions § Wrote to Regional ALAT Secretaries on their roles in rendering assistance in compiling PRS Reports in collaboration with the Regional ALAT Secretariat; § Ensured PRS Consultation Meetings Reports from the regions are submitted to Head Quarters; § Submitted Reports of the Consultation Meetings to VPO; § Submitted financial reports to VPO.
3	ALAT NATIONAL LEVEL	<p>Launching of PRS consultations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § ALAT Executive Committee (22) § Representatives from PORALG (2) § ALAT Secretariat (4) § Facilitators (2)
4	REGIONAL PREPARATORY PRS MEETINGS	<p>Composition The meetings in each region comprised of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regional ALAT Chairman - Chairman 2. The Regional ALAT Secretary - Secretary 3. The Regional Administrative Secretary 4. Other two members of the Regional Secretariat 5. Two Facilitators 6. Members of ALAT National Executive Committee in that Zone <p>Duties performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Overall preparations for the Council Consultation Meetings; § Identified Councils to be involved in the Consultations; § Identified representative groups (NGOs, CBOs etc) to the Council Consultations; § Identified Venue for Council Consultation meetings; § Identified channel of communication between the Councils and the Regions; § Set criteria for selection of Villages for PRS consultation that provide a representative sample of the relatively poor sections in the relevant councils, time frame and other factors having been considered; § Decided dates for the Council Consultation meetings within the range provided nationally; § Decide the manner by which questionnaires and other instruments will be distributed to non PRS Consultation Councils; § Programmed for publicity measures that was carried by the region by involving Churches, Mosques, Ngos, CBOs, etc.; § Arranged regional planning officer assistance in the compilation of the Regional PRS Report; § Publicised the PRS Consultation Regional feedback; § Produced the Regional Preparatory Meeting Report.
5	COUNCILS PRS CONSULTATIONS	<p>Composition Each Council level PRS Consultations comprised of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two Members of Finance Committee (Chairman and a Woman Councillor) 2. Heads of Department including Director (6) 3. Ward Functionaries plus the Councillor (7) 4. Representatives of different groups in the Community (15) <p>Functions performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Identification of participants from the various groups; § Identification of Wards and Villages for PRS consultations; § Identification of Venue for the Village Consultations; § Ensured a mechanism of compiling Village PRS Reports is in place; § Compiled feedback PRS Reports
6.	FACILITATORS	

No	Actor	Responsibilities
		<p>The total of 42 Facilitators 2 for each Region were recruited to facilitate PRS Consultation meetings at Council and Village levels.</p> <p>Duties of facilitators were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Provide timely inputs to the Regional Preparatory meetings; § Enable the Council Consultation Meetings to achieve the objectives; § Assume gross ignorance to avoid influencing the views of the participants of the Consultations at all levels; § Ensure PRS Reports are written on the Councils Consultations on time; § Compile the Village Reports and the Council Reports with the assistance of the District Planning Officers; § To compile the Regional Reports and submit to the Regional ALAT Secretary for onward personal submission to ALAT National Secretary General.
7.	VILLAGE COUNCILS CONSULTATIONS	<p>Duties:</p> <p>Village Council role during the PRS consultation were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Ensure Village Assemblies sit on the dates specified for the PRS consultations § Ensure the involvement of the various groups of representatives specified in Consultation Guides § Assist the Facilitators in ensuring that the outcomes of the Consultation Meetings are obtained appropriately. <p>In each Village Council, the PRS consultations consisted of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Village Assembly Members § The Ward Councillor in which the Village is situated § Two Facilitators from the Ward and District Council.

The village level consultations were done through village assembly. Village government set the dates and time for village level consultation.

3.4.3 CSOs-led consultations

Table 3.2 shows a cross section of civil society organizations that participated in leading the consultations.

Table 3.2: CSOs and participants in the First round of PRS consultation

Name of stakeholders who organized consultations	Number of CSOs that participated in the consultations	Number of participants	Category of participants
CARE	33		25 villages
Save the children		195	96 boys, 99 girls
TANGO	144	2500	5 zones
CCT	12	45	
Hakikazi – Southern highlands regions	120	135	
ACCORD	48	56	
ALAT	420	18,090	

TUCTA	16	130	
Vibindo		214	Small scale traders
HAFOTA		37	24 women, 13 men
Action Aid			
Hakikazi – Northern regions	90	1,800	12 Districts
TEC	30	5,000	6 districts
ECD	40	4,147	
CARE		441	310 men, 131 women
Pingos	56	97	
TPHA	21		
Help Age	24	29	
BAKWATA		60	
ICD		100	44 female, 56 males
CODEA	9	274	
TACAIDS	30	40	
SANGO			Television Program Population of Same district
SHIVYAWATA		128	
Fliers		25,000	
World council on Religion and Peace	11	30	
Total	1,093	553,549	

Source: Extracted from PRS consultation reports

Consultations under CSOs are grouped under two major categories. The first category comprised leading CSOs in the sense that their consultations involved participation of various CSOs. This category includes CSO such as Haki kazi catalyst, NGO Policy Forum, Tanzania Gender Networking (TGNP) and TANGO. The other category included theme -based CSOs which conducted PRS consultation based on their constituent specific theme. This category includes CSO like Information Centre on Disability (ICD) and Help Age International. Both categories applied different types of methodology ranging from workshops, seminars, radio and TV programmes, fliers, interviews, art and music. Information on stakeholders, themes covered and type of methodology applied is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 PRS stakeholders' consultation: Methodology and theme covered

No.	Name of Stakeholder	Theme/areas covered	Methodology
1.	Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania (ALAT),	All sectors and cross cutting issues. 42 districts 168 villages	Workshops involving all stakeholders
2.	CARE Tanzania	All sectors and cross cutting issues 11 villages	Focus group discussions and questionnaires
3.	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)	Gender issues in relation to other sectors	Seminars, workshops
4.	Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC)	All sectors and cross cutting issues	Public meetings, radio programme, focus group discussions and questionnaires. Analytical report
5.	Tanzania Early Childhood Development (ECD)	Children issues	Workshops, Meetings, focus group discussion, interviews and questionnaires
6.	Wildlife Working Group (WWG)	Environment	Workshops and questionnaires
7.	Haki Kazi Catalyst (Northern regions -Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Mara)	All sectors and other cross cutting issues (Northern regions-Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Mara)	Workshops, radios and questionnaires
8.	GRAMET	All sectors including cross cutting issues. Mafia	Workshops
9.	PINGOs forum	All sectors including cross cutting issues, pastoralist areas	Workshops, radio programmes and questionnaires
10.	VIBINDO	All sectors including cross cutting issues.	Seminars and questionnaires

		Dar es salaam	
11.	Habitat Forum Tanzania (HAFOTA)	Settlement and Housing	Radio, workshops and questionnaires
12.	Wildlife Working Group (WWG)	Wildlife	Workshops
13.	Help Age International	The aged all over Tanzania	Workshops
14.	BAKWATA	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshops, radio and religious meeting
15.	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACCORD)	Environment. Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Tabora	Workshops and questionnaires
16.	Haki Kazi Catalysts	Northern regions (Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara) and Southern Highland Regions (Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma)	Workshops
17.	Information Centre on Disability (ICD)	All sectors including cross cutting issues especially the disabled	Workshops and questionnaires
18.	Women Economic Group Coordinating Council (WEGCC)	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshops
19.	Mkombozi Centre for Street Children	All sectors including cross cutting issues especially the youth	Workshop and questionnaires
20.	Umoja wa wafugaji Matebete	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshop and questionnaires
21.	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Environment	Meetings, workshop and questionnaires
22.	Malambo Pastoralist Development Association	Livestock	Meeting, interviews and questionnaires

23.	Human Rights Education and Peace international	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Questionnaires
24.	Karatu NGO Network	Cross cutting Issues	Workshops
25.	Pastoralist and Livestock Services Project	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshops and questionnaires
26.	Inyuat E Moipo	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshops and questionnaires
27.	Tanzania Youth Coalition	All sectors including cross cutting issues especially the youth	Workshops, meeting, radio, drama, questionnaires
28.	Same Non governmental Organisation (SANGO Network)	All sectors including cross cutting issues. Same district	Television
29.	Tanzania Movement for Children (TMC)	All sectors including cross cutting issues especially focusing on children	Workshops, meetings, questionnaires
30.	NGO policy Forum	All sectors including Cross cutting	Workshops, meetings and questionnaires
31.	Tanzania Public Health Association	Health	Workshops
32.	Embassy of Sweden	Technology	Round table meeting
33.	SHIVYAWATA	All sectors including cross cutting issues more emphasis is on disabilities	Workshop, Questionnaires
34.	UNFPA	All sectors including cross cutting	Analytical studies
35.	UNAIDS	PRS/HIV/AIDS/MDG	Analytical report
36.	Action Aid	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshops, meetings and questionnaires
37.	Oxfam	All sectors including cross cutting issues emphasis on HIV/AIDS	Workshop
38.	National Network of Organizations working with Children (NNOC)	Children issues	Workshop
39.	Tanzania Council for Social Development (TACOSODE)	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Workshops, meetings and

			questionnaires
40.	Community Development Associates (CODEA)	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Focus group discussions, questionnaires
41.	Same Non Governmental Organisation (SANGO Network)	All sectors including cross cutting issues	Focus group discussions, questionnaires through Television
42.	Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS)	All sectors including cross cutting issues especially HIV AIDS	Workshops, meetings and questionnaires

3.4.4 Issues addressed in the consultations

PRS review guide of November 2003 and PRS consultation guide highlighted issues to be addressed in the consultations. All stakeholders were provided with the guides and the resource persons from the PRS secretariat worked very closely with stakeholders during the consultations. The specific issues for PRS consultations are listed in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR CONSULTATION

PRIORITY AREAS:	ISSUES FOR CONSULTATION
MACRO LEVEL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:	
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Poverty and population dynamics
Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pro-poor (broad based) growth and employment
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Growth, trade and Poverty o Competition and export led growth
HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Stigma and testing issues o Sectoral impact studies for key sectors o Improvement of data collection on HIV/AIDS o Deepening priorities in fighting HIV/AIDS
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Integration of gender in the PRS sectors o Address gender equity issues in education (Performance PSLE!) o Access to productive assets (land, credit) o Water and sanitation (health, workload)
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environment-poverty nexus o Integration of environment in PRS sectors and PER process
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Youth unemployment o Informal sector and micro finance
Poverty Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Including improved governance indicators o Involvement of community in monitoring of PRS o Strengthening link of PMS and M&E (Local Government)

Culture and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cultural beliefs, values and their influence on development
Communication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of a comprehensive communication strategy for the PRS (review) o Improved access to information at the community level
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Examine linkages among various reform programmes (Local Government Reform Programme, Legal Sector Reform, Public Sector Reform and PFMRP)

In the PRS consultation guide, facilitators were informed that besides the issues highlighted in the review guide, they have to allow discussions to bring other issues that seem to be important in those specific areas. The consultation guide also provided the format of reporting as elaborated in Table 4.

Table 3.5: PRS Consultation Findings Format

Sectors/issues addressed by the stakeholders	Problems/challenges Situational analysis	Causes Constraints analysis	Solution/coping strategies for mentioned challenges				
			Opportunity	Solution	Policy/program	Sector	Recommendation
Specific issues*							
1.							
2.							
3.							
Cross cutting issues/areas							
1. Environment							
2. Employment							
3. Persons with disabilities							
4. Gender							
5. Governance							
6. Youth							
7. Children							
8. HIV/AIDS							
9. Elderly							
10. Housing/settlements							

3.5 Consultations with the general public

3.5.1 Use of leaflets

Another method that was used to reach and consult the general public was a brochure with questions. About 500,000 brochures were distributed country wide. The brochures had three main questions - what are the most significant changes observed in the last three years in the course of the country's poverty reduction efforts, what are the main bottlenecks preventing Tanzanians from attaining a better life and enjoyment of their rights and what important factors must be incorporated in the ongoing PRS review if poverty is to be reduced further and quality of people's lives improved.

3.5.2 Use of Website

The PRS brochure was also posted on the Internet at <http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz>. The idea was to solicit views from Tanzanians living outside the country. A substantial amount of feedback has been generated through this tool. The feedback received ranges from those of Tanzanians living in United State of Americas, to those living in the United Kingdom, Australia, and Scandinavian countries.

Responses from both instruments were processed by the National Bureau of Statistics. A total of 25,024 responses from the general public and 500 from Parliamentarians were received (4.5% response rate).

3.6 Resources for PRS consultations

The proposals received from various stakeholders formed the basis for resources mobilization for PRS consultation. The PRS stakeholders indicated the resource requirements needed for them to engage in the PRS consultation process. The resources needed ranged from financial, logistic, resource persons and equipments. The Government, UN agencies, bilateral organisations and individual stakeholders⁴ played different roles in providing resources for PRS Consultations. The government together with UN agencies provided financial support to some CSOs to undertake consultations

⁴ TEC, TGNP, NPF are some of the stakeholders who mobilized the financial resources for their consultations.

Table 3.6. Stakeholders and Resource availability

Stakeholders	Resources Provided	Comments
1. Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Financial support to Stakeholders. § Logistic support to stakeholders. § Resource persons to stakeholders. 	
2. Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Manpower to undertake consultation § Financial resources for their consultations. § Logistics for consultations. 	TEC applied variety of methods and engaged population in PRS consultation in almost all regions. NPF and TGNP are some of the CSOs that used own financial resources for consultations.
3. UN agencies and other bilateral	Financial resources through pool fund arrangement	The total amount for PRS consultation was T. Shs. 800 million.
4. Research and higher learning institutions	Provided human resources for analytical work	
5. Regions, District council and village councils	Provided logistic supports - venue, participants and human resources for the PRS consultations	Some of the consultative meetings were held in regional, district and village offices and meeting rooms. They created awareness to people to participate in the consultation process.

3.7 Lessons learned

Though to a great extent PRS II consultations showed improvement over PRS I consultations, a number of issues surfaced, which need to be addressed in future PRS consultations. The issues include:

-
- Limited public awareness of PRS (PRSP)
- Limited awareness by the general public of PRS review and the consultations that were taking place
- Poor record keeping especially at village level
- Logistical problems
- Short preparation time for facilitators (two days)

- Short time for the consultations (four weeks)
- Unclear terms of reference for facilitators
- Small sample of villages (only eight in a region, e.g. with 420 villages)
- Small sample of districts (two in each region, e.g. with six districts).
- Consultations on poverty being seen as a one occasion exercise instead of it being a living process.

4 OUTCOME OF PRS II CONSULTATIONS: "VOICES OF PEOPLE"

4.1 Preamble

The views summarized in this section followed the guidelines provided for synthesizing the various responses of groups and individuals consulted. Details can be obtained from the various reports. Three similarities from responses are worth mentioning. First is common grasp of issues. There was great similarity in the analysis of issues along the structured guidelines: problems and challenges, causes and solutions. Second, prescription of solutions using an integrated approach. Third, expected outcomes in next five years which were more ambitious than targets such as those set in MDGs.

4.2 Views from formal consultations

4.3

Positive achievements in past three years

Participants in the various consultations pointed out the areas where progress has been achieved as:

- Primary education : all groups
- Health
- HIV/AIDS
- Roads
- Agriculture
- Water
- ICT
- Abolition of primary school fees
- Abolition of development levy and "nuisance" taxes.

Except for achievements in education where responses were unanimous, achievements in other areas mentioned were felt by fewer groups. This points out to the fact that progress in these areas had not been realized equally by the different social groups, gender and geographical location.

Areas where no progress has been achieved

Though no unanimity was expressed, areas where consultations revealed no progress included:

- Income poverty (unanimity of responses from villagers)
- Youth
- Gender
- Employment
- Rural electrification
- Agriculture
- Water

The responses show disparities across social groups, gender and geographical location.

Challenges to poverty reduction

The consultations also revealed the challenges to poverty reduction to be (from the most mentioned):

- Poor governance - corruption in politics, judiciary, police force and health services (more mentioned by different social groups)
- Unemployment
- Discrimination against people with disabilities
- Lack of capital (from formal financial institutions)
- High price of construction materials for housing
- HIV/AIDS
- Limited access to water
- Poor human resources quality

It should be pointed out here that details of the problem showed differences in emphasis among social groups. For example, with respect to poor governance, the youth emphasized corruption while older people stressed the need for transparency from government.

Issues to be included in PRS II:

With regard to issues that should feature prominently in the next PRS strategy, the following were emphasized (from most mentioned):

- Quality primary education
- War against corruption (good governance)
- Rural roads

- Secondary education
- Agriculture
- Health
- Employment
- Skills training
- Rural roads
- Credit issues
- Cooperatives
- Settlements
- Regional equity
- Environment

It is interesting to note that governance issues were even mentioned by pastoralist groups.

Expected outcomes in next five years

- Quality primary education
- Universal secondary education (at least a school in each ward)
- Transparent and accountable government system
- 6% growth of agricultural sector
- HIV/AIDS spread contained and reversed
- Employment rate raised
- Universal access to water and reliability of supply
- Reduced U-5 mortality
- Corruption reduced
- New constitution
- Civic education high
- Incomes raised
- Universal literacy.

4.4 Views from the general public

From the general public, three issues emerged: views on improvements/achievements in the past three years, challenges/problems and key issues to be addressed/improved in next PRS.

Achievements

The general public ranked achievements according to the following order (from highest), for first five (out of 31):

- Improvements in primary education, 34.5% (males, 35.1%; females 33.7%).
- Abolition of "nuisance taxes, 11.9% (males, 12.2; females, 11.4)
- Improvements in governance, 10.2% (males, 10.7%, females 9.3%)
- Improvements in transport infrastructure, 8.8% (females, 9.6%; males, 8.4%)
- Improvements in health services, 6.6% (females, 7.6%; males, 6.0%).

There are slight variations across regions. For example while improvements in primary education was singled out as first in all regions, Kigoma region showed highest appreciation, with 54.3% (57.6% female and 53.2% male), while Dar es salaam region showed least appreciation 21.3% (22.7% females, 20.5% males).

Age-wise analysis of respondents, shows the following pattern of ranking (for first three):

- Improvements in education (primary): all groups (children and youth up to 18 years (33.1%); young adults, 19-35 years (34.7%); old, above 35 years (35.3%).
- Second ranked: abolition of nuisance taxes (children and youth (15.3%); young adults(12.6%). Improvements in governance (old, 8.9%)
- Third ranked: improvements in health services delivery: youth (9.2); improvement in governance/ improvement in infrastructure (young adults, 9.7% each); old: abolition of nuisance tax (10.2%)

Challenges/problems

The first five highly ranked constraints (out of 33 mentioned) were singled out as:

- Problems in delivery of health services, 12.4% (females 14.1%; males, 11.6%)
- Poor governance (entrenched corruption), 11.2% (males, 11.7%, females, 10.4%)
- Problems in education services delivery, 10.7% (females, 11.7%; males, 10.1%)
- Problems of leadership (egoistic, negligent), 7.7% (males, 8.6%; females, 6.1%)

- Violation of human rights, 5.7% (females, 7.4%, males, 4.8%)

Region-wise there are no predictable patterns. For example, entrenched corruption was ranked most severe constraint (among 33), by Dodoma region 16.2%; Tanga, 13.0%; for Arusha region it was problems of leadership (13.9%), health services, Kilimanjaro, 10.8; Morogoro, 16.6%; education services delivery, Dar es salaam, 15.45; etc.

Age-wise analysis shows following first five highly ranked constraints

Children and youth:

- Problems in education services delivery, 22.4%
- Violation of human rights, 12.6%
- Problems in health services delivery, 11.1%
- Entrenched corruption, 10.6%
- Poverty, 5.0%.

Young adults:

- Entrenched corruption, 12.4%
- Problems in delivery of health services, 12.2%
- Problems in the delivery of education services, 10.4%
- Unemployment, 7.8%
- Problems of leadership, 7.3%

Old

- Problems in health services delivery, 13.2%
- Entrenched corruption, 10.9%
- Problems with leadership, 10.2%
- Problems in livestock services delivery, 7.3%
- Problems in education services delivery, 6.3%

Key issues to be addressed in next PRS

The five most ranked issues are (out of 31):

- Improvements in education (quality), 20.8% (females, 22.55; males, 20.0%)
- Improvements in agriculture, 15.2% (males, 16.25; females, 13.7%)
- Credit issues, 11.4% (females, 12.0%; males, 11.2%)
- Good governance, 10.2% (males, 11.1%, females, 8.7%)

- Improvement in health services delivery, 6.1% (females, 7.6%; males, 5.3%)

Region-wise, the ranking follows closely the ranking of constraints.

Age-wise analysis showed the following pattern for first five highly ranked:

Youth

- Improvements in education services delivery, 35%
- Strengthening good governance, 8.3%
- Improvements in agriculture, 7.9%
- Stamping out corruption, 7.2%
- Improvement in health services delivery, 6.8%

Young adults

- Improvements in education sector, 20.9%
- Improvements in agriculture, 14.4%
- Credit issues, 11.0%
- Strengthening good governance, 10.0%
- Improving health services delivery, 6.6%

Old

- Improvements in agriculture, 19.1%
- Improvements in education services delivery, 15.1%
- Credit issues, 14.0%
- Improvements in health services delivery, 5.5%
- Stamping out corruption, 3.8%.

4.5 Views from Parliamentarians (NBS yet to complete analysis)