



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**

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

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**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
MANUAL (PIM)**



**March 2020, DODOMA**





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March, 2020

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AASS	Annual Agricultural Sample Survey
AEZ	Agro-ecological zone
AFDB	African Development Bank
AR4D	Agricultural research for development
ARDS	Agricultural Routine Data System
ASA	Agricultural Seed Agency
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
ASLMs	Agriculture sector lead ministries
ASR	Agriculture Sector Review
ASSP	Agricultural Statistics Strategic Plan
ATI	Agricultural training institute
BRN	Big Results Now
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CKM	Communication and knowledge management
CVC	Commodity value chain
DADG	District Agriculture Development Grant
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
DAICO	District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer
DCP	District CVC platform
DED	District Executive Director
DLFO	District Livestock and Fisheries Officer
EAAPP	East Africa Agricultural Productivity Project
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmers field school
FTC	Farmer Training Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSR	Joint Sector Review
LGAs	Local government authorities
LITA	Livestock Training Agency
LITI	Livestock Training Institute
LTPP	Long Term Perspective Plans
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MIVARF	Marketing Infrastructure Value Addition and Rural Finance
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development



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NACOTE	National Coordination Team
NAIVS	National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme
NASSM	National Agricultural Sector Stakeholders Meeting
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPC	National Programme Coordinator
NSCA	National Sample Census of Agriculture and Livestock
PDO	Programme Development Objective
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PIP	Programme Implementation Plan
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government
PO-RALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSP	Private Service Providers
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretariat
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAGCOT	Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
TALIRI	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute
TARI	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute
TCD	Technical Committee of Directors
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TTPU	Technology Transfer and Partnership Units
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAEO	Village Agricultural Extension Officer
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WAEO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer
WARC	Ward Agricultural Resource Centre
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

# FOREWORD

Agricultural sector is the main stay of the Tanzanian economy contributing about 29.1 % of the GDP, 65.5% of employment, 65% of raw materials to the industrial sector and 30% of export earnings. On 4th June 2018, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Magufuli launched the second phase of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) to guide the implementation of four prioritized interventions of the programme which are; (i) Sustainable Water and Land Use Management which aims at expanding sustainable water and land use management for crops, livestock and fisheries; (ii) Enhanced Agricultural Productivity and Profitability which focuses on increasing productivity, for some priority commodities; (iii) Commercialization and Value Addition which focuses on improved and expanded marketing, value addition promoted by a thriving competitive private sector and effective farmer organizations; and (iv) Sector Enablers, Coordination and Monitoring & Evaluation aiming at strengthening institutions, creating enabling conditions and providing coordination framework. The ASDP II implementation will involve all stakeholders from public, private, development partners, financial institutions and non-state actors under coordination of Prime Minister Office (PMO).

The expected benefits from a successful implementation of ASDP II include increased and sustainable productivity, production of food and non-food agricultural commodities to improve Tanzanians livelihoods, ensuring national level food security, and provide raw materials for the industrial sector. Such anticipated benefits of the programme is assumed to be achieved through efficient programme coordination and implementation of its activities by all agricultural stakeholders. For easy and effective implementation of ASDP II, PMO in collaboration with all agricultural stakeholders formulated the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) to provide a detailed information on programme coordination, management and implementation arrangements. PIM is a tool designed to guide implementers to consistently move from the ASDP II plan to reality, trying to provide answers of how, when, by whom and at what cost the planned interventions will be realized.

In this respect, it gives me great desire to present to you all agricultural stakeholders this Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) with great expectation of realizing the transformation of agricultural sector for betterment of Tanzanian livelihoods and national economic growth.

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**

# 1. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Background

Agricultural sector contributes about 29.1% of the GDP, 65.5% of the employment, 65% of the raw material to the industries and 30% of export earnings. The Agricultural Sector Development Programme Phase Two (ASDP II) has been developed to propel the country's economic development through agriculture and guide the implementation of prioritized interventions for the ruling party election manifesto 2015 – 2020, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025); Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP 2012-2021); Five Year Development Plan phase two (FYDP II 2016-2021), Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) and the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS).

The programme addresses critical constraints and challenges to sector performance and raise up agriculture GDP, improve growth of smallholder incomes and ensure food security by 2025. The growth of agriculture is hampered by low productivity of land and labor mainly caused by: (i) poor production techniques; (ii) underdeveloped markets, market infrastructure and farm-level value addition; (iii) poor rural infrastructure, including rural roads, telecommunications and electricity; and (iv) inadequate agricultural finance, including public expenditure. ASDP II is planned to be implemented for ten years starting from the year 2017/18 to 2027/28 and will be implemented into two phases of five years each, the first starting from the year 2017/2018.

## 1.2 Programme Development Objective

The Programme Development Objective (PDO) of ASDP II is to transform the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries) towards higher productivity, commercialization level and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security and nutrition. To achieve the PDO, the ASDP II has four main components which includes sustainable water and land use, increased productivity and profitability, commercialization and value addition and creating of conducive environment for development of agricultural sector.

## 1.3 Programme Beneficiaries

The targeted beneficiaries of ASDP II programme comprise both direct and indirect. Direct beneficiaries include smallholder crop, livestock and fish farmers/fisher folk and their organizations and agribusiness stakeholders (value adding and marketing) that form joint ventures in selected value chains, with special attention to women and youth engaged in the targeted priority Commodity Value Chains (CVCs). Indirect beneficiaries include laborers and consumers from smallholder farm households not directly supported by the project, input suppliers, traders, transporters, processors and consumers. The expected benefits from the programme include increased and sustainable productivity, production

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of food and non-food agricultural commodities to improve Tanzanians livelihoods, ensuring national level food security, and provide raw materials for the industrial sector. Such anticipated benefits of the programme is assumed to be achieved through efficient programme coordination and implementation of its activities. **Section 2 and 3** of this manual provide detailed information on programme coordination and implementation, respectively.

## 2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

The Programme is designed to be coordinated and managed by utilizing the existing Government Systems and Structure (Central and Local) in close cooperation with Development Partners and the Private Sector. The Departments of Policy and Planning of all ASLMs will function as the coordination and focal points for issues of ASDP II. In the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Governments (PO-RALG), it is the Department of Sector Coordination that will function as the coordination and focal points for issues of ASDP II. Hence, the programme management and coordination has a crucial role to ensure successful implementation by Multi-stakeholders under the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) in order to achieve the programme objectives.

The SWAp implemented during the ASDP-I is still considered in ASDP – II to be a strong case of effectiveness, changed mind set, impact and sustainability when sufficient leadership, commitment and well-resourced implementing partners can be well anchored, in a sector wide coordination under the Prime Ministers' Office. Hence, among others the Prime Minister's Office will pursue the following general oversight roles:

- i) Provide financial support to facilitating the coordination and management structures
- ii) Ensuring Decision making organs meet on regular basis as per established Meeting schedule. This will ensure regular monitoring of the progress (physical and financial) of the programme implementation, identify potential risks and deviations that might make necessary corrective interventions, controls the quality of the work done and the deliverables as well as outputs produced
- iii) Ensuring appropriate flow of information among the programme implementing partners within and among the coordination and management structures of the involved stakeholders
- iv) Ensuring that invitation to members of the national decision making organs and draft agenda reach them at least 14 days before the meeting date.
- v) Ensure that Development Partners, Non-State Actors, and the Private Sector are well profiled/mapped and coordinated to smoothen participatory programme implementation modalities and involve them in the implementation of the programme as anticipated

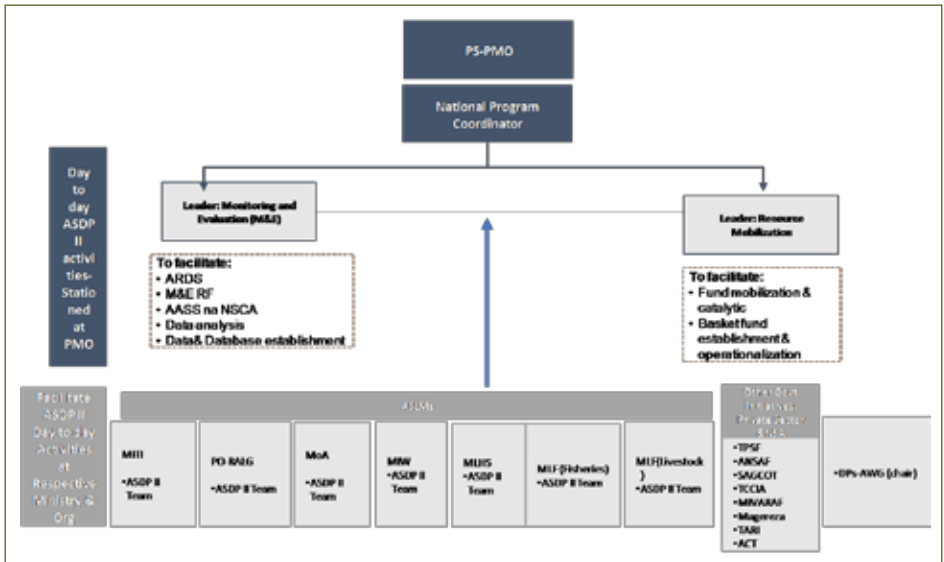
The Programme is being implemented at National and Local level. At each level, the coordination and management structures have been established to facilitate smooth and successful implementation of the programme. Given the importance of the sector economically, politically and socially, and the fact that ASDP II is a Government programme implemented by the Government itself, Development Partners and Private Sector, the Government is envisaged to be on the driving seat at all levels, while

facilitating and promoting efficient and effective involvement and participation of the Private Sector.

## 2.1 Programme Coordination Team

The Programme is designed to have a National Coordination Unit (NCU) led by the National Programme Coordinator (NPC). The National Programme Coordinator will be appointed under PMO from the labour market or ASLMs/Government institutions. The National Coordination Team apart from the NPC will also have two officers (drawn from ASLMs) who will be a fulltime job, reporting to Permanent Secretary of Prime Minister’s Office for programme coordination. These are M & E specialist and Resource Mobilization Officer. NACOTE will also have other members from the ASLMs who will be responsible to their respective Permanent Secretaries for coordination. Figure 1 shows a NCT structure.

**Figure 1: National Program coordination Structure**



## 2.2 Programme Decision Making Organs

In this Programme a number of Decision Making Organs have been established to serve the purpose at different levels of implementation. According to the level of programme implementation, Members of the Decision Making Organs have been drawn from the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Industries and Trade; President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Governments (Head Quarters, Regional Secretariat and Local Government Authorities). Other collaborating Ministries that will contribute some members includes; Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Prime Minister’s Office which

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has been assigned with the general oversight roles on the Programme. Equally important in the implementation of the programme are the Development Partners and Private Sector who will also participate in the decision making organs.

### 2.2.1 Central Government

The hierarchy of coordination and programme decision making organs and functions under ASDP II at central level include the National Agricultural Sector Stakeholders Meeting (NASSM); ASLMs' Ministers Meeting; ASLMs' Permanent Secretaries Meeting; the Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (ASC); Agricultural Sector Consultative Group Meeting (ASCG); Technical Committee of Directors (TCD); Thematic Working Groups (TWGs); and the ASDP II National Coordination and Management Unit (NCU). Table 1 summarizes National level coordination organs, their membership and core functions.

- (i) **The National Agricultural Sector Stakeholders Meeting (NASSM):** This will be held once a year following the annual JSR/PER performed by Government, Development Partners, Non-State Actors, and the Private Sector to monitor the Sector progress. Among others, NASSM will discuss and make decisions on the reports presented and adopted by the Committee of Ministers of ASLMs and/or Agricultural Steering Committee. The Meeting will be chaired by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.
  
- (ii) **ASLMs' Ministers Meeting:** The fact that Ministers are the ones responsible for the performances of their Ministries, the Programme coordination mechanism has been designed for Ministers of ASLMs to deliberate on Programme issues related to their sectors before submitted to the next higher level Meeting Chaired by the Prime Minister. Necessary guidance and decisions pertaining to the Programme will be made in the capacity of ASLMs' Ministers as preferred by the Meeting of the Permanent Secretaries of ASLMs. The meetings are scheduled on quarterly basis preferably when need for the meeting arises. The meeting will be chaired by the Minister of State for the Prime Minister's Office.
  
- (iii) **ASLMs' Permanent Secretaries Meeting:** A collective decision making will be made by the ASLMs Permanent Secretaries on the performance of sectors involved in line with the Programme implementation schedule. This level of coordination mechanism is crucial to deliberate on Programme issues related to their sectors before being submitted to the Meeting of ASLMs Ministers. Necessary guidance and decisions pertaining to the Programme implementation will be made in the capacity of ASLMs' Permanent Secretaries particularly those issues which are operational in nature and does not need the consent of Ministers. The meetings are scheduled at least on quarterly basis, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office Policy, Coordination and Investment.

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- (iv) **The Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (ASC):** The ASC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary- Prime Minister's Office-coordination. It will be the key oversight and approval organ of ASDP-II planning, implementation and coordination. Specifically, it will aim to approve the annual work plan, budget, oversee the physical and financial progress, follow-up the audit results and discuss on key issues in regard to sector performance and coordination to guide the TCD, NCU and TWGs. Oversee monitoring and evaluation of ASDP II. Meetings are scheduled on quarterly basis, and it will consists member from the Government (Permanent Secretaries of the ASLMs), DPs, and Private Sectors.
- (v) **Agricultural Sector Consultative Group Meeting (ASCG):** The ASCG will provide a consultative and advisory forum for dialogue between the government (ASLMs), all interested development partners (as defined in the JAST), private sector and Non-State Actors (NGOs, CSO and PSO) in the agriculture sector. The ASCG meeting will be chaired by Permanent Secretary-Prime Minister's Office-coordination and will coordinate dialogue at two levels on semi-annual basis: regular dialogue on sector policies and regulations; annual plans, budgets, and the annual agriculture sector/public expenditure review (ASR/PER) reports. **ASGC is not a direct decision making organ nor** part of the ASDP II hierarchy, but an important stakeholder consultative meeting as **an advisory group on sector issues that need decisions to be made**. It will inform policy and review budgetary issues, facilitating sector dialogue on JAST and GBS.
- (vi) **Technical Committee of Directors (TCD).** The TCD will provide technical advice to the Agricultural Steering Committee and the ASLMs Permanent Secretaries Meeting on technical issues in connection with the programme components, sub components, investment areas and development projects. It will be supported by NCU and the TWGs of respective Lead Components. TCD chaired by the Director of Government Coordination of the Prime Minister's Office, will meet on quarterly basis
- (vii) **Thematic Working Groups (TWGs).** Membership of TWGs will be drawn from experts within the relevant fields based on the Programme Components/ sub-Components (i.e., departments/institutions) in each ASLM and should invite participation of development partner's subject specialists. The TWGs will guide the programme on technical and/or managerial matters and advise the TCD and follow the progress of recommended actions as indicated in annual work plans. Each TWG chaired by the selected Chair Person will meet at least on quarterly basis prior to TCD meetings.
- (viii) **The ASDP II National Coordination Unit (NCU):** This will be headed by the National Programme Coordinator (NPC). The Unit will serve as a Secretariat to all national coordination organs. It will provide a broad based coordination, management and facilitation support including planning, programming,



analysing, budgeting, monitoring /tracking the programme performance on day to day basis, documenting progress and consolidate deliberations of the coordination/management organs at all levels.

**Table 1: ASDP II National Level coordination organs, membership and their functions**

Forum	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
National Agricultural Sector Stakeholder Meeting (NASSM)	Prime Minister	Ministers of Lead Components and related Ministries (ASLMs and Others), Development Partners, and Private Sector, Non-State Actors(NSAs), RS, LGAs, District Executive Directors (DEs); DAICOs, DLFOs; Research Officials; Training Officials; Academia Representatives; Commodity Boards; Financial Institutions; Farmer Based Organizations/ Associations and Cooperatives, Commodity Associations, and Successive Agriculture Associations and SACCOS; Representatives of other related Stakeholder Organizations/ Players in the Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) provide advice and policy guidelines to the agricultural transformation agenda;</li> <li>ii) provide advice and guideline to the implementation of ASDP II;</li> <li>iii) facilitate and provide support where needed,</li> <li>iv) Invite other important partners to the sector.</li> <li>v) Consider the report on the performance of the Programme and the Sector at large including success as well as challenges that need higher Government level resolutions and/ or decision making and the needful directives</li> </ul>
ASLMs' Ministers Meeting	Minister of State - Prime Minister's Office	Ministers of ASLMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Monitor performances of their Ministries in implementation of the Programme;</li> <li>(ii) to deliberate on Programme issues related to their sectors before submitted to the next higher level Meeting Chaired by the Prime Minister;</li> <li>(iii) provide guidance to Permanent Secretaries of ASLMs meeting and decisions pertaining to the Programme in the capacity of ASLMs' Ministers</li> <li>(iv) Sharpening the political will in the Implementation of the Programme</li> <li>(v) To Consider reports of Permanent Secretaries Meeting and make decisions/resolutions in their capacity</li> </ul>

Forum	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
ASLMs' Permanent Secretaries Meeting	Permanent Secretary of Prime Minister's Office	ASLMs' Permanent Secretaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Make decisions on policy issues of their respective Ministries as they emerge in the implementation of the programme</li> <li>(ii) Analyse areas of decision making that requires the consent of the ASLMs Ministers and prepare agenda for Ministers Meeting</li> <li>(iii) Provide Guidance to TDC and NCU on operational issues pertaining to programme implementation</li> <li>(iv) Consolidate the Government's side focus and deliberations in the course of implementation of the programme for regular discussion/dialogue with DPs or/and Private sector</li> <li>(v) Provide overall technical and administrative guidance on the implementation of the programme</li> <li>(vi) Join efforts in mobilization of resource for implementation of the programme</li> <li>(vii) Scrutinize plans and progress reports before sharing with wider stakeholders</li> <li>(viii) Facilitate availability of sufficient, qualified, capable, professional and committed staff at all levels to implement ASDP II</li> </ul>
Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (ASC)	Permanent Secretary-Prime Minister's Office	Permanent Secretaries of Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries and Related Ministries (ASLMs and Others), Development Partners representatives and Private Sector Representatives/NSAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Review and approve ASDP II plans, budgets, monitoring and evaluation reports;</li> <li>(ii) Approve ToR for Joint Annual Reviews/ Sector reviews/Public Expenditure reviews(JSR/ASR/PER) and Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>(iii) Facilitate and approve establishment of ASDP II funding mechanisms;</li> <li>(iv) Discuss issues of mutual concern and information sharing;</li> <li>(v) Review and approve ASDP II financial and audit reports,</li> <li>(vi) Approve changes in policies and regulations for on-ward submission to parliament</li> </ul>

Forum	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (ASC)	Permanent Secretary-Prime Minister's Office	Permanent Secretaries of Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries and Related Ministries (ASLMs and Others), Development Partners representatives and Private Sector Representatives/NSAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(vii) Recommend the National Agricultural Stakeholder Meeting (NASSM) meeting calendar and agenda</li> <li>(viii) Approve NCU governance, management, coordination and operational issues</li> </ul>
Agricultural Sector Consultative Group (ASCG)	Permanent Secretary-Prime Minister's Office	Permanent Secretaries of Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries and Related Ministries (ASLMs and others), All Development Partners supporting Agriculture and Private Sector, NGOs/CBOs, Farmer Based Organizations and cooperatives, Research and Training Institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Provide Advise on sector policies, plan, budgets, public and agricultural expenditure review</li> <li>(ii) Coordinate stakeholders' dialogue regularly on sector policies,</li> <li>(iii) Provide support (financial, material and others) to the sector</li> <li>(iv) Participate in the annual joint planning and budgeting meetings Dialogue and voice on development partner opinion, Private sector, NGOs/NSAs/CBOs.</li> </ul>
Technical Committee of Directors (TCD)	Director of Government Business - Prime Minister's Office	Directors of Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries and Related Ministries (ASLMs and others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Review, scrutinize and harmonize individual Lead Agency Component ASDP II plans, budgets, monitoring and evaluation reports,</li> <li>(ii) Recommend to ASC governance and management guidelines and procedures for implementation of ASDP II,</li> <li>(iii) Recommend to ASC ToR for Joint Annual Reviews/Sector reviews/ Public Expenditure reviews (JSR/ ASR/PER) Monitoring and Evaluation,</li> <li>(iv) Prepare and review papers for presentation to the ASCGM and ASC,</li> <li>(v) Review and propose to ASC policy and regulatory changes for the sector,</li> <li>(vi) Provide advisory and coordination role to the ASDP II thematic working group (TWG),</li> <li>(vii) Recommend to ASC on NCU governance, management, coordination and operational issues</li> </ul>

Forum	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
ASDP II National Coordination Unit (NCU)	National ASDP II Coordinator	Members of National Coordination Unit (NCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Provide a catalytic and supportive role to the agricultural transformation agenda,</li> <li>(ii) Compile all interventions/ Project Plans and Budgets under ASDP II and develop draft consolidated annual work plans and budgets;</li> <li>(iii) Coordinate joint planning and budgeting;</li> <li>(iv) Manage, monitor, evaluate, harmonize and coordinate implementation of ASDP II;</li> <li>(v) Compile, analyse, coordinate, and provide program logistical support;</li> <li>(vi) Prepare and consolidate quarterly implementation reports for onward submission to TCD, ASC and other national forums;</li> <li>(vii) Provide technical support on joint monitor, and evaluate of the program for onward submission to the Technical Committee of Directors (TCD);</li> <li>(viii) Provide analytical and problem-solving support to the components;</li> <li>(ix) Production of manuals, guidelines and publicity and communication materials for ASDP II;</li> <li>(x) Manage M&amp;E functions; establish and share best practices &amp; lessons learnt under Agricultural SWAp</li> <li>(xi) Facilitate and coordinate ASDP II financial audit and submit the same to TCD</li> <li>(xii) Provide Secretariat to ASDP II National Forums/ decision making organs (including ensuring that invitations to members of the national decision making organs and draft agenda reach them at least 14 days before the meeting date).</li> <li>(xiii) Tracking the programme performance on day to day basis and documenting the progress</li> </ul>

Forum	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
National Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)	Components Leaders	Chairs of the Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Prepare and review ASDP II component plans and budgets and submits to Lead Agency-ASDP II Component Coordination meeting,</li> <li>(ii) Plan, compile, analyse, coordinate, monitor and evaluate implementation of ASDP II for the component/sub-component,</li> <li>(iii) Provide advice on troubleshooting of implementation process and guide and provide technical and managerial guidance on the implementation of their respective thematic area of the Programme to TCD, on a continuous basis,</li> <li>(iv) Bring cross-cutting expertise to issues arising</li> </ul>

## 2.2.2 President’s Office-Regional Administration and Local Government, Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authority

District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs) is a key tool for implementation of ASDP II at local level. Vertical coordination from PO-RALG to RSs and LGAs has been established and worked well under ASDP-1, thus ASDP II will also continue to strengthen the same functions to be championed by PO-RALG. RSs and LGAs will be administered and directed by the PO-RALG, thus the Department of Sector Coordination is responsible for coordination and management and support to LGAs by collaboration with Regional Secretariats (RSs). Specifically, Coordination at the PO-RALG starts with: (i) the Annual Regional and Local Government Consultative Meeting to be chaired by the Minister of State PO-RALG.

This will be followed by: (ii) The Agricultural Sector Consultative Meeting chaired by the Permanent Secretary PO-RALG; (iii) The Technical Committee of Component Leaders (TCCL-PO-RALG) chaired by the Director of Sector Coordination, and (iv) the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) chaired by the Regional Commissioner (v) District Consultative Committee (vi) Full Council (vii) Ward Development Council (viii) Village Council Meeting (ix) Village Assembly. Table 2 presents the detailed levels from Village to the PO-RALG.

**Table 2: ASDP II PO-RALG Level coordination organs, mechanisms, and membership**

Institution	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
Annual Regional and Local Government Consultative Meeting	Minister of State –PORALG	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Reflecting and making decisions on matters related to LGAs operationalization in light of promoting and creating enabling environment for the Agricultural Private Sector to flourish</li> <li>(ii) Overseeing the Performance of ASDP II implementation at Local Level</li> <li>(iii) Enhance Transparency and Accountability by LGAs in implementing ASDP II</li> <li>(iv) Reflecting on success and challenges in adhering to Comprehensive DADPs Guideline prior to revision and updating</li> </ul>
Agricultural Sector Consultative Meeting	Permanent Secretary–PORALG	Directors (DPPs) of Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries, DSC; DLG; DRA; ADEP, Technical Components Leaders at PO-RALG; and representatives from the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Make decisions on policy issues championed by PORALG as they emerge in the implementation of the programme</li> <li>ii) Consider report on the backstopping and supervisory role played by the Regional Secretariat Agricultural staff at the LGAs level</li> <li>iii) Deliberate on matters pertaining Organization and Management of Extension Services for efficient and effective implementation of ASDP II</li> <li>iv) Consider progress reports (financial &amp; physical) in the course of implementation of ASDP II at Local Level and make the needful decision</li> </ul>
Technical Committee of Component Leaders(TCCL–PORALG)	Director of Sector Coordination–PORALG	ADEP, Technical Component Leaders of PO–RALG Plus other Directors at PO–RALG ( DSC; DLG; DRA; DPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Monitor progress reports (financial &amp; physical) in the course of implementation of ASDP II at Local Level and advice the PS–PORALG</li> <li>(ii) Deliberate on issues of capacity building including participatory backstopping and supervisory requirements as needed for ASDP II to successfully be implemented at Local level</li> </ul>

Institution	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) Tracking and Guiding all actors in agricultural sector on various procedures and compliances necessary to implement ASDP II at Local Level</li> <li>(iv) Revising and updating the COMPREHENSIVE DADPs Guideline as necessary to incorporate the evolving, needs/priorities of the ASDP II and any changes based on experience of programme implementation</li> </ul>
Regional Consultative Committee (RCC)	Region Commissioner	Administrative and Assistant Administrative Secretaries; Head of Units; and representatives from the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To consider and provide advice to Local Government Authorities regarding their Comprehensive DADPs planning and implementation</li> <li>(ii) To Provide any interested parties on the economic and agricultural development (ASDP II) affairs in the Region</li> <li>(iii) To consider reports and advice the Government on National development Programme (ASDP II), Agricultural Projects and activities affecting or relating to the respective Regions</li> <li>(iv) To consider reports and advice on the agricultural sector activities of NGOs, CBOs and other Non-State Actors (including the private sector) operating in the Region</li> <li>(v) To monitor and ensure that ASDP II planning and implementation is efficiently and effectively coordinated in the Region and LGAs are well backstopped</li> <li>(vi) Facilitating the promotion, development, fostering and upholding of Local Government and realization of the goals and targets of LGAs in relation to Agricultural Development (ASDP II)</li> </ul>

Institution	Chair Person	Members	Purpose and functions
District Consultative Committee	District Commissioner	District Executive; Head of Departments; representatives from the private sector working within the geographical area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Determine the specific direction of efforts appropriate in implementing the general Agricultural sector policies in each LGAs</li> <li>(ii) Providing and securing enabling environment in the District for successive performance of LGAs on implementation of ASDP II/DADPs</li> <li>(iii) ensuring Compliance by person and Authorities with appropriate Government decisions, guidelines and regulations in relation to the promotion of Local Government systems for ASDP II smooth, efficient and effective implementation</li> <li>(iv) Support LGAs in establishing and managing the CVC Forums to spearhead the implementation of ASDP II</li> <li>(v) Supporting, organizing, promoting, mapping/profiling private sector involved in agricultural sector value chains in LGAs in the District</li> <li>(vi) Tracking and ensuring Programme funds are wisely and appropriately spent to achieve the intended economic and social development benefits</li> <li>(vii) Ensuring all ASDP II interventions are timely implemented to suit the purpose and of the quality desired</li> </ul>
Full Council	Council Chairperson	Members of Full Council, Council Management Team (CMT),	Detailed Function of coordination and management organs under Local Government System (refer to DADPs guideline of July, 2018)
Ward Development Council	Councilor	Members of WDC	
Village Council Meeting	Village Chairperson	Members of Council Meeting	
Village Assembly	Village Chairperson	All villagers above 18 years with sound mind	



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**Regional Administrative Secretariats (RAS):** The role of RAS is to assist the LGAs in preparation of the DADPs, backstopping and supportive supervision on the implementation of the DADPs, and assisting in the submission of quarterly and annual reports in compliance with the DADP Guidelines. The Assistant Administrative Secretary for Economics and Production section within RS is directly responsible for supporting development activities within the region and is assisted in the task by the ASDP Regional Coordinator and fellow officers dedicated to specific sub-sectors.

These RSs Officers will provide technical and managerial assistance to LGAs for ASDP II implementation. While coordinated by PO-RALG, the RSs will closely work together with the relevant TWGs and the ASDP II National Coordination Unit as the need for consultation and assistance arises. RSs will be facilitated with the needed resource (financial/Human) and technically to efficiently and effectively discharge their mandated role and responsibilities.

**Local Government Authority:** LGAs have the primary responsibility for programme implementation and ensuring that the programme development objectives are met. ASDP II will strengthen Local coordination and management structures established and utilized under ASDP-1 for local level activities implementation. DADPs will continue to be the key instrument for agricultural development coordination and management at local level, whereby all Agricultural interventions (Government/DPs/ Private Sector) will be comprehensively and strategically consolidated to inform the sector performance.

The Directors for Local Government Authorities will hold an overall responsibility for activities and funds used at local level. The Council Management Team (CMT), which is chaired by the Director for Local Government Authorities and attended by all the department heads including DAICO and DLFO, shall be informed on the agricultural development issues and status under well-organized comprehensive DADPs. The Director for Local Government Authorities shall appoint competent ASDP II coordinators at LGA level for a day to day local level coordination.

In principle, DADPs are derived from the grassroots by villagers through the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) process and summarized in Village Agricultural Development Plans (VADPs): this planning process is led by a Village Planning Committee, Village Agricultural Extension Officer (VAEO), Village Executive Officer (VEO) and supported by the District Facilitation Team according to the DADP guidelines. Proposals from individual villages are submitted to wards and approved by the Ward Development Committee, guided by the Ward Facilitation Team (WFT) in which the Ward Agricultural Extension Officer (WAEO) is an active member under supervision of the Ward Executive Officer (WEO). From the Ward level the proposed comprehensive DADPs are submitted to the Director for Local Government Authorities for scrutiny, consolidation (by DAICOs and DFLOs) and further approval. However, the entire process will be guided by the DADPs Guidelines and detailed instructions by ASLMs through PO-RALG, including alignment on ASDP II/National priorities.

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As a key coordination mechanism at local level, District Commodity Platform (DCP) between sector stakeholders at LGA level/districts cluster will be established. DCP brings major actors including the Private Sector, in priority local CVCs together to develop and drive the implementation of DADPs activities that includes various aspects such as productivity improvement, value addition and market access. The stakeholders at local level include private sectors (traders, processors, transporters, financial institutions, etc.), NGOs, development partners as well as various public institutions that can provide various types of technical supports.

It is therefore crucially important for a LGA to formulate a comprehensive DADP that includes on-budget and off-budget development activities within the LGA, with joint implementation management and follow-up. LGAs will be facilitated with the needed resource (financial/Human) and technically to efficiently and effectively discharge their mandated role and responsibilities.

## 3. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL (PIM)

The Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) is a tool that is designed to guide implementers to consistently move from the plan to reality, trying to provide answers as to how, when, by whom and at what cost the planned interventions will be realized. The fact that a number of interventions under ASDP II are to be implemented by various actors, proper coordination, sequencing, prioritization and consensus are necessary.

### 3.1 Scope of the Program

The ASDP II focuses on prioritized high potential commodities along the Value Chain (VC) in the identified Agricultural Ecological Zones (AEZ). The implementation approach will be based on- priority crop/product per AEZ. The priority CVC selected for first five years for ASDP II includes crops, livestock and fishery value chains commodities. Crops are: rice, maize, cassava, potatoes, banana, coffee, cotton, oil seeds crops (sunflower, coconut, sesame, and palm oil), cashew, tea, tobacco, sugar/cane and horticulture. The livestock and fish are: dairy, beef, goat, poultry, fish, and sea weed. Regions are “clustered” in AEZs according to similarity of agro-ecological as well as administrative characteristics to drive agricultural transformation. The AEZ with highest comparative advantage over other AEZs in production of a specific VC or a set of priority commodities (crops, livestock, and fisheries) will be designated as a processing hub for that specific VC or a set of commodities.

ASDP II will build good business environment which will attract investments, incentivize private sector including farmers and increase their engagement in agriculture. The better business environment will protect and increase access to land by small-scale farmers, develop better market systems and use comparative advantage in some commodities which will lead to improved livelihoods of Tanzanians. The program will also focus on efficient and effective resources allocation and utilization to create value and impact; sound and functioning coordination, governance, accountability, administrative management structures, systems, processes and procedures. This will be achieved through successful implementation of component four (4) of the ASDP II programme that seeks to address issues related to sector enablers, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

As stated above the ASDP II focus on public and private investments that addresses constraints and enhance the identified priority drivers towards increased sustainable productivity and farmers profitability growth, targeting high potential CVCs in selected districts (district clusters). Specifically, the programme implementation will be centered in six zonal clusters namely: Central; Coastal, Lake, Northern Highlands, South and Southern Highland.

In each AEZ prioritized high potential commodities Value Chain (VC) Project(s) will be formulated and implemented across the four components of ASDP II and the criteria for developing these projects have been prepared to further guide implementation of the programme (**Section 3.2**). The projects to be formulated include small projects under

the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs) and the Strategic projects that have the national coverage in scope. The formulation of strategic projects will be coordinated by The National Coordination Team (NACOTE) in collaboration with ASLMs. The project proposals will be submitted to the Agricultural Sector Consultative Group (ASCG) meeting for scrutiny and guidance and finally be submitted to the Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (ASC) for approval, while the formulation of District level projects will follow procedures as described in the DADPs manual and it will be coordinated by MAICO/DAICO/DLFO of the respective District Councils.

The local level project proposals will also be submitted to the ASCG meeting through RAs and PO-RALG for scrutiny and finally be submitted to the ASC for approval. Collaborative formulation (i.e. between government institutions and private sectors) for both national and local projects is encouraged. This will ensure successful implementation of projects with the outlook of value chain approach. The choice of Commodities Value Chains will be based on the comparative advantage of the commodity in a named AEZ. The CVC to be developed are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Agricultural Ecological Zones with their corresponding priority commodity value chains**

ASDP II Zonal Cluster	Priority Commodity Value Chain (CVC)	Regions	ASDP II Components
<b>Central</b>	Oil seeds value chain development (Palm, sunflower)	Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Kigoma	ALL
	Sorghum and Millet value chain		
	Meat (beef, goat) and poultry value chain		
	Horticulture value chain development		
	Tobacco value chain development		
<b>Lake</b>	Grape value chain development	Kagera, Mwanza, Geita, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Mara	ALL
	Rice and horticulture Value chain development		
	Beef and Fish value chain development		
	Cotton value chain development		
	Coffee value chain development		
	Sugarcane value chain development		
	Maize value chain development		
	Banana value chain development		
	Cassava value chain development		
	Sorghum and Millet value chain		
Legumes & pulses (beans) value chain			
<b>South</b>	Cashew nut value chain development	Mtwara, Ruvuma	ALL
	Cassava value chain development		
	Maize value chain development		
	Oil seed (sesame) value chain development		
	Meat (goat), poultry value chain development		
	Fish value chain development		
	Maize value chain development		

ASDP II Zonal Cluster	Priority Commodity Value Chain (CVC)	Regions	ASDP II Components
<b>Southern Highland</b>	Rice value chain development	Rukwa, Katavi, Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Morogoro, Songwe	ALL
	Potatoes (Irish and sweet) value chain development		
	Meat (beef) , poultry value chain development		
	Dairy value chain development		
	Tea/coffee value chain development		
	Horticulture value chain development		
	Sugarcane value chain development		
	Legumes & pulses (beans) value chain		
<b>Coastal</b>	Cassava value chain development	Pwani, Lindi, Dar es Salaam, Tanga	ALL
	Fish , sea weeds value chain development		
	Maize value chain development		
	Rice value chain development		
	Cassava value chain development		
	Beans value chain development		
	Meat (beef) value chain development		
	Cashew value chain development		
	Sugar cane value chain development		
	Oil seeds (sesame) value chain development		
	Horticulture value chain development		
<b>Northern Highlands</b>	Coffee value chain development	Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara	ALL
	Maize value chain development		
	Legumes & pulses (beans) value chain		
	Banana value chain development		
	Meat (beef) value chain development		
	Dairy value chain development		
	Horticulture value chain development		
	Oil seeds (sesame) value chain development		

### 3.2 Criteria for Developing Investment Projects under ASDP II Programme

Projects to be supported under the ASDP II programme will be assessed using the following criteria:

- i) The project should be prepared along the priority commodity value chain in the specific cluster according to AEZ (Table 3)
- ii) The project should be either a standalone, joint venture or a Public Private Partnership project that will be implemented at zonal cluster (AEZ)
- iii) The project should align with the country's policies, strategies, plans and programme. It should clearly explain its contribution to the ASDP II objectives

- iv) The project should clearly consider the economic and financial viability for its implementation

The ASDP II projects should be formulated using the PIM-OM as directed by the government. Table 4 provides the project proposal format.

**Table 4: Project Proposal Format**

Section	Content
Basic Information of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Name of the Project</li> <li>ii) Particulars of the project owner (and organization in charge of the project), department/section, name, etc. collaborating/advisory organizations (if any)</li> <li>iii) Sector of the project</li> <li>iv) Location of the project</li> <li>v) Requested total budget</li> <li>vi) Expected duration of the project implementation (write the expected duration of the project implementation)</li> </ul>
Background Information of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Project area</li> <li>ii) Alignment of the project with ASDP II</li> <li>iii) Rationale of the project</li> <li>iv) Objectives (Overall and specifics)</li> <li>v) Project indicators (that express achievement of the overall goal)</li> <li>vi) Project beneficiaries (groups that benefit as the result of achieving the overall goal – both direct and indirect)</li> </ul>
Project Description	Write the basic components that build up to the completion of the project and planned activities in achieving outputs
Organization, Management and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Organization and management</li> <li>ii) Implementation schedule</li> </ul>
Project Costs and Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Investment costs</li> <li>ii) Operating costs</li> <li>iii) Project budget request for the first year (write the budget request amount for the first year and its breakdown by item)</li> </ul>
Economic/Financial Analysis	Check the feasibility of the investment criteria that are needed for economic/financial analysis
Project Expected Outputs	These will comprise deliverables/results of the research work. They are also referred as action results that have been achieved
Project Expected Outcomes	These are concrete results necessary for producing solutions
Environmental and Social Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Developing environmental and social management plan</li> <li>ii) Identification of environmental and social impacts</li> <li>iii) Environmental and social management plan</li> <li>iv) Environmental and social monitoring plan</li> </ul>

Section	Content
Project Sustainability (Sustainability asks whether the project and its direct effect can be sustained after the project is completed)	i) Operation and Maintenance plans ii) Organizational sustainability (Write organization in charge of the operation and maintenance of the project outputs once it is completed) iii) Financial sustainability (Write the expected budget sources and the annual amount of cost incurred in the operation and maintenance of the project after completion)

Currently, the following **national strategic projects** under ASDP II programme have been identified and some are already being formulated for implementation. These key projects include:

- i) Strengthening and development of Agro-industries for value addition of agricultural commodities through developing agro-processing parks for crops, livestock and fisheries.
- ii) Development of Integrated project for development of Crop (Irrigation), Livestock and Fisheries along Lake Victoria Basin
- iii) Integrated Rural development project (IRDP) for strengthening of Livestock value chain (animal feeds and pasture inclusion) in Central and Coastal ASDP II cluster
- iv) Integrated project for exploration and development of deep sea fishing (procurement of fishing-ship and construction of fishing port/harbor) under TAFICO
- v) Installation of cold rooms/infrastructure in Dar es salaam, Songwe, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza and Iringa airports
- vi) Integrated Oil seeds and Livestock Value Chain in Central Zonal Cluster (sunflower and palm)
- vii) Development of downstream irrigation project for crops-Rufiji river basin
- viii) Improve agricultural commodities to access domestic and international markets
- ix) Strengthening of research institutes for crop, livestock and fisheries e.g TARI, TAFIRI and TALIRI through establishment of special Agricultural Research Development Fund
- x) Ensure availability and accessibility of agricultural inputs including improved seeds, construction of fertilizer and agro-chemical (crop/animal/fisheries) industries
- xi) To reduce dependence of rain through construction and installation of drip irrigation, charco-dams and boreholes for crop, livestock and fisheries development
- xii) Establishment of agricultural law that will protect arable land designated for crop, livestock production

### 3.3 Key Programme Partners

The key partners in this Programme will include stakeholders or institutions/organizations from Present's Office Regional and Local Government; Prime Minister's Office; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development; and Ministry of Water. Collaborative ministries are Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of Health, Community

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Development, Gender, Elderly and Children; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; Ministry of Science and Technology; Ministry of Energy; and Ministry of Works and Communication. Other key partners will include Development Partners (DPs) and Private Sector mainly farmers, processors, traders, transporters, equipment manufacturers, artisans, Financial Institutions and Training Institutions.

### **3.4 Programme Components**

The programme comprises four components under which a total of 23 priority investment areas is developed. These components includes sustainable water and land use; enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability; commercialization and value addition; and sector enablers, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Under sustainable water and land use five (5) priority areas for investment identified are i) land use planning and watershed management; ii) irrigation infrastructure development; iii) irrigation scheme management and operation; iv) water sources development for livestock and fisheries; and v) promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices. Component II which focuses on enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability has also five priority areas for investment.

These comprises i) strengthening agricultural extension, training and promotion (crop, livestock and fisheries); ii) improved access to crops, livestock and fisheries inputs and health services; iii) research and development; iv) strengthening and promoting agricultural mechanization (crops, livestock and fisheries); and v) food and nutrition security improved. Three priority areas for investment under commercialization and value addition include development of market access for all crop commodities, development of market access for fisheries and livestock products and development of processing and value addition for crops, livestock and fisheries products. Under component that focuses on sector enablers, coordination, monitoring and evaluation ten investment priority areas have been identified.

These include 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 cooperative 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 ICT for agricultural information services and systems; ix) improvement of capacity in all levels; and x) provide microfinance services.

In this section a detailed implementation plan including, a brief objective, description of the activity drawn from the priority areas for investment, implementing entities and how the activities will be delivered and processes for each project component, sub-component and key activities is developed. To ensure a quick win or accomplishment



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of the four component overall objectives, their implementation has been sequenced in terms of sub components that build on each other.

Thus, for each component implementation the emphasis is to start with the most prioritized sub-component that will bring inputs to the others (Table 5, 6, 7 & 8). Despite such sequencing of sub components in each component, all four components are thought to start at the same time given the availability of resources. To ensure timely and adequate availability of resources (both financial and human in terms of actors along specific commodity value chain) a resource mobilization strategy need to be developed. This will ensure sustainable flow of funds from both public and private sector for smooth run and implementation of the ASDP II. Thus, the ASLMs need to put in place an effective resource mobilization strategy that will be put into action by the National Coordination Unit. Across four components a multi-stakeholder approach will be adopted to implement the identified activities.

### **3.4.1 Component 1: Sustainable Water and Land Use**

The objective of this Component is to achieve expanded sustainable water and land use management for crops, livestock and fisheries. The component is divided into three sub components namely land use planning and sustainable watershed and soil management; integrated water use and management for crops/ irrigation and livestock/ fishery development; and mainstreaming resilience for climate variability/change and natural disasters.

The expected outcomes under this component include (a) expanded sustainable water and land use; (b) improved land use planning and sustainable water shed and soil management; (c) improved resources management for crops, livestock and fisheries; (d) integrated water use and management for crop/irrigation and livestock/ fishery development; and (e) mainstreamed resilience for climate change/variability and natural disasters. Table 5 provide details for each sub-component on its objective, main intervention area, proposed activities and implementing actors. The indicative budget for implementing activities under this component is estimated to cost 2,024,645 TZS Millions.

**Table 5: Detailed activities for programme component 1 with their corresponding implementers**

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
<b>Component 1: Sustainable Water and land use Management</b>		
<b>Sub-component 1.1: Land use planning and sustainable watershed and soil management</b>		
To enhance access to land and support its optimal use for reduced land conflicts for increased agricultural productivity (crop, livestock and fisheries)	Integrate land use planning and management for conflict resolution, sustainable agricultural production and industrial development	Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlements Development in collaboration with other actors such as PO-RALG, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC-land banks), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, private sector and Development partners will be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) promoting country-wide national and village level land use planning and watershed management</li> <li>ii) developing sustainable pasture and range management measures to prevent or minimize land degradation and desertification and mechanism for resolving land use disputes</li> <li>iii) improving soil fertility management by adapted land tillage and sustainable use of fertilizers</li> <li>iv) development and enforcement of by-laws</li> <li>v) capacity building for land use management</li> </ul>
	Improving coordination of watershed management and monitoring systems for sustainable resource utilization	
	Strengthening pasture production and conservation for sustainable livestock productivity	Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlements Development in collaboration with other actors such as PO-RALG, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC-land banks), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, private sector and Development partners will be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) developing sustainable pasture and range management measures to prevent or minimize land degradation and desertification and mechanism for resolving land use disputes</li> <li>ii) improving soil fertility management by adapted land tillage and sustainable use of fertilizers</li> </ul>
	Enhancing access to agricultural land for youth empowerment	LGAs, ASLMs (Directorate of policy and Planning) and Land commission will ensure provision of agricultural land to youth and linking them to agricultural technologies, inputs and financial institutions. For enhancing access to improved agricultural technologies, extension and financial services youth will be organized into farmer groups. This will be facilitated by the LGAs
<b>Sub-component 1.2: Integrated water use &amp; management for crops/irrigation &amp; livestock/fishery development</b>		
To enhance inclusiveness availability and supply of water for improved crop, livestock and fisheries development for increased household income	Rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure for increased production and productivity	NIRC in collaboration with ASLM, development partners and private sectors will be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) investment in irrigation to increase productivity by expansion and/or rehabilitation of selected irrigation schemes</li> <li>ii) promote adoption of improved agronomic practices targeting the prioritized areas with high return potential</li> <li>iii) design of the irrigation and the construction of the infrastructures</li> <li>iv) strengthening irrigators organizations for better operation and management of the infrastructures and resources through training and technical backstopping of LGAs and Irrigators Organizations</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v) coordinated water resource planning and management in watershed/catchment areas</li> <li>vi) enhance efficiency of water utilization through training and technical backstopping</li> <li>vii) encourage private sector to invest in irrigation development</li> <li>viii) enact and enforce laws and regulations which protect irrigation potential and irrigation developed areas</li> <li>ix) observation and review of existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and strengthened</li> </ul>
	Promotion of micro-irrigation systems for improved crop production and productivity	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with PO-RALG, NIRC, TARI, Development partners and private sector will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) promoting watershed management initiatives</li> <li>ii) promoting rain water harvesting technologies</li> <li>iii) promoting improved and commercial irrigation and drainage systems to increase water use efficiency among smallholder farmers</li> <li>iv) improvement of traditional irrigation schemes</li> </ul>
	Strengthening irrigation schemes management and operations	ASLMs will support promotion of smarter, precision technologies for water use efficiency through sustainable extraction rates, maintenance of infrastructure, land use planning and tracking environmental impact to allow sustainable intensification.
	Development of water infrastructures for livestock productivity	<p>MLF, MoA, PO-RALG, NIRC, Development Partners and private sector will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) water supply in pastoral and agro pastoral areas by developing and introducing management principles/guidelines of: ground water by springs, shallow wells and boreholes; and surface water from streams and rivers, earth dams and catchments of rainwater harvest</li> <li>ii) construction of Chaco-dams and boreholes at local level together with improvement in the availability of water for livestock</li> </ul> <p>Potential location for this intervention will include semi-arid areas in northern, central and western parts of Tanzania</p>
	Integrated water facilities for crop, livestock and fisheries	<p>ASLMs, development partners and private sectors will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) enhancing fish farming by integrated inland aquaculture project through TAFIRI in collaboration with TARI and TALIRI should conduct the research, technology transfer and promotion of farming systems that save resources and offer a range of productivity, socio-economic and environmental benefits to integrated crop and livestock producers, access to improved crop varieties/seeds, good agricultural practices including soil health and integrated soil nutrient management, rainwater and irrigation water management and plant and animal health protection. Extension services which encourage smallholders to adopt sustainable crop production intensification, policies/regulations to use natural resources wisely will be supported</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
<b>Sub-component 1.3: Mainstreaming resilience for climate variability/change and natural disasters</b>		
To enhance adaptation, building resilience of agricultural production and reduce the negative impacts of climate change	Promoting and developing climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture technologies	ASLMs , TARI, TALIRI, Development partners in collaboration with private sectors will be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) development of climate smart approach that is more robust and resilient farming systems through research and extension services delivery</li> <li>ii) promotion of integrated (and synergistic) crop, livestock and fish production systems for sustained use of available natural resources</li> <li>iii) improvement of water use efficiency in agricultural production systems</li> <li>iv) promotion of integrated land and soil management</li> <li>v) implementation of ESMPs by farmers and livestock keepers</li> <li>vi) awareness creation and build policy frameworks and strategies towards implementing climate smart agriculture and green growth</li> </ul>
	Promoting ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture management	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, TAFIRI, Development partners and private sectors in collaboration will support transfer and promotion of fingerlings
	Strengthen comprehensive agricultural early warning system and emergency preparedness	Using ASLM and environmental stakeholders. The required interventions include: (i) undertake research and exchange information with other research institutions (regional and international) on adaptation and mitigation co-benefits measures; (ii) improve water use efficiency in agricultural production systems; (iii) promote integrated land and soil management; (iv) facilitate implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) by farmers and livestock keepers; and (v) create awareness, build policy frameworks, strategies and programmes, strengthen institutions and enhance financing towards implementing climate smart agriculture development and (vi) Strengthening human and technical capacities and systems for early warning to provide timely information and response

### 3.4.2 Component 2: Enhanced Agricultural productivity and Profitability

The objective of this component is to enable increased productivity growth rate for commercial market-oriented agriculture for priority crops, livestock and fish value chains. The component comprises of five sub-components namely extension training and information services; access to agricultural inputs for crop, livestock and fisheries; agricultural research for development (AR4D); access to production and post-harvest mechanization services; and food and nutrition security. Expected outcomes from this component are: (a) improved agricultural productivity; (b) improved agricultural profitability; (c) improved agricultural extension services; (d) improved access to agricultural inputs/health services; (e) improved agriculture research for development;

(f) improved access to mechanization services; and (g) improved food and nutrition security. A multi-stakeholder approach will be used to implement the identified activities. Table 6 provide details for each sub-component on its objective, main intervention area, proposed activities and implementing actors. The indicative budget for implementing activities under this component is estimated to cost 8,081,498 TZS Millions.

**Table 6: Detailed activities for programme component 2 with their corresponding implementers**

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
<b>Component 2: Enhanced Agricultural Productivity and Profitability</b>		
<b>Sub-component 2.1: Extension training and information services</b>		
To enhance improved technology dissemination delivery systems into farmer use, which will contribute to increased and sustained production, productivity and farmers' profitability of priority commodities (crops, livestock and fisheries) responsive to smallholder constraints and market requirements	Training farmers on Improved Technologies (IT)	PORALG, MoA, MLF, MATI, LITA, VETA, Private Sector, Farmers, Research Institution i) Development of training manuals on IT for selected priority commodities ii) Training of Trainers (ToT) the lead farmers and extension staff who will train other farmers on ICT and new agricultural innovations in the mode farmer-to-farmers extension services iii) Establishment of Farmer Field Schools /Demo plots, on-farm trials, Beach Management Units (BMUs) and field days for priority commodities iv) Conduct exchange visit and study tour in the country and outside the country v) Prepare Radio and Television programs vi) Conduct training need assessment at all levels vii) Liaising with research to package technologies for dissemination
	Improving centers providing extension services to farmers	PORALG, MoA, MLF, DPs, Private Sector, NGOs, FBOs i) Finish uncompleted WARCs and construct new where required ii) Retool the WARCs, FTCs with computers, office appliances, TV set and printed materials, demonstration plots, fish ponds, livestock units iii) Installation of internet and solar power to allow the use of ICT
	Capacitating extension staff to provide quality extension services	PORALG, MoA, MLF, DPs, NGOs, FBOs i) Long and short term training to extension staff at all levels ii) Building houses for ward and village extension staff iii) Providing working gears and transport facilities at all levels iv) Equipping extension staff at all levels with new technologies and innovations from research. v) Renovation and retooling Extension offices at all levels
	Improved use of innovative extension services	PORALG, MoA, MLF, DPs, Private Sector, NGOs, FBOs i) Capacitate local and national staff on use of ICT- e-extension ii) Capacitate farmers on use of ICT- e-extension iii) Promote use of FFS, farmer to farmer extension and other approaches iv) Promote private sector, NGOs, FBOs and other organizations to provide extension services

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		PORALG, MoA, MLF, DPs, Private Sector, NGOs, FBOs, Farmers
	Improving Coordination and Monitoring of extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Planning and Monitoring implementation at all levels</li> <li>ii) Provision of extension service technical backstopping and supportive supervision at all levels</li> <li>iii) Establish extension stake-holders platforms</li> <li>iv) Development of agricultural extension strategy and master plan</li> </ul>

### Sub-component 2.2: Access to Agricultural inputs and health services

<p>To have sustainable access to and efficient integrated use of adapted farming inputs (i.e. seeds, planting materials and livestock breeds, fish fingerlings, fertilizers, animal feed and agrochemicals) by increased proportion of smallholders, which will contribute to increased and sustained production and productivity of priority commodities for crops, livestock and fishery</p>	<p>Improving availability and access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs for increased productivity and profitability for priority commodities</p>	<p>Focusing on priority CVCs in selected clusters the Government through its ASLMs, Development Partners and Private Sector will:</p> <p>Enhance availability of high quality crop seed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Supporting the ministry's seed unit for monitoring of seed sector development strategy and organizing an annual seed sector planning and evaluation involving all stakeholders</li> <li>ii) Enhancing breeder seed supply and technical assistance to the private seed sector</li> <li>iii) Supporting ASA in production of foundation/basic seed for public-bred varieties</li> <li>iv) Supporting the Tanzanian Seed Trader Association (TASTA) and its seed market information system (seed demand and offer by variety and prices)</li> <li>v) Supporting private/farmer multiplication, including Quality Declared Seed farmer groups, for specific non-commercial varieties of priority CVCs (maize/rice/oil seed) and responding to a specific demand (i.e., sunflower)</li> <li>vi) Design agricultural input credit package adapted to smallholder needs and develop an effective agro-input supply chain from both urban and village level to ensure input availability in a required amount and time</li> <li>vii) Enhance provision of land title deeds and CCROs to farmers that can serve as collateral</li> <li>viii) Support inputs producer and multiplication institutions (Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), NAIC, TaCRI, Research Institutions, farmers seed producers (produce QDS), and private companies</li> <li>ix) Train extension staff and lead farmers on Quality Declared Seed production</li> <li>x) Promote development of fertilizer factory</li> <li>xi) Strengthen FBOs and link them with financial institutions to enhance farmers access to loans</li> </ul>
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Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<p>Public sector (ASLMs, TARI, TALIRI, and TAFIRI) and Development Partners support will be to facilitate and regulate the development, multiplication and distribution of improved genetic material (seeds, breeds, etc.). Specific activities will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Technical, safeguarding and business capacity strengthening for active agro-dealers in the target areas</li> <li>ii) Development of improved crop varieties</li> <li>iii) Conduct demonstrations of improved technologies through extension workers as they are produced from research Institutions</li> <li>iv) Stimulation of partnerships (contract farming, etc.) between farmer organizations and agribusiness engaged in targeted CVC for sustainable production and marketing systems (receipt systems)</li> <li>v) Promote the use of conservation farming practices and include the distribution of starter packs of seeds and other inputs for production diversification.</li> <li>vi) Strengthening institution producing animal vaccines since this is considered as public good</li> <li>vii) Proper physical and genetic selection of local chicken line to suit agro-ecological zones</li> <li>viii) Facilitate establishment of small, medium to large-scale feed processing plants, promote private investments and training of feeds processors and poultry chicken producer groups</li> <li>ix) Introduce, multiply and distribute selected local/imported tropical pure breed</li> <li>x) Develop a breed of cattle whose cows will regularly yield about 2,800 kg of good quality milk per year in the semi-arid areas in Tanzania.</li> <li>xi) To increase production of improved heifers and bulls to meet the current farmer demand of Mpwapwa breed and their crosses.</li> <li>xii) To improve the production and distribution of semen for AI from the semen producing centres</li> <li>xiii) To produce quality and adequate quantity of fingerlings</li> </ol> <p>Private sector on the other hand will assist farmer to have access to quality production inputs commercialized through competitive private sector supply channels (agrodealers, seed producer companies, agro-chemical companies, feed processors, etc.). Specifically private sector will carry the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) To develop an effective Agro-input supply chain from both urban and village level to ensure input availability in a required amount and time</li> </ol>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) To obtain/develop foundation/basic seed for multiplication from breeders in order to have adequate and quality supply of seed to meet the seed demand</li> <li>iii) To establish demonstrations of the improved inputs (Seed, Fertilizers, Agro-chemicals, planting materials, fish fingerlings, livestock breeds, animal feeds etc).</li> <li>iv) To conduct promotions of the improved Agro-inputs through farmer field days, Agricultural shows</li> <li>v) Liaising with regulatory organs such as TPRI, TOSCI, TFRA to avoid the entrance of counterfeit agro-inputs in the production chain</li> <li>vi) To provide training to agro-dealers so that they work according to set laws, procedures and standards.</li> <li>vii) To provide financial information to the program as far as Agro-input at large is concerned.</li> </ul>
	Increase awareness of input technologies to farmers	<p>MoA, MLF, LGAs, Research Institutions, Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Conduct refresher training to extension staff in input use</li> <li>ii) Improve farmers awareness of the improved inputs (seed, fertilizers, agro-chemicals, planting materials, fish fingerlings, livestock breeds, animal feeds etc through demonstration plots, training, print and e-media</li> <li>iii) Conduct promotions of the improved agro-inputs through farmer field days and agricultural shows</li> <li>iv) Conduct sensitization on the use of vaccination for controlling of infectious animal diseases by using proven successful model</li> <li>v) Train more field staff on how to vaccinate, maintain cold chain and use of special trained community vaccinators</li> </ul>
	Enhancing the input distribution network	<p>MoA, MLF, LGAs, Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Strengthen the network of private agro-dealers by profiling and capacity building so that they work according to set laws, procedures and standards.</li> <li>ii) Train 3,145 new and re-train 3,855 agro dealers on agriculture inputs management and safeguard</li> <li>iii) Support agriculture inputs associations (Tanzania Seed Traders Association, TANADA, and Tanzania Fertilizer Society) and information exchange</li> <li>iv) Support establishment of seed stakeholders platform</li> <li>v) Support construction of access roads and of storage facilities to improve distribution system for inputs</li> </ul>
	Strengthening quality control of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Consolidating the capacities of regulatory functions of TFRA and TOSCI</li> <li>ii) Train TFRA, TOSCI staff and district inspectors</li> <li>iii) Support field inspection, sample collection and testing in the laboratory</li> </ul>



Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
	Improving access and availability of quality crop/livestock inputs	<p>Public sector (ASLMs, TARI, TALIRI, and TAFIRI) and Development partners support will be to facilitate and regulate the development, multiplication and distribution of improved genetic material (seeds, breeds, etc.). Specific activities will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Technical, safeguarding and business capacity strengthening for active agro-dealers in the target areas</li> <li>ii) Development of improved crop varieties</li> <li>iii) Conduct demonstrations of improved technologies through extension workers as they are produced from research Institutions</li> <li>iv) Stimulation of partnerships (contract farming, etc.) between farmer organizations and agribusiness engaged in targeted CVC for sustainable production and marketing systems (receipt systems)</li> <li>v) Promote the use of conservation farming practices and include the distribution of starter packs of seeds and other inputs for production diversification.</li> <li>vi) Increase staff capacity building on (vaccinology,) vaccine research, development and production; and train more field staff on how to vaccinate, maintain cold chain and use of special trained community vaccinators</li> <li>vii) Proper physical and genetic selection of local chicken line to suit agro-ecological zones</li> <li>viii) Facilitate establishment of small, medium to large-scale feed processing plants, promote private investments and training of feeds processors and poultry chicken producer groups</li> <li>ix) Introduce, multiply and distribute selected local/imported tropical pure breed</li> </ol> <p>Private sector on the other hand will assist farmer to have access to quality production inputs commercialized through competitive private sector supply channels (agrodealers, seed producer companies, agro-chemical companies, feed processors, etc). Specifically private sector will carry the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) To develop an effective Agro-input supply chain from both urban and village level to ensure input availability in a required amount and time</li> <li>ii) To obtain/develop foundation/basic seed for multiplication from breeders in order to have adequate and quality supply of seed to meet the seed demand</li> <li>iii) To establish demonstrations of the improved inputs (Seed, Fertilizers, Agro-chemicals, planting materials, fish fingerlings, livestock breeds, animal feeds etc).</li> <li>iv) To conduct promotions of the improved Agro-inputs through farmer field days, Agricultural shows</li> </ol>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v) Liaising with regulatory organs such as TPRI, TOSCI, TFRA to avoid the entrance of counterfeit agro-inputs in the production chain</li> <li>vi) To provide training to agro-dealers so that they work according to set laws, procedures and standards.</li> <li>vii) To provide financial information to the program as far as Agro-input at large is concerned.</li> <li>viii) To produce quality and adequate quantity of fingerlings</li> </ul>
	Improvement of livestock health services	<p>MLF in collaboration with its relevant institutions (VIC, TALIRI) and Development Partners will facilitate to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Ensure increase access to artificial insemination (AI) for upgrading of local breeds by promoting such technologies to farmers;</li> <li>ii) Improving animal health through interventions for controlling and eradicating diseases and pests (e.g., vaccinations, cattle dips, veterinary drugs); and</li> <li>iii) Improve production of quality pasture seeds in order to increase production of quality feeds to cope with the increasing number of animals and related economic and environmental impacts</li> <li>iv) Invest in pasture development adapted to respective AEZ to increase productivity and contribute to farmers return</li> </ul>
	Improvement of aquaculture health services	<p>For enhanced aquaculture and access to fingerlings, smart subsidies for certified fingerlings and feed could be envisaged within PPP in fish seed and feed production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) To promote hatcheries for Tilapia sp., catfish, milkfish, mud-crabs and trout</li> <li>ii) Feeding and grow-out development for selected fish species</li> <li>iii) To develop prawn farming for clustered coastal farmers</li> <li>iv) To promote cage fish culture in selected non-drip irrigation schemes</li> <li>v) To promote value addition in seaweed production</li> </ul>
	Improvement of plant health services	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) specifically the department of Plant Health Services (PHS) in collaboration with Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) will be responsible to address issues related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Phytosanitary management</li> <li>ii) Pesticide use and their control</li> <li>iii) Disease quarantine (managing diseases and pest outbreaks)</li> </ul>

### Sub-component 2.3: Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D)

Strengthening of agricultural research capacity for technologies development, industrial linkages and transfer of results (all sub sectors)	<p>The Public sector especially the Central Government and Development Partners will have to support the AR4D through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Constructing research infrastructures and facilities at research institutions</li> <li>ii) Building capacity of staffs at research institution. This can be through short and long-term training courses</li> <li>iii) Providing financial support to carry out research activities both basic and applied researches</li> </ul>
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Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
	<p>Integrated technologies development and dissemination for increased production and productivity for all priority commodities (crop, livestock and fisheries)</p>	<p>Crop Research: Tanzania Agricultural research Institute (TARI), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and other related research institutes in collaboration with Development Partners and private sector will work on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Enhanced client-oriented and demand-driven adaptive technology generation to broaden users' technology options with emphasis on crop breeding/selection, enhanced breeder seed/breed supply, sustainable natural resource management (soil and water), climate smart production practices, integrated pest management (IPM), integrated disease management (IDM) and post-harvest practices, including client needs for value addition, nutrition issues (bio-fortification) and reduced post-harvest losses.</li> <li>ii) Strengthened coordination and networking for priority CVC research at national, regional and international levels to source adapted technologies by enhanced networking with the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and other international, regional (applying the subsidiarity principle) public and private</li> <li>iii) Improved user access to adapted technology options by strengthened research–extension linkages and technical and economic information management and communication. This will be achieved by zonal Technology Transfer and Partnership Units</li> <li>iv) Effective agricultural information management and communication of available technologies will be promoted, using modern ICT at national and local levels.</li> <li>v) Upgrading selected AR4D institutions towards sustainable research and development support for priority CVCs</li> </ul> <p>Livestock Research: Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and other related research institutes in collaboration with Development Partners and private sector will work on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promoting and strengthening livestock genetic potential through modern breeding technologies</li> <li>ii) To improve dairy cattle, beef, sheep and goats productivity by breeding/selection, conservation of indigenous germplasm-genetic resources</li> <li>iii) To Improve technologies for dairy, beef cattle, sheep and goat, productivity by breeding</li> <li>iv) To promote selection, use and conservation of indigenous livestock</li> <li>v) Disease diagnostics &amp; prevention and control of disease vectors/pests and pathogens</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<p>Livestock Research: Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and other related research institutes in collaboration with Development Partners and private sector will work on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promoting and strengthening livestock genetic potential through modern breeding technologies</li> <li>ii) To improve dairy cattle, beef, sheep and goats productivity by breeding/selection, conservation of indigenous germplasm-genetic resources</li> <li>iii) To Improve technologies for dairy, beef cattle, sheep and goat, productivity by breeding</li> <li>iv) To promote selection, use and conservation of indigenous livestock</li> <li>v) Disease diagnostics &amp; prevention and control of disease vectors/pests and pathogens</li> <li>vi) Research on pasture and forage production</li> <li>vii) Research on disease prevention and control/quality of animal diseases vaccines</li> <li>viii) Research on vectors, parasites and disease pathogens; control livestock inputs/outputs</li> <li>ix) Development of diagnostic kits and other biological</li> <li>x) Production of vaccines and drugs</li> </ul> <p>Fisheries Research: Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and other related research institutes in collaboration with Development Partners and private sector will work on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Development of National Tuna Fishing Fleet for increased productivity</li> <li>ii) Strengthening and establishing landing sites for improved fishery profitability</li> <li>iii) Development of marine capture fishing harbor for increased profitability</li> <li>iv) Upgrading Artisanal Fishery to enhance Fish production and productivity</li> <li>v) Strengthening beach management units (BMUs) for sustainable management, protection and conservation of fisheries resources</li> <li>vi) To assess impact of different processing technologies on nutritional value of the fish</li> <li>vii) To conduct research on restocking in minor waters</li> <li>viii) To assess impact of human activities to water resources, including illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU)</li> <li>ix) To conduct research on stock and catchment assessment and frame survey</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x) To conduct research on reduction of post-harvest losses in sardines</li> <li>xi) To conduct marketing processes and study on fish consumption pattern within the country</li> <li>xii) Research-extension linkages.</li> </ul> <p>Aquaculture Research: Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and other related research institutes in collaboration with Development Partners and private sector will work on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Fish feed production and quality assurance; potential farmed species</li> <li>ii) Fish breeding, genetics, and biotechnology, hatchery technologies &amp; quality assurance</li> <li>iii) Aquaculture system modeling</li> <li>iv) Research-extension linkages</li> </ul>

#### Sub-component 2.4: Access to production and post-harvest mechanization

<p>To facilitate access to adapted agricultural mechanization services to increase labour return towards sustainable productivity, value addition and farmer income</p>	<p>Strengthening and promoting agricultural mechanization for improved value chains</p>	<p>MoA, Development Partners and Private Sector in collaboration will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Support promotion of mechanization through demonstrations of modern technology (tractors, power tillers, harvesters, etc.) and simple farming implements and tools such as weeder, seed-distributor</li> <li>ii) Facilitate agricultural financing services for agricultural mechanization</li> <li>iii) Support educational institutes for producing qualified technicians and mechanical engineers needed in the sector</li> <li>iv) Create favourable business environment for importing agricultural machinery and spare parts and for domestic marketing</li> <li>v) Strengthen the demand for mechanization services in agricultural production and post-harvest operations by demonstrations, sensitization campaign and smart subsidies (vouchers) to raise farmers' awareness for sustainable agricultural production and productivity growth</li> <li>vi) Improved farmer groups or cooperatives access to small-scale mechanization options, including two-wheel tractors and oxen-drawn equipment for production, post-harvest handling and transport</li> </ul>
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Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="465 156 1004 403">vii) Enhance supply of viable private mechanization services through strengthening existing successful contractors, building on business case/repeatable business model and new business models (leasing, triangular contracts between importers, financial institutions and mechanization service providers, etc. that encourage agricultural mechanization through leasing arrangements and other financial supports for leveraging private sector investments in technology innovations</li> <li data-bbox="465 411 1004 531">viii) Develop human resource and set-up a reference centre for agricultural mechanization through a network of selected ATIs or a specialized training centre networking with selected ATIs for training mechanization technicians and tractor operators</li> <li data-bbox="465 539 1004 587">ix) Allow tractor importers to set-up regional selling and repairment units</li> </ul>

### Sub-component 2.5: Food and nutrition security

<p>To ensure sustainable food security and nutrition in Tanzania by involving all stakeholders in implementing strategies geared at ensuring food security and nutrition at all levels</p>	<p>Improving availability, quality access and utilization of essential nutrient rich food sources for priority commodities</p>	<p>MoA, MLF, PO-RALG, and Ministry of Health, different relevant government institutions, Development Partners and the Private sector will collaborate to ensure nutrition improvement. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="465 778 1014 834">i) Mainstreaming awareness on food and nutrition security issues at all levels in the agricultural sector (mainstreamed in extension)</li> <li data-bbox="465 842 1014 930">ii) Strengthen the food and nutrition security information system, data quality/relevance and mapping for providing timely warning signals</li> <li data-bbox="465 938 981 994">iii) Promote diversify/multiple adaptive strategies for sustainable food security of households</li> <li data-bbox="465 1002 1003 1058">iv) Implement productive safety net and household asset protection by use of nutrient rich food for improved food utilization levels</li> <li data-bbox="465 1066 947 1121">v) Promote consumption of protein-rich food for children &amp; pregnant women</li> <li data-bbox="465 1129 981 1281">vi) Promote food fortification and blending techniques of flour to improve nutrient contents (including bio-fortification. Food processors will be sensitized to scale up food fortification of micronutrient including and blending techniques to increase nutrient contents.</li> <li data-bbox="465 1289 958 1345">vii) Encourage cost-effective technologies to reduce women's workload for more time for food preparation and childcare</li> <li data-bbox="465 1353 992 1409">viii) Improve basic food safety especially with respect to the control pesticide residues and mycotoxins including aflatoxins</li> </ul>
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Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ix) Nutrition and Extension Officers under District Facilitation Teams (DFT) will train and disseminate to farmer groups, especially women and youths the knowledge on good nutrition, dietary diversification, nutrition behaviour change, food preparation, sanitation and dietary practices</li> <li>x) To empower LGA staff on the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System (district nutrition focal person/officer to coordination all ministries)</li> </ul>
	<p>Increasing production and promotion of crops such as sorghum and millet; livestock; and fisheries for food and local consumption</p>	<p>MoA, PO-RALG, different relevant government institutions, Development Partners and the Private sector will collaborate to ensure that there is Early Warning System for improved food security, Livestock/fisheries early warning and mitigation, National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA)— Safety-nets and Reduction of post-harvest losses.</p> <p>Specific activities to achieve Early Warning System for Improved Food Security will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Support long-term training for new staff, refreshment courses for ongoing staff and hands on training retreats for all</li> <li>ii) Retooling towards field efficiency, data processing and analytical capacity</li> <li>iii) Assess and evaluate rainfall stations and strengthen the to fulfill early warning system interests (timeliness, reliability and accuracy)</li> <li>iv) Renovate critical rainfall stations (total of about 600) throughout the country (automatic rainfall and temperature gages)</li> <li>v) Improve and re-install this tool countrywide following the national master sample established in collaboration with NBS</li> <li>vi) Further integration of AASS, ARDS and early warning information collection</li> <li>vii) NMS should be correctly sized to enable acquisition of district level estimates (current regional estimates)</li> <li>viii) Adapt and strengthen MUCHALI timeliness and reliability</li> <li>ix) Strengthen existing cooperation between NBS and the Ministry of Agriculture (collaboration in short-term surveys)</li> <li>x) Hold technical meetings with district and regional staff, strengthening of LGA capacity with support from central level</li> </ul> <p>Livestock/fisheries early warning and mitigation will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Creating awareness creation among pastoralists and agro pastoralists on mitigation and adaption strategies;</li> <li>ii) Training of district and community monitors for data collection and retooling towards efficient data collection, processing and timely reporting</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii) Resource mapping, selection and setting of livestock safety net zones and sites, and purchase of equipment and facilities; Livestock feed security and resilience against shocks to be improved by construction/rehabilitation of dams, boreholes &amp; charco dams</li> <li>iv) Training for new staff, refreshment courses for ongoing staff at headquarters and local level (community livestock early warning);</li> <li>v) Retooling towards field efficiency, data processing and analytical capacity; and</li> <li>vi) Efficient and cost effective monitoring system of pasture, water and animal feed resources.</li> <li>vii) Reinforce and strengthen animal feed inspectorate services</li> <li>viii) Training of pastorals and agropastorals on feed conservation and use</li> <li>ix) Grazing land management plans in demarcated grazing lands (40 LGAs)</li> </ul> <p>The specific activities for achieving National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) — Safety-nets will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Storing and manage minimum/appropriate level of national food reserve</li> <li>ii) Involve private sector in food reserve management</li> <li>iii) Promote community safety net systems for food, feed and seeds, where appropriate</li> <li>iv) LGAs will identify and register vulnerable groups in their districts who chronically require protection against shocks (food/cash for work) and enhance collaboration with related ministries on the school feeding programmes in rural areas where needed</li> </ul> <p>Activities to be performed for reducing of post-harvest losses will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Develop guidelines for appropriate post-harvest handling and storage practices for selected crops</li> <li>ii) Promote and disseminate technologies that promote better handling and improved storage and preservation of food and food products at all levels</li> <li>iii) Improved transformation/value addition and marketing support infrastructure for food quality and minimized food losses</li> </ul>



### 3.4.3 Component 3: Commercialization and value addition

The objective of this component is to improve and expand marketing and promote value addition by a thriving competitive private sector and effective farmer organizations. This will accelerate commercialization of the rural sector, generating increased cash incomes from farm and non-farm enterprises, especially by smallholders. This component is comprised of two sub-components namely marketing and agribusiness development that consists value addition and agro-processing. The expected outcomes under this component are: (a) strengthened and competitive commodity value chains; (b) improved access among smallholder farmers to rural infrastructures (markets/ storages); and (c) agribusiness and value addition promoted. Table 7 provide details for each sub-component on its objective, main intervention area, proposed activities and implementing actors. The indicative budget for implementing activities under this component is estimated to cost 3,575,503 TZS Millions.

**Table 7: Detailed activities for programme component 3 with their corresponding implementers**

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their roles
<b>Component 3: Commercialization and Value Addition</b>		
<b>Sub-component 3.1: Marketing</b>		
To expand farmers' access to competitive marketing systems for priority commodity value chains, driven by an inclusive, strengthened and thriving private sector and effective farmer organizations	Improving and development of market infrastructure for accessing domestic and export crop markets	<p>MITI (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with other actors such as Development partners, TANTRADE, MVIWATA, EAGC, TAHA, MoA, MoLF, PO-RALG, FARMERS, Financial Institutions, Cooperatives, Traders, Cereals and other produce Board and TPSF will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Mapping of available crop marketing infrastructure (warehouse ,Market centres , strategic warehouses, strategic market boarder markets, cold chain and feeder roads)</li> <li>(ii) Follow up the construction, completion, rehabilitation and retool of market infrastructure</li> <li>(iii) Identify FBOs and traders in the selected area</li> <li>(iv) Sensitize formalization of the business along the entire value chain;</li> <li>(v) Conduct Consumer need survey for selected crops</li> <li>(vi) Conduct market research and intelligence for selected commodities</li> <li>(vii) Conduct domestic and international trade fairs for agricultural commodities</li> <li>(viii) Strengthen market information system</li> <li>(ix) To build capacity of market actors in quality, standards and grades for domestic and international markets in accordance with the national and international guideline</li> <li>(x) link farmers and entrepreneurs/company with domestic and external market opportunities by developing B2B, B2C, C2C, C2B and contract businesses</li> <li>(xi) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their roles
	Improving and developing livestock & fish market infrastructure for increased revenues and expanded markets	<p>MLF; Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing; MITI and PO-RALG in collaboration with other actors will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Mapping of livestock and fisheries market infrastructure</li> <li>(ii) Follow up the construction, rehabilitation and retooling of Livestock market infrastructure</li> <li>(iii) Strengthen electronic system for revenue collection</li> <li>(iv) Establish market information application to enable livestock and fisheries stakeholders to access premier market prices at a particular period of time</li> <li>(v) Creation SMS code that will be disseminated to all stakeholders of livestock and fisheries business for helping them seeking information to seek the markets are at pick price-wise</li> <li>(vi) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	Improving local and improved chicken market access	<p>MLF; Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing – MITI; and PO-RALG in collaboration with other actors will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Mapping of Local Chicken Farmers groups, Markets and Infrastructures</li> <li>ii) Rehabilitation &amp; Construction of Local Chicken Markets Lake zone (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Simiyu, Mara, Geita and Kagera) Regions, West East (Kigoma, Rukwa and Tabora) Regions, Central Zone (Dodoma and Singida Regions) and Northern zone ( Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro) Regions in Tanzania.</li> <li>iii) Capacity building on market channels and linkage</li> <li>iv) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	Strengthening livestock & fisheries traceability (identification) system to promote trade and marketing	<p>MLF; Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing- MITI; and PO-RALG in collaboration with other actors will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Mapping of the existing Traceability system to all LGAs and RS</li> <li>ii) Conduct training TANLITS, TIRDO and Fisheries functionalities and troubleshooting to 50 LGAs crop, Livestock and fisheries Identification &amp; Traceability Officers and 11 Regional crop, Livestock and fisheries Officers (RLOs)</li> <li>iii) conduct backstopping to Local Government Authorities (LGA) and RS Livestock officers on Identification and Traceability Application Agents</li> <li>iv) To conduct training to TANLITS, TIRDO and fisheries administrators and ICT Experts on Computer Programming and System Management</li> <li>v) To design, develop, publish and circulate TANLITS, TIRDO and fisheries periodic Newsletter, leaflets, brochures and Guidelines</li> <li>vi) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their roles
<b>Sub-component 3.2: Agribusiness development: Value Addition and Agro-processing</b>		
To enable smallholder farmers, their organizations and other value chain participants/ stakeholders to invest in profitable value addition and agro-processing in priority value chains, to increase 'enterprise' profitability and 'local' incomes	Promoting and enhancing involvement of private sector in the commodity value chains	<p>MITI (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with PO-RALG and other actors such as will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Mapping commodity Agribusiness actors and develop needs assessment</li> <li>ii) Create awareness enterprises on business development</li> <li>iii) Capacity building on innovators for production storage facilities; cold chain and distribution systems</li> <li>iv) Capacity building to Agro processing associations, FBOs and Cooperatives to provide business development services</li> <li>v) Strengthen clusters areas Stakeholders</li> <li>vi) Facilitate business linkages</li> <li>vii) sensitization workshops</li> <li>viii) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	Strengthening and development of agro-processing industries for value addition for all priority commodities	<p>MITI (Directorate for Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises) in collaboration with other actors such as SIDO,NDC,TIRDO,CAMARTEC, TEMDO,EPZA,CTI,TPSF, Financial Institutions and Traders will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Mapping of agro processing SEZ, EPZ, logistics, industrial parks and Clusters</li> <li>ii) To develop Master Plan and undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment</li> <li>iii) To develop required infrastructure (roads, water, electricity, waste water treatment facilities,</li> <li>iv) sensitize private sector to invest</li> <li>v) Mapping of SMEs agro processing infrastructure</li> <li>vi) Follow up purchasing or repair of agro processing infrastructure</li> <li>vii) Identify SMEs involved along the value chain for selected commodities</li> <li>viii) Conduct trainings to agro processors/SMEs</li> <li>ix) To develop productive capacities in: agro and agro-processing (cotton to clothing, textiles and garment, leather, sunflower), sugar industries and foods and beverage industrial</li> <li>x) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	Improving milk value chain	<p>MLF (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with PO-RALG and other actors such as and Financial Institutions will lead to accomplish the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Identify livestock keepers needs</li> <li>(ii) Conduct need assessments</li> <li>(iii) Establish efficient milk value chain system</li> <li>(iv) Establish and strengthen min and zonal milk laboratories for quality assurance</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their roles
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(v) Construct collection Centre</li> <li>(vi) Establish cold chain system</li> <li>(vii) Rehabilitate and retool cold storage facilities</li> <li>(viii) Training livestock keepers on how to handle milk</li> <li>(ix) Link livestock keepers and entrepreneurs/company with domestic and external market</li> <li>(x) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	<p data-bbox="262 619 421 676">Strengthening hides and skin value chain</p> <p data-bbox="262 1117 439 1203">Enhancing beef, chevron, mutton value addition</p>	<p data-bbox="465 389 1016 507">MITI (Directorate for Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises) in collaboration with PO-RALG and other actors such as MLF, SIDO,NDC,TIRDO,CAMARTEC, TEMDO,EPZA,CTI,TPSF, Financial Institutions and Traders will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Train Tanners and Leather product manufacturers on quality improvement</li> <li>(ii) Strengthen Livestock Development Fund</li> <li>(iii) Capacitate and Equip Tanners and Leather &amp; Leather Products manufacturers</li> <li>(iv) Develop Master Plan and Undertake SEA/EIA in the Leather industrial clusters in Dodoma, Simiyu and Coast regions</li> <li>(v) Development and Installation of required infrastructures (roads, water, electricity , waste water treatment facilities in leather industrial clusters in Dodoma, Simiyu &amp; Coast</li> <li>(vi) Promote leather &amp; leather products manufacturer technique</li> <li>(vii) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="465 932 987 1018">MLF (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with PO-RALG and other actors such as and Financial Institutions will lead to accomplish the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Facilitate construction of Abbatoirs in 5 Regions (Mara, Dodoma, Simiyu, Manyara and Singida)</li> <li>(ii) Rehabilitation of Abbatoirs in 5 Regions (Mara, Dodoma, Simiyu, Manyara and Singida)</li> <li>(iii) To facilitate procurement of Cold Storage Facilities in 5 Regions (Mara, Dodoma, Simiyu, Manyara and Singida)</li> <li>(iv) Capacity building to actors on meet quality and Value Addition</li> <li>(v) Establish and capacitate livestock keepers association in 5 Regions (Mara, Dodoma, Simiyu, Manyara and Singida) Establish linkages among processors and livestock keepers in 5 Regions (Mara, Dodoma, Simiyu, Manyara and Singida)</li> <li>(vi) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their roles
	Development and enhancement of value addition for priority fisheries and aquaculture products	<p>MLF (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with PO-RALG and other actors such as and Financial Institutions will lead to accomplish the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Conducting training needs assessment</li> <li>(ii) Conduct Training</li> <li>(iii) Office and house construction</li> <li>(iv) Landing site construction</li> <li>(v) Construction of fisheries and aquaculture landing sites</li> <li>(vi) Rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture landing sites</li> <li>(vii) Construct fish markets</li> <li>(viii) Establish cold chain systems</li> <li>(ix) Construction of processing industries</li> <li>(x) Purchase of equipment, machinery and facilities for fishery products value addition</li> <li>(xi) Fish farmers training on modern techniques useful value addition</li> <li>(xii) Facilitation of construction of drying and storage facilities</li> <li>(xiii) Purchase Motorized Boats for carriage of raw fishery products</li> <li>(xiv) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	Strengthening of value chain for horticultural commodities	<p>MITI (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with other actors such as PO-RALG, TAHA, TANTRADE, MoA and Financial Institutions will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Improve post-harvest handling capabilities- produce cleaning, grading, sorting, packaging and traceability</li> <li>(ii) Support the construction of pack houses in selected horticultural commodities</li> <li>(iii) Improve marketing information system</li> <li>(iv) Support the branding of Tanzania horticultural products for regional markets</li> <li>(v) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>
	Developing strategic warehouse facilities to be linked to commodity warehouse exchange	<p>MITI (Directorate for Trade promotion and marketing) in collaboration with other actors such as WRRB and TMX will lead to accomplish the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Mapping of strategic warehouses along the value chain</li> <li>(ii) Construction of 5 strategic warehouses</li> <li>(iii) Rehabilitation, construction, Retooling, inspect and certify of the identified strategic warehouses</li> <li>(iv) Establish and scale up WRS based on selected commodities</li> <li>(v) Capacity Building to all WRS stakeholders</li> <li>(vi) Sensitize Commodity exchange to all Actors</li> <li>(vii) Develop electronic system to facilitate linkage between strategic warehouses, commodity exchange and consumer</li> <li>(viii) make Commodity Exchange (CX) operational; and</li> <li>(ix) follow up the implementation of WRS and CX.</li> <li>(x) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</li> </ul>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their roles
	Improving postharvest management along food supply chain for sustainable food security and nutrition	<p>ALSMs, Research Institutions (TARI, TIRDO, CAMARTEC, TEMDO and SIDO) and private sector will collaborate to promote relevant postharvest management technologies. These will include storage, pesticides, processing, etc</p> <p>(i) Create awareness on aflatoxin and related mycotoxins to all actors in post-harvest value chain</p> <p>(ii) Capacitate stakeholders on how to control mycotoxins, PAH and food safety</p> <p>(iii) Conduct project Monitoring and Budget expenditure tracking</p>

### 3.4.4 Component 4: Sector enablers, coordination, monitoring and evaluation

The objective of component four is strengthened institutions, enablers and coordination framework. The component has six sub-components which include i) policy and regulatory framework; ii) stakeholder empowerment and organization; iii) ASDP II sector coordination (planning & implementation at national, regional and LGA levels; iv) monitoring & evaluation; v) institutional capacity development, knowledge management and ICT; and vi) access to rural financing.

The expected outcomes includes: (a) improved business environment through enhanced policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks; (b) empowered farmers and farmers' organization and cooperatives; (c) sector coordination improved; (d) M&E and agricultural statistics strengthened; (e) institutional capacity development, knowledge management, and ICT; and (f) access to agricultural finance expanded. Table 8 provide details for each sub-component on its objective, main intervention area, proposed activities and implementing actors. The indicative budget for implementing activities under this component is estimated to cost 137,446 TZS Millions.

**Table 8: Detailed activities for programme component 4 with their corresponding implementers**

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
<b>Component 4: Strengthening Sector Enablers and Coordination</b>		
<b>Sub-component 4.1: Policy and regulation framework</b>		
To harmonize, rationalize and align policies and regulatory framework which oversees the agricultural sector (across ASLMs) and	Review and harmonize agricultural sector related policies and regulatory framework for improved business environment	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with other actors (MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG, ANSAF, ACT) will be responsible for:</p> <p>(i) analyzing the agriculture policies and frameworks by conducting need analysis, policy meetings, workshops and dialogues with key stakeholders</p> <p>(ii) advocate and promote policy options that encourage production and distribution of agricultural inputs</p> <p>(iii) develop and disseminate popular versions and policy briefs</p> <p>(iv) enforcement of the implementation of the policy</p>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
related industry (crops, livestock/ fish and natural resources) and to strengthen institutional capacity for effective development and management of the sector		<p>MITI will lead the process of reviewing the Agricultural Marketing Policy, Trade Policy, SME policy and Industrial Policy. This will be done in collaboration with others actors including MOA, MLF, MLHS, PO- RALG, ANSAF, ACT, MVIWATA EAGC,TPSF,TAHA, TCCIA,</p> <p>MITI, MOA, MLF, MLHS, PO-RALG,ACT,TPSF,TAHA, ACT,TPSF, AMDT, EAGC, SABCOT in collaboration will developing enabling policy for private sector engagement ( such as National Quality Policy and Strategy and National Consumer Protection Policy and Strategy.</p> <p>Ministry of Land Housing and Settlements will take a lead of review the land policy with collaboration with MITI, MOA, MLF, PO-RALG,TPSF, MLHS, PO-RALG, SAGCOT,TPSF, HAKIARDHI</p>
	Enhancing monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) for mitigated illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing)	MLF to develop a Fisheries Master Plan
	Strengthening and control of child labour in agriculture	<p>MoA in collaboration with other actors PMO, Crop Boards, PO-RALG, Winrock Int, will be responsible for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Undertaking a study in community involved in Agriculture to reveal the level of child labour in most vulnerable crops;</li> <li>ii) Creating awareness on the benefits of productive employment and child labour prevention in agriculture shall be created;</li> <li>iii) Conducting analysis in community most affected with child labour to reveal the push and pull factors;</li> <li>iv) Develop sensitization materials for establishment of productive employment and child labour prevention in agriculture</li> <li>v) Enforcement of labour laws</li> </ol>
	Promoting decent work, occupational health and safety in agricultural sector	<p>MoA in collaboration with other actors PMO, Crop Boards, PO-RALG, Winrock Int, will be responsible for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Undertake training to relevant Officials on employment and labour relations legislation, (Acts, Regulation and guidelines)</li> <li>ii) Awereness rising to employers', workers' organizations, farmers (labourers) and enterprises on employment and labour relations laws, regulations and guidelines.</li> <li>iii) Develop sensitization materials for decent work promotion in farming and plantation communities</li> </ol>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
<b>Sub-component 4.2: Stakeholders' empowerment and organization</b>		
<p>To support activities for empowering farmers and strengthening value chain stakeholder organizations, so that they can access services, knowledge, information, investment opportunities and markets more efficiently and effectively</p>	<p>Strengthening cooperatives, farmer-based organizations and other value chain actors' association in the agricultural sector</p>	<p>MoA in collaboration with other actors (TCDC, MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG, ANSAF, ACT) will lead the process of developing farmers profile</p> <p>The MoA will also build organizational and technical capacity of farmers' organizations through public donor and private support by providing agribusiness and agricultural production training include group management training, financial management, business plan training and support for acquiring land title deeds and CCROs. This will be done in collaboration with MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG, MLHHS, ACT, ANSAF, MVIWATA, TADB, NMB, TIB and CRDB.</p> <p>Working together with MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG, ACT, MVIWATA, ANSAF, TAHA and TCDC the MoA will have to strengthen Research-Extension-Farmer linkages by allocating enough funds for research and extension services</p> <p>Working together with MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG, ACT, MVIWATA, ANSAF, TADB, NMB, CRDB, TIB and TCDC the MoA will link farmer organization with various financial institutions by creating enabling environment that will influence the financial institution to provide financial services to the farmers.</p>
	<p>Improving benefits of women and youth along the agricultural commodity value chain</p>	<p>The ASLMs will build capacity and strengthen cooperative organizations on business management and leadership skills by conduct training of trainers (TOT) to district and sectoral ministries, promotion and sensitization teams.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG, ACT, MVIWATA, ANSAF, TAHA and TCDC will strengthen multi stakeholder innovation platforms and dialogues for prioritized CVCs</p>
<b>Sub-component 4.3: ASDP II Sector Coordination, Planning and Implementation at National, Regional and LGA</b>		
<p>To have a more comprehensive approach for planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of activities in the agriculture sector, including activities of the private sector</p>	<p>Improving capacity at national, RS and LGAs</p>	<p>At National Level, MOA, MITI, MLF, PMO, PO-RALG and MLHHS, will be responsible for organizing and conducting forum meeting and coordinating all activities under hierarchy of coordination organs which includes: NASSM; ASC; ASGC; TCD; TWGs; and NCU</p> <p>PO-RALG under the department of Sector Coordination will be responsible for management and support of LGAs with the collaboration of RAS</p> <p>RAS will be responsible to assist the LGAs in preparation of the DADPs, backstopping and supportive supervision on the implementation of the DADPs, and assisting in the submission of quarterly and annual reports in compliance with the DADP Guidelines</p>



Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		<p>At Local Level, prepared DADP will 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</p> <p>Private Sectors, NGOs and Development Partners in collaboration with the government will provide technical support along the commodity value chain</p>
	<p>Strengthening agricultural sector institutional frameworks for improved vertical and horizontal coordination and communication</p>	<p>Coordination of off Budget Projects; ALSMs, RAS, and LGA will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating all activities of off budget projects to ensure that the projects are aligned with the ASDP II Also the ALSMs, RAS, and LGA in collaboration of the donor partners who will be implementing the intended project will develop the Memorandum of understanding for agreement of the project between the project and government that will stipulate the implementation modality including activity planning and follow-up</p>
<b>Sub-component 4.4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) and Agricultural Statistics</b>		
<p>To ensure that there is an improvement in the timeliness, quality and relevance of available statistics and routine data systems in the agriculture sector, to provide the data needed to monitor the performance of the ASDP II Support Programme, starting with the indicators contained in its results framework, as well as sector-wide statistical data</p>	<p>Capacity building and integration or agricultural data collection and management systems (e.g. ARDS, NSCA, AASS)</p>	<p>At National Level: M&amp;E sections in ALSMs, M&amp;E TWG and NCU will be responsible for coordination data collection processing analysis and reporting of overall performance of the sector. Also they will be responsible for conducting National Sample Census for Agriculture (NSCA), Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) and improvement of Agricultural Routine Data System (ARDS)</p> <p>At Local Level: The overall M&amp;E framework for ASDP II including impact/outcome evaluations, output monitoring and quarterly physical and financial reporting of LGAs will be carried out through PO- RALG administrative channels</p>
	<p>Strengthening and integrating agricultural sector monitoring and evaluation systems for efficient and effective accountability at all levels</p>	<p>ALSMs, Private Sectors, Development Partners and Consultants will conduct JSR/PER</p>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
<b>Sub-component 4.5: Institutional Capacity Development, Knowledge Management (KM) and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)</b>		
To strengthen capacity of the institutions from National Level to Local Level	Developing comprehensive knowledge management and ICT system at all levels	<p>ASDP II targets staff within the ASDP II Coordination Team, the TWGs and other staffs from ASLMs who require training to strengthen their understanding and potential support activities on different aspects, such as among others, commercialized agriculture, value chain approaches, participative extension and rural finance</p> <p>Academic institutions (UDSM, SUA, UDOM, MATIs) will be responsible for formulate and conducting training on short term and long term agricultural related courses</p> <p>The communication Thematic Work Group will be responsible for coordination of communication and knowledge management activities in the sector, dissemination of the appropriate information to the stakeholders through proper channels</p> <p>Developments Donors, MoA, MITI, MLF, PMO,PO-RALG MLHHS, and Private Sector will be responsible for mobilize financial resources for sponsoring both short courses and long term courses for the staffs within and outside the country</p>
<b>Sub-component 4.6: Access to rural financing</b>		
To enhance farmers to have access to the rural financing	Access to agricultural financing for improved commodity value chain	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) will Lead the implementation of the component in collaboration with TCDC, MITI, MLF, PMO,PO-RALG ANSAF, ACT,MVIWATA TADB, NMB, TIB,CRDB to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) develop and consolidate comprehensive agricultural investment financing strategy with all involved stakeholders</li> <li>ii) develop an action programme for enhanced offer and access to rural financing, its financing and implementation modalities</li> <li>iii) facilitate linkage of farmer organizations/associations with financial cooperatives MFI, and/or commercial banks</li> <li>iv) build the capacity of informal financial institutions and SACCOS to consolidate them into viable, sustainable entities, supporting selected MFIs</li> <li>v) training and strengthen organizational and technical capacities of farmer organizations to enhance the bargaining power of producer, trader and processor</li> <li>vi) improve farmer organizations and cooperative input and output marketing by information systems, aggregation/grouping of produce and the use of inventory financing opportunities</li> <li>vii) design schemes that will enable smallholder access to loans financing along agriculture value chains</li> </ol>

Objective	Intervention Areas	Actors and their involvement
		viii) Establish a legal framework and policy for 'leasing' contracts, especially for promotion of private mechanization services (contractual agreement between equipment importers, investment banks and mechanization service providers)

## 4. PROCUREMENT ARRANGEMENT

The project implementation will start with tendering followed by contracting process. Once the project is accepted for funding all procurement procedures will be undertaken with all relevant contracts pertaining to the project been signed and tender awarded to the contractor; then the project becomes ready for actual implementation. The implementation will be supervised by the respective ASLMs/RS/LGA under the guidance of the consulting consultant. However, in the case of projects dealing with construction a consulting engineer is engaged. All public procurement and disposal by tender is conducted in accordance with the basic principles set out in the public procurement act 2004, and as repealed by the Public procurement Act, 2011 and its accompanying procurement regulations 2013, in a manner that maximizes completion and achieve economy, efficiency, transparency and value for money.

Goods, Services, Works and consultancy services eligible for finance from the ASDP II basket fund at Central and local level will be set out under the Procurement policies and guidelines, Procurement arrangements and thresholds, Procurement methods used, Committing funds on the IFMS, the procurement process and Use of procurement agent subsections. More-over, a data base of consultants eligible for short listing should be prepared. This will be useful especially in the the situation whereby a single source is required.

The institutions involved in public procurement include the procurement management units in ministries, government departments, regions, districts and urban authorities, tender boards and Central Tender Board and third party procurement agents. Meanwhile, accounting or chief executive officers are responsible for the procurement functions. These will be assisted by officer's in-charge of procurement. Putting in place a good project implementation plan is a key to successful project monitoring and delivery. Relevant aspects will include among others: i) contract signing; ii) agreeing on resources required to carry out project activities and deliver outputs iii) information gathering on the progress of project activities and physical implementation of outputs; iv) setting a good financial monitoring and reporting that is crucial for budgeting of public investment; and v) set systematic and regular information flows from project implementers to management and decision makers

# 5. PROGRAMME FINANCING PLAN AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

## 5.1 Programme Financing Plan

It is envisaged that the Programme will be funded through a number of sources including Government, Development Partners, private sector, NGOs and producers. The total funds for Programme implementation is estimated at TZS 13.819 trillion (USD 5.979 billion) and annual average costs range from TZS 2.284 trillion (USD 988 million) to 3.238 trillion (USD 1.400 billion) over a 5-year implementation period. The allocation of funds will be 25% at National and Regional Secretariat and 75% for Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

Basically, the financing plan component wise is as follows (i) Component 1: Sustainable Water and Land Use Management is estimated at TZS 2.024 trillion (USD 941 million) and a high proportion of this budget is allocated to irrigation development. This component accounts for 15% of overall programme cost. (ii) Component 2: Enhanced Agricultural Productivity is estimated at TZS 8.081 Trillion (USD 3.758 billion) or 58% of overall programme cost; (iii) Component 3: Commercialization and Value Addition (including investments to promote priority value chain development) is estimated to cost TZS 1.483 Trillion (USD 1.663 billion) or 26 % of overall programme cost. (iv) Component 4: Strengthening Sector Enablers is estimated at TZS 137 billion (USD 67 million), or 1% of programme cost.

Estimated annual programme costs per each component/ sub-components activities is given in Appendix 1. ASLMs will organize a series of meeting aimed at mobilizing resources for ASDP II financing. The central Government in collaboration with the Development Partners (on-budget) is expected to contribute 41% of the total estimated ASDP II programme implementation cost. The rest 59% is expected to come from the private sectors. The summary of the Programme costs and proposed potential sources of financing are presented in the Table 9.

**Table 9: ASDP II financing plan**

Cost Item	Government	Development Partner		Beneficiaries/ Private Sector	Total
		On-budget	Off-budget		
Component 1: Sustainable Water & Land Use Management	123,847	494,053	173,382	2,085,809	<b>2,877,092</b>
Component 2: Enhanced Agricultural Productivity	1,679,565	971,166	663,582	4,196,596	<b>7,510,910</b>
Component 3: Commercialization and Value Addition	490,853	582,127	426,815	1,856,691	<b>3,356,486</b>
Component 4: Strengthening Sector Enablers, Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation	28,711	13,234	18,489	14,166	<b>74,600</b>
<b>Total (TZ\$ Million , contingency included)</b>	<b>2,322,978</b>	<b>2,060,580</b>	<b>1,282,268</b>	<b>8,153,262</b>	<b>13,819,088</b>
<b>Total cost in US\$ Million (Contingency included)</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>5,978</b>

## 5.2 Financial Management Arrangements

On the financing modality of ASDP II activities, the government prefers the Basket Fund arrangement established under ASDPI. This is the most integrated and expedient financing mechanism to implement a comprehensive agricultural development programme, such as ASDP II. The mechanism also avoids a fragmented system of financing with separate projects being funded by a range of different development partners. It also reduces transaction costs. However, standalone direct project financing is also considered. It is important that there is clear communication, transparency, and coordination during the joint planning and budgeting and implementation of the programme. Development partners through off-budget financing ASDP II can directly fund the projects.

Financial management under ASDP II will be fully integrated into existing Government financial structures for on - budget projects, which include planning, budgeting, and accounting, reporting and auditing services. The Agricultural Steering Committee (ASC) will review work plans and budgets submitted by the Planning and Budgeting Thematic Working Group (PBTWG), through the Technical Committee of Directors (TCD) to be financed by the ASDP II.

Approved annual plans and budgets will be submitted to the ASC for approval and disbursements of funds against technical and financial reports submitted by Components Leaders. For the local level plans and budgets, the AFSC will also approve plans and budgets for PO-RALG. Disbursements to RS and LGAS will be done through the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) for RS implemented activities, and District Executive Director (DED) for Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

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The ASC, through the advice of the TCD shall also be responsible for: (i) facilitating government and development partner contributions to ASDP II approved activities before the respective budget year; (ii) Approval of transferring resources from the Basket Fund to ASLMs based on validated technical and financial progress reports; (iii) providing policy directives governing the utilization and disbursement of Basket Fund; and (iv) identification of LGAs which qualify for the grants and agreeing changes to the formula for LGA allocations. The TCD is responsible for decisions on the LGA items and approving the submission of changes to the ASC through the agriculture representative on the LGDG Technical Committee.

### **5.2.1 Budgeting arrangement**

The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) is a management tool used to guide prudent resource allocation and timely execution of activities. The tool provides means of monitoring physical and financial achievements against targets with a view of taking timely and remedial measures. Thus, the preparation of AWPB will be based on: planned activities, unaccomplished activities of the previous year, Government budgeting guidelines and sector policies, Public procurement act and other rules and procedures.

The AWPB for each ASLMs will be prepared by the respective Programme Coordination Team at each ministry. The team will also be required to produce variance analysis reports comparing planned to actual expenditures on quarterly basis. The periodic variance analysis will enable the timely identification of deviations from the budget. Preparation of the AWPB will be participatory and based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The ASC will be responsible for budget approval and monitoring of budget execution.

### **5.2.2 Funds flow and disbursement mechanism**

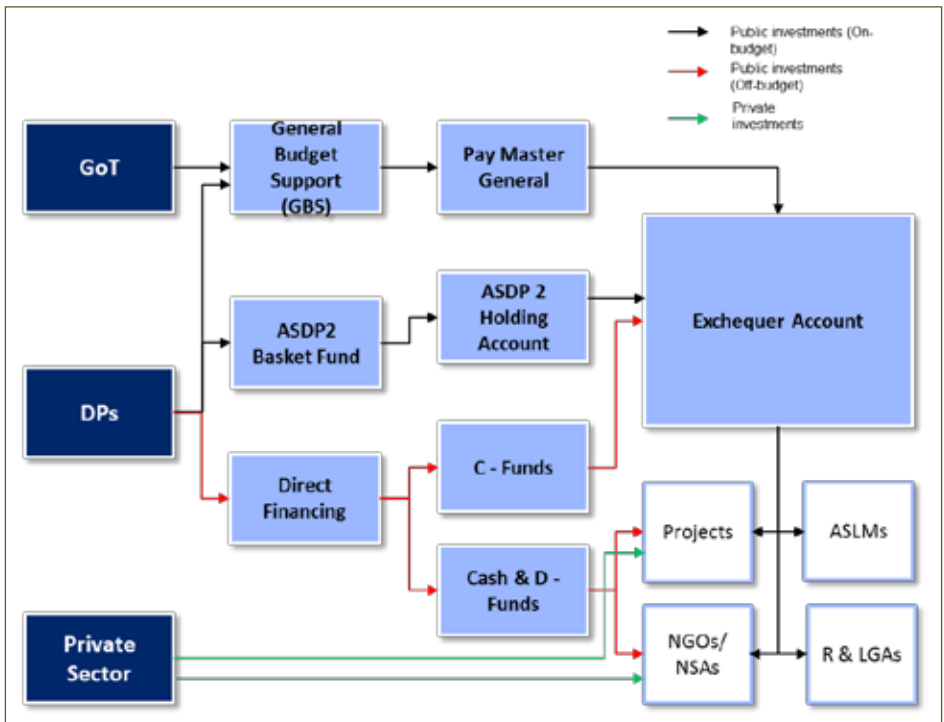
Basket Funds flow from the ASDP II holding account in the Bank of Tanzania, through an Exchequer Bank Account to ASLMs, Regional Secretariats and LGAs. The Chief Accountants of the respective ministries will be responsible for ensuring that the disbursements of funds and financial management of programme activities are undertaken in accordance with international accounting standards and the signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government and Development Partners outlining shared commitment in the implementation of the programme.

At the local level, the ASDP II funds will support activities approved by ASC. Specific activity funds such as capacity building, Extension and District Irrigation will be approved by ASC after getting the recommendation from the TCD. These block grants shall be incorporated into the financing arrangements used by LGDG to finance the DADP. Flow of funds and disbursement mechanism for joint projects between the public and private sector will be agreed during the signing of a contract and MoU between the parties involved in the project. It is important that all funds (general budget support, basket funding and

direct project funding) supporting the ASDP II is accounted for during the planning and budgeting process.

The joint account will be established to allow participating development partners (both on - budget and off-budget). Development partners (both on budget and off budget) should contribute 5% of the funds towards coordination costs (ASDP II management, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and auditing). The contributed fund is channelled through a joint account managed and coordinated by the National Coordination Unit (NCU). This arrangement will enable the government to capture all investments in the sector financed or supported by the public, private sector and development partners. This will provide transparency, accountability, and enable all stakeholders in the sector understand reasons and logic for contributing to the programme through the Basket and non - basket fund mechanism. The flow of funds in ASDP II is presented in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Flow of Funds in ASDP II Programme to the implementing entities**



Basket Fund for ASDP II system will be used for agricultural projects funded through on budget financing whereby funds flow through the exchequer system. In addition, off budget financing which is not recorded in the government’s agricultural expenditure accounts is channelled directly to the projects funded by development partners or Private sector.



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Funds flow and disbursement mechanism for joint projects (JPs)/public private partnerships (PPPs) between the public and private sector will be agreed during the signing of a contract and MOU between the parties involved in the project. It is important that all funds (general budget support, basket funding and direct project funding) supporting the ASDP II are accounted for during the planning and budgeting process.

### **5.2.3 Accounting arrangement**

The Programme will maintain adequate financial records in accordance with accepted international accounting standards and practices and in accordance to Public Financial Acts (2004) and its guidelines. Books of accounts to be maintained specifically for the programme activities implementation will include: a Cash Book, ledgers, journals, fixed asset register and a contracts register. A list of accounts codes (Chart of Accounts) for the Programme will be drawn and maintained. This will match with the classification of expenditures and sources and application of funds.

### **5.2.4 Internal control and audit functions**

The government's financial rules and procedure stated in Public Financial Acts (2004) that applies to ministries' operations will be used in this programme. Basically, this includes regular post audits by the Internal Audit unit of each Ministry. Each Ministry's Audit Committee will play an oversight role over financial matters affecting the programme. Its major role will include following up on implementation of internal and external audit queries.

The internal audit of ASDP II funds will be conducted within the normal ASLMs and LGAs internal audit procedures as stipulated in the public finance act. The Internal Audit units headed by Chief Internal Auditors (CIA) will have the overall responsibility of carrying out internal audit reviews of programme financial transactions on quarterly basis. The units will give opinion on the financial statements of ASLMs and LGAs, assess adequacy of accounting system and internal control procedures, and prepare a management letter on the audit.

The units have audit strategies and plans, and they use the risk based audit approach to carry on their work. The units have adequate qualified and experienced internal auditors who have past experience in reviewing various donors funded projects and programmes. They have received training on internal audit, risk management and report writing and use an internal audit manual. Each unit issues reports on a quarterly basis that are based on their review of the internal control system of the Ministries. The respective Ministries Audit Committees will review the internal audit reports, and also follow up external audit report recommendations.

## 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The ASDP II programme will embrace both internal and external monitoring and evaluation. Immediate level for internal monitoring and evaluation within the Government will be carried out at the village level. The 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 Team will coordinate National Joint Annual Reviews and Evaluations.

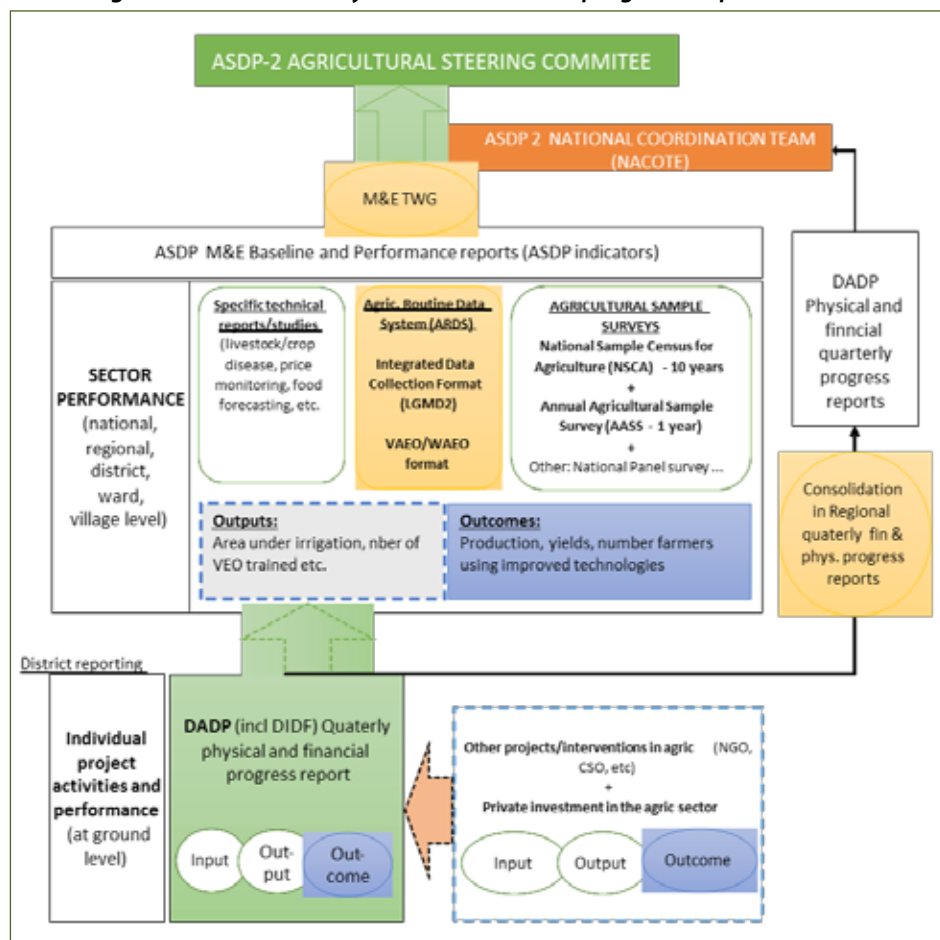
Both at National and PO-RALG level there will be a common Monitoring and Evaluation Thematic Working Group (M &E-TWG). The frequency of the monitoring and evaluation has been set in order to attain the required results. The M&E system of the programme will include results framework and indicators; project monitoring and evaluation framework; monitoring tools and general approach; baseline indicators and other targets; input-output, process and outcomes for programme impact evaluation.

### 6.1 Reporting Arrangement and Management Information System

To ensure timely reporting of the project activities, there will be an established reporting arrangement at national and local levels. At national level the National Coordination Team will be responsible to compile all information submitted by the local levels as per schedule. The M &E unit at the NCU at the Prime Minister's Office will compile information from all ASDP II coordinators from all ASLMs leading to a national document. To ensure timely sharing of these information, the Management Information System (MIS) will be established.

The overall M&E framework for ASDP II including impact/outcome evaluations, output monitoring and quarterly physical and financial reporting of LGAs will be carried out through PO-RALG administrative channels. Figure 3 shows the ASDP II M & E system for sector and programme performance.

Figure 3: ASDP II M & E system for sector and programme performance



## 7. PROJECT SAFEGUARDS

This section covers three key areas namely environmental safeguards; environmental and social management plans; and environmental and social impact monitoring.

### 7.1 Environmental Safeguards

Preparation and implementation of project activities to be funded under ASDP II arrangement is done through integrated participatory approaches. The projects would cover a wide range of activities aimed at increasing and sustaining agricultural production and productivity. The projects may look small but their cumulative impacts to the environment may be significant. Thus to make them sustainable, environmental and social management shall be given due consideration in order to avoid adverse impacts to people and their environment. ASDP II project planning and implementation will employ Environmental safeguards policies and guidelines at all levels of implementation to assess possible environmental and social risks and the impacts (positive or negative) for the purpose of proposing measures to effectively manage risks and enhance positive impacts.

Thus all ASDP II beneficiaries/implementers (ASLMs, Private Sector and Development partners) will be required to observe environmental safeguards guidelines. Much attention should be observed especially for some of projects that may entail land acquisition and displacement of people and their assets. Efforts should be made in the design and screening stages of the projects to avoid negative impacts on people, land, and property, including people's access to natural and other economic resources. Environmental considerations should therefore be part and parcel of the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O & OD) process leading to the decision. The process of applying safeguards measures will engage all agricultural stakeholders (enhancing empowerment and ownership).

In order to address environmental Safeguards, ASDP II will build capacity to the District Facilitation Teams (DFTs), Ward Facilitation Teams (WFTs) and participating agricultural stakeholders/communities in Environmental and Social Management techniques during project planning/designing and implementation. Knowledge to integrate and address environmental problems, monitoring and evaluation as part of a regular project management, application of an environmental and social audit will be provided. The training will be provided by the national facilitators and it will cover definition of important terminologies, environmental problems and mitigation measures, Environmental Assessment, Environmental and Social Management Plan and environmental monitoring plan. Further a checklist (guideline) to assess/screen projects on environmental issues will be developed.

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## 7.2 Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP)

All ASDP II projects must have Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) with specifications on measures to be taken to address the negative environmental impacts, the actions, resources and responsibilities needed to implement the agreed actions and details on key social and environmental management and monitoring of performance indicators. Preparation of ESMP will be based on identified impacts and mitigation measures. ESMP will ensure that the costs of implementing the Environmental Assessment (EA) report recommendations are budgeted into the total projects costs. The ESMP should cover the following:

- **Summary of impacts:** Identification and summary of major anticipated adverse impacts
- **Description of mitigation measures:** The ESMP should be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures. It must be integrated into the subprojects overall planning, design budgets and implementation arrangements
- **Description of monitoring plan:** Performance monitoring procedures designed to ensure early detection of conditions necessitating corrective actions.
- **Institutional arrangements:** Who will be responsible for what?
- **Capacity development and training:** Capacity building for district/ward staff is essential for raising their awareness about environmental issues in relation to agricultural projects.
- **Implementation schedule for mitigation measures:** The ESMP should provide the timing frequency and duration of mitigation measures, specified in the overall sub projects implementation schedule showing links with the overall subproject implementation plan
- **Reporting procedures:** provide information on progress and results of mitigation and institutional strengthening measures
- **Supervision:** If the subproject is approved the supervision becomes part and parcel of the normal subprojects cycle management including monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- **Cost estimates:** Provision of the cost of implementing the environmental and social management plan in the subproject budget is necessary

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## 7.3 Environmental and Social Impact Monitoring

ASDP II project implementation will develop effective environmental monitoring plan which will clearly indicate the monitoring objectives, description of the performance indicators which provide linkages to impact and mitigation measures identified in environmental assessment, description of parameters to be measured, methods employed, locations, frequency measurements and limits.

However, Most of the potential projects to be supported by ASDP II are not expected to generate significant adverse environmental impacts. Projects under category A (or 1) - high risk of significant environmental and social impact will not be funded by ASDP II. Projects classified as category B (or 2) with a medium or limited risk; would require an EIA and would undergo the formal approval process. Projects under category C (or 3) - with no risk will need not EIA.

# APPENDICES

**Appendix 1: Estimated annual cost for implementing four program components**

Component/ Sub-components	Activities	Time frame & annual budget (TZS Million)					Total Cost (TZS Million)
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
<b>COMPONENT 1: SUSTAINABLE WATER AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>Sub-component 1.1: Land use planning and sustainable watershed and soil management</b>	Integrated Land use planning and management for conflict resolution, sustainable agricultural production and industrial development	29,759	31,014	34,532			95,305
	Strengthening pasture production and conservation for sustainable livestock productivity	14,132	14,517	13,715	13,501	16,284	72,149
	Enhancing access to agricultural land for youth empowerment	4,464	4,150	5,753	4,534	6,321	25,222
	Improving coordination of watershed management and monitoring systems for sustainable resource utilization		1,366	928	839	916	4,049
	Rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure for increased production and productivity	16,370	184,589	172,338	175,278	189,619	738,194
<b>Sub-component 1.2: Integrated water use &amp; management for crops/irrigation &amp; livestock/fishery development</b>	Promotion of micro irrigation systems for improved crop production and productivity	5,873	50,129	57,162	59,915	65,430	238,509
	Strengthening Irrigation schemes management and operations	1,823	1,652	2,250	1,787	2,592	10,104
	Development of water infrastructures for livestock productivity	2,856	66,582	77,456	76,103	85,464	308,461
	Promoting and construction of modern integrated water facilities for crop, livestock and fisheries	42,069	79,875	111,447	158,157	88,773	480,321
<b>Sub-component 1.3: Mainstreaming resilience for climate variability/change and natural disasters</b>	Promoting and developing Climate Smart Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture technologies	1,905	13,984	8,745	6,345	10,445	41,424
	Promoting Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture Management	1,090	1,045	1,730	795	1,329	5,989
	Strengthen Comprehensive Agricultural Early Warning System and Emergency Preparedness	1,960	1,052	1,009	396	501	4,918
<b>Total Costs</b>		<b>122,301</b>	<b>449,955</b>	<b>487,065</b>	<b>497,650</b>	<b>467,674</b>	<b>2,024,645</b>

Component/ Sub-components	Activities	Time frame & annual budget (TZS Million)					Total Cost (TZS Million)
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
<b>COMPONENT 2: ENHANCED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY</b>							
<b>Sub-component 2.1: Extension training and information services</b>	Strengthening agricultural extension and promotion (priority commodities)	1,311,913	772,652	849,529	838,081	921,148	4,693,323
	Strengthening agricultural competence-based training and promotion (all commodities)	4,373	9,720	9,349	8,506	9,222	41,170
<b>Sub-component 2.2: Access to agricultural inputs and health services</b>	Improving availability and access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs for increased productivity and profitability (priority commodities)	149,389	136,695	150,284	164,670	181,057	782,095
	Improving access and availability of quality Poultry inputs	4,176	2,652	2,800	2,962	3,141	15,731
	Improvement of livestock health services	262,550	295,128	332,216	371,559	420,078	1,681,531
	Improvement of aquatic health services	1,518	1,238	1,241	1,340	1,395	6,732
	Improvement of plant health services	13,322	11,191	7,608	1,389	478	33,988
<b>Sub-component 2.3: Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D)</b>	Development of National Tuna Fishing Fleet for increased productivity	1,664	93,408	768	1,099	987	97,926
	Strengthening and establishing landing sites for improved fishery profitability	1,146	4,533	5,008	4,246	4,639	19,572
	Development of Marine Capture fishing harbour for increased profitability	4,115	5,176	7,350	4,460	2,090	23,191
<b>Sub-component 2.3: Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D)</b>	Upgrading Artisanal Fishery to enhance Fish Production and Productivity	55,090	50,853	48,517	6,658	4,388	165,506
	Strengthening Beach Management Units (BMUs) for sustainable management, protection and conservation of fisheries resources	2,537	2,134	2,199	2,147	2,319	11,336
	Production of vaccines and drugs	44,570	36,191	39,700	3,705	4,380	128,546
<b>Sub-component 2.3: Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D)</b>	Strengthening agricultural research capacity for technologies development, industrial linkages and transfer of results (all sub-sectors)	7,559	29,197	29,504	8,708	9,516	84,484



Component/ Sub-components	Activities	Time frame & annual budget (TZS Million)					Total Cost (TZS Million)
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
	Integrated technologies development and dissemination for increased production and productivity (priority commodities)	12,409	16,384	11,616	11,110	11,371	62,890
	Promoting and Strengthening livestock genetic potential through modern breeding technologies	4,833	3,895	2,683	2,738	3,011	17,160
<b>Sub-component 2.4: Access to mechanization</b>	Strengthening and promote agricultural mechanization for improved value chain	9,250	5,753	5,699	5,707	5,717	32,126
<b>Sub-component 2.5: Food and nutrition security</b>	Improving availability, quality access and utilization of essential nutrient rich food sources (priority commodities)	14,153	11,722	12,960	14,297	10,394	63,526
	Increasing production and promoting sorghum and millet for food and local consumption	20,538	22,167	23,955	25,921	28,084	120,665
<b>Total Costs</b>		<b>1,925,105</b>	<b>1,510,689</b>	<b>1,542,986</b>	<b>1,479,303</b>	<b>1,623,415</b>	<b>8,081,498</b>

Component/ Sub-components	Activities	Time frame & annual budget (TZS Million)					Total Cost (TZS Million)
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
<b>COMPONENT 3: COMMERCIALIZATION AND VALUE ADDITION</b>							
<b>Sub-component 3.1: Marketing</b>	Improving and development of market infrastructure for accessing domestic and export markets	98,346	456,728	568,733	635,561	684,371	2,443,739
	Improving and developing livestock & fish market infrastructure for increased revenues and expanded markets	7,847	9,466	156,458	171,750	368,188	713,709
	Improving local and improved chicken market access	743	2,068	2,248	369	282	5,710
	Strengthening livestock & fisheries traceability (identification) system to promote trade and marketing	1,834	738	733	643	630	4,578
	Promoting and enhancing involvement of private sector in the commodity value chain	1,239	4,073	4,376	1,442	13,999	25,129
	Strengthening and development of agro processing industries for value addition for all priority commodities	10,333	14,448	15,432	16,806	18,522	75,541
	Improving milk value chain	8,886	8,536	8,014	4,213	4,571	34,220
	Strengthening hides and skin value chain	13,915	10,119	19,594	5,972	5,307	54,907
	Strengthening value chain for horticultural commodities	4,995	1,622	4,127	1,274	1,387	13,405
	Developing strategic warehouse facilities to be linked to commodity warehouse exchange	26,328	21,012	22,695	24,805	27,302	122,142
<b>Sub-component 3.2: Agribusiness development: value addition and agro-processing</b>	Development and enhancement of value addition for priority fisheries and aquaculture products	5,758	6,752	7,267	7,868	8,432	36,077
	Enhancing beef, chevron, mutton value addition	9,633	12,739	3,507	505	226	26,610
	Improving Postharvest Management Along Food Supply Chain for sustainable food security and nutrition	1,088	2,710	12,534	2,324	1,080	19,736
<b>Total Costs</b>		<b>190,945</b>	<b>551,011</b>	<b>825,718</b>	<b>873,532</b>	<b>1,134,297</b>	<b>3,575,503</b>

Component/ Sub-components	Activities	Time frame & annual budget (TZS Million)					Total Cost (TZS Million)
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
<b>COMPONENT 4: STRENGTHENING SECTOR ENABLERS AND COORDINATION</b>							
<b>Sub-component 4.1: Policy and regulation framework</b>	Review and harmonize agricultural sector related policy and regulatory framework for improved business environment	310	967	352	387	426	2,442
	Enhancing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) for mitigated Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)	6,019	2,023	1,647	1,685	1,847	13,221
	Strengthening and control of child labour in Agriculture	1,585	1,050	1,094	808	684	5,221
<b>Sub-component 4.2: Stakeholders empowerment and organization</b>	Promoting decent work, occupational health and safety in agricultural sector	587	933	427			1,947
	Strengthening Cooperatives, Farmer-based organizations and other value chain actors' associations in agricultural sector	4,014	3,742	2,299	1,116	1,195	13,366
	Improving benefits of women and youth along agricultural commodity value chain (WAVA)	3,025	3,238	2,779	852	930	10,824
<b>Sub-component 4.3: ASDP II sector coordination</b>	Improving capacity at national, RS and LGAs (number and quality) for all levels	3,429	6,350	3,781	2,501	1,142	17,203
	Strengthening agricultural sector institutional frameworks for improved vertical and horizontal coordination and communication	6,872	6,673	4,280	2,115	2,197	22,137
<b>Sub-component 4.4: Monitoring and evaluation</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	4,425	6,998	2,879	2,591	2,196	19,089
	Strengthening and integrating agricultural sector monitoring and evaluation systems for efficient and effective accountability at all levels	11,333	3,209	1,597	1,294	1,123	18,556

Component/ Sub-components	Activities	Time frame & annual budget (TZS Million)					Total Cost (TZS Million)
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
<b>Sub-component 4.5: Institutional capacity development, knowledge management and ICT</b>	Developing comprehensive knowledge management and ICT system at all levels.	3,047	2,377	336	213	400	6,373
<b>Sub-component 4.6: Access to rural financing</b>	Access to agricultural financing for improved commodity value chain	1,481	1,833	1,600	1,514	639	7,067
<b>Total Costs</b>		<b>46,127</b>	<b>39,393</b>	<b>23,071</b>	<b>15,076</b>	<b>12,779</b>	<b>137,446</b>
<b>Total Costs for implement four components</b>		<b>2,284,478</b>	<b>2,551,048</b>	<b>2,878,840</b>	<b>2,865,561</b>	<b>3,238,165</b>	<b>13,819,092</b>







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