

#### 4.0. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE PRIORITY SECTORS

##### 4.1. Overview

The PRS (2000) identified six priority sectors for poverty reduction, namely, primary education, roads, water and sanitation, judiciary, health and agriculture. The Government has since then focused its attention to these sectors through the annual budgets and the PER/MTEF process. This chapter presents the progress and achievements made in each of the sectors as well as planned actions for 2002/03-2004/05.

##### 4.2. Primary Education

###### Progress and Achievements:

During 2001/2002 the government continued to implement a five-year programme – the Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) that articulates the vision of Universal Primary Education within the wider policy frameworks of the Education and Training Policy (ETP), the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) and the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP). The status of the PRS targets as identified in PEDP is as follows:

- School mapping exercise was completed in 82 districts by June 2002, of which 53 districts have been micro-planned. The remaining districts will be covered between 2003 and 2005.
- Enrolment in standard one was substantially expanded in 2001/2002. By June 2002, a total of 1,624,316 children were enrolled, which is 7.6% above the target of 1.5 million eligible children of the age between 7 and 13 years. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is now 100.4 percent (2001/2002) over and above the set target of 85 percent, which was supposed to be realized by 2003. (See table 10). The jump to 100.4% was a result of the measures introduced under the PRS ,i.e., abolition of school fees and the enrolment expansion drive under PEDP.

Table 10: Summary of Standard one Enrolment

REGION	STANDARD I – VII PUPILS	NO OF CHILDREN (7-13 YEARS)	GER
1. Coast	160,722	136,127	118.1
2. Dar es Salaam	356,394	310,623	114.7
3. Iringa	338,921	307,018	110.4
4. Mara	292,747	269,198	108.7
5. Kagera	374,833	344,802	108.7
6. Mwanza	532,948	510,101	104.9
7. Mbeya	404,812	399,549	103.4
8. Kilimanjaro	312,824	301,902	103.6

9. Kigoma	250,439	242,742	103.2
10. Ruvuma	215,052	210,643	102.1
11. Singida	208,255	207,174	100.5
12. Morogoro	294,054	292,808	100.4
13. Arusha	402,852	403,138	99.9
14. Tanga	316,115	324,753	97.3
15. Mtwara	178,699	191,824	93.2
16. Rukwa	190,559	208,954	91.2
17. Tabora	249,674	277,648	89.9
18. Shinyanga	460,166	513,346	89.6
19. Dodoma	275,541	319,444	86.3
20. Lindi	117,585	146,604	80.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,933,192</b>	<b>5,908,398</b>	<b>100.4</b>

Source: MoEC and PO-RALG (July 2002)

- The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary schools has increased from 65% in 2000/01 to 85% in 2001/02. Again this increase is attributed to, among others, the abolition of school fees and other enrolment related contributions and enforcement of compulsory enrolment. The target of raising NER to 70% by 2003 has therefore been surpassed.
- The transition rate from primary education to secondary education has increased from 19.5 percent in 2000 to 21.7 percent in 2001.
- To cope with the rising enrolment ratios and sustain the quality of education, the following training programmes targeting Head-Teachers, Assistant Head-Teachers, School Committees and Ward Education Coordinators were conducted in 2001/02:
  - District Based Support to Primary Education Programme (DBSPE),
  - Community Education Fund Programme (CEF),
  - Child Friendly School Programme (CFS),
  - Whole School Development Programme (WSDP), and
  - Ward Based Education Management (WABEM) Programme.
- To enhance quality of teaching and learning and reduce shortage of teachers across schools and regions, the government recruited 7,277 (80%) new Grade "A" teachers out of the targeted number of 9,100 by June 2002 (See Table 11). The recruitment was necessitated by the demand exerted by the enrolment expansion drive. It has become necessary also to raise the target teacher pupil ratio from 1:38 (1999) to 1:45 by 2004 as a temporary measure to cope with the expanded enrolment.

Table 11: Recruitment of New Primary School Grade A Teachers (Up to 27/06/2002)

REGION	ALLOCATION	RECRUITED	VACANT
Arusha	543	543	0
Dar es Salaam	451	451	0
Dodoma	281	241	40
Iringa	260	260	0
Kagera	1019	582	442
Kigoma	878	724	332
Kilimanjaro	7	7	0
Lindi	0	0	0
Mara	166	166	0
Mbeya	519	519	0
Morogoro	238	238	0
Mtwara	0	0	0
Mwanza	810	781	29
Pwani	149	149	0
Rukwa	427	202	225
Ruvuma	20	20	0
Shinyanga	1903	1323	598
Singida	455	455	0
Tabora	743	345	404
Tanga	231	231	0
Grand Total	<b>9,100</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>2,070</b>

Source: MoEC and PO-RALG (September 2002)

- In 2001/2002, the government continued to upgrade teachers' qualifications through Teacher Resource Centres (TRCs) and distance learning. Comprehensive In-service and Pre-service teacher professional development programmes are being developed to integrate In-Service Training Programme (INSET) into the Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP). These programmes aim at enhancing the quality of the learning environment.
- Having surpassed the enrolment targets in 2001/02 the focus is now directed towards sustaining the enrolment expansion drive and raising the standard of education. For instance, the pass rate in the Primary School Leaving Examination was raised from 22 percent (2000/01) to 28.6 percent (2001/02).
- A total of 2,228 staff (teachers) houses have been constructed, the majority of these are in rural areas. This has acted as an incentive for teachers to continue teaching in remote areas.
- The construction of 12,868 new classrooms was completed in 2001/02, details of which are shown in table 12.

Table No.12: Construction of New Classrooms

REGION	TOTAL NO. OF SCHOOLS	CONSTRUCTION FUNDS	ALLOCATED CLASSROOMS
Arusha	768	2,309,290,038.57	704
Dar es Salaam	208	2,748,852,243.83	840
Dodoma	573	2,095,052,690.00	647
Iringa	767	1,282,041,020.81	379
Kagera	787	2,708,140,657.87	839
Kigoma	280	2,603,063,446.30	814
Kilimanjaro	736	1,496,236,880.18	448
Lindi	373	976,326,005.56	252
Mara	579	1,700,292,871.47	519
Mbeya	875	2,464,413,469.11	754
Morogoro	663	1,836,514,937.78	563
Mtwara	513	1,548,776,338.62	439
Mwanza	890	4,583,582,211.01	1427
Pwani	415	1,828,500,775.96	532
Rukwa	433	956,234,682.72	291
Ruvuma	569	1,144,552,060.50	347
Shinyanga	974	4,285,516,500.07	1334
Singida	387	1,400,344,817.01	429
Tabora	550	1,815,456,597.96	561
Tanga	739	2,416,811,782.67	749
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>42,200,028,000.00</b>	<b>12,868</b>

Source: MoEC and PO-RALG (May 2002)

### Lessons and Challenges:

- The commencement of PEDP in FY 2001/02 has played a significant role in realising the PRS targets, despite the financial shortfall of about Tsh. 83 billion (28.0%). The government managed to mobilize a total of Tsh. 215 billion which is 72.0% of the total PEDP budget of Tsh. 299 billion. The gap is attributed to delays in affirming pledges to support the programme by the education sector development partners.

Recognizing that the achievement is still low compared to the target of 50 percent, efforts are underway to ensure that the target is reached by 2005. Measures being undertaken include:

- Raising Standard IV pass mark from an average of 25% to 45% out of 150, with the pass mark for every subject not below 15% out of 50.

- Raising Standard VII pass mark from an average of 61% to 65% out of 150 for three subjects.
- It is anticipated that the prospect of opening new government aided community secondary schools will contribute in meeting the target of 28 percent in 2005.

#### Next steps:

During the period 2002/03-2004/05 the government intends to develop a national strategy for secondary education. The strategy would necessitate the development of Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP). The government will also develop a national strategy for teacher education and a Teacher Education Development Programme (TEDP). The Inspectorate System will also be strengthened with the aim to provide supervisory services to enhance teaching-learning processes and improve the quality of education.

As efforts to boost enrolment focus on younger children, there is a substantial number of older out-of-school children who risk losing out. The government is determined to address this by increasing resources to complementary basic education schemes such as COBET and ICBAE. Particular emphasis will be on those regions that have recorded very low GER. A National Strategy for Non-Formal Education (NFE) is being developed and is expected to lead to the development of an out-of-school basic education programme for children aged 11 – 13. The government is also planning to revive adult education.

The exercise of recruiting new teachers in primary schools will continue in the coming years with particular focus on those regions that have critical shortage of teachers.

#### Costing

TABLE 13: Estimated Financing Requirements for the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP), 2001/02 – 2003-04/05 (July-June)

	2001/02 Expenditure		2002/03 Budget	2003/04 Projections	2004/05 Projections
	Requirements	Actual			
<i>(In billions of Tanzania shillings)</i>					
<b>I Primary schools</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>263.0</b>
<i>Capitation grant</i>	48.6	27.5	70.7	83.5	100.0
Construction of new classrooms	60.3	42.0	29.1	58.5	62.7
Investment grant/Development	24.3	1.5	0.9	35.8	36.0
Primary school fees (cost of abolition)	11.0	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5
Classroom rehabilitation	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8

Recruitment of new teachers	6.0	5.2	3.8	5.0	7.0
Supply of textbooks and other learning materials	19.5	13.1	33.9	42.0	44.0
<b>2. Secondary schools</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Construct and furnish new classrooms and laboratories	3.4	5.0	6.3	4.0	2.6
Supply textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	2.2	5.8	5.6	2.5	1.1
Science teaching equipment for secondary schools	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Rehabilitate secondary school physical facilities	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7
<b>3. Teacher training</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>4. Control of HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total Expenditure – Basic Education</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>278.7</b>

**Source: Ministry of Education and Culture**  
(*Development and Recurrent books for LGAs, MoEC and PORALG*)

#### 4.3. Roads:

##### Overview

During the financial year 2001/02 the focus has been to improve the condition of the road network with special attention to the most vulnerable/poor regions. The following actions were planned:

- Allocate Tshs. 1.8 billion monthly to improve transport link to the north western and southern regions of the country.
- Increase normal budget allocations to facilitate rehabilitation and maintenance of eight most vulnerable (poor) regions.
- Rehabilitation of feeder, district and regional road network in the poorest eight regions.
- Special attention to footpaths, tracks and trails and to mobilize communities in carrying out needed improvement
- Carry out routine maintenance, emergency repair and spot improvement in all districts to ensure uninterrupted use of the roads.
- Develop and prepare a programme similar to the “Urgent Road Rehabilitation Programme” (URRP) for the districts, feeder and urban roads.
- Improve the capacity of district engineers to manage execution of road maintenance works at district level.

## **Progress and Achievement:**

### **(i) *Increase budgetary allocations***

The budget of the road sub-sector was steadily increased. In financial year 2001/02, the Ministry of Works received a total of Tsh. 46 billion (Road Fund and Consolidated Fund); the approved budget for 2002/03 is Tsh. 51.5 billion to cater for maintenance and development of the road network. Likewise, PO-RALG received Tsh. 19.7 billion towards maintenance of the district roads in financial year 2001/2002 and the approved budget for financial year 2002/2003 is Tsh. 22.1 billion. The budget increase is over and above the planned monthly allocations of Tsh.1.8 billion set-aside for the special project, whose funds reached Tsh. 34.5 billion as of June 2002.

### **(ii) *The use of the Tsh. 1.8 billion per month (Special Project).***

The Government allocated these funds to cater for the improvement of the transport link to the northern-western and southern regions. The aim was to upgrade to bitumen standard some road sections on the Southern Corridor (Dar es Salaam-Lindi-Mingoyo) and Central Corridor (Dar es Salaam-Dodoma-Singida). This was to be implemented as a special project. The implementation status involves procurement of designing consultants, procurement of contractors for supervision of works and signing of contracts, which were accomplished by June 2002. Work on the roads has already commenced.

### **(iii) *Three year programme of rehabilitation of regional roads***

Preparations of tender documents for the 774 km road works in four regions (Kagera, Dodoma, Singida and Tabora), which are under ADB and GoT financing have been completed. This is out of 2,326 km earmarked for rehabilitation under the regional roads. On the other hand, Lindi and Kigoma regional network rehabilitation programme involving about 120 km will start as soon as the agreement between OPEC and GoT is signed.

### **(iv) *Maintenance Works***

Routine maintenance works were carried out on 5,058 km out of 9,071 km earmarked during the year, while spot emergency improvement was carried out on 1,637 km against the planned 778 km, which is more than 50% above the target. The targets for routine and periodic maintenance could not be achieved due to inadequate funds. The development of a programme for district, feeder and urban roads, similar to that of rehabilitation programme under the Ministry of Works, will be done by PO-

RALG. Capacity building for district engineers to manage the execution of road works (both maintenance and construction) remains an issue to be addressed seriously in the current year.

(v) ***Improvement of feeder roads, footpaths, track and trails, and use of IMT.***

During the year under review a total network under PO RALG of 6,599 km of rural roads (65.2%) out of 10,120 km planned, received routine and periodic maintenance while 1588 km (61%) out of 2578 km received spot improvement. The reason for achieving 65% only of the planned works is due to inadequate capacity at district level as well as unavailability of funds. Similarly under PO-RALG a Village Travel and Transport Programme (VTTP) is being carried out in seven districts of Iramba, Masasi, Rufiji, Morogoro, Mbozi, Iringa rural and Muheza to ease transport between villages. The programme was conceived under the then Integrated Roads Project (IRP) and has been promoting (i) the improvement of transport infrastructure including paths, tracks, and trails; (ii) the use of appropriate intermediate means of transport (IMT) and (iii) increasing access by villages to selected services namely water for domestic use, fuel-wood and grain grinding mills.

**Lessons learned and Challenges:**

Integration of the reforms in the road-subsector at all levels remains a challenge. The Local Government Authorities still lack capacity to manage district, urban and feeder roads. Under the ongoing reforms, PO-RALG will establish a mechanism that will ensure that the road network under the jurisdiction of the local authorities is managed properly. A comprehensive policy on rural roads is also under preparation. At the same time the government underscores the importance of strengthening and retaining capacity at the district level.

**Next Steps and Planned Interventions**

In the 2002/03 fiscal year the government is implementing measures to address outstanding problems in the sector, including the following:

- The government continues with the special project to improve transport link to the north-western and southern regions of the country, and is implementing the rehabilitation and maintenance of 4,500 km. in eight most poor regions and spot repair in all regions.
- Special attention is given to footpaths, tracks and trails and mobilization of communities in their maintenance.
- Emergency repair and spot improvement is carried out in all districts.
- An Urgent Road Rehabilitation Programme (URRP) is under preparation.



- The capacity of District Engineers is being strengthened to manage execution of road maintenance work.

**Table 14: Summary of Programme Costing (T Sh. Million)**

Road Sector <sup>1</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Sector Requirement</b>	<b>260,170</b>	<b>299,274</b>	<b>344,255</b>
<b>Allocation</b>	<b>208,415</b>	<b>226,669</b>	<b>243,261</b>
<b>Gap</b>	<b>51,755</b>	<b>72,605</b>	<b>100,994</b>
<b>Breakdown between Trunk, Regional and Rural Roads</b>			
<b>Trunk Roads &amp; Regional Roads</b>			
Construction (Budgeted)	133,483	145,174	155,801
Maintenance	50,700	55,141	59,177
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184,183</b>	<b>200,315</b>	<b>214,978</b>
<b>Gap</b>	<b>31,457</b>	<b>44,130</b>	<b>61,385</b>
<b>Rural Roads*</b>			
Construction	4,927	5,358	5,750
Maintenance	19,305	20,996	22,533
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,232</b>	<b>26,354</b>	<b>28,283</b>
<b>Rural Roads Requirement</b>	<b>44,530</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>67,892</b>
<b>Gap</b>	<b>20,298</b>	<b>28,475</b>	<b>39,609</b>

<sup>1</sup> The sector requirement is the overall road sector including the construction costs for trunk, regional, district, urban and feeder roads

#### 4.4. Water

##### Overview:

The contribution of the water sector to poverty reduction is through reduction of time spent in fetching water, improvement in health standards, creating a conducive environment for increased school attendance and an increased opportunity for socio-economic activities.

The objectives and medium term targets of the Water Sector are:

- Sustainable provision of adequate, safe and clean water for different social groups in rural, urban and peri-urban areas,
- Sustainable development of urban sewerage facilities,
- Development of integrated water resources for social-economic development in the country, and
- Protection of water sources including controlling pollution levels.

The sector has set the following targets in its strategic plan:

- (i) Raising the proportion of rural population that has access to safe and clean water from 48.5% in 2000, to 55% by December 2004,
- (ii) Increasing, over the same period, the corresponding ratio for urban population from 68% to 78%,
- (iii) Strengthening water resource environmental and pollution control network in order to reduce pollution levels from 20% in 2000, to 10% by December, 2004, and
- (iv) Reinforcing legal and institutional involvement of local communities and the private sector in developing water supply schemes, and water sources environmental protection throughout the country by the year 2005.

**Priority Interventions:**

In order to achieve the targets in the Medium Term Strategic Plan the priority interventions include:

- (i) Rehabilitation of malfunctioning water supply systems including pumping facilities, treatment plants, distribution mains and networks in both rural and urban areas.
- (ii) Expansion of existing water supply systems in both rural and urban areas,
- (iii) Construction of new water supply schemes to increase coverage of areas not covered by existing water supply systems in both rural and urban areas including peri-urban areas,
- (iv) Development, extension and upgrading of urban sewerage facilities,
- (v) Rehabilitation and expansion of hydrological, hydro-geological and hydro-meteorological networks,
- (vi) Exploration of underground water in finding new water sources especially in dry areas, and
- (vii) Protection of water sources from pollution, and close monitoring of water quality.

**Progress and Achievements:**

The following are important achievements during 2001/02:

- (i) The urban water supply coverage has increased from 68% in December 2000 to 73% in June 2002. Measures behind this increase include:
  - Rehabilitation and expansion of urban water supply systems in Morogoro, Tabora, Dodoma, Tanga, Arusha, and Moshi, added with progress in rehabilitation and expansion of urban water supply systems in all urban water authority areas.

- Capacity and institutional strengthening in all Urban Water Authorities pertaining to control and reduction of unaccounted for water through retooling to improve the billing system and metering.
  - Development and expansion of new water sources in urban areas including drilling of boreholes.
- (ii) Rural water supply coverage has increased from 48.5% in December 2000 to 50% in June 2002. Measures behind this increase include:
- Rehabilitation and expansion of 13 rural water schemes and 8 deep boreholes.
  - Installation of 6 water pumping machines in 6 national water schemes.
  - Construction of Mwanahinya and Maswa dams in Shinyanga, and
  - Drilling of 540 boreholes.
- (iii) The Government adopted a revised National Water Policy in July 2002.
- (iv) During year 2001/02 measures were taken to test water quality involving 675 water samples for standard amount of chemicals, 990 water samples for turbidity and 56 industries were inspected to control industrial effluents. Sensitization of communities and Local Government Authorities to enact by-laws protecting water sources were also among measures taken to strengthen water resource environmental management and pollution control.
- (v) A private operator for DAWASA has been selected, and is expected to start operation soon.

**Lessons learned and challenges:**

- (i) Performance of most Urban Water Authorities, national water supply schemes and upcoming projects are affected negatively by accumulating electricity bills, which are largely a result of high tariffs charged by TANESCO.
- (ii) Village water funds are important financial sources for water sector's recurrent expenditure especially for operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure in respective areas, and can be used to develop new sources of water in the same areas. What is needed is a legal framework to govern the operations and management of the Village Water Funds to ensure transparency and avoid misappropriation of these funds. The government will address this area in the coming year.

- (iii) Contributions by water users and Local Authorities to the sector activities are still inadequate, more sensitization for increased participation is underway in order to reduce dependency on donors.
- (iv) There is inadequate capacity at Local Government Authorities, which are central organs in the implementation of water sector activities in the regime of decentralization. The current capacity needs have to be assessed to determine new recruitment levels and other capacity building requirements.
- (v) The flow of information is still not as smooth as stipulated in the poverty monitoring system, and it will be improved.

#### Costing of Interventions:

Following the Public Expenditure Review (PER 2002 Water Sector), budget allocations to water sector were increased as shown in table below:

**Table 15: Financing of the water sector programme, 2002/03 - 2004/0** (In billion Tanzanian shillings)

(July - June)				
	2001/02 Budget	2002/03 Budget	2003/04 Projection	2004/05 Projection
<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Salaries and wages	2.2	5.2	7.8	8.8
Other charges	8.1	11.7	17.6	19.9
Administration	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.9
Electricity	5.0	7.2	9.4	9.8
Operation and maintenance	1.1	1.6	3.2	4.6
Capacity building	0.9	1.3	2.6	2.6
<b>Investment/Development</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>69.4</b>
Rural water supply infrastructure	6.0	9.3	10.9	12.2
Urban water and sewerage	7.7	26.2	31.9	33.6
Water research, planning and Training	3.9	5.9	6.2	6.7
*Others	3.7	0.3	1.3	2.0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>98.1</b>

\* Others includes the development budget shares going to regions and the local governments.

#### 4.4.7. Next Steps

The sector will continue to implement the medium term strategic plan (2001/02-2004/05), the financing of which will be informed through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2002/03-2004/05. During the coming year the sector plans to carry out the following activities:

- (i) Implement the Shinyanga/Kahama water supply project, which will draw water from Lake Victoria.
- (ii) Support to grade C and B Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities to qualify to autonomous grade A authorities after which resources will be redirected to rural water supply.
- (iii) Support to establishment of basin offices in the four remaining water basins and strengthen the existing five water basin offices as water resources management units in the country.
- (iv) Facilitation of establishment of, and capacity building for water user entities in rural areas.
- (v) Preparations of Water Sector Development Strategy (WSDS), which will consist of, among others, identification of major problems in the sector, possible causes, possible effects and proposals for comprehensive solutions (strategies) for sector development.

#### 4.5. Legal and Judicial Systems

##### **Progress and Achievements:**

The Government has taken various initiatives to improve efficiency and fairness in delivery of legal and judicial services. These include:

- Establishment of a Commercial Court in August 1999. This has substantially improved the disposition of commercial disputes. Time taken for settlement of commercial disputes has been reduced to between 3 and 6 months.
- Recruitment of 22 Resident Magistrates, 26 Primary Court Magistrates and 16 State Attorneys was undertaken in fiscal year 2001/02.
- An Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System was introduced in 1994. The system has contributed to a significant reduction in the backlog of pending civil cases in the High Court and Resident Magistrate Courts. The Government extended this system to all Resident Magistrates and District Courts in April 2002.
- The Institute of Judicial Administration (IJA) was established in Lushoto to train Primary Court Magistrates and administrative support staff for the Judiciary. Thirty (30) students graduated in 2001/02.

- Establishment of the Human Rights and Good Governance Commission in March 2002.
- The adoption in 1999 of a broad legal sector reform programme has revamped the legal and judicial systems. The programme continues to guide development partners as well as the Government in supporting improvement in the delivery of justice.
- In the context of gearing up for the appraisal of the reform programme, several activities have been initiated such as exploring the best options for the establishment of a School of Law, and preparing the design for primary courts.
- A pilot scheme (under the quick-start project) for community participation in rehabilitation and construction of priority primary courts and district courts has been launched in Arusha and Manyara regions. Although this is still at an early stage, discussions with the communities have taken place to ensure their involvement. The pilot is expected to provide a model for a more comprehensive programme in the context of the legal sector reform programme.
- The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Judiciary with technical support from the Civil Service Department is preparing a strategic plan that identifies the needs of the Ministry and the Judiciary in improving service delivery.
- The budget for the Judiciary was raised from Tshs. 8.0 billion in 2001/02 to Tshs. 12.4 billion in 2002/03. The Attorney General's Chambers and the Law Reform Commission budgets were also increased from Tshs. 2.6 billion and Tshs. 173 million in 2001/02 to Tshs. 3.7 billion and Tshs. 261 million in 2002/03, respectively.
- To enable building a better case for appropriate allocation of resources and linking more closely the request for resources with the PRS targets for the sector, a position of Director for Policy and Planning has been established in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and a Director for Planning has been recruited.

#### **Lessons learned and challenges:**

Despite these achievements the sector continues to face the following challenges:

- Although there has been a substantial increase in the budget appropriation for "Other Charges" in the Judiciary, there still remains a big gap between the sector's budgetary requirements and allocations.
- Effective and fair delivery of judicial services remains a problem across the country. It is imperative to address the problems, by way of capacity building in terms of human resources and physical assets – to enable the law and order institutions to function properly.

## Next steps:

Specific measures of immediate focus include the following:

- Extend the Commercial Court Sub-Registries in Arusha and Mwanza regions.
- Construct two Juvenile Courts in Mtwara and Mbeya regions and enhance juvenile justice.
- Recruit 125 Resident Magistrates, 70 State Attorneys and 135 Primary Court Magistrates.
- Ensure effective functioning of the independent Judicial Ethic Committees and strengthening of supervision mechanism.
- Enhance the capacity of the Law Reform Commission through provision of adequate working tools and training. Construction of the new office building is underway.
- Design a training programme for the Legal Sector Institutions.
- Continue with capacity building for IJA, Lushoto.
- Identification of appropriate support staff for the Legal Sector.
- Improve budgetary allocations to all law and order institutions as per approved costings.
- Rehabilitation of buildings and other facilities of primary courts. The government plans to mobilize additional funds from development partners for the national community-based programme on district based support to Judiciary, which will also support the infrastructure development programme under the proposed Tanzania Accountability, Transparency and Integrity Project (ATIP), which is in progress.

## Costing of Interventions:

Table 16: Legal and Judicial Systems - Costing of Interventions:

ACTIVITY	SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL COST IN TSHS MILLIONS			
		VOTE 40	VOTE 41	VOTE 59	TOTAL
Reducing backlog of pending cases	GoT	53,034.38	891.08	-	53,925.46
Enhancing supervision, division of work and administrative support	GoT/QSP	9,943.50	459.50	-	10,403.00
Updating legal framework and legal research	GoT/QSP	-	437.20	741.00	1,039.80
Improvement of civil registration	GoT	-	650.70	-	650.70
Training	GoT/QSP	362.00	261.00	-	675.00
Improvement of office accommodation	GoT/QSP/ATIP	7,900.00	945.00	-	8,845.00
Transfers	GoT	486.50	19.00	-	505.50
Establishment of new Divisions/ Institutions	GoT	431.67	-	-	431.67
Legal Sector Reform Programme		-	1,529.00	-	1,529.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	Basket Fund	72,158.05	5,192.48	741.00	78,091.53

#### 4.6. Health Sector

##### Overview:

Community-based studies and health care-provider reports indicated that major diseases affecting the population continued to be malaria, HIV/AIDS related diseases, respiratory infections, water-borne and water-washed diseases (such as typhoid, cholera, dysentery and parasites). Malaria is responsible for about 17 percent of all deaths, perinatal and maternal causes about 15 percent, and diarrhea, pneumonia, tuberculosis and AIDS about 5 to 6 percent each.

##### Progress and Achievements:

During the year 2001/02 the following progress and achievements were made in the health sector:

- (i) All districts were covered by an active HIV/ AIDS awareness campaign, and have prepared respective HIV/ AIDS plans. All the sectors at both national and sub- national levels have also developed action plans to address prevention and control of the epidemic. In addition, the MOH in collaboration with other stakeholders, including districts, have developed a programme for care and access to drugs for people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (ii) Births attended by trained personnel increased from 50 percent to 80 percent in 2001/02 in line with the health sector reform targets. In addition, the health sector reform was synchronized with the local government reforms.
- (iii) To create the necessary linkages and adopt a common frame, the PRS was mainstreamed in the health sector policy.
- (iv) A coordination desk has been established to promote private sector participation in health service delivery, e.g., facilitated registration of three medical schools, and health facilities.
- (v) TV and radio programmes were prepared and transmitted messages for advocating the health sector reform programme.
- (vi) The Drug Revolving Fund (DRF) has been introduced in all district hospitals. Community Health Funds have been introduced in 37 districts and the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) is currently operational and all civil servants are now receiving treatment under the scheme.
- (vii) The national malaria medium term strategic control programme was developed. The strategy will be discussed and distributed to all stakeholders and its implementation has started by the introduction of SP (Isulphadoxine Pyrimethamine) as the first line drug of choice and advocacy of ITN (Insecticide Treated Nets).



- (viii) The number of children under 2 years immunized against measles and DPT in 2001/2002 increased from 74% to 79%.
- (ix) In order to provide adequate and equitable maternal and child services, promote adequate nutrition and control of communicable diseases, the ministry did set aside funds under Preventive Department and provided essential obstetric equipment to all 82 reforming councils.
- (x) TACAIDS is now operational following completion of structures and recruitment of key staff.

#### **Lessons and Challenges:**

- The introduction of health care financing options including CHF and user fees have improved availability, access, provision and use of services by beneficiaries as drugs are now available in health facilities all the time.
- Implementation of HSR which involves other ministries and communities (multisectoral) improves quality of services through promotion of self-ownership.
- Resources allocated for the priority areas including malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB are still not enough to fully implement the identified activities.
- Capacity building, particularly at sub-national level is another major challenge that needs to be addressed in order to implement fully the Health Sector Reform (HSR) activities.
- Monitoring system for the sector needs to be strengthened to enable effective tracking of progress towards the agreed targets and indicators.
- Delays in disbursement of resources pledged by development partners also need to be addressed.
- More advocacy regarding HSR is needed at all levels of administration, governance, leadership and implementation.
- Other challenges that need to be addressed are:
  - Shortage of transport for referral purposes especially for pregnant mothers.
  - Shortage of trained personnel especially at dispensaries and health center levels.

#### **Next steps:**

Year 2002/03 is the fourth year of the implementation of the Health Sector Reform Programme.

The planned activities include:

- To continue the expansion of the Integrated Management of Child Illness (IMCI) programme. 46 more councils are planned to be covered.
- To continue immunization against measles and DPT for children under 2 years to increase coverage to 85%.

- Provide Essential Obstetric Equipment (EOE) to Councils for maternal and child services and promote adequate nutrition and control of communicable diseases.
- Develop a plan for rehabilitation of all health facilities and support primary health care services.
- Introduce CHF in 25 districts and review DRF and NHIF.
- To strengthen the monitoring system for the health sector and track progress towards agreed targets.
- Develop a programme for capacity building at sub-national level.
- Finalize the Malaria Medium-Term Strategic Control Programme and coordinate its implementation.
- Intensify the HIV/AIDS awareness campaign and implement the programme for care and drugs access for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Costing of interventions:

**Table 17: Financing of Primary Health, 2002/03 - 2004/05 (July - June)**

S/N	Priority Areas for PRSP	T.Shs Billion		
		2002/03 Budget	2003/04 Projection	2004/05 Projection
1	Drugs	19.6	33.7	36.4
2	Essential medical supplies	0.5	7.1	7.7
3	Essential hospital equipment and reagents for primary healthcare for the district hospitals (e.g. HIV test kits and cold chain operations)	1.4	7.8	8.4
4	EPI-Kerosene	0.5	1.4	1.5
5	Utilities	1.0	0.3	0.3
6	Strengthen secondary and tertiary service delivery to support primary healthcare work (internships and training on new drug treatment regimes e.g. the new malaria treatment guidelines)	6.5	16.2	17.5
7	Strengthen referral functions of secondary and tertiary curative services for capacity building and supervisory visits by RHMTs and RS	25.1	16.1	17.4
8	Provision of counterpart funds for the introduction of community health funds and cost sharing to lower level health facilities	0.3	2.7	3.0
9	Malaria prevention and control	8.8	2.6	2.8
10	Human resource development	3.1	5.7	6.2
11	Immunisation of children 2 years and below	14.0	3.0	3.2
12	HIV/AIDS awareness programme	5.9		
13	Environmental health	0.1		
14	Total recurrent expenditure	86.9		
15	Development expenditure (rehabilitation facilities)	13.4	42.1	90.0
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100.3</b>		

Source: Ministry of Health

## 4.7 Agriculture

### Overview:

The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) was completed and adopted in 2001. This marked one of the key steps in the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy. ASDS identifies five strategic issues for agriculture: (i) strengthening the institutional framework (ii) creating a favourable environment for commercial activities (iii) clarifying public and private sector roles in improving services (iv) strengthening marketing efficiency for inputs and outputs and (v) mainstreaming planning for agricultural development in other sectors.

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) has been developed as a tool for implementing the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). ASDP has been organized around three sub-programmes, namely:

- (i) **Agricultural sector support and implementation at district and field level**, through District Agricultural Development Programmes (DADP) and District Development Plans (DDPs) with an indicative funding allocation of approximately 75% to 85%; this sub-programme will focus on establishing an enabling environment for agriculture and channeling public sector support to productive activities;
- (ii) **Agricultural sector support at the national level**: This Sub-programme would focus on the national enabling environment and on defining the specific role of central government, with an indicative funding allocation of 15% to 20%;
- (iii) **Cross-cutting issues with other Sectors** at national level, to manage links between ASDP and other sectors, with an indicative funding allocation of 2% to 5%.

The ASDP has been formulated in two phases. Phase One entails formulation of ASDP Framework and Process document, defining sub-programmes, components, prioritization and preparation of indicative cost estimates. Phase two identifies the main partners for the respective sub-programme, components and detailed formulation.

### Progress and achievements:

Considering the importance of agriculture in poverty reduction, the government increased substantially the budget for the sector in 2002/03. However, as the full cost of implementing the

Agriculture Sector Development programme are finalized, there will still be need for continued increase in budget allocations to the sector.

During the year 2001/02 a number of measures were carried out in private agribusiness sector support and in crop, livestock, the cooperatives and marketing sub-sectors. The following are activities carried out under each:

*(i) Private Agribusiness Sector Support (PASS):*

Investment maps for pyrethrum, tea, cotton and oilseeds to be submitted to TCCIA as support for lobbying for the sector were prepared and capacity building was carried out for eleven farmer groups in mushroom production as well as for one mushroom wholesaler/processor in mushroom production and management of contract growers. Capacity building was also carried out for one oil seed production and contract farming. Private Agribusiness Sector Support (PASS) windows were opened at CRDB branches in Mbeya, Iringa, and Dodoma.

*(ii) Crop sub-sector:*

Measures undertaken in this area focused on:

*(i) Supporting research and extension services:*

- Extension and development of various crop approaches including participatory methodologies.
- Training of farmers and extension officers on soil and water conservation has been undertaken.
- Curricula for Agriculture Institutes to undertake refresher courses, which include agribusiness and the environment for extension officers, farmers and agricultural technicians were adjusted and eight extension reference manuals were prepared.
- Crop research especially on production of improved seeds, agricultural technologies, soil investigations and techniques for control of crop diseases and pests continued. Five new varieties of maize and two of rice have been adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.
- Research Trust Funds in the seven Agro-ecological zones were established.
- Training of experts and farmers continued. The Institutes had 548 new students; 122 females and 426 males under Government sponsorships of 85 per cent. About 4000 farmers received formal training at the training institutes and many others in their localities through the Farmers Field Schools and other training methodologies.

- Reference manuals, pamphlets and books relating to natural resources, agri-business, rearing and production of dairy cows, diseases and animal health, irrigation, crop pest and disease control and improved seed production were produced.
- (ii) Pest losses:
- Crop losses resulting from pests is estimated to be about 30 to 40 per cent per annum. Pest control was focused on quelea quelea birds, armyworms, grain borer, rodents, locusts and various crop diseases. In addition, participatory control techniques have been introduced and are functioning successfully in the control of crop pests in cotton, coffee, vegetables, sweet potatoes, maize and cassava.
- (iii) Supporting small scale irrigation schemes:
- 27 irrigation schemes with a total area of 9578 hectares were completed. Five (5) irrigation schemes with a total area of 3830 hectares under the Agricultural Sector Programme Support are at various stages of implementation.
  - A National Irrigation Master Plan Study was started in October 2001 and completion is expected in March 2004.
- (iv) Credit facilities:
- A new inputs loans issuance scheme from the National Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund through local banks was completed.
- (v) Supporting agro-processing:
- Cashewnuts processing factories at Masasi and Kibaha and four cotton ginneries: Mwaya, Ulanga, Kilosa, Manderu at Bagamoyo and Korogwe were rehabilitated.
  - A total of 10,500 tons of cashewnuts were processed out of 67,400 tons produced during the 2001/2002 year.
- (vi) Strengthening the legal framework in relation to agriculture:
- The Sugar, Tobacco, Coffee and Cotton Acts were completed and became operational in July 2002.
- (vii) Agricultural mechanization:
- Improved farm machinery and implements such as 170 power tillers were distributed to the regions. Training of 105 technicians and 7090 farmers were undertaken.

*(iii) Livestock Sub-Sector*

During the 2001/02 activities in the sub-sector were directed towards the following areas:

- (a) Improving animal breeds:
- 3,546 in calf heifers were distributed to small-scale livestock keepers, 2,583 were distributed by NGO's and 963 were obtained from Government Livestock multiplication units.
  - 696 improved dairy goats were distributed by NGO's.
  - A programme for rapid distribution of improved cattle in the Southern regions has been completed. Heifer Project International distributed 60 in calf heifers in Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma.
  - Infrastructure at the Arusha National Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC) was rehabilitated. Production of liquid nitrogen was started for artificial insemination of cattle belonging to small-scale keepers. 37,852 doses of semen were produced and distributed to livestock keepers against 21,000 in the previous year.
- (b) Information, Education and Communication:
- 8000 pamphlets were distributed to farmers on modern beef production, and control of anthrax, CBPP, and swine fever.
  - Livestock keepers were trained on modern livestock keeping on cattle and small stock including chicken.
- (c) Land demarcation:
- Land demarcation for livestock rearing was undertaken in several areas in the country 83 in Meatu and Igunga districts; 38 villages in Sengerema, Bukombe and Handeni.
- (d) Improving animal feed:
- Pasture seed production at Langwira seed farm in Mbeya and Vikuge in Coast region were strengthened for seed production of annual and leguminous pastures.
- (e) Control of diseases:
- 48 charcos dams were constructed in 12 regions of the country through contribution of funds by beneficiaries and the Government.
  - Continuation of Control of Cerebral Theileriosis and Foot and Mouth and swine fever diseases.

- Sensitization of stakeholder to open agro-processing industries eg. the new Arusha Fruit Processing Industries.

*(iv) Cooperatives and Marketing Sub-sector*

The following activities were undertaken during 2001/02:

- A new Cooperative Policy was completed.
- Loans from local banks for 7 primary cooperative societies and 15 Unions for crop purchase and for crop export purposes were guaranteed under the ECGS.
- A special unit to cater for cooperatives fraud cases has been established in the country's court system.
- A leadership code for cooperatives has been established in order to enforce leadership ethics.
- Some rural roads, markets and selling points are being strengthened through the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Project.

**Lessons and Challenges:**

- There has been an increase in resource allocation to the sector during 2002/03. However, resources allocated to the identified quick wins are not enough to implement fully the identified activities.
- A monitoring system for the sector needs to be developed which will set performance targets and indicators for tracking progress made in implementing ASDP within the PRS monitoring framework.
- Agricultural sector involves a wide range of stakeholders. A strong coordination mechanism at all levels needs to be developed. This will be addressed under ASDP.
- The agricultural sector is still faced with a multiplicity of taxes at Local Government level. PO-RALG in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance is preparing guidelines and strategy for rationalization and harmonization of local taxes.
- Capacity building particularly at district level needs to be enhanced in order to develop and implement District Agricultural Development Programmes.
- Financing of the agricultural sector especially the private sector (farmers processors etc) need to be resolved.
- Most of the agricultural products are still exported in their raw form and fetch low prices in the markets. A study is underway to identify constraints to private sector participation in agro-processing for major crops.

## **Next Steps:**

1. The main actions to be taken for launching the second phase of ASDP are as follows:
  - (i) Roundtable meeting with main partners to identify the respective sub-programmes and components for intervention.
  - (ii) Detailed formulation of sub-programmes and components.

*Under the Agriculture Sector Development Programme various studies will be carried out to assess the distributional impacts of various interventions. Studies will concentrate on impact of tax reforms, review of the functioning of Crop Boards, removal of internal and cross border barriers on food crops, establishment of sustainable rural financial services and on re-orientation of research extension delivery system towards a demand driven approach.*

*These studies will provide information on the linkages between the planned actions and their effects on either commercial and/or on subsistence farmers.*

### **2. *Sample Census of Agriculture 2003/2004***

The government will, during the year 2003/04 carry out Sample Census of Agriculture in an effort to improve the agricultural data bank for the sector. This is a strategic tool for effective development plans from the village to the national level. The Sample Census will be a follow-up to the 1993/94 Census, which is normally carried out every 10 years. The 2003/2004 Census will cover about 3300 selected rural villages of Tanzania mainland, about 2000 large scale farms and all villages for livestock counts, and will include a consumption module.

### **3. *Food Security Policy***

During the year 2002/2003 the government is formulating Food Security Policy. The Food Security Policy will be based on an analysis of the role of Strategic Grain Reserves, current practices of providing food aid to food insecure regions and a review of powers given to regional and district authorities with respect to regulating movements of food crops, and the need to remove trade barriers which inhibit access to internal and regional markets..

### **4. *Financing of the Agricultural Sector***

Modalities of financing farmers and the agriculture sector in general to increase production and productivity will focus on specific well costed interventions drawn from the ASDP.



5. *Agricultural Sector Support Database*

As part of business development, the PASS initiative will be intensified during the implementation of ASPSP II, which will commence in year 2003.

6. *Monitoring and Evaluation*

In Phase II of ASDP formulation, a number of follow-up tasks will be undertaken to elaborate the M&E framework which will include review of existing M & E systems and capacity in the sector in order to identify best practices and training needs; review of the different sector related indicators; TORs for M & E roles within the ASDP Secretariat and others; study on information management needs for agricultural sector in order to strengthen the existing MIS in Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs); and work to complete the database on sector support activities and link with PO-RALG's inventory of programmes.

The ASDP M & E framework will fit within the broader poverty monitoring system established under the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan. This will require routine tracking at national level of a core set of agricultural indicators such as issues related to changes in income and farmers' share of producer prices. The farmers share of retail or export prices will be an indicator of agricultural incentive structure. Agricultural statistics will be produced from the Agricultural Survey to be conducted in 2003 that will act as a benchmark. Other indicators will be formulated by interpreting the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan with regular feedbacks. Five sets of indicators will be used to track the progress of ASDP namely process indicators, input indicators, output indicators, impact indicators and sustainability indicators.

**Costing of Interventions:**

Estimates of indicative funding requirements for ASDP implementation over the next five years have been prepared, which are based on estimates of existing sources of funding from Central Government, and donors at a national level. The importance of private sector investment in agriculture is recognized, and preliminary attempts are being made to establish broad estimates. During the next phase these will be improved so as to form a baseline for ASDP tracking of private sector investment. Also further analysis of NGO financial contribution outside official donor funding will be undertaken once the ASDP database is operational.

Through a consultative process, some quick wins were identified and included in the MTEF for year 2002/03 budget. These are presented on table 18 below:

Table 18: Quick Wins for Agriculture Sector Development Programme

NO.	IDENTIFIED QUICK WINS/MINISTRY	COST ESTIMATES <sup>1</sup>	DONOR
(i)	Preparation of guidelines for district agricultural development programmes MAFS	Tshs. 9,163,000.00	JICA has contributed by providing a consultant to draft the guidelines
(ii)	Review and harmonise crop sec-sector legislation MAFS	Tshs. 34,447,000.00	Danish Embassy and European Union will also contribute to this item
(iii)	Review and harmonise livestock sub-sector legislation MWLD	Tshs. 31,497,200.00	
(iv)	Review Cooperative Societies Act 1991 MCM	Tshs. 19,600,000.00	
(v)	Remove barriers to cross border trade for livestock products MWLD	Tshs. 86,070,460.00	
(vi)	Develop guidelines for formulation and registration of farmers groups and associations MCM	Tshs. 13,401,500.00	Danish Embassy will also contribute.
(vii)	Control of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and other livestock disease outbreaks MWLD	Tshs. 181,577,340.00	
(viii)	Response to outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), CBPP, African Swine Fever, Rinderpest and New Castle diseases. MWLD	Tshs. 1,056,422,000.00	
(ix)	Response to outbreaks of army worms quelea quelea, locusts and rodents MAFS	Tshs. 400,000,000.00	
(x)	Bulking breeder seeds MAFS	Tshs. 258,426,000.00	
(xi)	Production of foundation seeds MAFS	Tshs. 178,999,940.00	
(xii)	Production of pasture seeds	Tshs. 134,999,900.00	
(xiii)	Food Security Policy formulation, T.A. for policy formulation MWLD	Tshs. 35,000,000.00	FAO, Irish Aid, Danish Embassy. (Irish Aid has contributed USD 30,290)
(xiv)	Training farmers on animal power MAFS	Tshs. 80,340,400.00	
(xv)	Operationalization of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination (including secretariat)</li> <li>• MAFS</li> </ul>	Tshs. 120,000,000.00	Danish Embassy and DFID. European Union will also contribute.
(xvi)	Rural Roads Study: Study on generic issues, institutional and financing arrangements for rural roads		JICA is considering to provide Tshs. 107.0 million for supporting this item
<b>TOTAL</b>		Tshs. 2,639,944,740*	

\* This is a portion of the total budget of Tshs. 94,147,580,900 allocated to the sector ministries in 2002/03.

<sup>1</sup> Financing through GoT under MTEF, balance through pledges from donors.

Table 19 presents the overall situation for the 2002/03 approved budget estimates for the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLM) for both recurrent and development costs.

Table 19: Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries Approved Budget Estimates for 2002/03 Tshs Million

	Recurrent			Development	Overall
	PE	OC	Total	Total	Total
MAFS	3,625	11,033	14,658	18,604	33,262
MWLD <sup>2</sup>	2,054	5,440	7,494	4,619	12,113
MCM	226	5,672	5,898	1,197	7,095
PO-RALG & RS <sup>3</sup>	180	112	292		292
LGAs	<sup>1</sup> 7,340	2,090	9,430	95 <sup>2</sup>	9,525
PMO <sup>3</sup>				310	3,310
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,424</b>	<b>24,347</b>	<b>37,771</b>	<b>23,492</b>	<b>62,596<sup>4</sup></b>

The estimate of TShs 64.3 billion (equivalent to US\$65.6 million) represents the funds GOT has committed to expend from its own resources, and donor resources which are captured through the official budgeting process. The sources of funds for the development budget are primarily from donors, with GOT's contribution amounting to TShs 2.4 billion; less than 10 percent. There are, however, additional donor resources, which are outside the budgetary process. The Ministry of Finance maintains a database to cover all donor commitments and, taking into account those for the agricultural sector, it would appear that there would be an additional TShs 16.7 billion, (equivalent to approximately US\$17 million) to be disbursed during 2002/03. This gives a total development estimate of approximately US\$43 million, and an overall budget estimate of US\$80.5 million, of which 46.7 percent is for recurrent budget expenditure.

Development estimates are based on the needs of projects and programmes. As such, they often include running costs, so in reality the real investment content of the budget would be somewhat lower than the estimated US\$43 million reported as development budget.

<sup>2</sup> The common services for water and livestock have been divided in proportion to the sector-specific departments.

<sup>3</sup> This is an estimate based on the actual budget estimates of the Regional Secretariat for Economic Services, with an average of three agricultural officers working in the agricultural sector.

<sup>4</sup> This is taken from the RALG estimates for the LGAs with an estimation procedure for the PE costs for the six regions where they were not separated for the agricultural budget.

<sup>2</sup> Only three regions reported any development fund allocation for agriculture

<sup>3</sup> Only the development estimates for the IFAD and African Development Fund supported Rural Finance and Marketing Projects are included.

### Estimates for the Future:

Increased investment in agriculture from both public and private sectors is required during the ASDP. However, it will be necessary to direct additional funding to the strategic areas identified in the ASDP. A detailed analysis of where present investments through GOT and donors are being directed will be part of the initial work of the ASDP Secretariat. Table 20 gives the breakdown of the Agriculture Sector Development Budget for the year 2002/03 and the proposed growth.

The emphasis of ASDP is on two broad fronts: commercialising agriculture and decentralising to districts and field level. The first entails major increases in marketing and finance for farmers, traders and processors, and encouragement to invest. It also requires greater attention to policy and regulatory improvements, which will provide such encouragement. It will not be difficult to increase both areas significantly. In the case of marketing and finance, the existing programmes are in selected areas and experience can be used to extend these (an estimate of 30 percent is used); in the case of policy and regulatory work the present funding level could readily be increased to include further work to enhance the attractiveness of investing in agriculture (an estimate of 40 percent is used). For the decentralisation and reorientation process, additional funding would be required, so an estimate of increasing spending for institutional support is given as 30 percent.

In addition, the research and advisory services should continue to be targeted as overall engines for agricultural sector growth, as outlined in the PRSP. There will be elements of these in many programmes, and whether or not there are separate programmes for these areas, there will be a need for increased funding of at least 20 percent.

**Table 20: Composition of Interventions in Agricultural Sector from GOT and Donors for 2002/03**

Area of Intervention	TShs Million	Percent	Proposed annual increase (percent)
Research	6,527	15	20
Extension and advisory services	9,404	22	20
Livestock production	792	2	10
Crop production	5,164	12	10
Irrigation	6,919	16	10
Marketing and finance	7,996	19	30
Policy and regulatory work	1,805	4	40
Food security	488	1	10
Institutional Support	3,749	9	30
Training Institutions	97	-	10
Total	42,940	100	20

<sup>4</sup> This total does not include funds for the Ministry of Works TShs 8.615 billion, and funds for agriculture credit under the export commodity guarantee scheme by the Bank of Tanzania TShs 6.0 billion.

Combining the projections for Development and Recurrent over the next 5-year period of ASDP gives an overall projected requirement of TShs 617.2 billion, or approximately US\$625 million. The breakdown of this is given in Table 21 below.

These preliminary estimates require considerable further refinement during ASDP implementation. They do, however, provide an initial assessment of the levels of funding that will be required to support the activities falling within the ASDP coordination framework. They represent a very significant increase in funding, which will be supported by continuing reforms and capacity building.

Table 21: Estimate of Overall ASDP Requirements (Tshs Billion)

Sub-Programme	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Type A	19.9	29.5	42.1	58.6	80.1	230.3
<i>% A of Development</i>	<i>38.7%</i>	<i>47.7%</i>	<i>56.8%</i>	<i>65.9%</i>	<i>75.0%</i>	
Type B	29.0	29.2	28.3	25.9	21.4	133.8
<i>% B of Development</i>	<i>56.3%</i>	<i>47.3%</i>	<i>38.2%</i>	<i>29.1%</i>	<i>20.0%</i>	
Type C	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.3	19.2
<i>% C of Development</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>383.2</b>
Personnel Emoluments <sup>5</sup>	14.5	15.4	16.1	16.8	17.3	73.3
<i>% PE of Recurrent</i>	<i>35.1%</i>	<i>34.3%</i>	<i>34.3%</i>	<i>34.1%</i>	<i>33.6%</i>	
Other Charges	26.8	29.4	30.9	32.5	34.1	144.6
<i>% OC of Recurrent</i>	<i>64.9%</i>	<i>65.7%</i>	<i>65.7%</i>	<i>65.9%</i>	<i>66.4%</i>	
<b>Total Recurrent</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>217.9</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>617.2</b>

<sup>5</sup> It is assumed that salary increases will be offset by reduction in total number of staff.