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**NATIONAL POST- MDGS' DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA CONSULTATIONS REPORT: ON CSOs,
LGAs AND VULNERABLE GROUPS**

Submitted by:



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDF	Children's Dignity Forum
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CZ	Central Zone
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
EZ	Eastern Zone
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LZ	Lake Zone
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NZ	Northern Zone
PO-PC	Planning Commission
SHZ	Southern Highlands Zone
SZ	Southern Zone
WZ	Western Zone
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
FYDP II	Second Five Year Plan
PEDP	Primary School Education Development Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

In October 2012 the Government of Tanzania through the Planning Commission (PO-PC) commissioned the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) to coordinate and oversee the Stakeholders' Post MDG Development Agenda Consultation process. In response, ESRF organized seven (7) Zonal Workshops. The current report provides a synthesis of views that emerged from these workshops, which will inform priorities as well as recommendations of the post 2015 development agenda.

The assessment of the progress made toward MDGs is that Tanzania is on track to achieving MDGs: related to primary education enrolment (MDG2), gender equality (MDG3), some targets on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS (MDG 6) and a few indicators under the environmental sustainability goal (MDG7). In education the achievement is attributed to various factors including the introduction of Primary School Education Development Plan (PEDP) and Secondary Education Development Plan (SEDP), as well as increased participation of private sector in the education sector. With regards to MDG6, the HIV prevalence among adults has been reduced from 6 percent in 1990 to 5.7 per cent in 2008, while for youth the rate reached 2.5 percent during the same period. Thus the MDG6 targets with respect to HIV and AIDS are achievable.

Areas where it is unlikely to reach the MDG targets are for example in regard to extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1), maternal health (MDG5) and developing partnership (MDG8).

1.2 Representation and Workshop Outcome

The workshop outcomes are in two categories: *Stage I* (i) Stakeholders' critical inputs to Tanzania's after 2015 development agenda and shared global vision, (ii) Analysis of pertinent issues affecting Post MDG development, and (iii) Proposed areas to be addressed by the development agenda after 2015. *Stage II* outcomes include: (i) Seven zonal consultation reports that will feed into the national reports; (ii) Three consolidated reports of selected cases on 'Children, Women, and Older People; and (iii) Two consolidated reports (National post-2015 development agenda views of LGAs and CSOs) and One research case study covering Dar es Salaam.

A: The LGAs and CSO Components

Stakeholders participants were indentified from seven zones, namely :- (i) Lake Zone (LZ) including Kagera, Mara, Mwanza and Geita regions with 35 participants invited - the

response was 116%; (ii) Northern Zone (NZ) embracing Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga, with 32 participants invited - the response was 100%; (iii) Central Zone (CZ) involving Manyara, Dodoma and Singida, with 25 participants invited - the response rate was 84%; (iv) Southern Highlands Zone (SHZ) drawing participants from Ruvuma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Njombe and Katavi regions, with 30 participants invited - the response was 100%; (v) Southern Zone including Lindi and Mtwara, with 30 participants invited - the response was 100%; (vi) Western Zone (WZ) covering Kigoma, Simiyu, Shinyanga and Tabora, with 37 participants invited - the response was 116%; then (vii) Eastern Zone including Morogoro, Coast and Iringa regions, with 31 participants invited - the response was 103%. Participants were LGA representatives (126 in total) of different levels such as from the regional and district offices and councils, as well as lower level government (wards and villages). CSOs (84) were selected from each region and represented different subject interests, such as women, people living with HIV/AIDS, the disabled, the youth, children, elderly people, rural community, orphans and widows.

Preparation of Consultations

ESRF formed a team of 35 experts to oversee the whole process of stakeholder consultations and to prepare Zonal Workshop Reports as well as the one Post MDG Agenda Consultation Report. In each zone there was a total of 5 experts, including One (1) Consultant, Rapporteur, Facilitator, Secretariat/Administrator, and Communication cum IT and Media Officer, in each zone.

In each zone the Regional Commissioner in the region hosting the workshop opened the relevant workshop. Press coverage was organised (for TV, Radio and Newspapers) drawing 45 journalists from different media so as to sensitize the public on the Post MDG Development Goals Consultation process.

1.3 The Consultation Process

After the attending to protocol requirements, the workshop started after the formal opening speech. Then followed presentation of the Background to MDG 2015 to explain the origin, objectives, rationale, and outcome of the MDG 2015. After this presentation, the floor was opened for wider discussions in the plenary session for all the participants.

Formation of Groups and Outcome: Three groups were formed in each zone. The LGA component formed two groups of 9 members each, and the CSO component formed one group only. The purpose of moving into groups was to discuss substantially the issues that would input into Zonal Consultation Report. A relevant Guide to Group Discussions was provided, entailing questions on people's experiences using the format of WHAT, WHY WHO, HOW and WHEN. These helped to systematize the discussions across the groups.

The Communication Process

Different channels were used to widely communicate messages about the Post 2015 Development Agenda Consultation process. The channels used were mainly print ‘Newspapers’, electronic media “Radio and Televisions”, websites, blog and social media facilities as well as a special press conference held at ESRF in November 2012. In addition, an ESRF hosted an online platform TAKNET (The Tanzania Knowledge Network) that has attracted a lot of. Furthermore, a dedicated process website for the national consultative process (www.ncp2015.go.tz) was launched to disseminate information and create wide awareness regarding the consultation process. The ESRF also developed a special web page (<http://www.esrf.or.tz/post2015MDG.php>) to facilitate consultations among the LGAs and CSOs.

The Findings and Emerging Issues

Among the top issues for the focus in the initial stages of the workshops were to characterize poverty in Tanzania. In LGAs poverty is anchored to a number of indicators including: a person unable to meet basic needs such as food, clean and safe water, etc. Others mentioned repeatedly include the little knowledge on how to utilize available productive resources to improve livelihoods, lack of innovation skills, lacking information services, living below one dollar a day, and low life expectancy. The most affected categories of the population include disabled people, the elderly, women , children, pastoralists and smallholder farmers. Others are widows, orphans, and people living with chronic diseases.

The major impoverishing factors which came out clearly during the discussions include shortage of service providers in society ; lack of moral ethics and social values; shortage of regular health services; shortage of clean and safe water; lack of reliable commodity markets and infrastructure such as good roads, routine agricultural equipments, markets for agricultural products, and capital for investment. Two examples of the marginalized groups which were specially underlined by the LGAs groups: the physically and mentally disabled people are more vulnerable.

Loss of social values and ethics: there was unanimous agreement of generalized deterioration of social values , with ascendance of selfishness, lack of tolerance and non-adherence to the rule of law, corruption , and a host other vices. Several reasons suggested as main causes of the moral decay, include globalisation, family problems instability , urbanisation, high unemployment , and weak education institutions

Growing Inequality was cited as a concern. The salaried group or people with assured income are pitted against small-scale farmers, pastoralists, small-scale fishermen and petty traders. The pointers to factors fueling inequality were the effects of free market system which has limited the state intervention in facilitating access to basic services such as health and education. Under the latter, for example, it was pointed out that the policy of establishing

privately owned schools and the public schools (PEDP and SEDP) has widened inequality. Indeed there was yearning for the Arusha Declaration.

Different Social Groups emphasized issues of their particular interests, as follows:

Summary of Issues from the CSO Group

This group centred its discussion on gender, corruption, infant and maternal mortality as hindrance to development and poverty alleviation. They agreed/emphasized that:

- Income poverty and food insecurity are still a major concern, with poverty fueled by lack of key services like (i) safe water, (ii) medication, (iii) health officials, and (iv) teachers, or (v) onset of natural or man-made tragedies such as drought, unemployment, lack of capital, corruption, or dishonesty.
- All groups agreed that the following measures would facilitate poverty alleviation: : Improving the quality of education; Enhancing agricultural production; Improving access to quality health services; Enabling people to address environmental challenges and climatic constraints; Addressing gender inequalities; Developing Entrepreneurship; Enhancing Markets; Developing Infrastructure; and Improving governance.

The CSOs made the following points regarding the “**future we want**”:

- ***Income poverty and inequality*** - reduce the gap between the haves and the have-nots;
- ***Climate change*** – has huge effect on agricultural production; in some cases the pastoralist societies are the hardest hit ;
- ***Employment Opportunities for youth and other groups***: unemployment is largely caused by weak governance and accountability, insecurity, lack of good policies and legislations or their enforcement, people not participating in setting development goals and priorities, and not least youthun preparedness to face life challenges and demands. All the above need addressing;
- ***Foreign Aid***: – has to be pertinent and should meet recipients’ priorities;
- ***Population health*** - access to quality Health Services has to be guaranteed and improved;
- ***Address food insecurity*** – linked with weather variability in the context of climate change, inadequate rural investment particularly in irrigation infrastructure, poor access to markets and agricultural credit and inputs;
- ***Private sector*** - private sector is essential for the growth of the economy and reduction in income poverty but requires careful regulation to prevent harmful practices;
- ***Participation and inclusiveness*** – has hitherto remained elusive but need stronger positive mind of policy makers and implementers;
- ***Conservation of environment particularly country’s national resources*** - their extraction should be sustainably done for the interest of the general public;

- **Human rights** - include issues of economic and social rights;
- **Education and learning** - emphasize quality of education but also address issue of accessibility and affordability of both primary and secondary education. Same issue of quality and accessibility/affordability applies to **health** with inclusion of neglected diseases;
- **Special needs of the disabled** - they require focused targeting to allow them effective access to opportunities and social services;
- **Good governance and accountability** – is the bedrock for effectiveness of all interventions ;
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Timeframe** - their frameworks need strengthening; the participants desire to see changes as soon as possible – they need changes now!

B. The Vulnerable Groups

These include the Elders, Women and Young Women, Children, and the Youth. Their main concerns and recommendations were as follows:

B-1: The Elders

The first issue discussed by the groups was *Characteristics of a poor person*. The elders consider a poor person as one who depends on physical labour but uses poor working tools and engages in small scale economic ventures, earns low income with negative consequences on diet, shelter, and may end up being a beggar and ultimately loses peoples' respect.

They listed the following characteristics or causes of poverty and impoverishment:

- Gap between the rich and the poor - with difficult conditions affecting particularly the Elderly, among other disadvantaged groups.
- Skewed distribution of national income; A discriminatory administration system, gender biased provision of basics social services; Lack of rule of law and integrity.

Their proposed solutions include: Commitment; Participatory/Democratic/Gendered Economic Planning; Appropriate Government Intervention on price fluctuations and Provision of Education, Health services, Balanced Diet, Income and generally Improvement of Infrastructure and Mass Communication, as well as Conservation of the Environment. The Elders add: addressing many other aspects that can enrich the lives in the communities (e.g. Peace, Unity and Harmony; Educating the community on safeguarding gender equality, etc). One outstanding solution of particular relevance to the elderly is developing targeted pension schemes for all the elderly. These solutions fall under the ambit of many institutions in government and outside government and require multi-disciplinary approaches, embracing economic, legal, financial, administrative, behavioral, equity and sector specific domains. The elders went further to underline the need for developing measurements (indicators) of progress being made in dealing with their social requirements and amenities.

B-2: Women and Young Women

In defining who is the poor, this group stressed: little or no formal education, family size, poor farming tools and lack of formal means of livelihood, hence low ability to meet basic family social and life survival needs. As to *Who is most affected by poverty and why*, the group listed the elders/old people; cripples; widows; children in the streets; orphans; women abandoned by their husbands; divorced women; people with chronic diseases like HIV and TB, peasants and single women. And the causes of impoverishment were cited, including among others poor and non-participative public administration, weak regulation of the market; unequal distribution of national income; environmental degradation and Climatic Change; dependence on rain-fed agriculture; unemployment; poor access to loans, incentives/subsidies to small farmers, as well as poor infrastructure like roads. The solutions proposed were directly related to solving the above challenges.

Although much of the responsibility lies in the government's hands, women were aware of Citizens' responsibilities to help solve their own problems (i.e. creativity, working hard; investing in education, and engaging in Cooperative endeavours). They expressed optimism on a good future for women but they also stressed particular concerns like shortage of supply of Water as a serious challenge faced by Women; Education for the children and bad customs like female genital mutilation or the patriarchal culture over assets ownership and control rights found in many regions.

Among the Community aspects that must be protected and promoted, the group underlined: good housing; pastoralist incentives; provision of agriculture equipments and fertilizers; Environmental conservations/protection of water sources and natural resources such as Gas and Oil; Hard working; Availability of quality social services; Improvement of infrastructure; Good child upbringing with adherence to good cultural norms and customs to intensify efforts to curb drugs abuse and eliminate children's bad groups. The group mentioned the need for credible family planning.

Though the solutions proposed by this group resemble those made by others, they expressed particular needs to be addressed, including: educating the girl children on their rights and position in the community and on safe sex and pregnancy and implications on their education; enhancing gender awareness to women and men; promoting more women in leadership positions and ; the provision of adequate funding and experts/human capital to meet the requirements of society. The group also emphasized evaluation of progress being made in different areas of the economy and social services provided to the people

As for the main *Actors to be engaged in Poverty reduction initiatives*, the women group mentioned both local and external institutions. These include government MDAs; financial institutions; NGOs such as the Human Rights Centre; Private agencies; together with youth groups. Outside the country, they mentioned UN sector-focused organizations as well as International Financial Institutions.

Some participants evoked the issue of preserving natural resources: some participants talked about OIL and Gas found in Mtwara region, demanding that government should construct the processing plants in MTWARA, so that the citizens there can get employment and other benefits.

In further elaboration on Education, the group condemned early/school girls' pregnancies leading to dropping out of school, which ruins their future lives. Indeed, some cultural norms were to blame: parents prefer dowry benefits instead of investing in girls' education. In this areas the proposed solution was more awareness-raising, including on the rights of different social groups like the girl children and women's rights to property. They also called for strong local and international action on this issue, but on the supply side they blamed rising cost of education, both direct and indirect.

There was hinted credit accorded to government for the efforts being made to support women improvement in general in the country.

B-3: Children

Like the other two groups, children define a poor person as an orphan, disabled, someone who has no access to food and clothing, and someone who can't afford medical services, paying school fees and beggars.

The issues they raised include the following:

- ***Saving the lives of mothers and children*** – lives are at risk because of preventable diseases or dying during birth and being left with the single parents if mothers die during delivery.
- ***Health and Nutrition - need*** for more hospitals and medical practitioners as well as availability of medicines. They called for free medical services for pregnant women and young children; food availability for parents and children as well as better nutrition for children. The question of HIV/AIDS and Teenage Pregnancy was also evoked, by which more investments are required to prevent HIV/AIDS infants as well as the rise of teenage pregnancy; more HIV/AIDS education is needed in all schools and in the community. Amongst other measures: construction of boarding schools for girls, and dormitories for girls in the cities would protect girls from being impregnated.
- ***Water and sanitation*** - They call for improved supply of clean and safe water, as well as better hygiene and sanitation at schools.
- ***The quality of education*** - Schools have few teachers and unqualified ones; many schools have no science teachers and no laboratories. Add shortages of classrooms, teachers' houses, direct and indirect expenses and contributions posing a challenge to most parents. In higher education, opportunities to join are few and students' loans are problematic. Children posed the question of inequality of education among the children from rich and poor families. They condemned schools in unsafe places and violence on children beyond the school environment, children abuse and exploitation as well as lack of special facilities for the disabled children.

B.4: The Youth

The most pressing issues facing Tanzania from a youth perspective are as follows:

- **Rapid population growth** and a youthful population is placing a significant demand on the country's services and resources; a large number of youth unemployed could lead to social conflict.
- **High levels of illiteracy**, thus ignorance among citizens of available services and development opportunities in the country; they fail also to demand accountability and information.
- They also mentioned weak leadership, unemployment, social injustice, environmental degradation, and over-exploitation of natural resources thus compromising the interests of future generations.
- **Poverty** remaining a major structural challenge in Tanzania, particularly in rural communities and among the marginalised.

Beyond 2015, the youth are calling for promotion of good governance and effective leadership: programmes to develop young leaders, removal of patronage politics, establishing mechanisms for better scrutiny of prospective leaders and those already elected. They are also advocating for improvement of livelihoods and wealth creation, improving environment for trade and investment as well as focused empowerment of the youth generally, the students in particular.

THE FUTURE WE WANT: PRIORITY AREAS AND ACTIONS

In the preceding sections a number of emerging issues were highlighted. Here a few of them are prioritized, with additional justification to facilitate indication of Post MDG goals:

(a) Social Values and Moral Ethics

A significant decline in social values in society has been observed. During discussions with stakeholders, the prevailing view was that the current Tanzanian society is characterized by many ills, such as selfishness, lack of forbearance and adherence to the rule of law, poor accountability and integrity. A moral decay is wide spread, even at national level. They pointed to several examples of negative mindset, including citizens expecting everything to be provided by the government, political leaders and/or donors, instead of working hard and cherishing self-reliance; and some people desiring to move out of poverty through 'shortcuts'. On the positive side, the promotion of a cultural and moral shift has been incorporated as a critical element in the mid and long-term strategic plans of the country.

Among the necessary strategic remedial Actions and Measures proposed: overall transformation of the mindset and culture to promote attitudes of self-development, helpful social values and moral ethics, community development, self-confidence and commitment, coupled with the spirit of self-reliance, among others, that are urgently required in Tanzania. One could add the culture of rewarding institutions doing well in these areas and taking

action against those that do not. The society should cherish good traditions and culture and make Tanzanians proud to be Tanzanians.

(b) Quality of Education at all levels

Investment should aim to improve the quality of education comprehensively and make schools safe, particularly by addressing the shortages of teachers, classrooms and teachers' houses as well as reducing indirect costs that pose a challenge to most parents. Poor prioritization and lack of political will to invest in education have to be redressed..

(c) Access and Quality of Health Care Services

The Consultations depicted serious challenges facing health care services: they range from scarcity of medical practitioners, lack of drugs, phenomenon of fake and unsuitable medicines, to hospital diagnostic equipments that are either lacking or are unaffordable. Addressing these challenges will reduce maternal and infant mortality rate and cases of the obstetric fistula. Foremost, more funds should be allocated to address the above, but policies adopted must be monitored to assure implementation.

(d) Income, Food Poverty and Productivity

Over recent years Tanzania economic growth has averaged about 7.2 percent per annum. However, this growth does not seem to have been pro-poor, with stark poverty disparities occurring between rural and urban areas. The structure and distribution of economic activities furthermore show that agriculture with a preponderant segment of the population especially the poor, grew at only around 4.5 percent per annum, thus lower than economic growth. Among the priority interventions put forward under the National Development Plans, are employment generation linked to poverty reduction, commercialization of agricultural products and agro-processing, as already identified earlier. Agriculture Sector requires increased investment to realize its opportunities, particularly by enhancing the role assigned to the private sector to spur agricultural growth.

(e) Increase Investment and Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

There is a need to increase commercialization of agriculture and link it with agro-industry for enhancement of the value chain. Related initiatives include availability of financial resources to investors as well as scaling up of capacity building of key players in the sector. However, keep in mind that not all actors in the sector, especially small farmers, are well placed in capitalizing on the opportunities.

One direction is to **Support Small Farmers**. It entails promotion of farmers associations and other community-initiated activities. However, it is necessary to address risk of exposure of small agricultural producers to natural and man-made shocks, which can lead to sliding into poverty. These risks may include generic risks (pests, diseases, and weather); problems of market imbalances; and negative changes in social protection. Yet interventions have to be prioritized due to constraints of resources. The interventions include for example: improved

agricultural technology to reduce generic risks; information, institutional and infrastructure development to improve market functioning and accessibility, crop storage and processing facilities, and to facilitate diversification within and out of agricultural production.

(f) The Role of the Private Sector in Development

Participation of the private sector in productive and other activities is imperative to accelerate sustained growth and inclusive development. In order to realise these, further improvement is necessary over of the conducive environment to inspire investors' confidence, through transparent, effective and efficient administrative government institutions, as well as public private partnership, coupled with appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks.

The main challenges in implementing this priority are linked with electricity power shortage, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks, underdeveloped infrastructure, stringent quality requirements in the export markets, and lack of finance especially for SMEs; and formalizing the informal sector.

(g) Management of Natural Resources

Tanzania is endowed with vast natural resources such as land, water, wildlife, fisheries, forest, minerals etc. Currently, the extractive industry is one of the fastest growing sectors in Tanzania and the discovery of natural gas and uranium reserve is a cause of excitement. But such outcome calls for very careful management of the resources. The government intention is to put in place mechanisms for maximizing the collection of resource rents from existing natural resources. Yet there is a latent natural resource curse when such resources are badly managed. This includes the Dutch disease caused by sudden increase of foreign-currency that generates appreciation of the real exchange rate; thereby negatively affecting other exporting sectors e.g. agriculture. Second is the volatility of commodity prices, which often induces pro-cyclicality of savings, public spending and capital flows. There are, however, two preconditions to effectively manage natural resource wealth: avoid conflict and consolidate the ability of national institutions to enforce strong governance.

The resources can also be used, instead of consumption, to bolster human development by expanding education, health, water, sanitation, power, roads, other infrastructure and long-term investment projects. Nonetheless, there is a critical need to ensure that environmental issues are flagged at early stages of the investment process to forestall irreversible damage to the environment.

(h) Other issues

Several areas may be summarized together as they bear common characteristics, more or less. They cover Climate Change, Youth Employment, Special and Vulnerable Groups, Good Governance and Rule of Law and Human Rights.. The common thread running through all of these topics shows the following elements:

- They pose a risk to poverty reduction
- Most people have limited means of mitigating or coping with the given challenges
- Country capacity to meet their effective management is limited
- They impinge mostly on agriculture sector in the wider sense
- They require strong policy and political commitment to effect positive change
- They require enhancement of awareness and education of the affected groups and the society at large
- They are negatively affected by lack of integrity and perverse cultural practices
- They need strengthening of legal and regulatory measures to address them effectively
- They require more financial resources and investments to manage them
- Most demand continuous monitoring
- They are all reflected in the key country's development strategies and are prominently topical in the national dialogue, and
- They are attractive to international assistance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report is an outcome of efforts by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) to respond to the current debate on Post MDG Development Goals. In October 2012 as part of the process to draw up the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) through the President's Office – Planning Commission (PO-PC) commissioned the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) to coordinate and oversee the Stakeholders' Post MDG Development Agenda Consultation process. ESRF was assigned to cover 5 major components namely, the Local Government Authorities (LGAs), the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the respective Groups of Elders, Young Women and Children. In response to the Government's plea, ESRF organized stakeholders' consultations in 7 Zonal Workshops. While LGAs and CSOs were covered in the 7 zonal workshops, a separate arrangement was dedicated to groups representing the elders, young women and children. ESRF commissioned another firm, Children's Dignity Forum (CDF), to manage three consultation workshops respectively for the elderly, young women and children.

This report is therefore the outcome of the efforts of a number of individuals and institutions. In that regard, ESRF would first and foremost like to express sincere gratitude to the President's Office Planning Commission (POPC), for entrusting the Foundation to lead the Post 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) consultations nationwide which were focussing on different groups cited above.. ESRF is also grateful to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the continuous support and especially for funding the entire process. This is without forgetting to mention the notable institutions that sent representatives to the preparatory meetings of the consultation process, namely **International Labour Organization** (ILO), and United Nations Children's Fund.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In October 2012 the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the President's Office – Planning Commission (PO-PC) commissioned the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) to coordinate and oversee the Stakeholders' Post MDG Development Agenda Consultation process. The main objective of the consultations were to stimulate discussion among respective national stakeholders so as to gather inputs and views that will delineate the country's position to be included in the post 2015 global development agenda. ESRF was assigned to cover five (5) major components namely, the Local Government Authorities (LGAs), the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the elders, young women and children. In response to the Government's plea, ESRF organized the stakeholders' consultations through seven (7) Zonal Workshops namely: Lake Zone (LZ), Northern Zone (NZ), Central Zone (CZ), Southern Highlands Zone (SHZ), Southern Zone (SZ), Western Zone (WZ), and Eastern Zone (EZ). These zonal consultation workshops involved participants from LGAs and CSOs. For the remaining three components namely elders, young women and children ESRF in turn commissioned another firm (i.e. Children's Dignity Forum (CDF)) to organise three consultation workshops for the elderly, young women and children. This report therefore provides a synthesis of views from the above consultations, including issues to be given priority in evolving recommendations for actions suitable for the post 2015 development agenda.

1.1 Background to the Post 2015 Consultations

The rationale and genesis for undertaking the consultations for Post 2015 development agenda emanates from the following . Firstly, the UN Millennium Development Goals Summit of 2010 widely known as the 2010 MDG Summit, and secondly, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development widely known as the Rio+20 Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. The former reviewed the progress towards the MDGs in view of the terminal year 2015, while the later (i.e. the Rio+20 conferences) aimed at setting up new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The end results of both the two platforms are one development agenda.

For Tanzania, the Post-2015 Global Development Agenda coincides with the beginning of Tanzania's anticipated second Five Year Plan (FYDP II). Thus, the lessons from implementation of the MDGs in Tanzania and global levels and suggestions from the consultations, provide opportunity for the country to galvanize the planning and implementation of the LTPP through the Second and the subsequent Third FYDP, toward Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and beyond. The assessment with regard to the progress toward MDGs is that Tanzania is on track to achieving MDGs related to primary education enrolment (MDG2), gender equality (MDG3), some targets on combating the spread of

HIV/AIDS (MDG 6) and a few indicators under the environmental sustainability goal (MDG7). For the MDG2 the net enrolment ratio increased from 54.2 in year 1990 to 95.4 in 2010. Such an increase has been attributed to various factors, including introduction of Primary School Education Development Plan (PEDP) and Secondary Education Development Plan (SEDP), as well as increased participation of the private sector in education sector investment. For MDG3 i.e. gender parity especially with regard to enrolment of girls and boys at the primary school, the ratio has increased from 98 in 1990 to 101 in 2010. Yet, despite the achievement of parity with respect to the ratio of girls to boys in primary as well as in the secondary schools, the challenge continues to be on the retention and performance, especially due to early marriages and untimely pregnancies, which account largely for the increasing dropout rate for girls, both in the rural and urban areas. With regards to MDG6, the HIV prevalence among adults has been reduced from 6 percent in 1990 to 5.7 percent in 2008, while for youth the rate reached 2.5 percent during the same period. Generally, progress in the reduction of the prevalence rate among the youth has been substantial and if maintained, it is sufficient to ensure that the MDG6 targets with respect to HIV and AIDS will be achieved.

However, in other areas, most targets are not likely to be achieved, for example with regard to extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1), maternal health (MDG5) and probably on developing partnership (MDG8). For these to be achieved, they require enhanced concerted efforts and commitment.

1.2 Representation and Workshop Outcome

As previously explained, ESRF organized consultation workshops in seven zones and several outcomes were expected from the workshops. The outcomes can be categorized into two broad clusters namely the within the sessions' outcomes (stage I) and the after sessions outcomes (stage II). The following was the outline of the expected outcome from the consultations:

Stage I

- (i) Stakeholders' critical inputs to Tanzania's after 2015 development agenda and a shared global vision on the Future We Want, obtained
- (ii) Pertinent issues affecting Post MDG development, identified and analyzed
- (iii) Relevant areas to be addressed by the development agenda after 2015, proposed
- (iv) A consensus on the coverage of the Post MDG Development Agenda

Stage II

- (i) Seven (7) zonal consultation reports based on consultations with CSOs and LGAs; These reports provides feedback to the national reports;

- (ii) Three (3) consolidated reports of selected cases of ‘*Children, Women, and Older People*’; and
- (iii) Two (2) consolidated reports (National post-2015 development agenda views of LGAs and CSOs) and one (1) research case study covering Dar es Salaam.

These deliverables and outcomes were mainstreamed in the overall timeframe of the assignment, starting from October 2012, the period when ESRF was commissioned the task. The following were the scheduled milestones of the work: January 8th, 2013 presentation of progress report; January, 18th 2013 submission of first draft and January 25th, 2013 presentation of the final report.

1.3 Organization of the Report

This report is organized into six sections. Section One covers the Introduction part, while the Second Section presents the Consultation Process. The Third Section presents Emerging Issues (Findings) and the Fourth Section provides Prioritization of Emerging Issues and Suggestions of Measures or Actions to be Considered, while the Last Section provides the Conclusion.

2.0 THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

A: THE LGAs and CSOs COMPONENTS

2.1 Identification of Stakeholders: LGAs and CSOs

The LGA and CSO stakeholders were identified from seven zones as follows:-

- Lake Zone (LZ) drew participants from four regions, namely; Kagera, Mara, Mwanza and Geita.
- Northern Zone (NZ) drew participants from three regions, namely; Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga.
- Central Zone (CZ) drew participants from three regions, namely; Manyara, Dodoma and Singida.
- Southern Highlands Zone (SHZ) drew participants from five regions, namely; Ruvuma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Njombe and Kastavi.
- Southern Zone (SZ) drew participants from two regions, namely; Lindi and Mtwara.
- Western Zone (WZ) drew participants from three regions, namely; Kigoma, Simiyu, Shinyanga and Tabora; and
- Eastern Zone (EZ) drew participants from three regions, namely; Morogoro, Coast and Iringa.

The list of CSOs was obtained from the Foundation for Civil Society—a non-governmental organization which provides intermediary support mechanism for civil society organizations in Tanzania. Its ultimate goal is to enable effective engagement of CSOs in poverty reduction.

2.2 Selection of Stakeholders

Thirty (30) participants were invited to the workshop in each Zone, with exception of the Southern Highlands Zone, Northern Zone and Central Zone,. In Southern Highland Zone, 35 participants were invited because this zone comprises of 5 regions. In the Northern and Central zones 32 participants each were invited, because some of the participants were disabled, and therefore they needed special services such as translators and guides etc. The composition of participants in each zone is shown in Table 2.1

As can be depicted from the table, depending on the number of regions in a zone, some regions have more representatives than others. While the Lake Zones gets two representatives from 1 of its regional secretariats (i.e. Mwanza), the Northern Zone has 2 representatives from 2 of its regional secretariats, and the Southern Highlands Zone has only 1 representative from each of its regional secretariats.

Table 2.1: Composition of Participants from Regional Offices and LGAs

S n	Participant's Position or Title	LZ (4-Regions)	NZ (3-Regions)	CZ (3 Regions)	SHZ (5 Regions)	SZ (2 Regions)	WZ (3 Regions)	EZ (3 Regions)
A	Regional Secretariat – 5 Participants							
1	Regional Planning Officer	1 – Mwz	1-Kil	1-Dom	1-Mby	Mtw	1-Shy	1-Mor
2	Regional Trade Officer	1-Mar	1-Ars	1-Myr	1-Njo	1-Lin	1-Kig	1-Cos
3	Regional Land Officer	1-Kag	1-Tan	1-Sin	1-Ruk	1-Mtw	1-Tbr	1-Iri
4	Regional Agricultural Officer	1-Get	1-Kil	1-Dom	1-Ktv	1-Lin	1-Sim	1-Mor
5	Regional Natural Resources Officer	1-Mwz	1-Ars	1-Myr	1-Ruv	1-Mtw	1-Shy	1-Cos
6	Sub Total: Regional Representatives	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
B	District Council – 8 Participants							
1	Chairman – District Council (ALAT)	1-Mar	1-Tan	1-Sin	1-Mby	1-Lin	1-Kig	1-Iri
2	District Executive Director (DED) (ALAT)	1-Kag	1-Kil	1-Dom	1-Njo	1-Mtw	1-Tbr	1-Mor
3	District Community Development Officer (DCDO)	1-Get	1-Ars	1-Myr	1-Ruk	1-Lin	1-Sim	1-Cos
4	District Trade Officer (DTO)	1-Mwz	1-Tan	1-Sin	1-Ktv	1-Mtw	1-Shy	1-Iri
5	District Planning Officer (DPLO)	1-Mar	1-Kil	1-Dom	1-Ruv	1-Lin	1-Kig	1-Mor
6	District Agricultural and Livestock Officer (DALDO)	1-Kag	1-Ars	1-Myr	1-Mby	1-Mtw	1-Tbr	1-cos
7	District Natural Resources Officer (DNRO)	1-Get	1-Tasn	1-Sin	1-Njo	1-Lin	1-Sim	1-Iri
8	District Education Officer (DEO)	1-Mwz	1-Kil	1-Dom	1-Ruk	1-Mtw	1-Shy	1-Mor
9	Sub Total: District Representatives	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
C	Ward Level - 4							
1	Councillors	1-Mar	1-Ars	1-Myr	1-Ktv	1-Lin	1-kig	1-Cos
2	Ward Executive Officers (WEO)	1-Kag	1-Tan	1-Sin	1-Ruv	1-Mtw	1-Tbr	1-Iri
3	Village Executive	1-Mwz	1-Ars	1-Myr	1-Njo	1-Mtw	1-Shy	1-Cos

S n	Participant's Position or Title	LZ (4-Regions)	NZ (3-Regions)	CZ (3 Regions)	SHZ (5 Regions)	SZ (2 Regions)	WZ (3 Regions)	EZ (3 Regions)
	Officer (VEO)							
4	Ward Community Development Officer (WCDO)	1-Mar	1-Tan	1-Sin	1-Ruk	1-Lin	1-Kig	1-Iri
5	Sub Total: Ward Representatives	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
D	Village Level - 1							
1	Non Office Bearers	1-Get (Farmer)	1-Kil (Farmer from Kibosho)	1- Dom (Pastor list from Chamwino)	1-Mby (Farmer from Tukuyu)	1-Lin (Fisherwo man/man)	1-Sim (Pastoralist)	1-Mor (Farmer)
2	Sub Total: Village Representatives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E	Grand-Total	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

The LGA representatives were therefore 126 in total (from different levels) , involving 7 participants from LGA offices, non-office bearers and representatives of the voiceless poor. Then a total of 5 participants for each zone have been drawn from the regional secretariat, while 8 participants for each zone are taken from the District Council, and 4 and 1 participants for each zone are drawn from the Ward and Village levels respectively. Non office bearers are fundamentally representatives of the poor voiceless group to make this process more inclusive. Additional representatives of the poor voiceless group have been identified from the 12 CSOs representatives (See Table 3.3). The Regional Administrative Secretaries for each region, who were also ESRF's contact points ,were requested to send the full list of the invited individuals from their respective regions to ESRF well before the consultative process for verification. The verification processes were meant to ensure that all requirements such as gender parity and voiceless representation have been fulfilled.

In each of the regions, 1 or 2 CSOs working with the targeted population were selected, such as women, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, the youth, children, elderly people, rural community, orphans, and widows. From each CSO, 2 representatives were identified namely, an official from the respective CSO and one beneficiary (Non Office Bearer), which makes a total of 48 officials and 48 beneficiaries. Table 2.2 gives the composition of participants from CSOs.

Table 2.2: Composition of Participants from CSOs

Sn	Zone	Region	CSO Type	Target	Area of Focus
1	Northern	Arusha	Elimu Community Light (ECOLI)	Women	Conflict Resolution, Education, and Human rights
			Centre for Informal Sector Promotion	People with disabilities. (Women)	Communication, Professional training, Trade
		Tanga	Kikundi Cha Wafanya Biashara Soko la Mgandini (KIBIMSO)	Youth. (Business People)	Cooperative, Micro-enterprise, Micro-credit
			Diana Women Empowerment Organization	Women	Education, Health-HIV/AIDS, Environment, Rural development
			Chama Cha Viziwi Tanzania (CHAVITA) Tanga	People with disabilities	Human rights, Cooperative, Education, Health
		Kilimanjaro	Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph	Youth	Education general, health general, Rural development
2	Central	Dodoma	Anti-female Genital Mutilation Network (AFNET)	Women. (Rural community, Youth)	Healthy Reproductive, HIV/AIDS, Mother & Child, Human rights, Drug Abuse, Micro-enterprise
			Dalai Islamic Centre (D.I.C)	People with disability	Education in general, Rural Development, Microenterprise
		Singida	Crafts and Artisans Promotion Unit	Youth	Agriculture and livestock, micro enterprise, Vocational training
			Kurugenzi Wanawake	Women	Advocacy/Lobbying, Agriculture and livestock, Healthy, Rural development
		Manyara	Kiteto Women Counselling Association (KIWOCA)	Women	Advocacy/Lobbying, Healthy HIV/AIDS-Mother & Child, Human rights
			Voice of the Disabled Mererani Manyara	People with disabilities.	Cooperative, micro-credit, education, health
3	Southern Highlands	Ruvuma	Ruvuma Mission to the Poor and Disabled (PADI)	People with disabilities. (Children,	Improvement of traditional wells and piped water, Agriculture

				Elderly)	and livestock, Advocacy/Lobbying
		Mbeya	Jiendeleze Co-operative Savings and Credit Society (Jiendeleze SACCOS)	Women. (Farmers, Youth)	Agriculture and livestock, micro-credit, commerce
			Human Ecology Action League: Tanzania (HEAL)	People with disabilities. (Children, Rural communities)	Advocacy/Lobbying, Agriculture and livestock, cooperative, cultural heritage
		Rukwa	Lusaka Employment and Poverty Reduction Organization (LEPRO)	Women. (Orphans, PLWA, Elderly, Children)	Environment and conservation, Advocacy/Lobbying, Healthy-HIV/AIDS
		Njombe	Compassion Foundation (COF)	People with disability	Education, environment, healthy
		Katavi	CHAWATA-Chama cha Watu Wenye Ulemavu Tanzania	People with disabilities	Education: Policy and Advocacy
4	Southern	Mtwara	Kitangali Tuungane Women Development Association (KITUWODEA)	Women	Micro-enterprise, agriculture and livestock, advocacy/lobbying
			Bakwata Aids Project (BAPRO)	People with disabilities	Education, Healthy HIV/AIDS, Advocacy/Lobbying
			Agape Church (A.C)	Elderly. (People with disabilities)	Education, advocacy/lobbying, environment conservation, Healthy; HIV/AIDS, Malaria, substance abuse
		Lindi	Hurama Women Foundation	Women	Healthy: Mother and Child, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Reproductive, human rights, micro-enterprise
			Liwale Development Foundation	People with disabilities. (Youth)	Rural development, micro-enterprise, Healthy
			Upendo Youth Centre	Women. (Rural community)	Healthy- Mother and Child, HIV/AIDS, Rural development
5	Western	Kigoma	Kigoma Muslim	Women	Education, Healthy,

			Women Association		Micro-enterprise
			Disability Management Program-Tanzania	People with disabilities	Agriculture and livestock, healthy HIV/AIDS, Environment
		Tabora	Umoja wa Wajane Tabora	Women	Human rights, healthy maternal and child, HIV/AIDS
			Youth Advisory and Development	People with disabilities	Healthy-maternal, micro-credit, Education, rural development
		Shinyanga	Songwa Women Gender and Development (SSWGD)	Women	Education, healthy, micro-enterprise, vocational training
		Simiyu	Equatorial Lakeside Action	People Living with HIV/AIDS, Women and Youth	
6	Eastern	Coast	Action for the disabled and widows _ (ADIS)	Children, Disabilities women and widows	Environment, Policy and advocacy, health in general
			Arema Outreach Foundation (AOEO)	Family, Women, Youth and Orphans	Human rights, Micro-enterprises and Rural development
		Iringa	Afya Women Group (AWG)	Women	Healthy
			Alpha Dancing Group (ADG)	Children, Family, People with disabilities PLWA and Women	Education Policy and advocacy and health
		Morogoro	Amani Centre for Persons with Disabilities (AMANI CENTRE)	People with disability	Advocacy/Lobbying, Healthy, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Mother and Child, Reproductive
			Hepi Women Cultural Development	Women	Cultural heritage, healthy, human rights, environment conservation
7	Lake	Kagera	Women Emancipation and Development Agency (WOMEDA)	People with disabilities	Human rights, healthy, education in general
			Matumaini Mapya	Women, Widow and	Human rights

				Children	
		Mara	Mara Widows Development Foundation (MWDF)	Women	Human rights, micro-credit, cultural heritage
			Wamai Group	Elderly	Micro-enterprise, vocational training
		Mwanza	Chama cha Maalbino Tanzania (TAS)	People with disabilities	Advocacy/Lobbying
		Geita	Geita Legal and Centre (GELAC)	Children, elderly and Family Fisherman, infants, people of disabilities	Human rights, workers rights

In total, CSOs representatives were 84, out of which representatives of the voiceless poor were 42, Table 2.2 shows that 24 out of 25 mainland regions have been covered. Like the case under LGAs, non-office bearers are essentially representatives of the poor and voiceless group. Note that, a total of 49 out of 210 (about 24 percent) are representatives of the voiceless segment of the population (7 from LGA and 42 from CSOs components). Dar-es-Salaam region was deliberately left out because it will be included during the National Stakeholders' workshop in February 2013.

2.3 Preparation of Consultations

Prior to the workshops in all the zones, ESRF formed a team of 35 experts who were assigned to plan and come up with a suitable approach on how the consultations should be carried out. This team was also asked to oversee the whole process of stakeholders' consultations in the 7 zones. Part of this team was also assigned to prepare Zonal Workshop Reports as well as a National Post MDG Development Agenda Consultation Report. In each zone there was a total of 5 experts, as follows:

- 1 Consultant
- 1 Rapporteur
- 1 facilitator
- 1 Secretariat/Administrator, and
- 1 Communication, IT and Media Officer

Comprehensive preparations were undertaken by the team before the workshops. The preparations of the 7 Zonal Workshops entailed the following tasks:

- Identify 7 regions and book 7 venues where the workshops will take place

- Contact the Regional Commissioner's office in each of the 7 regions and request the respective Regional Secretariat where the meetings were held to assist in logistic preparation of the workshops
- Request the Regional Commissioner in each of the 7 regions to open the workshops
- Identify and prepare the lists of participants to be invited to the workshops in each zone, and request the host region (Regional Secretariat) to administer and oversee the dispatches of invitation letters to participants
- Follow ups and verification of the participants' invitation process
- Prepare draft opening speeches and send them to the Guests of Honour for familiarisation
- Prepare Workshop programmes for the respective Workshop
- Prepare Background Information and power point material for presentation by consultants during the workshops
- Prepare Rapporteurs and Facilitators Report outline
- Prepare the Guiding Questions for Group Discussions
- Prepare a Workshop approach and process format
- Ensure availability of materials such as marker pens, flipcharts etc for the group discussions and group presentations
- Arrange for a Press Conference (TV, Radio and Newspapers) drawing 45 journalists from different media to take place at ESRF to sensitize the public on the Post MDG Development Goals Consultation process
- Identify and organize media specialists and/or journalists in 7 zones to cover the process

In the above context, the team organized and held a total of 8 preparatory meetings where the workshop documents were presented and refined. Partly, the objective of these meetings was to ensure that all members of the team understood the workshop consultation approach and process, and that all members have the common understanding.

2.4 Consultation Process

The consultation process was inclusive, in that each participant was given adequate time to contribute to the workshops. The consultation process format entailed several steps as shown below.

Step I: Introduction and Background

This was the first activity of the workshop after attending to protocols (welcoming remark, self introduction by participants and the opening speech). The Background session was divided into two parts: background of the MDG 2015, and background to the Post MDG

Development Goal which culminated into the Consultative Workshops. The first background (Background to MDG 2015) explained clearly the origin, objectives (targets), rationale, and outcome (or results) of the MDG 2015, while background to Post MDG Development Goals (and therefore the subsequent workshops) presented the origin, objectives, rationale of the Post MDG process and the subsequent Consultative Workshops. After presentation of the background, the floor was opened for a few minutes in order to invite some quick reactions or questions as well as ideas or views. This was done in the plenary where all the participants were seated in one big room.

Step II: Formation of Groups

This was done after plenary session. Three groups were formed in each zone. The LGA component formed two groups of 9 members each, and the CSO component formed one group only. Since the CSOs group consisted of CSO officials as well as the beneficiaries, facilitators used their skills to make all group members speak out their minds and views freely. One important factor that was observed during group formation was to ensure that 2 groups were representing the LGAs and the other one group the CSOs. It was also important to ensure that the chairpersons and secretaries of the groups are knowledgeable people and capable of chairing and recording the group deliberations effectively .

Step III: The Purpose of Breaking into Groups

The purpose of moving into groups was to give the stakeholders time to discuss the “meat”, which would go into the Post MDG Development Goal Zonal Consultation Report. The Guide to Group Discussions was provided and participants were asked to observe the following during the discussion.

- To read thoroughly the workshop documents
- To identify and discuss pertinent issues for the Post MDG development agenda
- To discuss and reach a consensus on various issues discussed in groups
- To identify and discuss CAUSES and SOLUTIONS (Policies) to the problems
- To discuss and improve the issues from the plenary session
- To prepare a presentation to be presented to the workshop

Step IV: Summing Up (facilitators and Rapportour)

In this step, the rapportour was given opportunity to read what he/she has been able to gather from the consultative workshop, just to ensure that all that have been said were properly recorded.

2.5 Response Rate

- This in relation to the number of participants who managed to attend the zonal workshops as against the number of those who had been invited. Lake Zone:
A total of 35 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Lake Zone was 116 percent.
- Northern Zone:
A total of 32 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Northern Zone was 100 percent.
- Central Zone
A total of 25 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Central Zone was 84 percent.
- Southern Highlands Zone
A total of 30 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Southern Zone was 100 percent.
- Southern Zone
A total of 30 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Southern Zone was 100 percent.
- Eastern Zone
A total of 31 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Lake Zone was 103 percent.
- Western Zone
A total of 37 participants attended the workshop and therefore the response rate in the Lake Zone was 116 percent.

(B): CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

Three groups were consulted under this category; namely: women & young women, elders and children & Youth. The reason for the selection of these particular groups was mainly because during the formation of the MDGs, the voices and opinions of these groups were unheard and these particular groups did not have a chance to participate in shaping and informing decisions that affected their daily lives and their future. Thus in this latter stage the participatory methodologies were applied to make sure that participants contribute effectively and their views are captured well.

Elderly

The consultative workshop with the elders was held on the 22nd of December 2012 in Dar es Salaam,. A total of 40 Elders from Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Coastal, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro, Tanga, Geita and Arusha participated in the consultations. This was equivalent to 100 percent response rate. Elders' representation range from elders that came from Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organization, influential Individuals and poor marginalized rural elders. Help age International, a well know International organization dealing with Elders, were involved during the identification of the participants.

Women and Young Women

Another consultative workshop with women and young women was held on post MDGs on the 28th of December 2012 at the Mtwara Regional Office, , where 80 women and young women from Mtwara and Lindi regions managed to participate (equivalent to 100 percent response rate). Most of the women came from rural and semi rural areas. The Mtwara town, Mtwara rural District and Lindi district councils were involved during the identification of the participants.

Children

The third special group of consultation was held in Dar es Salaam on 15th and 16th of January 2013 for children at the Tanzania Episcopal Centre (TEC),. All invited 40 Children from children councils and outside the councils attended the consultation. Children came from Lindi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Kigoma, Dodoma, Arusha, Mbeya , Temeke, Kinondoni, Ilala, Unguja and Pemba regions attended (100 percent response).

The approach of the three consultations was designed to be highly participatory. This proved to be effective as it captured key issues from individual and group level. There were 8 groups of elders, 8 groups of women and young women and 8 groups of children discussing issues on post MDGs.

On the commencement of the workshop, participants were given the chance to introduce themselves and get acquainted to each other. Thereafter, the facilitator gave a simple but reflective background on MDGs i.e., what MDGs mean and how they touch peoples' lives day by day. The facilitator further discussed the workshop expectations and objectives and how the views collected will be incorporated in the country report, with the aim of shaping the future of Tanzania.

Small groups that were formed were given about 5hours to discuss issues pertaining to the development challenges that are facing their community and their respective gender and age groups. The groups discussion were guided by a list of open ended questions drafted and tailored to address various issues pertaining to the daily lives of the communities. The generic

questions were meant to facilitate a visioning process based on people's experiences and ideas for the future.

The questions allowed for discussions on people's experiences (WHAT?), (WHY? i.e. root causes), agency (WHO?), (HOW? – actions), WHEN, etc. After the discussion, each group was given the chance to present their findings and provide recommendations to the challenges.

(C): THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS

In order to document the process and to communicate messages about the Post 2015 Development Agenda Consultations, different channels were used, at pre consultation, during the consultation and after the consultation. The channels used were mainly print 'Newspapers' electronic media "Radio and Televisions", websites, blog and social media facilities (Twitter and Face book). The Tanzania Knowledge Network – an online platform organized an online discussion forum that attracted a lot of contributions from within and outside the country. All these efforts aimed at informing the targeted society about the process, sensitize the society to participate in contributing their ideas and experiences for their better future and to disseminate their voices to a wider audience. Equally important was the need to document the process for references now and in the future.

TAKNET was deployed to facilitate the online discussion with the objective of ensuring that all stakeholders at different levels are fully involved in providing critical inputs to Tanzania's development agenda and build a shared global vision on the "Future We Want". On the other hand, during the process, the website for the national consultative process (www.ncp2015.go.tz) was launched. The website was meant to disseminate information and create awareness regarding the consultation process, including: the background, objective and outcome of the process, status and news about the MDGs, photo, documents (i.e presentation and report).

As indicated before, Social Media for national consultative process as well as those specifically targeting LGAs and CSOs were developed. The social media developed for national process are; **Blog** (<http://www.ncp2015.go.tz/blog/>), **Face book** (<http://www.facebook.com/Post2015DA>), **twitter** (<https://twitter.com/Post2015DA>) and **you tube** (<https://www.youtube.com/post2015DA>). ESRF developed a special web page (<http://www.esrf.or.tz/post2015MDG.php>) to facilitate consultations among the LGAs and CSOs.

The ESRF convened a Press Conference at ESRF Conference Hall in November 2012. The Press Conference was intended to inform the public through media houses about the Post

2015 Development Agenda, and to prepare them to participate significantly in the process. The seven zonal workshops were also covered by the media.

Apart from national media houses, local and community media were encouraged to cover the events since the workshops involved participants from sub-national level (LGAs and CSO) and the intention was to reach to people at grassroots' level. Video and still pictures were also taken during the event. These covered participation and involvement of participants in the whole consultation process. One documentary is also prepared to cover consultations workshops.

A detailed report on documentation/communication, with paper clippings, list of web links, photos, videos and documentary is provided as annex I.

3.0 THE FINDINGS AND EMERGING ISSUES

3.1 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

3.1.1 Preamble

As pointed out earlier, discussion groups were formed based on two components namely the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). These groups were then asked to provide their views on the broad themes summarized as in Box 3.1.

Box 3.1: Guiding Questions for the Group Discussions

- Attributes of a person who doesn't live well (Poverty Attributes)
- Whether the gap between those who live well and those who do not grow and why (Inequality)
- Drivers of Livelihoods
- What is required to live well in future
- What should be done to achieve priority goals (Strategic Actions or Measures)
- Monitoring and Evaluation

The subsequent sections present the emerging issues and critical inputs to Tanzania's development agenda for building a shared global vision on the "Future We Want", with clear recommendations for governments, Local Government Authorities and the broad stakeholders' spectrum.

3.1.2 Persistent Challenges to Escape Poverty

Among the issues which were the focus of the initial stages of the consultation workshops were to characterize poverty in the context of Tanzania.

The Local Government Authorities' (LGAs) understanding of poverty is anchored to a number of indicators, including:

- a person who cannot meet basic needs such as food, clean and safe water, shelter (including clothing),
- quality of education and health care services,
- reliability of the transport infrastructure, and
- the right to own land and other productive resources.

Other services mentioned repeatedly include: the little knowledge on how to utilize available productive resources to improve livelihoods, lack of innovation skills, lacking information services, living below one dollar a day, and low life expectancy.

The most affected categories of the population include: disabled people (the physically and mentally handicapped), the elderly, women (especially young women), children, pastoralists and peasants (smallholder farmers). Others are widows, orphans, and people living with chronic diseases such as HIV-AIDS and diabetic, and TB.

The major poverty manifestations (symptoms and causes) which came out clearly during the group discussions include shortage of service providers in the society e.g. teachers, lawyers, medical personnel; lack of moral ethics and social values; shortage of health services e.g. drugs, hospital beds, specialists and essential facilities; shortage of clean and safe water; lack of reliable commodity markets and infrastructure such as good roads. Thus, important services that some community members lack in particular include health services, clean and safe water, infrastructure (such as roads especially in rural areas), agricultural equipments, markets for agricultural products, and capital for investment.

Two examples of the marginalized groups which were discussed in detail by the LGAs groups are the physically and mentally disabled people, and the social values. These same issues were also pointed out in 2011 as captured in the Review of the Tanzanian Vision 2025. On disabled people, it was argued that, there are a few vulnerable social groups which are excluded and crowded out. The mentally handicapped and physically disabled people are among such groups. According to the LGA group views, people with mental disability are living a miserable life primarily because of poverty and inability to access important services such as healthcare. In addition, the group observed that the legal framework, policies and institutional framework in Tanzania have not been able to adequately protect disabled people. They have problems accessing basic care and other basic services such as education, health services, security and particularly food and housing and/or shelter. The disabled are especially vulnerable to communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS because the standard communication channels that inform and educate other citizens simply do not reach the disabled easily.

On loss of social values and ethics there was unanimous agreement that there has been a decline in social values, moral ethics, cohesion and national pride. The decline is among both adults as well as young people. The indicators given for social values include selfishness, lack of tolerance and adherence to the rule of law (e.g. people taking the law in their own hands when they suspect a witch craft or a thief), corruption in elections and provision of social services; irresponsible work performance due to lack of work ethics; idleness/laziness; alcoholism; nepotism in appointments; income disparities; lack of patriotism, diminishing adherence to professional conducts and theft of public property.

It was further pointed out that people were no longer proud of serving their nation honestly; vandalism to public property was the order of the day; all of which can be translated to moral decay. Several reasons were suggested as the main causes for the moral decay, including

increased globalisation, family problems such as high divorce rates, increased urbanisation, high unemployment rates, and weak education institutions. Participants also mentioned unedited TV programmes that go against good ethical conduct, increasing discrimination based on tribe and religious beliefs. It is therefore suggested that the Tanzanian society should be enticed to cherish good social values, ethics, traditions and culture and make Tanzanians proud to be Tanzanians.

3.1.3 Growing Inequality

The responses on whether or not the gap between those who live well and those who do not is growing are conflicting. While the salaried group of (LGAs) or people assured of income are of the view that the gap has been growing overtime, small-scale farmers, pastoralists, small-scale fishermen and petty traders had the view that the gap is narrowing. It was discovered that the responses are divergent to each other because the two groups use different indicators to assess the inequality. Participants representing the lowest class of the population (small-scale farmers, small scale fishermen, livestock keepers, and petty traders) had different perceptions from those of LGAs on whether the gap between those who live well and those who do not has been increasing in recent years.

Indicators used by representatives of the lower class include the number of people wearing shoes today, purporting to say that it is higher than 10 to 15 years back. Also, the number of literate people today is higher than 10 to 15 years back; the number of houses built with burnt bricks and roofed with iron sheets is higher today than 10 to 15 years ago etc. Thus, to them inequality is mainly measured using ownership of assets, judging from the examples which were provided. On the other hand indicators used by the salaried groups were slightly different. They, for example used salary scales, education level (qualification), access to basic services such as education and health, authority and power, freedom, democracy and prosperity. In the education system for example, they pointed out that the current policy of establishment of the privately owned schools and the public schools (under PEDP and SEDP) has widened inequality rather than narrowing it, because only the rich can afford private schools, where comparatively the quality of education is higher than in public schools. They attributed the growing inequality due to the effects of the free market system which has disadvantaged the state in investments in the education sector compared to the private operators.

Strengthening integrity at work, especially among civil servants, increasing work efficiency, safeguarding peace and tranquillity, equitable distribution of resources, promotion of active participation of all people in development activities, and promotion of modern farming practices, and entrepreneurial skills are key factors to facilitate all the people the access to opportunities that will allow them to live well, thus minimizing the gap between those who live well and those who do not. Among the constraining factors mentioned include limited

access to basic needs as well as globalization which have tended to increase disparity between the few rich people and the many poor; and failure to uphold and adhere to the foundations of the Arusha Declaration, particularly the one on leadership code.

All participants, irrespective of their group representation in the workshop reported that changes are inevitable and must take place as soon as possible. The feelings of the people are that changes are possible. However, this is only possible if everyone fulfils his obligations (plays his role).

3.1.4 Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups: the most affected people

A number of factors were mentioned as drivers or determinants of livelihoods in Tanzania. These are the factors which have made life of some people better or worse in recent years. They include improvement of infrastructure, strategic leadership at all levels, availability of clean and safe water, improvement of health and education services, access to productive resources, elimination of corruption, technological uptake, tranquillity, and improvement in social values, moral ethics and national pride. Others include the positive impact of globalization, good governance, democracy and freedom. Most Tanzanians do not live well according to the views by different groups, mainly because of the effect of natural calamities (disasters) such as drought and floods due to climate change resulting from global warming, higher unemployment rate, capital deficiency, widespread corruption, and poor governance at all levels. Additional drivers from the Southern Zone consultations include hard work and self motivation, supportive government policies, availability of loans and credit organizations, and non equitable benefit sharing. In the views of participants from Southern Zone, these are the factors which have enabled households escape poverty.

Other barriers to improved living standards are diseases, poor resource management and distribution, absence of agriculture value addition, lack of markets for agricultural products, poor entrepreneurial skills, limited participation of the people in planning, political interference and lack of innovative aptitude, greed and selfishness of decision makers, as well as inflation. The negative factors of livelihoods affect mostly the marginalized groups, including mainly elders, orphans, street or vulnerable children, widows, and people living with disabilities, who usually live in the communities . The Post MDG Development Goals therefore need to take in to account the drivers as well as barriers to improved livelihood and better living standards in Tanzania.

3.1.5 Safeguarding Pro-Poor Policies, Values and Initiatives

Participants of the consultative workshops were also asked to suggest aspects of their community life they think are important to protect in order to ensure that people live well in Tanzania. They are convinced that pro-poor policies, sustainable use of resources, good

governance, and promotion of modern farming are among the aspects that should be protected and maintained in order for future generation to live well in the country. Sustainable use and management of natural resources, social values, moral ethics, tranquillity, patriotism, and international cooperation (relations) are also critical aspects to ensure the better future. Other aspects mentioned by most of the LGA groups include the national language (Kiswahili), historical sites, peace, harmony and security. There are many prime areas in the country that requires identification, documentation, protection and marketing to attract not only investors, but also tourists. A list of potential tourist attractions in Tanzania is endless. They include historical sites, game reserves, national parks, forest reserves, culture, waterfalls, caves, endemic species, culture and values. These are important aspects that require serious investment promotion to be able to tap the opportunity sitting idle in the country thus enabling the future live well.

As pointed out earlier, Tanzania needs to identify the neglected aspects, document them professionally, protect them and market them aggressively to sensitize people around and attract both investors and tourists.

3.1.6 Promoting the Drivers of Prosperity

Appropriate strategic actions, actors and institutions are therefore required to effectively address the barriers and promote the drivers towards improved livelihoods for the future generations to live well. The views collected from the Post MDG Consultations identify the key national players and institutions that will facilitate the attainment of the Post MDG development goals, including all members of the public, legal institutions (such as courts and legislature), the central government, private sector, the local government, CSOs, religious institutions, as well as the NGOs as the. At international level the findings show that all development partners have a key role to play towards attainment of the Post MDG development goals.

A number of groups observe that actors and institutions ,both within and outside the country, need to devise policies that can be implemented within the local context. They also should identify the available resources to facilitate the attainment of these goals. To be successful all actors require public awareness creation, involvement of the entire community, community education, improved skills, peace and tranquillity, good governance, and change of mindset.

The focus of efforts should be capacity building of the leadership at all levels. This will ensure good and strategic leadership, supportive and implementable policies, improved governance and the rule of law, and a hard working labour force. Restoration of social values, moral ethics, national pride and responsible citizenship to all Tanzanians is another aspect which needs to be considered. All these will demand strong political will and commitment.

Other actions suggested during consultations are for the government to increase revenue collection and widen the scope of revenue sources, and ensure equity in sharing the public resources. For the local government, there is a need to increase people's participation at the grassroots in determining development priorities, and increase efficiency in supervising the implementation of public policies in key sectors such as health, water and agriculture. To be able to do this, both the central as well as local governments will need skilled and committed human resources, enhanced financial capacity, adequate land resources, and good governance including the rule of law and leadership ethics. Most of the groups suggested that the changes take place within 10 to 15 years after 2015.

3.1.7 Ensure the use of Monitoring and Evaluation

The group discussions also called for effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to enable key players and institutions evaluate performance in all sectors. Improvement of peoples' standard of living, reduction of mortality rates, and regular evaluation of development targets will help to know whether or not changes have taken place.

For the effective M&E a clear list which has also short term and time-based indicators must be developed; data collection and record keeping system need to be in place. These indicators are such as improvement of social services (education and health), better shelter and adequate food, change of GDP per capita, change in the number of people below poverty line, etc.

3.2 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

3.2.1 Summary of emerging issues from CSOs

The civil society group centered their discussion on gender, corruption, infant and maternal mortality as hindrance to development and poverty alleviation. In one zone, CSOs came up with a motto that **“Tanzania without sexual harassment and corruption is possible”**. CSOs also agreed that that income poverty and food insecurity are still major issues. They argued that indeed, many people still lack safe water, medication, health officials and teachers for both primary and secondary schools. Poverty is increasing, associated with natural disasters such as drought due to climate change; also related with unemployment, lack of capital, corruption, lack of accountability. According to the CSOs, interventions in the next Development Goals should address issues about: Improving the quality of education; Enhancing agricultural production; Improving access to quality health services; Enabling people to address environmental challenges and climatic constraints; Addressing gender inequities; Developing Entrepreneurship; Enhancing Markets; Development in Infrastructure; and Corruption – improving governance.

On the “**Future We Want**”, the CSOs pointed out the following issues:

World free from income poverty and inequality: Post 2015 goals should aim at reducing extreme poverty and the gap between those who have and those who have not. In Tanzania, and indeed in many other developing countries these are areas where very little was achieved. As a result of poor performance of the interventions in MDG1, many people are still poor. The views gathered shows that for Tanzania, the failure to modernize agriculture, and unreliable markets are the main causes of stagnation.

World where the effects of climate change are addressed, especially the effects on the poor: The effects of Climate Change are taking a heavy toll on the livelihood of many people in Tanzania and in other developing countries. This is more glaring in an agriculture- based economy. For developed countries, the moral responsibility will be to undertake measures aimed at controlling activities inducing the release GHGs; in effect the focus should be on controlling activities that harm the environment; as well as installing adaptation and mitigation measures. To achieve this, bolder support to developing countries from developed countries will need to be forthcoming .

World full of employment Opportunities for youth and other groups: Job creation for the youth and other marginalized groups is central for (i) utilizing their potentials for wealth creation and poverty reduction; and (ii) for ensuring peace and harmony at community levels and globally. In some quarters, youth unemployment has been regarded as “timed bomb”. Addressing this menace is a matter of imperative.

World with Good Governance and Accountability for everyone’s action (or inaction): Inadequate result in development interventions is associated with weak governance and accountability. Good polices and legislations are in place, what has been lacking is enforcement. In order to change the current level of accountability and good governance, it is still emphasized that people’s participation is needed in setting development goals and priorities, strengthening accountability, fighting against corruption and ensuring human security.

World where Foreign Aid is effectively targeted and addresses development effectiveness: Aid should be pertinent and should meet recipients’ priorities. On the inverse side , domestic resources should be wisely utilized to reduce dependence on foreign aid.

World with quality education and learning environment for boys and girls: Education will continue to be one of the basic rights for a child. As for enrolment, the gains in the recent past are substantial and should be sustained. While it is important to continue the emphasis on enrolment, time has come to start emphasizing quality education in primary education

level and beyond. This will need support efforts to construction and improvement of secondary school laboratories as well as grooming of qualified teachers.

World with a health population, where access to quality Health Services by women and men, the youth and aged, is guaranteed: For Tanzania, some progress has been made in reducing child mortality; the results are less impressive for maternal mortality. So more effort is needed to safeguard and accelerate the gains. Furthermore, new efforts need to be directed to what has been termed “neglected diseases” which include cardiovascular, cancer, and diabetes related diseases. Of recent, these diseases have been noted to be increasingly endangering the health of many people, both in developed and developing countries. Therefore, efforts in the future should include aiming at availability of medical practitioners and medicines to deal with these diseases, without relaxing the attention on the improving health services generally in rural areas and for HIV/AIDS victims.

Focus should be continued in addressing income poverty and food insecurity: This was noted to be one of the stubborn MDG area, which calls for concerted efforts from domestic and international actors. Weather variability, mentioned in the context of climate change, was singled out as one of the factors of poor performance in this area. Remedial measures, including supporting rural investments, particularly irrigation infrastructure, are key. Also measures which raise agricultural productivity (and production) should be supported. Beyond farm production measures, there will be need to address outlet issues, e.g. enhancing access to markets through strong cooperatives will be essential, issues of access to agricultural credit, etc.

It was noted that in rural areas, significant poverty reduction has to be linked particularly to raising agricultural production and processing. On this matter, some participants expressed disappointment that during the distribution of farm implements the Tanzania government allocated the same type machinery all over the country irrespective of the productivity of the areas concerned. They argued out that the power tillers are impoverishing, instead of enhancing the rural population!

Weak capacity to implement policies and enforce laws is one of the causes of poverty and low development: CSOs noted that some of the poverty challenges facing the society include weak policies and laws governing the sectors. This implies that reforms are still needed in several fronts. As a result, of weak policies, the society suffers from weak accountability framework and enforcement, leading to widespread corruption practices, decay in moral and ethics. The weakness in policy and laws also explains the deteriorating quality of education, health, and other social services.

Private Sector has a special role to play in reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable development: There is a growing recognition that development requires many actors, including the community; government (central and local); development partners, Civil

Societies, and private sector. It was emphasized that development of the private sector is central for the growth of the economy and reduction in income poverty.

It was cautioned, however, that the potential harmful behavior of the private sector should be tamed. The on-going tendency of land grabbing was cited as the case in point. It was argued that privatization of land to foreign investors, would result in landless indigenous people, thus in their impoverishment.

Participation and inclusiveness remain elusive despite the efforts under MDG era: Even though there is acknowledgement that something is being done (by the Government), participation of the local people has remained weak. Several policies and interventions which have bearing on the communities have been decided without involving people at the grassroots. Some of the policies have also been generated without sufficient consultation between the policy formulators and implementers. In either case, these have weakened implementation effectiveness.

Conservation of environment should be emphasized and country's national resources should be extracted sustainably: The need to protect, preserve and sustainably use the country's natural resources should be an integral part of the interventions for poverty reduction. The participants saw currently the challenge, many argue that Tanzania is sub-optimally benefiting from its natural resources. It was emphasized that national resources should be used for the interests of the general public.

Climate change and environmental changes are among the factors for increased poverty: Incomes of many rural households is contingent upon vagaries of weather, and there is a feeling (now supported by scientific evidence) that this has a negative impact on agriculture, infrastructure (floods), etc. What the participants were actually referring to is climate change. The views expressed argued that intervention for poverty reduction should thus be addressing the impacts of climate change. It was explained that the effect of climate change on local communities differs from one type of livelihood to another. In some cases, the pastoralist societies are the hardest hit compared to crop farmers.

Human rights – should be understood in a broader context and addressed accordingly: The human rights issue encompasses economic and social rights as well. Specifically, important services such as water, education and housing should be recognised as the right to every person. This direction is not new as it resembles the content of the second generation of human rights charter.

Education and learning, including quality of education cannot be overemphasized: Achievements in enrolment in primary education level should be sustained. But more importantly, interventions should now be extended to other levels of education. At the primary education level, efforts should now be directed to ensure learning really takes place.

School meals were reported to be one an effective way to facilitate learning, besides the quality of teachers and availability of proper teaching materials and aid. The need to promote sciences in the education curricula was also underscored. It is also important that policies are tailored to address the concern about accessibility and affordability of both primary and secondary education.

Addressing quality of Health Services is imperative: Just like in the case of education sector, issues of quality have rising and should be addressed seriously. Since some progress was gained in some of the health targets, particularly maternal health, more efforts should continue to be directed to this sector. Focus on health issues will have to include the more/neglected diseases.

Address the youth issues, including youth unemployment: The aspects regarding the youth are many, but emphasis was on identifying youth talents and unearthing youth potentials at their early age. The school curricula do to prepare the youth properly to handle youth and adult life. It was noted in particular that civic education is insufficient to raise self-esteem among the youth. Of course, the youth were blamed for their irresponsibility (laziness, joblessness, etc).

General Comment: The visibility of special and vulnerable groups in the statements of goals in the post-201 development agenda should be made clear. The MDGs 2015 are too general. For instance they showed little concern for people with disability . It was noted that most of the physically impaired people do not enjoy opportunity/access to such services like education since only a few of them get admitted into school at older ages than that prescribed in the universal primary education policy. It was reported that, sometimes teachers tend to reject them, asking them to go to schools meant for children with special needs. Currently, those special schools are too few to cater for the needy special-needs groups.

As such, special groups whose concerns and views were aired include:

- People with disabilities and those with special needs
- Orphans and children living under harsh condition.
- Widows
- People infected with HIV/AIDS

Without good governance and accountability, all other interventions will be less efective: CSOs emphasized that good governance, accountability and follow-up on implementation of plans is bedrock for effectiveness of interventions in all areas. Mention is made of grand corruption scandals of recent pasts and as well as petty corruption especially on employment allotment, service delivery, etc. There were feelings that actions taken so far have not been sufficient. CSOs, media, and others, were thus called upon to play their roles as watchdogs.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Timeframe

M&E and other accountability frameworks need strengthening by, among other things, making follow-up and evaluation from hamlet and village levels through ward and division to district levels, and to the national level.

Given the rapidly changing world – in terms of science and advancement of technology, emergence challenges in health sector, security, and effects of climate change, the next round of Development Goals should be 2015- 2025. Nevertheless, the participants desire to see changes as soon as possible – they need changes now!

3.3 The Vulnerable Groups

3.3.1 Summary of emerging issues from Elders

Defining the poor person

The first issue discussed by the eight groups Kachenje; Tupendane; Tukumbukwe; Wanyama Pori, Upendo, Tuheshimiwe, Amani na Mapambano Yanaendelea in the cluster of elders was ***Characteristics of a poor person***. The elders considered a poor person as one who depends on physical labour as (s) he uses poor working tools and engages in small scale economic ventures. Furthermore, a poor person is one who is unable to access loans or work a decent job and hence earns low income, with negative consequences including poor diet; poor shelter/homes; unable to afford educational expenses and may end up being a beggar and ultimately loses people's respect. For the elders the poverty is associated to specific groups of people within a society living under difficult conditions, including Elders/old people; Peasants and Pastoralists; Small scale businessmen and women (wamachinga & mamalishe); Cripples; Orphans; Children living in the streets; Widows/ Widowers and People Living with HIV/AIDS.

The elders' proposals on what is required to improve the lives of future generations of the poor elderly people in Tanzania included: Provision of better education and health services and Improvement of infrastructure; Proper planning on priority development activities like agriculture including adoption of modern/improved agriculture technology; Environmental conservation; Preservation of good customs and norms; enforcement of Public ethics; Expansion of vocational studies; and ensuring control of national economy by Tanzanians by avoiding contractual relationship which are not beneficial to the country. Elders argued that this will drastically decrease the number of poor people in Tanzania.

Economic disparity between rich and poor

Various reasons for the existence of the gap between the poor and the rich were identified by the elders. These reasons included: Poor and undemocratic/non-participatory economic planning which leads to unequal distribution of national income; Poor and Gender discriminatory Administrative system; Gender discriminatory/unequal distribution/provision of basics social services; Lack of rule of law in the country; Embezzlement of national funds;

Selfishness of the elite in using their education to enrich themselves; Lack of personal commitment; inflation, Lack of education; Stiff market competition for local products; High rate of unemployment for the youth; Poor basic health services; dependence on rain-fed agriculture and climatic change. Others included; Lack of pension funds for peasants, subsidized agriculture and livestock keepers; Poor agricultural tools; Lack of capital, absence of sound strategies to develop people and Lack of leadership and administrative ethics.

The elders did not only share their views on the gap between the rich and the poor but also proposed solutions on what is to be done to address the gap. Their proposed solutions included Self Commitment; Participatory/Democratic/Gendered Economic Planning; Government intervention on price fluctuations and Provision of education to the community; Promotion of participatory planning that increases investment which has positive impact to the people; Government to increase incentives including subsidies to agricultural sector; provision of civic education to all people in the community especially educating against corruption and embezzlement of public funds; Adequate basics needs and service provision; Educating people on entrepreneurship in schools and Enabling entrepreneurs and other needy people to get loans at low interest rate; provision of vocational education; developing targeted pension schemes for all the elderly; Equitable distribution of national income; Increased peoples' self initiative in investing in productive activities; Government to offer viable and effective development policies aiming at improvement of peoples' living standards and Effective crops markets.

Culture vs. Poverty

The elders were of the opinion that there are certain aspects of their community life that they think are important to protect in order to ensure that people are well-off. These include Peace, Unity and Harmony; Educating the community on preserving/safeguarding gender equality friendly norms and customs; Maintaining Freedom of worship; Strengthening existing multiparty democracy and environmental conservation.

Elaborating further on why some people live very poorly in Tanzania, the elders suggested that this is caused by several personal and institutional factors including Laziness; Ignorance; Alcoholism; Lack of self-commitment; Lack of basics services like education and health; Maladministration; Food insecurity; Embezzlement of national income, and existence of bad contractual relationships that give power to few people on top leadership position to dominate the national income.

Institutions that can make a difference to elders lives

Several local-based actors and institutions were identified by elders as capable of assisting in achieving the above propositions. These include Government's Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Financial Institutions; Politicians; Non Governmental and Community based Organizations and Local sponsors. As for the international actors and institutions based outside the country, these include United Nations and its agencies like International Labour Organization (ILO) and World Health Organization; World Bank (WB) and International

Monetary Fund (IMF); Multi-lateral sponsored Development projects and other sponsors. However, it was maintained that international organizations (mainly IMF and World Bank) should assist development without posing unfavourable conditions to the country.

It was noted that the **World Health Organization (WHO)** was mentioned in all the groups because participants' age is associated with many diseases and given that hospitals in the country often lack enough medicines, and treatment such as NSD treatment, the group members believed that WHO is the only rescuer of their fate. Moreover, as WHO is the one which recommends and specifies medication, the elders believed that the organization plays a crucial role on their wellbeing as it deals with health pertaining to elders' problems.

Regarding the **ILO**, it was noted that the organization was the first to introduce the idea of provision for Pension Funds to elders, and hence, participants' believe that the Government will comply with the demand from ILO. Moreover, the organization is the one that deals with employment affairs to the youth and general working condition to employers, and in doing so the better the job provided the better the lives of the society and elders in general.

What can actors and Institution do?

These actors and institutions are expected to investment in various sectors especially agriculture and industry; provide financial assistance to different economic activities and especially to elderly persons; Observe regulations/laws and principles set to guide investment and practices; Self commitment and Reconstruction of world economic order and policy to make sure it benefits all. It was realized that the effective participation of these actors requires Participatory Development Planning with adequate budget, human capital, enough time and human resources and enough work equipments; Good administrative system and political stability; Peace and harmony; Cooperation from indigenous People; gendered education to the people; financial assistance; Equitable land accessibility and control by indigenous people; Positive attitudes to all people in the community and peoples' self initiatives to establish various projects.

As proposed by the elderly people, change can best be achieved by ensuring that people accept and work upon shortfalls/challenges; ensuring having in place planned and organized programs with enough Human capital, time for implementation of their projects; keeping peace and harmony and having positive attitudes to all people in the community like women and elders.

The elderly participants collectively suggested that in defence of human rights and in particular elders' rights the government should establish a **specific ministry** to deal with the elders' affairs and not the current situation whereby their concerns are addressed in/catered for, by four different ministries. Furthermore, the following was proposed for the benefit of the elders;-

- National and min-Census should show exact number of elders in each municipal and targeted identification cards should be provided to the elders

- Elders should be respected by the community in the different community services provision like the public buses.
- Elders should be assured of getting three meals per day.
- Top leaders of government departments must respect and meet elders' needs.

Timeframe

Some elderly people had wanted to see the changes as proposed by the MDGs immediately from now because they suffer the most as a neglected group in the society. Nevertheless, many envisaged the timing for attaining the changes proposed in the MDGs to be between 2015 and 2020.

Elders' perspective on the indicators of change

A concern was raised as to how we can ensure collectively that we know that we have or have not achieved the changes and in response to this concern, a proposal was made that a monitoring and evaluation system has to be developed to allow for enough assessment of implementation of the progressive development programs using agreed-upon criteria. In their discussions, the elders went further to develop these criteria/indicators to help in measuring the level of success. These include assurance of markets for the agricultural products; better living standards to all people; Provision of proper and increased basic needs to all people like an increase of the number of academic institution; affordability of life expenses like food, health and shelter and enough and balance diet to the elders; decreased mortality rate/death rate especially among children/increased life span to the elders; increased involvement of youth in taking care of the elders; availability of Pension Funds to all elders; availability of friendly health services to the elders and self reliance for the elders to reduce their dependence on the assistance from other people.

A point was shared on possibility of using the mechanism used for this consultation in future review of progress and the contributions made in the discussion include the need to ensure inclusion/involvement of stakeholders like elders, women and children as well as allocating enough time for reviewing development/ making programme assessment on different stages.

3.3.2 Summary of emerging issues from Women and Young Women:

In the case of women, eight groups including Tunaweza, Umoja, Amani, Changamoto, Chapakazi, Wanawake Jasiri, Upendo and Maendeleo were engaged in the discussions. Their contribution in understanding characteristics of a poor person were to a large extent similar to those of the elderly people.

Defining the poor person

Women and young women considered a poor person as one who has little or no formal education; has a big family but uses poor agriculture equipments (hand hoe) or depends on petty/ small business like machinga and mamalishe and hence earns low income and thus can not afford to provide for all family basic needs like food, cloth, shelter, education and health

services, e.g. can't pay for school fees, buy uniforms, exercise books, etc. and health services like buying medicines; can't afford balanced food or can only afford one meal a day or may not have food at all.

Women were aware of the groups most affected by poverty including elders/old people; cripples; widows; children in the streets; Orphans; women abandoned by their husbands; divorced women; people with chronic diseases like H.I.V and T.B, peasants and single mothers.

Various reasons for the existence of poverty were identified by women when asked to give reason for the poor life. The reasons shared include Poor economic planning which are not gendered and participatory; Unequal distribution of national income; Economic downfall and Inflation and price fluctuation; Climatic Change; dependence on rain-fed agriculture; High unemployment rate; High interest on loans; Failure of the government to control market for the farmers; lack of Government's financial and technical support to the farmers; Poor governance and administrative system; Poor education, Food insecurity; Drought; Lack of agricultural incentives/subsidies to the small farmers and poor agricultural facilities/technology to peasants; Lack of entrepreneurship education; poor/unwise investment of loans; Poor infrastructure like roads; Lack of self commitment on doing work; inadequate pro-poor policies.

Women perspective in ending poverty

In their discussions, women were eager to provide solutions to the shortfalls mentioned here. Proposed interventions included availability of basic social services like hospitals, schools, and transportation; avoiding political debates and focus on development actions; Government to set and implement pro-poor priorities and strategies and channel assistance to the poor people; Creation of more employment opportunities; Provision of loans and subsidies to small farmers; provision of entrepreneurship education to the citizens; Improvement of infrastructure; provision of education on environmental conservation; Provision of good quality education; Provision of better health services; regulatory measures of the market; Government provision of equal opportunities to all citizens and Provision of loans with low interest.

Although much of the responsibility lies in the government's hands, women were aware of Citizens' responsibilities which include being innovative and creative; working harder on economic activities; and daring to do things before seeking for assistance which may come later; engaging in economic activities like handicraft; investing in education without which one cannot excel even after being given financial assistance; Cooperation in different forms like establishing small groups Community Based Organizations (CBO) and different development groups like VIKOBA and being motivated on basic things especially on improving life standards.

Women were not just criticizing the existing circumstances but were also aware that there are some aspects of their community life that they thought are important to protect/emulate in order to ensure that people live well. These are the achievements at both policy and practice worth retaining and they include Good leadership; Availability of some basic needs; Good housing construction initiatives; Pastoralist incentives; provision of agriculture equipments, fertilizers; Environmental conservations/protection of water sources and natural resources such as Gas and Oil; Ensured provision of better education; hard working; availability of quality social services like Health and education; Improvement of infrastructure; good child upbringing with adherence of good cultural norms and customs to intensify efforts to curb drugs abuse and eliminate children's bad groups like gang.

Women and education

On the sector of **education**, concern was raised on the few schools found in the region and the inadequacy of required education facilities like books, class rooms, desks as well as lack of laboratories and inadequate number of teachers. Other complaints were on the various compulsory contributions for instance the twenty thousand shillings (Tshs.20000/=) child registration fee before the child resumes primary education. Another contribution of twenty five thousands shillings (Tshs.25000/=) was mentioned as compulsory child registration fee to resume pre-school (nursery) education. The discussion on education further touched on early/school girls' pregnancies where young women after being pregnant drop out of school and thus unable to continue with studies which ruin their future lives. Lack of parents' awareness on the crucial contribution of education to their children and hence the need to take the girl child to school especially in rural areas, even after completing the compulsory standard seven has been an area of women's concern too because very few girls make up to secondary education.

Some cultural norms were identified as very bad in convincing parents to see no need of investing in girls' education because she is expected to get married after reaching puberty stage and thereafter belonging to the husbands' clans. Low income amongst the parents was another factor that was considered strongly influential in denying children the right to education as parents/guardians fail to take their children to school because they cannot afford to meet education expenses like buying uniforms and books and paying school fees and/or compulsory contributions. Inadequate public schools especially for secondary education is an added factor to poverty since most parents would not get motivated to send their girls to the relatively more expensive private schools hence the end of education for most girls who either fail their standard seven examinations or fail to attain access to public schools based at ward level *Secondari za kata* despite their nicknamed "viwango-duni" because of poor facilities and inadequate number of teachers.

The women were open to reveal some of the coping strategies parents use to deny girls their chances for secondary education by telling the girls to do badly at their examinations so that they fail and hence save parents from being forced by existing national policies to invest in their children's secondary school education. Furthermore, it was argued that the government

should put more teachers in schools, more books, enough desks as well as hostels for pupils and good housing for teachers. All these were pointed out as hindrance of development. Therefore, if the responsible ministry would work these issues out it would be a significant indicator of development.

Climate change a severe challenge to women

The impact of climate change was also widely discussed in relation to the water sector especially on consequences like unanticipated weather changes such as drought which very much affect women particularly in the sector of water where most women are forced to walk a long distance to fetch water thus spending a lot of time on water fetching instead of spending that time on other productive economic activities. Some women have also suffered other consequences like rape while they are searching for water while for girls consequences include getting pregnant and hence the increased incidences of school dropouts. They further argued that affordability of water services where it is provided has been a challenge. It was maintained that pregnant women and single mothers should be provided utility services for domestic, small business and agricultural uses.

Economic disparity between rich and poor

Indeed, women were witnesses in not only seeing but also experiencing the gap between those who are better off and others whose lives are miserable and the reasons for this difference were mentioned as including lack of/poor infrastructure; joblessness/unemployment; enriching oneself through embezzlements of national funds; Maladministration; Poor quality of education; Low salary; Lack of/inadequate capital; Lack of market to the farmers; Bad customs; Lack of cooperation among the citizens; Laziness; ignorance; Lack of good health services; increasing number of drug abusers' gangs; Lack of family planning practises/education and low incomes/salaries.

The women were convinced that something has been done to reduce this gap and make their lives better. They went further to mention the steps/initiatives taken and which could further be taken to reduce the poverty gap and these initiatives include giving women different opportunities on improving their lives eg through education sector; provision of loans with low interest rate and establishment of small development groups like VIKOBA; wise investment of loans; provision of education on entrepreneurship to women especially female farmers; provision of gendered development education; educating the girl children on their rights and position in the community and on protecting themselves from early and unsafe sex and pregnancy and implications on their education; Improving of administrative system; Government's increase of incentives and subsidies to agriculture sector; provision of quality and accessible education in schools; Improvement of infrastructure system; gender awareness to women and men and availing women the opportunity for leadership at various levels including parliament. Other suggestions included cooperation on different economic activities; self motivation on participating on economic activities; creativity and more innovative on performing one's duties; Avoiding selfishness and being lazy; Copying good examples/best practices from others elsewhere on development issues as well as

establishment of small economic development groups on livestock keeping, agriculture and business and reviving of/renovating existing small industry under the umbrella of SIDO for the entrepreneurs to benefit from them.

Women also noted that the economic disparity is increasing due to high rate of unemployment; dependence on rain-fed agriculture; laziness i.e., dependency on aid; lack of capital to establish stable businesses; lack of entrepreneurship education; quality of education between have and have-nots; lack of assurance of stable market particularly to farmers, fisheries, pastoralist and small businesses; price fluctuation especially on food and utility items; lack of regulatory policies that protects unscrupulous businessmen/women; corruption which infringe people's rights and lack of cooperation among communities.

Institutions that can make a difference to women and young women's lives

Women had already thought of actors who should be engaged to ensure the proposed solutions yield successes. Both locally-based and externally located actors and institutions were mentioned and these are no other than the government's ministries and respective departments (MDAs); Education, Health, Agriculture, Community Development and Financial institutions; NGOs such as Human right Centre; Private individuals like (Agakhan Foundation); TASAF and Government leaders together with youth groups (young energetic generation 'nguvukazi').

As for actors and institutions based outside the country, the following were proposed: UN organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO and UNESCO; Financial Institutions such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).

What can actors and institutions do?

In order to realize success, it was the opinion of women that these actors and institutions are supposed to scale-up their initiatives in best practices by creating employment opportunities especially on the industry sector; providing financial assistance/loans with low or/no interest to young entrepreneurs; Improving infrastructure; controlling and stopping corruption practices; enforcing law and order; providing good/quality affordable and accessible education with a curriculum which is appropriate to the society; facilitating the provision of improved infrastructure and basic education and health services including renovation and reconstruction of dispensaries at least one dispensary in each village with a qualifying medical doctor; provision of entrepreneurship education and training on group formation and management; provision of different forms of assistance to the society especially to those who are in need; provision of Extension services and subsidies and agriculture facilities to the farmers like tractors and fertilizers; investing in various sectors like agriculture and industries and reviving old industries (Industrial reconstruction) and constructing different manufacturing industries like GAS and OIL industry; ensuring tight adherence to financial control principles over the development activities/projects; restructuring the world economic order to make sure all countries benefit equitably; establishing a new constitution in Tanzania

which enables people to benefit from their own natural resources and ensures equitable distribution of such resources.

However, for the actors and institutions to act effectively, there are certain pre-requisites envisaged by women and these include cooperation from the people; dialogue/consultation between leaders and their people; peace and harmony; cooperation among the people, the government and donor; avoiding selfishness; hard working; good supervision and controlling of funds given by donors on various projects; more emphasis and investment in education by parents; democratic governance; voters seriousness in choosing good leaders; adequate funding and experts/human capital; participatory/people-centred projects' development and management.

These changes can best be attained if there are planned and organized programs and if people are self-motivated to work harder and voluntarily, accept the proposed interventions and work upon them in cooperation with their leaders.

Time frame

Some Women were in favour of seeing the changes immediately, that is this year (2013), and others were more realistic and proposed 2018, yet others proposed 2020 while the last group proposed to see the changes made by 2025. In their proposed solutions to meeting MDGs on time, women had suggested for awareness-raising on many socio-economic and political issues, including the rights of different social groups like the girl children and women's rights to property and strongly called upon both the local and international actors to work on their proposed interventions.

Women perspective on the indicators of change

Women strongly supported the need for collective monitoring and evaluation to ascertain whether or not the changes are made and they also proposed a strategy on how to collectively get informed. For them, the current mechanism being used for this consultation is appropriate in future reviews of progress, whereby a facilitator convenes people for progress reporting and discussion.

A pertinent concern was raised on how to collectively ensure that people have information on whether the targets have been achieved or not. In the course of the discussion women developed some qualitative and quantitative indicators to be used in the envisaged assessment. These indicators include seeing if price of food will be going down or remain constant; creation of more employment opportunities/reduced unemployment rate; improved infrastructure for instance whether roads are passable throughout the year; more loans with low interest rate and more businesses opened; water and electricity availability, accessibility and affordability; increased pass mark to the graduates and reduction of school indirect costs such as various contributions, tuition fees; citizens becoming more educated and knowledgeable to plan for their own lives; better living standards to all people; increased life span and assurance of markets for agricultural products.

Furthermore, the women proposed ways of ensuring effective use of the current mechanism used for this consultation in future review of progress. The areas of improvement include involvement of a wide spectrum of stakeholders like elders and children; allocating enough time for making assessment pertaining to future development; well organized stakeholders' group discussions; lobbying the government and non governmental organizations to work on the views raised by stakeholders and organizing seminars for bigger groups for more in-depth/wider discussion and strategizing.

The women groups were very vocal on the availability and quality of social services. Typical of this was in MTWARA. Here they held a focused discussion on these concerns. First , almost all the female participants acknowledged the fact that women are increasingly working in groups. They were aware of existence of various development groups like VIKOBA in Mtwara where women, most of whom are dealing with small businesses meet and discuss their social and economic issues. Yet there were complaints that although the women especially in town areas do make their monthly contributions to the VIKOBA in anticipation that they can take big loans from financial institutions like banks, they have failed to access the big loans, because of the demand for collateral such as holding of the title deeds which most of them do not have. This is a challenge on patriarchal culture which limits women's ownership and control rights over land even in Mtwara which used to practice the system of matriarchy that allowed women to have more control over family property, but now no longer enjoys this cultural privilege. Participants also complained that there is lack of entrepreneurship skills and education, which they believe would give them required knowledge on conducting their businesses.

Contributing to the importance of preserving natural resources, participants talked about Oil and Gas found in the region, and pointed out that government should construct the processing plants in Mtwara, which in turn would enable the citizens to get both wage and self employment by establishing various businesses which provide some support services like MAMALISHE to the industry.

Furthermore, participants did request the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to take precautions and monitor the distribution of AID given to the people because people fear that some of it has negative effects to peoples' health. For example the fear extended to mosquito nets which are said to contain some harmful chemicals which affect the health of pregnant women.

Participants also explained what they meant by good standard of life where one has to get three meals per day: that is, breakfast, lunch, and dinner; able to get good shelter; improved health services from hospitals with enough treatment equipment, medicines, and laboratory; improved and freely accessible maternal and child health services unlike today where immediately before delivery pregnant women are told to buy various accessories like razor blades, gloves, rubber, (delivery kit) etc. This means pregnant women are required to incur

various expenses for their health services contrary to the existing health policy. Due to the above positions and other difficult conditions imposed to pregnant women, most of them prefer giving birth at their homes.

It was also revealed that there are certain conditions extended to pregnant women which seem to be gender discriminatory and region-specific. For instance, on attending clinic during the pregnancy tests, women are told they must go with their husbands. This ignores the fact that sometimes most of them have been abandoned by their husbands or the pregnancy is due to someone else other than the husband; but failure to comply to this demand denies some women the right to receive the required health services. An example was shared where a woman gave birth under the tree because she had no clinic card because she had no husband. Although she luckily managed to deliver, such situation could have had bad effects to the health of both the mother and her newly born baby especially if the mother was HIV victim. Otherwise, there was a great possibility of the child being infected, but could have been saved if the mother could have delivered at the hospital. Such shared experiences were important before rushing with the suggestions on the need to improve social services in the hospital...

Women have also complained on rampant **corruption practices** in the region especially in employment where most of the time the job-seekers are told that there is no vacancy (“NAFASI ZIMEJAA”); but if one offers a bribe the vacancy is found for her/him. The end of this malpractice would be a good indicator of development.

On the positive side, participants proudly narrated the changes they have effected as women in addressing poverty by participating in various economic activities such as MAMALISHE and seeking for wage employment in various sectors while giving credit to both the national gender and education policies that have facilitated their accessing formal education. Some even said that nowadays they are aware of their rights and law and know where to go when their rights are infringed upon. Credit was given to efforts by both the government and NGOs in raising women’s awareness and the various support mechanisms directed to women. Consequently, call in the form of recommendations/ proposed solutions was made by women for these positive initiatives to be up-scaled.

3.3.3 Summary of emerging issues from Children:

Eight groups of children were formed to discuss post MDG’s and the Tanzania that they would like to see in the future.

Defining a poor person

Like other two groups children define a poor person as an orphan, disabled, someone who has no access to food and clothing, and someone who can’t afford medical services, paying school fees and beggars.

Saving the lives of mothers and children by providing medication and nutrition

Children narrated that they are the group that suffers the most in the community and they gave clear reasons on why they are the most sufferers in the communities. They said that children suffered the most because most of them are dying from preventable diseases, dying during the birth and left with single parents, if mothers die to during delivery. They called for the government to invest on saving the lives of mothers and children.

Children expressed the need for the government to make sure that more hospitals are built, more medical practitioners are recruited and there is availability of medicines in the hospital. They called for the free medical services for pregnant women and young children. Children stress a point that, government must make sure that they provide education on the importance of vaccination to all parents and make sure that all children are getting vaccine. More importantly children discuss about the importance of investing on nutrition to children and make sure that children are eating balance diet.

Water and sanitation

Lack of safe and clean water in schools was another important point that children discussed. They call for the government to make sure that each school has access to clean and safe water. Issues of hygiene and sanitation also featured in this agenda and children called for the government to invest more on toilets in schools. Children said that schools have no enough toilets comparing to the number of students. An example was given in one school in Temeke District where there are only seven toilets, one for the head teacher, one for the other teachers and five for more than 1000 students both girls and boys.

The quality of education and the safety of the school's environment

The quality of education provided in the country dominated the discussion. Schools have few teachers and unqualified one at that; many schools have no science teachers and no laboratories. Practical trainings are done in a theoretical and imaginary world. There are shortages of classrooms comparing to the number of students, teachers' houses compare unfavourably to the number of teachers; and girls are discouraged to perform well in standard seven and encouraged to be married off early. School indirect costs such as examination fees for form four leavers and registration fees for standard one and kindergarten and other contributions pose a challenge to most of the parents. There are few opportunities to join higher learning institutions as passing form six examination is not the only criterion to join University and Colleges. Other criteria intervene such as selection methods and access to loans for higher learning institution pose a challenge to many students. There are starkly inadequate future opportunities for the students who pass exams but are not selected to join higher education.

Children posed a challenge of the education system by discussing the education that children from rich families are receiving at International School in contrast to the education that is received by the poor families in ward schools. They argued that a student who pays 20,000/- in the ward schools and the one who pays several a hundred thousands in private school

would definitely not receive similar education since the facilities and teachers of the later would obviously be more superior, Therefore, the government has to invest more in wards schools so as to match up the private school education.

The school safety issue was also discussed, that most of the schools are not safe for children: adults have changed school buildings to places for smoking weed, rape and other abominable acts on children; children are bullying each other and sometimes they are threatening teachers. Children are calling for the government to build police posts closer to the schools areas.

HIV/AIDS and Teenage Pregnancy

Children called for investment to prevent infection of HIV and AIDS on infants, adolescent Girls and reduction of teenage pregnancy. They called for the mandatory health check on pregnant women and to make sure that infants are protected from being infected by HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS education must be provided intensively to all schools and the community.

Children discussed child pregnancy as the second reason for the school dropout for the girls in Tanzania. They said pregnancy curtails the future of girls and therefore difficulty in realizing gender equality and equity initiatives. They called for the provision of the sexual and reproductive health and rights education to girls and boys, without excluding members of the community; construction of boarding schools for the girls and dormitories for girls in the cities as well as enactment of the laws and policy that clearly protect girls from being impregnated. Furthermore, they said that pregnant girls should be allowed to resume their studies after delivering.

Protection against violence, abuse and exploitation

Children discussed and called for the government to provide protection to children against violence, abuse, exploitation and more priority to be given to the disabled children. Children complained that they have been harassed when boarding public transport to schools, and girls been mistreated embarrassingly by unruly bus conductors, . Saddenin complaints were given that some of the girls have developed sexual relationship with the bus conductors so that they can get favours when boarding the buses.

On disabled children, children called for the government to look for the parents who are denying the rights of disabled children to goto school and health services. Disabled students and other children must be provided with enough support in terms of school equipments and other facilities.

Timeframe

Generally, children called for the government, UNICEF and other development partners to invest more on children matters as discussed above. They said they would like to see that their demands are met before 2020.

3.3.4 Youth¹:

The World We Want: Youth Solutions for a New Global and National Development Framework Beyond 2015

Over the course of two days, the young people in groups and individually had an opportunity to analyze and share their visions, looking back at the successes and challenges of the MDGs; the current situation of Tanzania; and to vision the changes they want to see in the next framework. The most pressing issues that the youth wanted to see changed are:

- **Rapid population growth** : A youthful population, places significant demand on the country's services and resources, but it is also an opportunity for currently unemployed youth to be engaged productively through education, enterprise and volunteering. It is necessary to avoid the risk to the country of a large number of youth remaining unemployed which could lead to social disharmony.
- **A High level of illiteracy**: This is resulting in ignorance among citizens of services and development in the country, makes it challenging for them to hold their government and others to account for plans and resources.
- **Limited access to information**: Especially at a local level, information availability should be in accessible formats which helps citizens and communities to assess what they are told by their leaders, and multiple sources of information which promotes critical thinking, creativity and choice.
- **Inadequate levels of education**: In particular, the young people felt that a basic education is not completion of primary education, and is not enough to enable a person to participate in society effectively.
- **Weak leadership**: They feel it has resulted in poor planning and use of resources. Mis-management of resources was also seen as a key challenge in delivery of the current framework.
- **Unemployment**: A major concern as the formal employment sector cannot sustain the growing population. Young people with a tertiary education struggle to compete for jobs and less educated young people are not prepared for self employment.

^{1 1} For the Youth Report, please see attachment II, submitted by Restless Development the World We Want to See Youth Perspectives: Development Beyond 2015.

- **Social injustice:** In particular impunity around rights violations against girls and albinos were seen as core issues in people achieving their rights, and an essential area for focus.
- **Environmental degradation:** It is not being adequately addressed in Tanzania. Although it is an MDG, it remains an area of under delivery and needs to be re-prioritised to protect resources for future generations. The country is rich in natural resources but there is a lack of transparent procedures around trade and access of these resources.
- **Poverty:** This **remains** a major structural challenge in Tanzania despite investment, particularly for those living in rural communities and from marginalised groups (people with disabilities, orphans, women and girls). Accountability for resources was identified as a key constraint.

Beyond 2015, youth are calling for the promotion of good governance and effective leadership by establishing programmes to develop and prepare young leaders, remove patronage systems in politics, establish mechanisms for better scrutiny of prospective leaders (finance, values, mandate etc) and establish mechanisms for accountability of elected leaders to their election promises and promote democratic principles of leadership. Furthermore youth are calling for the improvement of livelihoods and wealth creation by improving environment for trade and investment, in particular, benefits for local producers/suppliers, encourage self employment through better education, and business development schemes, create more space for innovation in Tanzania (to foster new profitable ventures), invest in mechanized agricultural processes in Tanzania, increase access to affordable, accessible, and practice based skills development programmes, overhaul education curricula to make them more focused on preparing students for work. This could include enterprise development; agriculture; career development; pre-professional skills (ICT, public speaking) .

4.0 THE FUTURE WE WANT: PRIORITY AREAS AND ACTIONS

A number of emerging issues have been presented and discussed in the preceding chapter. This chapter is intended to prioritize a few emerging issues presented earlier, support them by a solid justification, unveil the associated challenges as well as the pertinent and appropriate strategic measures to be taken to enable identified priority issues that are appropriate for moving effectively towards the attainment of the Post MDG development goals. A total of 12 priority issues have subsequently been identified and are presented below:

4.1 Social Values and Moral Ethics

(a) *Rationale*

There has been a significant decline in social values, moral ethics, development of mindset and attitudes, cohesion, and national pride in recent years. The decline is among both adults and young people. Unlike in the past, the current Tanzanian society is characterized by selfishness, lack of tolerance and adherence to the rule of law, corruption in elections and provision of social services, irresponsible work performance due to lack of work ethics, idleness and laziness, and alcoholism. Other morally wrong attributes include nepotism in appointments, income disparities, lack of patriotism, diminishing adherence to professional conducts and theft of public property. Most of the people in Tanzania are no longer proud of serving their nation honestly; vandalism to public property is common; all of which can be translated to moral decay.

The negative developmental mindset was frequently mentioned in the workshops, and has also been mentioned in various national policy frameworks such as the TDV 2025 document. During discussions with stakeholders there was still an overall perception that most Tanzanians have negative development mindset attitudes, which need seriously addressing. They pointed several examples of negative mindset, including: a dependency syndrome whereby citizens expect everything to be provided by the government, political leaders and/or by donors, instead of working hard and cherishing self-reliance; lack of seriousness, commitment and accountability at work; and some people desiring to develop and move out of poverty through ‘shortcuts’.

(b) *Long-Term Planning*

This priority is also supported by the National Five Years Development Plan as well as the Long Term Strategic Plan, where it is underlined that Tanzania envisages being a nation whose people are ingrained with a development mindset and competitive skills. In addition, the plans also aims at introducing new institutions and legislations aimed at improving good governance and a culture of rule of law, tolerance and freedom. Cultivation of a culture to

promote social values, moral ethics and change in mindset as well as attitudes among the members of the public is therefore inevitable if the plans are to attain the stated goals and objectives.

(c) Challenges

Among the challenges to the initiatives to address declining social values, moral ethics, mindsets and attitudes include the unreasonably large promises made to the people by politicians during the general elections that contribute significantly to this negative mindset. Instead of being instilled to work hard to achieve their development, people have consequently adopted a culture of waiting for the politicians to fulfil their election promises!

Other challenges include increased globalization, family problems such as high divorce rates, increased urbanization, high unemployment rates, and weak education institutions. The widespread new culture of watching unedited TV programmes that go against good ethical conduct, increasing discrimination based on tribe and religious beliefs, increasing disparity between the few rich people and the many poor; and failure to uphold and adhere to the foundations of the Arusha Declaration, particularly the one on leadership code.

(d) The Necessary strategic Actions and Measures

Overall, an effective transformation of the mindset and culture to promote attitudes of self-development, social values, moral ethics, community development, confidence and commitment, coupled with the spirit of self-reliance, among others is urgently required in Tanzania. Intensive national campaigns must be undertaken to inculcate a culture of developmental mindset, recover the lost social values and moral ethics to the population. The leadership and associated institutions have a major role to play if this campaign is to be successful. Inculcate a culture of rewarding institutions doing well in this area and take action against institutions not doing well. This society should be enticed to cherish good traditions and culture and make Tanzanians proud to be Tanzanians.

4.2 Quality of Education at all levels

More, investment should be applied to improving the quality of education and making schools and learning institution safe. The specific areas identified main concerns include the following:

- **Recruitment of more and better teachers:** Schools have few teachers and unqualified one at that; many schools have no science teachers and no laboratories. Practical trainings are done in a theoretical and imaginary world. There are shortages of classrooms and teachers' houses

- **Reducing the role of indirect cost at schools:** this pertains to such costs as examination fees for form four levers and registration fees for standard one and kindergarten and other contribution pose a challenge to most of the parents.
- **Improving Food shortage:** it embraces the the household level and extends to poor nutrition and lack of proper balance diet makes of the student which prevents him/her not to concentrate well in schools and causes school drop outs.
- **Enhancing opportunities to join higher learning institution:** as passing form six examination is not the only criteria to join University and Colleges, other criteria such as selection and access to loans for higher learning institution pose a challenge to many students. There is inadequate future opportunities for the students who pass exams and are not selected.

Aspect to take into account:

(a) Rationale

Making school friendly and suitable for the students and teachers. This will increase the number of student who are completing the schools and performed well and reduce the number of school drop outs due to truancy.

(b) The Challenges

Poor prioritization and lack of political will to invest in education.

(c) Action/ Measures to be taken:

- Recruitment of the qualified teachers with incentives to work all over the Tanzania i.e houses and transport
- Investment in laboratories and its equipment particularly for practical trainings.
- Food to be provided in schools.
- School indirect cost must be addressed with more support to the poor families.
- The government must invest on entrepreneurship education and skills particularly for the school drop outs and those who missed chances to venture to the higher learning institutions.

4.3 Access and Quality of Health Care Services

Consultations with women, young women and children, depicts the serious challenges related to availability, accessibility and affordability of the best quality health care services: The challenges ranged from few medical practitioners' i.e doctors and nurses, unqualified medical practitioners particularly specialist in women and children diseases, hospitals has no medicines; patients are requested to purchase their medicines outside the hospitals. Many

medicines are fake and not suitable for human consumptions, lack of hospital diagnostic equipments and when ever available, the diagnosis is unaffordable.

Women: Indirect cost for delivering mothers, no free services for pregnant mothers and young children. Immediately before delivery pregnant women are told to buy various accessories like razor blades, gloves, rubber, (delivery kit) etc. This means pregnant women are required to incur various expenses for their health services contrary to the existing health policy. Due to the above positions and other difficult conditions imposed to pregnant women most of them prefer giving birth at their homes. Elders: No free services for elders as par policy directives.

(a) *Rationale*

If these challenges will not be addressed, it will be difficult to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate and cases of the obstetric fistula

(b) *Actions/measures to be taken:*

- Priority must be given to the health sector by investing more on medical practitioners' recruitment, availability of medicines and diagnostic centers.
- Policy implementations must be monitored to make sure that the directives are becoming practice.

4.4 Income, Food Poverty and Productivity

(a) *Rationale and Challenges*

An insignificant reduction in poverty observed in Tanzania is not a reflection of the economic growth experienced over the recent years, which averages at 7.2 percent per annum. However, the trend just shows that the growth in Tanzania has not been pro-poor, with disparities in poverty between the rural and urban areas. The structure and the distribution of activities furthermore shows that agriculture engaged a larger segment of the population especially the poor; but grew at only around 4.5 percent per annum, which is much lower than the average economic growth rate. This sluggish performance is indicative of agriculture's limitations in its present state to be relied on to lift many of the poor out of poverty. Things are made even worse by relatively higher population growth, particularly in the rural areas. The following are measures worth considering for intervention to enhance income and addressing issues of poverty and productivity:

(b) *Over the Long Term*

Unemployment and poverty are among the main challenges of development in Tanzania. This been rightly spelt out in the National Development Plans, where it is stated that employment is the main link between growth and reduction of income poverty. Employment generates revenues/incomes through production and wage earning, thereby, reducing poverty in the

country. Among the priority interventions are the commercialization of agricultural production and agro-processing of agricultural products, as identified in this report.

Likewise, high level of productivity and growth in key economic sectors are paramount factors for a strong and competitive economy according to the FYDP 1. The plan focuses on potential growth drivers because of their overriding importance in terms of comparative and competitive advantages, significant impact on poverty reduction and strong synergies in the development process.

(c) *The necessary Strategic Actions and Measures*

(i) *Increase Investment and Opportunities in agriculture Sector*

There is a need to increase the level of commercialization of agriculture and link agriculture with agro-industry in the overall process of mechanizing the sector and across the value chain. Such aspects need to be accompanied by creating incentives for private sector engagement to the sector, particularly in production and distribution. Other initiatives should be to ensure availability of reasonable financial resources to investors in the agriculture sector, as well as scale up capacity building of key players in the sector. However precaution is important in creating opportunities in the sector since not all actors in the sector especially small farmers are well placed in capitalizing on the opportunities. These new actors are likely to be more resourceful and educated than the “traditional farmers”. Thus, rather than agricultural transformation changing the poverty status of the poor farmers, a different class of farmers may bring about agricultural transformation. This may be not totally undesirable, as far as it leads to more output and productivity and agricultural modernization. Yet, it may not succeed at lifting many of the rural poor farmers out poverty.

(ii) *Support to Small Farmers*

More initiatives should be directed towards promotion of farmers associations and other community-initiated activities and projects to support small farmers in rural areas and mitigating poverty. However, small agricultural producers tend to be more exposed to natural and man-made shocks and stresses, with many of them facing high risks or probability of falling (if not falling deeper) into poverty. These risks may include generic risks (pests, diseases, and weather); problems of local or seasonal market saturation and imbalances of market; and negative changes in social protection. To address these risks, a combination of preventive strategies, mitigation strategies and coping strategies is required. Thus, since interventions are normally prioritized due to constraints of resources, interventions that have a large impact on reducing these risks should be prioritized, for maximum utilization of available productive resources. These include, for example, improved technology (irrigation, agrochemicals and improved seed varieties) to reduce generic risks; information, institutional and infrastructure development, to improve market functioning and accessibility; investment in local crop storage and processing facilities, to help fulfill subsistence needs more

effectively; and support for livelihood strategies that include diversification within and out of agricultural production.

4.5 The Role of Private Sector in Development

(a) *Rationale*

The participation of private sector in productive and other activities is imperative in an endeavour to accelerate sustained growth and inclusive development. In order to realise these, a provision of a conducive environment for local and foreign investment, promotion of institutional changes conducive to development of the private sector, stimulating investor's confidence through transparent, effective and efficient administrative processes in government institutions, public private partnership coupled with appropriate legal and regulatory framework remain key. More concerted efforts need to be directed at improving the investment climate for a pro-active private sector participation, including development of new PPP in large scale infrastructure and industrial projects.

(b) *Relation to Long term Plans*

In order to attain the goals that have been stipulated in the Long term perspective plan (LTTP), the role of private as the engine of growth and development has been accorded the top priority in almost all sectors. As part of implementation strategy, the Government has continued to improve the business environment for private sector development. The business environment strengthening for Tanzania (BEST) programme (since 2003) was designed to address the key constraints in the legal and regulatory environment and to promote private sector development. In 2010, the Government approved the creation of the Business Registration and Licensing Authority (BRELA) in the spirit of implementing the "one stop centre" concept. Indeed, through LTTP, Government has taken a special interest to bring forth private sector participation in large infrastructural and industrial investments. Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are increasingly been looked upon as an instrument to achieve this end. Government has formulated a PPP Act in 2010 in order to facilitate this process further.

(c) *Challenges*

The main challenges in implementing this priority are linked with electricity power outage, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks, underdeveloped physical infrastructure, stringent quality requirements in the export markets, and lack of finance especially for Small and Medium Enterprises; and transforming informal private sector into a formal sector

(d) *Measures/Actions*

In order to realize this priority, the following remain important:-

- (i) Scaling up on the role and participation of private sector in economic growth, through, strengthening business climate for efficient use of factors of production,

investing in people and infrastructure development, and sustaining achievements in socio-economic, progress.

- (ii) Mainstreaming the informal private sector into a formal one
- (iii) Investment in hydroelectric power and other source energy
- (i) Pursuing further reforms that are critical for sound private sector development in areas such as infrastructure, access to finance, macroeconomic stability, legal and institutional framework, taxation, skills development, education and labor market efficiency

4.6 Management of Natural Resources

(a) *Rationale*

Tanzania is endowed with vast natural resources such as land, water, wildlife, fisheries, forest, minerals etc. Currently, the extractive industry is one of the fastest growing areas in Tanzania and the discovery of natural gas with the likelihood of discovery of fossil fuel and the uranium reserve may make Tanzania a prominent player in extractive resources. Such outcome calls for the need to make management of natural resources among the development priorities.

(b) *Relation to Long Term Plan*

The government has reiterated its intention to put in place mechanisms for maximizing the collection of resource rents from existing natural resources. Steps such as auctioning of hunting blocks or trophies and maximizing both taxes and royalties from mineral resources will be put in place to ensure these natural resources become an important source of financing the Medium Term Plan according to the FYDP 1. An innovative taxing mechanism, along with increased domestic participation in mineral extraction and processing will be resorted to ensure enhancement of income from country's vast mineral resources.

(c) *The Challenges*

Managing natural resources is challenging. Many countries with large endowments of valuable natural resources do not do better and often do worse, than less endowed countries i.e. the natural resource curse. There are many risks associated with natural resources especially when they are badly managed. There are several channels through which extraction of natural resources negatively alter the development path of a country.

Two of the most commonly highlighted are the Dutch disease caused by sudden increase of foreign-currency denominated export revenue (from mineral and other natural resources) that generates an appreciation of the real exchange rate that affect other exporting sectors e.g. agriculture. Secondly is the volatility of commodity prices, which often induces pro-cyclicality of savings, public spending and capital flows. There are, however, two

preconditions to effectively manage natural resource wealth: avoid conflict and enhance the ability of national institutions.

(d) The Necessary Strategic Actions and Measures

The following are suggested measures that the country can consider in order to avoid risks associated with natural resource utilization for development:

(i) Improving governance and the institutional framework

The effectiveness of all policies to manage risk associated with natural resources requires a strong institutional framework that ensures that there is no corruption, rule of law is adhered, and that there is strong governance. It is proposed to ensure that there are independent, accountable and transparent institutions that can help the government manage the proceeds from natural resources. Important here and with respect to Tanzania is that, establishing strong institutions prior to the exploitation of the resource is the safest way to avoid the curse.

(ii) Avoiding the Dutch disease

To ensure that the proceeds from natural resources are invested in projects that increases the productivity of the whole economy.

(iii) Minimizing the effects of commodity price volatility and pro-cyclicality

Minimize the volatility by establishing or creating a stabilization funds, reserve accumulation by central banks and reducing capital inflows during booms. Also important to note, is a need to increase transparency in the management of the funds, e.g. through the establishment of natural resource funds and/or fiscal rules. Other proposals include indexing sovereign debt to the price of export commodities, so that debt service is more costly during price booms and cheaper during price slumps.

(iv) Investing For Human Development

Promote human development by investing the proceeds from natural resources rather than to finance consumption. There is a very simple accounting reason for this: for those natural resources that are non-renewable, exploration is limited in time. Sound wealth management suggests that assets should not be used to finance non-productive projects—in other words, natural assets should only be transformed into other types of productive assets. To increase the assets of a given society—and also to diversify its productive capacity—a large bulk of natural resource proceeds could be used to expand education, health, water, sanitation, power, roads, other infrastructure and other long-term investment projects. Using the proceeds to finance investment in different types of capital instead of public or private consumption is desirable for two reasons. First, it limits the impact of the Dutch disease, because when it comes to infrastructure, in particular, it will increase the demand for imports. Second, it allows for increases in the productivity of the economy and the country as a whole.

(v) *Social Protection Programme*

Spend part of the proceeds on a social protection programme. There is strong evidence that poor households embark in practices that are not efficient when they face risk they, for instance, reduce their food intake or take children out of school which has long-term implications on their productivity (as well as impact on their levels of human development). Social protection is very important in these cases, as it could provide an efficiency boost to local economies, allowing poor households to improve their decision-making. Using natural resource revenues for social protection would then have a positive feedback effect and long-term benefits in terms of risk management for poor households; for this to be correctly implemented, however, governments will need to map out the inefficient practices that poor households use to cope with risk and shocks.

(vi) *Environmental Perspective*

There is a critical need to ensure that environmental factors feature at the strategic stage of the investment decision making. Environmental issues are rarely considered in the early stages of the investment process in some of the projects. This failing is reinforced a little bit by initiatives such as the Natural Resources Charter, which only introduces environmental considerations at the project planning stage – not the policy development and assessment or investment appraisal stages. It should be avoided for strategic decisions about investments to be made on the basis of political and financial considerations alone.

4.7 Climate Change

(a) *Rationale*

Climate change poses a serious risk to ongoing poverty reduction efforts and threatens to reverse decades of development efforts. It affects different sectors at different levels and is thus poised to undermine national efforts to attain both the national objectives as well as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The impacts of climate change are, and will continue to be more pronounced in poor countries. Yet these countries have contributed the least to the problem and are the ones least able to cope with the impacts. The poor are particularly sensitive to climate change because they lack an effective coping mechanism and means to manage shocks, and because given their low income levels, they are more vulnerable to shocks emanating from climate change.

Climate change is currently topical within Tanzania, the region and at global level. The expected impending impacts of climate change to different sectors and how to mitigate and or adapt to them are the main concerns being articulated by various actors. Agriculture for example, is among the most affected sectors in Tanzania particularly most of it is rain fed, a factor which is at the centre of the changing climate.

(b) *Relation with Long Term Plan*

One of the major strategic interventions spelt out in the National Five Years Development Plan and therefore Long Term Plan is to ensure access to safe water supply and implement climate change adaptation measures. Climate change adaptation measures are therefore among the national priorities in Tanzania which supports the current MDG initiatives.

(c) *The Challenges*

As noted earlier, the impacts of climate change are, and will continue to be more pronounced in Tanzania because the capacity to manage and control the effects of climate change is almost absent. Climate change requires mitigation as adaptation measures to be able to avert from its negative effects. Tanzania has limited capacity to undertake adequate mitigation and adaptation measures. Being able to reduce uncertainty by being able to forecast the weather and monitor its behavior is another challenge which will go a long way towards enabling the farmers and other key players to manage risk emanating from changes to rainfall regimes. This in turn increases their vulnerability to climate change and for agriculture for example, affects negatively agricultural productivity for food security and livelihoods.

(d) *The Necessary Strategic Actions and Measures*

A number of actions are necessary. Some of them have to be taken simultaneously. These measures include the public awareness creation, increased resources, and capacity building of various key players in the related sectors as well as MDAs. All the key stakeholders need to be mobilized if this initiative is to be successful. Likewise, the country needs to mobilize various institutions to fully participate in this process in terms of advocacy, alert systems, early warning systems, and preventive services. International Organizations and Development Partners also have the role to play in terms of providing technical advice and support and facilitate institutional development. Policy support, political will, government commitment and a supportive legal framework are also necessary requirement for the success of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

4.8 Youth Employment²

(a) *Rationale and Challenges*

The most pressing issues facing Tanzania from a youth perspective are:

- **Rapid population growth** and a youthful population. This places significant demand on the country's services and resources and is both an opportunity for currently unemployed youth to be engaged productively through education, enterprise and volunteering and risk to the country with large number of youth unemployed which could lead to social conflict. **Unemployment** is a major concern as the formal

² See report submitted by Restless Development The World We Want to See Youth Perspectives : Development Beyond 2015.

employment sector cannot sustain the growing population. Young people with a tertiary education struggle to compete for jobs and less educated young people are not prepared for self employment.

- **High levels of illiteracy** which is resulting in ignorance among citizens of services and development in the country, and their inability to hold their government and others to account for plans and resources. Connected to this is limited **access to information** at a local level and in accessible formats which helps citizens and communities to assess what they are told by their leaders against other sources of information about development in the country.
- **Basic education as defined in the MDGs is inadequate** to enable a person to participate in society effectively, and should be raised from primary level.

(b) *Strategic Actions*

- Promote education for all encouraging children to stay in education for longer (reduce family size)
- Basic education must be seen as the completion of a free secondary education for all
- Education systems are better tailored to the needs of the population over the next twenty years should include self employment; workplace skills; innovation and creativity.
- Increase access to free or highly affordable prevention and treatment for major diseases affecting a population
- Increase investment in health workers, and establishment of adequate rural health services

4.9 Special and Vulnerable Groups (Child Pregnancies)

(a) *Rationale*

Child pregnancy should be a priority area as it the second reason for the school dropout for the girls in Tanzania. It curtails the future of girls and therefore difficulty realizing various gender equality and equity initiatives. Empowering women economically will automatically empower women politically.

(b) *Actions/Measures to be taken:*

- Provision of the Sexual and reproductive health and rights education to girls and boys without excluding members of the community
- Construction of boarding schools for the girls/dormitories
- Enactment of the laws and policy that clearly protects girls from being impregnated.

(c) *Challenges*

Lack of enforcement mechanism to hold responsible those who re impregnating school girls.

Income and Food Poverty: Elder Priority Areas:

Agriculture - Dependence on the rain-fed agriculture bring hunger and food shortage whenever there is a change in weather.

What to be done: Government increase of incentives including subsidies to agriculture sector; subsidized agriculture and livestock keepers and provision of modern agricultural tools, soft loans and investment in irrigation type of agriculture.

Pension- Lack of pension for peasants and livestock keeper- the large group of elders belong to this class.

Rationale: Elders asserted that are responsible to raise grandchildren and cover the cost of living in most of the families.

What to be done: Developing targeted pension schemes for all the elders.

Good governance and Accountability: -Elder

Grand Corruption- lead to the inadequate basics needs and service provision;

What to be done: Provision of civic education to all people in the community especially educating against corruption and embezzlement of public funds;

Women Priority Areas:

Inflation- Economic downfall and Inflation and price fluctuation; Price fluctuation especially on food; lack of consumers' protection against unscrupulous businessmen/women;

What to be done: The government must control market for the farmers and consumers goods.

Water: Safe and clean water has been a challenge to women and young girls. Water is fetched in distance which makes women and girls to spend more time on looking of water and put aside other productive work. Even in a few houses with the connection of tap water, water is not available. Rivers are fast drying up day by day.

What to be done:

Access and availability of water must be increased by well construction and protection of source of water.

Access to loans: women have no access to loans and credits as most of them they do not have collateral. These hinder their efforts towards economic empowerment as they cannot establish business or invest in different issues.

What to be done:

The government has to facilitate the provision of loans with low interest rate together with the provision of the entrepreneurship education and how to properly manage the loan to women groups' i.e VIKOBA

4.10 Good Governance and Accountability (Political-will and Commitment & Participation and Inclusiveness)

(a) Rationale

Good governance is bedrock for sustainable development. Governance improved significantly in Tanzania in the recent past, especially in areas of democracy, and political and social tolerance as well as in improvement in business environment. However, consultations have gathered several views which converge to the argument that good governance is a challenge which should be addressed since it is a critical ingredient in implementation effectiveness. In their view, this is a reform area where strong political-will and commitment is needed to bring sustainable developmental changes. Tanzania is likely to accelerate economic growth and social development if it effectively addresses issues of governance.

Since 1992, good governance has been defined to include “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development”. The views from consultations essentially fall in second part of the definition – on how country’s economic and social resources for development.

(b) Relation to Long Term Plans

One of the pillars which guide the implementation of LTPP is good governance and accountability. The other pillars are macroeconomic stability, competitiveness, national cohesion and cultural heritage, and sustainable development from the economic, environmental and social points of view. View raise during consultations resonates very well with goals of under Good Governance and the Rule of Law, which are states as follow: **Goal 1:** Desirable moral and cultural uprightness, **Goal 2:** Strong adherence and respect for the rule of law, **Goal 3:** Absence of corruption and other vices, **Goal 4:** A learning society which is confident; learns from its own development experience and that of others; and owns and determines its own development agenda.

(c) *Challenges*

The main challenges in implementing this priority are is political will and commitment to reform.

(d) *Measures/Actions*

In order to realize this priority, the following remain important:-

- (i) Strengthen legal and institutional framework for democracy, rule of law and good governance, through:
 - Reviewing, mainstreaming, accelerating and deepening implementation of core reforms with the focus on creating an enabling environment for pro-poor growth
 - Enhancing operational capacity of governance institutions
 - Strengthening mechanism for accountability and sanctions on implementation, enforcement and compliance to legislative, policy, regulatory and operation rules
- (ii) Public-sector management, changing the organizational structure, making government budgets work better, etc;
- (iii) Accountability, whereby the government or local government, as well as their employees be held responsible for their actions;
- (iv) Legal framework for development, whereby the systems ensure level playing ground, fairness, and justice.

4.11 Capacity Development – CD (e.g. Implementation of Policies and Strategies)

(a) *Rationale*

The consultation process raised Capacity Development as an issue which should be address. The discussion on this subject capacity of the leadership at all levels so as to ensure good and strategic leadership, supportive and implementable policies. In the view of many who were consulted, weak implementation has its root in inadequate capacity. However, capacity development, in its broader sense, refers to the ability of people, organizations and society as a whole to manage their affairs. Capacity development is central issue sand a pre-requisite for implementation effectiveness and achievement of development results. Long-term transformational process of economic and societal development in Tanzania thus hinge on capacity development. The African Union Position Paper for Busan 4th High Level Summit states that, for Africa, ***Capacity Development*** is the overarching vehicle in achieving development and the epicentre of development effectiveness. ODA for capacity development should be one of the theme, policy direction, and actual practices in order to move from aid effeteness to development effectiveness.

(b) Relation to Long Term Plans

The need to address capacity pervasive in many policy documents in Tanzania. For example, in goal 5 of the pillar of “Strong and Competitive Economy” of Tanzania’s Development Vision 2025, capacity development emphasizes the capacity to articulate and promote national interests and to adjust quickly to regional and global market shifts. In the LTPP, capacity issues are clearly defined to embrace capacity of the private sector to compete in domestic and export market. The private sector in Tanzania is also characterized by inadequate capacity of local experts (contractors, engineers, architects and quantity surveyors) in terms of number, skills and equipment. As for the public sector, LTPP call for measures to address low capacity of the Government to monitor the sector and leverage sufficient returns in the mining sector (as such, the same could be said for the gas sector in Tanzania). Indeed, even at the service delivery level, LTPP identifies capacity in terms of human resource to deliver quality services at LGAs levels as an issue which needs addressing.

(c) Challenges:

Addressing capacity development challenges will continue to be central if at all Tanzania stay its course to a middle income country. Given the initial conditions (current state of capacity), the main challenge will be resource required to support capacity development. In view of that, proper sequencing is critical for sustainable capacity results and development results.

(d) Measures/Actions:

In order to realise this priority, the following remain important:-

- (i) strengthen the national capacity development that goes hand in hand with technological changes that accelerates:-
 - Human resource development in all sectors and levels.
 - investments in research and development in vocational and higher learning institutions, and research institutions,
 - Linkage between R&D and the productive sectors.
- (ii) Streamlining science, technology and innovation in the socio-economic system of the nation

4.12 Rule of law and Human Rights

(a) Rationale

The rule of law is the foundation of equitable relations and the basis upon which just and fair societies are built. Rule of law and human rights are not only intertwined but also form the foundation for development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Strengthening the rule of law and human rights should be a continuous effort, and indeed should be seen as an integral part of overall development strategies and should therefore be

integrated into broader development programming. The role of state in respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights is essential in order to maintain the rule of law through credible and trustworthy institutions.

(b) Relation to Long term Plan

This priority is succinctly underscored in the TDV 2025 and also in Long term Perspective plan. In short, in an effort towards improving governance, peace and security, the government envisages that: (i) the rule of law prevails, (ii) leaders and public servants are accountable to the people, (iii) democracy, political and social tolerance is deepened, (iv) that peace, political stability, national unity and security (territorial integrity) are sustained and (v) Tanzania participates in the maintenance of regional peace and stability through membership to the AU, EAC and SADC and other UN and international peace support missions and operations.

(c) Challenge

The main challenges in implementing this priority are linked to poverty and inequities, discrimination, conflict and violence, impunity, weak institutions, governance, criminal justice, and corruption

(d) Measures/Actions

In order to realize this priority, the following remain important:-

- (i) Strengthen legal and institutional framework for democracy, rule of law and good governance, through:
 - Reviewing, mainstreaming, accelerating and deepening implementation of core reforms with the focus on creating an enabling environment for pro-poor growth,
 - Enhancing operational capacity of governance institutions,
 - Strengthening mechanism for accountability and sanctions on implementation, enforcement and compliance to legislative, policy, regulatory and operation rules
- (ii) Sustainably curbing corruption at all levels, through:
 - Revising the laws and strengthening,
 - mechanisms for fighting corruption and money laundering in order to cope with the changes in technology and circumstances,
 - Modernization of court operations and legal registries through development of an electronic case management system and streamlining of the manual case flow system currently in place.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This report was meant to summarize the background, process and emerging issues from the Post MDG stakeholders' consultations which were conducted in December, 2013. The process included consultation workshops, which were organized in seven Zones of the Mainland for LGAs and CSOs. It also involved three consultation workshops for the elders, women & young women, and children & the youth. Out of emerging issues identified in chapter three, a total of twelve priority areas have been identified and recommended for consideration in the Post MDG Development Goals. Note that, each of the twelve priority areas have been supported by a discussion of the rationale for its section. In addition, a link to the National Development Plan, challenges, and strategic actions required to attain the Post MDG Development Goals has also been provided.

It should therefore be borne in mind that the success of Post MDG goals requires to ensure the smooth and adequate implementation of the suggested goals. There is also an urgent need for Tanzania to come up with an elaborate implementation plan, Monitoring and Evaluation framework and ensure availability of adequate resources.

ANNEXES

Annex I Communication/Documentation Process Report

Annex 2 Restless Development Report