

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR LEAD MINISTRIES

Agricultural Sector Development Programme

(ASDP)



Mwamalili Irrigation Scheme Headworks



The Fifth ASDP Joint Implementation Review

Aide Memoire



September, 2010

Contents

List of Tables.....	ii
List of Figures	ii
<i>Executive Summary</i>	iv
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Implementation Progress of the Agreed Actions of the 4 th JIR	2
2.1 <i>Local Planning and Implementation</i>	2
2.2 <i>Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization)</i>	2
2.3 <i>Irrigation Development</i>	3
2.4 <i>Marketing and Private Sector Development</i>	3
2.5 <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	4
2.6 <i>Financial Management</i>	4
2.7 <i>Procurement</i>	4
2.8 <i>Environmental and Social Safeguards</i>	5
2.9 <i>Food Security</i>	5
3.0 Progress towards Achievement of Program Objectives	6
3.1 <i>Sub-component 1: Planning, Implementation and Coordination</i>	6
3.2 <i>Sub-component 2: Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization Services)</i>	14
3.3 <i>Sub-component 3: Irrigation Development Subcomponent</i>	22
3.4 <i>Sub-component 4: Marketing and Private Sector Development</i>	26
4.0 Assessment of Key Institutional Aspects	29
4.1 <i>Financial management:</i>	29
4.2 <i>Procurement</i>	30
4.3 <i>Environmental and social safeguards</i>	31
4.4 <i>Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting</i>	31
4.5 <i>Private sector</i>	33
4.6 <i>Land Use Planning</i>	33
4.7 <i>Communication</i>	34
4.8 <i>Gender and HIV/AIDS</i>	35
4.9 <i>Food Security and Nutrition</i>	35
5.0 Key Implementation Lessons/Successes and Challenges.....	36
6.0 Major Recommendations and Key Actions.....	41
Annex 1: Agreed Actions and recommendations from the fifth Joint Implementation Review	42
Annex 2: Implementation Status of Actions from the 4 th JIR.....	47
Annex 3: Terms of Reference for the 5 th JIR.....	63

List of Tables

Table 1: Increase in crop production and productivity for selected crops	7
Table 2: Quality of DADPs: Annual Assessment.....	11
Table 3: Number of farmers trained on various technologies in Newala district	15
Table 4: Number of Extension officers by training received during 2009/2010 (Newala District).....	18
Table 5: Agricultural Service Providers in Masasi district.....	20
Table 6: ZARDEF Projects in ZARDI, Southern Zone (Naliendele ARI)	20
Table 7: Beneficiaries of irrigation infrastructure in area visited	23

List of Figures

Figure 1: Farmers reached by technologies in their groups according to gender in Masasi	16
Figure 2: Comparison of yield increase for different technologies	16
Figure 3: Percent of farmers who were trained and are practicing different Livestock technologies in Lindi District.....	17

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEBG	Agricultural Extension Block Grant
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASLMs	Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries
ASPs	Agricultural Service Providers
CDD	Community-Driven Development
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
DALDO	District Agricultural and Livestock Officer
DASIP	District Agricultural Sector Investment Project
DLUFP	District Land Use Framework Plan
DPs	Development Partners
DT	District Treasurer
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FFS	Farmers Field School
GBS	General Budget Support
JIR	Joint Implementation Review
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LGMD	Local Government Monitoring Database
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MITM	Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing
MLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
NIDF	National Irrigation Development Fund
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
PMU	Procurement Management Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	Regional Secretariat
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Adjustment
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Thematic Working Group
VADP	Village Agricultural Development Plan
VLUP	Village Land Use Planning
WARC	Ward Agricultural Resource Centre
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team
WRS	Warehouse Receipt System
ZARDEF	Zonal Agricultural Research Fund
ZIELU	Zonal Information and Extension Liaison Units
ZIU	Zonal Irrigation Unit

Executive Summary

I. Background

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) programme, which is a Government guiding tool for implementation of the country's agricultural development initiatives. The programme is implemented by five Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and 132 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and is financed through various funding modalities including basket fund, General Budget Support (GBS), donor-financed projects, private sector, LGAs and farmers contributions.

The 5th Annual ASDP Joint Implementation Review (JIR) was undertaken between August 13th and 02nd September 2010 in 7 sampled regions namely Tabora, Kigoma, Mara, Shinyanga, Mtwara, Lindi and Kagera. A total of 13 District Councils and 90 villages were visited for the review. The overall objective of the review was to assess implementation performance of ASDP towards generating relevant outcomes, which will lead towards achieving the programme's objectives based on the approved budget and workplans. Specifically, the review employed approved ASDP's M&E indicators to measure outputs and outcomes being realized after investments made by farmers. The review was organized around four key thematic areas which are Irrigation, Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization), Marketing and Private Sector Development and Planning and Implementation and relevant experts for each thematic area were allocated in each review team. Crosscutting issues such as food security, communication, land use planning and management, monitoring and evaluation, environmental safeguards, financial management, procurement and gender and HIV/AIDS were made part and parcel in each thematic working group.

II. Implementation Progress of the Agreed Actions of the 4th JIR

The review established that overall implementation status of agreed actions of the fourth JIR is satisfactory. About 81% of agreed actions have been implemented to completion, 15% are in progress and only 4% were not implemented due to various reasons (see annex 2). This is a slight increase compared to the 3rd JIR where implementation status was recorded at 80%.

III. Progress towards Achievement of Program Objectives: Outputs and Outcomes

Overall, the findings of the review show that progress of implementation is satisfactory. Notable outputs and outcomes have been realized from the key programme sub-components, leading to increased productivity, farm incomes and access to technologies, infrastructures and marketing systems (see section 3). Some higher level impacts such as improved household food security have also been attained. Some of the selected outputs and outcomes indicators towards achievement of programme objectives are highlighted below.

Production and productivity of crops and livestock: : *The joint review observed that production of various crops such as maize, paddy and livestock products (milk and beef) has increased as a result of farmer adoption of improved technologies. The review noted that increased use of irrigation infrastructures and associated agronomic recommendations, agricultural inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers) and improved livestock breeds have enabled farmers to increase productivity. For example, average yield of maize in Maswa, Bariadi, Karagwe and Muleba districts has increased from 0.4 tons/ha in 2006/07 to 4 tons/ha while paddy yields from 2.5 tons/ha in 2006/07 to 7.5 tons/ha in 2009/2010. Likewise, milk yields have increased from 1 litre to 10litre per cow per day (Table 1).*

Proportion of households using physical irrigation infrastructure: The review observed that various irrigation infrastructures have been constructed or rehabilitated through ASDP. They include water harvesting dams, canals weirs, pumps and boreholes. These infrastructures are being utilized by farmers mainly for paddy, maize and vegetables production. Several irrigation infrastructures have been constructed in areas visited. For example, it was noted that in 12 irrigation schemes (covering 4,464 hectares) which were visited in Igunga, Sikonge, Kibondo, Bunda, Rorya and Shinyanga districts, a total of 8,532 farmers in 22 villages are benefiting from the irrigation infrastructures. This is equivalent to about 27% of total number of villagers in the districts.

Area under Irrigation: As of September 2010 Tanzania had 2,457 irrigation schemes covering 380,888 hectares out of which, 2,256ha (91.8%) are smallholder schemes; 27 ha (1.1%) are owned by Government institutions; 164ha (6.7%) are owned by investors in the private sector; and 10ha (0.4%) are owned by religious institutions. Over the last four years the irrigation area that has been developed as a result of DADPs implementation has increased from 264,388 hectares in 2006 to 331,490 hectares in 2009/10, equivalent to an annual growth rate of 5.5%. In 2009/10 alone the irrigation area developed was 20,745 hectares, equivalent to 75% of the annual target. It was further observed that a total of 209 irrigators' associations have been formed out of which 27 associations were formed in 2009/10. The number of beneficiaries is presented in Table 7.

Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products:

The review established that overall the ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products has increased from 18.7 in 2005/06 to 23.3 in 2009/10, surpassing the target of 22.6 for 2009/10. This is as result of increased investment in rural agro-processing for value addition domestically, as well as access to marketing facilities for agricultural products. Also, it was noted that there are improvements in the quality of exported crops and livestock products – for example, 90% of cashew was grade I in 2009/10 season, compared to 75% in 2006/07; while the quality of beef has increased due to improved feeding regimes in the newly established feedlots.

Proportion of smallholders using improved technologies. Though so far there is no aggregated information with regard to level of adoption of various technologies, the review noted an increasing access to technologies by farmers in areas visited leading to increased productivity. These include improved dairy cattle, goats and chicken; improved seed varieties for rice, groundnuts and sesame, oxenization, and agro-processing. For example, in Newala district, a total of 2,671 farmers received formal training on various technologies and about 17,585 received training through FFS. In Lindi district, 95% of farmers who received training on improved dairy production have adopted the technology and as a result dairy cattle yield values have increased by 267% (See Figure 2 and 3).

Proportion of smallholders using mechanization. Overall, there is increased availability and use of farm power across the country. Cumulatively, a total of 65 tractors, 1,972 power tillers and 1,321 ploughs were procured through cost sharing arrangements, in 2009/10. This has enhanced timeliness of farming operations. In areas visited, e.g. Mtwara region, farmers received a total of 200 power tillers in last financial year through DADPs, in Kondoa, it was reported that the use of power tillers has enabled farmers to cultivate 5-8 acres per day compared to 1 acre per week.

LGA qualify to receive top-up grants. The numbers of LGAs that qualify to receive DADG top-up grants are increasing. This is an indication of improvements in the planning and implementation processes. About 98 percent of LGAs qualified for DADG in 2009/10 compared to 96 percent in 2008/09; 88 percent in FY2007/08 and 64 percent in FY2006/07. In 2009/10 about 82 percent

LGAs had “very good” performance ranking for DADG i.e. qualified for 100% DADG allocation.

IV. Implementation Progress in sub-components of ASDP

Planning, Implementation and Coordination: The review noted that the inter-ministerial coordination has improved over the last four years. The **ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee (BFSC)** has played a key role in providing strategic guidance. During the period under review, various directives were provided by the BFSC, which have led to improved flow of funds, stronger sector coordination, improved quarterly reporting, expenditure tracking, review of utilization of ASDP infrastructures and improved local level coordination. At regional level, ASDP Regional Coordinators have been appointed to strengthen coordination, planning and implementation of ASDP at local level. To this end, the review noted that the **quality of the DADP documents** have been improving over time following training and backstopping activities by the NFT. During the assessment for 2010/11 financial year, 76% of DADPs were rated as Good, 20% fair and 4 % poor compared to 49% good, 37 fair and 14% poor in 2009/2010. This indicates improvement in planning capacity of both DFTS/WFTs and communities. Despite the success, there are still several challenges to DADPs formulation and implementation that need to be addressed (see chapter 5).

Agricultural services (research and extension): The review noted some improvement (based on indicators assessed) in delivery of agricultural services. **At the national level**, it was noted that 59 new projects under ZARDEF were approved for funding in 7 agricultural research zones, making a total of 123 client oriented research projects which address farmers’ needs. Furthermore, ZIELUs have been established in all 7 agricultural zones, and have carried out several activities to enhance linkages between researchers, extension staff/LGAs and farmers. The raining of trainers (ToT) on FFS was provided to 89 staff from 81 LGAs, including ZIELUs with the view of improving their capacities to use participatory approaches. At local level, the review observed that various initiatives have been undertaken to build capacity of farmers and extension officers on use and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies. Furthermore, all extension officers in the visited areas have received training on various improved technologies such as armyworm control, oxenization, pest control in cashew nut, Artificial Insemination, FFS methodology and prevention and curative of animal diseases. It was noted that shortage of extension staff remains a constraint to technology dissemination; and involvement of Agricultural Service Providers (ASPs) in service delivery is still minimal and most of private ASP have limited capacity . The roll-out of CORDEMA and associated services reforms need to be expedited in order to enhance effectiveness in service delivery.

Irrigation development: Various activities on irrigation development were undertaken under National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF). Feasibility studies were conducted for 65 irrigation schemes covering an area of 143,040 hectares equivalent to 89.4% of planned target. Furthermore, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) work has been contracted to a consultant and the assignment is scheduled to be completed in March 2011. Also, the Government has so far recruited 69 irrigation engineers and technicians. Out of these, 28 were employed in 2009/10 and provided with short course training. There has been increasing demand for irrigation development from districts. A total of 262 proposals requesting funding from the District Irrigation Fund (DIDF) amounting to Tsh 123.7 billion were received by April 2010. Only 113 proposals (56%) were allocated DIDF funds for FY 2010/11, amounting to Tsh 31.1 bn. Additional Financing of USD 35 million from the World bank was approved in 2009/10 for the DIDF and other irrigation development activities at national level.

On participation of the private sector in irrigation development, the review noted that MOWI is currently undertaking preparatory activities to facilitate Public-Private-Partnership (PPP)

investments in irrigation. This includes studies, design works and acquisition of water use permits and land title deeds for potential land identified large irrigation schemes. This will form a package of transferable rights, which will be registered with the Tanzania Investment Center (TIC).

Marketing and Private Sector Development: The review noted that according to aggregated M&E data the number of regulations have increased from 2 in 2008/09 to 6 in 2009/10. Legislations have increased from 10 in 2005/06 to 14 in 2008/09. The review further observed that Marketing Regulations and by-laws are fully enforced in the visited districts including amendments of Livestock Marketing and Movement Permit fees, Warehouse Receipt Systems Act, 2005; use of Weight and Measures Act 1982 and Meat Industry Act 2006. As a result, Grades of cashew nuts increased from 75% in 2006/07 to 90% in year 2009/10; prices of cashew nuts increased from 400/kg to 710/kg. Warehouse Receipt System is being implemented successfully in cashew nuts industry. The system is also introduced on sesame crop in the piloted area (Lindi region). During 2009/10 marketing season performance of sunflower, coffee, maize, paddy and cashew nuts improved in terms of price received to farmers through warehouse receipt system. In addition, ASDP supported construction of 20 godowns in some villages that will be used in the system.

On agricultural information system, in areas visited there are currently six markets where wholesale and retail prices of crops are collected, stored, analyzed and disseminated. The dissemination to stakeholders is done three times a week for wholesale prices and twice a month for retail prices. At the national level, markets used to collect wholesale and retail prices of crops and livestock increased from 46 to 52 markets (livestock) and 93 to 107 markets (crops).

V. Progress on Key Institutional Aspects and Cross-cutting Issues

Strengthening institutional aspects and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in ASDP implementation are crucial to achievement of the program development objectives. The issues currently addressed include Food Security, financial management, procurement, environmental and social safeguard, Monitoring and Evaluation, Land Use Planning and Communication.

Food Security and Nutrition: About 60% of the visited districts reported to have received training and Food Security technologies in particular cassava processing. The review team observed that several cassava processing machines, especially in Lindi and Mtwara were purchased through DADPs. It was noted that in some cases, vulnerable groups are considered in DADPs interventions in terms of capacity building and financial support. Example is the Ulyanyama Village in Sikonge district where two groups of people living with HIV/AIDs are supported with Poultry keeping and Paddy production. Each group was found to comprise of 25 members and gender has been considered during the formation of these groups.

Financial management: The review observed that at both national and local level there is adequate number of staff for financial and accounting, with relevant knowledge. Financial Reporting (IFRs) are submitted on time, but needs improvement. External auditing for 2008/09 for ASLMs was received on time, and issues raised in the management letter are being addressed. Disbursement from DPs to Basket Fund holding Account has been improving over time, as most DPs are now disbursing annually. Flow of funds from Basket to implementing entities is done bi-annually, but still there are delays especially the first disbursement tranche to LGAs. It was also noted that accounts and audit units in LGAs are not provided with ASDP guidelines which give useful information on how the programme operates. Similarly, village committees have little or no knowledge on preparing and maintaining accounts records. Moreover, the review observed that in some cases District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officers (DALDOs) and

District Treasures (DTs) financial reports submitted to Regional Secretariat (RS) are not reconciled. For example, in Bariadi district, the financial reports from DALDO indicate that they had received a total of Tshs. 228 million DADPs funds compared to a total of Tshs. 281 million indicated by DT giving a difference of Tshs. 53 million.

Procurement: *It was noted in the visited areas that LGAs had established District Tender Boards and PMUs in accordance with Procurement Act (2004). Challenges observed at district level include improper packaging of activities, delays in the preparation of tender documents, inadequate working space and storage facilities, inadequate procurement plan and late disbursement of funds. It was noted that the **community** procurement manual that was developed by the ASLMs has also not been disseminated to all LGAs. Delays in procurement at national level were noted due to inadequate integration of ASLM procurement activities.*

Environmental and Social Safeguards: *It was noted that the majority of the technical staff at district and ward levels as well as farmers possess inadequate knowledge on environmental and social safeguard management and related issues. Thus environmental issues are not adequately integrated in ASDP interventions. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) documents that were sent by PMORALG to LGAs last year were either not received or are not used.*

Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting: *Three ASLMs (MAFC, MLDF and PMO-RALG) have put in place M&E systems. The M&E systems of MAFC and MLDF are aligned with ASDP framework and MITM has engaged a consultant to develop its M&E system. Furthermore, LGMD2 software for data transfer from LGAs to the central level is being developed and trial version was distributed to all RS and LGAs in June 2010. Currently, the LGMD2 system is piloted in two districts of Morogoro and Dodoma regions before rolling it out in other LGAs and regions.*

Land Use Planning: *A total of 26 District Land Use Framework Plans (DLUFPs) and 702 Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) in 63 districts and 25 regions have been completed. The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) gazetted and developed land set aside for settlement in 21 villages with growing settlements/trading centres as according to Urban Planning Act No 7 of 2007. The integration of land use planning in ASDP remains a challenge.*

Communication: *The review team observed weak communication link between PMO-RALG and LGAs. In the areas visited, it was noted that there were delays in submission of various documents intended for LGAs from ASLMS to RS. In general, in all the regions visited the review team found internet facilities for staff at both regional and district level. Nevertheless, knowledge management and advocacy gaps were observed. All districts visited do not have District Communication Units, except in Masasi district.*

Gender and HIV/AIDS: *In general, the review found that gender balance is considered during participatory planning and development of VADPs, as well as during the implementation of DADP interventions. On HIV/AIDS, the VADP/DADPs activities are completely silent on special needs of HIV/AIDS infected and affected people.*

VI. Key Lessons and Challenges to Implementation

A number of lessons were observed as outlined below:

- Village phased approach have enabled LGAs to have an efficient and effective use of resources thereby creating more visible impacts.
- Participation of the private sector in farm level interventions is still limited to contractual arrangements for infrastructural investments.
- A good number of farmer groups and community investments have put in place sustainability mechanisms, including formation of SACCOs groups, but O&M remains a challenge.
- Farmer empowerment has resulted into farmers' capacity to plan, implement farm level interventions, manage financial resources and procure goods and services for their projects
- FFS and Farmer Group approaches increased extension coverage and improved the quality of such a service.
- Irrigation packaged with improved input supply and extension services was seen to increase paddy yields threefold.
- A strong link between the NFT, RS and DFT has resulted into improved provision of backstopping services to the community members thereby improving the quality of DADP planning and implementation.
- ZARDEF has facilitated the technology development by developing technologies that address the needs and priorities of farmers

Despite the success that have been recorded so far, a number of **challenges and constraints to implementation progress**. These include:

- Inadequate team work among the DFTs hence jeopardizing the sustainability of the interventions.
- Some of the projects that were visited did not portray the amount of money that was invested into them. This is usually the case where responsible technical staff (DFT/WFT) did not provide technical advice during planning and implementation stages.
- Underutilization of agricultural infrastructure such as dams, warehouses, market shades was observed in many districts.
- Inadequate capacity of the LGAs and Zonal Irrigation Technical Services Units (ZITSUs) to adequately facilitate and supervise the implementation of irrigation interventions due to inadequate manpower, transport facilities, equipment and softwares.
- Some LGAs are not involving beneficiaries in VADPs planning and implementation hence consolidated DADPs do not reflect the actual needs of beneficiaries.
- M&E indicators are no adequately integrated into planning and implementation of DIDF investment as the irrigation technicians responsible for M&E reports directly to zonal irrigation unit.
- Two conflicting guidelines were observed i.e. DIDF guidelines indicating that DIDF funds should be managed by district, and DADPs guidelines indicating that all investment funds should be devolved to beneficiaries at local level.
- Marketing and entrepreneurship skills are inadequately integrated in VADPs.

VII. Major Recommendations and Key Actions

Based on findings of the 5th JIR, the following recommendations have been made:

Planning and Implementation: Training should be provided to farming communities on marketing, business skills and entrepreneurship issues so as to enable farmers to realize intended benefits; M&E routine data collection tools should be reviewed and corrected accordingly to allow them to capture outputs and outcomes; DALDOs who are not active in overseeing

implementations of DADPs interventions and financial management should be replaced and those who overstayed in one station should be transferred and the Karagwe district management should hand over the slaughter house to Kayanga village in adherence to the empowerment philosophy; LGAs which are not complying to participatory approach should be given a warning.

Irrigation Development: *Irrigation Guidelines and DADPs Planning Guidelines should be harmonized and investment funds be devolved to local level; Irrigation schemes which qualify for supplementary funds should receive full funding; packaging of irrigation development with support services, including extension services, access to market and value addition should be given attention and the capacity of Zonal Irrigation Technical Support Units (ZITSU) need to be enhanced by providing reliable transport, equipment and software for survey and irrigation designing.*

Agricultural Services: *Integrate WARCs with other resource centres and Establishment of WARCs should utilize investment funds to complement AEBG; review and update of Zonal and District priorities to address farmers needs and create awareness to LGAs on the provision to use AEBG for funding research activities through DADPs ;*

Marketing and Private Sector Development: *Involvement of private sector in all DADP activities should be encouraged; Sensitize farmer groups, associations and cooperatives unions to operate WRS as per WRS Act (2005) and its regulations of (2006); Speed up the process of transforming District Trade Officers into Business Development Officers; Build Capacity of farmers, WFT and DFT on marketing activities; Ensure proper construction, management and operation of marketing infrastructure.*

Monitoring and Evaluation: *The 4th quarter DADPs Progress Report format should be revised to capture adequate information on project outcomes; Strengthen feedback mechanism at all levels by involving stakeholders from planning to implementation of DADPs; Provide training on monitoring to WFTs/ project committees during backstopping; and M&E for irrigation interventions should be streamlined with overall M&E and financing Framework for the ASDP.*

Financial Management: *Fill vacant position in the internal audit unit of the LGAs and provide continuous training on finance and audit staff on financial management; village level project committees should be trained on financial management and record keeping; District Treasurers and DALDOs should reconcile their reports before submission to the region for consolidation; ASLMs should collaborate to expedite disbursements which should be accompanied with clear instructions to users; and LGAs should facilitate audit committees to meet regularly and prepare all reports in time.*

Procurement: *LGAs should use and adhere to community procurement manual, update and consolidate Annual Procurement Plans as per MTEFs and advance and timely preparation of tender documents; Procurement staff and DT should be included in the District Facilitation Teams (DFTs); Training of procurement staff; Communities be made aware of the scope of the subprojects and the expected level of funding for each subproject and the LGAs should be instructed to adhere to Community Procurement Manual and Planning and Implementation Guidelines.*

Land Use Planning: *Build capacity of LGAs to undertake LUP in villages with plans for irrigation development and land expert be co-opted members of DFT, DADPs investment budget to include LUP and preparation of DLUFP and build capacity of LGAs to undertake village land use plans; and Land use planning issues should be included in planning process for DADPs.*

Environment and Social Safeguard: Disseminate ESMF and RPF documents to all LGAs and train DFTs on the use and application ESMF and RPF immediately, commission environmental and social audits for selected ongoing subprojects, particularly the irrigation subprojects, district to designate/appoint District Environment Management Officers (DEMOs) who shall be member of DFT; and Progress reports on implementation status from LGAs should include sections on safeguard issues.

Communication: Finalize ASDP Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy and establish/strengthen communication units and have specific budget for communication activities at regional and district level; and Strengthen ASLMs Communication Units and allocate enough funds for communication and knowledge management activities

Food Security and Nutrition: Train farmer groups on identification and management of integrated food security projects for all people especially vulnerable groups; review Food Security guideline to integrate nutrition issues. Revised Guidelines should be harmonized with ASDP guidelines and Provide basic training on database management for food security at all levels.

1.0 Introduction

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is a sector Wide Approach (SWAp) programme, which is a Government guiding tool for implementation of the country's agricultural development initiatives. The programme is implemented by five Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and 132 Local Government Authority (LGAs) and is financed through various funding modalities including basket fund, General Budget Support (GBS), donor-financed projects, private sector, LGAs and farmers contributions.

The two objectives to be achieved under the programme are to enable farmers to have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, all of which contribute to higher productivity and farm income; and to increase private sector investment in agriculture based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

The basket fund supports activities at the national level based on strategic plans and agreed expenditure programmes of five Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) namely the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries (MLDF), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing (MITM), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) and the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). At the local level, the basket supports activities of districts through performance based grants channeled through the Local Government Capacity Development Grant (LGCDG) system. Local level activities are based on District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs), coordinated by PMO-RALG. Implementation of programme started in 2006/2007.

The 5th Annual ASDP Joint Implementation Review (JIR) was undertaken between August 13th and 02nd September 2010 in 7 sample regions namely Tabora, Kigoma, Mara, Shinyanga, Mtwara, Lindi and Kagera. A total of 13 district councils and 90 villages were visited.

The overall objective of the review was to assess implementation performance of ASDP towards generating relevant outcomes which will lead towards achieving the programme objectives based on the approved budget and workplans. The review was organized around four key thematic areas which are Irrigation, Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization), Marketing and Private Sector Development and Planning and Implementation. Relevant experts from each thematic area were allocated to each thematic area. Crosscutting issues such as Food Security and Nutrition, Environmental and Social Safeguards and HIV/AIDS, were also incorporated.

2.0 Implementation Progress of the Agreed Actions of the 4th JIR

The review established that overall implementation status of agreed actions of the fourth Joint Implementation Review (2009) is satisfactory. About 81% of agreed actions have been implemented to completion, 15% are in progress and 4% were not acted upon (see annex 2). This is a slight increase compared to the 3rd JIR where implementation status was recorded at 80%. Below is a summary of the status of implementation progress for each sub-component.

2.1 Local Planning and Implementation

The fourth JIR identified three key areas for improvement in local planning and implementation. These are LGA's inadequate capacity to carry out comprehensive appraisal and business plan for community investments identified through participatory planning, weak supervision in implementation of investment projects at community level by Regional Secretariat (RS) and National Facilitation Team (NFT) and inadequate capacity of LGAs to translate and reflect in progress reports outputs achieved through programme implementation into outcomes. Overall, implementation of the agreed actions for local planning and implementation was successfully accomplished. Backstopping and training on project appraisal was conducted to DFTs and WFTs, Kiswahili version of DADPs Planning and Implementation Guidelines was reviewed and disseminated to LGAs, utilization of grants was clarified to DFTs and WFTs and regional coordinators have been appointed and given specific Terms of Reference. The DFTs in all 132 LGAs and selected WFTs were trained on participatory planning; project appraisal and project write ups. Efforts to improve format for report writing at LGAs to reflect outcomes is being worked out by M&E TWG in collaboration with planning and Implementation TWG. However, despite the efforts made, issue related to environmental and social safeguards, financial and economical appraisal for community investments are not yet fully addressed in areas visited.

2.2 Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization)

To achieve effective implementation of research and extension activities, the 4th JIR recommended increasing research funds allocated through ZARDEF and aligning its disbursements with planned activities to address the seasonality nature of research work. Other agreed key actions were to improve flow of information on improved agricultural technologies and their corresponding (technology) uptake by end-users; ASLMs providing standard guidelines on annual budgeting; promote involvement of private sector in provision of agricultural services by holding sensitization workshops and prepare guidelines on coordination among the ASPs, prepare a Master plan on the provision of extension services and sensitization of stakeholders on importance of WARCs. To implement these actions, the ASLMs conducted sensitization programmes to private ASPs and prepared draft guidelines on coordination among ASPs. Also guidelines on annual budgeting were provided as annexes to ZARDEF guidelines and sensitization on importance of WARCs was carried out through the National meeting in DODOMA for all DALDOs, selected private ASPs, Research managers and ZIELU staff. Regarding improvement of extension service delivery, efforts to extend adoption of the farmer-to-farmer training approach developed by the KATC continued to be done through MATIs and private sector initiatives. Improvement of linkages between farmers

and research/extension services to, *inter alia*, boost information flows and access to technologies continued to be strengthened through training of ZIELU staff on information technology.

2.3 Irrigation Development

In order to improve performance and sustainability of irrigation structures developed through the programme, the 4th JIR recommended:- to improve capacity of LGAs on O&M through TOT training to all relevant district staff based on O&M guidelines, implement full funding of schemes to avoid incomplete work, develop PPP transaction models, increase DIDF ceiling from Tsh. 500 million to Tsh. 800 million. Other key actions included, measures to undertake capacity building for newly employed and in-service professional staff and also increase the rate of employing new irrigation professional staff. Likewise, training of DFTs members on application of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) documents was recommended, as well as review of National Irrigation Master Plan (NIMP).

Some progress has been made to implement the recommended actions: ToT training conducted to all respective LGAs during which Irrigation Guidelines were circulated; increased funding to irrigation schemes which were partially funded during the FY 2009/10 received full funding in 2010/11. Accordingly, the DIDF ceiling was also raised from the current Tsh. 500 Million to Tsh. 800 Million. It was further noted that the second additional financing amounting to US\$ 35 million for three years (2010/11 - 2012/13) was approved from the World Bank to increase funding levels and reduce the financial gap in the District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF). Thus, the low level of funding for irrigation development at the local level has been reversed substantially compared to the last year where allocation increased from Tshs. 23 billion in FY2009/10 to Tshs. 31 billion in FY 2010/2011 equivalent to an increase of 35%. The increase in fund allocation has enabled an increase of projects that received DIDF funds from 94 in FY2009/10 to 113 projects in year 2010/11.

In addition, training materials for new employees was finalized and will be used during training scheduled for FY 2010/11 and training on application of ESMF and RPF documents was carried out to all ASLMs at both national level and Irrigation zones. Regarding review of National Irrigation Master Plan (2002), the Terms of Reference and expression of interest for review of the National Irrigation Master Plan (2002) were finalized and submitted to the Ministerial Tender Board for further process. In order to develop PPP transaction models, some funds have been allocated to conduct feasibility studies in areas where investors from the private sector have shown interest to invest.

2.4 Marketing and Private Sector Development

The fourth JIR identified various implementation issues crucial for improvement of Marketing and Private Sector Development sub-component. These include Poor construction, management and operation of marketing infrastructure; weak capacity of RS in backstopping LGAs; Use of funds in unplanned activities; Inadequate capacity of farmers, WFT and DFT on marketing activities; Weak processing and value addition; Operationalisation of WRS is not in conformity with Warehouse Receipt System Act, No. 10 of 2005 and its Regulations of 2006. Implementation progress is as follows: Draft guidelines on marketing and private sector development have been developed and are

ready for circulation to key stakeholders; Job description for transformation of District Trade Officers (DTOs) into Business Development Officers (BDOs) is currently being prepared and by-laws for implementation and use of WRS in cashew nut have been prepared in all LGAs visited.

2.5 *Monitoring and Evaluation*

Lack of reliable outcome information (production/ productivity) at the regional and district levels, Potential LGAs are not receiving sufficient resources for agricultural development and Questionnaire on the short-listed indicators still difficult to be understood by some LGA, Non alignment of some ASLM's M&E systems and slow implementation of harmonized M&E systems were problems identified in the M&E systems were among the challenges identified in the 4th ASDP JIR. Other challenges included; Capacity building for RS in terms of human resource and training on PlanRep2/LGMD, Inadequate understanding on M&E among RS, DFT and VAEO / WAEOS and Some LGAs have not appointed an M&E officer. Some progress made to implement these recommendations include: Preparation of draft concept note for the survey, shortlisted indicators have been reviewed and Regional workshops on M&E framework and LGMD2 were provided to RS and DFT.

2.6 *Financial Management*

In the 4th AJIR, issues related to financial performance of ASDP identified included inadequate knowledge on DADPs Guidelines by some accountants, Procedures to disburse funds to communities not followed in some districts, IFRs template are not being used by all LGAs and the absence of a standardized IFR template for the LGAs. The risk based approach was also not being used by the internal audit unit. Progress has been made in the following areas; documents/guidelines have been disseminated, workshops and training were organized by PMO-RALG on IPSAS and risk based auditing. Directives have been sent by the ASLM TO LGAs insisting on the use of the guidelines. There are on-going efforts to roll out Epicor to LGA and Councils which do not have them. A standardized IFR template has also been shared with the LGAs and there has also been some improvement in the timely submission of IFRs from the LGAs.

2.7 *Procurement*

Key issues observed in the 4th JIR on the area of procurement are inadequate coordination of procurement issues within ASLMs and LGAs, Inadequate and unrealistic procurement plans, Lack of awareness of new policies and procedures, inadequate tender documents - TOR and technical specifications, Heads of the Procurement Management Units (PMUs) in the Councils reporting to District Treasurers instead Accounting Officers – DEDs, Supplies Officers/procurement staff not included in District Facilitation Teams (DFTs), Inadequate record keeping of tender correspondences, Quotations lack vital details such as technical specifications, warranty conditions, No evidence of inspection and acceptance of goods done as per requirements, Inadequate and incomplete procurement plans, Lack of awareness of new policies and procedures, Procurement process carried out for some activities not adequate, Committees lack skills in community participation in procurement, Lack of reference material on carrying out procurement at community level and Unclear roles in implementation of subprojects. Reported progress for addressing the above issues include update on consolidated procurement plan, training on policies and procedures to ten PMU staff from MAFC and MLDF, preparation of request

for quotations have been improved to incorporate adequate information such as detailed technical specifications and guarantee and community procurement manual have been prepared and issued.

2.8 Environmental and Social Safeguards

The key issue that was observed regarding environmental and social safeguards is that environmental issues have not received their due attention for sustainable investments under DADPs. Despite the facts that ESMF was distributed to some LGAs, it was observed that even the few distributed ESMF have reached the DFTs, nor its application. These issues have so far not been addressed, and training on how to integrate environmental aspects in DADPs/VADPs was not conducted.

2.9 Food Security

Two recommendations to improve food security situation were provided. These are promotion of the involvement of the private sector in the provision of post harvest technologies and development and dissemination of post harvest technologies. To implement the recommendations, post harvest technologies were disseminated to over 39 districts, 290 extension officers and 480 farmers nationwide. The activity on promotion of private sector involvement will be undertaken in the current financial year (2009/2010).

3.0 Progress towards Achievement of Program Objectives

This section provides an overview of the implementation progress of the ASDP towards generating intended outputs/outcomes for achievement of ASDP objectives. These are : (i) to enable farmers to have better access to, and use of, agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, all of which contribute to higher productivity, profitability and farm incomes; and (ii) to promote agricultural private sector investments based on improved regulatory and policy environment. The progress assessment is organized in the four key subcomponents supported by ASDP, namely Coordination, Planning and Implementation, Agricultural Services, Irrigation Development and Marketing and Private Sector Development. The assessment is based on the findings in the locations visited, as well as findings of various studies and assessments conducted during the year, including consolidated M&E annual report. Selected output and outcome indicators from the ASDP M&E framework are therefore used for each subcomponent. Overall, the findings of the review show that the progress of implementation is satisfactory.

3.1 Sub-component 1: Planning, Implementation and Coordination

This sub-component focuses on **strengthening institutional framework** by developing and strengthening national, regional and district level mechanisms for planning, implementation and reporting of agricultural investments and services, including quality control; overall program coordination; and monitoring and evaluation. The aim is to ensure that the program activities in all Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) are well coordinated and the District Councils are adequately facilitated and supported in carrying out their roles for local investments and service provision. The progress towards the sub-component outcome is based on outcome and output indicators presented below.

Outcome: Institutional Framework Strengthened	
<p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production and productivity of crops and livestock 2. Proportion of households using agricultural infrastructures 3. Proportion of LGAs that Qualify to receive top-up grants 	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (ICC) meetings held 2. Proportion of quarterly progress reports submitted on time 3. Proportion of DADPs with improved quality

3.1.1 Progress towards achievement of sub-component outcomes

Production and Productivity of crops and livestock (Outcome Indicator 1)

This is one of the key outcomes towards achievement of ASDP objectives since it is a central component of pro-poor growth. Cumulative data collected so far indicate that production and productivity of various crops (maize, paddy) and livestock products (milk and beef) have increased as a result of adoption of improved technologies, including irrigation technologies. The assessment below is based on information collected from areas visited during the review. Village level interviews showed changes in the production and productivity of major crops and livestock enterprises after implementing DADP interventions as shown in Table 1.

Shinyanga and Kagera: (Bariadi and Maswa Muleba and Karagwe)

Both ASDP and DASIP funded investments are increasingly contributing to increased production and productivity of crops and livestock enterprises in four visited districts.

Table 1: Increase in crop production and productivity for selected crops

Crop	Districts	Average yield Before Tons/ha)	Average yield after (Tons/ha)
Productivity for crops:			
Maize	Maswa, Bariadi, Karagwe and Muleba	0.9	4.0
Paddy	Maswa and Bariadi	1.2	3.5
	Masasi, Newala, Lindi and Kilwa	2.5	4.0
	Igunga	5.0	7.5
	Mombo Scheme (Korogwe)	1.5	4.0
Peanuts	Maswa and Bariadi	0.6 t	1.5
Sorghum	Maswa and Bariadi	0.2	1.0
Cotton	Maswa and Bariadi	0.5	1.5
Tomato	Igomelo scheme-Mbarali, Mbeya	5	18
Onions	Mang'ola scheme (Karatu)	13	26
Productivity for Livestock			
Cow Milk	Mtwara, Lindi, Masasi	1.5	5.5 litres
	Maswa and Bariadi	1	10 litres
Goat Milk	Lindi	1	3 litres
Beef	National	250	450 kg
Eggs	Maswa and Bariadi	8	17 eggs

Milk yields increased from one to 10 litres per day after farmers had invested in local cattle breed improvement while eggs production increased from 8 eggs to 17 eggs per laying circle. Goat milk among improved breeds increased from one to 3 litres per day. The price of banana bunches increased from 3,000 to 15,000 following an increase in the size of bunches that are produced by farmers who have received training through FFS.

In Maswa district a sunflower oil pressing machine that was installed by farmers' group at Sangamwalugesha village has stimulated sunflower production from 37 ha in 2006/07 to 1,077 ha in 2009/10. On, realizing the lucrative business in sunflower oil three non-group members have each bought one oil pressing machine. In the neighboring village there are two farmers who have bought oil pressing machines. The sunflower cake which

is a by-product of oil extraction is being marketed as far as Uganda. Introduction of coffee hullers in Muleba district has led to an increase in the value of coffee hence raising price from 1,800 to 2,500/- per kg. In Senani village 780 farmers who were not supported by DADP nor DASIP have already adopted improved crop husbandry practices after learning from the vegetable farmer group that was funded by DASIP.

Rural feeder roads in Karagwe and Muleba districts have improved banana production because of improved access to market opportunities. Transport fees, e.g. from Nyabwegire to Kayanga Township have gone down from 10,000/- to less than 5,000/- due to increased transport competition. An average of 15 vehicles per day compared to 2 before the project came to the village to collect crops, carry other goods and also, social services have improved because villagers can now access health services and schools for their children.

In Bariadi, Muleba, Karagwe and Maswa districts, tremendous reduction of mortality rates in livestock species was reported following the completion and use of dip tanks. In Muleba district the rate was reduced from over 40% before the project to 10%, while at Mwashagata village (Bariadi) calf mortality rate has been reduced by 50%.

Mtwara and Lindi Regions: Masasi and Newala, Lindi DC and Kilwa Districts

Where improved technologies have been adopted increased production and productivity have been recorded as follows:

- i. Indigenous cattle that have been improved by crossing them with Friesian and Ayshire exotic breeds have increased milk yield from between 1 and 2 litres to between 5 and 6 litres/cow per day.
- ii. Irrigated-rice and associated agronomic practices (covering 2100 Hectares) has increased yields from 2.5 ton/Ha to 4.0 ton/Ha due to improved seeds, use of water and spacing.

Tabora, Mara and Kigoma: Sikonge and Igunga Bunda and Rorya, Kasulu and Kibondo (irrigation schemes)

There is an evidence on increased productivity of crops under irrigation compared to production under rain-fed. Positive impacts on the livelihood of irrigators have also been observed. (a) Where irrigators organizations are functioning; the irrigation schemes have been improved; and farmers are using improved seeds and inputs, productivity has increased significantly (paddy) by about 150% to 200% (2.0t/ha to 5.0t/ha) over traditional irrigation schemes (at Igurubi - rain-fed) and irrigation efficiencies have increased as well; (b) for irrigated maize, yield and farm income have increased from 0.4t/ha under rainfed to 4t/ha with irrigation; (c) The use of inputs such as fertilizers and improved seeds in irrigation schemes has resulted into substantial increase in productivity. For example, at Mwamapuli irrigation scheme (Igunga district), a recorded 50% increase in paddy yield (7.5/ha) with inputs compared with 5.0t/ha without using inputs. (d) Beneficiaries in completed and functioning irrigation schemes reported numerous benefits and impacts on their lives as a direct result of improved incomes facilitated by irrigation. Those benefits and impacts include: household food security, increased employment, improved housing, ability to pay school fees and medical treatment. Finally, (e) value addition through processing/milling, grading and packaging

of paddy was also realized. These wealth creation indicators were evidenced in beneficiaries of irrigation schemes such as Ochuna irrigation scheme in Rorya district.

Households using agricultural infrastructure (Outcome Indicator 2):

Different infrastructural projects have been constructed or bought and are already benefiting hundreds of farmers. Overall national achievements in FY 2009/10 include:

- 36 (88%) charco dams constructed out of 41 planned
- 38 (58%) crop markets constructed out of 65 planned
- 66 (52%) storage structures constructed out of 127 planned
- 36 pulperies procured out of 36; 57 (71%) oil extracting machines out of 80 planned
- 29 Primary livestock Markets constructed
- 14 slaughter houses and 4 slaughter slabs were constructed
- 4 milk collection centres constructed out of 6 planned
- 12 bridges and 84 km of feeder roads constructed to improve market access

In areas visited, households are benefitting from the following infrastructures:

- (i) A dip tank at Nkwenda village is now servicing over 349 cattle per week from seven villages. The livestock department estimates over 6,000 beneficiary households.
- (ii) A dip tank and chaco dam at Mwabagalu village in Maswa district is used by over 2,000 households in the village and neighbouring villages
- (iii) In Bariadi district 30.5 km of rural feeder roads and 15 culverts have been rehabilitated and they are benefitting 15,192 households. Twelve (12) cattle dips were constructed/rehabilitated out of which 4 are in use where a total of 16,136 heads of cattle and 7,460 sheep and goats are served and 1,760 households are benefitting. Four charco dams were constructed/rehabilitated and 1000 households benefit from these dams for both domestic and livestock use. In terms of information and support services, 15 resource centers were constructed and are in use with 3,476 books and 100 leaflets and 200 agricultural magazines were distributed.

LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants (Outcome Indicator 3)

Resource allocation to LGAs is both formula and performance based. The Performance Assessment Manual of LGAs for accessing development grants, including those provided in ASDP is being revised to ensure that performance indicators provide incentive for performance improvement. The assessment indicators used in FY 2009/10 for ASDP grants focus on quality of reporting, quality of DADPs and implementation of service reforms and private sector development. Ninety eight percent (98%) of LGAs complied with the minimum conditions for the discretionary Council Development Grant (CDG) and therefore met the minimum conditions for sector specific grants, including agriculture (DADG). The LGAs that qualify to receive DADG top-up grants were increasing. About 98 percent of LGAs qualified for DADG in 2009/10 compared with 96 percent in 2008/09; 88 percent in FY2007/08 and 64 percent in FY2006/07. In 2009/10 about 82 percent LGAs had “very good” performance ranking for DADG i.e. qualified for 100% DADG allocation.

National and local level Coordination (Output indicator 1)

National level - Inter-Ministerial Coordination (ICC). The Inter-Ministerial coordination committee has been mainstreamed into: (i) ***Basket Fund Steering Committee (BFSC)*** which has been meeting quarterly (4 meeting per year) to review implementation progress (based on quarterly reports), provide overall policy guidance, coordination of ASDP implementation and monitoring of overall performance towards achievement of programme objectives. Decisions of BFSC have led to improved flow of funds, stronger sector coordination, improved quarterly reporting, expenditure tracking, review of utilization of ASDP infrastructures, improved regional coordination, etc. In 2009/10 all 4 (100%) meetings were held as scheduled (ii) ***Committee of Directors (CD)*** which include directors of ASLMs responsible for coordinating, and supervising all technical aspects of ASDP in the ASLMs have been meeting to discuss technical issues including preparation to BFSC. Six thematic working groups (TWG) which are aligned with ASDP sub-components have been providing support to the CD and spearhead implementation of ASDP at national and local levels. Additional TWGs for Land use planning, communication; procurement and financial management have been added to ensure adequate integration of these issues into ASDP interventions. Other mechanisms include ***Local Government Development Grant (LGDG) technical and steering committees*** responsible for coordinating assessment and management of LGAs formula and performance-based grant allocations. These mechanisms have played a key role in ensuring coordinated sector-wide programme, implementation and management, quality control and technical support. Overall, performance of these mechanisms has been improving over time. Improved coordination of ASDP in ASLMs and other stakeholders has been recorded. There is also improved information flow at national, regional and district level through the M&E framework and National Facilitation Team (NFT). More efforts are need to strengthen the flow of funds, local level expenditure and timely operational actions.

Local level Coordination. The success of DADP implementation largely depends on the strength and capacity of the existing mechanisms to facilitate the planning and implementation process. DADPs are implemented within the existing local government administrative structure in order to maximize on the philosophy of decentralization. Key actors are therefore the council management team (CMT) the DFT and WFTs. With the exception of Karagwe districts, the WFT and DFTs in Bariadi, Muleba and Maswa district councils are very active in facilitating the planning and implementation processes, although they still need more capacity building in some areas including marketing and entrepreneurship skills. In Karagwe, the review team noted that the DFTs do not meet regularly to share experiences and they lack team spirit. Interviews with farmers in Karagwe district revealed that even project committee members do not regularly meet to discuss matters related to VADP implementation. It was evident in all districts that project management committees lack adequate capacity to manage their activities. .

The review team observed that DASIP, DADPs and KILIMO KWANZA are still seen as distinct entities. This is due to the fact that there has not been much effort to clarify about these terminologies. Concerted efforts need to be made to clarify on the complementarity of the programs and projects. This needs to be harmonized to ensure greater complementarities and sustainability.

Sharing of information between the district and the villages is also variable between districts. Districts have not put in place mechanisms to collect, process, report and disseminate information, publications and leaflets. Bariadi district seem to be more organized in this aspect as it has disseminated over 300 leaflets and newsletters. Local FM radios are found in all districts and they are a major source of information. Farmers appreciated information on improved agricultural husbandry and marketing from local FM radios. Each district has Farmer Education Centres. Maswa has 14, Bariadi (15, Muleba 16 and Karagwe has 14 although most of them are ill-equipped in terms of learning and training materials. In Maswa, Bariadi and Muleba districts farmers confessed that the Ward Extension Officers do visit them regularly to share knowledge. It was observed that farmer to farmer sharing of information is the most efficient means of communicating and sharing agricultural messages in all visited districts.

The review team observed substantial collaboration and sharing of experiences between the DFT, other projects (TASAF), World Vission and NGOs in planning and implementation of projects which complement each other. In Senani village (Maswa) the NGOs and DALDOs office are collaborating to implement several investments that complement each other. In terms of working relationships and financial information sharing between the DALDOs' office and the financial department it was observed that there is communication gap between the two offices particularly in sharing and information on reconciliation of financial transactions. It was emphasized that the two offices should share their reports before onward transmission to the regional authorities.

Quarterly progress reporting (Output indicator 2)

Consolidated physical and financial progress reports have been presented to BFSC for review. The timeliness and quality of quarterly reports has been improving. Number of reports submitted on time from regions increased from 6 in 2006/7 to 16 in 2009/10. The reports provide comprehensive assessment of implementation status of program components towards annual targets, expenditure and disbursement status at national and local level, as well as key challenges and constraints to program implementation.

Quality of DADPs (Output indicator 3)

Overall, according to the findings of the annual quality assessment of DADPs done by the National Facilitation Team in collaboration with the Regional Secretariats, the quality of the DADPs has been improving over time (Table 1). This indicates improvement in planning capacity of both DFTS/WFTs and communities.

Table 2: Quality of DADPs: Annual Assessment

Quality/Year	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
GOOD	20%	49%	76%
FAIR	50%	37%	20%
POOR	29%	14%	4%

All districts that were visited by planning and implementation team have DADPs that were made available to the team. All DADPs are three year plans that form integral parts of the District Development Plan. The qualities of these documents vary from one district to another. The quality of DADPs is influenced by various factors including capacities of

the DFT/WFTs who facilitated the process. In 2009/10 the quality assessment that is done annually by the National Facilitation Team (NFT) showed that Karagwe and Maswa had DADPs of good quality while Bariadi and Muleba had DADPs of fair and poor qualities. However, in 2010/2011 the DADPs were ranked as good for Karagwe, fair for Maswa and Muleba, and poor quality for Bariadi.

3.1.2. Progress towards implementation of the planning processes

Village Phased planning and implementation: All four districts that were visited by the planning and implementation team are implementing DASIP and basket funded interventions. According to the implementation guidelines of DASIP, each district is supporting DADPs activities in 30 villages. For basket funded DADPs interventions, each district has set the number of villages depending on the financial resources that are allocated to the district. For instance, in Muleba district they have planned 15 villages while in Karagwe they planned 10 villages. There is no phasing of villages in Bariadi district council. The funds received from the basket fund determine the number of villages to be covered each year. Integration of DASIP into DADP funded by the ASDP is very minimal. This is a good approach as it enables effective and efficient use of financial resources.

Participatory Planning: The team observed that planning and implementation process of DADPs is to a greater extent participatory and in line with the DADP guidelines. All DADPs were formulated from the VADPs after conducting extended O&OD exercises to identify farmer priorities. This was done by first organizing village assembly meetings in which priority problems were identified by the greater proportion of the villagers. The village assemblies identified small committees and farmer groups to prepare and manage investment projects in their respective villages. The committees are comprised of both men and women, including the youth and disadvantaged groups. Interventions that are implemented in both cases reflect felt needs of community members, an indication that communities participated in the process.

At implementation level, the team observed variations in LGA's adherence to the DADP planning and implementation guidelines. It was observed that in some LGAs such as Karagwe, DADP interventions are top down, implemented and managed by the district. This is contrary to the DADP implementation guidelines, undermining farmers' ownership/empowerment. Comparatively, DADP implementation in Maswa and Bariadi districts demonstrated substantial farmer participation and empowerment. Farmer innovativeness and confidence were observed almost in all villages that were visited. Farmers in these districts have a lot of control over the planning and implementation processes.

Ownership of interventions: Community ownership of the projects and the entire process is a pre-requisite for sustainability of the interventions. The review team observed that there is substantial farmer ownership of the interventions. With the exception of Karagwe district where interventions are referred to as DASIP interventions, in all other district councils, farmers regard all rural interventions as theirs. Farmers have total control over their interventions and they have already put in place sustainability plans by forming users associations and/or charging user fees which are latter used for operations and maintenance. At Kayanga village (a hamlet of Karagwe District Township) community members got their money from DASIP and invested into a slaughter house with an

anticipation to generate income out of it. Upon completion of the construction work, the project was taken over by the district council and the village is not getting anything revenue from the project. The district should hand over the project to the intended beneficiaries' failure of which will be violation of the empowerment philosophy. In Bariadi, Maswa and Mulemba districts, the team got a feeling that interventions being implemented were owned by farmers as manifested in willingness to contribute and use them.

Capacity strengthening: Districts are relatively strong in some areas and weak in others. Some district councils like Maswa, Mulemba and Bariadi have adequate transport facilities while others (Karagwe) do not have. In all districts they have an acute shortage of frontline staff, particularly at community level. The extension-farmer ratio in the sampled districts is on average 1:3800. Discussions with farmers showed that because of this shortage of extension staff who are often stationed at the ward level, there is inadequate technical support provided to them by the district and ward level staff. As such districts in collaboration with farmers have resorted to use farmer group and Farmer Field Schools approaches as a way of reaching more farmers at a time. Even though this review team observed that the FFS approach has not yet been optimized so as to achieve desired changes. There was not much lessons from the "so called farmers' field schools).

According to the DADP planning and implementation guideline the Regional Secretariat is supposed to provide regular technical advice and backstopping to the districts. DFTs were of the opinion that the Regional Secretariats do not provide adequate backstopping to the LGAs. The review team observed the need to strengthen the RS capacity so as to provide desired services. The team feels that the RS should spend most of its time backstopping the LGAs.

Sustainability of interventions: Sustainability is a function of many things, among others there is farmer empowerment and training. Few projects have put sustainability plans in place. The road projects have a clear O&M plans for their roads. Farmer groups and the warehouse do not have plans for training on marketing issues and entrepreneurship skills. Villagers with community interventions were advised to put in place a system of collecting user fees in order to generate revenue for O&M. The DFT should assist farmers in this area. One farmer at Kianga hamlet who keeps and maintains an improved cattle bull charges Tsh 5,000 as a service fee for anyone who brings a cow for mating. The money he says is enough to maintain and sustain the bull service. In one village the farmers had established a SACCOs but it has no concrete plans for sustainability and augmenting its financial base. Plans need to be put in place to make sure that farmers are self sustaining in monetary terms.

Farmer/counterpart contributions: Farmers are required to contribute matching grants of from 20% of the investments costs. In farmer group interventions the contributions are both in cash and in kind, whereas in community investments farmer contributions are in kind. These contributions are made in kind directly to the project, not to the contractors nor to the district. The team observed that farmers in Karagwe and Mulemba districts have not been given proper information on how to make their contributions. In many cases they did not contribute, especially in community investments because of lack of knowledge. In one DASIP intervention the community members were made to contribute their 20% in cash. The contractor has since then refused to hand over the warehouse until

he gets his 20% contribution from farmers. In Maswa, Bariadi and to some extent in Muleba farmers have been contributing their entitlements and they are trained on how to cost their in-kind contributions. Otherwise, farmers are willing and able to make matching contributions when given proper information or clarification.

Integration of Food Security issues: With regard to food security, the villagers are well aware about it. They have their traditional storage facilities which are not properly maintained. In Maswa and Bariadi districts the communities have invested in food storage structures so as to keep their households food secure and they have been trained through DADPs on how to prepare household food security budgets using the diverse food types and livestock species. The most important aspect is that farmers have generally not been given training on food security and how to use their projects to enhance food security. Data on food security situations show that all districts are food secure.

3.2 Sub-component 2: Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization Services)

The overall focus of this subcomponent is to **improve agricultural services** in order to enhance farmers' access to agricultural knowledge and technologies and increased use of technologies. This involves reforms to strengthening service delivery systems for technology generation and dissemination. The progress towards achievements of sub-component outcome is based on outcome and output indicators presented below.

Outcome: Agricultural services improved	
<u>Outcome indicators:</u>	<u>Outputs indicators:</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies</i> 2. <i>Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Number of extension officers trained on improved technologies</i> 2. <i>Proportion of farmers having visits from public and private extension</i>

3.2.1 Progress towards achievement of subcomponent outputs/outcome

Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies (Outcome indicator 1)

Technologies Developed by Research with Focus on Farmer Priorities

VIC Mtwara, ARI and LRI Naliendele together implemented 14 projects through ZARDEF in the areas of improved production management for oilseeds, sesame and groundnut; mango production, rain-fed lowland rice and labour saving technologies. Other areas are use of draft animal power, livestock disease control e.g. use of I2 vaccine to control Newcastle disease (NCD) in local chicken and crop-livestock integration.

Farmers Problems Identified and Addressed through DADPs

The following farmer problems are being addressed through DADPs using Agricultural Extension Block Grant (AEBG) grant of the ASDP: (i) genetic deterioration in Cashew plants; (ii) low crop and livestock production; (iii) Unavailability of improved varieties for priority crops (Sesame, sorghum and rice) and (v) Inadequate extension personnel.

The problems are addressed through different interventions such as:-

- i. Use of power tillers and Draft animals power,
- ii. Introduction of improved varieties (sorghum, rice, sesame and polyclonal cashew nuts) and breeds (Friesian, Saanen and Anglo-Nubian),
- iii. Livestock disease control measures (Use of I2 vaccine against Newcastle disease in local chicken),
- iv. Value addition through processing of crop produce (vegetables, fruits and cassava),
- v. Increase seed availability through production of Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) by using farmer groups,
- vi. Use of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Farmer –to- Farmer to increase access to technologies

Types of Messages Reaching

Extension messages were received through farmer groups and Farmer Field Schools. As shown in Table 2, a total of 2,671 farmers were trained on various improved technologies in Newala district on various technologies. Female farmers received mostly technologies on weeding, crop Production, cassava flour processing, cashew nut processing, chicken production and irrigation. Their male counterparts received technologies on Oxenization and agro mechanization (power-tillering etc) and dairy cattle, as noted during the review. Extension messages that reached farmers were related to three broad areas. These were: (i) improvements in cashew production (ii) livestock production practices (local chicken and goat, dairy cattle and goats) (iii) improved varieties for priority crops (Sesame, sorghum, rice) and (iv) processing techniques (cassava, vegetables and cashew nut).

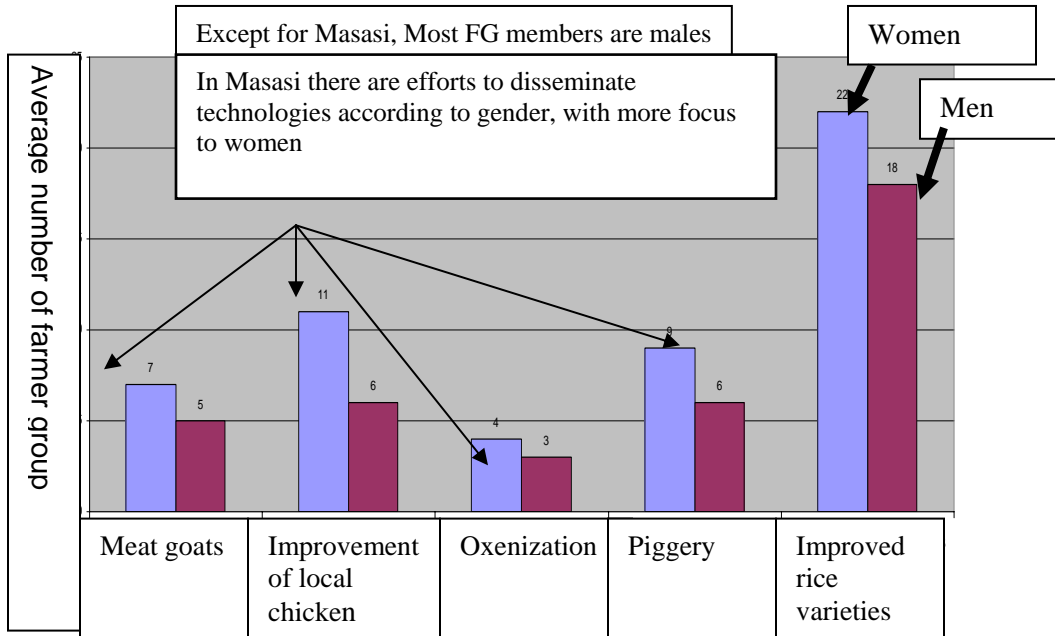
Table 3: Number of farmers trained on various technologies in Newala district

No. of Farmers Trained	Type of Technology
570	Cassava processing
145	Rice barn construction
64	QDS Seed production
37	Oxenisation
722	Formation and management of SACCO
50	Grafting of seed tree
14	Study tour on rice production KATC
309	Improved poultry and dairy goats husbandry
30	Pig production
675	Group management/dynamics
55	Crop and livestock technologies through Nane Nane Exhibition
2,671	Total number of farmers trained

From Table 3, total farmers received formal training were **2,671** which are about 2.5% of about **105,000** farmers in Newala district. On the other hand, about **17,585** (17%) received training through FFS on different technologies. It therefore implies that the total number of farmers who received training on improved production technologies are 20,256 being 19% of farmers.

Attempts were made to address gender dimensions during the process of technology dissemination. Figure 1; provide an example of technologies reached farmers by gender in Masasi district.

Figure 1: Farmers reached by technologies in their groups according to gender in Masasi



When increase in yield units of different commodities was compared, it was observed that livestock improvement technologies have more impact on yield increases than crop improvement technologies (figure 2). Further, when outcomes of farmers trained on different production technologies in Lindi district were determined it was found out that more farmers practiced livestock production technologies after training than crop production technologies. Out of those who adopted livestock technologies a larger portion was interested on dairy cattle technologies than other livestock production technologies (figure 3). This could be due to enthusiasm to test new enterprise, and associated benefits.

Figure 2: Comparison of yield increase for different technologies

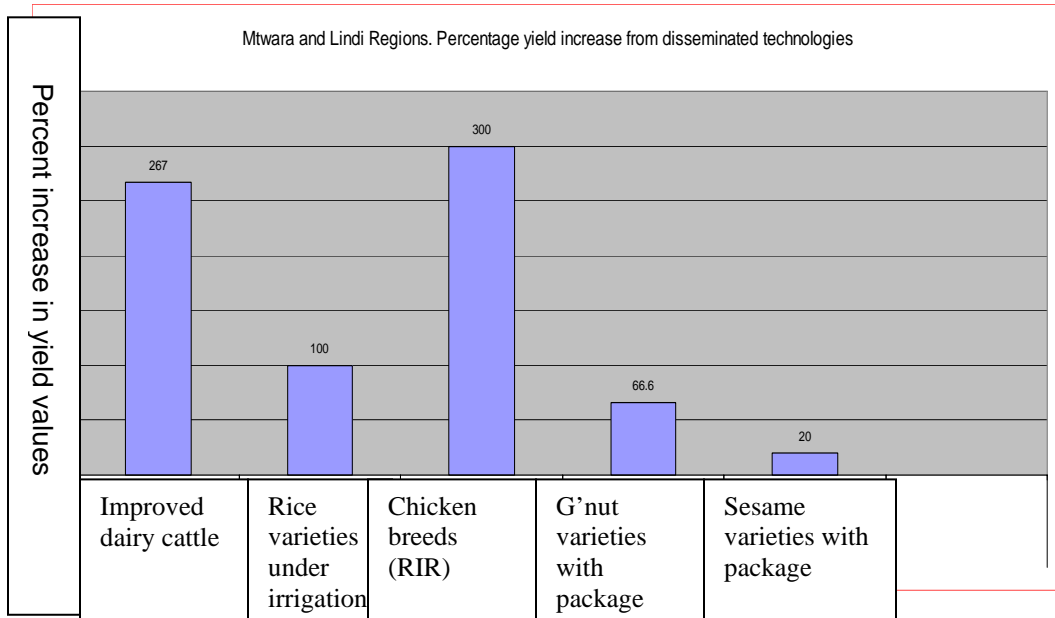
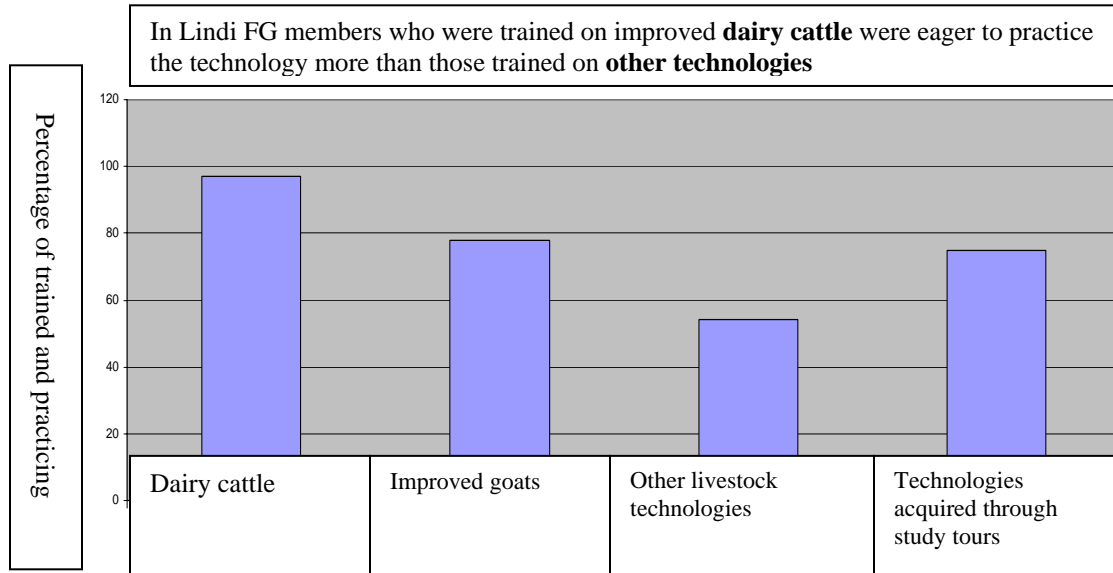


Figure 3: Percent of farmers who were trained and are practicing different Livestock technologies in Lindi District



Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization (Outcome Indicator 2)

Overall, there is increased availability and use of farm power for easing across the country. Cumulatively, a total of 65 tractors, 1,972 power tillers and 1,321 ploughs were procured through cost sharing arrangements, in 2009/10. This has enhanced timeliness of farming operations. For example, in Kondoa DC, the use of power tillers has enabled farmers to cultivate 5-8 acres per day compared to 1 acre per week.

In areas visited, Mtwara region farmers received a total of 200 power tillers in last financial year under the DADPs / ASDP program out of which 185 were provided under ASDP through VADP/DADP and 15 received under one UN joint programme one supervised by FAO.

According to region new extension approach the power tillers will be owned by village governments for benefit of all villagers.

In Lindi region farmers received a total of 165 power tillers in FY 2009/10 under the DADPs / ASDP program and 20 received under one UN joint programme supervised by FAO. In the last four years (2006/07 – 2009/10) a total of 262 power tillers and large tractors were purchased through ASDP, including those purchased by individual farmers and primary cooperative societies. Agro processing machines were mainly received under one UN Joint Programme these include 20 pieces of cassava chipper and 15 sets of cashew nut processing machines for small scale farmers. Other machines were .engine driven dust blowers for cashew nut trees. Each machine is owned by one young farmer’s group each comprising of 5 farmers. The total number of 50,000 farmers have benefited from the presence of 262 power tillers and 130 farmers benefited from cashew nut set of processing machine and cassava chipper. Major challenges include:

- (i) Incompatibility of power tillers with environment, e.g in Mtwara, some villages are not able to use their power tillers due to conditions of their farms - tree stumps

- (ii) lack of technical capacity to perform services and repairs , and lack of O&M plan for sustainability
- (iii) poor quality of power tillers. .

Benefits from mechanization technologies noted in Lindi and Mtwara are:

- (i) Increased area under production by using power tillers from 1.0 acre to 5.0 acres.
- (ii) Mechanization combined with use of hybrid seeds, fertilizer from voucher system and irrigation infrastructure have increased paddy yield from 8 bags to 40 bags per hectare.
- (iii) Use of cassava processing machines to flour in Lindi and has increased area under cassava production by 150 hectares.

Number of extension staff trained on improved technological packages (Output Indicator 1)

There are efforts to improve the capacity of extension officers and farmers through residential training at MATI/LITIs, study visits, etc. All extension officers have received training on various improved technologies. Table 3; provide a breakdown of technologies and corresponding number of trained extension personnel in Newala District.

Table 4: Number of Extension officers by training received during 2009/2010 (Newala District)

No. of Extension staff	Type of Capacity (Training/facilities)
25	Armyworm control
10	Oxenization
4	Computer
15	Pest control in cash nuts
2	Artificial Insemination –NAIC Arusha
1	Masters Degree
1	Construction of DALDO’s office
25	Preparation of work plan
15	FFS Methodology
40	Poultry and dairy goat Husbandry
21	HIV/ AIDS
21	Meal preparation for HIV/ AIDS
50	Prevention and curative of animal diseases

3.2.2. Achievements in implementation of Reforms in Agricultural Services

The agricultural services subcomponent focus on making research and extension more responsive to demands from farmers and other clients through performing reforms in services delivery. Key reform elements include institutionalizing Client Oriented Research Development and Extension Management (CORDEMA), expansion of Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Funds (ZARDEF), strengthening research-extension –farmer linkage through establishment of Zonal information and Extension Liason Units (ZIELUs), increasing involvement of private service providers (ASP) in service delivery and enhancing access to knowledge and technologies by establishing Ward Resource Centers (WARCs). The progress towards implementation of service reforms is outlined below.

Roll-out of Client Oriented Research Development and Extension Management (CORDEMA)

There have been efforts to provide training to research stakeholders on the modalities of CORDEMA. During the FY2009/10 the first of four-block training for CORDEMA was accomplished. This involved all agriculture and livestock researches in the zone. The Zonal Information and Liaison Unit (ZIELU) continued to provide linkages between research institute and the LGAs in the zone despite its being understaffed - with only three staff in most cases compared to planned five members of staff¹. The Southern research zone implemented 14 projects that were funded through the Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ZARDEF). Two of these projects have now been completed. All projects were based on farmers' zonal priorities of 2008.

Establishment of Ward Resources Centres(WARC). The WARC are aimed at increasing accessibility to knowledge by farmers. In 2009/10 88 WRCs were constructed nationwide. The construction of WARC is facing various challenges, associated with inadequate resources and lack of understanding of the WARC concept at local level, calling for more awareness creation and capacity building in this area.

In areas visited, there are at least averages of two functioning WARC per district and attempts are being made to distribute extension officers to all wards in the districts. Other technologies dissemination mechanisms include Farmer Groups and FFS. The LGAs are also contracting private service providers for certain activities. Contracted ASPs include ROSDO and TCCIA in Masasi that were contracted to provide extension services, each covering 6 villages at a cost of Tshs 16 million per year per organization. Also, in Newala KIUMIMI – *Kikundi Cha Uboreshaji wa Miche ya Mikoroshu*, was contracted to produce Polyclonal seedlings. About 115, 000 seedlings have been produced and distributed to, 892 farmers.

Involvement of Public and Private ASPs: This is one of key elements of public services reforms. Initial activities included inventories of ASPs in all districts to facilitate their engagement in service provision and capacity building. In 2009/10, 75 private ASPs and 118 LGA staff were trained on contracting out provision of extension services delivery to farmers. Out of the trained ASPs, 30 have been contracted by the LGAs to provide extension services. In areas visited few private ASPs have been contracted to offer extension services (see Table 5). It was noted that most ASPs in the districts have inadequate capacity for service provision. In Lindi and Mtwara, the review observed that extension services are largely provided by public extension staff. Even in cases where ASPs are operating, they utilize government extension staff in delivering their services. While 4 private ASPs provided extension services in Kilwa district council, 5 provided the same in Newala and four in Masasi district. Despite of noted limited capacity of private ASPs, technical collaboration with public ASPs was found to be good.

¹ A third member of ZIELU staff is due to retire leaving only two members.

Table 5: Agricultural Service Providers in Masasi district

<i>ASP</i>	<i>Type of service provided</i>
1. The Dutch Connection	Small-scale cashewnut processing
2. KIMAS (Kikundi Mwavuli Masasi)	Promotes production of cassava and sorghum
3. HPT (Heifer Project Tanzania)	Promotes acquisition of dairy goats and cows to farmers
4. ROSDO (Rural Oriented Sustainable Development Organization)	Provides general extension services (farmer training and input supply)
5. TCCIA	Provides general extension services (farmer training and input supply)
6. Anglican Diocese of Masasi	Multiply seeds of maize and groundnuts
7. VODP	Promotes oxenization
8. MVIWATA	Deals with farmer empowerment and formation of farmers forums
9. INADES Tanzania	Provide extension services on crop production and micro-financing
10. MAFAMA	Promotes cashew production

Zonal Agricultural Research Fund (ZARDEF) continued to receive funds to support client oriented research projects. These include both technology development and dissemination activities, such as farmer training, development of extension materials, FFS, etc. To date, about Tsh 3.855 billion has been disbursed through ZARDEF to support 123 research and extension activities in 7 zones. In 2009/10, 59 new projects were approved for funding under ZARDEF. Of these, 43 are addressing livestock issues. The total number of projects supported through ZARDEF in the seven zones is currently 123. Also, 20 strategic research projects are implemented in 7 zones focusing on weed control, soil fertility (Minjingu phosphate), livestock (indigenous breed), etc. The ZARDEF projects in the Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Southern zone are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: ZARDEF Projects in ZARDI, Southern Zone (Naliendele ARI)

	ZARDEF funded Project	Achievements
	Enhancing Adoption of Cashew Leaf and Nut Blight Disease Control in ST	18 Extension officers, 89 farmers and 36 blower operators in the project villages were fully trained in LNBD and its control approaches Demonstrations on efficacy of FLINT WG against LNBD were conducted in 18 farms selected for FFS
	Enhancing Adoption of Improved oilseeds technologies in Mtwara District	200 farmers received on-site training in sesame and groundnut on merits of improved varieties and production management Availability of improved sesame and groundnut varieties
	Verification and Dissemination of mango production technologies	A total of 7,000 rootstocks established Grafting started (1000 grafted) Nine Mango varieties involved farmers are preparing FFS to be planted with the varieties Training completed with 12 VEO, 24 FRG leaders and 12 village leaders trained
	Promoting improved technologies for rain-fed lowland rice	Training in construction of rice bunds and improved management

	ZARDEF funded Project	Achievements
		Enhanced availability of improved rice variety Production from improved technologies increased more than twice compared to farmers' practices
	Promoting use of <i>Azolla spp</i> in rice fields	Awareness creation about the importance of <i>Azolla</i> Thirty nine (39) farmers trained in nursery management Planning for <i>Azolla</i> Distribution and management in rice fields
	Empowering para-extension agents and farmers in labour saving technologies	Purchase and distribution of ox-plough implements and oxen (4 pairs) Trained 40 farmers on: the use of animal power animal health and feeding regimes
	Empowering farmers with knowledge to reduce mortality in village chicken	120 farmers trained how to control important diseases of village chickens About 24 livestock extensionists retrained on control of Avitaminosis A and general chicken husbandry 20 community vaccinators and recorders trained and serving as immediate livestock extensioninists Mortalities of chicks and growers reduced from 100% to 3% in intervention villages Efficacy of I-2 vaccine has proved to elicit enough antibodies against Newcastle disease in the project farmers average chicken population per project farmer increased from 13 to 40 at present in most project intervention villages Average monthly sales of chickens stands at 3 birds per farmer from below 1 before the project Egg sales, chicken and eggs eating habits have increased 4 times more than before the project
	ECF Vaccine Project	There is high demand from many livestock keepers to join the project. As project funds are limited they have been advised to source for alternative funding
	Promoting Farmer Field School	Farmers learned various technologies in groups
	Improvement of local cattle through integrated management	76 farmers in 4 villages trained on husbandry practices
	Promoting use of dried cassava peels as livestock feed in cassava-goat based FS	80 farmers trained on establishment of <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> , 5400 cuttings planted Survey on utilization of dried cassava peels conducted.
	Integrating technologies to enhance ruminant meat and milk productivity	Distribution of 40 breeding Newala goats and 4 improved bucks to project areas.

	ZARDEF funded Project	Achievements
		Twenty five kids born with average birth wt of 2.5kg
	On farm evaluation of forage species for sustaining livestock production	Training in pasture production (56 farmers trained)
	Introduction of draught animal power	Formation of farmer groups and awareness creation on the use of draught animal power

Zonal Information and Extension Liaison Units (ZIELU). The ZIELUs have been established in all 7 agricultural zone, and have carried out several activities to enhance linkages between researchers, extension staff/LGAs and farmers. The main linkage mechanism is client oriented technology development through participatory process and technology dissemination through Farmer Field Schools (FFS). At national level, training of trainers (ToT) on FFS was provided to 89 staff from 81 LGAs, including ZIELUs. In areas visited during the JIR, the FFS enabled 17,850 farmers to be reached compared to only 2,100 farmers reached per season previously.

3.3 Sub-component 3: Irrigation Development Subcomponent

The main goal of this subcomponent is to increase agricultural production and productivity by increasing farmers’ access to irrigation infrastructures – increase area under irrigation. Irrigation. Sub-component supports irrigation investments (rehabilitation and construction) through DADPs, competitive District Development Fund DIDF and National Irrigation Fund (NIDF). The outcome towards achievement of this objective is “**Agricultural productivity and production of crops improved**”. The JIR assessment of progress towards achievement of this outcome was based on outcome and output indicators presented below.

Outcome: Agricultural productivity and production of crops improved	
<p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u> <i>Proportion of households using physical irrigation infrastructure (dams, wells, boreholes weirs, canals etc.)</i></p>	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u> <i>Increased area under irrigation</i></p>

3.3.1 Progress towards achievement of subcomponent outputs/outcome

Proportion of households using physical irrigation infrastructure (Outcome Indicator 1)

Several irrigation infrastructures have been constructed countrywide. They include dams, canals weirs, pumps, etc. Table 5 provides an overview of beneficiaries of various irrigation facilities in visited districts (Igunga, Sikonge, Kibondo, Shinyanga, Bunda and Rorya). The review team visited a total of 12 irrigation schemes which covers 4,464 hectares. A total of 8,532 farmers in 22 villages are benefiting from the irrigation infrastructures, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Beneficiaries of irrigation infrastructure in area visited

S/N	District	Irrigation Scheme Visited	Area (Ha)	Type of Infrastructure	Number of Villages Benefiting	Number of Villagers	Number of Farmers Benefiting	%Age of Farmers Benefiting	Crop Prodn. Increase	Remarks
1	IGUNGA	Igurubi	450	Weir and canals	2- Igurubi and Mwakwangu	6150	480	7.8	Rice: 2.0 – 5.0 t/ha	
		Chomachankola	720	Weir and canals	1- Chomachankola	6886	110	1.6	Rice: 1.0 – 6.0 t/ha	
		Mwamapuli	630	Dam and canals	4-. Mwanzugi, Makomelo, Mwalala and Igunga town	15520	940	(2.8)	Rice: 2.0 – 7.5 t/ha	Igunga town itself has a population of 15,520. This reduces the %age of beneficiaries.
							1800Ha outside the scheme is irrigated by 2,686 farmers unofficially. Thus total benefiting are 4,486 farmers.	28.9% are practically benefiting		
2	SIKONGE	Ulyanyama	500	Dam and canals	3-. Ulyanyama, Kisanga and Usisi.	5,945	208	3.5	Rice: 3.0 - 7.2t/ha	
		Igigwa	150	Dam and canals	1-Tumbili	3,250	102	3.1	Rice: 2.0-4.0t/ha	
3	KIBONDO	Mwiruzi	153	Weir and canals	1- Rumashi	2692	180	6.7	Rice: 1.0 - 5.2t/ha	
		Katengera	517	Weir and canals	1- Kinonko	3,987	248	6.2	Rice: 1.0 - 5.2t/ha	
4	SHINYANGA	Mwamalili	450	Weir and canals	2- Mwamalili and Seseko	9,312	300	3.2	Rice: 0.0 – 2.0t/ha	They started using the new irrigation infrastructure when water flows were dwindling. Otherwise crop production will at least double.
		Iwelyangula	150	Weir and canals	Dwellers of Municipality	1,941	135	7.0	Still 0.8 t/ha with the traditional system.	Developed infrastructure not yet completed for use.
5	BUNDA	Kisangwa	124	Dam and canals	4- Kisangwa, kiloleli, Changuge and Kinyali	8,000	137	1.7	Crop production under irrigation not yet as only the dam has been completed, waiting for completion of irrigation canals.	At the moment, on-farm works not yet completed thus only 137 farmers are cultivating. Upon completion, 826 farmers will cultivate under irrigation and thus 10.3% Of villagers will be benefiting.
		Nyatwali	500	Water pumps, water source Lake Victoria, PVC Pipes and canals	3- Nyatwali, Tamau and Bunda town.	7,556	200	2.6	0.8 – 5.0 t/ha	
6	RORYA	Ochuna	120	Dam and canals	1- Ochuna	2,447	180	7.4	1.3 -4.0 t/ha	
					22		8,532			

Area under Irrigation (Output indicator)

Available reports show that as of September 2010 Tanzania had 2,457 irrigation schemes covering 380,888 hectares. Out of those, 2,256ha (91.8%) are smallholder schemes; 27 ha (1.1%) are owned by Government institutions; 164ha (6.7%) are owned by investors in the private sector; and 10ha (0.4%) are owned by religious institutions.

Since start of ASDP, the area developed for irrigation has increased from 264,388 ha in 2006 to 310,745 ha in FY 2008/09 and 331,490 ha in FY2009/2010, equivalent to an annual growth rate of 5.5% over the last three years. The irrigation area developed by rehabilitating and constructing irrigation infrastructures was 20,745 hectares in 45 schemes, equivalent to 75% of the annual planned target (27,726 hectares). Similarly, Construction works for 6 dams were in various stages. The dams include Msoga (Bagamoyo District) in Morogoro zone was completed; Misozwe in Kilimanjaro zone (Muheza District) reached 50% . Construction works for the dam of Ulyanyama (200 Ha Sikonge District) was also completed and now on-farm irrigation infrastructure construction are underway. As regards construction works for the dam of Kahama Nkhalanga in (Nzega District) overall progress reached 30% while Itumbiko dam in (Kibondo District) Tabora zone completed and Budushi dam (Nzega) is also completed. However, during the quarter 2 dams of Kasese (Sumbawanga) and Mwamapuli (Sumbawanga) started to be implemented.

3.3.2 Implementation Progress key Irrigation Development aspects

National Irrigation Development Fund(NIDF): The following activities were accomplished at national level through the NIDF:

Feasibility Studies and Engineering Design Works. For 2009/2010, the MOWI planned to prepare feasibility studies for 80 irrigation schemes covering 160,000 hectares. However due to several challenges, studies were done for 65 schemes covering an area of 143,040 hectares. This is 89.4% of the target. The schemes covered come from all the seven irrigation zones in the country. Tsh. 576,500,000 were used for this task. For 2010/2011, it is planned to undertake studies, designs and preparation of tender documents for 30 irrigation schemes covering 95,000 hectares in all seven irrigation zones as follows: Central Zone (5,000 Ha); Morogoro Zone (25,000 Ha); Tabora Zone (15,000 Ha); Mwanza Zone (10,000 Ha); Kilimanjaro Zone (10,000 Ha); Mbeya Zone (20,000 Ha); and Mtwara Zone (10,000 Ha). Tsh. 1,098,971,000.0 is planned to be used for those activities in this financial year for the studies which also include payment for the SESA Consultancy works. Design works and preparation of tender documents in this financial year will include most of those schemes studied last year.

National Irrigation Policy. In 2009/2010, MOWI finalized the preparation of the National Irrigation Policy (NIP) which was passed by the Government in February 2010.

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for irrigation development sub programme is going on well. SMEC International of Australia is an international consulting firm contracted to conduct the assessment from December 2009. The assignment is scheduled to be completed in March 2011.

Capacity Building: The Government has employed 69 irrigation technical staff as follows: 2006 – (7); 2007 –(25); 2008 –(5); and 2009 –(28). ***Training at National Level*** has included short term training courses to Irrigation staff in Ethiopia, Egypt, China and

Japan. Training of newly employed technical staff on new technologies was conducted in Morogoro. ***Training at Local Level*** focused on IOs - attended exchange visits to well performing irrigation schemes which includes Mwamapuli and Mkindo. Also DASIP provided training to farmers in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and at KATC in Moshi. Training on drip irrigation has been conducted to farmers at Hombolo, Chinangali Irrigation Schemes in Chamwino District and Tanangozi Drip Irrigation Scheme at Iringa District Council.

District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF): A total of 262 proposals requesting Tsh. 123.728bn were submitted in April 2010 for DIDF funding for FY2010/11. The increase in the amount requested indicates that districts and beneficiaries have understood and are increasingly participating in the competitive funding mechanism for irrigation through ASDP. Out of those requests, 113 proposals were allocated funds amounting to Tsh 31.107bn from the DIDF during this FY2010/11. The DIDF fund allocation gave priority to requests which were previously approved but not allocated funds (backlog) due to limited funds. The remaining funds were allocated to new requests but observing ranking of each request as per the pre-set criteria. Recognizing the low level of funding for DIDF due to high demand for small-scale irrigation investments, the World Bank has provided a second Additional Financing (AF II) amounting to US\$35 Million for DIDF in May 2010.

Quality of Schemes: The achievement on irrigation investments under ASDP depend, to a large extent on participatory planning and performance of irrigators' organizations. The review team noted several shortfalls in most schemes, including inadequate understanding and application of the recently prepared "*Comprehensive Guidelines for Irrigation Scheme Development under DADPs which contains four Volumes namely: Guidelines for Irrigation Scheme Formulation for DADPs; Guidelines for Implementation Stage of Irrigation Scheme Development under DADPs; Guidelines for Implementation; Guidelines for Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation Schemes*". The application of these guidelines at the field level is crucial to enhancing implementation performance and impacts of the irrigation sub-component to achieve the objectives of ASDP. In addition, the ZITSU have not been able to provide adequate technical support due to for irrigation development due to constraints related to staffing, especially in areas of surveying and poor transport facilities. It was also observed that the DIDF guideline does not allow DIDF funds to be managed by beneficiaries contrary to overall DADPs.

Data-base management: The Division of Irrigation and Technical Services has been undertaking a detailed bottom-up, scheme by scheme GIS-based inventory of all irrigated area, which include developed areas, undeveloped, traditional, informal and other areas currently not covered in the data base. This will not only allow a more systematic documentation of productivity parameters in irrigated agriculture, but also provide a reliable guidance for irrigation development planning.

Participation of the private sector in irrigation development. Participation of private sector continues to be on service delivery for construction and rehabilitation of irrigation works, as well as for provision of irrigation equipment and agricultural inputs. Direct private sector investment in irrigated agriculture remains low. The National Irrigation Policy put emphasis on the role of the private sector in irrigation development, and the

subsequent National Irrigation Development Strategy (NIDS) under preparation will specify the procedure for implementing PPP in irrigated agriculture. Currently MOWI is undertaking preparatory activities to facilitate PPP investments for irrigation. This includes studies, design works and acquisition of water use permit and land title deeds for identified large irrigation schemes. This will form a package of transferable rights which will have to be registered with the Tanzania Investment Center (TIC). The Merera Plantations Ltd. has shown interest for a 12,000 ha investment in Morogoro Zone.

3.4 Sub-component 4: Marketing and Private Sector Development

This sub-component contributes to the second part of ASDP objective which is to promote agricultural private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment by **strengthening Agricultural Marketing Systems**. The sub-component is designed to support smallholder marketing associations, linkages to external markets, capacity building and investment along entire marketing chain, empowerment of producer marketing groups at district level, strengthening agricultural regulation and by-laws and supporting their implementation. The JIR assessment of progress towards achievement of ASDP objectives was based on respective M&E outcome and output indicators presented below.

Outcome: Agricultural Marketing Systems Strengthened	
<p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products</i> 2. <i>Flow of private funds into the agricultural Sector</i> 	<p><u>Output Indicator(None)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Number of Agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place</i> 2. <i>Number of Agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery</i> 3. <i>Number of Markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected and disseminated</i>

Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products (Outcome Indicator 1):

Overall progress based on M&E annual data indicates that the ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products has increased from **18.7 in 2005/06 to 23.3 in 2009/10**, surpassing the target of 22.6 for 2009/10. This is as result of increased investment in agro-processing for value addition domestically, as well as access to marketing facilities for agricultural products. Also, the national level assessment shows that there have been improvements in quality of exported crops and livestock products – for example, 90% of cashew was grade I in 2009/10 season, compared to 75% in 2006/07; and quality of beef has increased due to use of feedlots system.

There have been efforts to support business community groups on trade registration and formalization; collection and dissemination of price information for major crops and livestock products. Information for crops increased from 93 markets in 2008/9 to 107 in 2009/10, and for livestock products from 46 to 52 markets, respectively. To enhance regional trade for agricultural products boarder market surveys were conducted in strategic boarder districts in 8 boarder regions in 2009/10.

Flow of private funds into the agricultural Sector (Outcome indicator2):

This indicator aims at measuring the level of investment by foreign and domestic medium and large investors in the agriculture sector. M&E monitoring data indicates that the flow of funds (investment) from private sector has increased from Tsh. 177 billion in 2005/06 to 467 Tsh. billion in 2009/10 - an increase of 62.1% in five years. The review noted a slow pace in attracting private investors in agriculture sector. It is anticipated that the Kilimo Kwanza resolve which is private sector led will spearhead the achievement of this outcome. Also, the on-going collaboration with TIC to identify potential land for agriculture investment, including irrigation development is expected to contribute to the on-going efforts.

Number of Agricultural Marketing Legislation and Regulations in Place (Output Indicator 1): The Aggregate M&E data indicates that the number of regulations in place have increased from 2 in 2008/09 to 6 in 2009/10; and the number of legislation have increased from 10 in 2005/06 to 14 in 2006/09 – both surpassing annual targets. The following progress/achievements were recorded in areas visited:

- There are marketing regulations and by-laws that are fully enforced in visited districts. These include: amendment of livestock marketing and movement permit fees, use of WRS Act, No. 10 of 2005; use of Weights and Measures Act, No. 20 of 1982 especially for cash crops where the use of kilogram and tones are used and Meat Industry Act, No.10 of 2006 and a by-law which require farmers to have a minimum of 5 acreage for food and cash crops.
- There are rules and by-laws restricting traders to buy crops directly from the households though some farmers violates especially for crops that are not sold under WRS. The Government is encouraging use of designated crop buying centers where standards, weights and measures legislation will be applicable; and,
- Other rules and by-laws includes the use of marketing infrastructure especially livestock products, support of the vulnerable groups, food security, environment, land use planning and management, Agricultural marketing policy, Crop boards Acts and regulations.

Number of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructures and Machinery (Output Indicator 2):

Storage infrastructure/Warehouse Receipt System: **At national level** the performance of Warehouse Receipt System during 2009/10 marketing season for sunflower, coffee, maize, paddy and cashew nut improved in terms of price received by farmers. Preparations to introduce the use of Warehouse Receipt System in sesame in Lindi Region have been finalised. Standards for the crop that will be used during crop buying season established by Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS). A strategy to introduce Warehouse Receipt System for Coffee in Kagera region has also been prepared.

Warehouse receipt system, is being implemented successfully in the area visited on cashew nuts and sesame crops is introduced as a WRS pilot in Lindi region. ASDP supported construction of 20 godowns in some villages that will be used in the system. According to the data obtained in year 2008/2009 cashew nuts amounting to 55,000 tons were deposited in nine warehouses out of which 52.8 tons were sold, 1.2 tons were unsold and the remaining one tone was counted as shrinkage. About Tshs. 37 billion was realized by farmers. Warehouse structures are available at the districts of Newala, Nachingwea, Mtwara and Lindi. These structures are owned by the Micronix, Agrofocus, TANECU,

Lindi Farmers, Cashew nut Co. 2005 and ILULU Cooperative Union. In most of the villages there are godowns which are used for preliminary storage of cashew nut before sending to warehouses where the system is taking place.

Agro processing and value addition infrastructure

- Both Lindi and Mtwara regions have inadequate number of processing facilities for cassava, cashew nut, maize, rice, oil seeds and fruits;
- Source of power for processing activities are electricity, diesel, petrol and human power;
- On value addition, some training have been conducted on pre and post harvest handling, processing as well as packaging of cashew kernels and production of cashew apple juice. Other rural processing activities such as fruits, cassava and oilseeds are ongoing. A total of about 800 members for the district visited have benefitted from the above mentioned training in different packages.
- The regions have a number of cashew nut processing factories which are underutilized. Some of them includes Lindi Farmers Company with a total installed capacity of about 10,000 tons per annum is still dormant; Agrofocuss factory and Micronix (Likombe and Newala I) factory with a capacity of about 10,000 tons each but they all operate below capacity and the oil extraction plant in Nachingwea is dormant
- There are Cassava graters and chippers in Mahuta village with a capacity of 650kg per day but it is operating under installed capacity and Cashew nut processing in Kitama with the capacity of 8,000 tons per year. This factory is new will start operations next financial year.

Number of Markets where Wholesale or Retail Prices are collected (Output Indicator 3):

At national level, there are 20 markets where whole sale price of agricultural crops are collected, stored, analyzed and disseminated to stakeholders three times a week. In addition there are 107 markets where retails prices of agricultural crop are collected stored, analyzed and disseminated to stakeholders twice per month. Moreover, 43 livestock markets where retail prices are collected stored, analyzed and disseminated to stakeholders once a week. The dissemination is done through newspapers, website, exhibitions, mobile phones, meetings and leaflets. This market information is stored in MITM database for future use.

In Mtwara and Lindi regions there are 6 markets where wholesale and retail prices of agricultural crops are collected. Market where these prices are collected are those found in town centres of Lindi urban, Ruangwa and Nachingwea for Lindi region and Mtwara urban, Newala and Masasi in Mtwara region. Retail prices for livestock are not collected in Mtwara and Lindi regions as the livestock are sold in an informal places.

In most villages visited they don't have proper market information system for crops that are not in the WRS thus farmers get prices from the middlemen, mobile phones, and a word of mouth.

4.0 Assessment of Key Institutional Aspects

4.1 Financial management:

Planning and Budgeting. The program planning and budgeting system is organized at different Levels; the annual work plan and budget is drawn from the disbursement schedule included in the Program Document, with appropriate adjustment as deemed necessary. The disbursement of funds in 2009/10 did not follow the approved budget in terms of timing and amount.

Accounting Staffing: At both at national and district level, there is adequate and appropriate number of staff on finance, some of whom have been trained in financial management and disbursement procedures. Professional background of staff range from certificate to Master's degree in accounting and CPAs. Some LGAs appointed dedicated staff to manage DADPs accounts. There was no evidence of continuous training of finance and audit staff

Financial accounting systems: At national level, EPICOR is used as an accounting system for ASDP. At district level, a combination of manual and electronic (IFMS) accounting systems exist with some districts like Bariadi still using manual system of accounting which is prone to errors, omissions and delays. In the districts visited, it was also observed that accounts and audit units do not have ASDP guidelines that provide useful information on how the programme operates. Similarly, village committees have little or no knowledge on preparing and maintaining books of accounts and other financial records

Internal controls. The government in collaboration with DPs developed a comprehensive Program Operation Manual which covers financial management aspects; the document has been disseminated to all ASLMs including the districts. The LGAs have in most cases two internal auditors with the required qualifications to perform their assigned duties. The structure of the internal audit at the LGA level however requires four staff. There are vacancies to be filled by the various LGAs, which do not have the required number. The audit reports are supposed to be discussed by the audit committees. It was however noted in Muleba District that the external audit for the period ending 30th June 2009 and internal audit reports for 3rd and 4th quarter 2009/10 had not been discussed by the audit committee. In some districts visited the internal audit report is not prepared in required standard and consistent format. It was observed that in most villages visited, projects were carried out in consideration of value for money with exception of one case of Nguliati village in Bariadi district whereby Charco dam costed Tshs 20 million, and was perceived to be over priced.

Financial Reporting: The IFRs continue to be submitted at the agreed 45 days after quarter end. The IFRs do not yet meet the required standards with regard to completeness and accuracy. The financial reports prepared at the districts are based on the consolidated financial reports from the villages (usually done by the DALDO). It was observed that some cases there is a significant difference between the reports submitted by the District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officers (DALDOs) and District Treasures (DTs) for the councils in terms of a) amount received from Treasury b) amount spent and

c) carry overs. For example, in Bariadi district, the financial reports from DALDO indicate that they had received a total of 228 DADPs funds compared to a total of 281 indicated by DT giving a difference of Tshs. 53 million.

External Audit .The 2008/2009 financial audit report indicated that the MFAC had a qualified audit opinion, MITM and MLDF had an unqualified audit opinion. The audit report was received on time. The steering committee of the ASDP has written to the various agencies to address all the issues raised in the management letter

Flow of funds: The ASDP is being financed through joint Basket Funding from various donors. Disbursement from DPs to the Basket Holding account has improved over the last months as some Donors disburse annually. The table below provides a summary of total disbursement versus commitment for the year 2009/2010. Overall, approximately 95% of the committed funds by donors have been disbursed.

S/N	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	YEAR TO DATE COMMITMENT	YEAR TO DATE DISBURSEMENT	DISBURSEMENT PERCENTAGE
		2009/10	2009/10	
1	WB	37,159,000.00	32,331,190.00	87
3	IFAD	26,372,000.00	26,372,000.00	100
4	JICA	3,360,628.52	3,360,628.52	100
5	IRISH AID	6,000,000.00	5,596,325.00	93
6	ADB	23,742,420.00	23,742,420.00	100
	TOTAL	96,634,048.52	91,402,563.52	94.59

At local level there are still delays in transfer of ASDP funds from Treasury, especially the first biannual tranche (Q1 and Q2). Also sometimes disbursement is done through Capital Development Account of the district instead of District Development Account and in some cases transfers are done without proper instructions causing further delays.

4.2 Procurement

At national level, MAFC through its Procurement Management Units (PMU) coordinates Annual Procurement Plans (APP) from ASLMs which are based on annual work plan and budget and MTEF and PMUs of each ASLM implement the plan. PMU heads in each ASLM will review APP in line with MTEF by 30 Sept and send to PMU MAFC for consolidation.

The review team noted that visited LGAs had established District Tender Boards and PMUs as according to Procurement Act of 2004. Challenges arisen includes: Improper packaging of activities, delays in the preparation of tender documents, inadequate working space and storage facilities, sometimes procurement process is taken as a constraint in programme implementation, inadequate procurement plan and late disbursement of funds. Some districts like Karagwe do not transfer funds to project accounts at community level instead carry out procurement at the district level.

4.3 Environmental and social safeguards

As noted in previous JIRs, lack of knowledge on ESMF and RPF is still a problem among the technical staff at district, ward levels and community levels. It was observed that districts are not aware of the Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework that was specifically prepared for ASDP and they have not been trained on the same despite the fact that the ASLM have already approved a training module.

The Government signed contract with SMEC International Pty Ltd Australia in carrying out Strategic and Social Assessment (SESA). Inception report was submitted by March 2010 and SESA committee discussed and approved for full implementation. Stakeholders' consultation was done in the 7 irrigation zones and the interim report is due by October, 2010

As noted in the previous JIR, most LGAs visited had no focal person on environment, it is suggested that capacity building for the LGAs is necessary in terms of training technical staff on environmental issues, the designated person to carry out retrospective environmental screening/assessment, complement SESA study with environmental and social audits in some selected projects, imparting environmental knowledge to the community members, and progress from LGAs should include a section on environmental safeguards.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting

Project achievements: Overall, some positive findings were noted such as increased production, increased household income, increased technology uptake, improved farmers empowerment and improved extension delivery: Some few examples are:

- A five year average of GDP of 4% was recorded
- Value of agricultural exports has increased from USD 568 million in 2005/06 to USD 821 million in 2009/10
- Food Self Sufficient Ratio has improved from 104% in 2008/09 to 112% in 2009/10
- At national level, it was noted that both ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings and Committee of Directors meet once in each quarter as required

M+E system: Three ASLMs (MAFC, MLDF & PMORALG) have computerized M+E systems in place. M+E systems of MAFC and MLDF are aligned with ASDP framework and MITM has engaged a consultant to develop its M+E system. Furthermore, LGMD2 software for data transfer from LGAs to the national level is being developed in collaboration with JICA and a trial version was distributed to all RS and LGAs in June 2010. The LGMD2 system is being piloted in two districts of Morogoro and Dodoma regions before it is rolled out to all other LGAs and regions.

Reporting: M+E TWG has developed a simplified reporting format for district and ward /village levels and tested it in the pilot districts of Morogoro and Dodoma regions. The format is, aimed at, among others, fastening the reporting process. As a result of that effort, regions submitting DADPs quarterly reports (physical + financial) on time have increased from 13 in 2008/9 to 16 in 2009/10. Some challenges at village level include

delayed or no reports from the project by project committee because they are not used to such systems.

The review team observed that Regional Secretariats send reports to PMO-RALG which in return provides feedback timely to LGAs through same Regional Secretariats. It was however noted that the feedback does not usually reach levels below district HQs. In reviewing quarterly progress reports often was noted that the reports do not capture information on programme outcomes. The current mechanisms for capturing outcome information are ASDP performance review and Joint Implementation Review (although it's somewhat subjective). It is thus suggested that 4th quarter progress reports on outcomes should be enriched by a simple survey to be carried out annually.

Planning: M+E issues are inadequately integrated during planning and implementation of irrigation (DIDF) projects and its monitoring is carried out by irrigation technician who report directly to the zonal irrigation unit. At community level, M+E data is usually collected by the leaders of Water Users Association (WUA) who in return report to the district irrigation technicians. As a result, there is a disconnect between irrigation unit and the office of the DALDO and ASDP coordinator.

At community level, it was noted that most of projects implemented at village level are sensitized by district staff during the community meetings and farmers are often times asked to choose among the list prepared and presented by the district

Monitoring: In Mtwara region, the review team was informed that a team led by Regional Commissioner and RS monitors DADPs and provides technical support to LGAs in planning & implementation and in reporting. At district level, monitoring of DADPs activities is usually done by district level M+E experts. In districts such as Newala, Masasi, Kilwa and Maswa, where they carry out contractual activities a special M+E team appointed by DED monitors the contracted activities before payment is made. At village level, monitoring is done by ward extension officer who writes a report and submits to DALDOs office. Thirteen districts out of 18 visited, farmers at community level were not involved in planning and setting VADP indicators.

Furthermore, the review team was informed that irrigation projects are only used during rainy seasons as in the case in Kigoma, Tabora, Mara and Shinyanga regions. And sometimes, projects implemented are not farmers' priority needs as in the case of a warehouse in Karagwe district, which is complete but is not in use since it was not farmers' priority need.

M+E capacity: The review team noted that RAA budget for monitoring and supervising LGAs has increased such as in Tabora, it increased from Tshs 4-7 million in 2009/10 to Tshs 70-79 million in 2010/11 FY.

Most of the 18 districts visited are under staffed with M+E staff as in the case of Kilwa district whereby they have only a statistician responsible for report writing and other M+E issues. 8 out of 18 districts visited, reported to have no M+E officer and 7 out of 18 districts visited reported to have adequate working equipment (computers, motor vehicles). Almost all WAEO in visited districts reported to have been given motorcycles and 7 out of 18 visited districts reported to have M+E budget.

At community level, the review team noted that project committee members are not trained / exposed on M+E issues (indicators, tools) and in some cases issues found / raised in the community is hardly done as in the case of Newala district whereby 400 goats died, community reported, blood sample taken but no feedback provided on the cause of death.

4.5 Private sector

Involvement of private sector into ASDP although still weak but is seen to be improving. In Mtwara and Lindi for instance, there exist 20 groups considered under private sector and are mostly involved in input supplies, consultancy services, crop trading, agro processing, warehouse operations, etc).

4.6 Land Use Planning

Instruments for land use planning: Land use planning is seen as a prerequisite for good management of the land Tanzania has. In that respect, districts need to prepare District Land Use Framework Plans (DULFP) and Village Land Use Plans (VLUP). These two plans should show clearly different uses of land such as crop production, livestock production, forestry, irrigation and human settlement. These plans are guided by legal instruments (Land Act No. 4 and 5 of 1999 and Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007.

Progress on land use planning: Through the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement, a total of 26 DLUFPS and 702 VLUPS in 63 districts and 25 regions have been completed. The pace of developing more land use plans depend on the availability of funds. The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) managed to gazette and develops land set aside for settlement in 21 villages with growing settlements/trading centres as according to Urban Planning Act No 7 of 2007.

Some key findings: In general, the review team on land use observed the following:

- Presence of land use legal frameworks (policies and Acts) such as Land Use Act #4 and 5 of 1999 and Land Use Planning Act #6 of 2007
- Some DADPs have no interventions on land use planning at village level
- Areas set aside for grazing during PLUP were not developed, and therefore have been encroached for other activities (e.g. crop farming in Mtwara and Lindi regions)
- Inappropriate land husbandry practices (e.g. farm clearing by burning, shifting cultivation) are still rampant
- Applications of sulphur dust to cashew nut alter soil pH value hence lead to change of land utilization
- Inappropriate land husbandry practices (e.g. farm clearing by burning, shifting cultivation)
- Lack of LUP in villages with irrigation projects
- Zonal irrigation experts are not conversant with ESMF and RPF documents and other ASDP guidelines
- Invasion of large herds of livestock from overstocked areas (Shinyanga, Arusha and Mwanza and neighboring countries Burundi & Rwanda) create land conflicts among land resource users

Resolving land conflict: As a short term measure against invasion of large livestock herds, farmers have demarcated their farm boundaries. . Also there are local land tribunals through which disputes are resolved. Communication.

4.7 Communication

Communication between ASLMs and LGAs: The review team observed a weak communication link between the national level (ASLMs) and the local levels. In few regions visited it was noted that there was a delay in communicating messages between the from ASLMS and Regional Secretariat (RS) intended to reach (LGAs). Example is drawn from Shinyanga region whereby the districts did not receive a copy of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) sent by PMO-RALG last year; hence the document has not been used in planning and implementation of irrigation investments.

It was further noted that low capacity of RS in communicating properly was mainly due to inadequate number of competent staff, lack of facilities and shortage of funds. However, all ASDP Regional Coordinators were allocated budget in FY 2009/10 for buying transport facilities. As a result, relevant comprehensive information is not passed on to the LGAs timely.

Information Communication Technology: In all the regions visited the review team found internet facilities through which staff at regional and district level can access and share information. The regions have Information Technology (IT) specialists and plans to have internet link to all districts. IT Specialists employed at the regional level manage the websites and work as communication officers although they do not have relevant knowledge and skills to perform communication and knowledge management activities. However, the regions have realized that it is important to have communication unit at region and district level but the challenge is shortage of resources. Regional Secretariat at Mtwara and Lindi reported that, establishment of communication unit is underway.

District Communication Units: All districts visited do not have communication units except in Masasi and Karagwe districts which need to be strengthened. Most districts conduct meeting every month with the Field Extension Officer for information sharing but no mechanism set at village level to allow farmers groups/farmers to exchange experiences on successes and challenges patterning their projects. In some districts, like Karagwe community level investment project committees do not meet regularly to discuss progress of their projects.

Communication channels: Communicating messages between different levels of implementation is normally done through community notice boards, meetings held by village leaders, seminars, letters, leaflets, booklets, posters, mobile phone, fax, internet, reports, drama and songs. Despite of these, documentation and sharing of farmer's knowledge and practices is minimal. LGAs have limited capacity on how to prepare communication materials and knowledge management in general. They rely on materials prepared by other sources like Zonal Research Centers, ASLMs and Private sectors. Furthermore, it has been noted that there is poor feedback mechanism to effect communication at all levels, therefore there is a need of improving the situation.

4.8 Gender and HIV/AIDS

Gender inclusion: In general, the review teams found that gender balance is considered during participatory planning and implementation of VADPs. It was further reported that very often gender desegregated data is generated by the different levels of implementation but need to be strengthened. The review teams noted impressive inclusion of men and women in sub-project implementation, decision making and management. This needs to be amplified as to uplift the human face of ASDP which is currently not visible. Even though, some VADPs were not seen to address gender specific needs and in most cases, activities were more of gender neutral. This is a weak area since even in some of farm operations, there is an element of gender specificity and ASDP is currently not acknowledging this fact. In almost all the districts visited, there is no gender focal person specifically dedicated to the agriculture sector. However, the knowledge is transmitted through the DFT/WFT.

HIV/AIDS: One of the areas that are supposed to be addressed by ASDP interventions is to raise awareness and understanding of HIV/AIDS and its implications of agriculture. This review observed inadequate awareness on HIV/AIDS as revealed by inadequate information on the same in the VADP/DADPs. A good number of LGAs have not maximized the use of HIV/AIDS coordinators who are often found in the departments of Community Development. According to the DADP guidelines, a Community Development officer is a member of the DFT/WFT.

4.9 Food Security and Nutrition

The review observed that there is a general increase in implementation of interventions addressing food security and nutrition. Almost in all districts farmers were aware of food security issues and have been trained on how to prepare household food security budgets. Household food storage facilities were observed almost in all districts. In Muleba district five plans addressing food security particularly on development of storage structures, cassava post-harvest technologies, capacity building on crop storage, processing and entrepreneurship are implemented benefiting 790 farmers. Cassava processing project at Mkotokuyana Village in Nachingwea district council has enabled farmers to process cassava and increase its value and income through the sell of cassava flour instead of selling tubers. Nachingwea Township is a major outlet of processed cassava flour.

5.0 Key Implementation Lessons/Successes and Challenges

5.1 Implementation Lessons

During the review a number of lessons were recorded at different levels of implementation. These lessons which have contributed to ASDP's success need to be scaled up so as to achieve the Program's ultimate goal. Detailed description of the success stories is provided in Box 1.

Community level

1. ***Farmer Empowerment is the foundation of success:*** The success of ASDP depends on the extent at which needs of the farmers are addressed. The review observed that where farmers are adequately empowered in decision making including planning and implementation of interventions through the O&D process impressive outputs and outcomes have been generated. For example, in some of visited villages farmers portrayed a great deal of confidence and adequate capacity to manage financial resources and procurement of goods and services with minimum support from LGAs.
2. ***Village phasing Approach has ensured efficiency in ASDP implementation:*** The Phasing in/out of villages approach that was conceived by ASDP has enabled LGAs to concentrate resources in few villages thereby lead to resource use efficiency and created bigger impacts and portrays the value for money. On the other hand, the phasing approach has enabled LGAs to prepare manageable DADPs given the current shortage of the frontline staff.
3. ***Irrigation schemes that are packaged with input supply, extension services and value addition generates optimum results.*** Irrigation schemes where farmers received input vouchers, reliable extension and support services have realized threefold paddy yields. Also it was noted that higher farm income is realized if rice is processed, graded and packed to add value. The extension staff in some districts is currently providing hands-on training to farmers so as to improve the quality final product of rise and vegetables in irrigated areas in order to increase the value.
4. ***Reaching more farmers albeit the shortage of extension workers:*** In the current situation of acute shortage of the extension staff, one way of reaching many farmers at a low cost is through the Farmer Field Schools, farmer to farmer extension farmers or group approach. The review teams observed that the Farmer Field School philosophy has played a key role in testing and dissemination of technologies. This approach needs to be scaled up and strengthened in order to maximise on the benefits of the approach.

District level:

5. ***Strong and effective WFT and DFTs is the basis of ASDP success.*** This review observed that over the years the WFT and DFTs are gradually gaining capacity and confidence in facilitating the Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach although they need more exposure. Encouraging team work was observed in most of the districts, revealing willingness to contribute to the Program's objectives. The improvements of DADP quality over the years is a testimony of the changes that are taking place among the WFT and DFTs.

National Level

6. ***Empowering the Regional Secretariats has lead to improved local level coordination and supervision and supervision:*** There have been efforts to improve the capacity of Regional Secretariats to implement their roles and responsibilities. As a result Since the appointment of the Regional ASDP Coordinators, the Regional secretariats have played a key role in providing a linkage between NFT and the LGA backstopping local government level activities and training on various topics. Meanwhile, since the appointment of the Regional ASDP Coordinators, the NFT has been gradually mainstreaming its roles and responsibilities into the regional secretariats. The aim is to build the capacities of the RS so that they can (RS) in the long run be undertaking activities that should have been done by the NFT.
7. ***Client Oriented Research is progressively taking shape in the research zones.*** Support to technology development and transfer through the ZARDEF enabled research institutes to general technologies that meet the needs of the consumers (farmers) thus fostering sustainability of the interventions. On the other hand, there have been improvements in the research-extension-farmer linkages as manifested in the increased participation of researchers in the DADP implementation.

Box 1: SUCCESS STORIES/GOOD PRACTICES

I. Financial Management Maswa District:

- 1. One accounting staff has been assigned specifically to ASDP
- 2. Bank reconciliation statements has been prepared up to date
- 3. High quality internal auditor report
- 4. Funds from Treasury are consistently transferred to the development account
- 5. The DALDO and the DT work as a team and reconcile their figures
- 6. The DED had requested the internal auditor to specifically conduct an audit of a particular aspect of ASDP which had been done

II. Cassava Processing Project at Mkotokuyana Village - Nachingwea

Cassava processing project is being implemented at Mkotokuyana village in Naipanga division Mkotokuyana Ward in Nachingwea district by Mkotokuyana -WAMKO group (Wasindikaji wa Muhogo Mkotokuyana -WAMKO). The group was established in 2009 with 23 members of which 14 are men and 9 are women. The Group has a constitution and bank account. The group has 2 acres Farmer Field School (FFS) Plot planted with cassava but each member has 1 acre farm planted with cassava where they practice what they have learned in the FFS.

The group was provided with Tsh. 13,811,730/= through DADPs. The money was used to construct machine shed and an office, purchase three machines for cassava grating, pressing and milling, training on cassava processing and utilization. The aim of the project is to process cassava into flour for sale and to make confectionary products such as biscuits, cakes, burns and other delicacies. Training was conducted by food nutrition experts from MAFC. Processing started in May 2010 where the group conducts processing once per week. Products are marketed in Nachingwea town and in the village. Currently, packaging of products is not done for lack of packing materials. The group has found markets for selling flour in shops within Nachingwea, individuals and foreigners where they have an order of 50 kilograms per week. This is a complete value chain which needs to be up scaled up to other districts for larger impact.

III. Sunflower value addition at Sangamwalugesha village (Maswa).

Malamakoye (meaning task is accomplished) is one of over six farmer groups found at Sangamwalugesha village in Maswa district. It has 30 members out of whom 7 are females. The group was founded in 2001 to after receiving training from FAIDA MALI, an NGO from Arusha on improved sunflower production. FAIDA MALI had the objective of enabling farmers to increase their incomes through value addition and

increased sunflower production. In 2002 the group was given additional training on improved agriculture by the DALDOs office to prepare them for DADP funding.

In 2004/05 the group received a grant of Tshs 7,030,000/= from DADP in order to invest in value addition. They purchased one oil pressing mill from Arusha in 2005/06. The group realized substantial income from the mill in 2006/07 after selling sunflower oil instead of sunflower seeds. In 2007/08 the group decided to use the income in buying a grain mill worth 3,800,000 in order to provide the service closer to the villagers. The aim was to give more time to women to participate in agriculture than travelling far in search of maize milling machines. In 2008/09 season the group got bumper harvests and decided to buy another oil pressing machine to cope with the increasing oil pressing demands. They also spent part of the income to buy a sorghum milling machine so as to increase the value of sorghum which is widely produced in the village. Recently the District Executive Director's (DED) office rewarded them a power tiller for their exemplary performance. They paid 20% of the cost of the power tiller. The machine is a big booster for they shall use it to expand an area under sunflower and sorghum production.

To date the group has property worth Tshs 32,000,000.00 and they are among the richest groups in the district. The projects of the group have stimulated sunflower production by increasing land area from 90ha in 2003 to 2,640 in 2010. The group is also selling sunflower cake (a by-product used to feed cattle) as far as Mwanza, Shinyanga and Uganda. At the time of this review, the group provided Tshs. 30,000 as share to each group member as profit from their projects. They also employ four as milling machines operators and 6 group members have this year roofed their houses with corrugated iron sheets. The group is now selling sunflower oil at Tshs 2,000/liter instead of selling sunflower seeds.

The group has already approached SIDO so that they can be trained on how to package their products to increase value and shelf life. They are also planning to acquire sunflower varieties with high genetic potential so as to get more oil. Following the group's achievements, three (3) non members who were impressed by the group's performance have bought own oil pressing machines and two new machines in neighbouring village.

5.2 Implementation Challenges

Despite the achievements that have been recorded so far, a number of challenges still constrain implementation progress and achievement of program development objectives. These include:

1. **Teamwork and inclusiveness of DFTs:** Inadequate teamwork in some district councils and lack of representation of key players in planning and implementation of DADPs has been noted to be an obstacle to smooth DADP implementation. It was observed that some of the trained DFTs from departments other than agriculture do not participate in DADP implementation. This has jeopardized the quality and sustainability of the interventions.
2. **Inadequate financial absorption capacity of district councils** It has been observed that district councils have big carry over funds from unimplemented activities of a previous financial year. There are several factors contributing to this problem, namely untimely disbursements of funds to LGAs, especially in the first quarter; cumbersome procurement processes seasonality nature of farm activities; inadequate number of irrigation engineers to timely undertake field activities, and poor information sharing mechanisms between the centre and local levels
3. **Shortage of Extension staff:** All districts that were visited were experiencing severe shortage of extension staff. This has undermined timely implementation of planned activities and is one of the major reasons for carry over funds.
4. **Value for Money:** Some of the projects that were visited did not portray the amount of money that was invested. The review team observed more money being used

compared to the size of the projects. Several factors are responsible for this such as poor technical of guidance at planning/designing of projects, inadequate supervision at implementation stages and resource leakages.

5. ***Underutilization of completed infrastructures:*** Underutilization of agricultural infrastructure was observed in some districts. This is a case where completed projects such as dams, warehouses, market shades, slaughter houses and irrigation infrastructure are not utilized to their optimum level. . In Sikonge district an irrigation scheme with the capacity to irrigate 250ha of land has been developed but only 25ha are currently used. In Karagwe district a warehouse that was completed over eight months ago is still locked and there are no concrete plans on how to operate it. A follow up by the respective LGAs is needed to identify all unused structures and the corresponding reasons for the same.
6. ***Inadequate capacity of the LGAs and ZITUs to facilitate and supervise the process:*** Most LGAs and ZITUs do not have adequate capacity in terms of human resources, office equipment and facilities. As such implementation of activities, especially those under irrigation are delayed. Research institutes and regional secretariats also reported that majority of experiences staff are due for retirement in 1-2 years. This will add into the current staff shortage for ASDP activities.
7. ***Inadequate involvement of private Sector:*** ASDP recognizes and cherish the role of different actors in agricultural development. Such linkages enable the sectors to share experiences, resources, skills and responsibilities. *During* the review it was observed that the participation of the private sector in farm level interventions is still limited. There are few cases where the private sector participates in planning and implementation process. This partly due to lack of understanding of the public-private sector concept.
8. ***Making agriculture a business (commercial agriculture):*** One of the major incentives in farming is income that farmers realize after selling farm produce. Agriculture has to be able to provide such incentives in order to attract more investors/farmers. This to a large extent depends on the ability of farmers to manage their farming activities as a business and access to markets. However issues related to access to finance, markets by farmers and agribusiness, including entrepreneurship are not integrated in the VADP interventions, partly due to limited skills of DFT and WFT in these areas. Thus, mechanisms to train DFTs and farmers on these issues should be given more attention.
9. ***Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting issues and environmental and Social Safeguards:*** Cross-cutting issues (ESS, HIV/AIDS) are not adequately integrated into DADPs/VADP interventions. A good number of DFTs and WFTs indicated that they have not yet seen the ASDP Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Resettlement Framework, and do not include HIV/AIDS issues in planning process. .
10. ***Monitoring and Evaluation:*** The capacity of the DFT/WFTs to collect, process and disseminate reports still leaves a lot to be desired. Quarterly reports are still written in conventional styles where emphasis is put on processes and outputs than outcomes This problem is exacerbated by existing M & E routine data collection tools which does not provide for collection of outcome data. The M & E routine data collection and reporting formats need to be reviewed as to capture the outcomes. Also, It was noted that the DALDOs prepares physical report while the Treasurer prepares the financial monitoring report and they are expected to be reconciled before onward

transmission to higher authorities. Few districts do reconcile and share financial and physical reports before submitting them to higher authorities. M&E indicators are rarely integrated during planning and implementation of DIDF as its monitoring is carried out by irrigation technician who report directly to zonal irrigation unit.

Doing Business Unusual: In some districts implementation of farm level investments is still top down. The district enters into contracts to implement projects that should have been implemented by farmers after receiving financial support. In this present case, investment grants are also controlled by the districts contrary to the DADP planning and implementation guidelines. In Karagwe districts it was observed that DADP funds are implemented by the LGAs which also manage the funds. This situation was also observed in irrigation projects which had received DIDF grants. All districts must observe and adhere to the planning and implementation guidelines.

11. **Inadequate Funding for DIDF:** Although there is significant increase in irrigation funding but the demand for irrigation from the community is still high. The available fund for FY 2010/11 was Tshs. 31,107,115,000 but the request amounts reached Tshs.123,728,118,913
12. **Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Arrangement:** Sustainability of ASDP interventions/infrastructure, such as irrigation depends on proper O&M plans. In almost all visited irrigation schemes there were weak or no O&M arrangement. In most cases annual contributions by irrigators are far small (e.g. only Tshs. 10,000 yearly per farmer regardless of the yield). This is against guidelines that require beneficiaries' contribution amounting to 5% of the average yield in the scheme. This jeopardizes the sustainability of the schemes.
13. **Two conflicting DADPs guidelines** were observed i.e. DIDF guidelines indicating DIDF funds to managed by district while DADPs guidelines indicating investment funds to be devolved to beneficiaries at local level.
14. Some DALDOs were observed weak in managing DADPs interventions and funds.

6.0 Major Recommendations and Key Actions

Based on findings of the 5th JIR review, Annex 1 presents issues and specific recommended actions for improving implementation progress to achieve ASDP objectives on each of the four key sub-components and cross cutting areas.

Annex 1: Agreed Actions and recommendations from the fifth Joint Implementation Review

Issue	Recommended Action	Target Date	Responsible
Planning and Implementation			
Sustainability of investments	Training be provided to farming communities on project management, good governance, marketing, agri-business and entrepreneurship.	30 th December, 2010	NFT
Poor documentation and reporting of project outcomes by the respective levels	The M&E routine data collection tools and reporting format need to be revised to include outcomes.	30 th December, 2010	NFT, M&E, PMO-RALG
ASDP, DADP, KILIMO KWANZA and DASIP are seen as separate entities/projects	Training or backstopping sessions to LGAs should include clarifications on DADP, KILIMO KWANZA and on-going projects.	On-going	NFT, RS, DFT, and all other stakeholders
Irrigation			
ZITSU, though technically strong, they have insufficient facilities and working tools, including survey equipment and transport.	The ZITUs should be provided with transport, at least three new vehicles to enhance their mobility and quality of technical support to irrigation activities in the zone.	30th April 2011	MOWI, MAFC
Insufficient contributions by Districts and Farmers for O&M of irrigation infrastructures.	Training and awareness creation to be carried out to districts staff, based on revised DIDF guidelines.	15 December, 2010	PMO-RALG MoWI, DIDF Committee
Conflicting messages conveyed by Irrigation Guidelines and DADPs Planning Guidelines on management of DIDF funds at local level.	Irrigation guidelines be aligned with DADPs Planning Guidelines to avoid misinterpretations as agreed during the plenary discussion on 2 nd September 2010 at Ubungo plaza. PMORALG to issue written instructions to LGAs to this effect	1 April 2011	PMO-RALG, MAFC, MoWI, NFT
Untimely and inadequate disbursement of funds have lead to incomplete works.	Irrigation schemes which qualify for supplementary funds from DIDF additional financing should receive full funding as planned and beneficiaries should be informed of available funds immediately.	1 May 2011	MoWI, PMO-RALG DIDF Committee
Poor quality of construction works	Supervision by ZITUs and LGAs to be improved	December, 2010	MoWI, DPs PMO-RALG
Agriculture Services			
Construction of WARCs appear to be too expensive to be accomplished by AEBG	Integrate WARCs with other resource centres Establishment of WARCs should utilize investment funds to complement AEBG	December, 2010	NFT
Zonal and district research priorities are outdated	Revise Zonal and District research priorities to reflect farmers needs	December, 2010	Services TWG, DRD, DRTE, ZSCs
Funding of research activities through AEBG is minimal	Create awareness to LGAs on the provision to use AEBG for funding research activities through DADPs	December, 2010	NFT, Services TWG
Slow progress of CORDEMA training has delayed reforms in provision of research services	The remaining phases of CORDEMA training should be expedited	June, 2011	DRD, DRTE, Services TWG, ZSCs
There is weak communication link between ZIELU and districts.	Improve communication between ZIELU and district (district focal person)	June, 2011	DRD, DRTE, Services TWG, ZSCs
Marketing and Private Sector Development			
Poor construction, management and operation of marketing infrastructure	Supervision by LGAs technical staff should be improved	30 June, 2011	LGAs, MITM, MLDF
Inadequate understanding capacity of farmers, WFT and DFT on marketing	Build capacity of farmers, WFT and DFT on marketing, entrepreneurship and business skills.	April, 2011	MITM, LGAs, MLDF, NFT

Issue	Recommended Action	Target Date	Responsible
issues			
Farmer groups and associations do not operate WRS in parallel with Cooperatives Unions as stipulated by the WRS Act which reduces efficiency of the system	LGAs and farmer groups should adhere to WRS Act No 10 of 2005 and its regulations of 2006 to increase efficiency	30 June, 2011	MITM, PMO-RALG, MAFC, LGAs
Weak participation of the private sector in service provision and investment along the value chain, especially value addition	Sensitization of private sector participation in agricultural service provision and investment along the value chain	30 June, 2011	MITM/MAFC/PMO-RALG, LGAs, MLDF
Marketing issues not adequately addressed under DADPs	District Trade Officers to be a member of the DFT	NFT, PMO RALG	April 2011
Food Security			
Few projects for vulnerable groups.	Train farmer groups on identification and management of integrated food security projects for all people especially vulnerable groups.	December, 2010	MAFC, PMO-RALG, DFTs, WFTs
Nutritional issues are not adequately covered in ASDP	Review Food Security guideline to integrate nutrition issues. Revised Guidelines should be harmonized with ASDP guidelines	October 2010	MAFC (FS,P&I) TWT, Districts
Inadequate information on food security issues at National, Districts and Village levels	Provide basic training on database management for food security at all levels.	December, 2010	MAFC, Districts
Financial Management			
Limited capacity and number of staff in some LGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill vacant position in the internal audit unit of the LGAs and Provide continuous training on finance and audit staff on financial management 	30 June, 2010 Continuous	PMORALG DED, PMO-RALG, MAFC
Limited capacity of village level project committees on financial management and maintaining accounts records	Village level project committees should be trained on financial management and record keeping.	Continuous	NFT, DFTs
In some LGAs DALDO and DT financial reports to RS do not match	District Treasurers and DALDOs should reconcile their reports before submission to the region for consolidation	Continuous	DT, DALDO
Delayed disbursement of funds to LGAs	ASLMs should collaborate to expedite disbursements which should be accompanied with clear instructions to users	Continuous	ASLMs, DPs
Sometimes Audit Committees do not meet to discuss external audit and internal audit reports	LGAs should facilitate audit committees to meet regularly and prepare all reports in time	Continuous	DED, DT
Procurement			
Delays in procurement of goods and services at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGAs should use and adhere to community procurement manual Update and consolidate Annual Procurement Plans as per MTEFs Advance and timely preparation of tender documents 	October, 2010 30 September, 2010	PMO-RAGL ASLMs
Procurement staff in LGAs not involved in planning and implementation of ASDP activities	Procurement staff and DT should be included in the District Facilitation Teams (DFTs).	Continuous	ASLMs, LGAs
Limited Capacity of procurement staff in LGAs	Training of procurement staff	December, 2010	LGAs
Unclear roles and responsibilities in implementation of subprojects between the LGAs and the communities. Also, in most cases communities are not aware of the scope of subprojects and the level of funding available	Communities be made aware of the scope of the subprojects and the expected level of funding for each subproject	Appraisal and planning stage	ASLMs, LGAs

Issue	Recommended Action	Target Date	Responsible
In some districts, procurement of goods and services for farm investments is done at the district level.	The LGAs should be instructed to adhere to Community Procurement Manual and Planning and Implementation Guidelines	Continuous	ASLMs, NFT, TWG – Planning, LGAs
Monitoring and Evaluation			
Inadequacies in capturing project (DADPs)-based outcome information	The 4 th quarter DADPs Progress Report format should be revised to capture adequate information on project outcomes;	December, 2010	PMO-RALG
Lack of feedback information to WAEOs/VAEOs and the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen feedback mechanism at all levels by involving stakeholders in DADPs planning and implementation Provide training on monitoring to WFTs and project committees 	December, 2010 March, 2011	Planning and Implementation TWG, M&E TWG, LGAs
M&E of irrigation projects not harmonized with ASDP M&E framework	M&E for irrigation interventions should be streamlined with overall M&E and financing Framework for the ASDP.	March, 2011	MoWI, M&E TWG
Environmental and Social Safeguards			
Limited capacity of district experts on environmental and social safeguards including those reflected in ESMF and RPF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate ESMF and RPF documents to all LGAs and train DFTs on the use and application ESMF and RPF immediately. Commission environmental and social audits for selected ongoing subprojects, particularly the irrigation subprojects. District to designate/appoint District Environment Management Officers (DEMOs) who shall be member of DFT 	December, 2010	PMO-RALG, MAFC, MoWI
Poor reporting of environmental issues on LGAs reports	Progress reports on implementation status from LGAs should include sections on safeguard issues.	Continuous	ASLM & LGAs
Land Use Planning and Management			
Lack of DLUFP in districts with high irrigation potential for land evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of LGAs to undertake LUP in villages with plans for irrigation development and land expert be co-opted members of DFT DADPs investment budget to include LUP and preparation of DLUFP Build capacity of LGAs to undertake village land use plans 	July, 2011	PMO-RALG, MAFC, MoWI
Absence of district land use framework plan	Land use planning issues should be included in planning process for DADPs.	June, 2011	MAFC, MLDF
Communication			
There is poor communication at various levels of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize ASDP Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy Establish/strengthen communication units and have specific budget for communication activities at regional and district level 	March, 2011	ASLMs, RS, LGAs.
Inadequate and untimely dissemination	Strengthen ASLMs Communication Units and	July, 2011	ASLMs

Issue	Recommended Action	Target Date	Responsible
of agricultural and livestock information to the districts by ASLMs.	allocate enough funds for communication and knowledge management activities		Directorates

Annex 2: Implementation Status of Actions from the 4th JIR

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
Planning and Implementation				
i. Inadequate capacity in districts to carry out comprehensive appraisal and business plan for community investments identified through participatory planning	NFT to provide hands-on training to DFT and WFT on project appraisal (technical and economic analysis) and preparation of business plan.	Dec. 2009 Jan 2010	P&I TWG	Between late December 2009 and February 2010 all Regions and District councils were backstopped and trained on project appraisal and how to prepare investment proposals
ii. Low adherence to safeguard.	NFT to provide training to DFTs on environmental and social safeguards to all LGAs	Jan. 2010	NFT	Training not conducted but training materials were disseminated. Training is planned for the FY 2010/11
iii. Inadequate understanding of the concept/slow implementation of the concept of village phased out plan by LGAs	DADPs planning guideline to be revised to provide a guide on the village phased out plan concept	Dec. 2009	P&I TWG	DADP Planning and Implementation guideline (Kiswakili version) was reviewed, finalized and disseminated to all LGA between late December 2009 and February 2010.
i. Inappropriate use of ASDP grants by LGAs	Revised DADPs planning guideline to provide a guide on proper use of Grants, followed by a meeting with DEDs and DALDOs to discuss this issues. Each LGA to prepare a list of investment projects and amount of funds to be sent to the beneficiaries account and copies sent to respective villages and ASLMs prior implementation.	Dec. 2009 March-April 2010	P&I TWG & PMO-RALG NFT & PMO-RALG	Utilisation of grants (including new structure of fund entitlements to villages) was clarified to DFTs and WFTs between December 2009 and February 2010. To be implemented in the newly changes in the M & E data base. Since the new guideline starts its implementation 2010/11 financial year The said list of projects for 2010/2011 shall be prepared during the second quarter for FY 2010/11
ii. Inadequate supervision by RS and NFTs in implementation of Investment projects at communities' level.	NFT and RS to prepare a joint quarterly schedule for backstopping LGAs with milestones.	Jan 2011	RS and NFT	The Regional ASDP coordinators have been appointed and started their new roles of backstopping LGAs. For the first time this year the assessment of the DADP quality was assessed in collaboration with the RS. Likewise, backstopping to LGAs on DADPs implementation was conducted jointly by NFT and ASDP Regional coordinators in April 2010

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
iii. Inadequate capacity of LGAs to translate outputs achieved into outcome	<p>DALDOs and DFTs to be trained on how to capture outcomes in reporting.</p> <p>Reporting format to LGAs is to be prepared to capture outcomes.</p>	Dec 2010	<p>PMORALG;</p> <p>P&I TWG and NFT</p>	This requires review of the M&E data collection tools. The M&E thematic working group is working on it in collaboration with P&I TWG
Agricultural Services				
The number and quality of staff to offer services of extension and those for research is not adequate.	<p>(i) Adopt the farmer-to-farmer training approach developed by the KATC and applied by three other MATIs (Ilonga, Igurusi and Ukiriguru) on improving irrigated rice production. As a start the approach should be adopted through two more MATIs and two LITIs and should cover technologies for various commodities (both for crops and for livestock respectively)</p> <p>(ii) Recruit more research and motivate research and extension staff by providing better salaries, more financial resources to accomplish assignments and provide adequate work facilities.</p>	FY 2010/2011	ASLMs (DTI,DCD, DRTE, DRD, PMORALG), DTI	Initiatives made include: Expansion of the practises through MATIs by training more farmers; Promotion of the approaches using private sector institutions such as MOGABIRI. In addition, the Ministry is preparing a guideline to guide farmer to farmer initiatives in the country.

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
			DCD, DRTE, DRD, PMORALG UTUMISHI, MoFEA (AS-TWG)	
Flow of information on improved agricultural technologies and their corresponding (technology) uptake by end-users are not adequate	Improve linkages between farmers and research/extension services to boost information flows, improve access to technologies and respond effectively to farmers' service needs by increasing resource allocation to ZIELUs, ZARDIs and provide training to their staff in information technology.	Continuous	ASLMs (DCD, DRD, DRTE, NLRI, CVL)	The linkage is being improved through capacity building through training on information technology to ZIELU staff as well as retooling in all seven zones. The process is ongoing
Most research activities are season oriented, however, funds allocated through ZARDEF are not adequate and their disbursements are effected untimely	ASLMs should (i) provide standard guidelines on annual budgeting and requesting of ZARDEF, (ii) liaise with Zonal Steering Committees (ZSC) to establish reasonable annual allocations and (iii) ensure that funds are disbursed as and when needed.	FY 2010/2011	DRD, DRTE, Agric services- TWG, NLRI, CVL, DPPs, CAs	Guidelines were provided as annexes to ZARDEF guidelines
There is slow adoption of recommended extension reforms by both public and private sector. This is evident in terms of low participation in services provision	(i) Promote the involvement of the private sector in the provision of services by holding sensitization training workshops	2011	(i) Agric services TWG, LGAs, PMORALG	Sensitization continued to be carried out to private ASPs. At least few LGAs started contracting out Private sectors to delivers services, although their capacity and number is still low.

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
process and uncoordinated agricultural development initiatives in the LGAs	<p>(ii) Prepare guidelines on Coordination among the ASPs, particularly NGOs, so as to avoid duplication of efforts and distribute them to stakeholders</p> <p>(iii) Prepare a master-plan on the provision of extension services</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>2010</p>	<p>(ii) ASLMs (DCD, DRTE, PMO-RALG, Services TWG to coordinate</p> <p>(iii) ASLMs (DCD, DRTE, PMO-RALG, Services TWG</p>	<p>Draft guidelines have been prepared and are awaiting inputs of stakeholders</p> <p>Not accomplished</p>
There is lack of clarity on the	Sensitize stakeholders on importance of		DCD, DRTE,	Sensitization carried out through the National meeting in DODOMA for all DALDOs, selected private ASPs,

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
importance of Ward Agricultural Resource Centers (WARCs), which result into their low prioritization in corresponding DADPs.	Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs). Structural plans that are provided by ASLMs may appear too expensive for some LGAs but these are provided as guidelines and LGAs are encouraged to adopt less costly materials that will, however, not affect quality of the structures.	2009/2010	PMO-RALG, (Agric services TWG to coordinate)	Research managers and ZIELU staff . Construction of WARCs undertaken in a slow pace although at least each district council has constructed two WARCs
Irrigation				
Insufficient basic funding for District Contribution and Farmers Contribution for O&M.	<p>Amend DIDF guidelines for districts to include copy of DADPs in application and institute sanction for districts that have not provided basic funding in the past.</p> <p>a) Conduct ToT to all relevant district staff on O&M Guidelines for irrigation.</p>	<p>15 Jan. 2010</p> <p>1 April 2010</p>	MoWI, DIDF Committee	<p>Amendments to the DIDF guidelines for districts to include copy of DADPs in application and institute sanction for districts have been made and disseminated to LGAs</p> <p>The Ministry of Water and Irrigation organised training sessions to all respective LGAs including decision makers. Training sessions were organised in two sessions. Session one was held in September</p>

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
	b) Avoid partial funding leading to incomplete works			<p>2009 in three centres; Mbeya, Moshi and Mwanza; and the second session was held in March 2010 in four centres; Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora and Songea. Participants in these sessions were DCs, DEDs, RAAs, DPLOs, DALDOs and SMS Irrigation. The training on O&M Guidelines for Irrigation was conducted simultaneously during the LGAs working sessions and soft and hard copies of the Guidelines were distributed to all LGAs. The trainers insisted that farmers' contribution to O&M should be at least 5% of the average production per hectare of respective irrigation scheme.</p> <p>Irrigation schemes which were partially funded during the FY 2009/10 received full funding in 2010/11 accordingly. The Ceiling was also raised from the current Tsh 500 Million to Tsh. 800 Million.</p>

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
Resources spread too thinly, leading to incomplete works		1 May 2010		
Slow progress in private investors engaging with large scale commercial irrigated agriculture	Irrigation zones with high potential land suitable for PPP and known investors interested to complete feasibility studies and preparation of “land, water use permit, design” package and develop PPP transaction models	1 June 2010	MoWI	Few investors from the private sector have shown interest in working with the Government on PPP arrangement (e.g.. Morogoro and Mwanza Regions). Realising the gap between the amount funds requested and those allocated, the World Bank increased funds for NIDF funded irrigation activities including feasibility studies in areas where investors from the private sector have shown interest to invest.
Rising costs for works and goods, numerous competitive proposals exceed the current DIDF ceiling and had to be rejected	Increase DIDF ceiling from TSh 500m to TSh 800m	15 Dec. 2009	MoWI, DIDF Committee	The Ceiling was also raised from the current Tsh 500 Million to Tsh. 800 Million.
Personnel shortages equipment and facilities at the national and Zonal level are inadequate. This includes transport, surveying, computing and database facilities.	<p>a) The procurement plan which was prepared in 2006 for the first eighteen months of ASDP should be reviewed and implemented.</p> <p>b) Short and long term training programs for newly employed and in-service professional staff should be implemented as was recommended during the 3rd JIR</p> <p>c) Increase the rate of employing new</p>	<p>1 Feb 2010</p> <p>1 Feb 2010</p>	MoWI, MAFC, TIC, LGAs	<p>Procurement plan for MoWI was prepared for 2010/11 and it is under implementation</p> <p>Training material for new employees was finalized to be used during training scheduled for this FY (2010/11).</p>

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
	irrigation professional staff by the Government			The Government has continued employing new staff. Since 2005 to 2010 a total of 70 staff of different disciplines have been employed
Compliance with safeguard issues identified in implementation of irrigation schemes under the ASDP	<p>i) Conduct training of DFTs members on application of environmental safeguards such as the ESMF and RPF documents; and</p> <p>ii) The ASLMs National Facilitation Team should integrate the ESMF and RPF package in 2009/10 DADP Planning - Backstopping</p>	31 Dec 2009	MoWI	<p>Training on application of ESMF and RPF documents was carried out to all ASLMs at the National level and at the Irrigation zones.</p> <p>During the training of DADPs Planning to LGAs in 2009/10, awareness was created on the importance of integrating ESMF and RPF package into DADPs Planning. However most of the LGAs have not yet received the documents and training on their application has not yet been done. The method used to disseminate the document to LGAs was not effective since the documents were submitted to RAS and have remained there without being dispatched to respective LGAs.</p>
The National Irrigation Master Plan (2002) has not yet been reviewed	<p>Request for EOI for consultancy,</p> <p>Issue RFP</p> <p>Sign contract and commence works</p>	<p>15 Nov., 2009</p> <p>15 Jan., 2010</p> <p>30 April, 2010</p>	MoWI	The Terms of Reference and expression of interest for review of the National Irrigation Master Plan (2002) were finalized and submitted to the Ministerial Tender Board for further process
Marketing and Private Sector Development				
Inadequate capacity of farmers, WFT and DFT on marketing activities	Capacity building of farmers, WFT and DFT on marketing activities.			The guidelines on marketing and private sector development which provide guidance on marketing

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
				and private sector initiatives and facilitation of the latter on agricultural development have been prepared for capacity building to farmers, WFTs and DFTs. The sensitization and training to DFTs and WFTs is planned to be conducted in 2010/2011.
Transformation of District Trade Officers into Business Development Officers	Speed up the process of transforming District Trade Officers into Business Development Officers			The job description for Business Development Officers is being prepared and it is in final stages of completion.
Poor construction, management and operation of marketing	Provide direct support to regional trade and export infrastructure to assist export e.g. horticultural crops.			TAHA and HODECT are supported to assist farmers on exports of horticultural crops.
Weak processing and value addition	Processing, value addition, packaging and labeling need to be supported, linked and undertaken at small and medium scale levels			SIDO, TBS, TIRDO and TEMDO are supported in processing, value addition, packaging and labeling support, linkage at small and medium scale levels.
Operationalisation of WRS is not in conformity with Warehouse Receipt System Act, No. 10 of 2005 and its Regulations of 2006	Enforcement of Warehouse Receipt System Act, No. 10 of 2005 and its Regulations of 2006 by all stakeholders.			The efforts to implement WRS were initiated through training and workshop to stakeholders at district and village level including farmers. In addition in all visited districts there are by-laws leading to the implementation and enforcement of the use of WRS in cashew nuts
Weak participation of the private sector	Involvement of private sector in all DADP activities should be encouraged and strengthened			TAFA, CONCERN, MVIWATA, TANECU, ILULU, MAMCU, CORECU and UNIDO partners with the government in the promotion and facilitation of construction of market infrastructure, warehouses, agro processing value addition infrastructure to ensure their utilization within the framework of Public-Private- Partnerships.
Monitoring and Evaluation				
Lack of reliable outcome information (production/ productivity) at the regional and district levels.	Conduct a simple annual survey to get reliable outcome information at the regional and district levels.	March 2010	M&E TWG to prepare concept note for this simple survey	Draft concept has been prepared but not yet finalized. Main challenge is on the sampling framework. Contacted NBS several times, still awaiting expertise

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
				as to whether the same sampling framework can be used for crop and livestock.
Potential LGAs are not receiving sufficient resources for agricultural development.	Review the criteria and formula for ASDP fund allocation across LGAs to reflect the agricultural potential of LGAs.	March 2010	Committee of ASLMs Directors	Not yet done
Questionnaire on the short-listed indicators is still difficult to be understood by some LGA	Review short-listed indicators and improve the questionnaire on them.	March 2010	M&E TWG	Reviewed and improved. Some unclear wordings were improved based on the discussion with LGAs
(i)Capacity building for RS in terms of human resource and training on PlanRep2/LGMD.	Provide regular training on M&E for ASLMs, RS, DFT, and WAEO/VAEO (including LGMD2).	June 2010	PMO-RALG	Capacity building for RS has been improved in terms of human resource, though not have an M&E specialist. There is improvement in terms of equipment e.g. vehicles, computers and other office facilities etc. - Training on PlanRep2 and LGMD not yet conducted however PMO-RALG put more emphasis on EPICOR training for this year.
(ii)Inadequate understanding on M&E among RS, DFT and VAEO / WAEOs.		June 2010	M&E TWG	Regional workshops on M&E framework as well as on LGMD2 were provided to RS and DFT from 31 May to 11 June 2010. It was expected RS and DFT to train VAEO/WAEOs. -Training on Agricultural Routine Data System was provided to VAEO/WAEOs in four pilot districts (Morogoro rural, Kilosa, Mpwapwa and Kondoa) in February - March 2010.
Some LGAs have not appointed an M&E officer.	Appoint and capacitate M&E officers in each district.	March 2010	PMO-RALG, RS and LGAs	Capacity building for RS has been improved in terms of human resource, though not have an M&E specialist. There is improvement in terms of equipment e.g. vehicles, computers and other office facilities etc. - Training on PlanRep2 and LGMD not yet conducted however PMO-RALG put more emphasis on EPICOR training for this year.

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
Food Security				
Low level of private sector involvement in Food security activities	Promote the involvement of the private sector in the provision of post harvest technologies through trainings		FS TWG, LGAs, PMORALG	The action carried to next financial year
Low rate adoption of post harvest technologies	Develop and disseminate post harvest technologies to cover the whole food chain		DNFS, DRD, DCD, MITM, MLFD, Private Sector	Post harvest technologies disseminated by national level officers to over 39 districts, 290 extension officers and 480 farmers. The activity is on going at both national and district levels
Environment and Social Safeguard				
Environmental issues have not received their due importance for sustainable development and investments under DADPs. Few of distributed ESMF have reached the DFTs. Despite the facts that ESMF was distributed to some LGAs, the document was not well addressed on its application.	Training of DFTs and consequently the WFT and VFT on its importance and on how it should be integrated in planning and implementation of development and investment activities.			Training of DFTs and WFTs were not conducted on integration of environmental aspects in DADPs /VADPs implementation.
Land Use				
Inadequate land use expert in district and village levels	Proper use of available expert in districts and village level Recruit 100 competent land use experts at	2009/10 to 2013/14	MAFC, PMO-RALG, LGAs	Establishment of 5 (Eastern,Northern, Southern highlands, Central and Lake zones) Land use Planning zones deliver land use planning services closer to LGA'S and other stake holders 8 land use expert recruited by 2009/2010

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
	district and village level			
Improper land use plans in irrigation schemes	Land use plans and management to be instituted in all irrigation schemes.	2009/10 to 2013/14	LGAs and Village councils	Not yet started
Land use plans not a priority in DADPs	Education to farmers on importance of Land use planning	2009/10 to 2013/14	Land use expert from MAFC, LGAs and Village councils	33 LGA's have started implementing land use planning activities under DADPs
Only 240 villages out of 10,000 villages have implemented land use plans	Land use plans to be implemented to all villages MAFC through ASDP to implement land use management in those land use plans	2009/10 to 2013/14	MAFC, MLDF, NLUPC, PMO-RALG (LGA).	702 villages implemented land use plans
Existing land use conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers despite existence of village land use plans in some areas	Set up land use conflict resolution in each district Institute management plans after having land use planning in place. To ensure that by laws are enacted and enforced accordingly.	2009/10 to 2013/14	MAFC, LGAs, and Village council	District with land use conflicts have established district land tribunal 35 land use expert from 35 LGA'S have trained on how to prepare agricultural land management plans By laws have enacted to all villages with land use plans
Financial Management				
There is adequate and qualified staff, the turnover is overall low	More training on fiduciary aspects should be conducted	March 31 st ,2010	MAFSC PMO-RALG	Training have been conducted by PMO-RALG on IPSAS and Risk based auditing.
Some account staff not knowledgeable about DADPs Guidelines	ASDP' documents should be disseminated to all implementing entities	December 31 st ,2009	MAFSC PMO-RALG	Documents/Guidelines have been disseminated to all levels also workshop was conducted by PMO-RALG at Dodoma.
Procedures to disburse funds to communities not followed in some districts,	Simplified disbursement procedures to be developed for district and communities,	January 31 st 2010	MAFSC, PMO-RALG	The guidelines have been sent to LGAs. Follow-up plan has been established by Financial Management - TWG

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
Some districts still using manual system	Install EPICOR software at all district level	March 31 st , 2010	ACGEN/PMO-RALG	Exercise is still going on to Councils which did not have EPICOR.
Some Lack of knowledge of users of EPICOR,	Training on EPICOR to be conducted at all level,	December 31 st ,2009	ACGEN/PMO-RALG	Indoor training has been conducted to all districts esp. when EPICOR was installed by TREASURY
Some DADPs accounts is not properly reconciled	DADPs should be reconciled in a monthly basis	October 31 st ,2009	District treasurer/DED	The accounts are reconciled by the DT offices on monthly basis, but reconciliation between DT and DALDOs is not done.
IFRs template are not being used by all LGAs and they are not standardized,	The audit committee should comply the audit regulation,	December 31st 2009	Audit Committee /DED	Audit committees are functioning as per PFA requirement whereby all Internal and External Audit reports are discussed
Quality of IFRs needs to be improved	They should be prepared no later than 15 days after the end of the quarter.		District treasurer/DED	The exercise is continuous, however the IFR have been improved to include Local funds.
There is delay in preparing the quarterly IFRs and management not prompt with approval in some districts				The reports at least are submitted timely compared to previous years because of using EPICOR
Audit committee not functioning as internal audit report for 3 rd and 4 th quarter not discussed in some districts	The audit committee should comply the audit regulation,	December 31 st 2009	Audit Committee /DED	Audit committees are functioning as per PFA requirement whereby all Internal and External Audit reports are discussed .
Internal audit not using the international risk based approach,	Training on international risk based approach should be conducted at all levels,	March 31 st 2010	Audit Committee/DED	Risk based approach is now used by Internal Auditors on their recent audits
Some recommendations both from internal and external auditors not yet implemented,	An action plan should be prepared and implemented for all audit reports recommendations,	Quarterly	District	All recommendations have been implemented as noted by external auditors report of FY 2008/2009
ASDP is being audited as part of the District report in some districts	Management should explore the possibility of having a separate audit for ASDPs funds.	December 31 st 2009	ASDP management/DPs	The ASDP Audited consolidated report has been produced by CAG
Report from internal auditor not standardized (transaction report and performance reports)	All internal audit reports should be presented with the same format	June 30 th , 2010	MAFSC/National Audit Office	Not yet implemented due to the financial constraints (It was not budgeted).
Some recommendations both from internal and external auditors not yet implemented,	An action plan should be prepared and implemented for all audit reports recommendations,	Quarterly	District	All recommendations have been implemented as noted by external auditors report of FY 2008/2009
Delay in receiving disbursement from treasury (amount received toward the	The MoFEA should be prompted to release fund quarterly according to the	Quarterly	MAFSC/MoFEA	Follow up has been made to ensure quarterly disbursement.

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
end of the quarter),	ASDP funds forecast,			
Delays in disbursement to some beneficiaries,	Disbursement to the beneficiaries will have be smooth in a regular basis,	Regularly	District treasurer/DED	The directives from ASLMs (PMO-RALG/MAFC) have been sent to LGAs insisting the use of DADPs guidelines.
Disbursement is not linked to some LGA's and beneficiaries annual work program	The disbursement will have to be linked to the annual work program	Quarterly	MAFSC/MoFEA	Disbursements have considered the annual workplan and budget.
Procurement				
Inadequate coordination of procurement issues within ASLMs, LGAs	Strengthen procurement staff in the Procurement Management Unit in MAFC to ensure effective coordination of ASDP within ASLMs	December 31, 2009	DPP MAFC	The process to strengthen procurement unit in MAFC is in progress through training of MAFC - PMU staff and retooling to ensure effective coordination of ASDP implementation.
Inadequate and unrealistic procurement plans	Update and consolidate procurement plans	November 15, 2009	HPMU - ASLMs	Consolidated procurement plan already updated.
Lack of awareness of new policies and procedures, inadequate tender documents - TOR and technical specifications	PMU staff to attend trainings conducted by PPRA and ESAMI	January 31, 2010 and during implementation of the program	ASLMs	Ten PMU staff from MAFC and MLDF attended training
Heads of the Procurement Management Units (PMUs) in the Councils reporting to District Treasurers instead Accounting Officers - DEDs	Heads of the PMUs should report directly to the Accounting Officers	December 31, 2009	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Heads of PMUs are now reporting to Accounting Officers.
Supplies Officers/procurement staff not included in District Facilitation Teams (DFTs)	Supplies Officers/procurement officers to be included in DFTs	At appraisal of subproject and during implementation of the program	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Supplies Officers/procurement staff are not yet included in District Facilitation Teams (DFTs)
Inadequate record keeping of tender correspondences	Improve procurement record keeping by marinating records for each tender in a separate file	At commencement of each tender and during implementation of the program	PMO-RALG, LGAs	procurement record keeping has been improved.
Quotations lack vital details such as technical specifications, warranty	Request for quotations should have adequate information such as detailed	At RFQ stage	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Preparation of Request for quotations have been improved to incorporate adequate information such as

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
conditions	technical specifications, guarantee, etc;			detailed technical specifications, guarantee, etc
No evidence of inspection and acceptance of goods done as per requirements	Goods inspection and acceptance to be made to justify that goods received are of the right quality	At the stage delivery of goods	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Goods inspection and acceptance team are formed whenever goods are received.
Inadequate and incomplete procurement plans	Procurement plans to be prepared in format issued by PPRA	November 30, 2009	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Preparation of Procurement plans have improved.
Lack of awareness of new policies and procedures	Training on procurement procedures conducted by PPRA should be organized for PMUs staff, members of Tender Boards, Management Teams, Internal Auditors, and user department staff.	January 31, 2010 and during implementation of the program	PMO-RALG, LGAs	The respective training on procurement have been undertaken.
Procurement process carried out for some activities not adequate	Review /audit the procurement process	June 30, 2010	ASLMs, DPs	Still procurement process carried out for some activities not adequate. The PPA is in the process of being reviewed
Committees lack skills in community participation in procurement	Train committees in procurement procedures and record keeping	At appraisal of subproject and during implementation of the program	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Community procurement manual have been prepared and issued. But more knowledge is needed.
Lack of reference material on carrying out procurement at community level	Distribute community procurement manual	December 31, 2009	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Community procurement manual have been prepared and issued.
Unclear roles in implementation of subprojects	LGAs to educate villagers and/ or communities of the roles to be played by each party in implementation of subprojects especially in infrastructure investments	At appraisal of subproject and during implementation of the program	PMO-RALG, LGAs	Some LGAs are yet to educate villagers and/ or communities of the roles to be played by each party in implementation of subprojects especially in infrastructure investments
Communication				
Lack of Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy	Finalize ASDP Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy	By March 2010	ASLMs, RS, LGAs.	The strategy is in the process of being finalized awaiting for baseline findings to formulate indicators
Most regions and districts have no communication unit and no specific budget for communication activities.	Establish and strengthen communication units at regions and districts and accommodate communication activities in DADPs.	Dec. 2009 to June 2010	RS, LGAs	Communication Units are yet to be established in LGAs visited in the 5 th JIR. However, communication is done through the DALDOs and ASDP regional coordinators office.

Issue	Recommended Action	Timeframe	Responsible	Implementation Status as of September 2010
Districts have limited capacity on communication, knowledge sharing and management.	Build capacity of LGAs (DFTs, WFTs) on communication, knowledge sharing and management.	By June 2010 (pilot districts)	ASLMs (CTWG), RS, LGAs	The task is partly been undertaken through training conducted to undertake data collection and management at district and Regional level
There is still weak communication link ZIELU and district.	Improve communication between ZIELU and district (district focal person).	By June 2010	ZIELO, LGAs	The process is ongoing through training of ZIELU staff on information technology in seven research zones

Annex 3: Terms of Reference for the 5th JIR

1.0 Introduction

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is the first Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) programme to be implemented by Tanzania's Agriculture Sector. It is the government's instrument for achieving agricultural growth and poverty reduction as outlined in the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy of 2001 (ASDS) and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2005-2010 (NSGRP). Two objectives are to be achieved under the programme; to enable farmers to have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, all of which contribute to higher productivity and farm income; and to increase private sector investment in agriculture based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

The programme is financed through a basket fund supported by Government of Tanzania and Development Partners, General Budget Support, on-going donor-financed projects (DASIP), private sector and LGAs. The basket supports activities at the national level based on strategic plans and agreed expenditure programmes of five Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) – Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries (MLDF), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing (MITM), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) and the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). At the local level, the basket supports activities of districts through performance based grants channeled through the Local Government Capacity Development Grant (LGCDDG) system. Local level activities are based on District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs), coordinated by PMO-RALG. Implementation of programme started in 2006/2007.

Since implementation started, notable achievements towards realization of programme objectives have been to be noticed. Encouraging milestones have been observed on improved access and adoption of improved agricultural technologies and knowledge; increased investment to irrigation and mechanization/farm equipment; improved extension service delivery (through provision of working facilities, training of extension staff and farmers and use of innovative approaches such as Farmer Field Schools), and adoption of productive and marketing infrastructure and systems such as the warehouse receipt system. These efforts have resulted in increased production and productivity of crops and livestock and signals of improvement in farm incomes are increasingly observed.

In order to measure programme performance against set objective, the programme is reviewed annually. Four reviews have been undertaken so far and the fifth review will build upon the past fourth review by using selected indicators to assess performance of the programme during the period under review. The review will be carried out by the Government and Development Partners in collaboration with private sector and civil society organizations.

2.0 Objectives

As ASDP is now entering its fifth year of implementation, the overall objective of the review will be to assess performance of ASDP towards generating relevant outcomes which will lead towards achieving programme objectives. Specifically, the review will employ the programme M&E indicators to measure outputs and outcomes.

The review will be organized around four key thematic areas: Irrigation, Agricultural Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization), Marketing and Private Sector Development and Planning and Implementation. Crosscutting issues such as food security, communication, land use planning and management, monitoring and evaluation, environmental safeguards, financial management, procurement and gender and HIV/AIDS will be integrated into each of the four themes. Based on major components of ASDP, specifically the review will:

- I. Assess implementation status of actions agreed during the 2009 Joint Implementation Review (JIR), and evaluate implementation progress in the four key thematic areas, based on key output/outcome indicators as outlined on the ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2007, revised in 2008). This will entail evaluating progress made in each thematic area towards achieving programme objectives using relevant output and outcome indicators. Groups will also identify challenges and constraints in implementation progress and achievement of outcomes, and identify measures for improvement.
- II. Assess and document outcomes of program interventions at local level; identify and documenting success stories in each of the thematic areas and draw out lessons which can be replicated in other areas; determine programme outreach {number of farmers (by gender) reached by ASDP} and identify what practices are not working for purposes of proposing remedial actions for improvement.
- III. Assess the status of integration of crosscutting issues² at both national and local level. The assessment will also check whether these crosscutting issues are adequately addressed, if not understand reasons behind the dismal performance and suggest improvements needed.
- IV. Assess sustainability, efficiency, relevancy and effectiveness of proposed interventions at farm level.
- V. Provide specific recommendations and actions needed to be taken to speed up implementation and performance of the programme.

3.0 Review schedule: 13th August – 15 September, 2010

3.1 Overview

The review will start with a one day technical discussion in Dar es Salaam proposed to take place in 13th August, 2010. This will include internal group discussions, meeting with technical experts and a plenary discussion of all TWGs with ASLMs decision makers. The aim of this meeting is to develop a common understanding on the objectives and focus of the review and expected outputs to ensure consistence. As outlined in the calendar below, the plenary meeting will be followed by thirteen days of travel and field work. Upon return to Dar es Salaam, the mission will have two days discussion of their field visit findings where implementation/performance status, issues/challenges and best practices will be presented. This meeting will also agree on actions needed to expedite program implementation including identifying potential sources of sector growth, types of support and policy actions that will be required. The discussions (to be facilitated by team leaders) will focus on six main areas namely: Irrigation, Planning and Implementation, Agricultural Services, Marketing and Private Sector Development, Monitoring and Evaluation and Crosscutting Issues (Gender & HIV/AIDS, Environmental Safeguard, Food Security and nutrition , Communication, Land Use Planning and Management, Procurement and Financial Management).

² Food Security, Communication, Land use Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Financial Management, Procurement, Gender and HIV/AIDS and Environmental and Social Safeguards (including implementation of the ESMF/RPF)

The review will finish with eight working days to consolidate and finalize the write up of review findings and recommendations, complete the Aide-Memoire (AM) and circulate to the ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee. A wrap-up meeting with the ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee will be held in late August/early September, at which findings will be discussed and agreed actions finalized. For ease of reference, the sequences of activities are laid out in the mission schedule below.

Mission Schedule: 13 August – 15 September, 2010

Activity for TWG	13 Aug	15 – 27 Aug	31 Aug	2 Sept	3 - 10 Sept	14 Sept	15 Sept
Opening plenary							
Field: Irrigation							
Services							
Marketing/PSD							
Planning/Implementation							
Monitoring and Evaluation							
Submission of Field Reports							
Plenary session							
Prepare AM							
Wrap-up							
Finalize AM							

4.0 Activities

4.1 Overview

A management/core team of GoT and DP representatives will be responsible for planning and co-ordination of the review, assignment of tasks to sub-teams and logistics, including, timetable, field visit, and arrangement of plenary meetings. This team includes Mr. Emmanuel Achayo (DPP MAFC) and Dr. Sizya Lugeye (Irish Aid) as team leaders for GoT and DPs, respectively. Other members of the team will include one member from each of the following institutions MLDF, MITM, MoWI, MAFC, PMO-RALG, and two members from Development Partners.

4.2 Scope

4.2.1. Thematic Working Teams

Activities will be organized around four main thematic areas, i.e. Irrigation, Agriculture Services (Research, Extension and Mechanization), Marketing and Private Sector Development, Planning and Implementation. Each thematic area will be assessed by respective Thematic Working Group members using its own specific Terms of Reference. Overall, each TWG will;

1. Evaluate implementation of agreed actions during the last review,
2. Assess and document performance and achievement of objectives using relevant outcome/output indicators to monitor progress on their respective thematic areas. Each

- TWG will monitor at most three indicators from the short and long listed M&E³ indicators. Groups can maintain indicators monitored on the previous review; addition of new indicators is also a possible alternative.
3. Address crosscutting issues; Food Security and nutrition, Communication, Land Use Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental and Social Safeguards, Financial Management, Procurement, Gender and HIV/AIDS and identify constraints and challenges.
 4. Assess the extent at which beneficiaries have been able to access, to use and be satisfied with agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and outcomes obtained thereafter.
 5. Address level of the participation of the private sector in the Program
 6. Provide recommendations and actions for improving implementation and performance of the programme.

Each thematic team is therefore expected to evaluate the following key issues:

- Status of implementation of agreed actions during the 2009 JIR.
- Whether stakeholders, especially farmers are participating in making key decisions regarding planning, implementation and management of their investments (farmer empowerment)
- Whether ASDP activities are generating relevant outputs/outcomes that would lead to achievement of programme objectives [use indicators].
- Whether the people's wellbeing has changed by comparing with previous year (use reports - This will require common agreement on the indicators of wellbeing)
- Risks, challenges and constraints to implementation progress and achievement of outcomes and suggest options for improvement.
- Identify what practices/interventions are working and need to be scaled up/expanded and which ones are not working. Propose remedial actions for failed practices⁴ to expedite implementation progress and achievement of outcomes.
- Establish whether resources are adequate and they are used in the most efficient way for local investments and if resources are available on a timely manner to implement planned investments.
- Check whether crosscutting issues (Food Security and nutrition, Communication, Land Use Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental Safeguards, Financial Management, Procurement and Gender and HIV/AIDS, are adequately addressed and suggest ways for improvements.
- Identify other potential sources for sector growth and propose possible support (whether investment or policy actions) required to stimulate such growth.

4.2.2 Crosscutting Issues

Technical experts on Food Security and nutrition, Communication, Land Use Planning and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Environmental Safeguards, Procurement, Financial Management and Gender and HIV/AIDS will be spread into other thematic areas. The experts will be responsible for assessment of their relevant crosscutting issue in the entire programme. Brief summaries of cross-cutting issues are provided in appendix 1 while specific checklists on how the issues will be addressed are available in separate TOR.

³ M&E short listed indicators are collected by M&E TWG and reported every year in its M&E Progress Report. Information collected from visits during JIR for selected indicators confirm and complement information in M&E progress report

⁴ Identify practices can be in services provision, capacity building, practices, guidelines, investments, planning process, quality of private sector investments etc.

4.3 Review Team Composition

Review teams will be made of ASLMs staff, technical experts where necessary and development partners with specific expertise. Each team will have a maximum of eleven members; three from the core TWG and seven from cross cutting themes (one from each cross cutting theme with the exception of M&E TWG which will provide two members) and one from the private sector. Issues of gender and HIV/AIDS will be reported by core teams and will be integrated in their main reports. Teams will allocate an individual to address this issue among the three core members (see appendix 2).

4.4 Field/site visits

Each of these groups will spend a total of two weeks at both local (field) and national level. Taking into account the nationwide scope of the program, a variety of locations will be visited to obtain a representative sample. Each core TWG team will visit two regions, and within each region, at least two districts. For logistical convenience, each team will split into two groups (max. six people) and visit one region and two districts each. However, once field work is complete reports will be compiled and submitted as one report from two regions. Selection of regions and districts will take into consideration achieving wide coverage of the country, giving priority to regions which have not been visited during previous reviews regardless of their remoteness. TWGs should avoid choosing previously visited districts. It is also suggested that regions selected should cover all of the seven agricultural zones to enable consolidation of findings to get a country wide representation of ASDP implementation. Names of regions, districts, team leaders and proposed team member composition will be outlined in Appendix 2. Field visits will be followed by preparation of a draft Aide Memoire and wrap-up with the ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee.

5.0 Outputs

5.1 Outputs of Thematic Teams.

- Each TWG team will have one joint technical report, outlining field findings (including implementation progress of actions agreed during the 2009 JIR), and providing recommendations in line with section 2.0 and 4.0 above. This output will be the only report of the TWGs.
- The technical report will be produced within three days after the field trip, i.e. by 11th August 2010 and it will be based on field notes. Field notes will be an appendix of the technical report, in draft form, and should include summaries of discussions and a list of locations, persons and institutions visited.
- The TWG will also prepare and append a matrix of specific; time bound actions for improving implementation performance and achievement of outcomes.
- Each group/team member will contribute to their TWG outputs, and the team member designated as team leader will be responsible for timely delivery of the report.
- A draft of the technical report should be submitted to the co-team leaders (DPP-MAFC & Irish Aid) who will prepare an Aide-Memoire based on these outputs. The findings will be discussed with the broader technical team on 2nd September 2010, subsequently a draft Aide Memoire will be prepared and submitted for discussion in the final wrap-up meeting on 14th September 2010. Based on mission findings, the Aide-Memoire will include specific and time-bound actions to improve ASDP implementation progress and achievement of relevant outcomes and impact.

- **Note:** Each group (irrigation, planning and implementation, agricultural services and marketing and private sector development) will ensure that gender and HIV/Aids issues are reported/integrated into their field reports.

5.2 Outputs of Crosscutting Experts

The M&E, Communication, Land Use Planning and Management, Environmental safeguards, Food Security and nutrition, Financial Management and Procurement technical experts will prepare and submit comprehensive field reports of their respective crosscutting issue, combining field findings and recommendations from areas visited by all their members to ensure wider geographical representation. The reports will address the program as a whole and adhere to all guidelines for preparing and submitting TWG reports, as outlined in section 5.1 above.

Appendix 1 Guidelines for Crosscutting Issues

Introduction

The programme addresses eight issues that are crosscutting in nature; food security, monitoring and evaluation, gender and HIV/AIDS, environmental safeguards, communication, land use planning and management, financial management and procurement. These issues will be assessed by ASLMs and DP technical experts whose members will be included in all of the thematic groups. The field review will be guided by checklists of questions/indicators outlined below. After field trips each team of technical experts will prepare one joint comprehensive report of their respective cross-cutting issue drawing from the findings from areas visited. The report will be submitted to management/core team leaders (DPP-MAFC & Irish Aid) in both hard and electronic copy.

Note: Issues of gender and HIV/AIDS will be reported by core teams (irrigation, planning and implementation, agricultural services and marketing and private sector development). Core teams will assign one member to this area and issues covered will be integrated in their main reports i.e not submitted as a separate report.

A. Gender and HIV/AIDS

This review will use sector expertise to assess gender aspects in the agriculture sector using a provided checklist. Specifically teams will assess the integration of gender and HIV/AIDS issues in the programme with the aim of providing recommendations for strengthening the integration of these issues in the programme. (Refer check list for gender and HIV/AIDS).

B. Food Security

Given its cross-cutting nature, FS will be integrated in all four TWGs to ensure broader assessment. The specific objective of the Food Security expert in the respective TWG is to support groups in the assessment to what extent the ASDP is addressing the needs of food insecure and vulnerable groups in their respective thematic areas at the local level using agreed checklist and indicators (Refer check list for food security).

C. Environmental Safeguards

The environment expert assigned in the TWG will address environmental issues related to implementation of programme activities as identified in the ASDP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The experts will follow the TOR provided for the environmental safeguards (Refer check list for environmental safeguards).

D. Communication

The sector communication experts assigned to various TWGs will address communication issues, with particular emphasis on strengthening communication within the ASDP at both national and local level, according to agreed TOR (Refer check list for communication).

E. Land Use Planning and Management (LUMP)

Land Use Planning and Management experts assigned to TWGs will assess the integration of LUMP issues in ASDP, especially the DADPs. The focus will be on the following key aspects, as reflected in the TOR provided.

- Identify LGA that were sensitized, and consequently prioritized land use planning activities through DADPs;
- Identify villages with management plans for agricultural land use in districts.
- Document types and number of remedial measures/ technologies implemented in villages with management plans.

F. Financial Management:

G. Procurement:

Procurement experts will track progress on financial management performance. Specific issues to be addressed are outlined on their TOR.

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

The review of the Monitoring and Evaluation Thematic Working Group will focus on the assessing of performance of ASDP and the operationalization of ASDP M&E framework.

These tasks are as follows;

- Track the progress of ASDP through the shortlisted indicators.
- Assess the operationalization of the M&E framework.
- Assess the M&E capacity at district, regional and national levels for effective implementation of M&E activities under ASDP.
- Assess whether each ASLM has aligned its M&E system to the ASDP M&E Framework.

Appendix 2: Field Locations and Field Trip Teams (Subject to revision)

Field trip location	Team leader and members	Vehicles
Marketing/Private Sector Development Mtwara: Nanyumbu&Tandahimba Lindi: Ruangwa and Nachingwea	1. Kasimu Mbufu - MITM 2. Aneth Mathania - MITM 3. Elizabeth Msengi - MITM 4. Jeremia Temu - MLDF 5. Nickson Elly – MVIWATA (PS) 6. Dominick Kisamo - PMO- RALG 7. Bertha Mjawa – MAFC (FS) 8. H. Mlaki – MLDF (Communication) 9. Robert Chacha – MAFC (M&E) 10. Loyce Lubonera – MoWI (M&E) 11. Kimamba Lyoba - MAFC (LUP) 12. V. Kisamfu - MAFC (Environment)	1. MITM 2. MAFC(FS) (Tentative) 3.

<p>Agricultural Services</p> <p>Mtwara: Masasi and Newala. Lindi: Lindi DC and Kilwa</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alex Nalitolela - MAFC 2. Bakari Msangi - MLDF 3. Justa Katunzi – MAFC 4. Nazeron Kitosi - MLDF 5. Sophia Mlote MLDF (M&E) 6. Exaud Kigahe – MITM (M&E) 7. Karim Mtambo MAFC (FS) 8. Felista Kimario MLDF (Commun) 9. Vincent Akulumuka (Irish Aid) 10. Sizya Lugeye (Irish Aid) 11. Ivan Crowley (Irish Aid) 12. Andrew Karanja (WB) 13. Emma Isinika (FAO) 14. Victor Mwita - MLDF (LUP) 15. Julius Ningu - MAFC (Environment) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MAFC (STK 934) 2. JICA (TBC) 3. FAO <p>* AI (used by AI staff)</p>
<p>Local Planning and Implementation</p> <p>Shinyanga: Bariadi and Maswa Kagera: Muleba and Karagwe</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shekania Bisanda - MAFC 2. Anna Ngoo - MAFC 3. Simon Mpaki - MAFC 4. Aziza Mumba – PMO-RALG 5. Zakariya Muyengi - MAFC 6. Genya C. Genya – MITM (M&E) 7. Da Silva Mlau - MLDF (M&E) 8. Makwaruzi Sadoti (FS) 9. Mwatima Juma (IFAD) 10. Wison Malosha - MITM (Comm) 11. Peter Kingu (MLDF) 12. Denis Rweyemamu (AfDB) 13. Godfrey Kaijage AfDB (Fin. Mngnt) 14. Jane Kibbassa (WB) 15. Bella Dialo –WB (Fin. Mngnt) 16. Deus Kalenzi – NLUPC (LUP) 17. John Banga –MAFC (Environment) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MAFC (STK 1338) 2. PMO-RALG (TBC) 3. AfDB 4. WB (Tentative)
<p>Irrigation Development</p> <p>Tabora: Igunga and Sikonge Kigoma: Kibondo Shinyanga: Shinyanga Mara: Bunda and Rorya</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eng. Gabriel M. Kalinga – MOWI- Team Lead 2. Eng. January Kayumbe – MOWI 3. Mrs. Rhoda Kweka – MOWI 4. Eng. Lait A. Simukanga – MOWI (Environment) 5. Mr. Mukara Mugini – PMO-RALG 6. Ms. Mariam Slim –MAFC (P&I) 7. Mr. Kassim J. Msuya – MAFC (M&E) 8. Mr. Jamhuri Amin – MAFC (Communication) 9. Mr. Makundi – MAFC (Environment) 10. Mr. Erasto Mhina – MAFC (FS) 11. Eng. Samson Babala- MLDF (Food for Livestock) 12. Ms. Mboka Mwanitu - ACT – Private Sector 13. Eng. Donald Mneney – WB (Procurement) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MOWI (STK 1040) 2. MOWI (STK 4797) 3. PMORALG (STK 6067) 4. WB (T...) 5. MOWI (STK 6742) 6. MOWI (STK 7042)

	14.Dr. Zainab Semgalawe – WB		
	15.Mr. Peter Gambaloya – Land Commission		
	16.Mr. Shinjiro Amameishi - JICA – Programme Advisor		

Appendix 3

Key Documents:

1. MTEF 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 for ASLMs
2. Poverty Reduction Strategy 1 and 2 (NSGRP)
3. Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)
4. Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP)
5. Agriculture Sector and Public Expenditure Reviews-2006/07, 2007/2008, 2008/09 and 2009/10
6. Government Planning and Budget Guidelines -, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/2009 and 2009/10
7. DADP Guidelines
8. Report on Streamlining of On-going Agriculture Project and Programs in the Context of ASDS-2001
9. PRBS Annual Review/PRSC 3 pre-appraisal November, 2004 Joint Annual Review
10. Tanzania Rural Investment Climate Assessment (NBS/PMO-RALG/WB, 2007)
11. Controller and Auditor General Audit Reports
12. PEFAR report (2006)- Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review
13. Tax Reform in Agriculture
14. The effectiveness of Fertilizer Transport Subsidies in Agricultural Production
15. The impact assessment of operations of the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund
16. Review of Operations and Management of the National Food Agency
17. Horticulture Development Strategy
18. Inputs Marketing Reports
19. Private Sector Development (Case study)
20. 2008 and 2009 GBS Annual Review; Key paper Issues
21. 2007, 2008 and 2009 JIR Aide Memoire
22. ASDP: Private Sector mapping, 2008