

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**



**AN ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS' VIEWS AS
EXPRESSED IN QUESTIONNAIRES FOR PRS
REVIEW**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The Vice President's Office in collaboration with stakeholders is in the process of reviewing Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). In order to solicit views from stakeholders, 500,000 questionnaires were circulated to the public to gather opinions on the achievements and problems experienced in the implementation of Phase one Poverty Reduction Strategy and provide suggestions on how best to address them.

The objective of this analysis is to evaluate the views of the stakeholders on key issues identified in their responses in order to incorporate their views in the drafting of the Second Phase of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II).

1.0 Coverage

The analysis of data covers 4.4 percent of the circulated questionnaires. Out of 22,109 individuals who returned the questionnaires, 64.1 percent were males and 35.9 percent were females. On the other hand, 17.1 percent of total respondents were children under 18 years and 33.0 percent

were youths aged between 18 and 34 years. Adults accounted for 49.9 percent. Moreover, 36.8 percent and 63.2 percent were urban and rural respondents, respectively.

The highest response rates from regions were observed in Coast region (20.4 %), Dar es Salaam (11.9 %) and Mtwara (9.2 %), while the three regions with the least response rates were Rukwa (0.6 percent), Morogoro (1.3 percent) and Shinyanga (1.4 percent).

2.0 Findings

Findings cover achievements, problems and key issues as follows:

3.1 Achievements

Respondents were asked to provide their reflections on the most significant changes they were able to observe in the three years of implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. The responses indicate that areas that have experienced achievements in the last three years include education (34.4 %), tax issues (11.9 %), good governance (10.2 %), economic infrastructure (8.8 %) and Health (6.6 %). Slight achievements were reported with respect to

privatisation (2.2 %), communication (2.1 %) and water supply (2.0 %).

Location wise, 25.1 percent of urban responses reported to have experienced achievements in education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure and health. Areas that experienced only slight achievements include availability of credit, privatisation and communication. In rural area 49.0 percent of responses showed significant achievements in education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure (roads), health services and credit facilities. Slight achievements in rural areas were associated with improvements in agriculture, especially accessibility to inputs and markets as well as water supply.

Gender wise, both males and females reported to have experienced achievements in education, good governance, tax issues, economic infrastructure and health. Slight achievements were associated with improvement in agricultural inputs and markets as well as water supply.

Males in rural areas experienced much more achievements in many areas than counterparts in urban area as follows: Education, good governance, tax issues, economic infrastructure and health as well as availability of credit and agriculture, though there are some slight variations in levels of achievements.

Age-wise, all age groups reported to have seen significant achievements in education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure and health. Slight achievements were experienced in credit facilities, agriculture, privatisation, communication and water supply.

Children reported to have experienced significant achievements in education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure and health, though there are slight variations in reported achievements between rural and urban areas.

Variations in achievements are much more observed in rural areas by rural youths compared to urban youths. Urban youths reported significant achievements in education, tax issues and good governance only.

Adults experienced significant achievements in education, good governance, tax issues and economic infrastructure. Slight achievements experienced by adults were in health, availability of credit and agriculture as well as communication and water supply. However, urban adults experienced achievements in fewer areas compared to rural adults.

Box 1: Summary of conspicuous achievements

Conspicuous improvements are observed in education, tax issues, good governance, infrastructure development and health
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3.2 Problems

Problems refer to bottlenecks respondents identified as having prevented the attainment of better life and enjoyment of human rights. A total of 78.9 percent of responses reported to have experienced problems, thus hindering the achievement of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) targets, in the last three years. Areas, which experienced problems, include health (12.4 %), governance (7.7 %) and human rights (5.7 %). Other areas affected are agriculture (5.4 %), employment (5.2 %), water supply (4.6 %), nutrition (4.6 %),

availability of credit and working condition for civil servants in terms of wages and pension. On the other hand, general poverty was considered to be a problem by itself, which hindered the performance of Poverty Reduction Strategy in the country.

Location wise, 35.0 percent of rural adults reported problems in more sectors compared to 14.9 percent of urban adults. The proportions for youths are 12.7 percent (rural) and 11.3 percent (urban). For children the picture is the reverse i.e. 10.6 percent of urban children experienced problems compared to 6.5 percent of rural children.

Problem areas reported by children were corruption, human rights and education, with children in urban areas showing problems to be more severe compared to their rural counterparts.

Youths reported to have experienced more problems related to credit facilities, good governance, corruption, health and human rights, as well as in economic infrastructure (roads), hunger, education, water supply, agriculture and poverty.

However, there were variations experienced between rural youths and their urban counterparts in terms of magnitude and levels.

Box 2: Summary of conspicuous problem areas

Conspicuous problem areas include health, governance, human rights, agriculture and employment

Adults experienced problems related to credit facilities, governance, corruption, health, human rights, economic infrastructure (roads) and hunger as well as education. Other problems experienced by adults include water supply and poverty, though variations have occurred differently between rural and urban adults.

Box 3: Key issues identified for inclusion in PRS II

The areas where a number of key issues were suggested for incorporation in second phase of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II) were education (20.9%), agriculture (15.2%), credit issues (11.4%), governance (10.2%) and health (6.1%).

1.0 Context

The Vice President's Office conducted a survey that was aimed at informing the review process for Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). The overall objective of the survey was to gather opinions from the population on the achievements and problems experienced in the implementation of the first Poverty Reduction Strategy and gather suggestions on how best to address them in the PRS. Peoples' participation has been considered to be crucial in the preparation of the second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II) with a view to build consensus and foster national ownership of the Strategy. Specific objectives include:

- To evaluate the most significant changes observed in the last three years in the course of implementing the Poverty Reduction Strategy;
- To identify main bottlenecks preventing the attainment of better life and enjoyment of human rights, and
- To highlight important factors that should be incorporated in the second poverty reduction strategy (PRS II).

Respondents were requested to provide answers to these three critical questions and submit their responses to the Vice President's Office, Poverty Eradication Division, for processing. All districts of Mainland Tanzania registered some responses. Analysis of questionnaires was commissioned to the National Bureau of Statistics.

1.1. Survey methodology

A total of 500,000 questionnaires were distributed in all districts of Mainland Tanzania through a number of channels including established CSO networks and newspapers. To reach out to Tanzanians residing abroad, the questionnaire was posted in the national website. The postal mail approach was also used.

1.2. Data processing and analysis

Data processing and analysis was contracted to the National Bureau of Statistics. Checking completeness, coding and cleaning were performed by using Csproware software. Finally, data analysis in the form of tables was done using Microsoft Excel software. It should be noted, however, that no attempt

has been made to provide a qualitative story behind the numbers/percentages.

The analysis of data covered the returned 4.4 percent of the 500,000 questionnaires which were distributed. Three different categories of respondents were identified: children aged below 18 years, youths aged between 18 and 34 years and adults aged 35 years and above. In addition to that, gender difference and geographical location were also taken into account. Out of 22,109 individuals who returned the questionnaires, 14,166 (equivalent to 64.1 percent) were males and 7,943 (equivalent to 35.9 percent) were females. Children under 18 years accounted for 17.1 percent of total respondents, youths aged between 18 and 34 years accounted for 33.0 percent while adults accounted for 49.9 percent. Moreover, 36.8 percent and 63.2 percent were urban and rural respondents, respectively.

It is important to take note of the variations observed in the analysis of data which were due to uneven distribution of respondents by each region. For example, 6 out of 21 regions of mainland Tanzania covered 61 percent of total

respondents. These regions were Coast (20.4 percent), Dar es Salaam (11.7 percent), Mtwara (9.2 percent), Dodoma (7.1 percent), Tabora (6.4 percent) and Mbeya (6.1 percent). On the other hand, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Lindi, Manyara, Mara and Mwanza accounted for only 6.4 percent of total respondents. So whatever conclusions made should take note of this unevenness. The analysis helps in providing general pointers on areas of common concern.

Table 1.1: Response rate by Region and by Gender

Region	Response rate					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22109	100	14166	64.1	7943	35.9
Dodoma	1577	7.1	1007	4.6	570	2.6
Arusha	554	2.5	346	1.6	208	0.9
Kilimanjaro	710	3.2	444	2.0	266	1.2
Tanga	1044	4.7	657	3.0	387	1.8
Morogoro	279	1.3	168	0.8	111	0.5
Coast	4512	20.4	2277	10.3	2235	10.1
Dar es Salaam	2587	11.7	1541	7.0	1046	4.7
Lindi	357	1.6	269	1.2	88	0.4
Mtwara	2032	9.2	1395	6.3	637	2.9
Ruvuma	1089	4.9	662	3.0	427	1.9
Iringa	999	4.5	715	3.2	284	1.3
Mbeya	1339	6.1	1012	4.6	327	1.5
Singida	511	2.3	371	1.7	140	0.6
Tabora	1415	6.4	1087	4.9	328	1.5
Rukwa	140	0.6	111	0.5	29	0.1
Kigoma	879	4.0	692	3.1	187	0.8

Shinyanga	315	1.4	213	1.0	102	0.5
Kagera	623	2.8	397	1.8	226	1.0
Mwanza	398	1.8	262	1.2	136	0.6
Mara	367	1.7	301	1.4	66	0.3
Manyara	382	1.7	239	1.1	143	0.6

Source: Computed from field data

SECTION TWO: Achievements

2.0 Introduction

Section two explains the achievements i.e., areas where significant positive changes have been observed, for the last three years of implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, as perceived by stakeholders. The analysis of the perceived achievements is summarized into four categories, namely: Gender, age groups, location in terms of rural and urban, and by region.

2.1. Achievements observed by sector.

The areas reported to have experienced significant achievements in the last three years were education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure, health, and financial intermediation. Areas that experienced slight achievements include agriculture, privatization, communication and water. Levels of achievement show variations within and among sectors by region as indicated in Table 2.1.

Education:

Table 2.1 reveals that education is the sector most reported to have experienced significant achievement in the country. Eight regions stand out on this, namely: Coast (5.9 percent), Mtwara (4.2 percent), Dar es Salaam (2.5 percent), Tabora (2.4 percent), Mbeya (2.3 percent), Dodoma (2.3 percent), Kigoma (2.2 percent) and Ruvuma (2.0 percent). Regions with next level of percentages include Tanga (1.7 percent), Iringa (1.5 percent), Kagera (1.1 percent) and Kilimanjaro (1.0 percent).

Table 2.1: Achievements Observed by Region and Sector

Region	Achievement areas												
	Total	Education	Tax issues	Good Governance	Roads	Credit facilities	Health	Agriculture	Privatisation	Communication	water	No water	Others
Dodoma	7.1	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
Arusha	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
K'jaro	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2
Tanga	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
Morogoro	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Coast	20.	5.9	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.0
D'salaam	4	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.0
Lindi	11.	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mtwara	7	4.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4
Ruvuma	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Iringa	9.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1
Mbeya	4.9	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
Singida	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tabora	6.1	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2
Rukwa	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kigoma	6.4	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Shinyanga	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kilimanjaro	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Kagera	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Mwanza	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Mara	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1

Manyara	1.7												
	1.7												
Total	100	34.4	11.9	10.2	8.8	6.6	3.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	10.9	4.8

Source: Computed from field data

The reported specific achievements in education sector include improvements in the number of schools, classrooms, teachers, teaching equipment, teachers' houses, and increased enrolment rates for primary and secondary schools as indicated in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Achievements reported in Education by Type, Location and Gender (percentage)

Achievement in	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	65.0	35.0	31.3	18.8	12.5	68.7	46.2	22.5
Quality of Education	39.4	26.2	13.2	11.8	7.2	4.6	27.6	19.0	8.6
Number of Classrooms	14.7	9.5	5.2	4.4	2.6	1.8	10.3	6.9	3.4
Number of Teachers	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.6
Number of Schools	20.7	13.1	7.7	6.0	3.6	2.3	14.8	9.4	5.4
Teaching Equipment	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7
Teachers' houses	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.3
Removal of primary school fees	12.8	8.4	4.4	4.5	2.7	1.8	8.4	5.7	2.7
Enrolment rates (primary/Secondary)	4.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.9

Source: Computed data from the field.

Tax issues:

Tax issues in the form of abolition of “nuisance taxes” is considered to be the second most reported achievement after education. Four regions reported experiencing significant achievements, namely, Coast (2.3 percent), Dar es Salaam (1.3 percent), Mbeya and Dodoma (1.0 percent each). All these regions accounted for 5.6 percent of the responses, while the rest of regions accounted for 6.3 percent as indicated in Table 2.1.

Good Governance:

Third significant achievement reported by 10.3 percent of total respondents is good governance, reported in Coast region (2.0 percent), Dar-es-Salaam (1.2 percent), and Mtwara (1.0 percent). Dodoma, Tabora, Mbeya and Tanga regions reported slight achievement reported by more than 0.5 percent of respondents each as indicated in Table 2.1.

Economic infrastructure:

Data revealed that 8.8 percent of the total respondents pointed out the achievements experienced in economic infrastructure, mainly in construction and improvement of

road networks: Coast (3.1 percent) and Dar -es-Salaam (1.3 percent). Lower levels were in the following regions: Mtwara (0.6 percent), Ruvuma (0.5 percent) and Kagera (0.4 percent), Iringa (0.3 percent), Mbeya (0.3 percent) and Tabora (0.3 percent).

Health Sector:

Data revealed that health services have also experienced significant achievement in the last three years. Two regions that reported higher levels of achievement in the health sector are Coast (1.4 percent) and Dar-es-Salaam (1.4 percent). Slight achievement was observed in Mtwara (0.7 percent), followed by Dodoma (0.4 percent), Mbeya (0.3 percent), and Tabora (0.4 percent).

Availability of credit:

Availability of credit facilities in the financial institutions including commercial banks, NGOs such as Pride Africa, SACCOS, and government funds was reported to have experienced achievements in Coast and Dodoma regions. Other regions, Dar es Salaam (0.36 percent), Mbeya (0.36 percent), Tabora (0.31 percent) and Mtwara (0.29 percent)

experienced lower level of achievement compared to the rest of the regions.

Agriculture:

Data revealed that 2.4 percent of total respondents experienced achievements in agriculture mainly in terms of availability of inputs and access to markets. Regions reported to have higher levels of achievement in agriculture include Coast (0.57 percent), Dodoma (0.25 percent) and Mtwara (0.23 percent). Slight achievements were reported in Mbeya (0.16 percent), Tabora (0.15 percent), and Singida (0.14 percent).

Privatization:

Higher levels of achievements in the privatization of public institutions were reported in Dar es Salaam (0.41 percent), followed by Dodoma (0.26 percent), Tabora (0.17 percent) and Arusha (0.15 percent). Other regions including Tanga, Coast, Mwanza, Mbeya and Mtwara reported slight achievement.

Communication:

Table 2.1 shows that Dar es Salaam (0.61 percent), Coast (0.28 percent) and Kagera (0.22 percent) respondents reported to have observed higher levels of achievements in communication, particularly telephone services (cellular phones) for the last three years. Other regions including Dodoma (0.14 percent) and Mtwara (0.19 percent) experienced slight improvements.

Water:

Water supply is among the sectors reported to have made significant achievements. This was experienced in Coast (1.03 percent), Mtwara (0.16 percent) and Dar es Salaam (0.15 percent), while Dodoma region reported slight achievement (0.12 percent of the respondents).

2.2. Achievements Observed by sector, location and gender

As per Table 2.3, a total of **74.1** percent of respondents reported to have experienced significant achievements in education, health, good governance, tax issues, economic infrastructure (roads) and privatisation. Specifically, 34.4

percent of respondents reported to have experienced significant achievements in education sector, followed by tax issues, particularly the removal of nuisance taxes (11.9 percent). Other areas include good governance (10.2 percent), economic infrastructure, i.e; roads (8.8 percent) and health sector (6.6 percent). Slight achievements were reported with respect to credit facilities (3.8 percent), privatization (2.2 percent) and water supply (2.0 percent).

**Table 2.3: Achievements Observed by Sector, Gender and Location
(Percentage)**

Sector	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	36.8	63.2	64.1	22.4	41.7	35.9	14.5	21.5
Education	34.4	10.6	23.8	22.4	6.3	16	12.1	4.3	7.8
Tax issues	11.9	4.5	7.4	7.7	2.7	5.0	4.1	1.8	2.3
Good Governance	10.2	3.8	6.4	6.9	2.4	4.5	3.4	1.4	2.0
Economic Infrast. (Road)	8.8	3.6	5.2	5.4	2.2	3.2	3.4	1.4	2.0
Health	6.6	2.6	3.9	3.8	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.6
Credit facilities	3.8	1.5	2.3	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.8
Agriculture	2.4	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Privatization	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Communication	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2
Water	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
No Changes	10.9	4.5	6.4	6.9	2.9	4.0	4.0	1.6	2.4
Other*	4.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.9

Source: Computed from field data

2.3 Achievements observed by location

Table 2.3 reveals that out of 8,158 urban respondents, 25.1 percent reported to have experienced achievements in education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure, and health. Sectors that experienced slight achievements include availability of credit (1.5 percent), privatization and communication (1.1 percent each).

Out of 13,951 respondents residing in rural areas, 49.0 percent experienced achievements in education, tax issues (particularly removal of nuisance taxes), good governance, economic infrastructure (roads), health and credit facilities. Other sectors associated with slight achievement in rural areas include improvements in agriculture, especially accessibility to inputs and markets (1.9 percent) and water supply (1.3 percent).

Contrary to achievement detailed above, out of total respondents (22,109), 10.9 percent reported to have experienced no changes in all sectors in the last three years, 4.5 percent in urban areas and 6.4 percent in rural areas.

2.4 Achievements by gender

Table 2.3 reveals that both males and females reported to have experienced achievements in education, good governance, tax issues, economic infrastructure and health. Agriculture, communication, availability of credit, privatization of public institutions and water supply were associated with slight achievements (8.1 percent males and 3.3 percent females).

The data also revealed that males in both locations (rural and urban) generally experienced similar achievements, though there are some slight variations in levels of achievement. Higher levels of achievements experienced by urban males were in education (6.3 percent), followed by tax issues (2.7 percent), good governance (2.4 percent), economic infrastructure (2.2 percent) and health (1.5 percent). On the other hand, rural males experienced significant achievements in many more areas. These include education (16.0 percent), tax issues (5.0 percent), good governance (4.5 percent), economic infrastructure (3.2 percent), health (2.4 percent), availability of credit (1.5 percent) and agriculture (1.3 percent).

Slight achievements reported by male respondents in both locations included privatization (0.8 percent for urban and 0.9 percent for rural), communication (0.7 percent for urban and rural) and water supply (0.4 for urban and 0.7 percent for rural).

Female respondents experienced higher levels of achievements in education (12.1 percent), tax issues (4.1 percent), good governance (3.4 percent), economic infrastructure (3.4 percent) and health (2.7 percent) as well as availability of credit (1.4 percent).

Location wise, slight achievements reported by both urban and rural females were availability of credit (0.6 for urban and 0.8 for rural), agriculture (0.2 for urban and 0.6 for rural), privatization (0.3 for urban and 0.2 for rural), communication (0.4 for urban and 0.2 for rural), and water supply (0.3 for urban and 0.6 for rural).

2.5 Achievements observed by age group

Sectors that were reported to have made significant achievements included education (34.4 percent), tax issues

(11.9 percent), good governance (10.2 percent), economic infrastructure (8.8 percent) and health (6.6 percent). Lower levels of achievements were experienced in credit issues (3.8 percent), agriculture (2.4 percent), privatization (2.2 percent), communication (2.1 percent), and water (2.0 Percent).

Table 2.4: Achievement observed by sector, age group and gender (percentage).

Sector	Total			< 18 years			18-34 years			35+ years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Education	34.4	22.4	12.1	5.7	2.7	3.0	11.4	7.2	4.2	17.3	12.4	4.9
Tax issues	11.9	7.7	4.1	2.6	1.3	1.3	4.2	2.8	1.4	5.1	3.7	1.4
Good Governance	10.2	6.9	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	5.6	4.2	1.5
Economic Infr. (Road)	8.8	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	4.3	2.9	1.4
Health	6.6	3.8	2.7	1.6	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	3.0	1.9	1.0
Credit facilities	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.8
Agriculture	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4
Privatization	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1
Communication	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2
Water	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
No Changes	10.9	6.9	4.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	3.8	2.3	1.5	6.0	4.0	2.0
Other*	4.8	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0	64.1	35.9	17.1	8.4	8.7	33.0	20.7	12.3	49.9	35.0	14.9

Source: Computed from field data

Of the total respondents, 10.9 percent reported to have experienced no changes in the last three years: Children (1.0 percent), youths (3.8 percent) and adults (6.0 percents).

Table 2.4 reveals that children showed to have experienced higher levels of achievements in education (5.7 percent), tax issues (2.6 percent), good governance and economic infrastructure (1.7 percent each) and health (1.6 percent).

However, there are slight variations in reported achievements between rural and urban areas (See Table 2.5). While children in urban areas experienced higher achievements in education (2.9 percent), tax issues (1.9 percent), health (1.2 percent), good governance and economic infrastructure (1.0 percent each), rural children reported to have experienced higher achievement in education only (2.7 percent).

Table 2.5: Achievement observed by sector, age and location (percentage)

Sector	Total			< 18			18-34			35+		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	36.8	63.2	17.1	10.6	6.5	33	11.3	21.7	49.9	14.9	35.0
Education	34.4	10.6	23.8	5.7	2.9	2.7	11.4	3.5	8	17.3	4.2	13.1
Tax issues	11.9	4.5	7.4	2.6	1.9	0.7	4.2	1.3	2.9	5.1	1.3	3.8
Good Governance	10.2	3.8	6.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.9	1.0	2.0	5.5	1.8	3.7
Economic Infr.(Road)	8.8	3.6	5.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	2.8	0.9	1.9	4.3	1.6	2.7
Health	6.6	2.6	3.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	2.9	0.7	2.2
Credit facilities	3.8	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.5
Agriculture	2.4	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.1
Privatisation	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5
Communi-Cation	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6
Water	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7
No Changes	10.9	4.5	6.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	3.8	1.6	2.2	6.0	2.2	3.8
Other*	4.8	2.2	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.4

Source: Computed from field data

The data revealed that 24.6 percent out of 33.0 percent of youths reported to have experienced significant achievements in education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure, health and availability of credit. Slight achievements were observed in agriculture, privatization, communication and water supply.

Variations in achievements are observed between youths residing in rural areas and those in urban areas. Urban youths reported significant achievements in education, tax issues and good governance, while, rural youths experienced significant achievements in many more areas: education, tax issues, good governance, economic infrastructure and health.

On the other hand, adults experienced significant achievements in education (17.3 percent), good governance (5.5 percent), tax issues (5.1 percent), and economic infrastructure (4.3 percent). Lower levels of achievements experienced by adults were in health (2.9 percent), credit issues (2.4 percent), agriculture (1.4 percent), communication and water supply (1.0 percent each).

Table 2.5 indicates also that urban adults experienced achievements in fewer sectors compared to rural adults. Significant achievements observed by urban adults were in education (4.2 percent), good governance (1.8 percent), economic infrastructure (1.6 percent) and tax issues (1.3 percent), while rural adults experienced high levels of achievements in many more areas: education (13.1 percent), tax issues (3.8 percent), good governance (3.7 percent), and economic infrastructure (2.7 percent). Others included health (2.2 percent), credit issues (1.5 percent) and agriculture (1.1 percent).

SECTION THREE: Problems reported

3.0. Introduction

This section explains the bottlenecks respondents observe as having hindered the attainment of better life and enjoyment of human rights in the last three years. The problems reported are identified according to gender, age group, location in terms of rural and urban areas, and administrative set-up (i.e. regions).

3.1 Problems by gender.

According to table 3.1 a total of 78.9 percent of respondents considered twelve areas to have experienced problems, thus hindering the achievement of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) targets in the last three years. The problem areas include health (12.4 percent), corruption (11.2 percent), education (10.7 percent), governance, (7.7 percent) and human rights (5.7 percent). Other affected areas are agriculture (5.4 percent), employment (5.2 percent), water (4.6 percent), nutrition (4.6 percent), and availability of credit and the working environment for civil servants in terms of wages and pension.

**Table 3.1: Problems reported by Sector, Gender and location
(percentage)**

Sector	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	36.8	63.2	64.1	22.4	41.7	35.9	14.5	21.5
Education	10.7	4.6	6.1	6.6	2.7	3.8	4.2	1.9	2.2
Health	12.4	3.8	8.6	7.4	2.2	5.2	5.0	1.6	3.4
Agriculture	5.5	1.2	4.3	4.0	0.9	3.2	1.4	0.3	1.1
Water	4.6	1.4	3.2	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.2
Corruption	11.2	4.9	6.3	7.5	3.0	4.5	3.7	2.0	1.8
Good Governance	7.7	2.8	4.9	5.5	1.9	3.6	2.2	0.9	1.4
Employment	5.2	2.6	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.9
Human Rights	5.7	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.1
Nutrition	4.6	0.9	3.7	2.7	0.5	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.5
Credit Facilities	4.3	1.5	2.8	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.8
Poverty	3.5	1.2	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.9
Salaries / Pension	3.7	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7
Other*	18.2	5.9	12.3	12.1	3.6	8.5	6.1	2.3	3.8
No problem stated	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.7

Source: Computed from field data.

The general level of poverty was pointed out by 3.5 percent of respondents to be a problem by itself, which hindered the performance of poverty reduction strategy in the country.

Gender wise, males experienced more problems in corruption (7.5 percent), health (7.4 percent), education (6.6 percent), agriculture (4.0 percent), human rights (3.6

percent), water (2.8 percent) nutrition (2.7 percent), and general poverty (2.0 percent).

Female respondents reported to have experienced more problems in health (5.0 percent), education (4.2 percent), corruption (3.7 percent), agriculture (3.9 percent), and governance (2.2 percent).

Reported problems experienced in health by both males and females include inadequacy of health facilities, medicine, physicians, and medical equipment. Others are housing for physicians, bureaucracy and cost sharing in health services as well as distance problem to the health facility.

Table 3.2 indicates problems observed by gender and location.

Table 3.2: Problems observed in health sector by gender and location (percentage)

Problems in	Total (percent)			Urban (percent)			Rural (percent)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Health facilities	12.5	6.9	5.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	10.2	5.5	4.7
Medicine	31.4	18.4	13.0	9.4	5.1	4.3	22.0	13.3	8.8
Doctors/physicians	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.4	0.8
Medical equipment	7.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	2.1	1.2	4.4	2.7	1.6
Distant Health facilities	8.0	4.4	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	7.2	3.8	3.3
Cost sharing -very High	26.2	17.2	9.0	10.0	6.2	3.8	16.2	11.0	5.3
Physicians' houses	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Bureaucracy	10.8	6.1	4.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	6.4	3.8	2.6
Total	100.0	59.8	40.2	31.2	18.1	13.1	68.8	41.6	27.2

Source: Computed from field data.

On the other hand, problems observed in education by both males and females include lack of teaching equipment, shortage of teaching staff, poor quality education, cost sharing issues and inadequate number of schools as well as classrooms (See Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Problems observed in education by gender and location.

Problems in	Total (percent)			Urban (percent)			Rural (percent)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Teaching equipment	19.1	10.7	8.4	10.4	5.4	4.9	8.8	5.3	3.5
Teaching staff	6.3	3.8	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.2	3.4	2.2	1.3
Financial contributions	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Toilets/latrines	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Quality of education	27.0	17.9	9.1	11.3	6.9	4.4	15.7	11.1	4.7
Transport for pupils	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3
Education on HIV/Aids	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
school fees	15.1	9.5	5.5	6.9	4.3	2.6	8.2	5.2	2.9
PE programmes	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Number of schools	16.3	9.3	7.0	5.0	3.1	1.9	11.3	6.1	5.2
Teachers' houses	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
Wages and pensions	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Classrooms	7.5	4.4	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	5.1	3.0	1.9
Total	100.0	60.9	39.1	43.4	25.3	18.1	56.6	35.6	20.9

Source: Computed from field data.

3.2 Problems by age groups

Responses show that adults reported to experience more problems related to agriculture sector (3.2 percent) than youths (1.8 percent) and children (0.2 percent). Also adults (5.8 percent) and youths (4.0 percent) experienced more problems in health sector compared to children (1.9 percent) just as is the case with corruption: adults 4.8 percent, youths 4.1 percent and children 1.8 percent.

The same picture is repeated with respect to governance (4.5 percent of adults, 2.4 percent of youths and 0.5 percent of children) and employment (adults 4.5 percent, youths 2.4 percent and children 0.8 percent).

Table 3.4 shows that violation of human rights was more felt by children (2.2 percent) compared to adults (1.9 percent) and youths (1.6 percent). Hunger featured more predominantly among the adult age bracket (2.3 percent), followed by youths (1.5 percent) and children (0.6 percent). The main cause of hunger was cited as drought. On the other hand, availability of credit facilities were more problematic to adults (2.6 percent) compared to youths (1.5 percent) and children (0.1 percent).

**Table 3.4: Problems reported by Sector, Age group and Location
(percentage)**

Problem in	Total			< 18 years			18 – 34 years			35+ years		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	36.8	63.2	17.1	10.6	6.5	33.0	11.3	21.7	49.9	15.0	35.0
Education	10.7	4.6	6.1	3.8	2.4	1.4	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.5	0.9	2.6
Health	12.4	3.8	8.6	1.9	1.0	0.9	4.0	1.2	2.8	6.5	1.7	4.8
Agriculture	5.5	1.2	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.4	3.5	0.7	2.7
Water	4.6	1.4	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.8
Corruption	11.2	4.9	6.3	1.8	1.2	0.7	4.1	1.9	2.2	5.3	1.9	3.4
Governance	7.7	2.8	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.8	1.6	4.8	1.7	3.1
Employment	5.2	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.1
Human Rights	5.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.1
Hunger	4.6	0.9	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.4	2.1
Credit Facilities	4.3	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.7	1.0	1.7
Poverty	3.5	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.1
Salaries / Pensions	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.4	1.0	1.4
Other*	18.2	5.9	12.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	5.9	1.6	4.3	9.6	2.6	7.0
No problem stated	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.0

Source: Computed from field data

The data also revealed problems related to water supply and general level of poverty, both were more felt by adults, 1.7 percent and 2.1 percent respectively, compared to youths

(1.4 percent and 1.1 percent respectively); and children (0.8 percent and 0.2 percent respectively).

3.3 Rural – urban related problems

Responses as shown in Table 3.4 suggest that rural inhabitants faced more problems compared to their urban counterparts, except for children. Of rural adults 35.0 percent reported problems compared to 14.9 percent of urban adults. The proportions for youths are 21.7 percent (rural) and 11.3 percent (urban). For children the picture is reversed, i.e. 10.6 percent of urban children experienced more problems compared to 6.5 percent for rural children.

Problem areas reported by children were in areas of corruption, human rights and education. Children in urban areas felt such problem to be more severe compared to their urban counterparts: (corruption, 1.2 percent versus 0.7 percent; human rights, 1.8 percent versus 0.4 percent and in education, 2.4 percent versus 1.2 percent).

Youths reported to have experienced more problems related to credit facilities, good governance, corruption, health and

human rights as well as in economic infrastructure, particularly roads, and hunger, education, water supply, agriculture and poverty.

Rural youths experienced more problems (1.0 percent) related to credit facilities compared to the urban youths. 0.5 percent, 1.6 percent and 2.2 percent of rural youths experienced problems respectively with good governance (1.6 percent) and corruption (2.2 percent) compared to 0.5 percent and 1.9 percent of urban youths respectively. More rural youths also experienced proportionately more problems in health and education sectors (2.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively) compared to urban youths (1.2 percent and 1.3 percent respectively).

The data also revealed that water supply - related problems were felt by more rural youths (1.1 percent) compared to urban youths, 0.3 percent. More rural youths (1.4 percent) experienced problems related to agriculture compared to urban youths (0.3 percent).

Problems related to human rights and poverty were experienced more by urban youths (0.9 percent and 0.7 percent respectively) compared to rural youths (0.7 percent and 0.3 percent respectively). Almost equal proportions of rural and urban youths experienced problems related to economic infrastructure particularly roads (0.7 percent and 0.9 percent respectively).

For adults, 1.7 percent of rural adults experienced problems related to credit facilities compared to 0.9 percent of urban adults, while 2.9 percent of rural adults reported problems related to good governance compared to urban adults (1.5 percent). Problems related to corruption were felt more by rural adults (3.1 percent) than by urban adults (1.6 percent),

Problems in health were experienced more by rural adults (4.5 percents) compared to their urban counterparts (1.5 percent). Human rights – related problems were more felt by rural adults (1.1 percent) compared to urban adults (0.5 percent). Problems related to economic infrastructure

particularly roads were felt more by rural adults (0.8 percent) compared to their urban counterparts (0.1 percent).

Table 3.4 also reveals that 1.9 percent of rural adults reported to have experienced hunger caused by drought in the last three years compared to only 0.4 percent of urban adults. More rural adults (2.2 percent) experienced problems in education compared to 0.6 percent of urban adults. Furthermore rural adults (2.6 percent) reported problems related to agriculture in terms of inputs and markets compared to urban adults (0.7 percent). Similar observations are seen with respect to water supply and poverty, with 1.4 percent and 1.0 percent of rural adults experiencing problems related in these areas respectively compared to 0.4 percent each for their urban counterparts.

Reported problems experienced in health by all age groups include lack of health facilities, medicine, physicians, and medical equipment. Others are housing for physicians, bureaucracy and cost sharing in health services as well as the problem of long distances to a health facility.

Table 3.6: Problems observed in health sector by age and gender (percentage).

Problem in	Total			< 18 years			18-35 years			36+ years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Health facilities	12.5	6.9	5.6	2.7	1.2	1.5	4.0	2.4	1.6	5.9	3.3	2.6
Medicine	31.4	18.4	13.0	5.3	2.3	3.0	10.6	5.9	4.6	15.6	10.1	5.4
Doctors/physicians	3.2	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.7
Medical equipment	7.6	4.8	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.8	2.6	1.3
Distant Health facilities	8.0	4.4	3.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.3	1.3	4.5	2.6	1.8
Cost sharing -very High	26.2	17.2	9.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	8.4	5.1	3.3	15.2	10.8	4.4
Physicians' houses	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bureaucracy	10.8	6.1	4.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	3.8	2.3	1.5	5.4	3.3	2.2
Total	100.0	59.8	40.2	15.0	6.9	8.1	32.9	19.0	13.8	52.1	33.9	18.3

Source: Computed from field data

On the other hand, problems observed in education by all age groups include lack of teaching equipment, shortage of teaching staff, poor quality education and cost sharing issues and inadequate number of schools as well as classrooms as indicated in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Problems observed in education by age group and gender (percentage).

Problems	Total			< 18 years			18-34 years			35+ years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Teaching equipment	19.1	10.7	8.4	9.6	4.2	5.3	5.0	3.5	1.6	4.5	3.0	1.5
Teaching staff	6.3	3.8	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.5	0.8
Financial contributions	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Toilets/latrines	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1

quality education	27.0	17.9	9.1	8.4	4.4	4.0	9.3	6.6	2.7	9.2	6.9	2.4
Transport for pupils	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
education on HIV/aids	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
School fees	15.1	9.5	5.5	3.6	1.6	1.9	6.1	4.4	1.7	5.4	3.5	1.9
PE programmes	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Number of schools	16.3	9.3	7.0	4.2	1.9	2.2	5.9	3.6	2.3	6.3	3.8	2.5
Teachers' houses	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Wages and pension	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
Lack of classrooms	7.5	4.4	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	0.5
Total	100.0	60.9	39.1	34.5	16.8	17.6	32.6	21.8	10.8	32.9	22.3	10.7

Source: Computed from field data

3.4. Problems reported by Region and District

Responses from regions indicate that health - related problems were experienced more (12.4 per cent), followed by corruption (11.2 per cent), education (10.7 per cent), governance (7.7 per cent) and human rights (5.7 per cent), agriculture (5.5 per cent) and unemployment (5.2 per cent). Other areas include water supply and hunger (4.6 per cent each), availability of credit facilities (4.3 per cent), poor working environment for civil servants, particularly wages and pensions (3.7 per cent) and poverty (3.5 per cent) as indicated in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Problems reported by Region and Sector (percentage)

Region	Total	Education	Health	Agriculture	Water	Corruption	Good Governance	Employment	Human Rights	Hunger / Drought	Credit Facilities	Poverty	Salaries / Pension	Other*	No Problems
Total	100	10.7	12.4	5.5	4.6	11.2	7.7	5.2	5.7	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.7	18.2	2.8

Dodoma	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2
Arusha	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Kilimanjaro	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
Tanga	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1
Morogoro	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Coast	20.4	2.1	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.2	0.7
Dar es Salaam	11.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.5
Lindi	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Mtwara	9.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2
Ruvuma	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
Iringa	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
Mbeya	6.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.1
Singida	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Tabora	6.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2
Rukwa	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kigoma	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
Shinyanga	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Kagera	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0
Mwanza	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Mara	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Manyara	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

Source: Computed from field data.

SECTION FOUR: Issues proposed for inclusion in PRS II

4.0 Introduction

This section reports on key issues suggested for inclusion in the second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSII). The section is divided into four sub-sections. Sub-section one reports on key issues disaggregated by gender and sub-section two key issues disaggregated by age groups. Sub-section three reports on key issues disaggregated by location (rural – urban) and the last sub – section reports on key issues by regions.

Table 4.1: Key issues to be improved by location and gender (percentage).

Key issues	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Education	20.9	12.7	8.1	8.6	4.8	3.8	12.2	7.9	4.3
Agriculture (Inputs)	15.2	10.2	4.9	4.0	2.5	1.4	11.2	7.7	3.5
Credit Facilities	11.4	7.1	4.2	3.7	2.2	1.5	7.7	4.9	2.7
Good Governance	10.2	7.1	3.2	4.0	2.7	1.2	6.3	4.3	2.0
Health Services	6.1	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.7	2.1	1.6
Corruption	4.9	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.6	0.8
Employment Opportunities	4.8	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.5	1.6	0.9
Economic Infrastructure (roads)	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.0	0.8
Working condition for Civil Servants	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.5
Markets for Agricultural	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.5
Privatisation Process	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.7	1.3	0.4
Water Supply	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Other*	13.7	8.9	4.9	5.4	3.5	1.9	8.3	5.4	2.9
Total	100.0	64.1	35.9	36.8	22.4	14.5	63.2	41.7	21.5

Source: Computed from field data.

4.1. Key issues by gender

Table 4.1 shows areas where a number of key issues were suggested for incorporation in the second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II). Education sector was identified by 20.9 percent of respondents followed by agriculture (15.2 percent), credit issues (11.4 percent), governance (10.2 percent) and health (6.1 percent).

Within each broad area, specific interventions were singled out. For example, in agriculture the following four areas were proposed, as shown in Table 4.4.

- Availability of agricultural inputs,
- Reduction of prices for agricultural inputs,
- Increase in the number of extension officers, and
- Provision of agricultural technology (irrigation)

Table 4.2: Key Issues to be Improved in Agriculture by gender and location (percentage)

Key issues	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture inputs	40.1	27.0	13.1	11.0	7.1	3.9	29.1	19.9	9.2
Prices for agricultural inputs	16.0	11.0	5.0	4.6	2.8	1.8	11.4	8.2	3.3
Extension officers	12.0	8.0	4.0	2.7	1.7	1.0	9.3	6.3	3.0
Provide irrigation technology	31.9	21.4	10.5	8.4	5.2	3.1	23.5	16.2	7.3
Total	100.0	67.5	32.5	26.6	16.8	9.7	73.4	50.6	22.8

Source: Computed from field data.

Similarly, in education as shown in Table 4.3:

- Improved quality of education,
- Increased number of classrooms,
- Increased number of teaching staff,
- Increased number of schools,
- Increased teaching equipment,
- Review of physical education programme,
- Reduced school fees, and
- Increased enrolment rates for both primary and secondary schools

Table 4.3: Key issues to be improved in education sector by location and gender.

Key issues	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Quality of education	51.3	31.2	20.1	21.0	11.8	9.2	30.3	19.4	10.9
Classrooms	10.9	7.0	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	8.1	5.5	2.6
Teachers	7.5	4.4	3.1	3.4	1.9	1.5	4.1	2.5	1.6
Schools	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Teaching equipment	16.9	10.7	6.2	7.6	4.5	3.1	9.4	6.3	3.1
PE programme	9.8	6.0	3.7	5.1	2.9	2.3	4.6	3.1	1.5
Working conditions for teachers	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Teachers' houses	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Reduce school fees	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4

Enrolment rate.	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	61.3	38.7	41.4	23.3	18.1	58.6	38.0	20.6

Source: Computed from field data.

The data revealed that both males and females identified more or less similar key issues with slight variations. Male respondents (64.1percent) considered eight important areas in this order: education, agriculture, credit facilities, good governance and health services. Other areas include employment opportunities, road networks and corruption.

Female respondents (35.9 percent), highlighted five important areas to be addressed in the second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSII). These are education, agricultural inputs and markets, credit facilities provided by financial institutions, good governance in provision of public services, and removal of corruption in all public services.

Other areas singled out by female respondents include improvement of employment opportunities, economic infrastructure particularly roads, and working condition for civil servants.

Table 4.4: Key Issues to be improved in good governance by location and gender (percentage).

Key issues	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Peoples' participation	18.4	13.5	4.8	6.9	4.8	2.0	11.5	8.7	2.8
Reduce gaps between leaders and citizens	26.5	18.4	8.1	8.5	5.7	2.8	18.0	12.7	5.3
Unfulfilled promises	4.7	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.9	2.1	0.7
Nepotism	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7
Removal of bad cultures	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5
Create equal opportunities for all	24.9	16.9	8.0	11.0	7.8	3.2	13.9	9.1	4.8
Improve democracy	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.2	1.8	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.8
Improve labour productivity	7.8	4.8	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	5.0	3.2	1.8
Protect public wealth	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.4
Improve community education	5.0	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.2	2.2	1.1
Total	100.0	69.0	31.0	39.6	27.3	12.3	60.4	41.7	18.8

Source: Computed from field data.

In the area of credit facilities five areas are proposed as shown in Table 4.5:

- Reduce tough conditions for credit facilities,
- Reduce interest rates,
- Improve credit facilities awareness/education,
- Remove bureaucracy, and
- Remove biases in offering credits

Table 4.5: Key issues to be improved in credit facilities by location and gender.

Key issues	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Reduce conditions for credit facilities	34.1	21.4	12.6	11.3	6.4	4.9	22.8	15.1	7.7
Reduce interest rates	12.5	8.2	4.3	4.7	3.0	1.6	7.8	5.1	2.7
Improve credit facilities awareness/education	14.6	9.6	5.0	4.6	3.0	1.6	10.0	6.6	3.4
Remove bureaucracy	22.0	13.6	8.3	7.0	4.2	2.8	15.0	9.4	5.5
Remove biases in offering credits	16.9	10.3	6.6	5.4	3.1	2.3	11.5	7.2	4.3
Total	100.0	63.1	36.9	32.9	19.7	13.2	67.1	43.4	23.7

Source: Computed from field data.

4.2. Key issues by location

Table 4.1 above indicates that 30.4 percent and 53.8 percent of urban and rural respondents respectively prioritized ten areas. Urban respondents singled out the areas as education, agriculture (inputs and markets), credit facilities and good governance. Others include health facilities, economic infrastructure (roads), corruption and employment opportunities, and improvement of working condition for civil servants.

Rural respondents singled out education, agriculture (inputs and markets), credit facilities and good governance as well as employment opportunities, health facilities, economic infrastructure (roads), and corruption.

4.3 Key issues by age groups

Table 4.6 shows responses by age groups. In general, the areas that were pointed out for improvement were more or less similar with slight variations in ranking.

Table 4.6: Key issues to be improved by area, age group and gender (percentage)

Key issues	Total			< 18 years			18-34 years			36+ years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Education	20.9	12.7	8.1	6.0	2.8	3.2	6.9	4.4	2.5	8.0	5.5	2.4
Agriculture (Inputs)	15.2	10.2	4.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	4.7	3.0	1.7	9.1	6.6	2.5
Credit Facilities	11.4	7.1	4.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.6	2.0	1.6	6.6	4.5	2.1
Good Governance	10.2	7.1	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	3.3	2.1	1.1	5.5	4.2	1.4
Health Services	6.1	3.4	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.1
Corruption	4.9	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.6
Employment Opportunities	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.6
Economic Infrastructure	3.5	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.4
Working condition for Civil Servants	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.6
Agriculture (Markets)	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.4
Privatisation Process	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.2
Water Supply	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2
Other*	13.7	8.9	4.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	3.9	2.5	1.4	7.5	5.2	2.3
Total	100.0	64.1	35.9	17.1	8.4	8.7	33.0	20.7	12.3	49.9	35.0	14.9

Source: Computed from field data.

Children prioritized education as the first area to be addressed in the strategy (6.0 percent), followed by agriculture (1.6 percent), credit facilities (1.1 percent), good governance (1.4 percent), and health facilities (1.2 percent), corruption (1.2 percent) and employment opportunities.

Youths reported eight areas: education (6.9 percent), agriculture (5.5 percent), credit facilities (3.6 percent) and good governance (3.3 percent), as well as corruption (1.7 percent), employment opportunities (2.1 percent), health facilities (2.2 percent) and economic infrastructure (1.3 percent).

Adults singled out agriculture (10.5 percent), education (8.0 percent), credit facilities (6.6 percent), good governance (5.5 percent) and health facilities (2.2 percent). Also, corruption in public sector (1.9 percent), improvement of working conditions (1.7 percent), economic infrastructures (1.7 percent), employment (1.8 percent), privatization process (1.2 percent) and water supply (0.8 percent).

Box 4: Areas for improvement in education identified by all age groups

Improvement of quality of education, number of classrooms, teaching staff, and schools. Others were teaching equipment, reintroduction of Physical Education Programme, improvement of working conditions for teachers, increasing number of teachers' houses, reduction of School fees, and improving enrolment rate for both primary and secondary schools (as indicated in Table 4.7.)

Table 4.7: Key issues to be improved in education by age groups and gender (percentage).

Key issues	Total			< 18			18-34			36+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Quality of education	51.3	31.2	20.1	13.2	6.2	7.0	17.5	10.9	6.6	20.6	14.0	6.5
Classrooms	10.9	7.0	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	5.0	3.6	1.4
Teaching staff	7.5	4.4	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.8	1.9	0.8
Schools	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Teaching equipment	16.9	10.7	6.2	5.5	2.8	2.8	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.6	4.1	1.5
PE programmes	9.8	6.0	3.7	3.3	1.4	1.8	3.1	2.0	1.0	3.4	2.5	0.9
Working conditions for teachers	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Teachers' houses	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
School fees	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Enrolment rate.	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	61.3	38.7	27.9	13.2	14.7	33.3	21.0	12.2	38.9	27.2	11.7

Source: Computed from field data.

Key issues addressed by all ages that needed to be improved in agriculture include availability of agricultural inputs and markets, reduction of prices of agricultural inputs, provision of extension officers, and irrigation technology as indicated in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Key issues to be improved in agriculture by age group and gender.

Key issues	Total			< 18			18-34			35+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture inputs	40.1	27.0	13.1	3.3	1.7	1.6	12.3	7.9	4.5	24.5	17.5	7.0
Prices of agricultural inputs	16.0	11.0	5.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	5.6	3.6	2.0	9.1	6.8	2.3
Extension officers	12.0	8.0	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	3.9	2.4	1.5	7.1	5.2	1.9
Irrigation technology	31.9	21.4	10.5	3.0	1.5	1.6	10.0	6.5	3.5	18.9	13.5	5.4

Total	100.0	67.5	32.5	8.7	4.3	4.4	31.8	20.2	11.5	59.5	42.9	16.6
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Source: Computed from field data.

Key issues to be improved in good governance reported by all ages include involvement of people in the decision making process, removal of the gap between leaders and citizens, unfulfilled promises, nepotism and bad norms and customs. Other key issues are creating equal opportunities for all, democracy, improved labour productivity, protecting public wealth (natural resources) and providing community education as well as civil education as indicated in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Key issues to be improved in good governance by age and Gender (percentage).

Key issues	Total			< 18 years			18-34 years			35+ years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Peoples participation	18.4	13.5	4.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	5.7	3.9	1.8	10.7	8.4	2.4
Gaps between leaders and citizens	26.5	18.4	8.1	3.0	1.4	1.6	9.6	6.4	3.2	13.9	10.6	3.3
Unfulfilled promises	4.7	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	2.4	1.9	0.5
Nepotism	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.6
Bad norms and customs	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5
Create equal opportunities for all	24.9	16.9	8.0	4.2	2.1	2.1	7.4	4.8	2.6	13.3	10.0	3.3
Democracy	4.7	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.8	2.1	0.6
Labour productivity	7.8	4.8	3.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	4.2	2.8	1.4
Protect public wealth	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.2
Community education	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	2.7	2.1	0.6
Total	100.0	69.0	31.0	13.2	7.0	6.3	33.0	21.6	11.4	53.8	40.4	13.4

Source: Computed from field data.

Table 4.10 indicates key issues to be improved in the area credit facilities.

Table 4.10: Key issues to be improved in credit facilities by age and gender.(percentage)

Key issues	Total			< 18			18-34			35+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Reduce conditions for credit facilities	34.1	21.4	12.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	10.8	6.4	4.4	20.4	13.6	6.8
Reduce interest rates	12.5	8.2	4.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.1	2.5	1.5	7.2	5.0	2.2
Improve credit facilities (awareness/education)	14.6	9.6	5.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	4.6	2.6	2.0	8.2	6.0	2.1
Remove bureaucracy	22.0	13.6	8.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	7.4	4.0	3.4	12.7	8.5	4.2
Remove biases in offering credits	16.9	10.3	6.6	1.8	1.0	0.9	5.7	3.1	2.6	9.3	6.2	3.1
Total	100.0	63.1	36.9	9.8	5.1	4.7	32.5	18.6	13.9	57.7	39.4	18.4

Source: Computed from field data.