

Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group (TEDG)

Report of Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) on National Strategy for Growth And Reduction Of Poverty [NSGRP] Implementation Gaps— Submitted to the Vice President's Office.

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ACRONOMYS

TEDG	Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
CCT	Christian Council of Tanzania
TEC	Tanzania Episcopal Conference
NSAs	Non State Actors
SAUT	St. Augustine University of Tanzania
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organizations
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority.
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
ST	Science and Technology
RD	Research and Development
HBS	Household Budget Survey
PSRP	Public Service Reform Programme
LGRP	Local Government Reform Programme
PFMRP	Public Finance Management Reform Programme

TANZANIA ECUMENICAL DIALOGUE GROUP [TEDG]

REPORT OF FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS [FBOs] ON NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY: IMPLEMENTATION GAPS

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group [TEDG] as a lobby and advocacy group of the Churches under the Christian Council of Tanzania [CCT] and the Tanzania Episcopal Conference [TEC] organizes consultative forums for CCT and TEC Bishops once or twice a year. The event gives opportunity for Bishops to take stock of issues spearheaded by TEDG on lobbying and advocacy for economic, social and political justice and other basic human rights needs for majority of Tanzanians. On such events TEDG invites key people from State and Non-state actors (NSAs) as well as private institutions, to present professional papers and highlights on various policy issues and matters pertaining to improvement of peoples' livelihoods.

The last such consultative forum was held on 11th and 12th November 2008 at St. Dominic Nyakahoja Centre – Mwanza. 15 Bishops participated in person and a few others were represented. Guest speakers were invited from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; Oxfam Tanzania; Haki Ardhi; St. Augustine University of Tanzania [SAUT] and the Christian Council of Tanzania.

1.2 Need for Advocacy on MKUKUTA Implementation

During the forum participants shared experience and discussed issues raised after presentation of papers on:

- (i) The Position of the Government on National Food Security;
- (ii) Bio-fuels Investments in Tanzania and Challenges on Land Questions and National Food Security Sustainability; and
- (iii) Lobbying and Advocacy for Public Policies Process in Relation to MKUKUTA.

The paper on “Lobbying and Advocacy for Public Policies Process in Relation to MKUKUTA” was presented by Fr. Dr. Charles Kitima the Vice Chancellor of SAUT. Fr. Kitima pointed out that there are vivid gaps in the implementation of MKUKUTA that need to be addressed. The main area of concern that needs to be analysed is the mismatch between policies and rate of policy reduction.

1.3 Formation of Task Force

The forum resolved to form a task force committee under the Chairperson of Fr. Kitima who would co-opt professionals from other Institutions of Higher Learning to critically examine the issues and draw lessons for purposes of lobbying and advocacy with the government.

Meetings

The task force has held three meetings. The first meeting was held on 17th December 2008. It was attended by the Chairperson Fr. Dr. Kitima, 2 TEDG Secretariat Staff and a representative from CCT. The objective of the meeting was to set operational ground work and determine other institutions to be incorporated. The meeting co-opted Professor Nicolas Bangu Vice Chancellor Tumbaini University and Professor Ammon Mbelle of the University of Dar es Salaam as taskforce committee members.

The second meeting was convened on 29th March 2009 involving Professor Nicolas Bangu and Professor Amon Mbelle. After reading through implementation report of MKUKUTA clusters, the committee agreed to focus on implementation gaps related to science and technology, agriculture, natural resources and good governance. In each of these sectoral areas the committee would identify implementation gaps:

- (i) Science and Technology –imparting scientific knowledge and attitudes of creativity.
- (ii) Agricultural Development – improving agricultural productivity, simple agricultural technologies promotion and sustainability.
- (iii) Natural Resources – efficient management of environmental resources: maximization of benefits from natural resources with intergenerational equity in consideration.
- (iv) Governance – accountability gaps. Successful implementation of all clusters’ objectives is dependent on good governance (bedrock).

The third meeting was held on 29th April 2009. The meeting reviewed the findings on earmarked areas for concentration. The committee drew conclusions, recommendations and suggestions on each of the four areas.

2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS/ AREAS FOR ADVOCACY

2.1 Overview

The purpose of identifying implementation gaps is to raise issues that should be taken on board in the successor Poverty Reduction Strategy/MKUKUTA. While it is generally acknowledged that government resources alone are not sufficient to meet all the developmental needs, a strategic partnership with Non State Actors (NSAs) in the form of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) is called for (in this case then when the Government has identified it in terms of taking coordination role).

Secondly, though implementation gaps may be many, the need to prioritise them for effectiveness has been considered in this submission.

2.2 Identified Gaps

2.2.1 Promotion of Science and Technology

The committee observed that *“the current education systems in Tanzania does not comprehensively contribute to the development of science and technology or in other words, does not sufficiently/correspondingly translate knowledge into goods*

and services”. It has been noted that the initiatives made by the government to promote Small Industries Development Organisations (SIDO) have not been well addressed and hence some of SIDO experts have left the country to be employed in other countries such as Rwanda where they are effectively utilised.

Another critical observation has been that for many years Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) and National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) curriculum have remained limited to lower qualifications. Candidates who graduate from VETA and other technical institutions under NACTE are under-paid when employed. The majority of those graduates are not employed because the industries that could absorb them have been closed down.

Another apparent picture is that encouragement of local manufacturing is low. Effective policies to support investment in small scale and medium scale industries are missing.

In view of this situation, implementation of successor strategy to MKUKUTA has to address science and technology more adequately. S&T has highest impact in reducing poverty and improving peoples’ livelihoods. ***Strong commitment of Government is called for, in strategically promoting science and technology in the successor strategy to MKUKUTA.***

Specific recommendations:

- i) The education system in the country at all levels has to be reviewed in order to incorporate elements of deploying skills into services by creating conducive environment, incentives and remuneration.
- ii) Tanzania being a large country has the opportunity of expanding the industrial sector. The Government should conduct needs assessment in ST for each region and link results with strategic industrial development and support.
- iii) Practice a fair trade policy which enhances protection of domestic industries’ products in the domestic market and eventually enable them to compete in foreign markets.
- iv) Engineers graduating from Universities and other middle technical cadres have to be absorbed in practical training that captures production of goods and services. The government has to strategically plan for building industries that provide opportunities for transforming knowledge into goods and services including encouragement of controlled backyard factories.
- v) Support to Research and Development (RD): and the use of research findings to set benchmarks for implementation of scientific objectives. This has not been adequately addressed in the current MKUKUTA implementation,.
- vi) Launch campaigns to produce scientific equipment and chemicals for educational use as well as centralize expensive equipment such as electronic microscopes etc.
- vii) Put emphasis on e-learning.
- viii) Place emphasis on packaging knowledge and value addition on locally produced products.

2.2.2: Technological development in agriculture

In Tanzania, agriculture is the pro-poor sector as it is the main source of livelihood to the rural population, estimated at about 75 percent of the total population. This calls for agriculture to be scientifically transformed in order for the sector to be able to respond to needs for poverty reduction and improved livelihoods in rural areas. While recent Government resolve to improve agricultural performance through a “green revolution” Kilimo Kwanza is acknowledged and appreciated, at the center of any agricultural transformation should be imperative to address the needs of agricultural producers (in Tanzania’s case the majority being smallholders).

According to the latest Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2007 for the Mainland, the incidence of poverty is highest in the rural areas (37.6 percent in 2007) marginally down from 38.7 percent reported in 2001. Given the rate of population growth estimated at around 2.9 percent, despite the 1.1 percent decline between 2001 and 2007 in the incidence of poverty, the actual number of the rural poor in actual fact increased.

Specific recommendations:

- (i) Link agriculture with (other) drivers of growth sectors such as. mining, tourism, ICT and manufacturing.
- (ii) Increase agricultural productivity through ICT application [crops and livestock quality beef] for exportation
- (iii) Strengthen farmers’ associations
- (iv) Select few crops to start with for value addition chains.
- (v) Establish off season employment/preoccupation to control farmers’ idleness.
- (vi) Government stick to its role of regulation and provision of rural infrastructure.
- (vii) Commercialisation of agriculture as government’s top priority.
- (viii) Invest in irrigation and rain water harvesting for stabilizing and sustaining agricultural production.

2.2.3: Natural resources and the environment

Tanzania is endowed with abundant natural resources and is ranked high among the countries of Africa and elsewhere in the world. Main natural resources include minerals, wildlife, forests, fisheries, arable land and other natural heritage sights that are potential for tourism. Minerals exports alone, for example accounted for 37 percent of total exports in 2008 (US\$ 995.5 million out of total exports of US\$ 2,688.9 million – *Economic Survey 2008*). Despite this endowment, stocks of natural resources have not adequately contributed to the reduction of poverty and improving quality of life to majority of Tanzanians. Either exploitation of natural resources has been adversely affecting conservation of the environment. Several factors contribute to this undesirable situation:

- (i) Unfavourable policies and regulations that have favoured foreign investors at the expense of local investors
- (ii) Absence of share holding by Government thus living ownership and major decisions in the hands of foreign investors/mining companies
- (iii) Low local capacity (technical and human)
- (iv) Under valued license fees

- (v) Weak monitoring
- (vi) Corruption
- (vii) Inappropriate fiscal regime

Specific recommendations:

- (i) Review policies with particular focus on the fate of surrounding communities and small scale harvesters/miners and the fiscal regime (taxation, royalties, windfall profits)
- (ii) The government should closely monitor extraction of non renewable natural resources in order to ensure that benefits arising from such extraction benefit both present and future generations as well as closer monitoring of renewable resources in order to ensure sustainable harvesting. In both cases the local communities should be involved more.
- (iii) In the mineral sector, the government should adopt good practices from countries like Zambia and Botswana, to allow active government participation and ownership of mining activities. In any mining contract the government must maintain the highest share holding (prescribed/strategic share holding).
- (iv) The government should encourage and support indigenous people to hold shares in natural resources ventures.
- (v) Licenses given for hunting and harvesting of forest products should be competitively awarded considering the current market and economic values.
- (vi) Periodical review of mining contracts, policies and laws.

2.2.4 Good governance

Governance and accountability if effectively addressed do bring about conducive environment for sectors directly contributing to income growth and improved quality of life. Advocacy on good governance and accountability centres around economic structures and processes (i.e. use of public resources, management systems, personal security, participation in decision making, etc.). Among the measures taken by the government to enhance governance are reforms such as Public Services Reform Programme (PSRP), Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP), Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP), Legal Sector Reform Programme (LSRP) and other sector specific reforms. Despite these reforms, a number of governance gaps are evident. Governance and accountability gaps would be minimized if the government takes deliberate efforts in the following areas:

Specific recommendations:

- (i). Strengthening civic education on civil rights.
Many people have not been made to understand their civil rights because of little efforts if any, to impart civic education particularly in rural communities. Civic education campaign must be strongly intensified.
- (ii). Greater community involvement in identification of development projects and setting priority for implementation. Many people, especially in rural areas have always been complaining that the decisions on what to implement was made by the government. There is need to review current approaches to

enhance fully community participation and ownership of the development agenda.

- (iii) Adhere to Article 8 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, which emphasizes on the essence of the government in power to be answerable to its citizens. This is highly lacking. What is seen instead is the emphasis of citizens being more answerable to the government. Measures have to be taken to ensure that the government is becoming more answerable to its citizens.
- (iv) Creating a conducive/levelled ground for all political parties to operate effectively and efficiently. Tanzania still experiences weaker opposition in the parliament. Opposition in the Parliament holds antagonistic relations with the ruling party. Similarly the ruling party maintains a superior approach. However, it is the responsibility of the Government to develop and nurture opposition parties in order to enhance a strong engagement in Parliament and thus enable the government to chart out a more credible and strong national development agenda.

APPENDIX I

MAONI YA WANA VIJJI KUHUSU MATOKEO YA MKUKUTA NA JUMUIYA YA KIKRISTO TANZANIA [CCT]

1. UTANGULIZI

Jumuiya ya Kikristo Tanzania [Christian Council of Tanzania] iliendesha mahojiano ili kupata maoni ya wananchi wa vijijini juu ya utekelezaji wa Mkakati wa Kuondoa Umasikini na Kukuza Uchumi Tanzania [MKUKUTA]. Mahojiano yalifanyika katika vijiji vitano kutoka katika Wilaya za Sumbawanga Vijijini, Ludewa na Rungwe (Tazama Jedwali Na.1).

Maoni yalikusanywa kwa kuzingatia angalizo la vigezo mbalimbali vilivyoainishwa katika hojaji ya wanakijiji. Katika mahojiano hayo mambo ya msingi yaliyozingatiwa ni mafanikio yaliyopatikana, mapungufu yanayojitokeza na changamoto zinazokabiliana na utekelezaji MKUKUTA kwa siku za usoni. Aidha dodoso liligusia vilevile mambo mengine mbalimbali yanayoihusu jamii ikiwa ni pamoja na kiwango cha elimu cha mhojiwa, kazi au shughuli anazofanya kujikimu kimaisha, masuala ya kifamilia, upatikanaji wa huduma za jamii, mikakati dhidi ya maambukizi ya Virusi Vya Ukimwi [VVU] na maradhi sugu yanayoikabili jamii hapo kijijini.

Jedwali Na. 1 – Vijiji Vilivyoshiriki Katika Mahojiano

Na.	Wilaya	Jina la Kijiji	Idadi ya Wahojiwa	Wanawake	Wanaume	Wastani wa Umri
1.	Sumbawanga	Matai	15	01	12	30 – 55
2.	Ludewa	Msata	07	02	05	35 – 66
3.	Ludewa	Mavala	07	02	05	-
4.	Rungwa	Rungwa	05	01	04	29 – 71
5.	Rungwa	Bujinga	05	01	04	-

2. MAPUNGUFU

Mapungufu yaliyobainishwa na wananchi waliohojiwa katika vijiji vilivyotajwa hapo juu kuhusu MKUKUTA yalikuwa kama ifuatavyo:

2.1 Kuhusu Kilimo, Ufugaji na Biashara Ndogo Ndogo:

Wana vijiji hawajaweza kubainisha na kuonisha shughuli za kilimo, ufugaji na biashara ndogo ndogo na utekelezaji wa malengo ya MKUKUTA. Mikakati ya uelimishaji wana vijiji inahitaji kuboreshwa zaidi. Serikali kuu na serikali za mitaa zinaombwa kuboresha zaidi maeneo hayo.

2.2 Ufahamu wa Bajeti/Miradi:

Bado kuna uelewa mdogo kuhusu umuhimu wa bajeti na mchakato wa bajeti. Kutokana na kutoelewa sawasawa bajeti hata ushiriki, umiliki na utekelezaji wa miradi inayotekelezwa katika vijiji vyao unasuasua. Wananchi katika vijiji washirikishwe zaidi katika mchakato wa bajeti na ubunifu wa miradi.

2.3 Vikundi vya Ushirika na Mikopo:

Uelimishaji na uhamasishaji wana vijiji kutambua na kutumia mikopo kwa maendeleo binafsi huko vijijini bado haukidhi kiwango. Vikundi vya ushirika wa maendeleo vinahitajika zaidi. Bado kunahitaji kubwa zaidi la elimu ya ushirika ili kupitia vikundi hivyo wananchi wapate mikopo kwa mahitaji binafsi na maendeleo

yao. MKUKUTA unatakiwa kuwa na ubunifu zaidi juu ya suala hili hususan katika ngazi ya vijiji.

2.4 MKUKUTA, MEM na MMES

Wananchi hawajaweza kuwianisha kwa karibu zaidi mpango wa MKUKUTA na jinsi mipango kama Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Elimu ya Msingi [MEM] na Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Elimu ya Sekondari [MMES] inashabihiana. Ni vyema ufafanuzi makini ukatolewa ili wananchi waelewe jinsi mipango kama hiyo ilivyo sehemu ya utekelezaji wa MKUKUTA.

3. MAPENDEKEZO JUU YA NINI KIFANYIKE

Wananchi walioshiriki katika hojaji walitoa mawazo yao juu ya hatua gani zichukuliwe na serikali katika kuboresha mafanikio zaidi ya MKUKUTA. Miongoni mwa mapendekezo hayo ni pamoja na:

- 3.1 Elimu zaidi juu ya uelewa wa mipango/malengo ya MKUKUTA itolewe.
- 3.2 Uwazi katika michakato ya bajeti na mrejesho kwa wananchi viende sambamba
- 3.3 SACCOS ambazo zimeanza kueleweka na kupokelewa na wananchi ziimarishwe vijijini.
- 3.4 Taasisi za mikopo nafuu zielekezwe hadi ngazi ya vijiji
- 3.5 Tathimini za kupima matokeo na kubaini kero zifanyike mara kadhaa na maoni kufanyiwa kazi na wahusika.
- 3.6 Kuwepo mipango endelevu.
- 3.7 Mikakati ya uundaji vikundi zaidi vya ushirika vijijini iongezwe.

MWISHO.

APPENDIX II

MAONI YA WANANCHI KATIKA WILAYA YA MBOZI KUHUSU USHIRIKI NA UWAJIBIKAJI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI MKUKUTA YALIYORATIBIWA NA BARAZA LA MAASKOFU KATOLIKI TANZANIA (TEC).

1.UTANGULIZI

Idara ya CARITAS ya Baraza la Maaskofu Katoliki Tanzania ilifanya mahojiano na vikundi mbalimbali katika Wilaya ya Mbozi. Lengo kuu la mahojiano hayo lilikuwa ni kupata maoni ya vikundi mbalimbali vya kijamii kuhusiana na ushirikishwaji wa jamii na uwajibikaji katika kutekeleza malengo ya Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania maarufu kama MKUKUTA. Mahojiano hayo yalikusisha vikundi vya viongozi wa madhehebu mbalimbali, vijana, akina mama na wazee.

Hojaji iligusa maeneo yote muhimu ya maendeleo binafsi na ustawi wa jamii. Maeneo yaliyochojiwa ni pamoja na:

- Upatikanaji na ubora wa huduma mbalimbali za jamii;
- Uwakilishi wa wananchi;
- Usalama wa raia na mali zao;
- Uzingatiaji wa haki na sheria;
- Uwajibikaji na uwajibishwaji; na
- Kilimo na ufugaji;

Aidha hojaji iliwaomba wahojiwa kutoa maoni yao kuhusu hatua au mikakati ya uboreshaji ambayo wanafikri inafaa kuchukuliwa kutokana na mapungufu na changamoto zilizojitokeza. Ufuatao ni muhtasari wa mapungufu yaliyojitokeza na hatua zinazoshauriwa kuchukuliwa

2. MAPUNGUFU NA MAPENDEKEZO YA MABORESHO

Na.	Eneo Lililohojiwa	Mapungufu	Nini Kifanyike
1.	Uwakilishi wa Wananchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mifumo ya uwakilishi wa wananchi imewekwa wazi, tatizo ni watu wanaopewa dhamana ya kuwakilisha kuzingatia misingi na matakwa ya uwakilishi.• Wawakilishi hawatoi ushirikiano wa kutosha kwa wananchi kwa ukweli na uwazi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serikali ichukue hatua za maksudi kuhimiza elimu, husuan elimu ya uraia ambayo itawawezesha na kuwapa fursa wananchi kuelewa na kufuatilia haki zao.• Viongozi na wawakilishi katika ngazi mbalimbali wapewe mafunzo na kupigwa misasa ya mara kwa mara juu ya majukumu na wajibu

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uelewa mdogo wa jamii juu ya haki zao za msingi unawafanya kushindwa kuzifuatilia na kudai • Ukiritimba na umangimeza wa utendaji na au ufuatiliaji unawakatisha tamaa wananchi. • Kero za rushwa. 	<p>wao kwa wananchi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serikali ibuni mifumo ya uwajibikaji na uwajibishwaji wawakilishi kuanzia ngazi ya kijiji hadi taifa.
2.	Uboreshaji Huduma za Jamii (Elimu, Afya, Maji, Barabara, n.k.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ingawaje kumekuwepo upanuzi mkubwa wa shule za msingi na sekondari bado kuna uhaba mkubwa wa vitendea kazi, walimu na pia mazingira duni kwa walimu na wanafunzi katika shule nyingi. • Huduma za afya bado haziridhishi. Kuna upungufu mkubwa wa madawa katika zahanati, vituo vya afya na hospitali. Madai ya rushwa kabla ya kupewa huduma yameshamiri katika vituo vingi na huduma za bima ya afya bado ni duni katika sehemu nyingi. • Huduma za maji vijijini bado ni duni sana. Vyanzo vya maji vimeharibiwa. Mashine za kusukuma maji ziliharibika na hakuna dalili za kufufuliwa kwa sababu vijiji havina fedha. Kuna upungufu mkubwa wa visima vya maji bora na salama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serikali iboreshe upatikanaji wa vitendea kazi, walimu wenye sifa, nyumba bora za kuishi za walimu na ufundishaji unaozingatia maadili. • Hatua zichukuliwe za kuboresha hospitali, vituo vya afya na zahanati kwa kuvipatia madawa na vitendea kazi. Watumishi wasiowaadilifu wang'olewe na elimu juu ya bima ya afya iongezwe. • Miradi ya uvunaji maji na kuyatumia wakati wa mahitaji ibuniwe na kupewa kipaumbele. • Matanki yaliyojengwa na kutelekezwa yafufuliwe • Iwepo mikakati ya

		<p>katika maeneo mengi ya wilaya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barabara nyingi ni mbovu na hupitika katika msimu mmoja, yaani wakati wa kiangazi. 	<p>kuchimba visima vya maji safi na salama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iwepo mikakati ya kukarabati barabara.
3.	Usalama wa Raia na Mali Zao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuna matukio ya ujambazi katika sehemu kadhaa za mjini na vijijini ambapo wananchi wanaporwa mali zao. • Mtandao wa rushwa nchini umechangia sana katika wananchi kunyimwa haki zao wanapofuatilia kupitia vyombo vya kisheria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viongozi wa dini waisaidie serikali kukemea uovu na kuelimisha jamii • Serikali isimamie kwa makini zaidi mikakati ya ulinzi shirikishi na Polisi jamii. • Magereza ziboreshe kwa kutoa elimu kwa wafungwa.
4.	Uzingatiaji wa Haki na Sheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wananchi wengi bado hawaelewi haki zao kama raia wa nchi hii. • Vyombo vya utetezi wa haki za kisheria havijajikita sana vijijini vipo mijini na vina ukuritimba mkubwa kwa wananchi wa kawaida kuvifikia. • Rushwa imejikita sana katika eneo hili. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serikali itoe elimu ya uraia kwa watu wake ili waelewe haki zao. • Vyombo vya utetezi wa haki vitambulishwe kwa wananchi ili vitumike kikamilifu hususan vijijini • Vyombo vya kuzuia na kupambana na utoaji na upokeaji rushwa vifanye kazi kwa haki.
5.	Kilimo na Ufugaji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uzalishaji wa mazao ya Kilimo na biashara umekuwa hafifu kutokana na gharama kubwa za uzalishaji kwa mkulima. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serikali iangalie na itoe kipaumbele katika kupunguza gharama za Kilimo kwa wakulima wadogo.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembejeo za Kilimo hazifiki kwa wakulima wadogo wadogo katika muda muafaka. • Huduma hafifu za ughani • Bajeti ya serikali katika Kukuza na kuboresha Kilimo ni finyu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembejeo zipatikane na kufikishwa kwa wakulima wadogo na hata wakubwa katika muda muafaka • Huduma za ughani katika Kilimo ziboreshwe na kuwafikia wakulima wote. • Serikali iongeze bajeti ya Kilimo.
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3. UWAJIBIKAJI NA USHIRIKISHWAJI KATIKA MASUALA YA UMMA

Hojaji vilevile ziligusia masuala ya uwajibikaji na ushirikishwaji katika masuala ya utumishi kwa umma. Mambo yafuatayo yalibainishwa na kutolewa uahauri/mapendekezo kama ifuatavyo:

Na.	Eneo husika	Mapungufu	Ushauri/Mapendekezo
1.	Uwajibikaji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabia za viongozi kutokiri kuwajibika kwa wananchi katika ngazi zote imekithiri. • Rasilimali za nchi haziwanufaishi zaidi wananchi kwa kuweka msukumo katika maendelo yao, zinanufaisha watu binafsi na mashirika ya nje. • Kuna ongezeko kubwa la mmomonyoko wa sifa na maadili ya uongozi katika ngazi zote. • Kuna usiri mkubwa katika mikataba na maamuzi mbalimbali yanayofanyika bila kuwashirikisha wananch au wawakilishi wao.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ubuniwe utaratibu utakaowezesha uwajibikaji viongozi kwa wananchi katika ngazi zote. • Mikataba inayohusu rasilimali za wananchi ifanyike kwa uwazi. • Viongozi wa makanisa wakemee kwa nguvu zote mmomonyoko wa maadili na sifa za uongozi • Kuwepo na uwazi katika mikataba mbalimbali inayosainiwa na katika maamuzi yanayohusu wananchi..

2.	Ushirikishwaji katika masuala ya Umma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mchakato wa maandalizi ya bajeti hauwashirikishi wananchi kwa kiwango cha kutosha . • Wananchi hawashiriki kikamilifu katika kubuni kupanga na kutekeleza miradi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michakato ya utayarishaji bajeti na ubunifu wa miradi ya maendeleo na ya kijamii itoe nafasi zaidi ya ushiriki wa wananchi
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MWISHO