

***EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO THE UNITED
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA***

Consultation of a group of experts

October 25th 2005

Evaluation for the European Commission



CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
TABLES	2
FIGURES	2
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXPERTS.....	3

TABLES

Table 1 – Experts’ short CVs	4
Figure 1 – GoT’s priorities per sector.....	5
Table 2 – Topic 1, Round 1, please fill in blank cells	6
Table 3 – Topic 1, Results of the first round	7
Table 4 – Topic 1, Round 2, please fill in blank cells	11
Table 5 – Topic 1, Results of the second round	12
Figure 2 – Paths towards poverty reduction	15
Figure 3 – GoT’s priorities in terms of paths towards poverty reduction.....	15
Table 6 – Topic 2, Round 1, Please fill in blank cells.....	16
Table 7 – Topic 2, Results of the first round	17
Table 8 – Topic 2, Round 2, please fill in blank cells	20
Table 9 – Topic 2, Results of the second round	21

FIGURES

Figure 1	5
Figure 2	15
Figure 3	15

1. INTRODUCTION

The evaluation team is writing its draft final report, which is to be delivered on October 25th.

The team would like to strengthen, to amend and to qualify its views on two topics that are of major importance for substantiating its conclusions.

In this respect, it has been decided to take advice from a group of high level Tanzania based experts.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXPERTS

October 2nd week

- To read this document carefully
- To fill in tables 1, 2 and 5
- To send the document back to toulemonde@eureval.fr and amani@esrf.or.tz before Friday noon

Answers will be immediately pooled in a second version of this document, which will be sent again to the experts

October 3rd week

- To fill in tables 4 and 7
- To send the document back to toulemonde@eureval.fr and amani@esrf.or.tz before Friday noon

Each expert is allocated one workday for the whole process.

Invoice to be sent to l.barnet@edi-africa.com

Payment conditional to complete and timely answer.

EXPERTS' BIOSKETCHES

Table 1 – Experts' short CVs

Prof. Haidari K.R. AMANI

The CEO of the Economic and Social Research Foundation.

Has a PhD from Michigan State University. He has co-authored three books and has published a substantial number of papers covering broad areas of agriculture and food security and rural development. He has extensive experience in policy research. He played key roles in the formulation of the Tanzania's Rural Development Strategy, Rural Development Policy, Zanzibar Agricultural Policy, and PRS1. His other works include Public Expenditure Reviews for the Agriculture and Water sectors; Evaluation of IFAD programmes in Tanzania, Evaluation of FINNISH support to Tanzania, Evaluation of European Development Fund support to Human Resource Development in Tanzania, and formulation of the EAC's Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy

A. MBELLE

Ammon Mbelle (Ph.D), Economics (Gothenburg School of Economics and Commercial Law, Sweden)

Present employment: University of Dar es sala; Senior Lecturer in Economics

Other experiences: Economic advisor to the Prime Minister of Tanzania, 1989-1991

International Consulting Experience: on Millennium Development Goals: authoring country reports for Republic of Yemen, The Gambia and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (to take an assignment in Seychelles end of October in supporting formulation of National development Plan)

Authored articles published in international and national journals; edited three books on Tanzania

Performed assignments on Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar) for governments, private sector, bilateral and multilateral donors.

Prof Fidelis P. MTATIFIKOLO

P. MTATIFIKOLO holds a 1983 PhD (Economics) from a major USA university (Kansas) and is currently a senior academic member of staff, Economics Department, at UDSM, Tanzania. Among his many international experiences in academics are (1) a one year Visiting Research Fellowship at the Institute for International Economics, Washington, DC, USA in the mid 1980s (2) Teaching/Lecturing Assignments in the Netherlands (Institute of Social Studies in the late 1980s and early 1990s), Germany (Bremen University in the late 1990s) and Kenya (MA Economics Collaborative Programme in the mid 1990s). Major teaching areas include Policy Analysis, Public Finance, Economics of Reform Programmes, Mathematical Economics and Econometrics, Micro-Macro Economics, and Population Studies.

Consulting experience includes Work for Tanzania Government, all Major International Organizations with offices in Tanzania (UNDP, UNFPA, WB, DAC-Donors Group, UNESCO, SIDA, DANIDA, Irish Aid, DfID, etc.), and Major Regional and Continental Bodies (UNECA, ESAURP and ESAMI) . Key Consulting and Advisory areas include Economic Policy, Public Expenditure Reviews and MTEFs, Poverty Reduction Strategies and Public Finance studies; including periodic memberships in Presidential Commissions, Public-Private Policy Task Forces and Policy Initiatives in Tanzania.

Major Research and Publications are in topics in Public Finance and Taxation Policies, Growth and Investment, Poverty Analysis, Population Studies, and Globalization and the plight of Developing Countries.

Deogratias P. MUTALEMWA

Deogratias P. Mutalemwa is a development economist with many years of experience in government and development banking. He has an MA (1972) in development economics as well as an MSc (1967) in economics. He has extensive experience in external aid and cooperation management, development planning and development policy analysis. Working for the Tanzania Government from 1967 to 1977 as an economist, he rose to Commissioner for Sectoral Planning in 1973 in the then Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning before becoming Commissioner for External Finance in 1975 in the Ministry of Finance. In 1977 he joined the African Development Bank (Abidjan), working mainly in the lending operations area as well as in international cooperation and cofinancing. There he rose to a position of Division Chief as well as head of department in the Cooperation Department. He retired at the end of 1997 and became a private consultant in Tanzania. In this respect, he has worked closely with ESRF on different consultancy assignments covering mainly policy analysis, foreign aid assessment, government budget evaluation and poverty reduction.

FIRST TOPIC, ROUND ONE, QUESTION

Figure 1 – GoT's priorities per sector

How far have the following issues been at the top of the GoT's agenda over the last four years?
(initial views of the evaluation team)

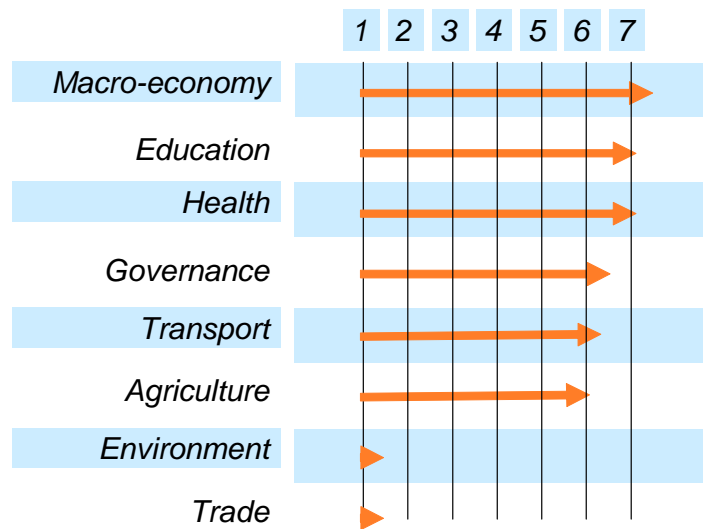


Table 2 – Topic 1, Round 1, please fill in blank cells

How far have the following issues been at the top of the GoT's agenda over the last four years?		
Issues	Your views Rate from 1 (bottom) to 8 (top)	Initial evaluation team's views
Macro-economy		7.5
Education		7
Health		7
Governance		6.5
Transport		6
Agriculture		6
Environment		1
Trade		1
<p>Please select at least two issues, possibly where your views do not match the evaluation team's views</p> <p>Write a short comment (50-100 words) justifying your views. Quote and preferably attach supporting documents</p>		
<p>First selected issue:</p> <p>Comment:</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p>		
<p>Second selected issue:</p> <p>Comment:</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p>		
<p>Third selected issue:</p> <p>Comment:</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p>		

FIRST TOPIC, ROUND ONE, POOLED ANSWERS

Table 2 – Topic 1, Results of the first round

<i>How far have the following issues been at the top of the GoT's agenda over the last four years?</i>	
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Range of experts' views</i>
Macro-economy	7 7.5 7.5 8
Education	6 6.5 7 7
Health	6 6 6.5 7
Governance	5 6 6.5 7
Transport	6 6 6 6
Agriculture	5 5.5 6 6.5
Environment	1 2 3 4
Trade	1 1 2 6

Macro-economy

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

The Key Documents guiding Policy and Budgetary Processes in Tanzania for the annual, medium and long term perspectives are the Vision 2025 Document, PRSP and now NSGRP (MKUKUTA), the Medium Term Plan (MTP) for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and the annual exercises in PER/MTEF initiatives. All these documents focus on the Macroeconomy as the focal point for all other initiatives, with regard to making the Macroeconomic "Fundamentals" behave so as to create a conducive environment for the sector-, regional- and down to grassroots- initiatives to take shape. The same documents also orient Tanzania to adhering to international commitments with regard to the Millenium Development Goals and some regional protocols. In a nutshell V2025 gives the longer term Perspective, MKUKUTA and MTP give the Medium term perspective and commitments, whereas the PER/MTEF initiatives operationalize, through the annual current Budgets and Forward Budgets, both the medium and long term commitments. Whereas the focus on poverty eradication was evident through the PRSP for the period 2000-2003 with focus on Priority Sectors the same is now carried under NSGRP, with the twin-goals of Growth and Reduction of Poverty through the focus on Priority Outcomes (under the three Clusters of Outcomes in: Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty, Social Wellbeing, and Accountability and Good Governance)

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025; PRSP 2000-2003, NSGRP (MKUKUTA) 2004/05-2008/09, Medium Term Plan for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, Annual PER documents of (previous) Priority Sectors, the National Consolidated PER/MTEF Document which results from the Annual National Consultative Meeting on PER/MTEF between Govt, Donors and (other) Stakeholders (Ministry of Finance consolidates the document), Background to Budget (annual) as presented by Minister responsible in PO-PP at Budget time, and the National Budget Speech. Also the document: Tanzania at the Turn of the Century, 1999/2000, by Govt and WB set the Motto for the Policies and Programmes now carrying the day in Tanzania.

Education

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

Notwithstanding impressive results under PEDP (Primary Education Development Programme) including increases in enrolment, they should not mask serious lags in low transition rates (joining secondary schools) of 20% (lowest in East Africa) and low teacher/pupil ratio of 1:58. The latter is far below internationally recommended standard ratio of 1:45; with staggering regional variations such as Kigoma region 1:74 and Mwanza and Shinyanga regions with 1:70 each. The rapid growth in building new secondary schools is not matched with speed in training teachers. Persistent gender disparity in enrolment is still obvious at post-primary levels. These points pull down recorded achievements in government's Agenda.

Supporting documents:

Sources: 2004 Economic Survey (URT) from Tanzania government website

Health

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

Achievements in national drugs procurement and improvement in health physical infrastructure are counterpoised by poor health access by the poor and people living in remote areas. An incomplete decentralisation process, aggravated by poor rural road infrastructure, has aggravated shortage of drugs and health workers in these areas. The cost sharing arrangement has increased vulnerability of the poor. Despite the positive effects of the Insecticide Treated Nets, malaria infection is still too high. HIV/AIDS infections have yet to show widespread decline and resources use on the pandemic may not be well focused. Only 4,200 out of over 2 million people living with AIDS countrywide were reported accessing the Anti-Retroviral Drugs. Infant mortality rates (154/1000) are still intolerable.

Supporting documents:

Sources: Tanzania Participatory Poverty Assessment Report 2003; 2004 Economic Survey (URT)

Governance

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

Broadly defined it covers aspects of (1) Political Representation and an Inclusive Government (2) Economic Management and Sound Economic Policies and Practices, and (3) Transparency and Accountability. The first one is a global phenomenon, and for Tanzania the move to election years in 2005 has meant high priority to political democracy. The second is part of the focus on the macro-economy as discussed in the First Selected Issue above. Sound Economics is seen as Sound Governance! On the other hand, the third part of Governance which is about Transparency and Accountability, is to be read as part of democratization (political and economic) processes and a move to more liberal, open and inclusive system of "running business". It also reflects global trends toward reforming systems of public/private operations and unleashing markets in the economy.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, MTP, and NSGRP are the key documents. Governance issues in PRSP 2000-2003 were recognized through Prioritization of sectors/ministries dealing with Justice issues, and in NSGRP under, especially, Cluster 3 of Outcomes: Governance and Accountability. Also Ruling Party Election Manifesto.

M. MBELLE:

Comment:

Governance: Though much is said about measures taken to improve governance, there are critical issues that have not been implemented to the serious tone we hear about addressing governance. Local government reforms are incomplete, grand corruption has received mild attention, prosecution of corruption cases is too low at less than 10% of reported cases [PCB files and reported in dailies]

Supporting documents:

None

Transport

Agriculture

M. AMANI

Comment:

While agriculture is a priority sector in the country's poverty reduction framework, and whereas substantial resources (especially by the world bank) have been allocated to the sector growth in the sector has been impressive (average of 5%) but unstable. Technological breakthrough has yet to be achieved; there are serious problems with the marketing of agricultural products; private sector investment (including by farmers) is very low and the problem of food insecurity, which has been recurring in some parts of the rural areas over the last ten years, is yet to be addressed. By and large, agriculture has remained a subsistence sector. In addition, the

institutional framework needed to steer the sector into an engine of growth is not in place, making the move towards a sector-wide approach take a slow pace.

Supporting documents:

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEWS FOR AGRICULTURE, (various years)
COUNTRY ECONOMIC MEMORANDUM, WORLD BANK/URT, 2004
POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2002, 2003

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

This is seen in the context of Economic Growth (as the largest sector, the so-called Backbone of the economy) and in Reduction of Poverty (sector with majority of people, many of them poor, and also livelihood source to the least affluent in society). Major recent initiatives, apart from the declarations and strategies outlined in Vision 2025, MTP, MKUKUTA and the National (consolidated) MTEF documents, include Policies and Programmes specific to the sector like ASDS of 2001 and its operational Programme (ASDP) which is in various stages of implementation in the country. The Rural Development Strategy is also a key adjunct to Agricultural Development, and it, too, is in Official Form for implementation after its adoption. Even more recent initiatives see sectors closely linked to Agriculture having Strategic Plans in force, to facilitate in debottlenecking those obstacles that impinge on agriculture's development; a case in point being the recently launched Strategic Plan for the Implementation of Land Laws (SPILL) in Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development.

There is evidence of a more determined effort to enhance Agriculture, practical failures notwithstanding!

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, MTP, NSGRP, ASDS, ASDP, SPILL Document. Many Sectoral Strategies touch on Agriculture too (Mining, Transport, Livestock Development, Water, Energy, Marketing, Cooperative Development, etc).

Environment

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

Government's efforts are still timid but realistic in view of competition from other resource needs. Examples of noticeable efforts are (i) heightened national tree planting campaigns (ii) enactment of the National Environment Management Act in 2004 to enhance the position of the National Environmental Management Council (iii) GEF support of over 20 projects by 2003 (iv) frontline projects in safe disposal of waste (v) adoption of Environmental Impact Guidelines for a number of sectors (vi) Participatory involvement of stakeholders in environmental conservation of land and resources in national parks.

Supporting documents:

2005/06 Budget Speech by Minister in charge of the environment in the Vice President's Office

M. AMANI

Comment:

Even though environment was not mainstreamed in the first PRS, there have been concerted efforts by Government in this crosscutting issue. Not only is the Environment Policy in place, but also some institutional framework has been developed. There is a State Minister responsible for Environment, there is the National Environment Management Committee, and a legal framework for promoting good environment practices is also in place. More importantly, environment is now an important crosscutting issue under the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGR). Efforts are underway to finalise environment-monitoring indicators as part of an overall Poverty monitoring framework. Environment is now included in the Public expenditure Review. What remains now is formulation of programmes/plans for implementation

Supporting documents:

NSGR, NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY, PUBLIC EXPENDITURE REVIEW FOR ENVIRONMENT 2003

Trade

M. MBELLE:

Comment:

Trade has been recognized in all policy frameworks, especially National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) approved by government in February 2005 (unlike former PRSP). EAC cooperation and EPA negotiations in which Tanzania is currently participating are testimony to recent thrust given to trade. Add that the Trade Policy has been formulated during this period. [These documents are too bulky to attach]

Supporting documents:

URT (2005) NSGRP, June

URT(2003) Tanzania National Trade Policy

FIRST TOPIC, ROUND TWO, QUESTION

Table 3 – Topic 1, Round 2, please fill in blank cells

<i>How far have the following issues been at the top of the GoT's agenda over the last four years</i>		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Your updated views Rate from 1 (bottom) to 8 (top)</i>	<i>Range of experts' views (first round)</i>
Macro-economy		7 7.5 7.5 8
Education		6 6.5 7 7
Health		6 6 6.5 7
Governance		5 6 6.5 7
Transport		6 6 6 6
Agriculture		5 5.5 6 6.5
Environment		1 2 3 4
Trade		1 1 2 6
<p><i>Please select at least two issues, possibly where you would like to react upon other experts' comments expressed during round one</i></p> <p><i>Write a short comment (50-100 words). Quote and preferably attach supporting documents</i></p>		
<p><i>First selected issue:</i></p>		
<p>Comment:</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p>		
<p><i>Second selected issue:</i></p>		
<p>Comment:</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p>		
<p><i>Third selected issue:</i></p>		
<p>Comment:</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p>		

FIRST TOPIC, ROUND TWO, POOLED ANSWERS

Table 5 – Topic 1, Results of the second round

<i>How far have the following issues been at the top of the GoT's agenda over the last four years?</i>	
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Range of experts' views</i>
Macro-economy	7.5 7.5 7.5 8
Education	6.5 7 7 7
Health	6 7 7 7
Governance	5 6 6.5 7
Transport	6 6 6 6.5
Agriculture	5 5.5 6 7
Environment	1 2 3 4
Trade	1 1 3 6

Macro-economy

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

As for my comments in Round One the Key Documents guiding Policy and Budgetary Processes in Tanzania for the annual, medium and long term perspectives are the Vision 2025 Document, PRSP and now NSGRP (MKUKUTA), the Medium Term Plan (MTP) for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and the annual exercises in PER/MTEF initiatives. All these documents focus on the Macroeconomy as the focal point for all other initiatives, with regard to making the Macroeconomic "Fundamentals" behave so as to create a conducive environment for the rest of the initiatives at sector-, regional- and grassroots- levels to take shape. Vision 2025 gives the longer term Perspective, MKUKUTA and MTP give the Medium term perspective and commitments, whereas the PER/MTEF initiatives operationalize, through the annual current Budgets and Forward Budgets, both the medium and long term commitments. The Twin Goals in the national frame remain as documented in the NSGRP, namely Growth and Reduction of Poverty through the focus on Priority Outcomes under the three Clusters of Broad Outcomes.

My former verdict stands, with even higher score!

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025; PRSP 2000-2003, NSGRP (MKUKUTA) 2004/05-2008/09, Medium Term Plan for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, Annual PER documents of (previous) Priority Sectors, the National Consolidated PER/MTEF Document, Background to Budget (annual) as presented by Minister responsible in PO-PP at Budget time, and the National Budget Speech. Also Economic Survey (annual, 2001-2004).

Education

M. AMANI

Comment:

There are four components of PEDP, namely Enrolment expansion, Quality improvement, Capacity building and strengthening institutional arrangements. Whereas success has been achieved with respect to enrolment, and to some extent in the number of teachers, reviews of the programme have observed serious weaknesses in the institutional arrangements, particularly between MoEC and PORALG. Also the absence of a sector wide approach for education implies that there is no coherent strategy for developing the sector. For me this is a major shortcoming and hence my slight difference with other panellists.

Supporting documents:

GOVERNMENT PEDP REVIEW

M. MBELLE

Comment:

Education deserves higher ranking than my colleagues (other experts) have indicated. It is true that there are problems of quality at primary level. But: efforts have been specially directed to ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials and quality teacher training. Recent budget tracking of PEDP funds, such as by REPOA point to an improvement. Again the expansion of secondary education which has picked much momentum during 2004/05 in the form of SEDP/SEMP requiring divisions throughout the country to construct at least one secondary school, and actually progress is very commendable, certainly lift the ranking. Last but not least, expansion of enrolment at tertiary level, especially Universities during 2005/06 academic year; facilitated by loan arrangements should raise the ranking [on a lighter tone the 2005/06 intake of University students at the university of Dar es salaam is likened with Tsunami]. Of course even at University levels the issue of quality should be watched much more closer given this trend in enrolment.

Supporting documents:

1. REPOA (2004) "Budget tracking of PEDP funds
2. Ministry of Education: Basic Statistics in Education 2005-10-23
3. Ministry of Science Technology and Higher Education: MTEF 2005/06
4. Ministry of Education and Culture: Speech by Minister to Parliament, June 2005

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

My first evaluation was rather harsh compared to colleagues. The previous rating took in an overly assessed weight of low transition in enrolment figures thus blurring the overall robustness of the government's agenda and the remarkable achievements in other areas. Slippages seen in transition data (pupils advancement from primary to secondary school) should not overbear on the assesment of the GOT plans, which are contained in many policy statements. Government policies that have encouraged private and community participation to invest in education at the local level have lead to remarkable achievements showing new enrolment figures in 2004 and 2005. For example, Government primary schools enrolled over 7.4 million pupils in 2005 compared to 4.8 million in 2001. The enrolment in secondary schools saw a doubling of numbers in 3 years to nearly half a million students.

Supporting documents:

MOEC 2005 Basic Statistic in Education

Health

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

The attention to and tremendous efforts in arresting the HIV/AIDs infection speed and tackling the mother-child mortality as well as in mounting countrywide immunisation campaigns had been understated in the first round of my rating.

Supporting documents:

Sources: 2004 Economic Survey (URT) ; NSGRP 2005; Minister of Heath Budget Speech 2005

Governance

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

Broadly defined Governance addresses itself to three issues (1) Political Representation and an Inclusive Government (2) Economic Management and Sound Economic Policies and Practices, and (3) Transparency and Accountability. For Tanzania the period since the start of the second term of Mkapa (and the last) and the move to election years in 2005 has meant high priority to political democracy, especially as achestrated through the Ruling Party documents (e.g. Election Manifesto). The second issue addressed by Governance is part of the focus on the macro-economy as discussed in the First Selected Issue above. Sound Economics is seen as Sound Governance! On the other hand, the third part of Governance which is about Transparency and Accountability, is to be read as part of democratization (political and economic) processes and a move to more liberal, open and inclusive systems of "running business". It also reflects global trends toward reforming systems of public/private operations and unleashing markets in the economy. The fact that other aspects of Governance in the realm of, say, Accountability, like persistent Corruption, see little success in solutions does not negate the fact that Governance has been prioritized; and in any case such concerns like Corruption are Global in nature and Tanzania is not really the worst case!

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003 and NSGRP are the key documents. Governance issues in PRSP 2000-2003 were recognized through Prioritization of sectors/ministries dealing with Justice issues, and in NSGRP under, especially, Cluster 3 of Outcomes: Governance and Accountability.

Transport

M. MBELLE

Comment:

This was left out during first round by all of us. I give it a slightly higher ranking due to recent efforts by the government especially through TANROADS. At least the road infrastructure has seen noticeable improvement in last two years or so. The roads fund is working. Recent commencement of constructing a bridge across Ruvuma river to link Tanzania and Mozambique, not to forget the Mkapa bridge across Rufiji river have profound impact on long bottlenecked Southern regions. Even with air transport one should not overlook the face lifting of the then Dar Airport (now Nyerere International Airport). Though ironical, the improvement of Lake Victoria marine transport (introduction of fast boats) is largely attributable to government efforts (note initiatives by the Minister for Transport in liaising with his Kenyan counterpart to solve the problem of transporting the ferries through Tanzania roads

Supporting documents:

Not managed. But read reports by Minister for Transport and Communication and Minister for Works on what the Ministries have done during last ten years and read recent years activities and achievements which tie with this exercise.

Agriculture

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

As for my comments in Round One this is seen in the context of Economic Growth (as the largest sector, the so-called Backbone of the economy) and in Reduction of Poverty (sector with majority of people, many of them poor, and also livelihood source to the least affluent in society). Major recent initiatives, apart from the declarations made in national documents like Vision 2025, MTP and MKUKUTA, include Policies and Programmes specific to the sector like ASDS of 2001 and its operational Programme (ASDP). The Rural Development Strategy is also a key adjunct to Agricultural Development. Even more recent initiatives see sectors closely linked to Agriculture having Strategic Plans in force, to facilitate in debottlenecking those obstacles that impinge on agriculture's development; a case in point being the recently launched Strategic Plan for the Implementation of Land Laws (SPILL) in Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, NSGRP, ASDS, ASDP, SPILL Document. Many Sectoral Strategy Documents of direct links to Agriculture (Mining, Transport, Livestock Development, Water, Energy, Marketing, Cooperative Development, etc)

Environment

Trade

M. AMANI

Comment:

While the Government's priorities within the trade sector include increased trade volume, in particular exports from sectors where the poor are (such as agriculture) and enhanced regional cooperation for expanded trade, not much has been done to integrate trade into Poverty Reduction framework, reference to NSGRP, notwithstanding. However I have changed my initial rating from 2 to 3 in view of some of the supported arguments by Dr. Amon Mbelle

Supporting documents:

URT (2005) NSGRP, June

URT(2003) Tanzania National Trade Policy

SECOND TOPIC, ROUND ONE, QUESTION

Figure 2 – Paths towards poverty reduction

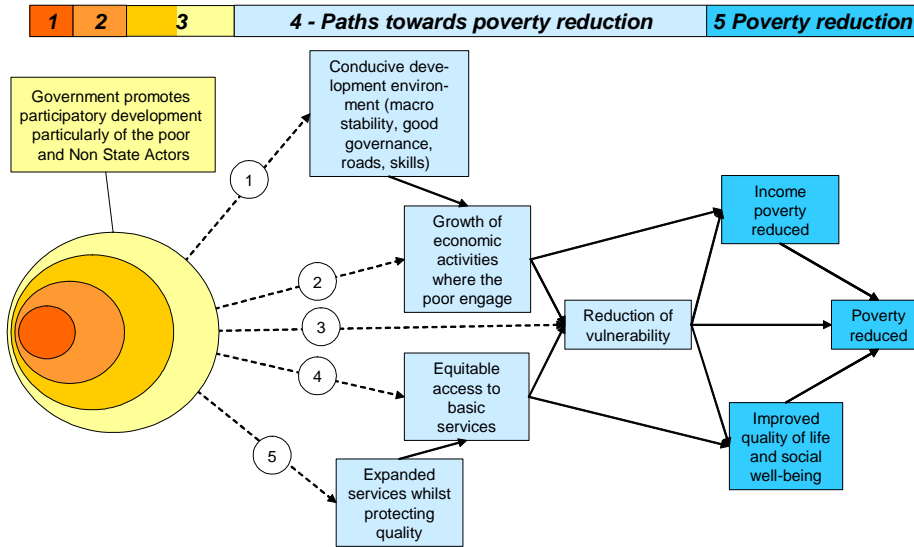


Figure 3 – GoT's priorities in terms of paths towards poverty reduction

How far have the following issues been prioritized by the GoT over the last four years?
(initial views of the evaluation team)

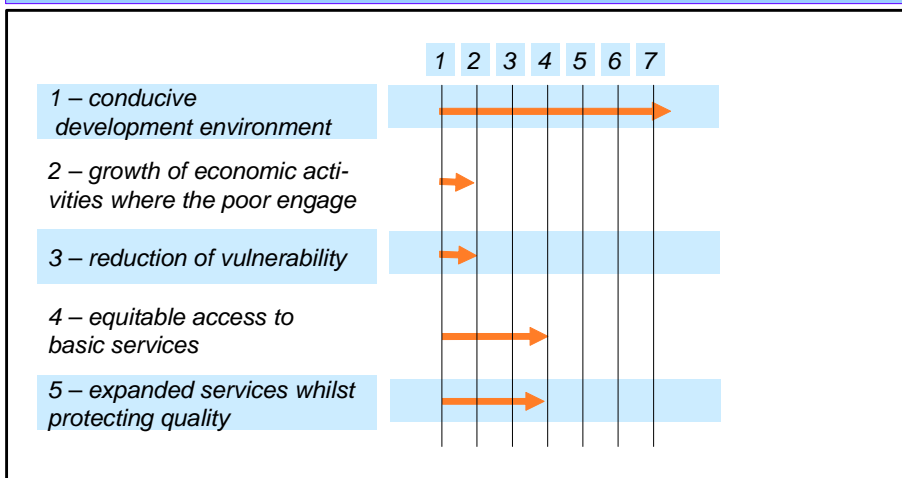


Table 6 – Topic 2, Round 1, Please fill in blank cells

How far have the following issues been prioritized by the GoT over the last four years?		
Issues	Your updated views Rate from 1 (bottom) to 8 (top)	Initial evaluation team’s view
Conducive development environment		7.5
Growth of economic activities where the poor engage		2
Reduction of vulnerability		2
Equitable access to basic services		4
Expanded services whilst protecting quality		4
Please select at least two issues, possibly where your views do not match those of the evaluation team Write a short comment (50-100 words) justifying your views. Quote and preferably attach supporting documents		
First selected issue: Comment Supporting documents:		
Second selected issue: Comment: Supporting documents:		
Third selected issue: Comment: Supporting documents:		

SECOND TOPIC, ROUND ONE, POOLED ANSWERS

Table 7 – Topic 2, Results of the first round

<i>How far have the following issues been prioritized by the GoT over the last four years?</i>	
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Range of experts' views</i>
Conducive development environment	7 7 7 7.5
Growth of economic activities where the poor engage	3 4 4 5
Reduction of vulnerability	2 3 4 4
Equitable access to basic services	2 3.5 4 5
Expanded services whilst protecting quality	3.5 4 4 4

Conducive development environment

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

This has provided the Bottomline since Reforms began in earnest, especially since the early 1990s. The Catchy words have been: Reforming the Public Sector and Unleashing Markets. In this vein the first part of the Catchy Phrase has seen various forms of divestitures, privatization and rationalization of public sector operations while reducing the directly economic role of the sector; whereas the second part has involved direct encouragement, promotion, and protection of private sector initiatives. Creation of conducive environment has taken the form of facilitation of markets to function and creation of 'level playing field' through Regulatory Systems, Competition Policy, and enhancing private sector institutions to take the lead in a private-sector-led development. All the key Policy documents that drive and guide the system in economics, politics and social wellbeing are framed in this same philosophy (Vision 2025, PRSP, MTP, NSGRP, and Sector Strategies).

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, MTP, NSGRP, and All Sector Strategies

Growth of economic activities where the poor engage

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

Tanzania's poor are preponderantly found in rural areas. Government's policies and strategies (on investments, tax incentives and exemptions etc) assign high priority to the agricultural sector that is basically found in rural areas, thus implying priority accorded to the poor. Though the results have been less satisfactory than the intentions, agricultural development and marketing programmes do involve the rural poor. In addition, adoption of liberalised trade by default provides employment opportunities to the the poor in urban areas as well. Recently, the government is trying to push forward more facilities for micro-financing and Ferdinand de Soto's ideas of putting value into "dead-capital" of the poor (i.e. Property and Business Formalisation Programme).

Supporting documents:

Source: URT National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty June 2005

M. AMANI

Comment:

Most of the poor are found in the rural areas, where they engage in subsistence agriculture, as well in the informal sector. In both these areas, there has been a positive, though low level of growth. The analysis of the 2001/2002 Household Budget survey has shown that compared to 1991/1992 there has been a slight decline in poverty in the rural ares and in urban areas

Supporting documents:

NSGRP

HBS ANALYSIS REPORT

POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

M. MBELLE

Comment:

Currently micro finance infrastructure has been developed which caters mainly for income generating activities. In addition, the recently deployed MKURUBITA in Swahili (Programme to Formalize Informal Sector Resources and Businesses). These give a higher ranking

Supporting documents:

None

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

Evidence is significant on this, as seen in Policy documents like Vision 2025, MTP and NSGRP. Major focus in initiatives in Agriculture (ASDS and ASDP), in rural development (RDS), in Microfinance and SMEs (National Microfinance Policy, initiatives in SME related Policies), in rural transport (as in PRSP Priority Sectors where rural roads were explicitly spelt out); all point to priorities given to growth of economic activities where the poor engage. Whether such initiatives have succeeded is a different matter but the policy focus is evident.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, MTP, PRSP, National Microfinance Policy, ASDS, ASDP, NSGRP, RDS, SPILL Document cited Table 2 earlier.

Reduction of vulnerability

M.AMANI

Comment:

On the basis of efforts to recognise and take measures to address vulnerability by Government I think this aspect deserves a slightly higher rate. The issue of vulnerability was included in the first PRS and subsequent to that a two-year study on the issue was undertaken with the objective of understanding the concept as well as identifying vulnerable groups. It is after this study and knowledge generated from it that more efforts are underway to address vulnerability. In the NSGRP vulnerability is clearly identified as an important area for addressing poverty. Plans to engage various stakeholders, including communities and NGOs as well as designing cost-effective social protection measures are considered crucial to reducing vulnerability.

Supporting documents:

PARTICIPATORY POVERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT, 2004

NSGRP

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

The overriding focus of PRSP 200-2003, and the PER/MTEF documents that were mandatorily required to 'toe the line of PRSP' put focus on reduction of vulnerability since at the core of initiatives was social sectors (Education, Health, Water, Rural Roads, Justice and aspects of Agriculture, later Lands). In recent years, and with NSGRP, the twin goals are Growth and Reduction of Poverty. Two of the three clusters in Broad Outcomes in NSGRP focus on Reduction of Vulnerability – Enhancing Social Wellbeing (Cluster 2) and Governance and Accountability (cluster 3), in as far as the primary focus of such programmes and broad Outcomes is on the welfare of the (more) vulnerable groups in society.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, MTP, NSGRP, Sector Strategies in Agriculture, rural development, health and education.

M. MBELLE

Comment:

This has received adequate attention in the NSGRP. In addition safety nets, both formal and informal have been encouraged and promoted. Many non-government actors who are involved in activities designed to address vulnerability have received great government support in recent years

Supporting documents:

None

Equitable access to basic services

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

The achievements in education, health and water sectors that provide direct benefit to the poor have been mainly in physical indicators (especially buildings and water installations). This has not put equal emphasis on ability of the poor to pay. The spread of these services has been heavily skewed in favour of urban areas. The prevalence of corruption in accessing these services (health, education, justice) has been disproportionately prohibitive for the poor. Allocation of resources has not favoured the poor regions or districts.

Supporting documents:

None

Expanded services whilst protecting quality

SECOND TOPIC, ROUND TWO, QUESTION

Table 8 – Topic 2, Round 2, please fill in blank cells

How far have the following issues been prioritized by the GoT over the last four years?

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Your updated views Rate from 1 (bottom) to 8 (top)</i>	<i>Range of experts' views (first round)</i>
Conducive development environment		7 7 7 7.5
Growth of economic activities where the poor engage		3 4 4 5
Reduction of vulnerability		2 3 4 4
Equitable access to basic services		2 3.5 4 5
Expanded services whilst protecting quality		3.5 4 4 4

Please select at least two issues, possibly where you would like to react upon other experts' comments expressed during round one

Write a short comment (50-100 words). Quote and preferably attach supporting documents

First selected issue:

Comment:

Supporting documents:

Second selected issue:

Comment:

Supporting documents:

Third selected issue:

Comment:

Supporting documents:

SECOND TOPIC, ROUND TWO, POOLED ANSWERS

Table 9 – Topic 2, Results of the second round

<i>How far have the following issues been prioritized by the GoT over the last four years?</i>	
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Range of experts' views</i>
Conducive development environment	6.5 7 7 8
Growth of economic activities where the poor engage	3 4 4.5 7.5
Reduction of vulnerability	3 4 4 7.5
Equitable access to basic services	3.5 4 5 6.5
Expanded services whilst protecting quality	3.5 4 4 6

Conducive development environment

M. AMANI

Comment:

By and large I agree with what my colleagues have said about this aspect. My only concern relates to the absence of deliberate defacto strategies to promote domestic private sector. Given the weak base (capital-wise and entrepreneurshi-wise) of the domestic private sector one cannot expect to see them compete with the foreign investors. I know some actions have been taken, such as the formulation of the Empowerment Polic, but much needs to be done.

Supporting documents:

URT, EMPOWERMENT POLICY 2004

M. MBELLE

Comment:

I lower my ranking slightly due to developments in the political arena in recent days. Not only in Zanzaibar, but also in the Mainland the campaigns as they near the end are msrked with disturbing observations. This has the potential danger of instilling a sense of insecurity which is not conducive to development. The government has vowed to ensure tranquillity and has deployed its military muscle but this may actually add to a feeling of fear which erodes the spirit of working, saving etc.

Supporting documents:

None

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

As argued in the First Round this has provided the Bottomline in the national Reforms and the Catchy phrase has been: Reforming the Public Sector and Unleashing Markets. In this vein the first part of the Catchy Phrase has seen various forms of divestitures, privatization and rationalization of public sector operations while reducing the directly economic role of the sector; whereas the second part has involved direct encouragement, promotion, and protection of private sector initiatives. Creation of conducive environment has taken the form of facilitation of markets to function and creation of 'level playing field' through Regulatory Systems, Competition Policy, and enhancing private sector institutions (and NGOs) to take the lead in a private-sector-led development.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, MTP, NSGRP, and All Sector Strategies, Also the National NGOs Policy which elevates the role of NGOs and Civil Society generally to participate in private-sector led development.

Growth of economic activities where the poor engage

M. MBELLE

Comment:

I raise the ranking slightly in light of recent efforts to improve agriculture through improving road transport (feeder roads), trunk roads and not to forget the fast boats in Lake Victoria and ferries across difficult to navigate rivers such as Malagalasi. These efforts greatly improve transportation of agricultural produce. The urban poor are targeted through credit schemes, MKURABITA, etc. Recent efforts to revive cooperatives stimulate economic activities for the poor in rural area as well as in urban areas.

Supporting documents:

1. Cooperatives Policy by Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing
2. Reports by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Works, Transport and Communication, Cooperatives and Marketing (on what they have done during past ten years, pay attention to last 2 years or so.

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

In Round One it was argued that evidence is significant on this, as seen in Policy documents like Vision 2025, MTP and NSGRP. Major focus in initiatives in Agriculture (ASDS and ASDP), in rural development (RDS), in Microfinance and SMEs (National Microfinance Policy, initiatives in SME related Policies), in rural transport (as in PRSP Priority Sectors where rural roads were explicitly spelt out); all point to priorities given to growth of economic activities where the poor engage.

Whether such initiatives have succeeded is a different matter but the policy focus is evident.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, MTP, PRSP, National Microfinance Policy, ASDS, ASDP, NSGRP, RDS, SPILL Document cited Table 2 earlier.

Reduction of vulnerability

M. MTATIFIKOLO

Comment:

As argued in Round One the overriding focus of PRSP 200-2003, and the PER/MTEF documents that were mandatorily required to 'toe the line of PRSP' put focus on reduction of vulnerability since at the core of initiatives was social sectors (Education, Health, Water, Rural Roads, Justice and aspects of Agriculture, later Lands). In recent years, and with NSGRP, the twin goals are Growth and Reduction of Poverty. Two of the three clusters in Broad Outcomes in NSGRP focus on Reduction of Vulnerability – Enhancing Social Wellbeing (Cluster 2) and Governance and Accountability (cluster 3), in as far as the primary focus of such programmes and broad Outcomes is on the welfare of the (more) vulnerable groups in society.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, NSGRP, Sector Strategies in Agriculture, rural development, health and education. The new NGO Policy focuses on this too.

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

There is some correlation between efforts to create economic opportunities for the poor as well as access by the poor to social amenities vis-à-vis the possibility to reduce vulnerability by the same group. This has been amply argued by the other "raters" with respect to information contained in the first PRS as well as the more robust identification of the issue contained in the current NSGRP. The process of the Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) 2002/2003 was fully documented in the PPA Report 2004 which indicated the high degree by which different processes and sectors have highlighted this concern.

Supporting documents:

Vision 2025, PRSP 2000-2003, NSGRP, Sector Strategies in Agriculture, health and education and PPA Report 2004
Comment:

Equitable access to basic services

M. AMANI

Comment:

There have been concerted efforts to improve gender balance in the delivery of some services, through mainstreaming gender in all policies and strategies. In the case of (primary) education efforts to promote equitable access by girls and boys have shown great success. We cannot say the same thing with respect to geographical coverage and access by disadvantaged children. In the case of health gender balance is doubtful. One major indicator supporting this assertion is the trend in maternal mortality, which has not shown any improvement in the last two decades. In the absence of reliable information, not much can be said on water and sanitation services, apart from the fact that water supply coverage has increased in both rural and urban areas. Proper assessment of this aspect will require an improved monitoring of the interventions.

Supporting documents:

MoEC, "BASIC STATISTICS IN EDUCATION", 2005

NBS, "DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY", 2004

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP "POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT", 2003

M. MUTALEMWA

Comment:

My previous rating on the factor of access has been overly harsh and was influenced by the perceived negative impact of corruption, cost sharing and inadequate resources directed to poor regions. But this should not wipe out the total effort applied on developing the primary social services (education, health, and water) especially after resources were released through HIPC debt reduction rounds and successful results in domestic tax revenue mobilization; all provide direct access to the poor which possibly weighed heavily in more positive consideration by the other "raters".

Supporting documents:

None

Expanded services whilst protecting quality