

# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE II (ASDP II)



**“SEKTA YA KILIMO KWA MAENDELEO YA VIWANDA”**

**“AGRICULTURAL SECTOR FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT”**

November, 2017

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME PHASE II  
(ASDP II)**

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## 1. Introduction

Tanzania is among the developing nations targeting to become middle income country by 2025 as provided in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. The Agricultural Sector contributes significantly to the socio-economic growth of Tanzania. The smallholder farmers (including livestock and fishery) dominate production, with more than 90% of cultivated land. The sector provides about 65.5% of employment; provides livelihood to more than 70% of population, 29% of GDP; 30% of exports and 65% of inputs to the industrial sector (URT 2014).

The government through Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) in collaboration with other stakeholders has formulated the Agricultural Sector Development Programme phase two (ASDP II). This is a ten-years programme (2017/2018–2027/2028) that will be implemented in two (2) phases each divided into five-year implementation period. The First Phase will start in 2017/2018 – 2022/2023. The program is a follow up to the ASDP I implemented from 2006/2007 to 2013/2014.

The aim of ASDP II is to address critical constraints and challenges to sector performance and to speed up agriculture GDP, improve growth of smallholder incomes and ensure food security and nutrition by 2025. The programme builds on and strengthens successful investments under ASDP-1, consistent with the long-term and medium-term policy frameworks, the sector development strategy developed in Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS 2001), the signed sector investment plan (Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan - TAFSIP, 2011), the revised ASDS-II (2015) and key lessons learned from ASDP-1 implementation.

## 2. ASDP I Key Achievements

ASDP was launched in 2006 to provide a sector-wide investment vehicle to deliver the Programme and to contribute to the targets of reducing rural poverty from 27% to 14% by 2010, and raising agricultural growth to 10% per year by 2010.

- i. Among ASDP I key achievements was realizing bottom up-planning approach which ensured participatory planning through District Agricultural Development Plans (DADP) and 75% of

budget was spent at the LGAs, 20% at national and 5% at regional level.

- ii. Improvement of human and physical capacity at District, Region and Nation levels, a capacity which can now support ASDP II activities and provide an environment for new initiatives to use and contribute to the higher level sector goals.
- iii. Improved Agriculture Research Services including increased number of research conducted for crops, livestock for improved varieties etc.
- iv. Improved support to agricultural inputs use: some improved seeds were produced and used; there was increased agricultural fertilizer, farmer access and use of agricultural mechanization such as tractors, power tillers, oxen-plough, all of which resulted in increased area under cultivation by 148%.
- v. The rehabilitation, improvement and construction of a number of irrigation schemes- resulted in increased irrigated area from 264,338 hectares in year 2005/06 to 461,326 hectares in year 2014.
- vi. Marketing infrastructure and marketing systems for commodity value addition were developed. They include rehabilitation of warehouses; developing crop and livestock markets and developing marketing systems for cash products- receipt systems.
- vii. Food Self Sufficiency Ratio was improved from 103% in 2009/10 to 123% in 2015/16.
- viii. Food versus inflation: The food prices remained stable leading to declining inflation rate, 7.01% in year 2006 to 5.56% in year 2010, and 5.6% in 2015; by October 2016 inflation was 4.5%. The export volume and value also increased for cash crops (coffee, cotton, sisal, tea, tobacco and cashew nuts).

### **3. ASDP I - Key Challenges**

Some of the challenges identified during the implementation of ASDP I:

- i. Inadequate governance, management and coordination (horizontal and vertical coordination). This resulted to unclear roles and responsibilities; inadequate accountability systems and failure to coordinate sector players/stakeholders. Consequently, there were fragmentation, thinly spread of resources; and overcrowding in cases which led to low results/impact, generally difficult to measure

- programme attribution.
- ii. Lack of sector enablers. The programme was implemented in a constrained enabling environment with inconsistent policies and regulations.
- iii. The inadequate data and data systems also hindered the sector and program monitoring and evaluation.
- iv. Inadequate technical and financial capacity (particularly in irrigation schemes) and
- v. Inadequate capacity to plan, manage and deliver investments. This led to delayed disbursement and caused carry over of funds from year to year.

#### **4. Lessons Learnt from ASDP I**

Several lessons and experiences were drawn from the implementation of ASDP I which guided the design of ASDP II.

- i. The Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) in agriculture is possible when there is sufficient leadership, commitment and well-resourced decentralization of agricultural development planning and implementation;
- ii. Need for improved farmer empowerment and organization;
- iii. Need for program focus and prioritization on high impact areas, which beyond productivity also strengthen upstream levels of targeted value chains;
- iv. Need for good governance, management, coordination, and harmonized monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the program;
- v. Need for improved sector enablers;
- vi. Need more investments in agricultural sector (the government, private sector and development partners). There is therefore a need for harmonization and coordination on how the public sector should facilitate and enhance private sector participation; Development Partners and other stakeholders' involvement in the agricultural sector.

#### **5. ASDP II Transformation Agenda/focus**

- 5.1 Prioritized Value Chains and Agricultural Ecological Zones (AEZ). The scope and focus of the programme under ASDP-1 was national and interventions were in almost all agricultural



sub-sectors and scales, depending on LGA prioritization and investment decisions. Under ASDP II the intervention will cover all districts in terms of public service delivery (basic support for capacity building, demand-driven advisory services, etc.); however, investment coverage will focus on prioritized high potential commodities along the Value Chain (VC) and Agricultural Ecological Zones (AEZ) considering selected priority crop, livestock and fish commodities.

- 5.2 The implementation approach will be a “*one- priority crop/ product per AEZ*”. Regions will be “clustered” so that service provision and technological recommendations can be channelled to similar production systems and rural household types. Public service delivery interventions will cover all districts and will be supported by other programmes and projects that are funded by various multilateral agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs. District coordination mechanisms established by ASDP II using DADP will improve local coordination among all sector interventions, including private sector.
- 5.3 The selection of the AEZ/ clusters considered five criteria starting with the zone’s production level and importance. Others are high production of prioritized value chains, as a percent of national production, the potential market demand for raw and processed products within the region and zone the processing level/existing processing capacity within the zone, sustainable systems or contribution to sustainable local production systems, to household food security and income generation and potential growth - for productivity and value addition improvements, including local agribusiness development and increased agricultural exports.
- 5.4 Regarding institutional capacity strengthening, the programme will focus on: (a) empowering and strengthening small-scale farmer organizations, towards enabling farming as a business; (b) supporting agribusinesses linked and integrated with farmer production systems for markets and value chain development; (c) strengthened public and private support services for enhanced use of improved technologies and agribusiness; (d) development of markets (policies and infrastructure) and productive infrastructure; and (e) institutional capacity building at various levels, for state and non-state actors.



## 6. ASDP II Objective, Strategy and Outcome

**OBJECTIVE:** Transform the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries) towards higher productivity, commercialization level and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security and nutrition

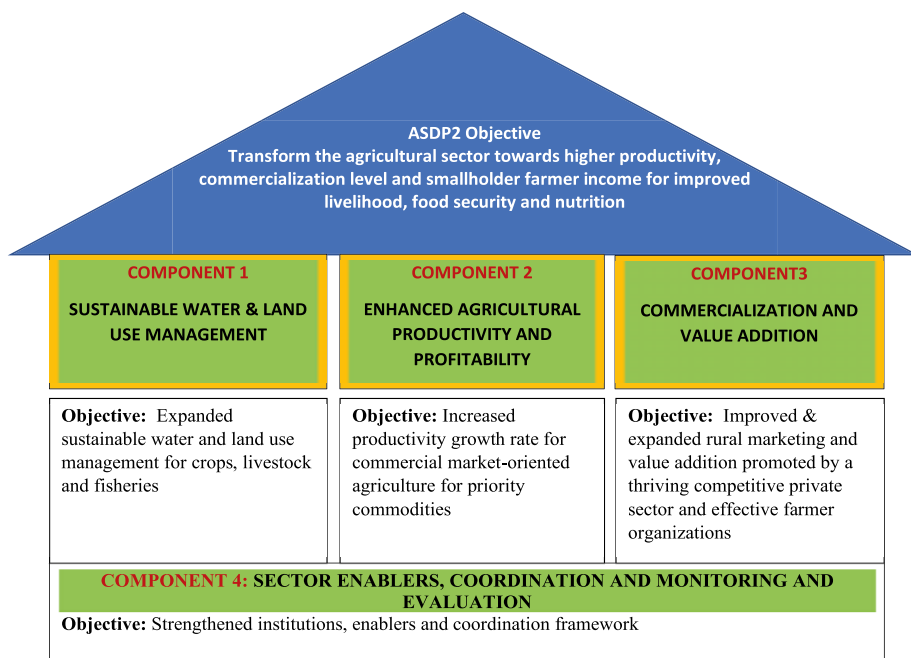
**STRATEGY:** Transform subsistence smallholders into sustainable commercial farmers by enhancing and activating sector drivers and supporting smallholder farmers to increase productivity of target commodities within sustainable production systems and forge sustainable market linkages for competitive surplus commercialization and value chain development

**OUTCOME:** Increased productivity, enhance marketing level, value addition, farmer income, food and nutrition security and Gross Domestic Product.

## 7. ASDP II Programme Components, Investment Areas and Projects/ framework

- 7.1 The programme entails four interlinked components under which a total of 23 priority investment areas were developed. Figure 1 below shows the ASDP II ‘building’ with the main objective as the ‘roof’ of the building, the ‘walls’ representing Components 1, 2 and 3 and Component 4 as the base or ‘foundation’ of the building; and Figure 2 below shows the ASDP II components priority investment areas.

**Figure 1: ASDP II Programme Objectives and Components**












































**Figure 2: ASDP II Components Priority Investment Areas**




















COMPONENT 1 SUSTAINABLE WATER & LAND USE MANAGEMENT	COMPONENT 2 ENHANCED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY	COMPONENT 3 COMMERCIALIZATION AND VALUE ADDITION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land use planning and watershed management;</li> <li>2. Irrigation infrastructure development;</li> <li>3. Irrigation scheme management &amp; operation;</li> <li>4. Water sources development for livestock &amp; fisheries; and</li> <li>5. Promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening Agricultural extension, training and promotion/info services (crops, livestock and fisheries);</li> <li>2. Improvement Access to crops, livestock and fisheries inputs and health services;</li> <li>3. Research and development;</li> <li>4. Strengthening and promoting agricultural mechanization (crop, livestock and fisheries); and</li> <li>5. Food and nutrition security</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop market access for all priority commodities;</li> <li>2. Develop market access for fisheries and livestock products; and</li> <li>3. Development of processing and value addition for Crop, livestock and fishery products.</li> </ol>
<b>COMPONENT 4: SECTOR ENABLERS, COORDINATION AND MORNITORING AND EVALUATION</b>		
i) Policy and Regulatory Framework and Business Environment Improvement; (ii) Strengthening organizational and technical capacities of existing and new small scale producer, trade and processing farmer organizations and cooperatives movement; (iii) Promote and strengthen gender inclusiveness in the agricultural sector; (iv) Improve and strengthen vertical (from PO-RALG to RSs and LGAs) and horizontal coordination between ASLMs. (v) Improved Capacity and agricultural data collection and management systems (vi) Management Capacities and Systems Improvement (vii) Develop Agricultural Sector M&E System (viii) Improvement of Capacity in all levels (ix) Improvement of ICT for Agricultural Information Services and Systems; and (x) Provide microfinance services		

## **7.2 Priority Commodity Value Chains (CVC) in Agro-Ecological Zones/ clusters**

- 7.2.1 The priority CVC for the first five years of ASDP II includes maize, rice, sorghum and millet, cassava, horticultural crops, oil seed crops, cotton, coffee, sugarcane, cashew nuts, tea, potatoes, pulses, banana, dairy, beef, goat and sheep, poultry, fish and seaweed. Table 1 illustrate the priority commodity value chain in agro-ecological zones.
- 7.2.2 The criteria for selection of Commodity Value Chain are the contribution to food security and nutrition, impact to smallholder farmers/livelihood improvement, availability of technology for improving productivity and profitability of the crop, on-going projects to be completed first, contribution to the national industrialization development agenda, five years' Development Plan (phase II) and local market and exportation potential are as shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Priority Commodity Value Chains in Agro-Ecological Zones/ clusters**

Agro-Ecological Zone	Regions	Targeted HHs	Priority commodities		
			Crops	Livestock & Fish	Cash Crops
Central		715,000 (8%)	 Maize  Tobacco  Sorghum & Millet	 Meat: <i>Goat</i>  Meat: <i>Beef</i>  Poultry	 Oil crops  Horticulture
Coastal		2,300,000 (25%)	 Rice  Maize  Cassava  Beans	 Dairy  Meat: <i>Goat</i>  Fish  Sea weeds	 Cashew  Sugar cane  Oil crops  Horticulture
Lake		2,100,000 (23%)	 Rice  Maize  Cassava	 Meat: <i>Beef</i>  Meat: <i>Goat</i>  Fish	 Cotton  Coffee  Sugar cane  Horticulture and Banana
Northern Highlands		1,035,000 (11%)	 Maize  Legumes & Pulses: <i>Beans</i>  Banana	 Dairy  Meat: <i>Beef</i>	 Coffee  Horticulture

Agro-Ecological Zone	Regions	Targeted HHs	Priority commodities		
			Crops	Livestock & Fish	Cash Crops
South		570,000 (6%)	 Cassava  Oil crops  Maize	 Meat: Goats  Poultry  Fish	 Cashew
Southern Highlands		2,395,000 (26%)	 Maize  Potatoes (Irish and Sweet)  Rice	 Meat: Beef  Poultry  Dairy  Fish	 Tea/ coffee  Horticulture  Sugar cane

## 8. ASDP II Implementation Plan, Sequencing and Scheduling

- 8.1 The program has 4 components and several projects to implement for 5 years. The only way to achieve the objective is through prioritization, clustering and sequencing the projects and activities. For implementation ASDP II components and projects are sequenced and scheduled to create and bring greatest change and impact. The implementation plan, sequencing, scheduling process considered the potential for components and projects which will address immediate sectoral challenges, take advantage of opportunities, and bring positive change. Also, there is need to implement projects that create the necessary enabling environment (*“Unclog the pipe and let the water flow”*).
- 8.2 Hence, implementation will start with Component 4 which creates the necessary enabling environment for both private and public sector to function including the small holder farmer. Then Component 3 (Commercialization and Value Addition) will create markets pull effect which will attract enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability under Component

2. The implementation of these components will necessitate sustainable water and land use management under Component 1. However, the proposed implementation sequence is meant to guide implementation of the programme depending on the availability of resources and the primary focus of the programme. Ideally, all projects should begin at the same time if the required funding is available.

- 8.3 For ease programme implementation, each investment area was also broken down into various projects/frameworks for implementers, especially the LGAs. The programme therefore has a total of 56 implementable projects as shown in Table 2 below. For the same purposes, 56 projects concept notes were also prepared and can be improved to suit the situation during the implementation. But at the LGA level, projects/framework can also be broken into smaller projects as it may be necessary. Although this was done to facilitate implementation at all levels, it is proposed that the investments focus at the level of investment area.

**Table 2: ASDP II 56 Prioritized Projects**

<b>Component 1: Sustainable Water &amp; Land Use Management</b>
<b>1.1.1.1</b> Integrated land use planning and management for conflict resolution, sustainable agricultural production and industrial development (all products/all zones).
<b>1.1.1.2</b> Strengthening pasture production and conservation for sustainable livestock productivity.
<b>1.1.1.3</b> Enhancing access to agricultural land for youth empowerment.
<b>1.1.1.4</b> Improving coordination of watershed management and monitoring systems for sustainable resource utilization (all products).
<b>1.2.1.1</b> Rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure for increased production and productivity
<b>1.2.1.2</b> Promotion of micro irrigation systems for improved crop production and productivity.

<b>Component 1: Sustainable Water &amp; Land Use Management</b>
<b>1.2.2.1</b> Strengthening Irrigation schemes management and operations.
<b>1.2.3.1</b> Development of water infrastructures for livestock productivity.
<b>1.2.3.2</b> Promoting and construction of modern integrated water facilities for crop, livestock and fisheries.
<b>1.3.1.1</b> Promoting and developing Climate Smart Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture technologies.
<b>1.3.1.2</b> Promoting Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture Management.
<b>1.3.1.3</b> Strengthen Comprehensive Agricultural Early Warning System and Emergency Preparedness.
<b>Component 2: Enhanced Agricultural Productivity and Profitability</b>
<b>2.1.1.1</b> Strengthening agricultural extension and promotion (all commodities)
<b>2.1.1.2</b> Strengthening agricultural competence-based training and promotion (all commodities)
<b>2.2.1.1</b> Improving availability and access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs for increased productivity and profitability (all commodities)
<b>2.2.1.2</b> Improving access and availability of quality Poultry inputs
<b>2.2.1.3</b> Development of National Tuna Fishing Fleet for increased productivity
<b>2.2.1.4</b> Strengthening and establishing landing sites for improved fishery profitability
<b>2.2.1.5</b> Development of Marine Capture fishing harbour for increased profitability
<b>2.2.1.6</b> Upgrading Artisanal Fishery to enhance Fish Production and Productivity



<b>Component 1: Sustainable Water &amp; Land Use Management</b>
<b>2.2.1.7</b> Strengthening Beach Management Units (BMUs) for sustainable management, protection and conservation of fisheries resources
<b>2.2.1.8</b> Improvement of plant health services
<b>2.2.1.9</b> Production of vaccines and drugs
<b>2.2.1.10a</b> Improvement of livestock health services
<b>2.2.1.10b</b> Improvement of aquatic health services
<b>2.3.1.1</b> Strengthening agricultural research capacity for technologies development, industrial linkages and transfer of results (all sub-sectors)
<b>2.3.2.1</b> Integrated technologies development and dissemination for increased production and productivity (all commodities)
<b>2.3.2.2</b> Promoting and Strengthening livestock genetic potential through modern breeding technologies
<b>2.4.1.1</b> Strengthening and promote agricultural mechanization for improved value chain
<b>2.5.1.1</b> Improving availability, quality access and utilization of essential nutrient rich food sources (all commodities)
<b>2.5.1.2</b> Increasing production and promoting sorghum and millet for food and local consumption
<b>Component 3: Commercialization and Value Addition</b>
<b>3.1.1.1</b> Improving and development of market infrastructure for accessing domestic and export markets
<b>3.1.2.1</b> Improving and developing livestock & fish market infrastructure for increased domestic revenues and expanded market
<b>3.1.2.2</b> Improving local and improved chicken market access
<b>3.1.2.3</b> Strengthening livestock & fisheries traceability (identification) system to promote trade and marketing
<b>3.1.2.4</b> Promoting and enhancing involvement of private sector in the commodity value chain

<b>Component 1: Sustainable Water &amp; Land Use Management</b>
<b>3.2.1.1</b> Strengthening and development of agro processing industries for value addition for all priority commodities
<b>3.2.1.2</b> Improving milk value chain
<b>3.2.1.3</b> Strengthening hides and skin value chain
<b>3.2.1.4</b> Strengthening value chain for horticultural commodities
<b>3.2.1.5</b> Developing strategic warehouse facilities to be linked to commodity warehouse exchange
<b>3.2.1.6</b> Development and enhancement of value addition for priority fisheries and aquaculture products
<b>3.2.1.7</b> Enhancing beef, chevron, mutton value addition
<b>3.2.1.8</b> Improving Postharvest Management Along Food Supply Chain for sustainable food security and nutrition
<b>Component 4: Strengthening Sector Enablers</b>
<b>4.1.1.1</b> Review and harmonize agricultural sector related policy and regulatory frameworks for improved business environment
<b>4.1.1.2</b> Enhancing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) for mitigated Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)
<b>4.1.1.4</b> Strengthening and control of child labour in Agriculture
<b>4.1.1.5</b> Promoting decent work, occupational health and safety in agricultural sector
<b>4.2.1.1</b> Strengthening Cooperatives, Farmer- based organisations and other value chain actors' associations in the agricultural sector
<b>4.2.2.1</b> Improving benefits of women and youth along agricultural commodity value chain (WAYA)
<b>4.3.1.1</b> Strengthening agricultural sector institutional frameworks for improved vertical and horizontal coordination and communication

<b>Component 1: Sustainable Water &amp; Land Use Management</b>
<b>4.4.1.1</b> Capacity building and integration of agricultural data collection and management systems (e. g. ARDS, NSCA, AASS) for improved result based management at all levels.
<b>4.4.2.1</b> Strengthening and integrating agricultural sector monitoring and evaluation systems for efficient and effective accountability at all levels.
<b>4.5.1.1</b> Improving capacity at national, RS and LGAs (number and quality) for all levels
<b>4.5.2.1</b> Developing comprehensive knowledge management and ICT system at all levels.
<b>4.6.1.1</b> Access to agricultural financing for improved commodity value chain

## 9 The Key Drivers for ASDP II Implementation

These key drivers for ASDP II implementation are summarized as follows:

- i. **Committed leadership and changed mind-set** at all levels will enhance program delivery.
- ii. **Sector-wide coordination** (results-oriented sector-wide planning, implementing and M&E) including all ‘public good’ programme and projects in the agricultural sector: (i) at national level, efficient coordination within Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs)<sup>1</sup> and between government systems and other sector support programmes and projects; and (ii) at local level initiatives, through participatory planning/implementation systems, capacity building and focused investments;
- iii. **Focus of local investments targeting prioritized commodity value chains** (CVCs) with improved balance between sub-sectors in line with their comparative advantage in each AEZ and focused supports to district clusters, with gradual out- and up-scaling (prioritization criteria) and phasing to be defined.

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<sup>1</sup> ASLMs includes Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of land Housing and Human Settlements, and President Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)

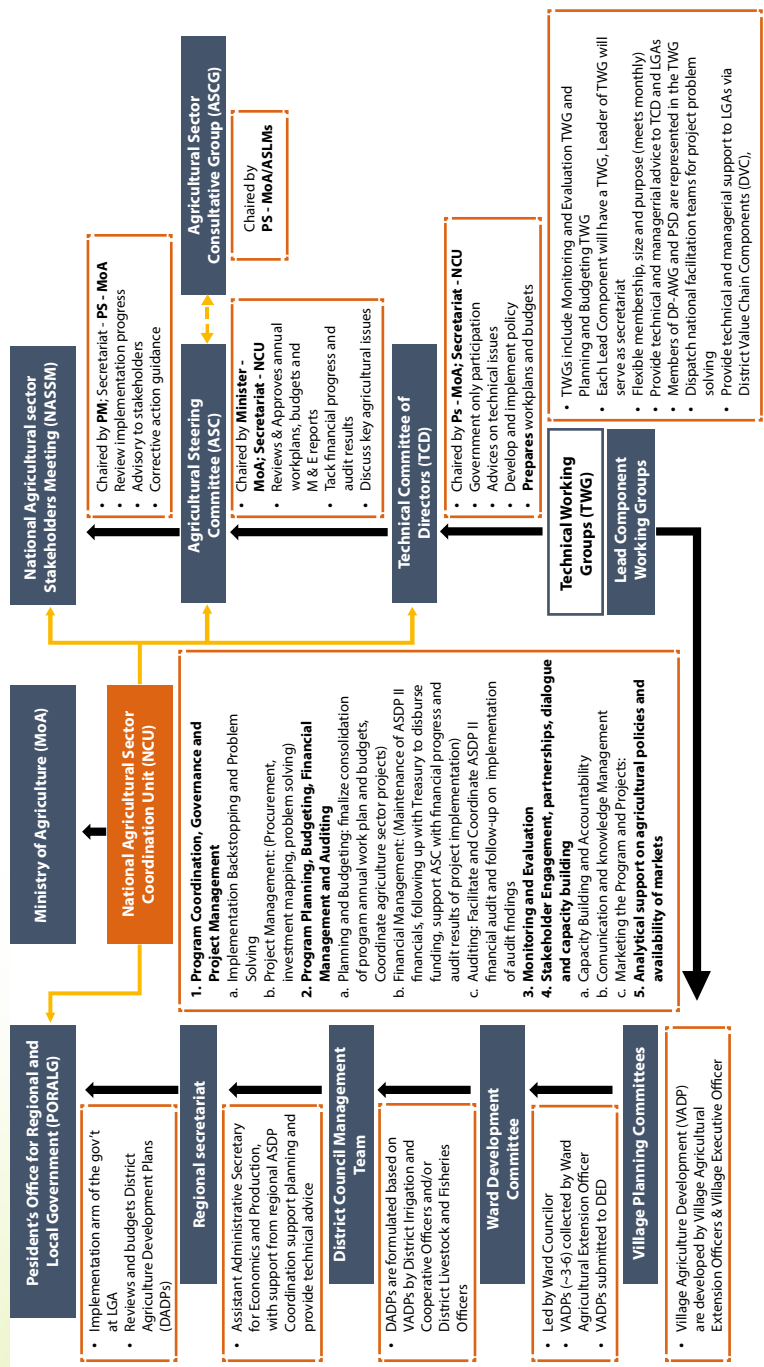
- iv. **Key thematic investment areas identified as main sector drivers and benefiting from a higher growth of budget support**, including: (i) irrigation—remains a priority as also identified in ASDP II; (ii) research—extension linkages, including zonal/district driven adaptive research and AR4D liaison units; (iii) farmers access to enhanced technical knowledge (improved technologies) expanded private sector-driven input distribution networks (seeds/breeds/fingerlings, fertilizer, feeds, veterinary drugs and vaccines, etc.); (iv) expanded access to competitive mechanization services for production and post-harvest processing/value addition; (v) reduction of post-harvest losses for crops and livestock (calf mortality); (vi) providing specialized private sector-driven agribusiness support services at regional/zonal level; and (vii) detection capacities vectors/pests/pathogens and access to quality vaccines.
- v. **Use of modern information and communication technologies** for efficient coordination, data collection, processing and dissemination, but also stakeholders access to up/downwards information demand and supply flows (i.e., technical, markets, M&E).
- vi. **Farmer empowerment and (higher level) farmer organization strengthening** to consolidate engagement and ownership of rural development, driving towards improved livelihood, including strengthened economic associations (e.g., around local warehouses), cooperatives, strengthened internal information and technical services to their members.
- vii. **Enhancing sustainable production systems and use of natural resources** by promoting conservation agriculture/farming, integrated soil water and fertility management (soil health systems), integrated pest management, livestock husbandry, keeping livestock based on the carrying capacity, etc.
- viii. **Use of integrated sector level outcome and impact evaluation** using national agricultural statistics services from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for effective implementation of the National Agriculture and Livestock Sample Census (NASC implemented every 10 years) and the Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AASS) and ensuring sound and timely analyses of this information.

- ix. **Strengthened support to policies and regulations** to facilitate harmonization and expanded involvement of an inclusive private sector and continued support to strengthening decentralization and local level capacities and ownership advocacy of such policies to be understood and win stakeholder support.
- x. **Flexible and harmonized financing modalities and management** to integrate on-budget (budget support, Basket Fund (BF) (preferred), earmarked and ring-fenced programmes and projects) and off-budget programme and budgets. Core programme elements such as coordination (planning, implementation, M&E), capacity strengthening at national and local level will need to be financed either by the Basket Fund (government and non-earmarked development partner contributions) and/or 'voluntary' contributions (e.g. 5%) from each (on- and off-budget) programme and project in the sector.
- xi. **Functioning governance, accountability, and administrative structures, systems, processes and procedures.** There is need to have clear roles and responsibilities and authorities at all levels, with accountability systems focused on delivery.

## 10. ASDP II Sector Coordination

The implementation of ASDP II sector coordination will be mainstreamed and strengthened into the existing government systems and structures. This will allow continuation of efforts to strengthen government systems at national and local levels for enhanced results and sustainability. However, ASDP II will also take account of off-budget programme components and the reporting system will be expanded to encompass such components that fall within the wider objectives of the programme. This also implies the need for enhanced cooperation of all agriculture sector programmes/projects in complying with Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) under ASDP II, whether they are on-budget or off-budget. The Programme decision making organs are as shown in Figure 3 below.

**Figure3: ASDP II Programme Decision Making Organs**



## **11. Governance and Institutional Framework under ASDP II**

- 11.1 Under ASDP II, the implementation needs to have a clear governance, institutional framework and coordination mechanism from the national to the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). These include government leadership in the coordination of all stakeholders and effective stakeholder collaboration; clear roles and responsibilities; and authority and accountability of lead and implementing agencies; focus in achieving program/project objectives, outcomes, and KPIs through the Results Framework (RF); development and dissemination of proper program/project guidelines, procedures, and documentations for implementers; facilitate proper financial management and auditing systems for the program and projects; and ultimately all will be accountable to the Prime Minister. The ASDP II National Coordination and Management Unit (NCU) will ensure effective planning and implementation of ASDP II projects in partnership with various key stakeholders.
- 11.2 The hierarchy of coordination organs under ASDP II at central level will include National Agricultural Sector Stakeholders Meeting (NASSM), Agricultural Steering Committee (ASC), Agricultural Sector Consultative Group (ASCG), Technical Committee of Directors (TCD), Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) and ASDP II National Coordination and Management Team (NACOTE). Table 3 below provides summary of ASDP II sector coordination components.



**Table 3: ASDP II Coordination Organs, Mechanisms, Membership and Functions**

Organ/ mechanism	Chair	Members	Functions and purpose
i) National Agricultural Sector Stakeholders Meeting (NASSM).	Prime Minister	Ministers of ASLMs, Other Central Government Ministers Permanent Secretaries, DPPs from ASLMs and Senior government officials; Component Leaders; RSs; DEDs; DAICOs, DLFOs; Research and Training officials; Academia representatives; Commodity boards; Development Partners supporting and involved in Agriculture, Representatives from Private Sector/ Non-State Actors/NGOs, Financial Institutions; Associations and Cooperatives, other related stakeholder organizations/players in the Agricultural Sector.	The agenda of this annual meeting may include policy guidelines to the agricultural transformation agenda and provide advice and guideline to the implementation of ASDP II etc.

<b>Organ/ mechanism</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Functions and purpose</b>
Agricultural Steering Committee (ASC)	Minister- Ministry of Agriculture	Permanent Secretaries of Lead Components and related ministries (ASLMs and others); Representatives of Development Partners; Representatives of Private Sector and Representatives of NGOs/ NSAs.	Review and approve ASDP II plans, budgets, monitoring and evaluation reports, financial and audit reports; Approve ToR for Joint Annual Reviews/ Sector reviews/Public Expenditure reviews and Monitoring and Evaluation etc.
Agricultural Sector Consultative Group (ASCG) Meeting	Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Agriculture	Permanent Secretaries of Lead Components and related ministries (ASLMs and others); All Development Partners/Donors and Private Sector, NGOs/ NSA); Training and Research Institutions	Provide Advise on sector policies, plan, budgets, public and agricultural expenditure review Coordinate stakeholders dialogue regularly on sector policies, Provide support (financial, material and others) to the sector Participate in the annual joint planning and budgeting meetings Dialogue and voice of development partner opinion, Private sector, NGOs/NSAs/CBOs.

<b>Organ/ mechanism</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Functions and purpose</b>
Technical Committee of Directors (TCD)	PS - Ministry of Agriculture	Directors of ASLMs, Component Leaders, Chairs of Lead Components, and PO-RALG ASDP II Coordination	Review, scrutinize and harmonize individual Lead Agency Component ASDP II plans, budgets, monitoring and evaluation reports; Recommend guidelines and procedures for implementation of ASDP II; Recommend ToR for Joint Annual Reviews/ Sector reviews/Public Expenditure reviews etc.
Lead Agency Component Technical Meeting	DPP of Lead Component	Chairperson(s) of the Thematic Working Group (TWG) and Representative from NCU	Review submitted component plans, budgets; review and analyze reports; Submits to ASDP II National Coordination Unit (NCU) for compilation and onward submission to TDC
Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)	Component/ Sub-Component Leaders	Component /Sub-Component Leaders, Selected technical Experts of different ASLMs	Prepare and review ASDP II component plans and budgets and submits to Lead Agency-ASDP II Component Coordination meeting etc.

<b>Organ/ mechanism</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Functions and purpose</b>
ASDP II National Coordination Unit (NCU)	National Program Coordinator	Experts in Productivity and Commercialization; Markets and Value chain (for crops, livestock, and fisheries); Monitoring and Evaluation; Agricultural Policy Analyst;	Provide a catalytic and supportive role to the agricultural transformation agenda Compile all interventions/Project Plans and Budgets under ASDP II and develop draft consolidated annual work plans and budgets; Coordinate joint planning and budgeting; Manage, monitor, evaluate, harmonize and coordinate implementation of ASDP II and Provide secretariat to ASDP II

- 11.3 Coordination at the PO-RALG will start with the Annual Regional and Local Government Consultative Meeting to be chaired by the Minister. This will be followed by: (i) the Agricultural Sector Consultative Meeting chaired by the Permanent Secretary PO-RALG; (ii) the Technical Committee of Component Leaders (TCCL-PO\_RALG) chaired by the Director of Sector Coordination, and (iii) the regional Consultative Committee (RCC) chaired by the Regional Commissioner. Table 4 presents the detailed levels from village to the PO-RALG.
- 11.4 Coordination at local level: ASDP II will strengthen structures for local activities established under ASDP I. District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP) will continue to be the key instrument for agricultural development at local level. The District Executive Director (DED) will hold overall responsibility for activities and funds used at local level. The Council Management Team (CMT), which is chaired by the DED and attended by all the department

heads including District Agricultural Irrigation and Cooperative Office Officers (DAICO) and District Livestock and Fisheries Officer (DLFO), is informed on the agricultural development issues and status under the DADP. A summary of ASDP II PO-RALG Level coordination organs, mechanisms, and membership is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: ASDP II PO-RALG Level Coordination Organs, Mechanisms and Membership**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Members</b>
Annual Regional and Local Government Consultative Meeting	Minister Po-RALG	Permanent Secretaries ASLMs, Directors (DPPs) of Agricultural Lead Ministries, Development Partners Supporting RS & LGAs, Private Sector, NGOs/CBOs; FBOs, DED, Ward, District, Regional Experts etc.
Agricultural Sector Consultative Meeting	Permanent Secretary-PO-RALG	Directors (DPPs) of Agricultural Lead Ministries
Technical Committee of Component Leaders(TCCL-PO-RALG)	Director of Sector Coordination-PO-RALG	Component Leaders of PO-RALG Plus other Directors at PO-RALG
Regional Consultative Committee (RCC)	Region Commissioner	Administrative and Assistant Administrative Secretaries, Head of Units
District Consultative Committee	District Commissioner	District Executive, Head of Departments
Full Council	Council Chairperson	Members of Council Management Team (CMT), DED
Ward Development Council (WDC)	Councillor	Members of WDC

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Chair</b>	<b>Members</b>
Village Council Meeting	Village Chairperson	Members of Council Meeting
Village Assembly	Village Chairperson	All villagers above 18 years with sound mind

## **12. Monitoring and Evaluation of ASDP II**

Under ASDP II there will be both internal and external monitoring and evaluation. Immediate level within the GoT will carry the internal monitoring and evaluation e.g. Ward Executive Officer (WEO) will monitor and evaluate the Village Executive Officer (VEO). Monitoring and Evaluation Management system will be established at all coordination levels (National, PO-RALG, Regional and District). National Coordination Management Team (NACOTE) will coordinate national joint annual reviews and evaluations. Both at National and PO-RALG level there will be a common Monitoring and Evaluation Thematic Working Group (M &E-TWG). The frequency of the monitoring and evaluation has been set in order to attain the required results. ASDP II results framework (RF) is centered on improving farmer livelihoods and meeting national and regional growth priorities.

### 13. Programme Cost, Financing and Financial Management

- 13.1 By combining the base development budgets for each component, the overall investment costs of ASDP II were derived. The base cost of ASDP II is estimated at TZS 13.819 Trillion (USD 5.979 billion) and annual investment base costs range from TZS 2.284 Trillion (USD 988 million) to 3.238 Trillion (USD 1.400 million) over a 5-year period. The distribution of estimated programme costs by components is as shown in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: ASDP II Component Budget Requirements for the Period of First Five Years.**

Components		Estimated Cost		
		T Sh	USD	%
Component 1	Sustainable Water and Land Use Management	2,024,646,012,085	875,988, 893	15%
Component 2	Enhanced Agricultural Productivity and Profitability	8,081,495,303,009	3,496,561,907	58%
Component 3	Commercialization and value addition	3,575,493,642,854	1,546,982,879	26%
Component 4	Sector Enablers, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	137,442,668,522	59,466,322	1%
<b>Total Estimated costs</b>		<b>13,819,077,626,470</b>	<b>5,979,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 13.2 The main sources of the development budgets for ASDP II will include the Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders like Private sector, NGOs and Farmers. For each programme sub-component, the proportions of the budget for which the respective financiers would provide funds were determined to derive a tentative financing plan for ASDP II.
- 13.3 On the financing modality, the Government prefers Basket funding for ASDP II. However, standalone direct project financing will also be considered. It is important that there is clear communication, transparency, and coordination during the joint planning and budgeting and implementation of the program.



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