

**Tanzania Poverty Reduction Strategy II
Analysis of Proposals from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)
As inputs to PRS II Drafting Processes**

**Vice President's Office
Poverty Eradication Division
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania**

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Table of Contents

Section One: Introduction and Scope of Report

Section Two: Summary Findings from the Synthesis

Section Three: Concluding Consolidation

References

Appendix

Section One: Introduction and Scope of Report

This Report provides the synthesis of the submissions and proposals from the Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies (MDA), all public sector institutions, to the processes meant to lead to production and final adoption of PRS II. The relevant details pertaining to the entire process and to the other inputs, submissions and proposals are covered by different Reports, and this should be read as a complementary input and part of the complete set of related inputs (from primary field consultations, from stakeholder submissions, from private sector proposals, from mailed questionnaires, from commissioned and analytical studies, and others).

The following summary Terms of Reference (TOR) are addressed here:

Context: The Vice President's Office – Poverty Eradication Division (VPO -PED) as the PRS Secretariat had requested all Ministries to prepare and submit sectoral analytical reports to feed into the PRS review process. Specifically, the call was for the sectors to (1) provide any sectoral studies or policy and strategy review reports that would provide inputs into the PRS review, (2) develop an analytical report that would relate the respective sector to poverty reduction, i.e., the sectoral issues that could be incorporated in the PRS, and (3) identify three ministries or sectors that would be influenced by, or influence, the achievement of desired priority outcomes of the respective sector.

The following were meant to guide the submissions by Ministries (and it now provides the format for synthesis of individual sector/ministry submissions)

- 1. Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes**
 - a. Concisely define the problem and why the issue matters for poverty reduction and emphasize the desired outcomes (or state) or impact
 - b. Briefly recognize linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting issues; that is, the fact that some priority outcomes from sectors and cross cutting issues imply actions by different sectors/ministries or departments as well as development partners
- 2. Targets and Indicators** (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)
- 3. Strategies: planned (priority) interventions** (stating expectations over the medium term – 3-5 years), briefly show, in a statement, inter-related interventions expected from sectors or other cross-cutting issues (e.g., HIV/AIDS and children and youth, education, ...) which may highlight the division of responsibilities.

Scope of Work: *The assignment involved a comprehensive synthesis of the sectoral inputs into a standard and analytical format that would facilitate their recommendations being justified and accommodated in the PRS II Report.*

Section Two: Summary Findings from the Synthesis:

This section reports on summary of the synthesis; by ministry. For all the institutions the spirit has been to follow the format that was given to guide the submissions, as condensed below:

Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes (and Linkages)

Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)

Strategies and planned (priority) interventions (over the medium term – 3-5 years),

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
PO-SH	Public Administration	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its role in implementation and success of PRS is through its coordination of the fight against Corruption. This ‘vice’ has to be reflected in PRS II • The National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) has an institutional framework within Government since November 1999 • Most Institutions dealing with Corruption fall under PO-SH (PCB, The Ethics Secretariat guided by the Leadership Code of Ethics number 13 of 1995, the Ethics Inspectorate in PSM, the GG Coordinating Unit in place since 2001, and the Public Service Commission) <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PS of the Ministries and Accounting Officers of key Departments and Agencies report to the President through the Chief Secretary (CS) • Cross-cutting nature of Corruption and related vices recognized through creation of NACSAP and sectoral Strategic Plans on the same • Required streamlining of the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms in PRS and NACSAP <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically those related to Good Governance in PRS and in MDG (Note the Millennium Declaration of Sept 2000, cluster V on Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance; and the suggested integration of MDGs facilitated through the PRS/PMS review process, with particular focus on Cross-cutting issues. Ref. Manyama presentation on MDG and PRS 2000 at PRS Stakeholders Workshop II – June 2-4, 2004) <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be generated from the NACSAP, and those in V2025. • Sectoral Plans and Interventions on the same to be consolidated 	<p>Key focal Point is PCB and the NACSAP;</p> <p>Also with linkages to PO-PSM that houses the other Units</p>
PO-RALG	Public Administration	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since PO-RALG is the ‘custodian’ of rural development (RDP and RDS as the Key guiding documents in the sector) then the following are the key concerns (but, note should be taken that these also relate to the Agriculture Sector, also discussed in the context of PRS I as one of the Priority Sectors) • V25 sees the importance of the sector first with respect to poverty and its eradication: 50% of Tanzanians are poor, and 80% of the poor live in the rural areas where agriculture is the key sector; so solutions to income-and-basic-needs-poverty lie in solutions to agricultural stagnation • Tanzania is seen as a potentially food-secure country given its vast untapped resources relevant to agriculture and food security; but it is also true that food insecurity is a core manifestation of poverty. Abject poverty of Tanzanians suggest food insecurity too • Agriculture is at the core of macro-economic aggregates too: largest contributor to GDP and forex, highest growth linkages and multipliers in both rural and urban areas, and single largest employer of economically active population • The sector is guided by a Vision drawn from V25 and a Sector Mission represented in ASDS with a view to ‘improve productivity and profitability of the sector,, and increase farm incomes and reduce rural poverty’. ASDS is consistent with the national PRS as originally conceived in 2000 • The sector is ‘in the hands of’ three lead central government ministries, MAFS, MCM and MWLD; and PO-RALG at the LGA level. With LGRP in progress the role of LGA is being enhanced in the sector, hence the need to discuss the performance of these core institutions jointly • Sectoral composition sees dominance of crop production (food crops mainly) at about three-quarters of sectoral GDP, whereas livestock has only about 12 percent and the rest (forestry, hunting and fishing) another 13 percent. Export crops account for no more than 10 percent, with food crops at about 65 percent of sectoral GDP. Maize is the most dominant food crop (at almost 23% of total sectoral GDP, exceeding the combined GDP of all export crops by a factor of more than 2). <p>The desired outcomes can be listed together with those under the Agricultural sector mainly (see MAFS column)</p> <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key linkages are with the agriculture sector, which itself is in the hands of the three ministries noted above: MAFS, MCM and MWLD. • In terms of operations LGA are charged with four core functions in their areas of jurisdiction: primary education, primary health care, rural roads 	<p>Key link to RDS, RDP, ASDS, and to ‘Priority Sectors’ under LGA mandate</p>

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>and water. In this context the links with the parent ministries for these functions at the central government level are obvious. PO -RALG links with other sectors in the LGAs through central government functionaries whose operations start at the Division Level (Via the Divisional Secretary – Katibu Tarafa) up to the District Commissioner, then the Regional Commissioner.</p> <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant Targets will be in two sets: those pertaining to Rural Development per se as articulated in RDS, RDP and, especially, ASDS, as argued above; and those in the sectors relevant for LGAs as superimposed over specific areas of jurisdiction by each relevant Council or LGA (primary education, primary health care, water, and rural roads) <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These to be looked at from the strategic interventions earmarked to realize rural (and agricultural) development and the targets set for the four areas in which LGA have mandate in their areas of jurisdiction, namely primary education, primary health, rural roads and water. 	
PO-PP	Macro framework and policies	This is not a ‘Sector’ in the strict sense. Its role with reference to the three themes in this discussion “To be seen in the context of realization of strategies in the MTP (2004/05-2006/07) for Growth and Poverty Reduction”	Key role in National Policies and National Strategies
PO-PSM	Public Administration	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well functioning public service is a necessary condition for poverty reduction. Currently the PSRP is in place, to run 2000-2012, to improve public service delivery for poverty reduction; with a focus on PMS in MDA and modernization of the MGT of public service personnel PSRP is part of overall national reforms supporting the PRS (Others being LGRP, PFMRP, LSRP and Governance reforms). Linkage of PO -PSM roles to PRS is indirect, mainly associated with efficiency of service delivery and the relevant outcomes/outputs. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO-PSM identifies six KRA as PSRP Overall Objectives and lists indicator types for each on a Log -Frame; namely (1) Public Servant Behaviour (2) Public Servant Skills and Ability (3) Institutional Rules, Processes and Incentives (4) Institutional MGT, Organization and Decision Making (5) Cost Effectiveness, and (6) Customer Service and Responsiveness. The revised Medium Term Strategy of the PSRP is geared to stronger focus on Outcomes, Outputs and Clarifying the links to Service Delivery and Poverty Reduction <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While acknowledging that PSRP does not in itself directly affect the achievement of Poverty Reduction, it focus on behavioural changes in Public Servants and their Institutions will be instrumental in poverty reduction. PSRP itself has three levels: Programme Objectives, Targets (Outputs) and Activities. The first two are in the Log-Frame (in the submitted document) Priority Actions for PSRP are organized around five areas (1) Installation of the PMS in MDAs (2) Accelerating Pay Reforms (3) Business Process Re-engineering – Quick Wins (4) Gender Mainstreaming and (5) Implementation of the Public Service Act no. 8 of 202. 	Overall MGT of Civil Servants responsible for Ethics and Professionalism
PMO	Public Administration		Overseers of Policies; Leader of Government Business in Parliament
MOF	Macro framework and policies	This is not a ‘Sector’ in the sense used here. Its role is to be seen “in the context of the Cross-Sector MTEF Strategy, guided by the PER processes, with key focus on allocations to the seven PRS I Priority Sectors. This informs policy and practice until the 2004/05 Budget, thereafter to be reshaped focussing on Priority Outcomes and Interventions. The PRS Indicator -based Budget Allocation System is in the process of formalization”. In the Special Submissions MOF Doc on Cross-Sector MTEF is highlighted.	Responsible for PER/MTEF and PRS Funding. Also on overall Policies and National Programmes
MFAIC	Public Administration		International Links and Protocols where Tanzania is a member
MOEC	Social Services	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the current submission there is no new justification for the issues on the sector in relation to PRS (it is probably assumed that since the sector was ‘priority’ in PRS I it remains so in PRS II). The overriding bottom-line statement is that education enables people to use their capabilities and increase their earning potential and empowers individuals to participate in the transformation of their lives and of society at large. The 	A Priority Sector since PRS I

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>positive achievements are meant at reducing income poverty, improving human capabilities, survival and social well -being, and reducing extreme vulnerability among the poor. The same achievement will increase efforts to improve health and nutrition, reduce infant, child and maternal mortality, and to be able to control the spread of HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly implied and can be extracted from PRS I documents. Explicit citations are made to employment and income opportunities, increased survival and human capabilities, improvement in health and nutrition, reduce mortality and enable beneficiaries to fight HIV/AIDS. The relevant sectors in these cited areas are the key link-partners. There is also a strong recommendation for links across initiatives (separate from links across sectors): sectoral initiatives with PRS targets, streamlining PER and MTEF processes with PRS initiatives, providing for sectoral Goals that are in line with PRS and national MTEF processes, linking National Reform Processes (e.g. stated in MTP and other national 'plans') with PER/MTEF processes, and sustaining momentum for service delivery, for goal fulfillment and for monitoring systems/arrangements. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as for PRS I. However, under PRS II there is implied emphasis on equitable access, quality improvement, management improvement, and on sustaining the post primary level programme (SEDP – 2004-2009) (this latter linked directly to increasing the rate of economic growth and increasing the chances of children from poor families to attend secondary education and ultimately improve living conditions. Cited contributions from sectoral consultations put emphasis for PRS II on (a) quality education, (b) addressing the special needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, (c) explicitly incorporating or mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Gender and Environment (d) resource mobilization and (e) financial management MDG's set of 'eight' is explicitly cited as an obvious link to what should appear under PRS II, and the catch-phrase here is 'good and quality education'. UPE and secondary education to both become the key components of Basic Education. Further MDG -PRS II links are expected in cross-cutting issues (Gender, environment, employment, HIV/AIDS, disability and ailing) <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the ones under PEDP and SEDP which cover the Basic Education sector as defined in the new proposals, with provisions that will accommodate concerns in cross-cutting issues, the direct links of basic education as defined here to poverty reduction initiatives. Thus the interventions will need to go beyond those specified within the sector documents (costings to be likewise). 	
MLHS	Productive sector	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2004 MTEF Cross-sector Strategy presented at the Annual Consultative Meeting of the Public Expenditure Review by the MOF the sector was linked to the following tasks that are of direct relevance to PRS: (1) equitable distribution of land which facilitates shelter provision, production of goods and services, use as security and access to credit, and (2) promotion of sustainable human settlement development through planned settlements with adequate access to infrastructural facilities. Sector is also recognized from the linkages below, hence its recent 'promotion and elevation' to priority sector status. Direct linkage of the sector to PRS revolves around sector mandate in (1) popularization of low cost housing programmes (2) preparations of comprehensive land use and management plans (3) implementation of Land Acts of 1999 which are pro-poor and pro-disadvantaged in design, and (4) regularization of informal settlements and land tenure which are characteristically "poor areas". <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The linkages to the other six PRSP priority sectors (Health, Education, Agriculture, Roads, Water, and the Judiciary) were defined and emphasized in the PER01, with a major conclusion that many of the problems in those sectors have one of their key sources to problems relating to the Lands sector. Hence there is a need to designate Lands Sector reprioritisation in the core economic sectors - key land problems had to be dealt with first for these sectors to perform. The story goes on also to investors and to the other productive sectors that still see Land Laws and Land Administration in Tanzania as a key hindrance to renewed economic growth and development. Agriculture is the most critical of the economic sectors that have been identified as the Priority in PRSP, particularly the commercialisation of smallholder agriculture and accelerating its growth rates to pull out of poverty the majority of the rural poor who depend on agriculture for their 	Sector brought into 'Priority Sectors List' after launching PRS I

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, the perception of investors regarding land is not very positive. Investors think that there are still weaknesses in the land laws discouraging domestic lending because of risks involved to recover loans. They feel that land, labour and legal reforms have lagged behind the other reforms thereby undermining the impact of the already implemented reforms. As a result of this perception, by 1999 most foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks continued to be skewed in favour of mining (40%), manufacturing (22%) and tourism (13%). Agriculture accounted for a low share of only 7%. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministerial MTEF document for 2003/04-2005/06 (April 2003) provides documentation in the standard MTEF format under six Objectives: (1) improved land management and delivery system (2) efficient land surveying and mapping services (3) creation of conducive environment for development of sustainable human settlements, promotion of low cost housing and efficient land use (4) creation of conducive working environment and human resources development (5) putting in place well coordinated policies, plans and programmes, and (6) efficient land revenue collection and financial management system. Since these are written in the standard MTEF format the relevant targets and indicators are provided in each set of activities. Altogether there are 38 Targets split between capital development, service delivery and capacity building (training). <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and amendments/ repeal of land related laws with a view to make them more pro-growth, pro-poor and pro-disadvantaged sections of society • Operationalization of the Human Settlements Development Policy of 2000, which is conspicuously pro-poor and pro-growth • Operationalization of the Land Disputes Courts Act of 2002, also noted to be pro-growth and pro-poor • Developing a Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Land Acts (noted to be the setting for The Ministerial Strategic Plan) • Six Development Projects are detailed for the MTEF period, namely; (1) Land Information Management (2) Dissemination of Land Acts (3) Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Land Acts (4) Village Demarcation and Photogrammetry control (5) Stabilization of the course of the Songwe River, and (6) Upimaji Viwanja DSM. 	
MOW	Infrastructure	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citations point to recent national and sectoral studies and policy documents that emphasize the role of the sector in PRS: more directly for the rural, feeder and urban roads as they provide the umbilical cords to link the rural and urban grassroots population to the global initiatives in poverty fight, and less directly through the national (trunk) and regional networks in facilitating overall economic growth and social interaction. Rural roads are explicitly listed out as a 'priority sector in the context of the first PRS. The PER Report for the sector (and also for the other linked sectors like the Lands sector, the Agricultural sector, etc) and the national plan (MTP for Growth and Poverty Reduction – 2003-07) are some of the key documents. Others include the sectoral policy documents (National Construction Policy, 2002, the National Transport Policy, 2003) and strategies (Mainstreaming Gender document, March 2004; Environmental Management, 2003; and Annual Plans and Budgets) • The road sector is key in success of other sector activities and in meeting MDGs. Notable, however, is the fact that it is also the conduit for transmission of other "Public Bads" too (HIV/AIDS and (other) STD along transport corridors. With regard to PRS some balancing acts to contain negative influences and/or side-effects needed too as the positive contributions are emphasized • One desired outcome emphasized is the reinterpretation of the role of the road sector in the PRS mainly by looking at it from a 'wholistic' standpoint, linking all levels of the sector AND in emphasizing the linkages the sector has with the rest in the economy (this will downplay the overemphasis on rural roads done now at the expense of the other levels/parts of the sector) <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Units established link to other sectors (LBT Unit to the whole employment sector, Women participation links to Gender mainstreaming, Environment Unit to issues of the Environment) • Sector itself is a cross-cutting one since it serves all others and its influences are felt in many other sectors, and is linked to PRS directly at both the national framework and the grassroots as argued above • Sector itself singles out a few key link-actors: MEC for education and training on technologies and general education; both MOH and MEC in relation to fight against HIV/AIDS and MAFS and related ministries in agricultural development 	Rural Roads a 'priority sector' under PRS I

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger among women through access to economic opportunities in infrastructural development (jobs and petty contracts) • Monitoring environmental activities in the road sector • Promoting employment in infrastructure investments and use of LBT, and enhancing capabilities of youth and women to participate in sector development (mainly via training) • Increase knowledge and understanding of HIV/AIDS transmission in road works, campsites and surrounding communities • Key indicators are seen in reduction in transport cost and time, and in 'goodness' of roads; also increased deliveries of goods and services facilitated by good road networks <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and use of LBT Policy in the nation • Capacity building in road sector implementation organizations and the private sector • Encouragement to women and youth in infrastructural development • Fight HIV/AIDS • Enhance environmental management 	
MCT	Infrastructure		
MEM-Energy	Infrastructure	<p>In addition to what is under MEM-Minerals below Energy is to be seen in terms of its contribution to (1) Health and Water Development (2) Rural industrialization and (3) Rural transportation. Its direct effect on well being is in terms of lighting, heating and refrigeration, improved access to information, and on health through indoor air quality (cleaner fuel), reduced fire hazards and better services in health and water supplies. At national level productivity and economic competitiveness is seen as a function of efficient and affordable energy sources. It touches on all sectors. The rest of the details relevant for energy too are given in section below.</p>	Linked directly to rural livelihoods directly
MEM-Minerals	Productive	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sector touches on the livelihoods of the poor through access to energy primarily (and energy consumes a significant share of household income and time budgets), and employment/income opportunities in the minerals sector (especially the artisanal and small scale mines – ASM, justified in a separate submission to the PRS Review Processes). • The sector's Strategic Plan lists six Key Result Areas with 37 Strategic Objectives (under the language of Strategic Plan nomenclature as used in Tanzania), the majority of which touch on aspects of poverty reduction at different levels of the policy -metric: macro, meso and micro. The six touch on (1) provision of reliable and affordable energy to consumers (2) access of the rural population to modern energy services (3) energy and mineral sectors contribution to sustainable socio-economic development and poverty alleviation – citing mainly business/employment opportunities, and (4) addressing good governance and cross-cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, Pollution and the environment, corruption. Others cover capacity building and rational development of the sectors to contain adverse environmental, health and socio-economic pitfalls. <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages to the productive and service sectors are more obvious since practically all such sectors require the services of the energy and minerals sectors as broadly covered in Tanzania. • The sectors have more direct links to the livelihoods through employment/income opportunities, especially for the ASM. Future trends point to more use of modern kinds of energy (away from bio-mass) which is industrial or at least artisanal, implying even more intricate links multipliers. • The mineral sector is notorious for health hazards and is also prone to epidemics because of the nature of operations (many operative sites lack proper services in health, water and sanitation, and in social conditions conducive to decent 'family lives'). HIV/AIDS and TB are cited as major problems in the cross-cutting areas. Environmental degradation is also linked to mining, both large scale and ASM. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many targets are listed under the Power System Master Plan and Rural Energy Master Plan which guide the energy sector: mainly in relation to reducing unit cost of energy in Tanzania, enhancing efficiency and conservation, diversifying energy sources, enhancing rural energy supply, advancing processes for licensing for ASM, and in controlling adverse effects on humans and the environment. 	Artisanal Miners more directly linked to rural and small-holder incomes

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the MDG and PMS have different dimensions to stating the targets and their horizons one would need to reconcile the sector targets with those in the MDG and PRS/PMS indicators. However, the Strategic Plan goes a long way to providing specific targets and their indicators. <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the key interventions are listed out in the Strategic Plan, and where the PRS/PMS has specific targets under the PRS II processes it will be easy to simply summarize the sector interventions relevant under PRS and include them in the PRS document. Moreover, the PER document also gives a ‘clean report’ to the Plan as a credible document in relation to future orientation of the sectors in poverty reduction. The MTEF document for the Ministry for the period 2004/05 -2006/07 explicitly earmark core activities that include areas of direct and immediate bearing to livelihoods of the poor and for the rural areas; namely (1) extension of rural electrification schemes (2) development of renewable and alternative sources of energy (3) grid connections to unconnected areas (4) promoting ASM (5) increasing involvement of women in the mining activities and (6) raising employment levels in the sectors. 	
MOH	Social services	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like for the education sector, in the current submission there is no new justification for the issues on the sector in relation to PRS (it is probably assumed that since the sector was ‘priority’ in PRS I it remains so in PRS II). The submission put great emphasis on the links of the sector issues to the eight MDG, citing that three of them (MDG 4, 5, and 6) are sector -specific but also arguing that the other MDGs are closely, though indirectly, linked to the sector. <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkages clearly outlined through discussion of the MDGs. However, there is also a clear discussion of the vertical linkages within the sector (especially in view of the fact that PRS as such did not single out the whole sector as ‘priority’) which have to be accommodated in any subsequent PRS designs that emphasize ‘Outcomes’ <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven objectives are specified in a Log-Frame submission (extracted from the HSSP) in a matrix form which includes, for each Objective, the Targets, the Intermediate Indicators and the required Interventions. The Objectives include (1) addressing financing gap in the sector (2) addressing human resources crisis (3) undertaking rehabilitation of health facilities, focusing on primary health care facilities (4) quality improvement of services via the essential health package at all levels (5) promoting public-private partnership (6) addressing HIV/AIDS and other diseases and health-related conditions, and (7) undertaking Monitoring and Evaluation Sectoral Indicators, annual and periodic, including Health PRS Indicators are explicitly given as a table in the submission (for inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impact), for direct ‘insertion’ in PRS II Draft <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seven objectives specified above have details on the planned interventions under the HSSP. Moreover, the submission gives the estimates for financial requirements under the PRS II period (2004-2007), rising from USD 320 million in 2004 to USD 348.7 million in 2007, assuming a constant per capita USD 9, population growing at 2.9%, using the growth rate and size as at 2002 census, and also assuming that HSSP 2003 - 2008 will be put to full operation at all levels (the figures exclude financing requirements for HIV/AIDS). In the submission details pertaining to financing of priority health interventions (called Priority Areas for PRS) are also given (14 such areas are singled out under the Recurrent Budget, and one – rehabilitation of facilities and equipment – for the Development Budget). Monitoring and Evaluation and the Sector Indicators (including PRS II) are given as a table with two columns for Objectives and Performance Indicators, respectively. Altogether 12 Objectives are given, with 19 Performance Indicators. 	Priority sector since PRS I
MWLD-Water	Social and Infrastructure	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <p>Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequacy to access (quantity and quality) leads to use of water from unprotected sources Loss of productive time and labour due to malfunctioning of installed water supply capacities, insufficient number of water points and the system of rationing water 	Priority sector since PRS I

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsafe water is a health hazard; evidenced by water-borne diseases • Unreliable supply of water is also a gender issue since it negatively affects women more than men, and has a bearing on poverty alleviation at the household and national level • Poor conditions in sanitation is a result of water-related problems • Water as a national resources is dwindling fast and estimates put the year 2025 (V25 Horizon) as seeing a major water deficit in the country (environmental degradation, pollution, population growth, poor irrigation and conservation systems, economic activities, evaporation, etc) <p>Priority Outcomes listed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in access to safe, clean, affordable and reliable water for urban and rural populations • Reduce morbidity and mortality from water-related diseases • Adequate water resources for socio-economic development <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not covered explicitly, but implied from the details as pointing to Health sector on health issues, to PO -RALG on Management and Control issues and to Productive Sectors that are heavy users of water. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <p>Listed for each Outcome, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access in terms of distance (radius) and time to fetch water, and in terms of the number of rural districts that are below the national coverage. Indicators are specified in terms of the proportion of population with access and proportion of households able to fetch water within a prescribed time • Reduction of morbidity and mortality has targets in reduced cholera cases and reduced number of under-five deaths from diarrhea. Indicators are the number of cholera cases and the number of under-five deaths from water-related diseases • Adequacy of water for socio-economic development is targeted at national level, and the corresponding indicators are listed in terms of demand and water abstraction, hydrological investments and water-harvesting schemes <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <p>Interventions are listed by Outcomes as Priority Actions.</p> <p>Under Outcome I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of malfunctioning water supply systems - Expansion of RWSSP to all districts - Adopt SWAP to guide water development under the Sector Development Strategy - Capacity building in districts for planning and data collection - Monitor to check illegal connections - Encourage and support private sector initiatives - Promote Water User Associations - Increase public investments in slum areas of urban settlements - Install water meters - Fight corrupt elements in the sector - Promote low cost simple technologies (water harvesting, etc) - Promote hygiene and water-based sanitary practices <p>Under Outcome II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase investment in urban sewerage to raise coverage - Promote cesspit emptying coverage - Promote hygienic usage of PHAST methodologies - Sep up inter-sectoral committee to steer monitoring and evaluation - Capacity building in villages for health and sanitation 	

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>Under Outcome III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of national systems and networks - Explore underground water national potential - Conserve water from pollution - Joint interventions by MWLD and PO-RALG - Strengthen water basin boards for mgt and optimal allocation and use - Promote rainwater harvesting <p>Numerical and qualitative measures for some of the Indicators, Targets and Priority Actions are given in the submission (and can be slotted in the Draft Report when/if needed)</p>	
MWLD-Livestock	Productive Sector	(See Agricultural Sector Summary – MAFS)	As for MAFS
MNRT-Natural resources	Productive sector	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis in the sectoral Policies that local communities and private sector participate in conservation, management and sharing of accrued benefits from the resources provides opportunities for improved livelihoods (poverty reduction) • Employment and job opportunities (and so, accrued incomes) in the sector directly as employees and indirectly through linkages that service, or are served by, the sector (A case of a study in 2002 showing direct employment of about 29000 persons in 2001 in the tourism sub-sector alone; and on average there are around 80000 full time fishermen in the country, etc) • Tax and other revenues to government in all sub-sectors (VAT and Corporate taxes, permits and licenses, user fees, service charges, et c.) contributing to government capacity (both central and local level government) to address poverty issues • Export earnings from the sector benefiting smallholders operating in all the sub-sectors • Health, accrued incomes and food security from forest products, beekeeping, fisheries and wildlife <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Social and Economic service sectors in hotels and restaurants, tour operations and transport, water transport and boat services • Industry and Trade Sector especially in fishery processing, exports, other processing of wildlife and forestry products • Local government authorities in management of ‘Reserve areas’ • Lands Sector with regard to implementation of Land Laws • Agriculture, Water and Livestock in ‘joint lands’ serving all sectors <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those linked to Environment (cluster 7 in MDG, or cluster IV in the Millennium Declaration), though coordinated by other sectors like PO - Environment, NEMC and PO-RALG Councils and Village Councils in their areas of jurisdiction <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Bylaws coordinated by PO-RALG and also NEMC Strategic plans would have these (possibly also sector annual Budget Speeches) 	Direct link to livelihoods
MNRT-Tourism	Productive Sectors	See mainly in national context of the Tourism Industry. Spill-overs to local communities where tourism is rampant still to be documented and poverty reduction potential yet to be analysed critically. It is an area worthy of visitation and serious analysis. There is also some casual empiricism on the negative impact on welfare where tourism is unchecked (especially where it is linked to environmental degradation, erosion of the ‘social fabric and ethics’, and disregard for natural and traditional systems of livelihoods.	More at national level, less so as direct contributor to poor’s livelihoods
MCDGC	Social Services – Children Affairs	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and adolescents in Tanzania account for 50.6% of the population and are recognized as key investment for sustained future workforce, yet they are disproportionately affected by income poverty (evidenced by high mortality, limited education access beyond primary levels, limited skills and high vulnerability to diseases and HIV/AIDS; with female children at even higher disadvantage) • Several of the MDG relate to welfare of children (and youth), especially with regard to education, health, nutrition, reproductive health and the fight against HIV/AIDS. Thus improving the plight of children (and youth) is a concern of all sectors, and PRS should target them directly 	A Special Group (variously listed as ‘vulnerable’ and deserving special attention in PRS and other National Strategies)

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority goals which PRS should address in relation to children (and youth) include (1) promoting healthy lives (2) providing quality education (3) combating HIV/AIDS (4) protecting children from abuse, exploitation and violence (5) encouraging children and youth participation, and (6) developing and protecting children in need of special measures. These seven areas form the priority goals/issues to be included in the PRS II <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry submission gives link sectors by priority goal as listed above, as follows: For goal 1: MOH, MOEC, PORALG, POPP, MLYDS, and PMO; For goal 2: MOWLD, PORALG; MLYDS, MJCA, POPP, MOEC, MSTHE. For goal 3: MOH, MOEC, TACAIDS, NACP, PORALG, MLYDS; Civil Society; For goal 4: MJCA, MOH, PORALG, MOEC, MHA, MAFS, MLYDS, Private Sector; For goal 5: MLYDS, MJCA, PMO, Civil Society; For goal 6: MLYDS, PORALG, VPO, MOEC, MOH, Civil Society. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions listed together with monitoring indicators (below) <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of healthy lives has planned interventions in health services, in health education, in hygienic sanitation and water, and in policies and programmes for adolescents and youth. Monitoring indicators touch on infant and child mortality, access to services, incidence of diseases, and in credible programmes and policies for healthy development Promotion of quality education has interventions in increased retention by creating conducive learning environment, decrease in teacher -pupil ratios, increased transition and revision of curricula to meet V2025 goals and MDG. Monitoring indicators touch on drop out rates, teacher -pupil ratios, transition rates, youth employment and cases of child labour, and revised curricula and their links to MDG and V2025. Combating HIV/AIDS has interventions targeted for increased access to VCT services and ARVs during delivery, creating environment to contain vulnerability to infections, promoting care and support, education and awareness-raising. Monitoring indicators include percentages of pregnant mothers and newborn babies testing positive, social protection mechanisms for children in their communities, policies and laws reflecting children issues, and rate of awareness on HIV/AIDS. Protecting children from abuse, exploitation and violence, and elimination of the worst forms of child labour has interventions in law enforcement and policy implementation in areas benefiting children, support and care in the family, and the enforcement of Employment and Labour Relations Act of 2004. The monitoring indicators include the number of laws and policies friendly to children, number of child abuse cases reported and successfully prosecuted, cases of child abuse and exploitation, and number of children involved in the worst forms of child labour. Children and youth participation has interventions in development of policies and legal measures to enhance participation, public information of use and friendly to children. These, in turn, to be monitored through existence and potency of such laws, policies and regulations, and in the rate of awareness to information of use and benefit to children. For children in need of special protection measures the interventions include setting standards and regulations for institutions for child care and provision of basic social services to OVCs. The monitoring indicators include the existence and potency of such standards and regulations, the quality of services offered and the number of social services provided to OVC. 	
MLYDS-Labour	Productive Sector	<p>Notes on the Sector: (1) For purposes of the PRS review processes the sector focused on five cross-cutting issues: Employment, Labour, Youth, Informal Sector, and Vulnerability (2) For each 'sub-sector' above the submission covers Issues, Linkages and Interventions. For Vulnerability the coverage is used to include Orphans and Vulnerable Children – OVC -, the Elderly, Widow/Widowers, and People with Disabilities – PWD -.</p> <p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment: Twelve priority issues; Eight desired Outcomes (See annex to this report) Labour: Four Priority issues listed; Six desired Outcomes (Annex to this report) Youth: Five priority issues; Seven desired Outcomes (Annex) Informal Sector: Four priority issues; Five desired Outcomes (Annex) Vulnerability: No listed priority issues; Eight desired Outcomes (Annex) <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p>	Closely linked and intertwined with cross-cutting issues, which is a subject of another Submission (Report) feeding into PRS Review Processes

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector links to the sub-sectors are given as a matrix in the submission. The Employment sub-sector is listed as being linked to all sector ministries (but distantly so to PO-SH, MFAIC and MOH); Labour to all sector ministries (distantly to PO-SH, PMO, MOEC, MOW, MOH, MNRT, MWLD, MCM and MLHSD); Youth to all ministries (distantly so to PO-SH, PMO, and MWLD); Informal Sector to all sectors (distantly to PO-SH, PO-PSM, PMO, MFAIC, MOEC, and MICEF); Vulnerability lists the following as key links; PO-RALG, PMO, MOF, MEC, MOH, MAFS, MCDGC, and MLHSD. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all the five sub-sectors the key targets are linked to MDG as follows: For MDG 1, targets 1 and 2 are key; for MDG 3 Target 4 is key; for MDG 6 Target 7 is key; and for MDG 8 Target 16 is key. <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each sub-sector the list is as annexed to this report. On the employment front, however, a Country Action Programme for Tanzania, 2002, lists 17 sub-programmes as ‘Strategies for Poverty Reducing Employment’, and the list is annexed to the submission by the sector to PRS Review processes. It lists four categories of programmes (A-D) with proposed duration of 3-4 years each. 	
MLYDS-Youth	Productive Sectors	(see special submissions section)	
MLYDS-Sports	Social Service		Distantly linked to PRS initiatives
MLYDS-Vulnerabilities	Social Services	(see special submissions section).	A Special Concern in PRS
MAFS	Productive Sector	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural sector is the lead sector in the Tanzanian economy but it is characterized by low productivity of land and labour, small average land holding in hectares, inadequate use of modern technologies, dependency on rains, and poor marketing infrastructure. Low agricultural productivity is mainly attributed to inadequate supply and access to modern agriculture inputs; inadequate advisory and research services; limited capital and access to financial services; absence of effective smallholders’ groups; inadequate land and water resource management and absence of incentive structure for private investment in the sector <p>The Desired outcome is mainly Growth in agriculture, which reduces poverty directly through: (1) Increased farmers’ income (2) Increased economic growth -Agriculture sector contribute 50% of GDP (3) Increased rural employment – Agriculture accounts for 80% of rural- livelihood employment (4) Source of food- more than 90% food requirements is produced domestically (5) Increased foreign reserve – Accounts for 70% of foreign exchange earnings, and (6) Reduced inflation - Due to Reduced food prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to effectively operationalize the PRS the sector prepared the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) in 2001 and further formulated the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) Framework document in 2002 to effect strategy implementation. ASDS is sector strategy designed to implement the RDS and PRS in the Agriculture Sector. The strategy identified five strategic areas of interventions in the agriculture sector to be: (1) strengthening of institutional framework; (2) creating a favorable environment for commercial activities, (3) identifying public and private sector roles in improving support services, (4) strengthening marketing efficiency for inputs and outputs, (5) mainstreaming planning for agricultural development in other sector. These five Strategic areas of intervention were further translated for action in the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP). <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector is linked to other sectors in the course of delivering services to the potential customers. These includes: (1) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2) Ministry of Works (3) Ministry of Communication and Transport (4) Ministry of Industry and Trade (5) Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development (6) Ministry of Education and Culture (7) Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, and (8) Ministry of energy and Minerals 	A Priority Sector since PRS I, and always recognized as backbone of economy and livelihoods

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Log-Frame submission by the sector is appended to this Report, providing the proposed Income Poverty Indicators and targets for the agricultural sector. The overriding Goal is that of Rural Poverty Reduction, to be achieved through (stated as the Objective) higher and sustained agricultural growth and increased farm incomes. The Strategies are listed out as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Improved Support Services - Increase supply, improve accessibility and utilization of inputs ⇒ Increase area under irrigation -: ⇒ Increase area under mechanized agriculture – ⇒ Enhanced Access to Markets by small-holders - ⇒ Improve land conservation measures – ⇒ Promotion of Cooperatives and mutual support systems ⇒ Increased access to financial Services ⇒ Increase capital investment <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Log-Frame noted above and as appended to this Report has columns that give details to Intervention Logic, Indicators and Targets (These can conveniently be extracted for PRS Draft when and if needed). 	
MCM	Productive Service	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cooperative subsector is not explicitly stated as addressing a specific poverty concern but it is implied from the fact that it is geared to enhancing grassroots and communities through organizing them into viable economic entities for resource -poor member advancement. It is argued that cooperatives have a high potential for reduction of poverty because they are the institutions closest to common people and are driven by the philosophy of collective participation. The declared desired Outcomes are clearer on this, and they include the following (1) Economically strong and competitive cooperatives (2) Strong SACCO s to better serve members and provide capital for other types of cooperatives (3) An empowered membership through education, knowledge and skills (4) Good governance and accountability, and (5) efficient and cost effective cooperatives <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context and framework of the CRP collaboration and links are envisaged with the other Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries – ASLM (namely MAFS, MWLD, PO -RALG), MOF and BOT (for SACCOs and Cooperative Banks, etc), TFC and some MFIs. International collaborators include International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), and a formal Proposal is in the making for a link programme between MCM, ILO and ICA in implementation of some aspects of the CRP, especially in areas of capacity building, business strengthening, job creation and the strengthening of Cooperative Support Services. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Log-Frame for the implementation of CRP provides the details on specific Targets and performance indicators (If needed for PRS one can easily access the CRP document). <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of ten areas of intervention are summarized to cover the following (1) capacity building (2) job creation (3) business strengthening (4) strengthening cooperative support services (5) creating strong management (6) promotion of consistent planning tools (7) modernization of SACCOs (8) strengthening internal capital formation (9) mainstreaming women, youth and the disabled into cooperatives, and (10) promotion of viable cooperatives. 	Touches on poor’s livelihoods directly through intermediating access to inputs and outputs as well as transactions that facilitate poverty reduction
MIT	Productive Sector	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming Trade in PRSP draws its inspiration and logic from a WTO (2001) Report that notes “Alt hough openness to trade is strongly 	Only distantly linked to PRS, but in current Review core background studies put the

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>associate with economic growth and poverty reduction, trade as a growth strategy is yet to be mainstreamed into development plans and poverty reduction strategies” (submission by Sector to the PRS review process has all the citations for needed referencing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade is cited as a prerequisite for attaining poverty-eradication rates of GDP growth since domestic demand alone is inadequate to stimulate the required high rates of growth (the NTP cites that V2025 goals can be achieved if GDP growth rate is attained and sustained at 7% at the minimum, and this in turn requires a minimum growth rate of trade of 14%) • Trade has a positive aggregate effect on employment and income as it increases the returns to labour and assets and lowers prices for consumers. In agriculture growth oriented to exports has direct positive impacts and income multipliers are strong; and it is claimed that income growth in rural areas is about four times as efficient in reducing poverty incidence as growth in towns • Indirect benefits accrue through increased government revenues from trade related taxes and charges, enhancing its capacity to fight poverty through social programmes and social spending on public and essential goods • The needs of changing the economic set-up from supply-constrained one into a competitive export-led entity hinge on trade, which raises the efficiency and widens linkages in domestic production and stimulates economic growth. International competitiveness is also enhanced as productivity, technological adoption and adaptation, new investments and market opening are core ingredients in the globalizing world <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core link is to policies and practices that lead to increase in trade volume for international and national transactions (reduction of bottlenecks that prevent the poor’s access to productive factors: the menu includes administrative and regulatory constraints, taxes, insufficient liberalization, poor information systems, land-related problems, low technological base, and poor economic and supportive infrastructure). Macro Actors are challenged here (MOF, PO-PP, etc) • Complementary Policies in support of trade so as to stimulate competitiveness and equal opportunity of access to productive assets – education, land, health, finance; so that growth is translated into poverty reduction. (Macro Actors are challenged here too: MOF, PO-PP, etc) • Greater priority to export agriculture as reiterated also in PHDR, 2002, for Tanzania <p><i>(The Submission does not cover the ‘Industry’ part of the sector. An Appendix to the MIT submission covers the Trade Content of the Tanzania PRSP)</i></p> <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific targets are mentioned, but implied from MDG cluster 8 on developing a global partnership for development, noting the need to ‘develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system’. It is also implied under cluster 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, as remarked ‘halve, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day’, to the extent that trade is said to be growth-enhancing and growth is poverty-reducing’ <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These should be extracted from the TTPP (2044), ‘Priorities for National Trade Policy and the PRSP Review’ 	<p>sector in an elevated ‘platform’ with regard to poverty reduction.</p>
MJCA	Public Administration	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government’s PRSP confirms explicitly the linkage between poverty and poor access to justice. In the PRSP document it is stated that ‘the well-being of the poor is also dependent on personal security afforded by the state. In this regard, the most important factors are personal safety, access to justice, and overall efficiency, fairness, and transparency of the administrative system’. It was in this context that the Government committed itself to facilitating the speedy settlement of cases in the courts, promotion of community-based security arrangements, and the rehabilitation of buildings and other facilities for the sector. Moreover, the inclusion of MHA in the PER processes since 2003 is a recognition of the linkages between the two ministries in the delivery of the three outputs listed above. • The overriding objectives relevant for the PRS which are further broken down into specific outcomes are given in a log-frame format in the Medium Term Plan, whose most recent vintage is the MJCA’s January 2004 document titled “The Legal Sector Reform Programme: Implementation Status and the Way Forward”. Key ones include the objective of reducing the backlog of outstanding cases, updating the legal framework to improve the legal environment for social justice and safety, and enhancing supervision and division of responsibilities among the law and order institutions with a view to enhance independence of the legal sector institutions and speeding up administration of justice. Other objectives cover capacity building in the sector (training/skills, physical capacities, administrative technologies and support gear/tools). 	<p>Part of the PER Law and Order ‘Sector’, which is now at the core of Governance and Social Well-being</p>

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three ministries singled out: MHA, MOF and PO -PSM. MHA links with MJCA in maintenance of peace and security, in law enforcement and in speedy investigation to reduce backlog of cases; the MOF links with MJCA in relation to resource allocation, issuing of Budget Guidelines, in PER/MTEF formats and deliberations; whereas the PO -PSM links with MJCA in relation to public service reforms, in installation of PMS and in employment policies and circulars. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Votes under the Ministry (Judiciary, LRCT and AGC) have Strategic Plans and MTEF documents which are written out in the standard national formats, with detailed objectives, outcomes and performance indicators. All such objectives and desired outcomes 'zero in' around the key mandate of the ministry given in the Vision and Mission and as linked to PRS above. <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just as for the targets and indicators above the Key Votes under the Ministry (Judiciary, LRCT and AGC) planned interventions given in the Strategic Plans and MTEF documents which are written out in the standard national formats, which 'zero in' around the ministry's Vision and Mission and as linked to PRS above (PER 04 for the Law and Order Sector is very much indicative of the detailed links between not only MJCA and PRS but also in relation to MHA and the whole justice-delivery system). Sectoral programmes for cross-cutting issues are standard and follow the national frameworks (Gender Mainstreaming, Fight against Corruption, strategic plans for containing HIV/AIDS, etc.). 	
MSTHE- Science and Technolog y	Productive Sector	Distantly understood and not documented directly with reference to PRS	
MSTHE- Higher Education	Social Services	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First link is through PEDP and SEDP, initiatives that are meant to support Basic education which is both a right and a critical area for PRS. V2025 gives a strategic direction emphasizing quality education for economic competitiveness and due to its high multiplier effect in economy Resolution 48/205 of the UN recognizes human resources development as an essential means for sustainable goals. World Bank endorses similar argument. Justification also from the needs of the economy in a globalizing market world Desired Outcomes are referred to in the Higher and Technical Education Master Plan (2003 -2018), and they point to increased enrolment, redressing gender imbalances, quality revitalization, combating HIV/AIDS, institutional capacity enhancement and increasing income earning capacity, among many others (needed reference is the Master Plan itself) <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not explicitly stated in the submission but implied. Direct links to MOEC, MAFS, Health MLYDS and the skill-intensive productive and economic/social service sectors are obvious in terms of related inputs and outputs (the first 3 as ministries with a high number of tertiary and higher education institutions that are complementary to those under MSTHE). A synthesis report on post-primary education and training is cited as providing the basis for the formulation of a national strategy on tertiary and higher education development (to be) geared for attainment of goals in V2025, PRS and MDG <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cited to be included in the Master Plan (possibly also in the Synthesis Report) <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed in the Master Plan (which was not part of the submission). 	Gradually being recognized as a core sector in the Globalization processes and in the trends to creating 'Knowledge Societies'.

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
MHA	Public Administration	<p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is to be repeated as for the MJCA, thus in the PRSP document it is stated that 'the well-being of the poor is also dependent on personal security afforded by the state. In this regard, the most important factors are personal safety, access to justice, and overall efficiency, fairness, and transparency of the administrative system'. Both PER 02 and PER 04 have argued convincingly on the links of MHA to the delivery of the key outputs of the Law and Order Sector. <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for the MJCA in this paper. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first ever Strategic Plan for the whole ministry is one covering 2004-2007. The Plan lists out four Key Results Areas, namely (1) Peace and Security (2) Efficient and Effective Public Service Delivery (3) Effective Resources Management and Accountability and (4) Effective information, communication and education. In relation to PRS KRA 1 and 2 are key, whereas KRA 3 and 4 are supportive to the system so it can deliver better and more. Worthy of note is the fact that the Strategic Plan is written also in the standard format where specific targets and indicators are explicitly given. Both the Police Force and the Prisons Service have MTEF documents too. All vote documents 'zero in' around the key outputs expected from the Law and Order Sector. <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All listed with reference to the four Key Results Areas in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry. 	Part of the PER Law and Order 'Sector', which is now at the core of Governance and Social Well-being
MD&NS	Public Administration	Not a sector of direct relevance to PRS except through Governance, Political Stability and general Peace	
SPECIAL SUBMISSIONS			
Artisan and Small-scale Miners (ASM)		<p>Links of Mining to Poverty Reduction: Case of Artisanal and Small Scale Miners (ASM)</p> <p>Introduction: The coverage of the MEM 'sector' includes both the Minerals sub-sector and the Energy sub-sector. A project is underway on the mining sub-sector part to unearth, among other things, the links of mining to poverty reduction. A recent Workshop by National Stakeholders gives a report 'How Mining can contribute to Poverty Reduction' under UNDP Banner (Co-Financed by UNCTAD and UN-DESA and Organized by Tan Discovery Mineral Consultants Ltd; January 16, 2004). Workshop emphasis was on Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASM).</p> <p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasis on artisanal and small scale miners has direct link to poverty reduction through employment and income earning opportunities, and mainly in rural areas Care, however, must be observed so environment is also protected to avoid the mining-environmental degradation-poverty links if exploitation is not managed properly There is strong link of artisanal and small scale mining to diseases and epidemics because of the hazardous and health conditions such mining takes place (HIV/AIDS and TB cited as conspicuous features). Control over such epidemics as part of poverty reduction requires explicit measures in support of 'decent and non-hazardous' mining of this kind. National linkage to Government revenues from taxation, royalties, rents, etc. Need for a mining-driven poverty reduction strategy is evident where economy increasingly relies on mineral wealth (linkages and multipliers). 	Direct links through income accruals to the poor and small-holder actors involved in the sector

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not explicitly spelt out but the obvious links are with employment-income generation processes in the country, environmental considerations (to control land degradation) and with HIV/AIDS and epidemics linked to hazardous and health-risky working conditions. Among productive sectors key links exist with infrastructural development, intermediation in export markets, and in industrial support and linkages to the sub-sector. ATM is linked more to other small scale operations in other fields and in sectors that support such initiatives (credit, markets, etc) than to large scale miners who tend to have own formal networks in finance, markets, technology and skills. This fact is grossly overlooked when sectoral linkages are discussed. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets of the kind to appear in a Strategic Plan format, but given as 'wishes' to realize sub-sector development through mainstreaming ASM in the PRS processes and mainstreaming Poverty into the Mining Policy. Specific recommendations are given on addressing this from ASM perspectives. <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forum for the dialogue is not an organized event or entity. It is noted in the document that it is UNCTAD/UNDESA through UNDP who have embarked on the project with a view to informing and strengthening a national dialogue with a view of mainstreaming the contribution of the Mining Sector to the overall national poverty reduction efforts. The PRS Secretariat should take account of this and other similar contributions. 	
<p>Youth and PRS: Opportunities (by the UN (through Esther Obdam at UNICEF) based on the consultations with young people)</p>		<p>Young People in the Poverty Reduction Strategy: Creating Opportunities: This is a UN-sourced submission, as noted, but whose contents would well fit under the MLYDS. An overriding remark on the young people is that from the consultations specific to PRS II Review processes the youth feel left out and often frustrated, and that poverty affects them differently than adults and children (youth as a transitory phenomenon from childhood to adulthood)</p> <p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall catchword linking poverty and youth is 'opportunities'. Poverty denies the youth the opportunity to develop their full potential, and PRS II needs to pay attention to opportunities for the youth to develop. The opportunities are clustered under Employment, Health (especially the HIV/AIDS pandemic threat on youth) and Governance. <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clusters of opportunities relate to cross-cutting issues, so even as in the mainstream of sectoral links one identifies youth with MLYDS issues of Employment, HIV/AIDS and Governance are cutting across all sectors (indeed all sectors are required to have strategies addressing these issues). <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment as a cluster links, for the youth, with education, investment in agriculture and the private sector. The target singled out is the MDG number 8: developing decent and productive work for youth. The indicators will be the number of (un-)employed youth, rural-urban migration in search of jobs and levels of education among the youth. HIV/AIDS and other related diseases link with poverty for the youth due to limited information and the means to protect themselves. Lack of decent employment also links with health and poverty too, especially for the youth. The target is 'recoined' as MDG 7 on halting and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Monitoring indicators will take the form of prevalence of infections, attendance to health facilities, age of first pregnancy, teenage pregnancies, number of births attended by medical personnel, and awareness on issues of reproductive health Bad Governance (especially corruption) hits the youth harder as they are transitory actors between childhood and adulthood. The target specified addresses improved services by the government and transparent and fair access to services in the rural areas. Monitoring indicators include existence of functioning structures for youth participation at local and national level decision-making, awareness of government actions and initiatives, and level of satisfaction by the youth about government services and operations. 	<p>A Special Group deserving special attention in PRS</p>

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For employment the interventions suggested include education, training and skills acquisition, access to assets, making agriculture more remunerative to youth, and increased access to land at affordable cost. Health interventions envisaged are those listed in the Health sector submissions and those of the HIV/AIDS 'sector', especially where such interventions are 'youth-friendly' (health services, health education, medicines, related supplies and reproductive health 'gadgets') Governance envisages interventions in making government operations more transparent, controlling corruption, high quality government services, youth participation in decision-making, and free flow of credible information on development challenges and opportunities available to the youth. 	
<p>NGO Policy Forum Submission for PRS II Review, April 2004</p>		<p>Bottom-line of the Submission: The submission proposes a new PRS which has four Pillars, namely Reduction of income poverty and the creation of wealth, Reduction of non-income poverty and effective service delivery, Good Governance and Accountability, and Equity and Inclusion</p> <p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific to income poverty and the creation of wealth the concern is that poverty levels are still high and do not show signs of significant decline, particularly in rural areas. Thus the prime focus of poverty reduction initiatives should be rural, directing efforts towards pro-poor growth; and also of concern is growing inequality. Three Outcomes are singled out: macro-economic and sectoral policies to create employment and broad-based economic growth; Regulatory framework and tax regime that provide incentives to investors and producers, especially small-scale farmers and small and medium enterprises; and Aid that is accountable and which supports pro-poor growth and local ownership of the PRS Specific to the second Pillar, that on non-income poverty, the focus shifts from priority sectors to priority outcomes. The Pillar contains sections on Health, HIV/AIDS, Education, Water and Sanitation, Natural Resource Management, and Agriculture and Food Security. The development outcomes are goals to which many sectors can and should contribute. Further details on the outcomes on each 'sector' follow. On Health three outcomes are singled out: all Tanzanians to have access to quality health care; qualified and motivated health workers are in place, particularly in under-served areas, and, expenditure for health is transparent and accountable On HIV/AIDS four outcomes are singled out: substantial reduction of discrimination against all people and families affected by HIV/AIDS; improved well-being and life expectancy of people living with HIV/AIDS; vulnerable groups supported with basic needs and services to enable them to participate in development; and, effective prevention of HIV/AIDS. On Education four outcomes are singled out: UPE for all and at least 25% accessing secondary education; high quality primary and secondary education; governance of primary and secondary education is inclusive, participatory, transparent, democratic and accountable; and sustainable multi-sectoral strategy for community-based early childhood care, learning and development. Under Water and Sanitation are listed two outcomes: equitable access to clean and safe water; and basic sanitation for all Natural Resource Management (and Pastoralism) lists two outcomes: locally managed natural resources fund social services; and pastoralists traditional lands and other natural resources are recognized and secure. Agriculture and Food Security lists four outcomes: sustained increase in agricultural productivity; effective functioning and remunerative markets; effective and supportive agricultural policies; and effective monitoring and response to large-scale food insecurity. The third Pillar is on Governance and Accountability, and it lists five outcomes: governance institutions are inclusive, democratic, participatory, transparent and accountable; greater share of resources go to the community level and is used in an equitable, transparent and accountable manner; corruption is effectively reduced and decisively punished; right to information at all levels is promoted, institutionalized and protected; and, timely justice for all, especially the poorest (from the Law and Order 'sector') Pillar number four is on Equity and Inclusion, and under it are three outcomes: social protection measures that guarantee equitable access to public resources and basic services to the poor; laws and policies that address the rights of the poor; and, progress to a culture that is tolerant of compatible individual and societal differences. <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed to be linked to all sectors and cross-cutting issues since NGOs operate in every sector and in every development theme. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under each outcome are listed specific strategies (may be extracted for use in Draft PRS II). <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p>	<p>Special group representing a wide spectrum of actors in different sectors. Also lobbying for the poor and vulnerable</p>

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are specified as strategies to realize the Outcomes under each Pillar (A log-frame is implied though not explicitly used). These too can be extracted from paper for use in PRS II Draft. 	
Gender (PRS II Review from a Gender Perspective)		<p>This submission is by the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group -Macro Policies in collaboration with MCDGC and the VPO, submitted to the VPO (May 21, 2004), and facilitated by OD Training and Facilitation Center (TRACE) as the Secretariat. The report incorporates ten (10) sectors Gender Review Reports.</p> <p>Statement of the Concern (issue) and desired outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A critical observation is that poverty is not gender neutral as the gender divisions manifesting in different biological and socio-cultural demands and divisions of labour (and returns to such labour processes) mean poverty will follow such divisions too; hence the concern with the “engendered poverty status” Gender is a cross-cutting issue, and recognized as such even under PRS I. However, concern arose as the activities on issues of Gender under PRS I were confined to those of the MCDGC, leaving a major chunk untouched on mainstreaming in the other sectors and on implementing the budget guidelines for gender budgeting. Other actors like civil society, and their activities specific to gender issues, were also ignored, even in PRS Progress Reports Gender mainstreaming was weak in PRS I, especially with regard to data disaggregation along sex lines for planning and targeting purposes (notable exception cited in Education) Specific Outcomes are clustered around (1) general gender issues and (2) gender as a cross-cutting issue in all sectors. Outcomes under (1) include increased income at the household, enhanced gender mainstreaming in national surveys and unpacking intra-household gender specific constraints, equitable participation in all economic activities, and clarity about gender specific male and female contributions and constraints. The outcomes specific to (2) are listed as comprehensive identification, addressing and reporting by each sector all gender specific constraints to poverty reduction, and full monitoring and reporting of all gender income and non-income poverty indicators. <p>Linkages with other sectors and cross-cutting/cross-sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted to be a cross-cutting issue for all sectors, and sectors are required to include gender concerns in all their plans and activities. <p>Targets and Indicators (making reference to MDGs, where applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are specified with reference to each of the two clustering formats above (1) general gender issues and (2) gender as a cross-cutting issue in PRS for all sectors, Targets under (1) include reducing proportion of men and women below income poverty level, reducing time spent in meeting basic social needs, increasing female employment in higher levels, increasing number of rural income earning opportunities through affirmative actions, and eliminating discriminatory laws against women in matters of control over resources, assets and inheritance. Targets under (2) include enabling MCDGC to establish and fully monitor gender poverty indicators, having all sectors fully mainstream gender in their respective PRSs, reduction of gender inequities in each sector, and making all gender poverty indicators and achievements in all sectors part of the annual PRS progress reports. <p>Strategies: planned (priority) interventions and expectations (over the medium term – 3-5 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions are listed by the clustering above that categorises (1) general gender concerns and (2) gender as a cross-cutting issue for all sectors. Such interventions reflect on meeting the targets with a view to realizing the Outcomes as set out above. Interventions under (1) include intra-household disaggregation of economic contributions along sex in surveys and studies in both the care and productive economy, studies on traditions and customs to characterize discriminatory practices, amendment to discriminatory laws and regulations, promotion of equitable income generating activities, and increase in access to basic social services to reduce time burden spent on their search. Interventions under (2) include enhancing capacity of MCDGC so it works effectively with other sectors and civil society in promoting gender equality and equity, enhancing MCDGC for effective monitoring gender poverty indicators and to facilitate inclusion of gender specific status reports for annual PRS Progress Reports and for the PHDR, facilitating revision of annual reports so as to highlight gender issues, and facilitating gender disaggregation in data collection and analysis as a routine activity for all development reports. 	A Cross-cutting and cross-sectoral issue (also a subject of another Report in the PRS review Processes)

Ministries	Sectors	Poverty Issues, Linkages and Interventions	Special Remarks
		<p>The Report here has ten sectoral PRS gender reviews covering Education, Health, Water, Roads, HIV/AIDS, MCDGC, Macro-economic Policies and Planning, Governance, Agriculture and Food Security, and the Legal Sector. It is worthy of note that in each review the coverage includes a background on Positive and Negative Trends, the specific Gender Issues, Emerging Issues and Specific Recommendations. A Matrix is then attached to present the log-frame format for the objectives, targets/outcomes, intermediate indicators and specific actions. These form a credible format for inclusion in PRS II.</p>	

Section Three: Concluding Consolidation:

This section briefly consolidates the Report through discussing key observations and emerging concerns

On the Role of Key Ministries

It is to be noted that some of the key/central ministries like MOF, PO -PP, PO-RALG and PO-PSM are mainly to be understood in their 'broad and national' status, in addition to some focal units they may be housing in relation to some agreed 'clusters' of Broad Outcomes' in the context of PRS (as at time of writing this Report the broad clusters are Economic Growth and Income Poverty Reduction, Social Well -being, and Governance and Accountability). A key challenge here will be in relation to PRS Implementation Arrangements where some of the key ministries are to act both as 'pushers of others' to act on the broad and national issues but also the 'pushed ones' to fulfill specific obligations assigned to the units they house in relation to PRS. Clear conflicts of interest can be expected

Linking Sector 'Outcomes' to PRS Outcomes

There is no hard and fast formula to reconciling the two. It is clear that more than one outcome in PRS may benefit from any one sector outcome(s), and vice versa, that any one PRS Outcome would generally benefit from outcomes of more than one sector. The key challenge here is in the 'maze of linkages' in any possible chart that 'pretends' to be attempting linking sector outcomes and PRS outcomes

Multiplicity of Targets and Performance Indicators

Sectors having Strategic Plans or MTEF documents have specific formats for such documents' write-ups. In the hierarchy of 'events' in any strategic plan the format includes Key Result Areas, broken down to Goals, then to Strategic Objectives, then down to Objectives, down to Outputs; finally to Activities. Targets and Objectively Verifiable (Monitorable) Indicators may be given for more than one level. The same holds also for MTEF documents where the standard format has Strategic Objectives, Objectives, Targets and down to Activities; again with Objectively Verifiable Indicators for different levels. The key challenge relates to linking Targets in different levels of such Strategic Plans or MTEF documents, with PRS Targets (and especially those listed and updated under the PMS).

The Evolving PRS II Document

This Report is meant to feed in the PRS Review, but the processes leading ultimately to PRS II Document are still 'fluid'. Similarly, many cross -cutting and cross-sectoral issues shall touch on the Broad Outcomes depending on the scope of coverage for each Broad Outcome. The key challenge here is to keep a close monitor of the evolving form of the Documents and the feeding and inputs it continues to get from sector Outputs/Outcomes

as determined here. As at time of this writing we can easily identify most of the directly productive sectors with Broad Outcomes addressed by economic growth and the reduction of income poverty, most of the central/key (administrati on, policy and finance) sectors with the Governance and Accountability broad Outcomes, and the social (and some economic) service sectors with Social Well -being broad outcomes under PRS. However, the story is not as clear -cut, especially for borderline ca se of economic service and infrastructure sectors which serve to feed in all the broad outcomes.

These challenges notwithstanding, this Report should be serving to enrich the PRS Review Process to the ultimate production of PRS II Document.

References Used

- 1. PER and MTEF Reports (Most of the Priority Sectors under PRS I)**
- 2. Sector Submissions (many ministries responded, as documented)**
- 3. Sector Strategic Plans (Many sectors entering second phase of Reforms)**
- 4. Sector Development Plans, Programmes and S strategies**
- 5. Independent Submissions (e.g. NGO Forum, Employment, Mining, etc)**
- 6. Special Evaluation Reports (esp. in Education and Health Sectors)**