THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ASDP)

ASDP PERFORMANCE REPORT

2009/2010

DRAFT 5

FEBRUARY 2011

ASDP M&E Working Group

National level Summary of the Progress of ASDP through Short-listed Indicators

	Indicator			2002/03	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Page
Impact (IM)	1. Agricultural GDP growth rate per annum (%)		*Projection*					*3.3*	*2.4*	*3.8*	*5.3*	*5.9*	4
			Actual		4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	3.2				
	3. Value of agricultural exports (US$ million)		*Target*				*607*	*663*	*707*	*741*	*816*		5
			Actual		568	504	648	726	821				
Outcome (OC)	1. Food self-sufficiency ratio (%)		*Target*					*122*	*126*				6
			Actual		102	112	109	104	102	112			
	2.Production and productivity of crops and livestock	Maize (mil. ton)	Actual	2.6			5.4						7
		Paddy (mil. ton)	Actual	0.6			1.4						
		Beef (1,000 ton)	Actual		42	46	53	79					
		Milk (mil. litre)	Actual		417	576	546	577					
	3.Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies (%)	Improved seed	Actual	18			24						11
		Chemical fertilizers	Actual	12			13						
		Irrigation	Actual	8			7						
		Improved dairy	Actual	2			4						
		Erosion control	Actual	10			9						
	4.Flow of private funds into the agricultural sector (Tsh. Billion)		Actual		177	258	286	516	467				15
	5.Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization (%)	Tractor	Actual	2.8			4.4						16
		Power tiller	Actual				0.3						
		Ox plough	Actual	23.1			14.6						
	6.Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products (%)		*Target*				*20.8*	*22.0*	*22.6*	*23.3*	*23.4*		17
			Actual		18.7	21.8	27.7	29.6	23.3				
	8.Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants (%)		*Target*							*100*	*100*	*100*	18
			Actual		40	51	83	96	97				
	9.Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus (%)		*Target*							*100*	*100*	*100*	19
			Actual		NA	73	64	61	90				
	10. Percentage of farmers having visits from public or private extension staff	Crop	Actual	33			60						20
		Live stock	Actual				90						

	Indicator			2002/03	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Page
Output (OP)	5. Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place	Regulations	*Target*						*4*	*5*	*6*		29
			Actual		1	2	2	3	4				
		Legislation	*Target*						*13*	*14*	*15*		
			Actual		9	10	11	17	20				
	6. Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected	Crop (wholesale)	*Target*					*21*	*21*	*21*			30
			Actual		21	21	21	21	21				
		Crop (retail)	*Target*					*93*	*115*	*133*			
			Actual		63	73	73	93	107				
		Livestock (retail)	*Target*					*45*	*50*	*60*			
			Actual		5	14	30	46	52				
	7. Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held		*Target*			*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*		31
			Actual			4	4	4	4				
	8. Number of quarterly progress reports submitted on time (out of 21 regions)		*Target*										31
			Actual			6	7	13	16				
	10. Number of research projects related to crops, livestock and marketing/ processing, conducted through ZARDEF		Actual					73	126				33

Executive Summary

This report presents the progress of the ASDP in light of the ASDP shortlisted indicators. The latest figures for each indicator are collected and compared with the targets and those of previous years. Positive or negative changes found in each indicator are analyzed, and complementary tables are added in some indicators for better interpretation.

The report shows that broadly speaking ASDP is on the right track as it is achieving its objectives:

- 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;
- To promote private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

Positive changes are observed in farmers' agricultural knowledge (OC10 as a proxy: percentage of farmers having visits form extension staff), farmers' use of improved technologies (OC3 for improved seeds and chemical fertilizer; OC5 for tractors and power tillers), farmers' access to marketing system (OP6 as a proxy: number of markets where price information is collected) and farmers' access to and use of agricultural infrastructure (OP1 and OP2 as a proxy: agricultural production and marketing infrastructure). Regulatory and policy environment has also been improved as seen in the number of agricultural marketing regulation and legislation (OP5), the number of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants/performance bonus (OC8 and OC9) and the number of progress reports submitted on time (OP8), among others.

As a result, agricultural productivity increased in major crop and livestock products (OC2) and the value of agricultural export increased (IM3). Other key indicators such as agricultural GDP growth rates (IM1) and export of processed agricultural products (OC6) also had a positive trend although it decreased slightly in 2009/10 due partly to drought and world economic and financial crisis. Private investment in agriculture also had a similar trend as seen in OC4 (flow of private funds into the agriculture).

It spite of the progress in ASDP, the agricultural sector in Tanzania is still with full of challenges including farmers' inadequate access to credit, underdevelopment of irrigation and low levels of agro-processing.

In addition, it should be noted that M&E for ASDP is often hampered by shortages of reliable and timely data. To further facilitate monitoring of ASDP performance, improvement is needed in accuracy, reliability and timeliness of the data generated by agricultural sample surveys and LGAs.

Table of Contents

Acronyms

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
ASLMs	Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries
A-WG	Agricultural Working Group of Development Partners
BF-SC	Basket Fund Steering Committee
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
DALDO	District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DED	District Executive Director
DFT	District Facilitation Team
DPP	Director of Policy and Planning
DPs	Development Partners
DSC	Director of Sector Coordination
DSM	Dar es Salaam
FSSR	Food Self Sufficiency Ratio
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
IM	Impact
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGDG	Local Government Development Grant
LGMD	Local Government Monitoring Database
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSCA	National Sample Census of Agriculture
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OC	Outcome
OP	Output
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government
RDS	Routine Data System
RDDR	Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Socity
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
TMA	Tanzania Meteological Agency
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TWG	Thematic Working Group
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAEO	Village Agricultural Extension Officer
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WAEO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team
ZARDEF	Zonal Agricultural Resource Development Fund

1. Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plays an important role in tracking the progress of implementation and evaluating the achievements of a programme. The M&E for the ASDP is implemented in accordance with the ASDP M&E Framework which was approved by the Committee of ASLM Directors in August 2007. ASDP progress shall be partly tracked by comparing the situations before and within/after the programme. The comparison shall be made in reference to the indicators developed to capture the key features of the ASDP.

In the Framework, about 100 (long-listed) indicators were identified for this purpose. In order to make the number of indicators feasible and practical under the current situation, 21 short-listed indicators have been selected. The baseline information of the short-listed indicators were collected and compiled in the ASDP Baseline Data Report which was submitted to the Committee of ASLM Directors in September 2008.

The first M&E Progress Report was developed and submitted to the Committee of ASLM Directors in September 2009. This is the second M&E Progress Report for the ASDP (now it is called the ASDP Performance Report). Two indicators (Outcome Indicator 10 and Output Indicator 10) have been added to the short-listed indicators to address greater perspectives of the ASDP. The latest information on each short-listed indicator has been collected, analyzed and compared with the baseline data. This report summarizes the current progress of the ASDP in respect to each indicator. In brief, the ASDP has been in progress steadily as most outputs have been increasing and positive changes observed in outcomes and impacts.

The ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group (TWG) would like to thank all people involved in developing this report. They include officers from, but not limited to, ASLMs, Regional Secretariats, LGAs, National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Revenue Authority, and the Bank of Tanzania. The ASDP M&E TWG will disseminate this report to all the ASDP stakeholders and expects that the report will contribute to a better understanding of the progress of the programme and improve decision making in the implementation of the ASDP.

2. Short-listed Indicators

The short-listed indicators for ASDP M&E are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: ASDP short-listed impact, outcome and output indicators

	Indicators	Frequency	Disaggregation			Data source
			District	Region	National	
Impact (IM)	1. Real GDP growth rate per annum [MKUKUTA]	Annual			√	NBS
	2. Headcount ratio in rural areas – basic needs poverty line [MKUKUTA]	Periodical		√	√	NBS (HBS)
	3. Value of agricultural exports	Annual			√	TRA
Outcome (OC)	1. Food self-sufficiency ratio [MKUKUTA]	Annual		√	√	MAFC
	2. Production and productivity of crops and livestock.	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA),
		Annual			√	MLDF
	3. Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
	4. Flow of lending into the agricultural sector	Annual		√	√	BOT
	5. Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
	6. Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products	Annual			√	TRA
	7. Proportion of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes [MKUKUTA]	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	8. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants	Annual			√	PMO-RALG
	9. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus	Annual			√	PMO-RALG
	10. Percentage of farmers having visits from public or private extension staff	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
Output (OP)	1. Number of agricultural production infrastructure	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs, MLDF
	2. Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	3. Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	4. Number of SACCOs, its members and value of loans provided for agriculture	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	5. Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place	Annual			√	MIT (MAFC, MLDF)
	6. Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected	Annual			√	MIT
	7. Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held	Annual			√	ASDP Secretariat
	8. Proportion of regions which submitted DADP quarterly progress reports on time	Annual			√	Regions, ASLMs
	9. Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	10. Number of research projects related to crops, livestock and marketing/ processing, conducted through ZARDEF	Annual			√	MAFC MLDF

Note: Indicators with [MKUKUTA] are from the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan.

3. Methodology of Data Collection

The ASDP M&E TWG collected all the data from various sources, whereby a small task force was formed within the TWG, that collected the data from databases and reports prepared by relevant national institutions such as TRA, NBS, Bank of Tanzania and ASLMs. The other information was collected using a questionnaire distributed to LGAs officers. The questionnaire survey was conducted between March and June in 2010. Table 2 explains the methods used in data collection for each indicator.

Table 2: Data collection methods for the short-listed indicators

Indicators	Time Period	Sources/Methodology
OC: 2 , 3, 5 and 10	June 2010	Collected from the 2007/08 National Sample Census of Agriculture conducted by NBS.
IM: 1 and 3 OC: 1, 4, 6, 8 and 9 OP: 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10	March – August 2010	Collected from databases and reports prepared by other relevant national institutions in DSM (TRA, Bank of Tanzania and ASLMs).
OC: 2 (livestock), 7 OP: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9	March – June 2010	Collected through a questionnaire distributed to LGAs.

IM: Impact, OC: Outcome, OP: Output

The following points are worthy noting,

<u>For the National level data</u>:

- Information on IM2 is not included in this report because its data source is the Household Budget Survey and there is no updated information (for the latest information on this indicator, see ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09) .

<u>For the data collected from LGAs:</u>

- 129 out of 132 LGAs submitted filled-in questionnaires (see Annex 2 and 3). The remaining three LGAs (See Annex 3 in this report) did not submit in spite of repeated request by the M&E TWG.
- The data/information presented in the questionnaire submitted by LGAs were often incomplete (some data were questionable or not provided) in spite of the explanation made by the M&E TWG members at regional workshops in June 2010. This has greatly constrained the analysis undertaken in this report. It may be necessary to consider whether to change the data source of some indicators such as number of SACCOS (OP4) from LGAs to MAFC.
- The questionnaire used in the baseline survey was modified based on the feedback from the LGAs. For some indicators, therefore, the progress is analyzed not based on the baseline data or the target presented in the ASDP M&E Baseline Data Report 2007/08 but the figures of the previous years presented in this year's questionnaire.
- In the process of data collection, the M&E TWG members held workshops at 10 regional headquarters all over the country, inviting officers from all the LGAs, which was a costly and time-consuming exercise. In future, LGMD2, a database under development by the M&E TWG to deliver the agricultural routine data from LGAs to ASLMs, shall be used for this purpose.

4. Progress of ASDP

In this section, information on each indicator is presented with its definition, baseline, latest data and target values.

IMPACT INDICATORS

IM1 Agricultural GDP Growth Rate per Annum

Definition	The difference between GDP (of the particular sector) in year x+1 and GDP in year x (at constant prices), expressed as percentage of the GDP in year x.
Rationale	The indicator is used to monitor the growth of the agricultural sector in the country.

The agricultural GDP increased from 3.8 percent in 2006 to 4.6 percent in 2008, exceeding the projection of 2008 as shown in figure IM1a. But the growth in the agricultural sector slowed down to 3.2 percent in 2009. This is due to drought experienced in 2008/09 especially in the northern part of Tanzania, which contributed to low production of crops and pasture and water shortages for livestock. Global economic and financial crisis also attributed to the decline in growth rates as it affected the demand for and prices of traditional exports.

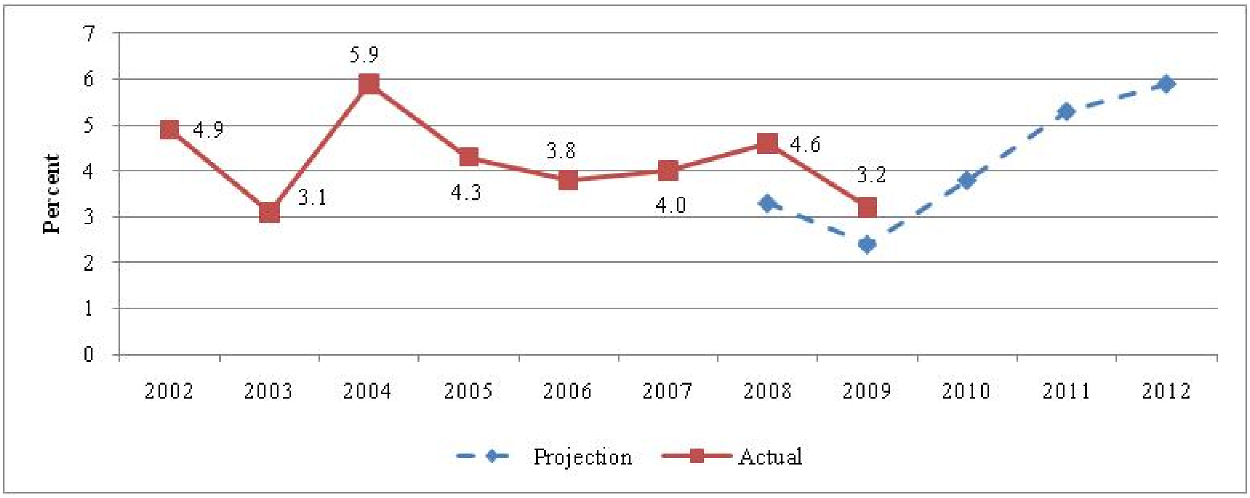


Figure IM1a: Real agricultural GDP growth rates per annum at 2001 constant price

Source: Actual 2002-2009: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, 2010: National Economic Survey, Projection 2008-2012: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, URT, 2009 Guideline for the Preparation of Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework for 2009/10 – 2011/12, page 87.
Note: Agriculture includes crop, livestock, hunting and forestry.

The growth rate of the crop sub sector declined to 3.4 percent in 2009 from 5.1 percent in 2008 (Fig. IM1b). Crops whose production declined include tea, tobacco, maize, sorghum/millet and cassava. The growth of the livestock sub sector also dropped to 2.3 percent in 2009 from 2.6 percent in 2008. According to MKUKUTA II, the growth rates of 6.5 and 4.9 are targeted for crop and livestock sub sectors in 2015, respectively. The target for the agricultural sector as a whole is 6.3 percent in 2015.

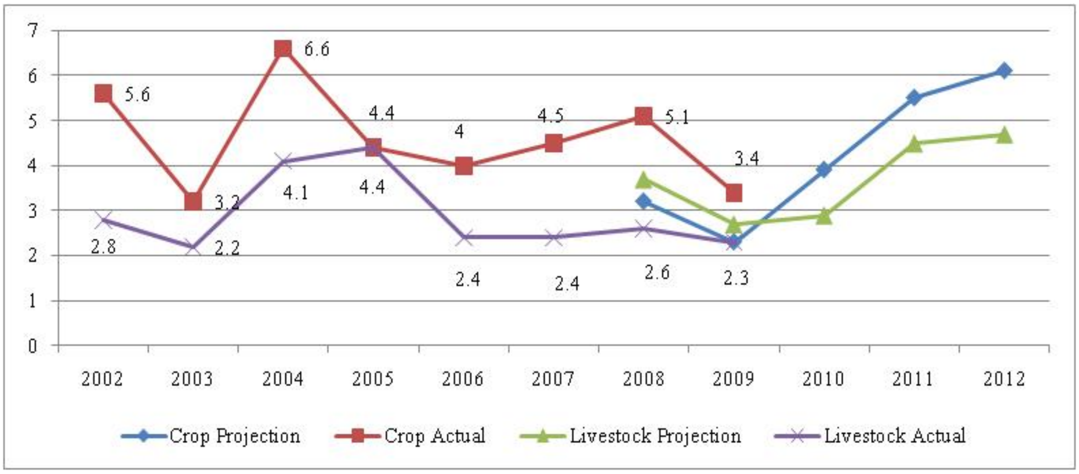


Figure IM1b: Crop and livestock annual growth rates

Source: Same as Figure IM1a.

IM3 Value of agricultural export

Definition	The value (in US dollar) of the export of agricultural products from Tanzania to the rest of the world.
Rationale	An improvement in productivity and quality in agriculture is expected to result in an increase in the value of exports of agricultural products and contributes to foreign currency earnings.

The exports of agricultural products continued to increase in 2009. Barring 2006, the trend has steadily been upward since 2005 (Figure IM3). The total export increased by 63 percent from 2006 to 2009. Key products which contributed to an increase in the agricultural exports included unrooted cuttings and slips (from US$ 2.8 million in 2006 to US$ 18.7 million in 2009 or 568 percent increase), dried pea (from US$ 9.3 million to US$ 33.7 million, 264 percent), dried leguminous vegetables (US$ 0.99 million to US$ 13.8 million), cashew nuts (US$ 35. 6 million to US$ 68.4 million, 92 percent), sesame seed (US$ 21.4 million to US$ 64.5 million, 201 percent), and cotton (not carded or combed) (US$ 45.9 million to US$ 89.0 million, or 94 percent).

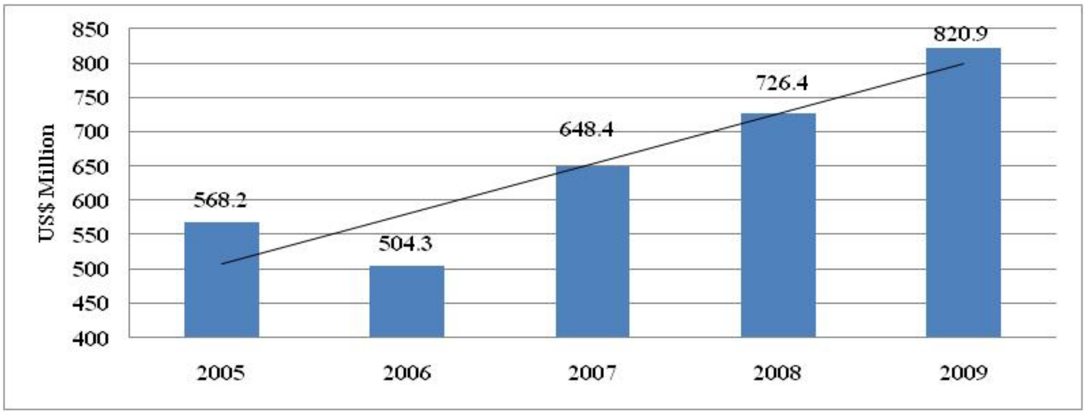


Figure IM3: Value of agricultural exports

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2010

On the other hand, the agricultural products whose export decreased over the same period include maize (from US$ 5.98 million in 2006 to US$ 0.44 million in 2009), and tobacco (US$ 96.4 million to US$ 90.0 million).

OUTCOME INDICATORS

OC1 Food self-sufficiency ratio

Definition	The percentage ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirements.
Rationale	Food self-sufficiency ratio (FSSR) is computed as the ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirements. Gross domestic production is determined based on 12 crops: maize, sorghum, finger millet, bulrush millet, rice, wheat, beans, other pulses, bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes. Gross domestic production is the aggregation of the production of these crops. (Those of bananas, cassava and potatoes are divided by 3 before aggregation in order to adjust water contents.) Gross domestic requirements (GDR) are computed based on per capita consumption per day per person which is 650 grams (i.e., 237 kg/year/person). It includes seed and food uses, post-harvest losses and trade. No carryover stock from previous years is taken into account. The indicator measures whether national food production meets gross food requirements. The same also applies at the regional level where the indicator tells the extent to which a region's annual food production satisfies its population needs. At 100% self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) the food produced in the current year will be equal to food required during the next consumption year. A situation where food produced is in the range of 100 - 120% is considered self-sufficient. When the SSR is 120% and above the situation is considered surplus. • SSR<100% Food deficit • 100%≤SSR<120% Self-sufficient • SSR≥120% Surplus

The FSSR for the national level declined from 112 in 2006/07 to 102 in 2009/10. But it is forecasted to increase to 112 in 2010/11 (Figure OC1a).

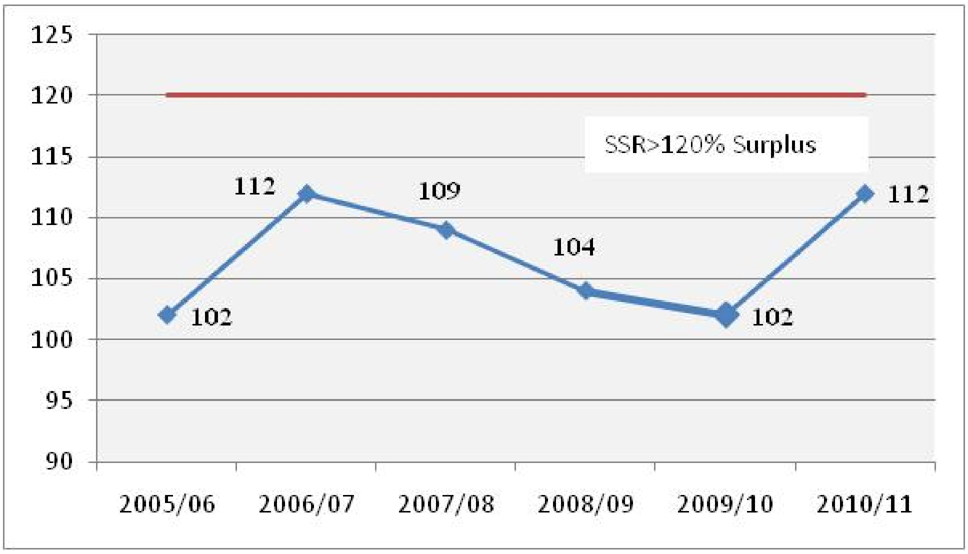


Figure OC1a: National Level Food Self Sufficiency Ratio in 2005/06 – 2010/11

Source: MAFC, 2010

Note: FSSR for 2010/11 are preliminary.

For 2009/10, food was surplus (FSSR>120) in the regions of Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Mbeya, Mtwara, Rukwa and Ruvuma. On the other hand, food was deficit in the regions of Arusha, Coast, DSM, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida and Tanga (Figure OC1b).

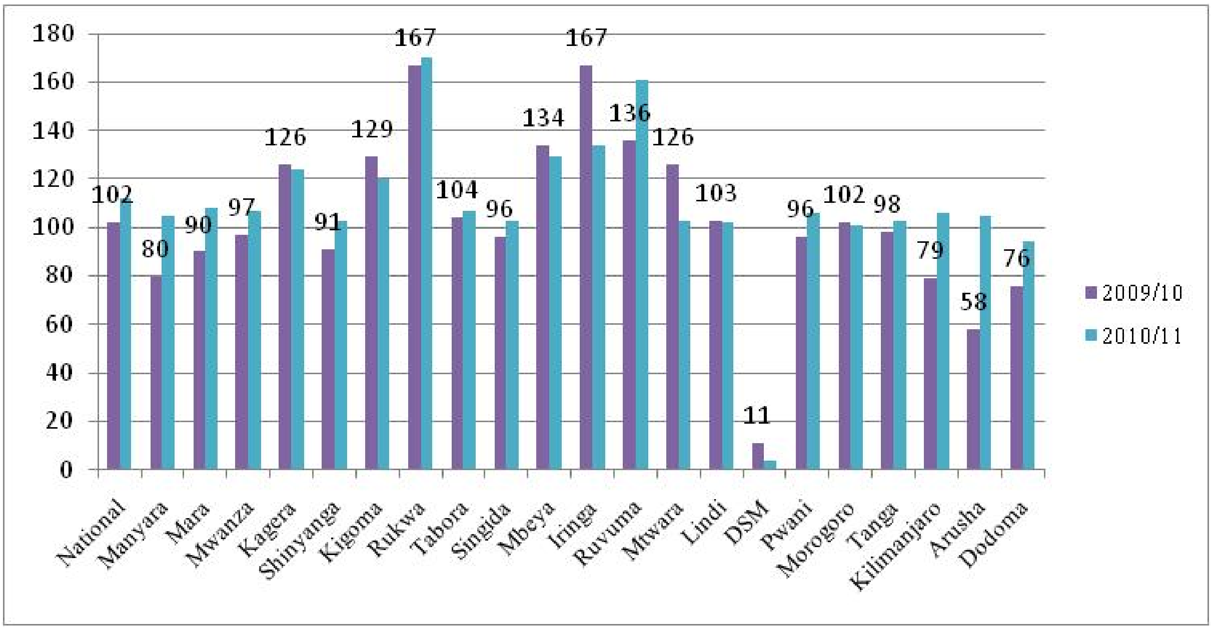


Figure OC1b: Regional Level Food Self Sufficiency Ratio in 2009/10 and 2010/11

Source: MAFC, 2010

Note: FSSR for 2010/11 are preliminary.

OC2 Production and productivity of crop and livestock

Definition	The indicator measures total quantity produced and yield (productivity). - Maize (tons; tons/hectare) - Paddy (tons; tons/hectare) - Beef (kg-Carcass weight) - Milk (litres)
Rationale	Production and productivity are the most important indicators for measuring performance of the crop and livestock subsectors.

Maize

The data for this indicator (maize and paddy) is taken from the National Sample Census of Agriculture. The Sample Census is conducted with an interval of 5 years. Thus, the data are only available in 2002/03 and 2007/08.

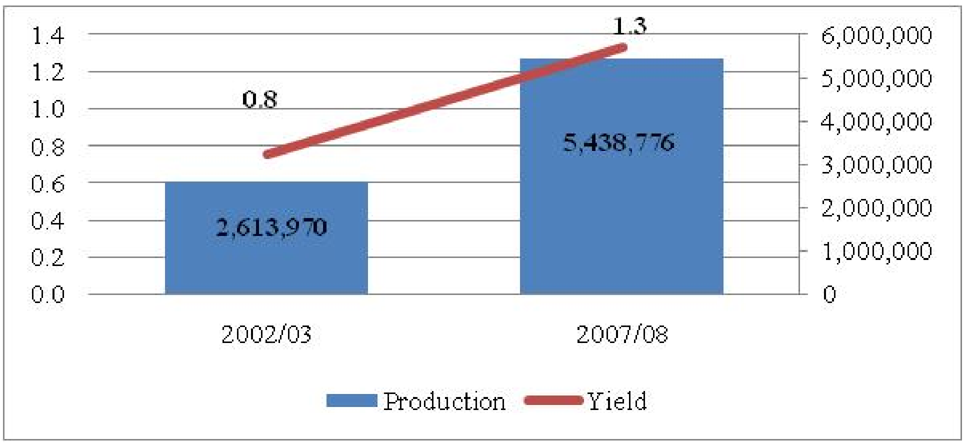


Figure OC2a: Production and Productivity of maize in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

Quantity of maize produced in Tanzania mainland increased more than twice from 2,613,970 tons in 2002/3 to 5,406,088 tons in 2007/08. This has been attributed, among other factors, to an increase in productivity from 0.8 tons / ha to 1.3 tons / ha (78 percent).

Maize productivity increased in varying proportions. With exception of Kigoma region which recorded a 6 percent decrease, all the regions improved its paddy productivity, which varied from 23 percent in Ruvuma region (from 1.3 ha/ton to 1.6 ha/ton) to 220 percent in Singida region (from 0.4 to 1.3).

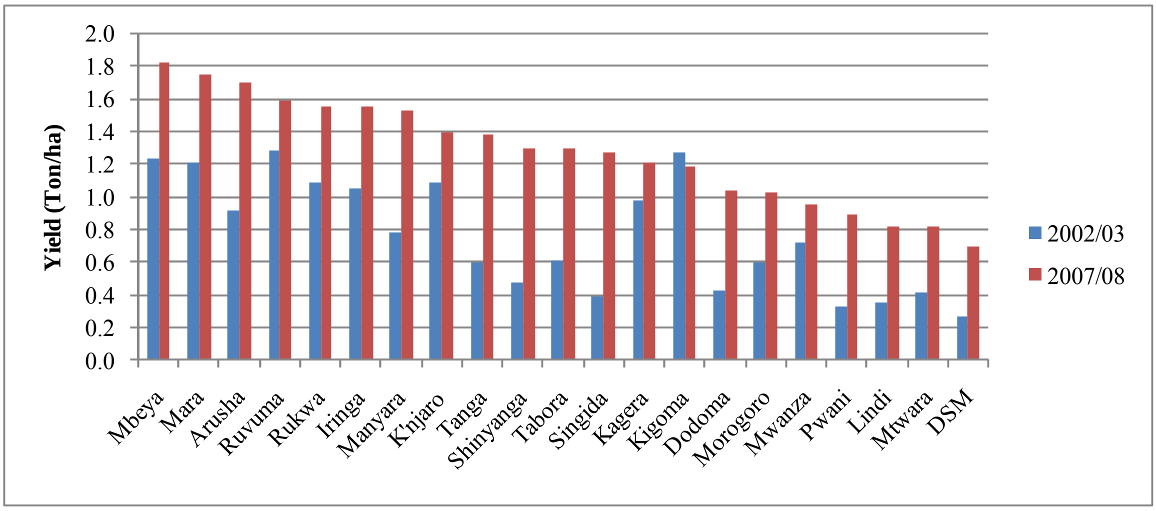


Figure OC2b: Productivity of maize by Region

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

Paddy

Quantity of paddy produced also increased more than twice from 594,619 tons in 2002/03 to 1,396,163 tons in 2007/08. This increase is equivalent to 135 percent.

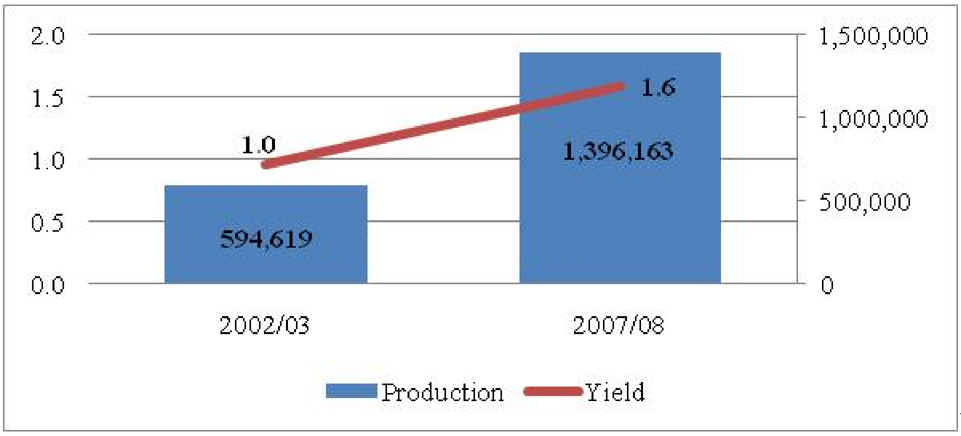


Figure OC2c: Production and Productivity of Paddy in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA2002/03 and 2007/08

The highest production of 293,816 tons for the year 2007/08 was recorded in Morogoro region and the lowest (1,983 tons) was in Dodoma region. The highest paddy productivity (3.4 tons / ha) was found in Manyara region and the lowest (0.7 tons / ha) in Dodoma region. Paddy productivity decreased in

Arusha, Kigoma and Kilimanjaro regions. The rest of the regions recorded an increased paddy productivity ranging from 3 percent in Manyara region to 370 percent in Pwani region (Figure OC2d).

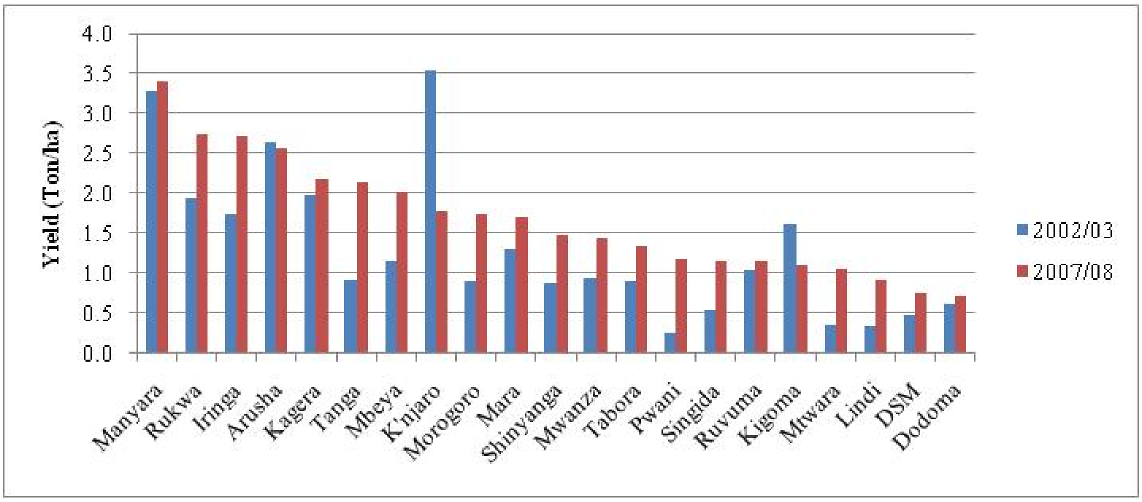
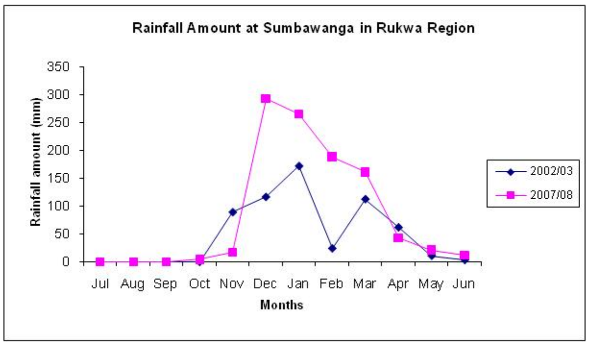
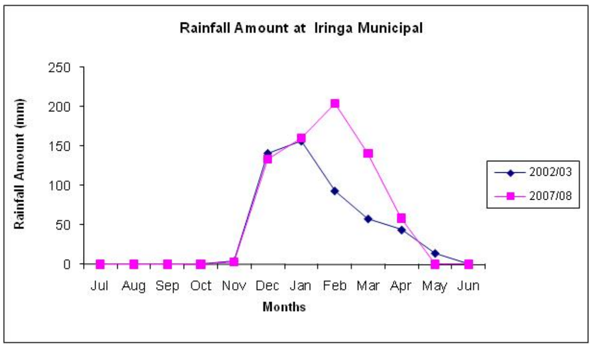


Figure OC2d: Productivity of Paddy by Region

Source: NSCA2002/03 and 2007/08

It should be noted that weather conditions especially rainfall amount and reliability have significant influences on productivity of both maize and paddy. The two years of agricultural censuses under consideration were quite different in terms of weather condition. While in the year 2002/03 there was a considerable degree of drought, the year 2007/08 had a moderate to good weather condition (see monthly distribution of rainfall in Sumbawanga and Iringa, centres of leading maize producing regions). Amounts of rainfall in 2007/08 were significantly greater than those in 2002/03. The high percentage increase in productivity between the two years should be associated with, among other factors, the differences in weather conditions. There is a need to have annual surveys in between the census years in order to clearly capture the trend of crop production and productivity for these crops.





Source: TMA

Meat

Meat production has been increasing over time. Beef production decreased in 2006/07 due to Rift Valley Fever but recovered thereafter quickly (Figure OC2e).

Figure OC2e: Production of Meat (carcass weight)

Source: MLDF, 2010

In spite of the increase, livestock production levels are still low which is contributed by low genetic potential and unrecorded livestock products produced from informal slaughtering points.

Milk and Eggs

Production of milk and eggs has increased tremendously over time as seen in Figure OC2f.

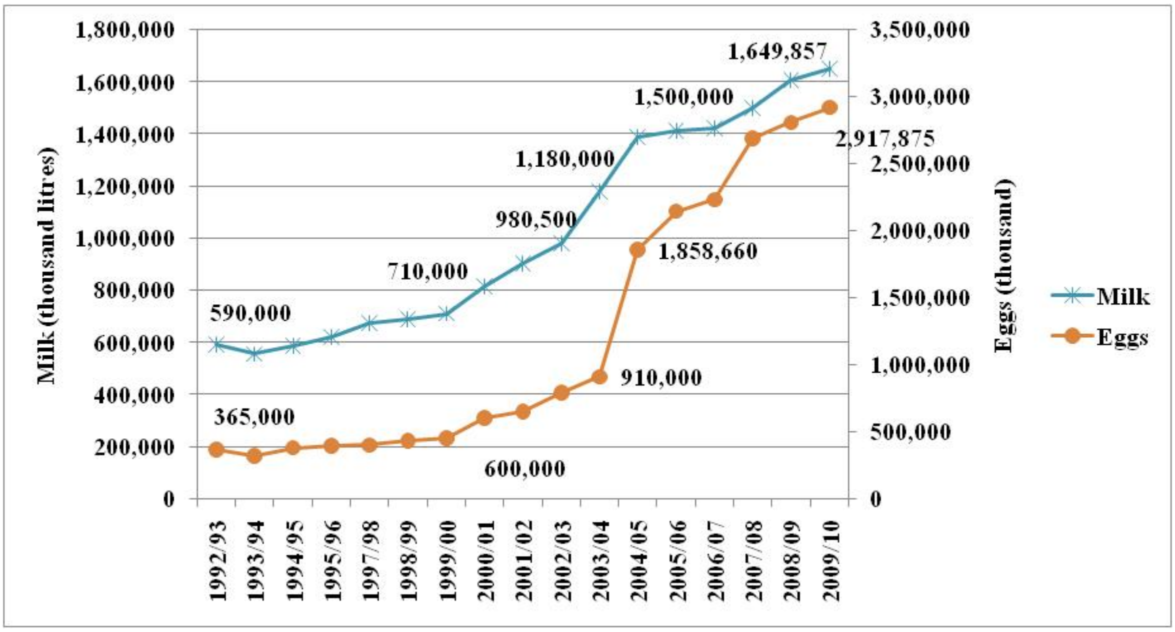


Figure OC2f: Production of Milk and Eggs

Source: MLDF, 2010

OC3 Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies

Definition	Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies – improved seeds, chemical fertilizer, irrigation, agro-forestry (erosion control), improved cattle, etc.
Rationale	It describes the farming husbandry and technical interventions best practices recommended and used.

The proportion of crop growing households using improved technologies between the two agricultural census years in Tanzania mainland increased for improved seeds, chemical fertilizers and dairy husbandry. On the other hand the proportion of households using insecticides/fungicides, irrigated farming and erosion control decreased over the periods of 2002/03 and 2007/08.

Improved Seed

Crop farming households using improved seeds in Tanzania mainland increased from 18 percent in 2002/03 to 24 percent in 2007/08. The increases are found in 14 regions with Mtwara having the largest change (from 4 to 11.8, or 196 percent) and Tanga the smallest (5 percent). Regions which recorded a negative change are Mwanza, Kagera, Mara, Kigoma, Dar-es-Salaam, Ruvuma and Pwani.

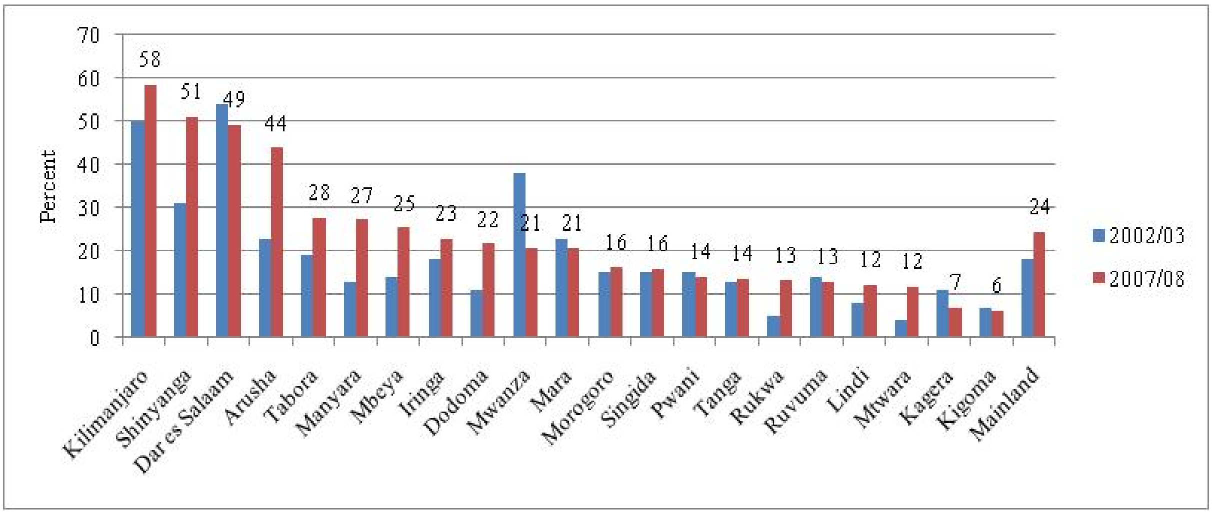


Figure OC3a: Proportion of farmers using improved seeds in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

Chemical Fertilizer

The proportion of crop farming households using chemical fertilizers in Tanzania mainland increased marginally from 12 percent during the year 2002/03 to 13 percent in 2007/08. Nine regions recorded an increased proportion with Morogoro having the largest percent increase and Iringa the lowest. The other regions that have positive changes are Singida, Rukwa, Mara, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Dar-es-salaam and Mbeya. The proportion of households using chemical fertilizer for Tabora region remained constant, and the remaining regions had a decreased proportion.

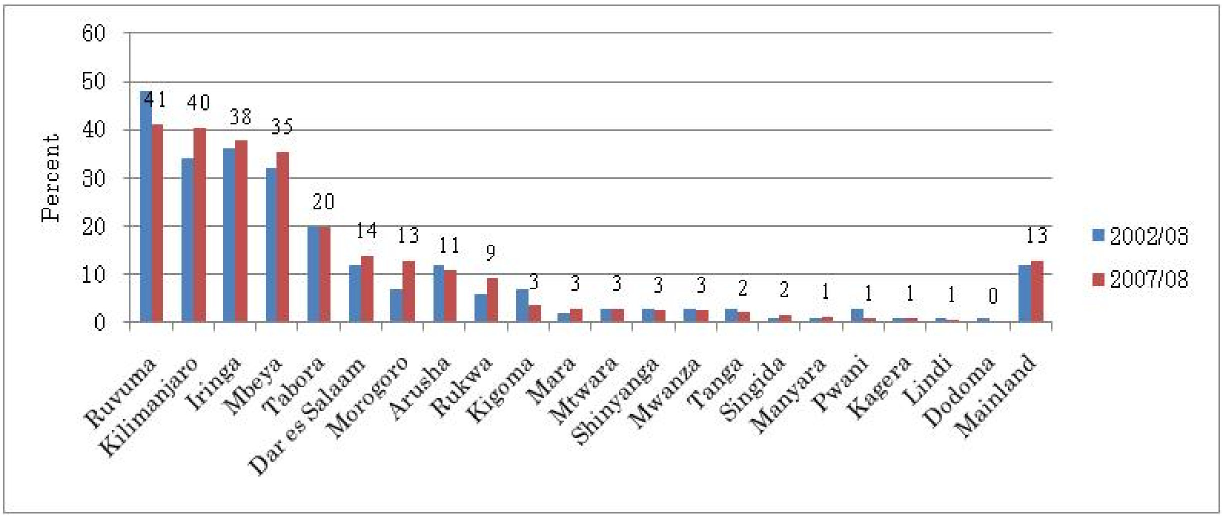


Figure OC3b: Proportion of farmers using chemical fertilizer in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

Although the change in the proportion of households using chemical fertilizers between 2002/03 and 2007/08 is small, the amount of fertilizer made available to farmers has been increasing since 2007/08. The amount of fertilizer distributed through the voucher system has also increased although it has not met the amount required (Figure OC3c).

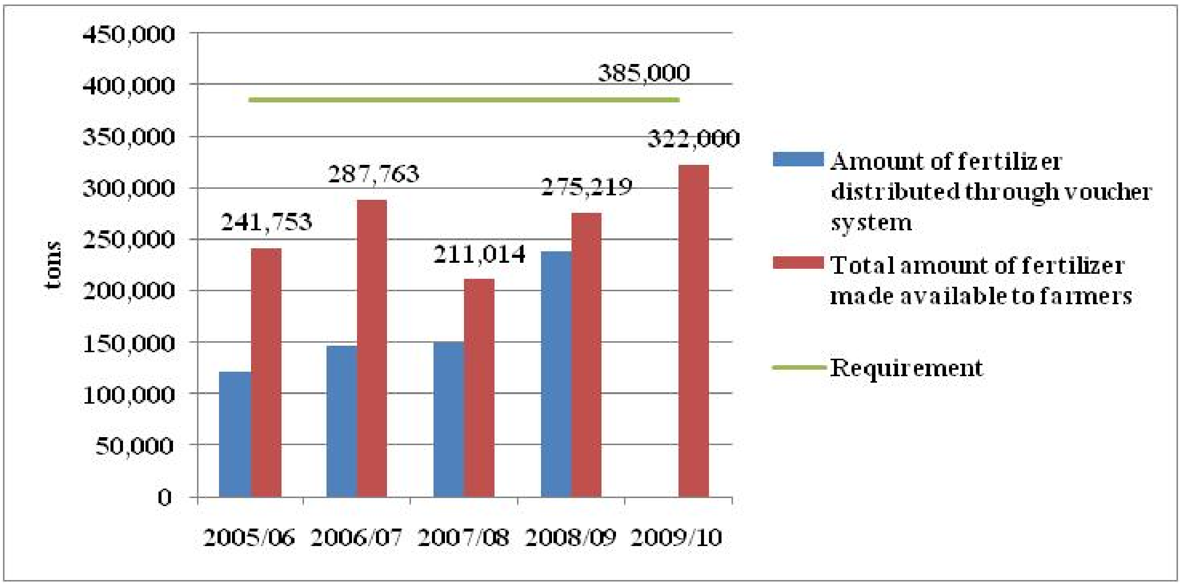


Figure OC3c: Amount of chemical fertilizer made available to farmers

Source: MAFC, 2010

Insecticide and Fungicide

Proportion of crop farming households using insecticide and fungicide in Tanzania mainland decreased from 17 percent in 2002/03 to 14 percent in 2007/08. There are only four regions (Shinyanga, Dar-es-salaam, Manyara and Morogoro) that have recorded an increased use of fungicides. Application of this input in the other regions dropped.

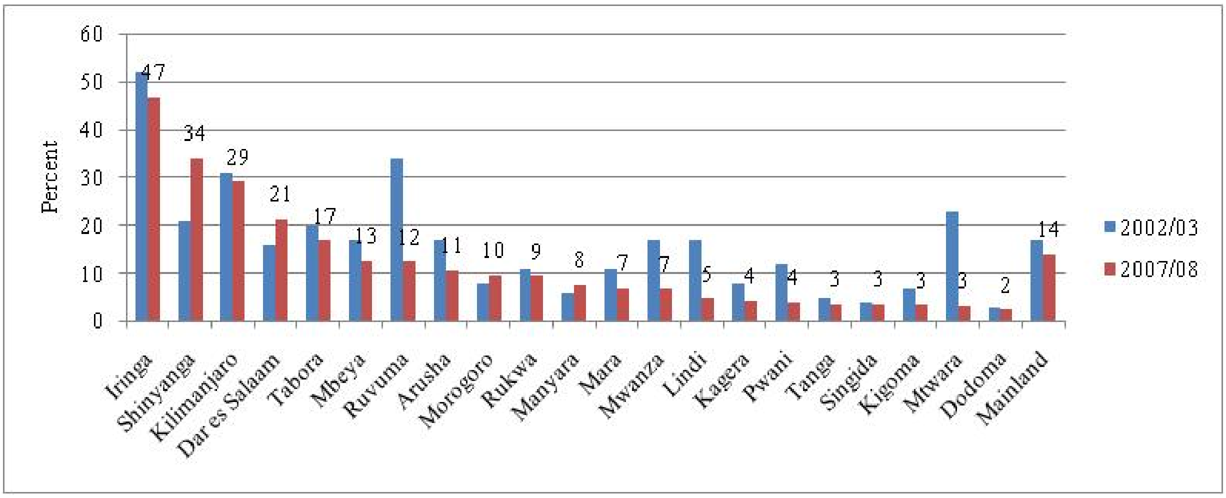


Figure OC3d: Proportion of farmers using insecticides and fungicide in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

Irrigated Farming

The proportion of smallholder households using irrigation farming techniques (including bucket and watering can outside irrigation schemes) decreased from 8 percent during the year 2002/03 to 7 percent in 2007/08. This is primarily because there was an abundant rain in 2007/08, and it was not necessary for some farmers to use the irrigated farming techniques. However, the proportion increased in 9 regions: Mwanza, Dar-es-salaam, Kilimanjaro, Pwani, Shinyanga, Mara, Morogoro, Kagera and Manyara. Irrigation farming practices decreased in the rest of the regions (Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08).

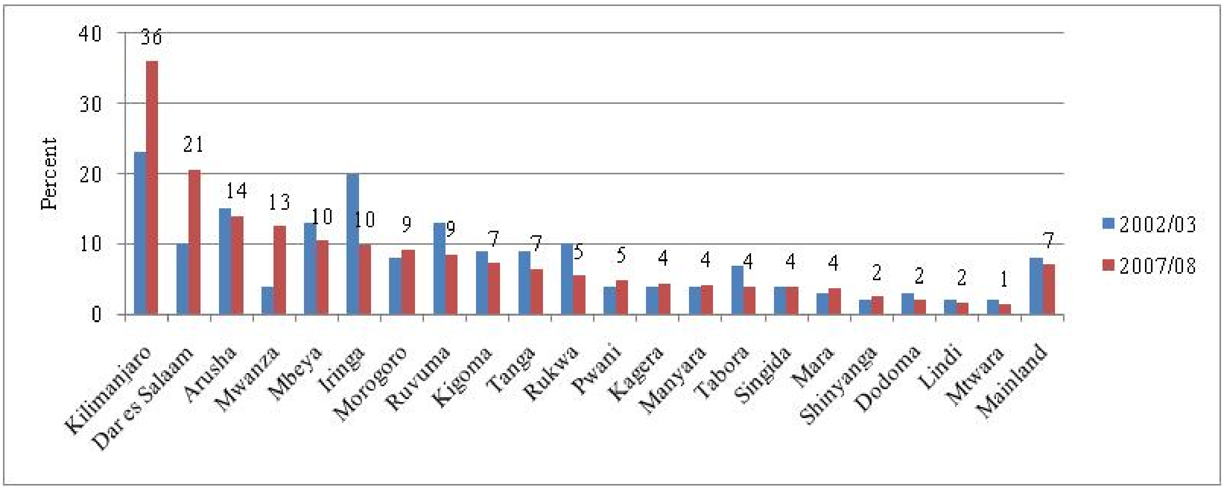


Figure OC3e: Proportion of farmers using irrigated farming in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

On the other hand, the area under irrigation scheme has been increasing on average by over 20,000 hectare per year. Thus, it is expected that the number of farmers cultivating in irrigation schemes is increasing.

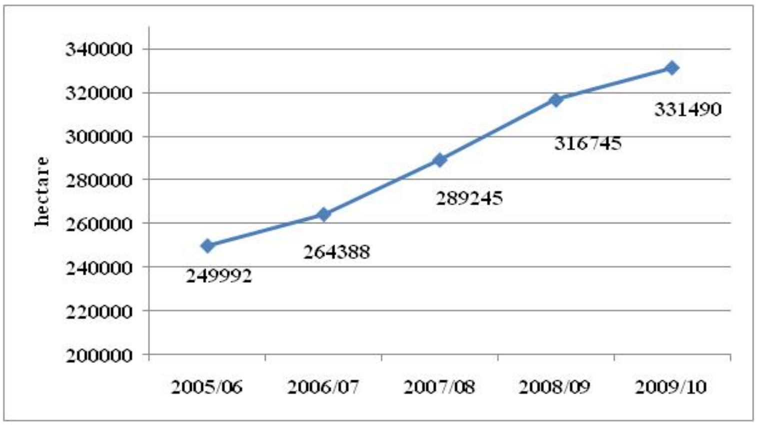


Figure OC3f: Area under irrigation scheme

Source: MAFC, 2010

Improved dairy

The proportion of farmers practising dairy farming in Tanzania mainland has doubled from 2 percent in 2002/03 to 4 percent in 2007/08. Five regions have an increased proportion of household practicing dairy farming with Arusha region having the largest increase (from 4.0 percent to 15.6 percent) followed by Manyara (1.0 to 2.6 percent), Mbeya, Kagera and Kilimanjaro. Seven regions that have had insignificant proportion of households practicing dairy farming during 2002/03 were found to have a significant proportion of households that adopted the technology during 2007/08. These regions include Dodoma, Kigoma, Mwanza, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Singida and Tabora. Dairy farming has dropped in Morogoro, Tanga, Mara, Iringa, Pwani, Dar-es-salaam, Ruvuma, Lindi and Mtwara.

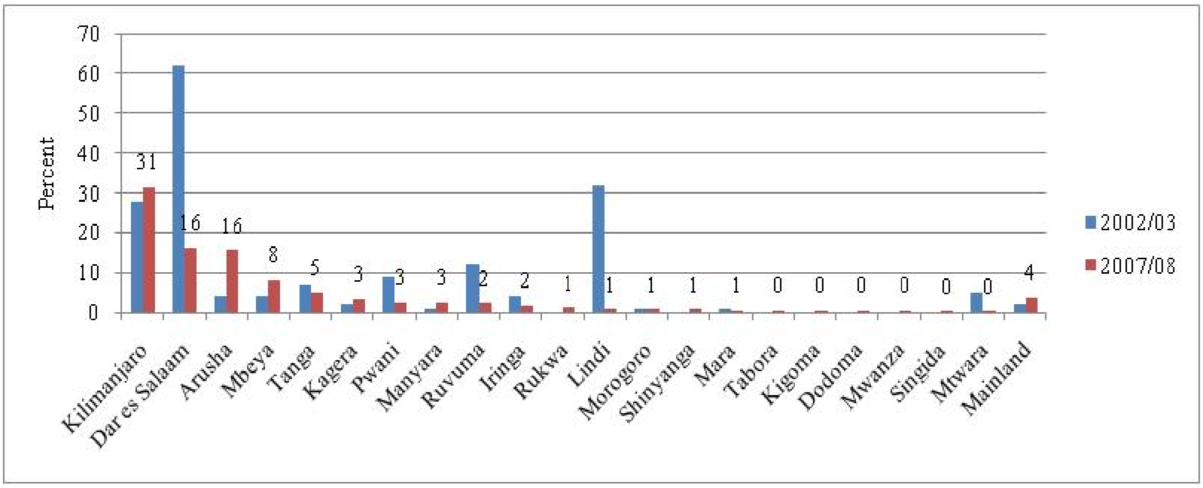


Figure OC3g: Proportion of farmers using improved dairy in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

Erosion Control

The proportion of crop farming households with erosion control and/or water harvesting structures in their farming land in Mainland Tanzania decreased from 10 percent during the year 2002/03 to 9 percent in 2007/08. Erosion control practices increased in Tabora, Kagera, Dodoma, Singida, Manyara, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Rukwa and Mwanza. The rest of the regions have a decreased proportion of households practicing erosion control measures.

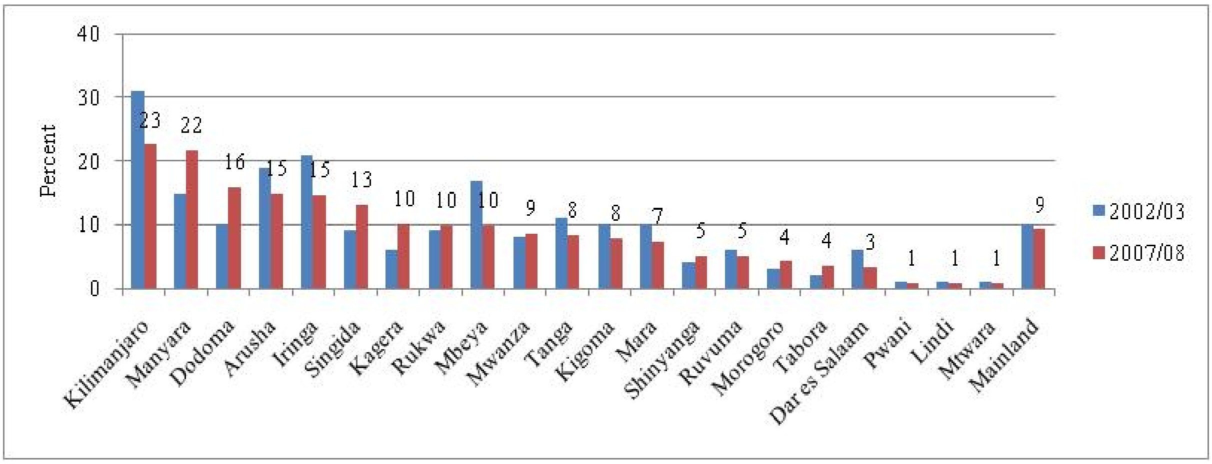


Figure OC3h: Proportion of farmers using erosion control in 2002/03 and 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

OC4 Flow of lending into the agricultural sector

Definition	The amount (Tanzania Shilling) of lending to agricultural sector by domestic commercial banks
Rationale	To measure medium and large investors supporting agriculture industry

Flow of lending to the agriculture sector by domestic commercial banks in 2009 decreased to Tsh. 467.1 billion from Tsh. 515.9 billion in 2008 (by 9.5 percent) despite the fact that the flow trend had been rising from 2005 to 2008 (Fig. OC4). Despite these indications of progress, access to credit is still limited to a small number of enterprises with solid collateral in key urban areas. Small and medium enterprises as well as firms located outside the main urban areas are virtually excluded. Commercial banks have displayed increasing risk aversion in lending, preferring to hold a large portion of their liquidity in risk-free government securities. Lending interest rates have remained high and the spread between lending and deposit rates remains wide at 13.3 percent in 2006. These high rates will continue to deter investments, especially by small and medium entrepreneurs. The impact of increased competition in the banking sector on interest rates will receive a boost from the Government which has started to address aversion to lending by commercial banks, as well as their preference towards holding risk free government paper.

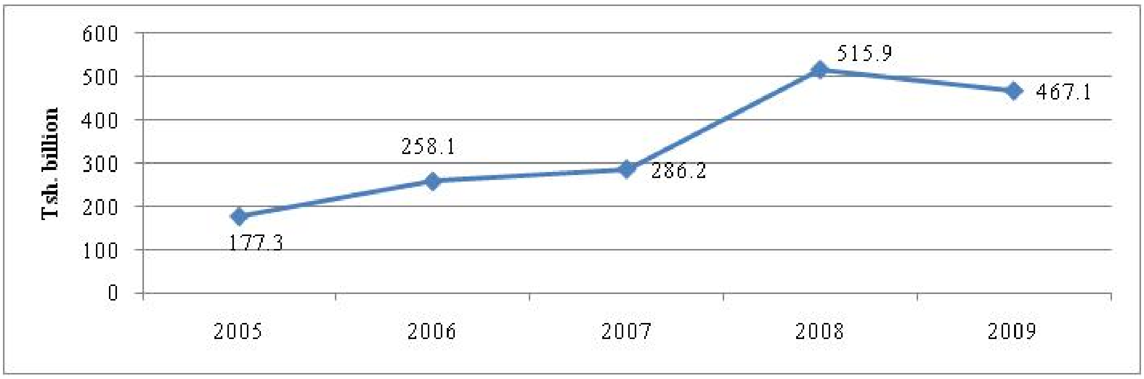


Figure OC4: Flow of lending into the agricultural sector

Source: BoT 2010

The decrease in the flow of lending to the agriculture sector was part of general decline in credits given to the private sector (nine sectors out of twenty three recorded decrease) driven mainly by continued cautious stance taken by banks in extending credit to the private sector following global financial crisis.

OC5 Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization

Definition	Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization - Tractors (including power tillers), oxen, and Ox-carts.
Rationale	Mechanization is a necessary condition for farmers to improve productivity. These indicators show the degree of agricultural mechanization.

The use of agricultural mechanization shows a clear change in 2007/08 compared to 2002/03. The use of ox-plough and ox-cart decreased from 23.1 percent to 14.6 percent and from 4.9 percent to 4.4 percent, respectively (Fig OC5a). On the other hand, the proportion of farmers using tractors increased from 2.8 percent to 4.4 percent. Since power tillers is a new technology, the data for the year 2002/03 were not collected. According to NSCA 2007/08, 14,608 households (or 0.3 percent) are using power tillers.

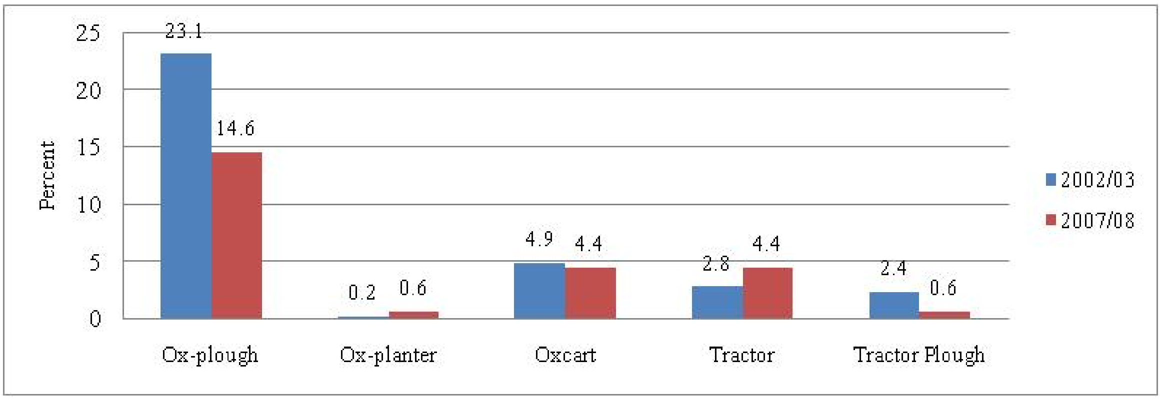


Figure OC5a: Proportion of Crop Farming Households using agro-mechanization implements by Type of Technology and Year

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08

To complement the information, the number of tractors and power tillers imported has increased every year. Over the 5 years, 2,364 tractors and 3,214 power tillers have been imported.

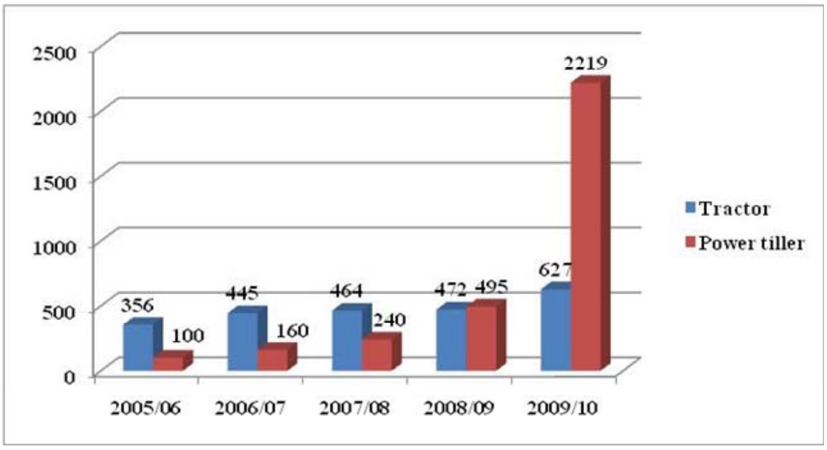


Figure OC5b: Number of tractor and power tiller imported per year

Source: MAFC, 2010.

OC6 Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products

Definition	(Value of processed exported agricultural products)/ (Value of exported agricultural products).

Rationale	Currently many agricultural products have been exported without being processed. As a result, little value has been added domestically. The government has been eager to increase the export of processed agricultural products in order to increase the value-added within the country.

The ratio of processed exported agricultural products to the total exported agricultural products recently declined to 23.3 percent in 2009 from 29.6 percent in 2008 (Figure OC6). Detailed analysis of disaggregated exported processed agricultural exports reveals that the increase was largely contributed by an increase in the export of black tea fermented (from US$ 28.2 million in 2006 to US$ 65.8 million in 2009, or 134 percent), and oil-cake of sunflower seeds (from US$ 34,000 to US$ 11.9 million). On the other side, the exports of the following agricultural processed products decreased: juggery beet sugar (from US$ 6.5 million in 2006 to US$ 0.17 million in 2009), and cotton (carded or combed) (US$ 22.6 million to US$ 21.9 million).

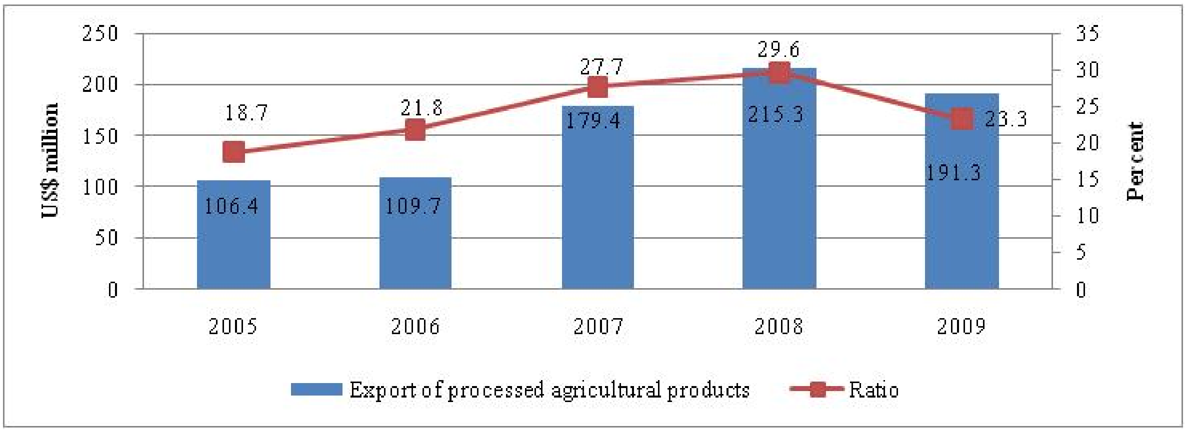


Figure OC6: Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products
Source: TRA 2010.

OC7 Number of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out grower schemes

Definition	Smallholder households who participate in contracting production and out-growers schemes, as percentage of all smallholder households. Contracting production is defined as a partnership between smallholder households and an agribusiness company for the production of commercial products detailed in formal contracts. An out-growers scheme is defined as a partnership between smallholder households and an agribusiness company for the production of commercial products that may not involve formal contracts. The company may provide smallholders some services, such as input credits, tillage, spraying and harvesting. The smallholder provides land and labour in return for the extension/input package.
Rationale	Contract farming and out-growers schemes are one of the important aspects of strengthened agricultural marketing system.

According to the information provided by LGAs, contract farming is not common in the country with only fourteen regions practising it. The greatest number of farmers engaged in contracting production is found in Tabora while out grower schemes are mostly practised in Iringa region. The data used here, however, were obtained from LGAs through the questionnaire and many LGAs did not submit or responded to the question, which has gravely constrained the analysis.

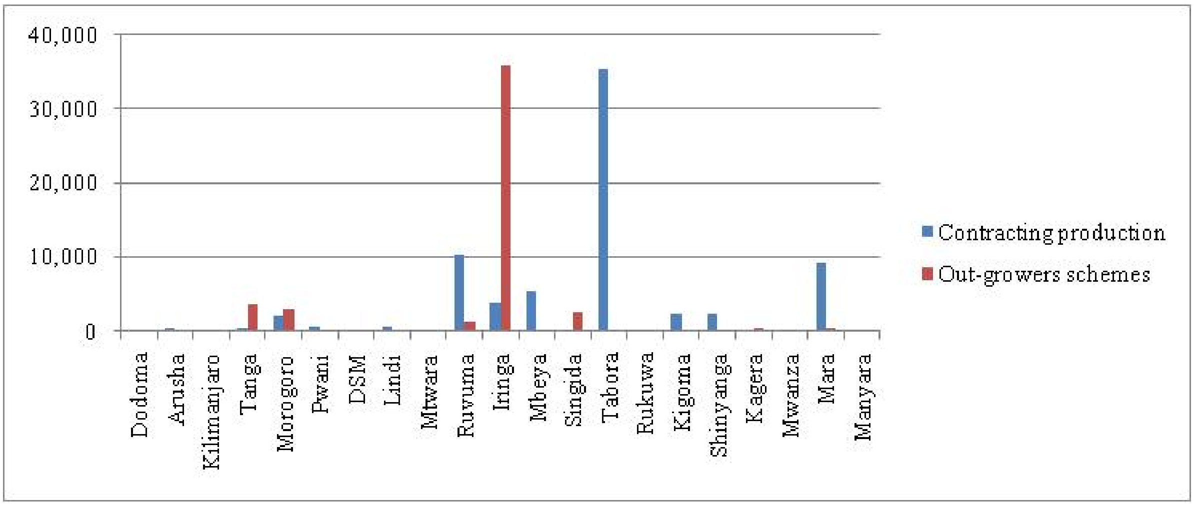


Figure OC7: Number of smallholder households participating in contracting farming and out-grower schemes in 2008/09

Source: LGA, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the information for contracting farming and out-growers schemes in 2008/09 is 85 and 79, respectively.

The regions with large numbers of farmers practising contract farming includes Tabora, Mara, Ruvuma, Mbeya, Iringa, Kigoma and Shinyanga. The number of farmers practising outgrowers scheme was noted to be high and increasing in regions which grow cash crops such as sugarcane and coffee. Figure OC7 shows that 10 regions have farmers practising outgrowers scheme. The other regions do not have such farmers or they are not recorded.

Comparatively, the number of farmers engaging in either contracting production or outgrower scheme has increased over the years. The increase reflects that farmers have become aware of the benefits of having valid contracts with companies operating in the crop production value chain.

OC8 Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants

Definition	LGAs qualify to receive enhanced DADP grants when the following minimum conditions are met. 1. District qualifies for Capital Development Grant 2. Position of DALDO filled 3. Council has a DADP 4. Evidence of commitment to the participatory process 5. Evidence of a commitment to reform agricultural extension services.
Rationale	This indicator assesses the degree of fulfilment of LGDG conditions, which is a part of LGAs' performance.

The number of LGAs that qualified to receive top-up grants has been increasing since 2005/06, and it has reached almost 100 percent in 2008/09 and 2009/10 as shown in Figure OC8.

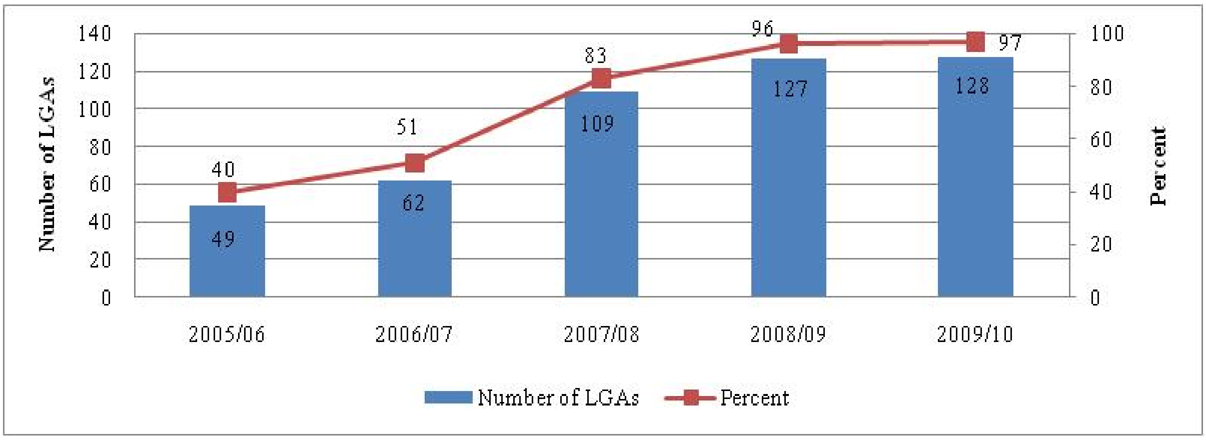


Figure OC 8: Proportion of LGAs qualified to receive top up grants

Source: PMO- RALG, 2010

OC9 Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus

Definition	The amount of performance bonus is assessed based on the following criteria. 1. DADP prepared and implemented according to guidelines and as part of DDP (35 points) 2. District Agricultural Services Reform and contracting (20 points) 3. Agricultural investments follow standards of compliance and technical audit conducted.(30 points) 4. Policy and regulatory (15 points)
Rationale	It assesses the performance of councils from the aspects of consistency with ASDP.

The performance assessment started in 2006/07, and 73 percent of the LGAs qualified for the bonus in that year. In 2009/10, 90 percent of the LGAs qualified to receive performance bonus as shown in Figure OC9.

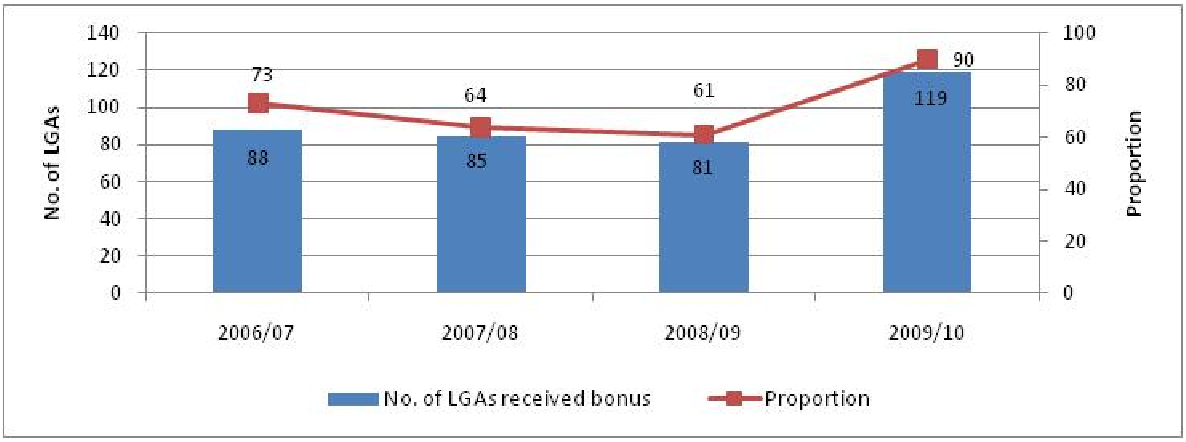


Figure OC9: Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus

Source: URT (PMO-RALG), Annual Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Local Councils under the LGCDG System for Financial Year 2009/10: National Synthesis Report, 2007, Annex 1, pp. 53-66.

OC10 Proportion of farmers having visits from public or private extension staff

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of crop growing households receiving crop extension advices from various sources. The Government of Tanzania is the main extension service provider. During agricultural year 2002/03, about 33 percent of total crop growing households received advices on crops from Government extension staff. This proportion increased to 60 percent in 2007/08.

Proportion of households receiving extension advices from NGOs/Developments projects were 5.3 percent in 2002/03 and 7.9 percent in 2007/08 (see Figure OC10a).

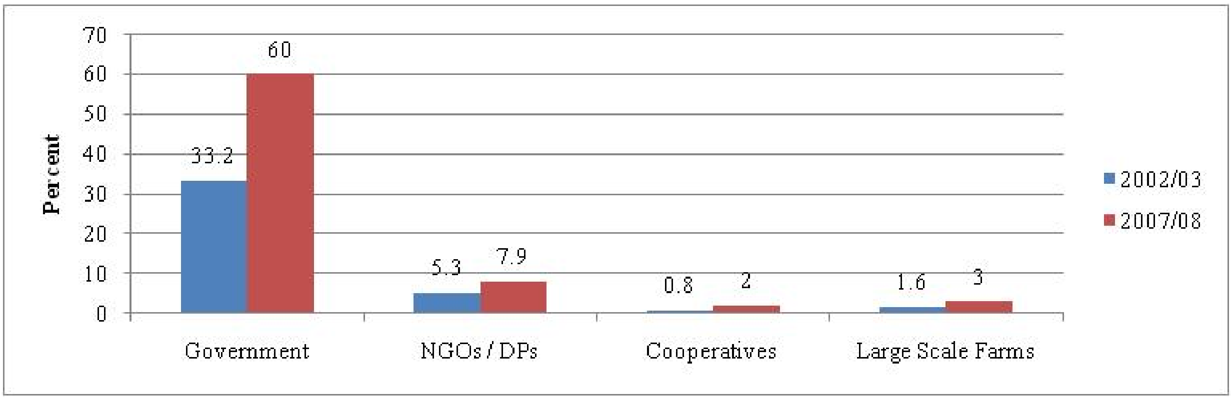


Figure OC10a: Proportion of crop farmers receiving advice

Source: NSCA 2002/03 and 2007/08.

Information on the proportion of livestock rearing households receiving advice was not reported for 2002/03, and thus only the data for 2007/08 is reported here (Figure OC10b). The majority (90.8 percent) of the farmer households receives advice from the government, followed by NGO/Development projects (12.1 percent).

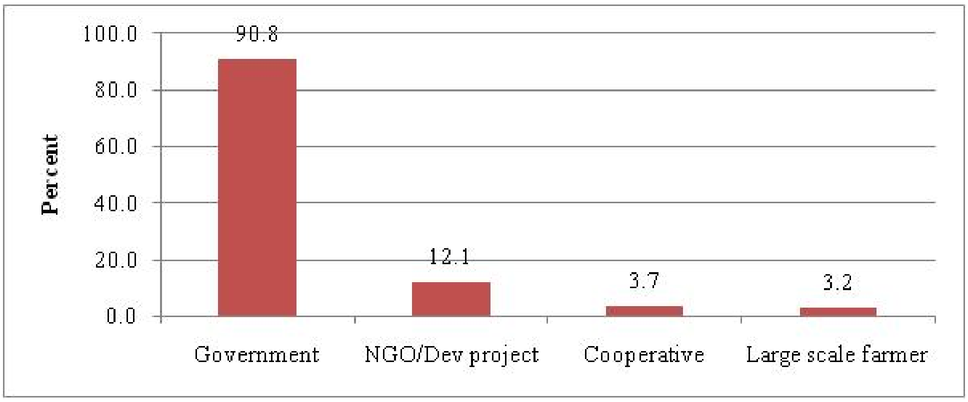


Figure OC10b: Proportion of livestock farmers receiving livestock advice in 2007/08

Source: NSCA 2007/08.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

OP1 Number of agricultural production infrastructure

Definition	Number of agricultural production infrastructure existing and in operation (as of 30th June of each year) : - Dams (excluding hydro-power dams) - Charco dams (for livestock) - Cattle dips - Oxenization centres - Veterinary clinics
Rationale	It indicates capability of ASLMs and LGAs to improve and expand agricultural production infrastructure.

For this indicator, the data were obtained from LGAs through questionnaire. Although a lot of efforts have been made by the ASDP M&E TWG, some LGAs failed to submit the filled-in questionnaire. In addition, not all the tables/cells were filled by the LGAs. Thus, the analysis shown below is incomplete.

Dams

From 2005/06 to 2008/09, the number of dams (working) reported by LGAs increased from 145 to 239. But there are 111 LGAs that provided the number of dams for 2008/09 while only 106 LGAs did so for 2005/06, and therefore the actual increase in the number of dams is like to be smaller. By region, many dams are found in Arusha and Tanga, followed by Tabora and Mwanza regions in 2008/09.

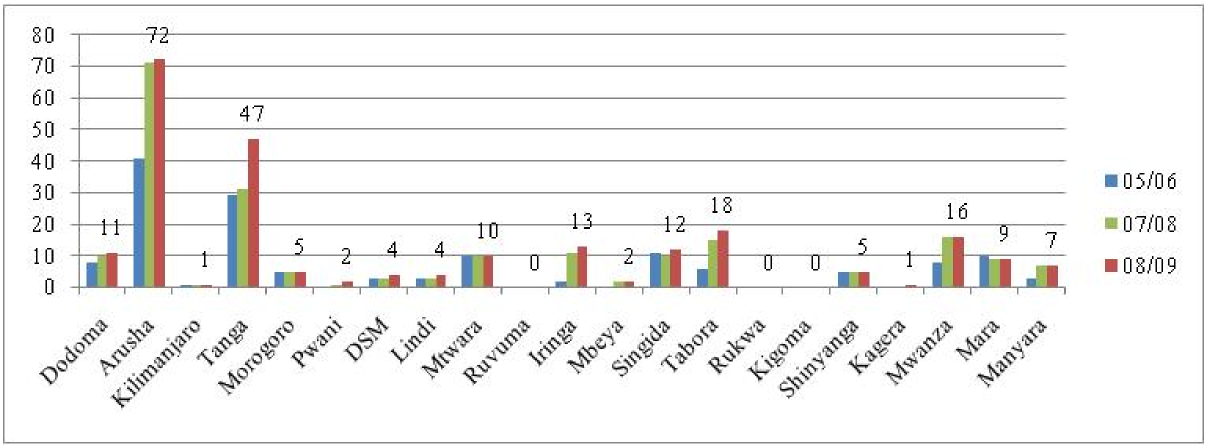


Figure OP1a: Number of dams by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of dams for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 106, 111 and 111, respectively.

Charco dams

The number of charco dams also increased from 712 in 2006/07 to 1089 in 2008/09. The analysis, however, is based on observation from 120 LGAs for 2008/09 and 109 LGAs for 2005/06, and therefore the increase is likely to be overstating. Many charco dams are found in the regions of Tabora, Arusha, Mwanza, Singida, Mara, Shinyanga and Manyara.

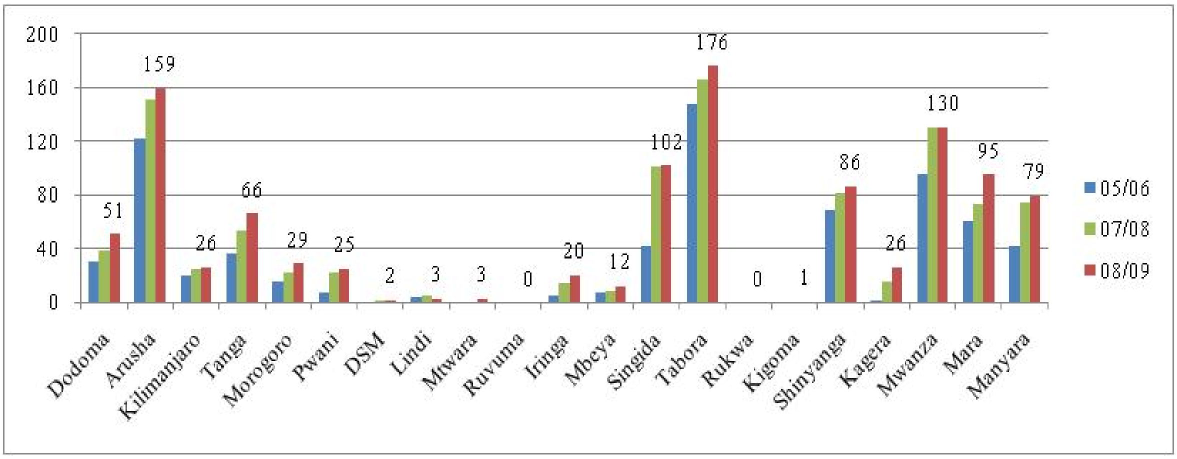


Figure OP1b: Number of charco dams by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of charcos for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 109, 116 and 120, respectively.

Cattle Dips

The number of cattle dips working has been increasing over time. There are also a number of dips which are not working, which require rehabilitation.

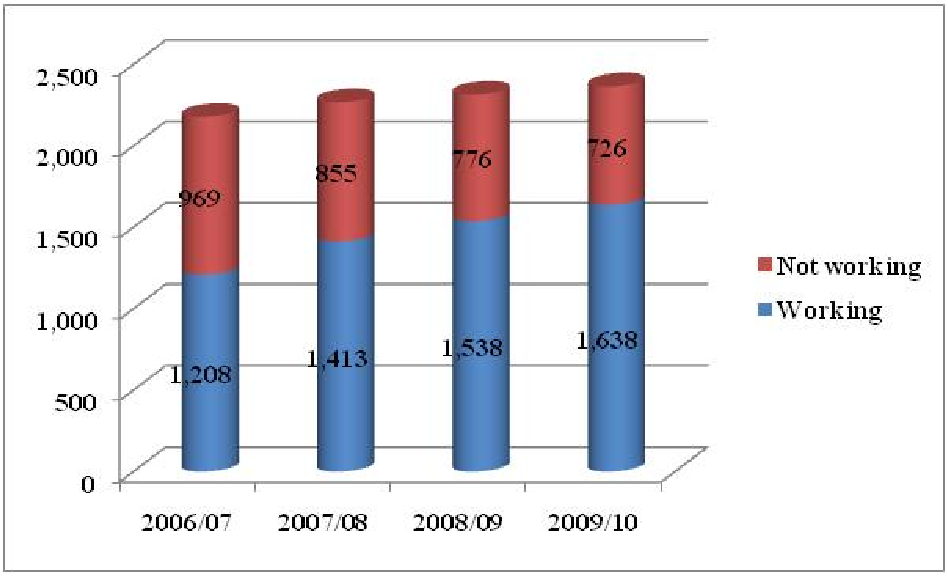


Figure OP1c: Number of cattle dips

Source: MLDF, 2010

Oxenization Centres

The total number of oxenization centres in the country increased by 36 from 43 in 2005/06 to 79 in 2008/09. But the analysis is constrained by unequal number of LGAs reporting the figures in the two years (see note for Figure OP1d). By region, many oxenization centres are found in DSM, Iringa, Mbeya, Singida and Tabora.

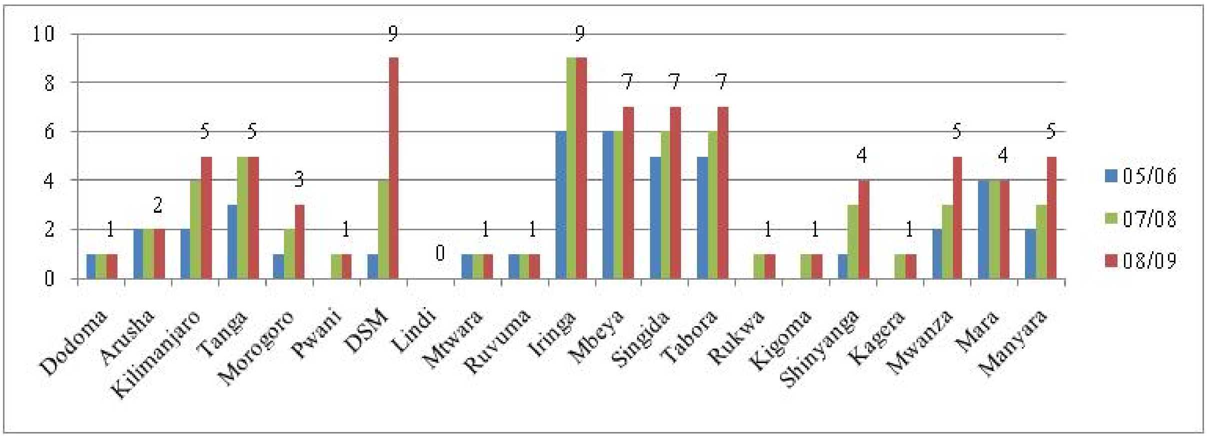


Figure OP1d: Number of oxenization centres by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of oxenization centres for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 106, 111 and 111, respectively.

Veterinary Clinics

The total number of veterinary clinics increased by 33 from 101 in 2005/06 to 134 in 2008/09. The analysis, however, is constrained by the difference in the number of LGAs that reported the number of veterinary clinics in the two years (See note for Figure OP1e). Many veterinary clinics are found in the regions of Kilimanjaro, DSM, and Tanga. On the other hand, few clinics are found in Ruvuma, Rukwa and Kigoma regions.

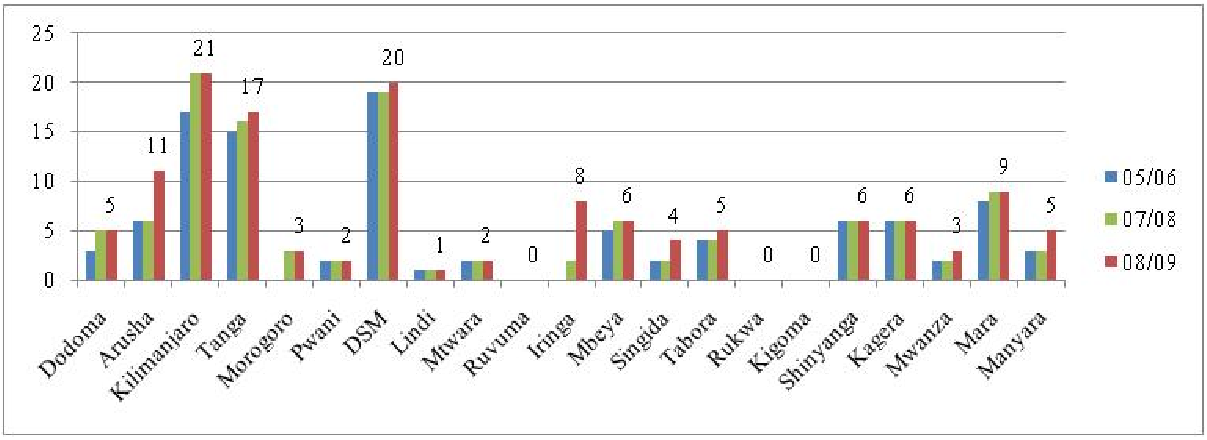


Figure OP1e: Number of veterinary clinics by region

Source: LGAs

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of veterinary clinics for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 106, 112 and 113, respectively.

OP2 Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery

Definition	Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery existing and in operation (as of 30^{th} June of each year) - Livestock primary market (place where livestock keepers/farmers meet traders) - Livestock secondary market (place where traders meet butcher men or other traders) - Feeder road (km) (road that connect villages to main roads) - Livestock holding ground - Abattoirs (a modern building where animals are slaughtered and meat processed into products, e.g. sausages, canned meat) - Slaughter house (a facility where animals are slaughtered into carcasses (no processing)) - Slaughter slabs (a flat concrete floor where animals are slaughtered in an open air) - Pulperies/ ginneries/ shelling (coffee, cacao, cotton, cashew nut, etc.) - Hide and skin sheds - Milling machine (rice and maize) - Oil extracting machines
Rationale	It indicates capability of ASLMs and LGAs to improve and expand agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery

Like Output Indicator 1, the data for this indicator were collected from LGAs through questionnaire. In spite of the efforts of the ASDP M&E TWG, it was not possible to collect the filled-in questionnaire from all the LGAs. In addition, even those that submitted the filled-in questionnaire, some table were not filled, which made the analysis more difficult.

The number of livestock primary market increased from 295 to 366 from 2005/06 to 2008/09 in the country (Figure OP2a), although 11 LGAs failed to report the number for 2005/06 while they did for 2008/09. Many livestock primary markets are found in the regions of Dodoma, Manyara, Arusha, Singida and Shinyanga. On the other hand, the number of livestock secondary market increased from 14 to 16 only over the same period (not shown in graph). The secondary markets are found in the regions of Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro, DSM, Ruvuma, Singida, Tabora, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza.

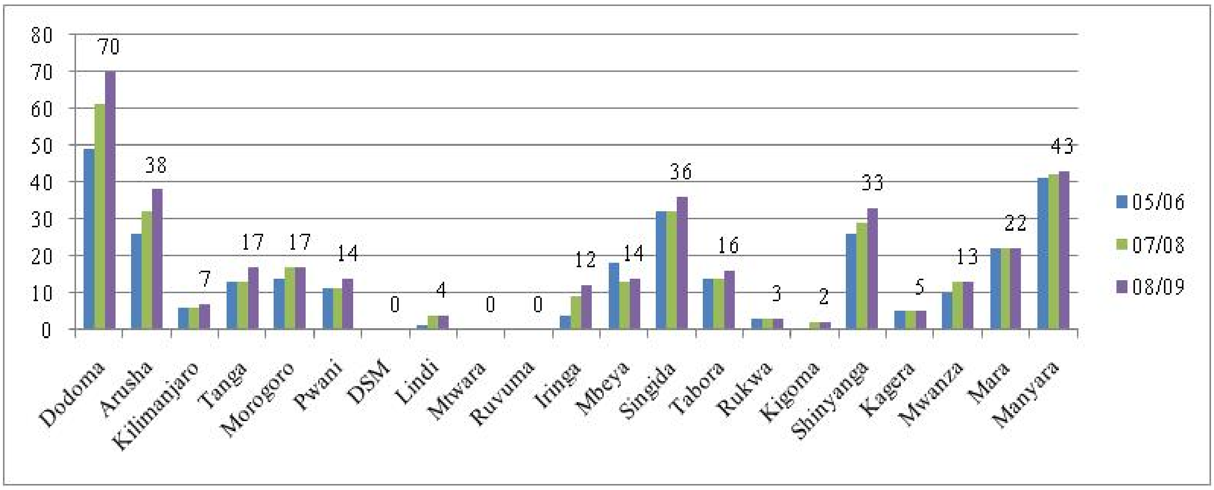


Figure OP2a: Number of livestock primary markets by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of livestock primary markets for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 108, 116 and 119, respectively.

In 2008/09, there are at least 70 non-working livestock primary markets in the country. The reasons include poor infrastructure, inaccessibility due to bad road conditions particularly in rainy seasons, and little demand from traders.

The length of feeder roads is generally increasing. At least 13 LGAs show an increase of more than 100 km since 2005/06. Some feeder roads are not working due to the lack of resources for rehabilitation, inaccessibility during rainy seasons, and poor conditions.

The number of livestock holding ground (working) increased from 33 in 2005/06 to 45 in 2008/09. The livestock holding ground are relatively abundant in Shinyanga, Dodoma, Singida and Mwanza regions (See Figure OP2b).

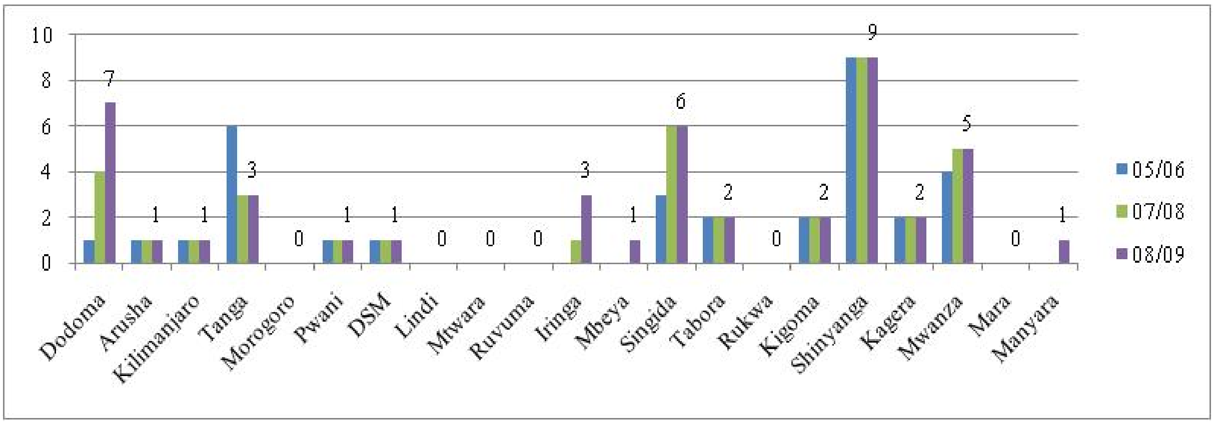


Figure OP2b: Number of livestock holding ground by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of livestock holding ground for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 104, 111 and 110, respectively.

The number of slaughter houses (working) in the country increased from 126 in 2005/06 to 160 in 2008/09 (Figure OP2c), although there are 4 more LGAs that reported the number for 2008/09 than for 2005/06. There are many slaughter houses in Mbeya, Iringa, and Mwanza regions. LGAs report that at least 20 slaughter houses are not working in the country because of insufficient water supply and worn-out facility.

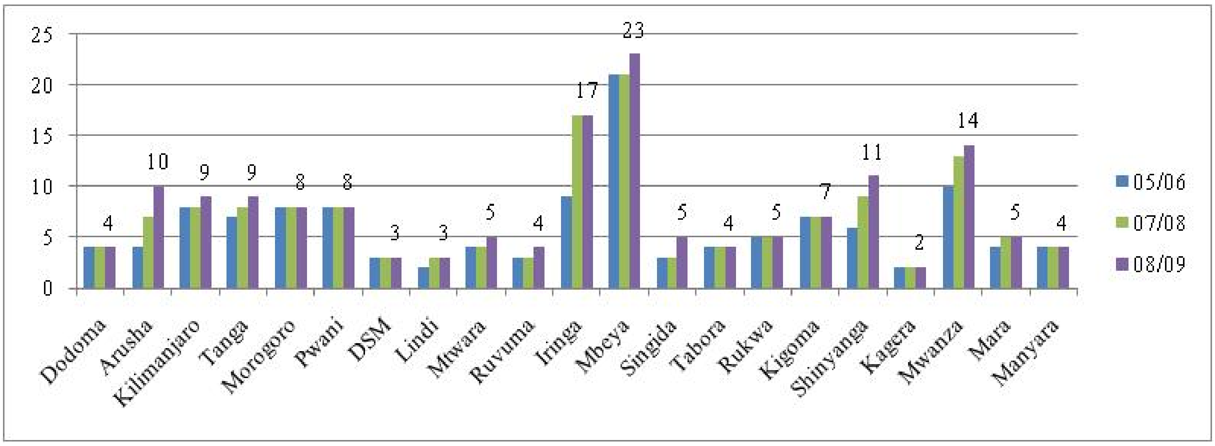


Figure OP2c: Number of slaughter houses by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of slaughter houses for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 114, 119 and 118, respectively.

At least 33 LGAs showed an increase in the number of slaughter slabs from 2005/06 to 2007/08. As a result, as shown in Figure OP2d, the total number of slaughter slabs increased from 1258 in 2005/06 to 1502 in 2008/09 (note that there are 6 more LGAs which reported the number for 2008/09 than for 2005/06). Kilimanjaro region has the largest number of the working facilities, or 647 slabs in 2007/08 as Moshi D.C, Rombo and Hai have more than 100 slabs. On the other hand, in at least 10 LGAs, the number of slabs not working increased. The reasons for not working include the need for rehabilitation and low demand of meat.

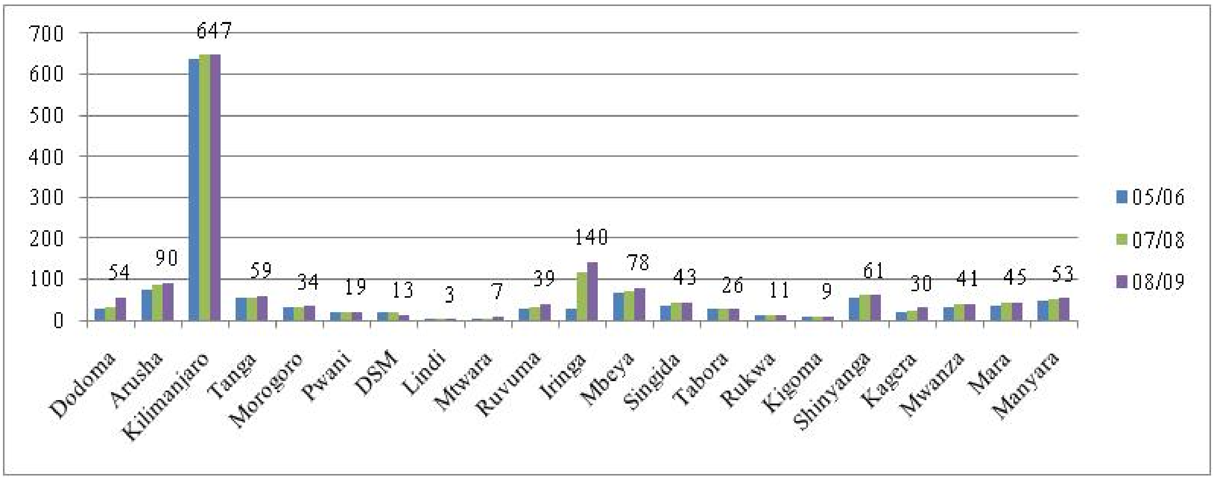


Figure OP2d: Number of slaughter slabs by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of slaughter slabs for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 114, 120 and 120, respectively.

The number of hides and skin sheds increased at least in 20 LGAs. In total, there are at least 219 working sheds in the country in 2008/09, which increased from 146 in 2005/06 (Figure OP2e). But there are 8 LGAs which did not report the number for 2005/06 although they did for 2008/09, thus an actual increase is likely to be smaller. It seems that many sheds are found in the regions of Mwanza, Mbeya, Iringa, Dodoma and Singida. The number of the hides and skin sheds not working also increased at least in 7 LGAs. The reasons for not working include worn-out facility, unavailability of hides / skins, need for rehabilitation / repair, poor infrastructure, no formal markets, and low rate of animal slaughtering.

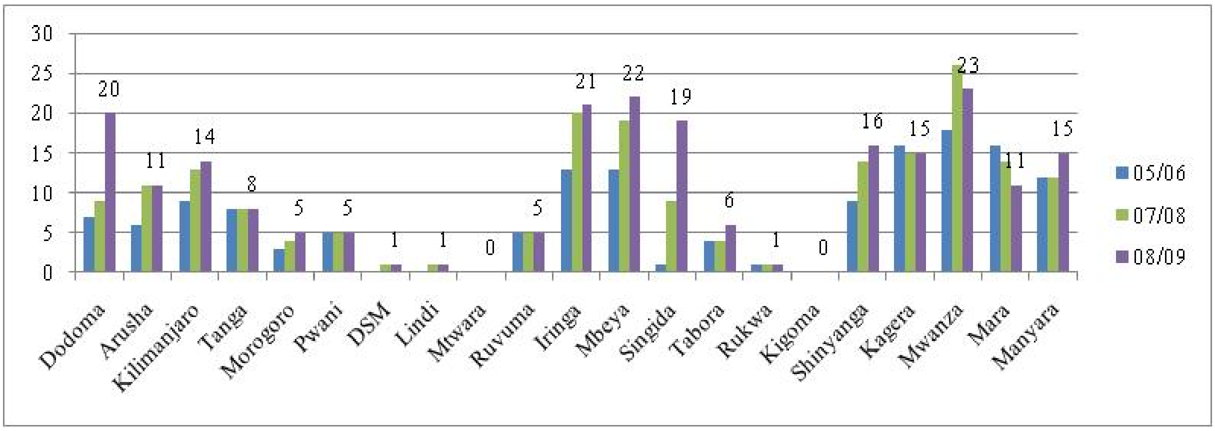


Figure OP2e: Number of hide and skin sheds by region

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of hide and skin sheds for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 106, 115 and 114, respectively.

The number of milling machines has increased at least in 86 LGAs since 2005/06. 17 LGAs have more than 300 machines while Mufindi DC has the largest number (816), followed by Mbozi DC (714). There are also machines not working at least in 38 LGAs. The reasons for not working include the needs for repairing, lack of spare parts, high running cost and broken-down.

The number of oil extracting machines also increased at least in 59 LGAs, and in 14 LGAs it increased by more than 10. At least 21 LGAs have the machines not working, and the reason for not working include the need for rehabilitation, not repairable and no electricity.

OP3 Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages

Definition	Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages on crop, livestock, and marketing and processing. Improved technological packages include improved seeds, herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, crop storage, fertilizer, spacing, erosion control, irrigation, vermin/rodent control, agro-forestry, etc.
Rationale	It is a proxy indicator for farmers' adoption of improved agricultural technologies.

Information for this indicator was also obtained through the questionnaire from LGAs, and there are at least 20 LGAs that provided "the number of extension officers" instead of "the number of extension officers who received training", in spite of M&E TWG's repeated explanation. This inappropriate reply has made the analysis very difficult.

However, generally, it appears that the number of extension officers who received training on improved agricultural packages is increasing. Of the three types of training (crop, livestock, marketing and business), training on marketing and business appears to be weak; more training has concentrated on crop and livestock. Training on marketing and business may need to be strengthened. By gender, in general, male extension officers have greater opportunities to receive training than their female colleagues, except in DSM.

OP4 Number of SACCOS , its members and value of loans provided for agriculture

Definition	The amount of loans provided by SACCOS for agriculture, livestock, and business (e.g., marketing and processing).
Rationale	Rural micro finance is very important for farmers to improve productivity. This indicator addresses farmers' accessibility to credit.

The data for this indicator were obtained from LGAs through the questionnaire. Not all the LGAs filled out the questions for this indicator, thus the analysis is incomplete.

Overall, the number of SACCOS, its members and the amount of SACCOS lending for agriculture (including livestock and business) have been increasing, which should have positive effects on agricultural/livestock production and famers' standards of living.

Figure OP4a shows the number of SACCOS by region in 2007/08 and 2008/09. For the whole country, the number increased from 4,048 to 4381, although there are a few LGAs that failed to submit the data. Some districts have seen more than doubling of the number of SACCOS. The largest numbers of SACCOS are found in the districts of Geita (225) and Sengerema (107) in Mwanza region, and Ilala (208) in DSM.

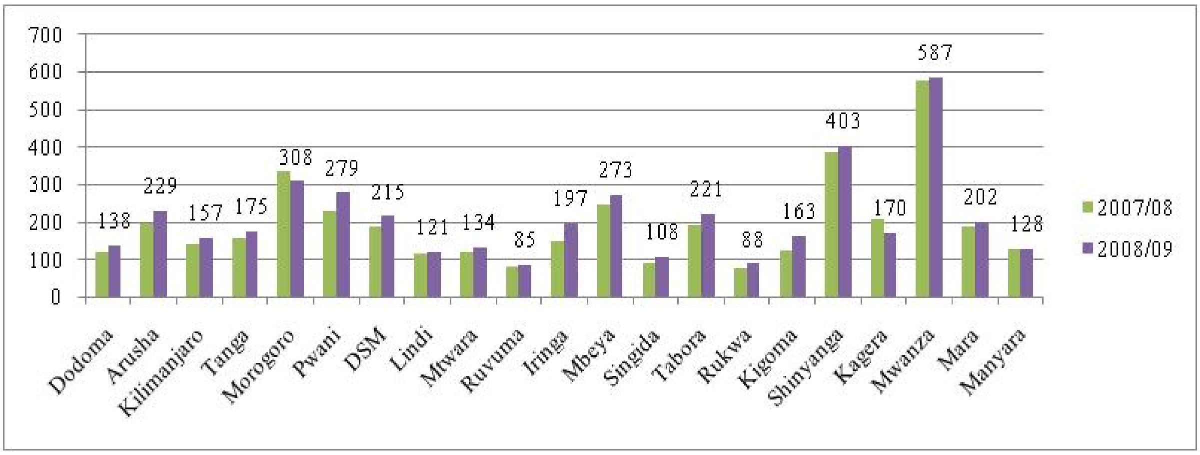


Figure OP4a: Number of SACCOS

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that reported the number of SACCOS for 2007/08 and 2008/09 is 127 and 130, respectively.

The number of SACCOS members has also increased largely over the last two years, and in many districts the number has more than doubled. There are more than 10,000 SACCOS members in the districts of Arusha (Arusha region), Kilosa (Morogoro), Ilala (DSM), Songea (Ruvuma), Kondoa (Dodoma), and Karagwe (Kagera). The participation of women in SACCOs is also encouraging. In at least 70 districts, the proportion of female members in SACCOS is more than 40%. Such districts include Longido, Karatu (Arusha), Moshi M.C, Rombo (Kilimanjaro), Mkinga (Tanga), Shinyanga M.C, Bagamoyo (Pwani), Songea M.C (Ruvuma) and Iringa M.C,

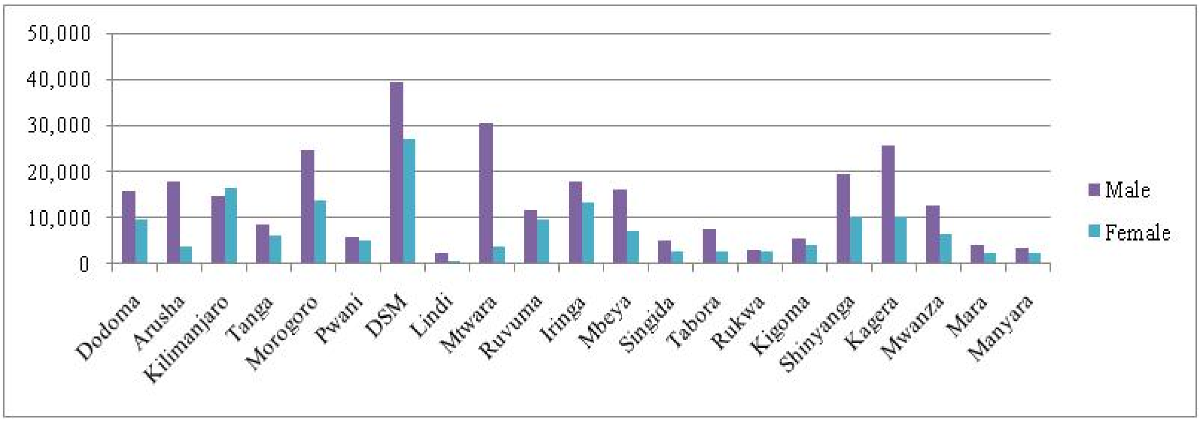


Figure OP4b: Number of male and female SACCOS members in 2008/09

Source: LGAs, 2010

Note: The number of LGAs that submit the number of male and female SACCOS members in 2008/09 is 120.

It is more difficult to analyze the amount of loan provided for agriculture, livestock and business as sometimes the information are only available as an aggregate of the three or many districts failed to provide the information. In general, however, the amount of loan provided by SACCOS appears to be increasing.

OP5 Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place

Definition	Number of agricultural marketing acts which create an enabling environment for commercialization in place.
Rationale	To harmonize the existing fragmented and inconsistent laws in agricultural marketing to standardize marketing activities.

Since 2004/05 when six new acts on agricultural marketing were approved, the number of legislation has increased every year. Six new legislations were enacted in 2009. Likewise, the number of regulations on agricultural marketing has also increased steadily. These figures have met the target set for 2009/10.

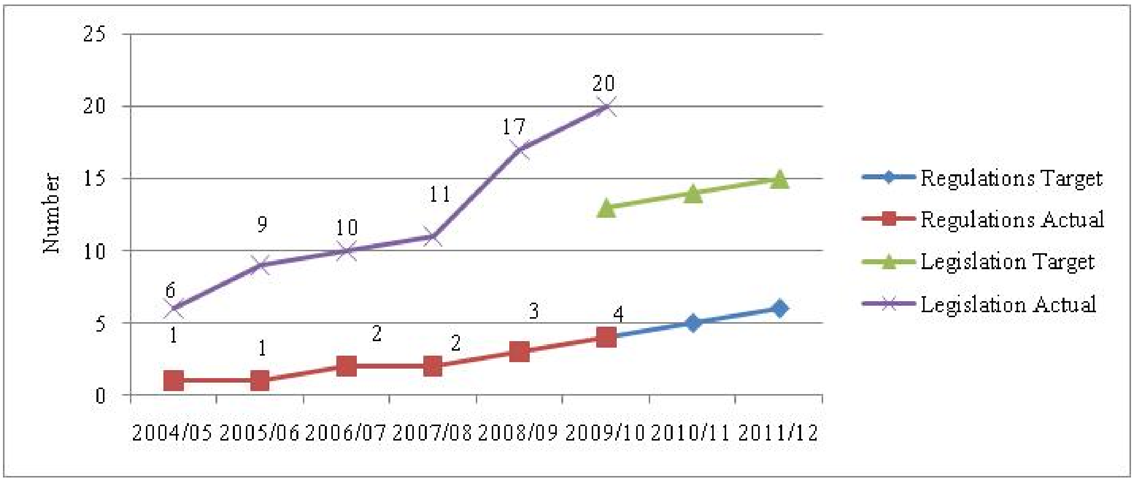


Figure OP5: Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place

Source: MIT, MLDF, MAFC, 2010

OP6 Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected

Definition	Number of places (markets) where wholesale or retail prices information on agricultural produce are collected.
Rationale	It indicates the availability of market information to stakeholders.

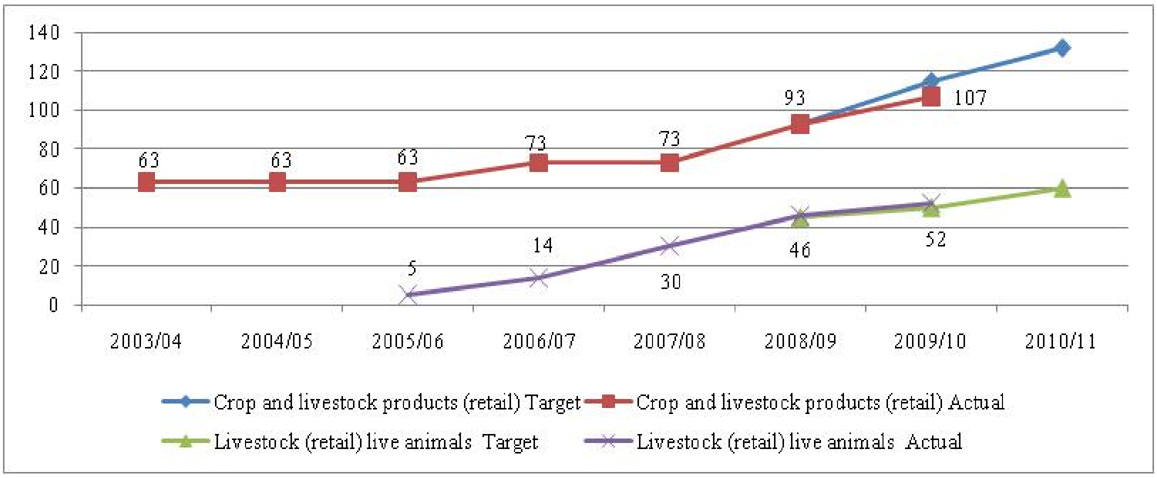


Figure OP6: Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected

Source: MIT, 2010

The number of markets where retail prices of crop and livestock products are collected increased by 20 from 2007/08 to 2008/09. The increase continued in 2009/2010 when the number increased by 14. On the other hand, the number of markets where retail prices of live animals are collected also increased by 16 and 6 in 2008/09 and 2009/10, respectively.

On the other hand, the number of markets where crop wholesale prices are collected has not changed since 2005/06 as it has already reached the target.

Table OP6: Number of markets where crop wholesale prices are collected.

		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Crop (wholesale)	*Target*						*21*	*21*	*21*
	Actual	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	

Source: MIT., 2010

OP7 Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held

Definition	Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings organized and held during the year under ASDP
Rationale	This indicator shows the extent to which the ASLMs are brought together through ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings during the implementation of ASDP.

The ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee (BFSC) meetings have been held four times a year as planned since the beginning of ASDP in 2006/07.

Table OP7: Number of BFSC meetings

		2006/07	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**
Number of meetings	*Target*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*
	Actual	4	4	4	4		

Source: ASDP Secretariat, 2010

OP8 Proportion of regions submitted DADP quarterly progress reports on time

Definition	Proportion of regions which submitted DADP physical and financial quarterly progress reports on time
Rationale	The indicator indicates the effectiveness of reporting flows from LGAs to ASLMs, which is a part of institutional strengthening.

This indicator was originally to examine the number of LGAs which submitted quarterly and annual reports to respective region on time, but it has been difficult to collect such information from each Regional Secretariat. Thus, the number of regions which have submitted DADP quarterly progress reports to PMO-RALG is examined here.

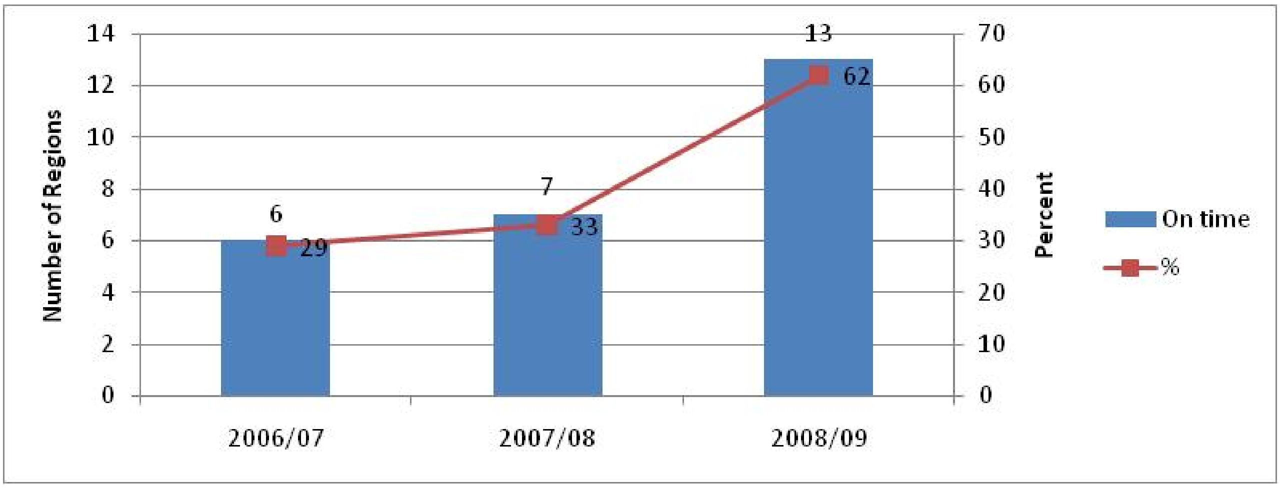


Figure OP8: The number of regions which submitted quarterly progress reports on time

Source: PMO-RALG, 2010

In 2006/07, the proportion of regions submitted the reports on time was less than 30%, but there has been improvement since then, and in 2008/09 over 60% of the regions have submitted them.

It has been reported (on 'National Synthesis' report) during the LGDG Assessments of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Council 2009 that all LGAs (except 6 LGAs) were found to have prepared financial and physical progress report in accordance with formats and submitted by 15th day of the month following the quarter as required.

OP9 Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee

Definition	Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee in each district.
Rationale	It indicates the level of involvement of women in planning, implementation and decision making processes.

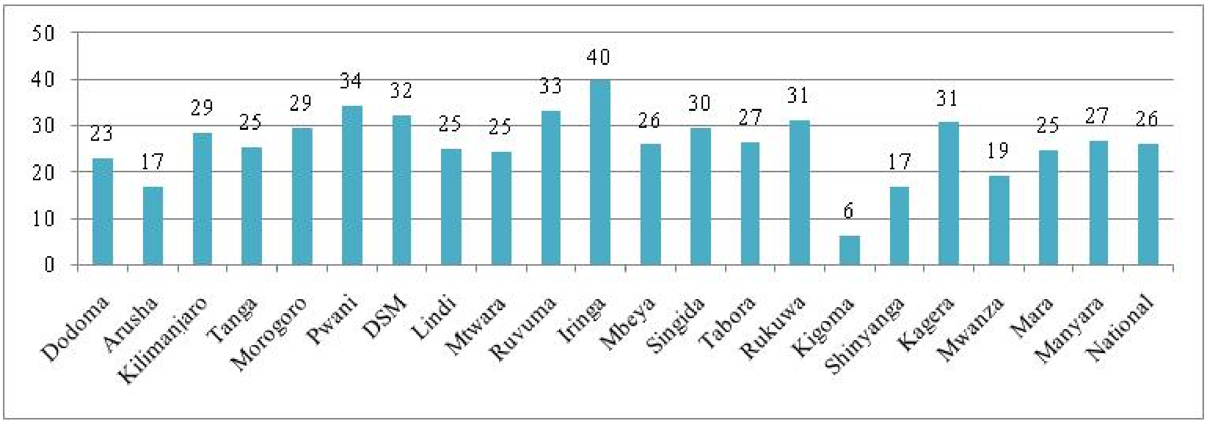


Figure OP9: The proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee in 2008/09

Source: LGAs, 2010

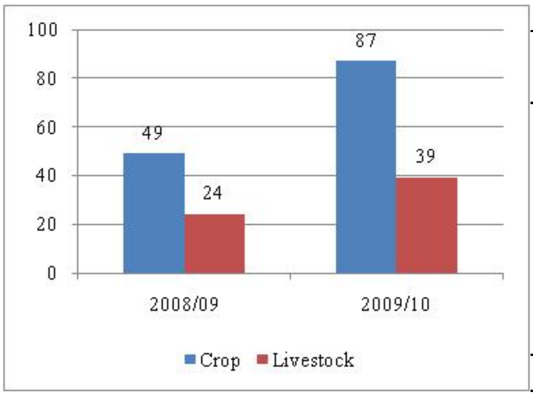
Note: The number of LGAs that responded to this question is 111.

Generally the participation of women in Planning and Finance Committee is low for most regions. It is the highest in Iringa Region at 40 percent, followed by Pwani (34 percent) and Ruvuma (33 percent) regions, according to the questionnaire submitted by LGAs, although the information is not complete.

Of the LGAs that answered the questionnaire, 14 LGAs met minimum required proportion (i.e. 40%) of female members of Planning and Finance Committee in 2008/09. These LGAs include Misenyi (67%), Ulanga and Kibaha T.C (57%), Iramba (56%) and Lindi T.C (50%). Improvement in the proportion is observed in 29 LGAs. This indicates that the level of involvement of women in planning, implementing and decision making process is still a problem for most regions in Tanzania.

OP10 Number of research projects conducted (on-going and completed) through ZARDEF relating to crop, livestock, and marketing/ processing

The number of ZARDEF research projects has increased to 126 in 2009/10 from 73 in 2008/09 when ZARDEF started (excluding the projects in Southern Highland for which the data are not available as of November 2010). There are more projects concerning crops than livestock. The number of research projects is evenly distributed across the zones except for Eastern zone where there are only 14 projects. The distribution between crop and livestock is different across the zones. Livestock projects are relatively many in Northern (40 %) and Central (38 %) zones.



Zone	Number of project Crop	Livestock	Average budget (Tsh)
Central	16	10	26,153,846
Eastern	11	3	28,665,107
Lake	14	7	26,170,795
Northern	12	8	20,332,244
Western	17	4	28,095,238
Southern	8	6	N/A
Southern Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	78	38	25,760,226

Figure / Table OP10: Number of ZARDEF project and average budget by zone (2008/09, 2009/10 combined)

Source: MAFC, 2010

Note: The figure shows the number of ZARDEF projects implemented in each year. Thus, one project may be found in both 2008/09 and 2009/10 if it is conducted in more than one year.
Number of ZARDEF projects in Southern Highland Zone is not included as the data are not available.
Projects concerning marketing and processing are categorized as either crop or livestock.

The budget for each project is relatively small at Tsh. 25.8 million. The average budget for projects concerning crops (Tsh. 26.6 million) is slightly larger than that of livestock (Tsh. 23.9 million). The average budget for each project in Northern and Eastern zones is relatively greater than the other zones. This is primarily because the ratio of crop projects is larger in these regions.

5. Summary

As seen in chapter 4, positive changes are observed in key outputs such as:

- Dams, charco dams, cattle dips, oxenization centres, veterinary clinics
- Livestock markets, holding grounds, slaughter houses / slabs, hide and skin sheds,
- Tractors and power tillers imported
- Amount of fertilizer distributed
- Number of SACCOS and its members

Improvement can also be seen in institutional capacity. They include,

- Number of extension officers trained,
- Proportion of LGAs qualified to receive top-up grants
- Number of marketing regulations / legislation
- Number of markets where wholesale/retail prices are collected
- ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held
- Number of regions which submit DADP quarterly program report on time

As a result of these positive changes in output and institutional capacity, positive changes are seen in outcome and impact like the following.

- Agricultural export
- Production and productivity (yield) of maize, paddy, meat, milk and eggs
- Proportion of farmers using improved seeds / chemical fertilizer, improved dairy,
- Proportion of farmers using mechanization (tractors and power tillers)
- Proportion of farmers received advice from extension staff.

On the other hand, there are indicators that show negative changes. They are

- Agricultural GDP growth rates
- Export of processed agricultural products
- Amount of lending to the agricultural sector by domestic commercial banks.

These negative changes, however, are found in 2009 only; there had been an upward trend until 2008.

In view of these indicators, it can be said that ASDP is on a right track as it is achieving its objectives. It had performed well since it started in 2006 until 2008, but interrupted by drought and global financial and economic crisis in 2009.

There are, however, shortcomings or challenges which ASDP needs to address. Those challenges include

- Inadequate access to agricultural credit. Farmers have inadequate purchasing power to procure inputs.
- Irrigation is still underdeveloped. Even for those developed, water availability is not sufficient particularly during drought seasons.
- Small-scale agro-processing and low skills of agro-processors, and
- Low adoption of improved technologies.

On the other hand, there are challenges for smooth and effective M&E for ASDP. Improvement is needed in the following areas.

- More accurate and reliable data
    - Need to have an annual sample survey at least for key agricultural products
    - Need to improve the quality of data submitted by LGAs
- Resources for M&E
- Analytical capacity for M&E officials.

6 Way Forward

The following are the tasks to be carried out by the ASDP M&E TWG concerning the Performance Report and the short-listed indicators.

(1) *Annual review of the short-listed indicators*

The short-listed indicators will be reviewed annually. This is because the purpose of ASDP M&E is to monitor and evaluate the achievement of ASDP from a wider perspective. In addition, harmonization should be sought for between the indicators for ASDP, MKUKUTA II and other key policy documents. Furthermore, attention needs to be paid to the availability of new data sources (such as the National Panel Survey) because they might enable the TWG to capture wider perspectives of ASDP.

(2) Update of data for each indicator

Performance reports will continue to be prepared annually by compiling the latest data for each indicator. The aim is to prepare the report before the ASDP Joint Implementation Review each year so that the report provides valuable inputs for ASDP assessment. It is important to ensure that data will be obtained from the same sources and processed/analyzed in the same manner.

(3) Improve the quality of data submitted by LGAs

Improvements have been seen in the data which LGAs have submitted through the questionnaire. However, there still are incomplete and inadequate answers, which make the aggregation and analysis very difficult. Further improvement will need to be sought for.

The LGAs are requested to carefully examine the data before submission, and the Regional Secretariats are requested to review the data before sending them to the central level. In the near future, the M&E TWG will also consider conducting a quality assessment of the data submitted by the LGAs.

Annex 2: Questionnaire for Data Collection for the ASDP Short-listed Indicators

Questionnaire for Data Collection for the ASDP Short-listed Indicators

March 2010

Background and Objective

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), started in 2006, is a long-term program to implement the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) which delineates how the agricultural sector contributes to attaining MUKUKUTA goals. The progress of the ASDP is assessed using 21 Shortlisted Indicators which were selected by the ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Thematic Working Group (TWG), formed in 2006 jointly by the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and Development Partners. The TWG has completed "ASDP M&E Baseline Data Report" and "ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09" by collecting and analyzing data for the indicators at both national (ASLMs, NBS, TRA, BOT, etc.) and at LGA levels. This questionnaire is designed to collect the latest information with which the data are collected from the LGAs.

Instructions:

D(M)ALDOs: Please follow the instructions in each question. You may either use an electronic file (WORD) or hardcopy. If you use the electronic file, once you have answered all the questions, please submit it to M&E unit, Department of Policy and Planning (DPP), Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) by **Email: maige2001@yahoo.co.uk.** If you use the hard copy, please obtain signature of DED and then submit it to M&E unit, DPP, MAFC by **Fax: 022-286-2077 (attn: Mr. Maige, Room No. 119, DPP, MAFC).**

* Please submit **no later than ONE WEEK from the date you received** this questionnaire. **The final deadline is 15th of April 2010.**

If you have questions, please contact one of the following members of the ASDP M&E TWG:

Mr. John Maige (Mobile: 0784-642024), M&E Officer, DPP, MAFC

Mr. Kabuje Furaha (Mobile: 0754-391317), M&E Officer, DPP, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries (MLDF)

Please fill-out this table:

Council and Region	**Council:**	**Region:**
Date of Documentation		
Name of Respondent		
Title of Respondent		
Contact (Mobile)		

Indicator 1 (OC2)	Production of livestock and productivity
Definition	Production of livestock in each district: - Beef, Goat meat, Sheep meat, Pig meat: Carcass weight (kg) - Milk (litre)

Instructions:

1. **Target**: please provide target figures for **2008/09 - 2012/13** in a table below.
2. **Actual**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table below.
3. If the product in the table is not produced in your LGA, please write 0.
4. If the information is not available, please write N/A.

Table OC2: Production of livestock products

		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Beef (kg) (carcass weight)	Target								
	Actual								
Milk (litre)	Target								
	Actual								
Goat Meat (kg) (carcass weight)	Target								
	Actual								
Sheep Meat (Mutton) (kg) (carcass weight)	Target								
	Actual								
Pig Meat (kg) (carcass weight)	Target								
	Actual								

Indicator 2 (OC7)	Number of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes
Definition	Smallholder households who participate in contracting production and out-growers schemes. Contract production is defined as a partnership between smallholder households and an agribusiness company for the production of commercial products detailed in formal contracts. An out-growers scheme is defined as a partnership between smallholder households and an agribusiness company for the production of commercial products that may not involve formal contracts. The company may provide smallholders some services, such as input credits, tillage, spraying and harvesting. The smallholder provides land and labour in return for the extension/input package.

Instructions

1. **Target**: please provide target figures for **2008/09 - 2012/13** in a table below. For 2008/09 – 2011/12, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 33-34). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write a target for 2012/13. Please be careful in filling out the format as it has been slightly modified.
2. **Actual**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table below. For 2005/06 – 2007/08, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 33-34). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write an actual figure for 2008/09.
3. If there is no small holder household who is engaged in contracting production and/or out-growers scheme, please write 0.
4. If the information is not available, please write N/A.

Table OC7: Number of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes

		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of small holder households in contracting production	Target								
	Actual								
Number of small holder households in out-growers schemes	Target								
	Actual								

Note: The following definitions are used in accordance with the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2002/03 (Volume II: Crop Sector - National Report, p. 302).

Smallholder household: Should have between 25 square meters and 20 hectares under production, and/or between 1 and 50 head of cattle, and/or between 5 and 100 head of sheep/goats/pigs, and/or between 50 and 1000 chickens/turkeys/ducks/rabbits.

Household: A group of people who occupy the whole or part of one or more housing units and makes joint provisions for food and/or other essentials for living.

Indicator 3 (OP1)	Number of agricultural production infrastructure
Definition	Number of agricultural production infrastructure working and not working (as of 30th June of each year) – Dams, charcos, dips, oxenization centres, and veterinary clinics

Instructions

1. **Target**: please provide target figures for **2008/09 - 2012/13** in a table below. For 2008/09 – 2011/12, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 35-50). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write a target for 2012/13. Please be careful in filling out the format as it has been slightly modified.
2. **Actual**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table below. For 2005/06 – 2007/08, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 35-50). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write an actual figure for 2008/09.
3. Infrastructure owned either by private or public is included.
4. If there is no infrastructure mentioned in the table, please write 0.
5. If the information is not available, please write N/A.
6. Please write a reason if infrastructure in question is not working.

Table OP1: Number of agricultural production infrastructure

Infrastructure	Status		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Reasons for not working
Dams* (excluding hydro-power dams) [water available year around]	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Charcos* (for livestock)	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									

*A dam is a barrier that impounds water and bigger in size relative to a charco. On the other hand, charcos are usually excavated and are smaller than dams.

<table>
<tr><th>Infrastructure</th><th colspan="2">Status</th><th>2005/06</th><th>2006/07</th><th>2007/08</th><th>2008/09</th><th>2009/10</th><th>2010/11</th><th>2011/12</th><th>2012/13</th><th>Reasons for not working</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Dips</td><td rowspan="2">Working</td><td>Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Not working</td><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Oxenization centres</td><td rowspan="2">Working</td><td>Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Not working</td><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Veterinary clinics</td><td rowspan="2">Working</td><td>Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Not working</td><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator 4 (OP2)	Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery
Definition	Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery existing and in operation (as of 30th June of each year)

Instructions

1. **Target**: please provide target figures for **2008/09 - 2012/13** in a table below. For 2008/09 – 2011/12, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 51-82). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write a target for 2012/13. Please be careful in filling out the format as it has been slightly modified.
2. **Actual**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table below. For 2005/06 – 2007/08, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 51-82). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write an actual figure for 2008/09.
3. If there is no infrastructure or machinery mentioned in the table, please write 0.
4. If the information is not available, please write N/A.
5. Please write a reason if infrastructure or machinery in question is not working..

Table OP2: Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery

<table>
<tr><th>Machinery</th><th colspan="2">Status</th><th>2005/06</th><th>2006/07</th><th>2007/08</th><th>2008/09</th><th>2009/10</th><th>2010/11</th><th>2011/12</th><th>2012/13</th><th>Reasons for not working</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Livestock primary markets [Place where livestock keepers / farmers meet traders.]</td><td rowspan="2">Working</td><td>Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Not working</td><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Livestock secondary markets [Place where traders meet butcher men or other traders]</td><td rowspan="2">Working</td><td>Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Not working</td><td>Actual</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Machinery	Status		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Reasons for not working
Livestock holding grounds	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Feeder road (km) [Roads that connect villages to main roads.] *Obtain this data from an officer in charge in your LGA; he/she may not be in DALDO's office.	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Abattoirs **[**A modern building where animals are slaughtered and meat processed into products, e.g. sausages, canned meat.]	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Slaughter house [A facility where animals are slaughtered into carcasses (no processing).]	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Pulperies / ginneries / shelling (coffee, cacao, cotton, cashew nut etc.)	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Hides and skin shed (banda)	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Milling machines (rice and maize)	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									
Oil extracting machines	Working	Target									
		Actual									
	Not working	Actual									

Indicator 5 (OP3)	Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages
Definition	Number of extension officers who has received training as a mid-career development in the year on improved technological packages on crop, livestock, and marketing and processing.

Instructions

1. **Target**: please provide target figures for **2008/09 - 2012/13** in a table in the next page. For 2008/09 – 2011/12, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 83-87). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them, but disaggregate them into male and female. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write a target for 2012/13. Please be careful in filling out the format as it has been slightly modified.
2. **Actual**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table in the next page. For 2005/06 – 2007/08, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 83-87). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write an actual figure for 2008/09, disaggregated in male and female.
3. If there is no extension officers trained in specific category, please write 0.
4. If the information is not available, please write N/A.

Table OP3: Number of extension officers trained in each year on improved technologies (M: male, F: female)

		Example		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
Category		*M*	*F*				*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
(1) Total number of extension officers in the district	Target															
	Actual	28	22													
(2) Total number of extension officers who attended at least one training.	Target															
	Actual	12	10													
(3) Number of extension officers trained on Crop	Target															
	Actual	4	6													
(4) Number of extension officers trained on Livestock	Target															
	Actual	7	3													
(5) Number of extension officers trained on Marketing and processing	Target															
	Actual	5	5													

Notes: 1) Do not double-count the officers.

i) Count him/her separately if he/she attended both crop and livestock courses (i.e., one in crop and one in livestock, although he/she is the same person).

ii) Count him/her once if he/she attended more than one courses in crop or livestock or marketing. (e.g., if one officer attended three different courses on livestock, he/she still counted once.)

2) Both short and long courses are included.

3) Improved technologies include the following.

Crop: Improve seeds, herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, crop storage, fertilizer, spacing, erosion control, irrigation, vermin/rodent control, agro-forestry, etc.

Livestock: Improved bulls, pasture establishment, feed and proper feeding, housing, proper milking, disease control dipping/spraying, head/flock size and selection, calf rearing, Artificial Insemination, etc.

Marketing and processing: Grading, packing, labelling, contract farming, weight and measure, outreach farming, access to information, etc.

Indicator 6 (OP4)	Rural micro finance institutions serving farmers
Definition	Number of SACCOS, members and the amount of their loans for agriculture, livestock and business (e.g., marketing and processing)

Instructions

1. **<u>Target</u>**: please provide target figures for **2008/09 - 2012/13** in a table in the next page. For 2008/09 – <u>2011/12</u>, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 88-92). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them, but disaggregate them into male (M), female (F) and group (G) as for the number of SACCOS members. If incorrect, please modify them. In addition, please write a target for <u>2012/13</u>. Please be careful in filling out the format as it has been slightly modified.
2. **<u>Actual</u>**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table in the next page. For 2005/06 – <u>2007/08</u>, please check the figures of your LGA in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 88-92). They are the ones you submitted last year. If they are OK, please copy them. If incorrect or missing, please write modified figures. In addition, please write an actual figure for <u>2008/09 by disaggregating it into male and female</u>.
3. M: Male, F: Female, G: Group.
4. If there are <u>no</u> SACCOSs, <u>please write 0 in respective cell</u>.
5. If the information is not available, <u>please write N/A</u>.

Table OP4: Number of SACCOS and amount of loans for agriculture and livestock in the district (<u>M: male, F: female, G: Group</u>)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="3">2005/06</th><th colspan="3">2006/07</th><th colspan="3">2007/08</th><th colspan="3">2008/09</th><th colspan="3">2009/10</th><th colspan="3">2010/11</th><th colspan="3">2011/12</th><th colspan="3">2012/13</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Number of SACCOS</td><td>Target</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Number of SACCOS memberships</td><td></td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>G</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Amount of loans for agriculture (Tsh)</td><td>Target</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Amount of loans for livestock (Tsh)</td><td>Target</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Amount of loans for business (e.g., marketing and processing) (Tsh)</td><td>Target</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual</td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator 7 (OP9)	Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee
Definition	Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee in each district.

Instructions

1. **Target:** Please provide target figures for **2007/08 - 2012/13** in a table below.
2. **Actual**: please provide actual figures for **2005/06 - 2008/09** in a table below.
3. Please compute "Total" and "Percentage of female members" as instructed in the table.
4. Please check that the "Percentage of female members" in 2007/08 – 2011/12 (target) and 2005/06 – 2007/08 (actual) are the same as those shown in the ASDP M&E Progress Report 2008/09 (page 93). If different, please make sure that the figures you have entered in this questionnaire are accurate.
5. If the information is not available, please write N/A.

Table OP9: Number of Planning and Finance Committee members of the district by gender

		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Male	Target (1)								
	Actual (2)								
Female	Target (3)								
	Actual (4)								
Total (male and female)	Target (5) = (1) +(3)								
	Actual (6) = (2) + (4)								
Percentage of female members	Target [100*(3) / (5)]								
	Actual [100*(4) / (6)]								

This is the end of this questionnaire.

Please obtain a signature of DED.

DED

Date

Please submit filled-in questionnaire to the M&E Unit, DPP, MAFC.

Fax: 022-286-2077 (attention to Mr. John Maige, Room No.119, DPP)

E mail: maige2001@yahoo.co.uk

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Annex 3. List of LGAs that submitted filled-out questionnaires (as of 26/08/2010)

S/No	REGION	Submitted	Not Submitted	S/No	REGION	Submitted	Not Submitted
1	DODOMA	Chamwino		68	IRINGA	Makete	
2		Bahi		69		Mufindi	
3		Dodoma M. C.		70		Njombe D.C.	
4		Kondoa		71		Njombe T.C.	
5		Kongwa		72	MBEYA	Chunya	
6		Mpwapwa		73		Mbarali	
7	ARUSHA	Arusha D.C.		74		Mbeya City. C	
8		Arusha M.C.		75		Mbeya D. C.	
9		Meru		76		Mbozi	
10		Karatu		77		Kyela	
11		Monduli		78		Rungwe	
12		Longido		79		Ileje	
13		Ngorongoro		80	SINGIDA	Singida M. C.	
14	KILIMAN JARO	Hai		81		Singida D. C.	
15		Same		82		Manyoni	
16		Moshi D. C		83		Iramba	
17		Rombo		84	TABORA	Tabora M. C.	
18		Mwanga		85		Igunga	
19		Siha		86		Nzega	
20		Moshi M. C.		87		Sikonge	
21	TANGA	Handeni		88		Uyui	
22		Kilindi		89		Urambo D.C	
23		Korogwe D. C.		90	RUKWA	Sumbawanga D. C.	
24		Lushoto		91		Sumbawanga T. C.	
25		Muheza		92			Nkasi
26		Mkinga DC		93		Mpanda D. C.	
27		Pangani		94	KIGOMA	Kasulu	
29		Korogwe T. C.		95		Kibondo	
30		Tanga C. C.		96		Kigoma D. C.	
31	MOROGORO	Morogoro M. C.		97		Kigoma T. C.	
32		Morogoro D. C.		98	SHINYANGA	Bariadi	
33		Mvomero		99		Bukombe	
34		Kilombero		100		Maswa	
35		Ulanga		101		Kahama	
36		Kilosa		102		Kishapu	
37	PWANI	Kibaha T. C.		103		Shinyanga D. C.	
38		Kibaha D.C		104		Shinyanga M. C.	
39		Bagamoyo		105		Meatu	
40		Mafia		106	KAGERA	Biharamulo	
41		Mkuranga		107		Bukoba D. C.	
42		Kisarawe		108		Bukoba M. C.	
43		Rufiji		109			Chato
44	DAR ES SALAAM	Ilala		110		Karagwe	
45		Kinondoni		111		Misenyi	
46		Temeke		112			Muleba
47	LINDI	Kilwa		113		Ngara	
48		Lindi D. C.		114	MWANZA	Ilemela/ Nyamagana	
49		Lindi T. C.		115		Magu	
50		Liwale		116		Geita	
51		Ruangwa		117		Ukerewe	
52		Nachingwea		118		Missungwi	
53	MTWARA	Mtwara T.C.		119		Sengerema	
54		Mtwara D.C.		120		Kwimba	
55		Masasi		121	MARA	Musoma M. C.	
56		Nanyumbu		122		Musoma D. C.	
57		Tandahimba		123		Serengeti	
58		Newala		124		Bunda	
59	RUVUMA	Songea M.C.		125		Rorya	
60		Songea D.C.		126		Tarime	
61		Namtumbo		127	MANYARA	Babati T. C.	
62		Mbinga		128		Mbulu	
63		Tunduru		129		Hanang	
64	IRINGA	Iringa D.C		130		Kiteto	
65		Iringa M.C.		131		Babati D. C.	
66		Kilolo		132		Simanjiro	
67		Ludewa		Total	129	3	

Annex 4: Commodities included in "agricultural exports" (IM3)

HS Code	Description	HS Code of Commodities included
Section 1: Animal and Animal Products		
01	Live animals	0101-0105
02	Meat and edible meat offal	0201-0207, 0209, 021011-021020
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates	Not included
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	All: 0401-0410
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0502-0506, 051110, 051199
Section 2: Vegetable Products		
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	All: 0601-0604
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	All: 0701-0714
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	All: 0801-0814
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	All: 0901-0910
10	Cereals	All: 1001-1008
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	All: 1101-1109
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	1201-1211, 121291-121299, 1213-1214
13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	All: 1301-1302
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	All: 1401-1404
Section 3: Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products, Prepared Edible Fats, Animal or Vegetable Waxes		
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	1501-1503, 1505-1522
Section 4: Prepared Foodstuffs, Sprits and Vinegar, Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes		
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates	1601-1603
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	All: 1701-1704
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	All: 1801-1806
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products (bakers wares)	All: 1901-1905
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	All: 2001-2009
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	All: 2101-2106
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	All: 2201-2209
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	All: 2301-2309
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	All: 2401-2403
Section 7: Plastics and Articles Thereof; Rubber and Articles Thereof		
39	Plastics and articles thereof	Not included
40	Rubber and articles thereof.	4001
Section 8: Raw Hides and Skins, Leather, Fur skins and Articles Thereof, Saddlery and Harness, Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers, Articles of Animal Gut (Other than Silk-Worm Gut)		
41	Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather	All: 4101-4115
42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	Not included
43	Fur skins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	4301-4302
Section 11: Textiles and Textile Articles		
50	Silk	5001-5003
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	5101-5105
52	Cotton	5201-5203
53	Other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	5301-5305
Chapters 54-63 of this section are not shown here since they are man-made fibers, textiles and apparels.		

Annex 5: Commodities included in "processed exported agricultural products" (OC6)

HS Code	Description	HS Code of commodities included
Section 1: Animal and Animal Products		
01	Live animals	None
02	Meat and edible meat offal	None
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	Not included in agric. exports
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0401-0406, 04090010
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	None
Section 2: Vegetable Products		
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	None
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0710-0711
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0811-0813
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	090121-090190, 090230, 090240, 090412, 090420, 090620
10	Cereals	None
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	All: 1101-1109
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	None
13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	None
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	None
Section 3: Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products, Prepared Edible Fats, Animal or Vegetable Waxes		
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	1501-1503, 1505-1522
Section 4: Prepared Foodstuffs, Sprits and Vinegar, Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes		
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	1601-1603
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	All: 1701-1704
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1803-1806
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products (bakers wares)	All: 1901-1905
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	All: 2001-2009
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	All: 2101-2106
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	All: 2201-2209
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	All: 2301-2309
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2402-2403
Section 7: Plastics and Articles Thereof; Rubber and Articles Thereof		
39	Plastics and articles thereof	Not included in agric. exports
40	Rubber and articles thereof	None
Section 8: Raw Hides and Skins, Leather, Fur skins and Articles Thereof, Saddler and Harness, Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers, Articles of Animal Gut (Other than Silk-Worm Gut)		
41	Raw hides and skins (other than fur skins) and leather	4104-4115
2	Articles of leather; saddler and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	Not included in agric. exports
43	Fur skins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	4302
Section 11: Textiles and Textile Articles		
50	Silk	None
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	5105
52	Cotton	5203
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	None
Chapters 54-63 of this section are not shown here since they are man-made fibres, textiles and apparels.		

Note: A complete set of HS codes can be obtained from World Business Contact Centre, *HS Codes: Harmonization System Codes - Commodity Classification* (http://www.hscodes.com/)