



ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- NEWSLETTER No. 1 of 2014/15 -

Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs):
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security & Cooperative (MAFC)
 Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD)
 Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT)
 Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG)



1. Introduction

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Thematic Working Group is one of the nine (9) Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) which were formed for smooth implementation of ASDP. The M&E TWG has improved the availability of agricultural information through the Agriculture Routine Data System (ARDS) since 2008. Since then, the TWG has been working on ARDS continuously to improve it so as to meet its intended objectives. In 2014/2015, the TWG had the following objectives:-

- To track the progress of the agricultural sector development program
- To begin full operation of ARDS while improving ARDS and
- To strengthen the capacity of the national, regional and local authorities on M&E of the agricultural sector.

2. ARDS Web Portal / ARDS-LGMD2 (the upgraded version of LGMD2i)

Why ARDS-LGMD2 Web Based Data entry?

As the national roll out of ARDS was proceeding, data continued to be submitted to the central server, but viewing the data, necessitated computers to have LGMD2/2i installed. This arrangement was cumbersome for such a major data collection system which aims at sharing the agricultural data broadly among relevant authorities for their monitoring, analysis, planning and decision making. Therefore, a mechanism was required for easy access and download of the data. Thus, ARDS Web Portal was developed to allow access and download through any Web Browser without LGMD2/2i installation.



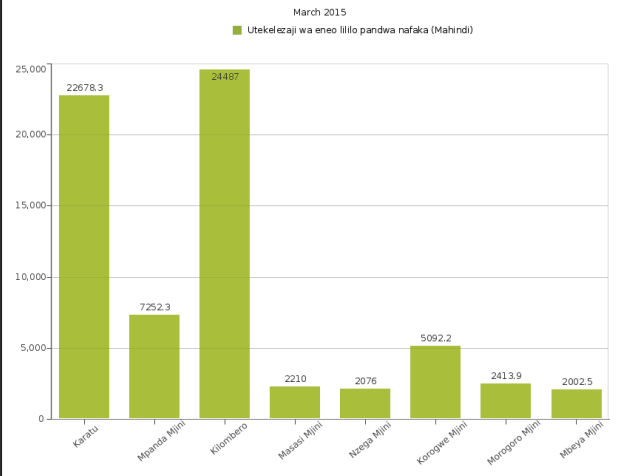
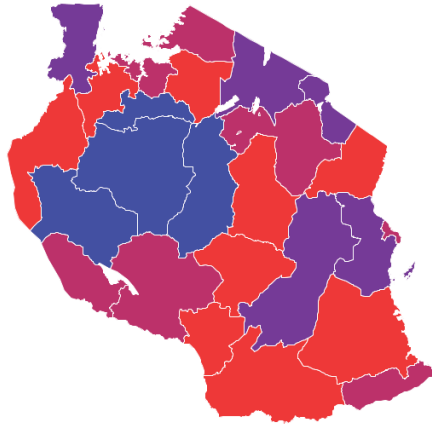
ARDS-LGMD2 was introduced to all LGAs in March 2015 and the system is now in full operation across the country. Therefore, all registered users can access it through internet <http://www.ards.go.tz> for entering data (only for LGA level), viewing standard reports, searching data, downloading data with graph/chart or map, and analyzing data by pivot table function.

Submission Rate (%) by Region

Ward Monthly Entry Form
March 2015

- 12.6 - 26.3 (9)
- 26.3 - 40.0 (7)
- 40.0 - 53.7 (5)
- 53.7 - 67.4 (4)

200 km



3. Major Activities in FY 2014/15

In FY 2014/15, the M&E TWG has done the following:-

- ARDS backstopping in the Northern, Eastern, Central and Southern regions
- Institutionalization of ARDS as an official agricultural data collection system
- Improvement of ARDS- LGMD2 from desk top to web based application
- TOT and training of LGA officers on ARDS-LGMD2
- Fixing the challenges of ARDS-LGMD2
- Printing and distribution of VAEO/WAEO formats(booklets) in all wards
- Participation in JICA TC terminal evaluation
- Participation in ASDP II Program formulation
- Phase three JICA technical cooperation preparation

4. Way Forward

For the sustainability of ARDS web portal operation, the following have to be considered as a way forward:-

- ASDP M&E TWG will continue to support ARDS Web Portal in order to disseminate adequate and quality agricultural data to different stakeholders
- LGAs to secure and allocate sufficient budget for ARDS operation including distribution of blank formats, regular backstopping to VAEO/WAEOs, and instruction to new employees.

If you have questions or comments, please contact:

ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group Secretariat

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Tel: 022 - 286 2074 Fax: 022 - 286 2077

All documents are available at <http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.html>

ARDS Web Portal: <http://www.ards.go.tz> E-mail: lgmd2.kilimo@gmail.com

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Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini wa Mpango wa Kuendeleza Sekta ya Kilimo (ASDP)



- Kipeperushi Na. I 2014/2015 -

Wizara za Sekta ya Kilimo (ASLMs):
 Wizara ya Kilimo Chakula na Ushirika
 Wizara ya Maendeleo ya Mifugo na Uvuvi
 Wizara ya Viwanda na Biashara
 Ofisi ya Waziri Mkuu-Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa



1. Utangulizi

Kikundi kazi cha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini (M&E Thematic Working Group) ni miongoni mwa vikundi kazi tisa (9) vinavyosimamia utekelezaji wa Programu ya kuendeleza Sekta ya Kilimo nchini (ASDP). Kikundi kazi hiki kiliboresha upatikanaji wa taarifa za Sekta ya Kilimo kupitia mfumo wa ukusanyaji wa takwimu za kilimo (ARDS) kuanzia mwaka 2008. Mpaka sasa kikundi kazi hiki kimeendelea na kazi ya kuuboresha mfumo huu ili ukidhi malengo yake. Katika mwaka wa 2014/2015, kikundi kazi cha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini kililenga:-

- Kufuatilia na kutathimini utekelezaji wa programu ya kuendeleza Sekta ya kilimo nchini (ASDP).
- Kuboresha mfumo wa ukusanyaji wa takwimu za kilimo (ARDS) na kuusambaza ili utumike kukusanyia taarifa za kilimo katika halmashauri na mikoa yote nchini. Kuimarisha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini ya programu ya kuendeleza sekta ya kilimo katika ngazi za kitaifa, mikoa na halmashauri za wilaya.

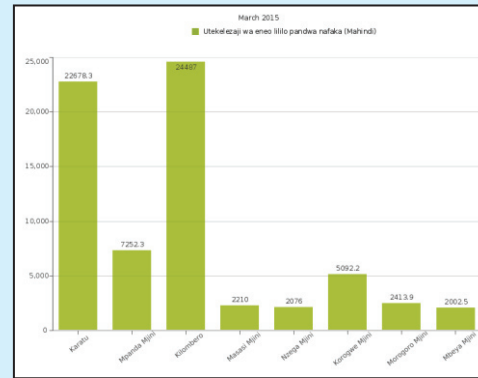
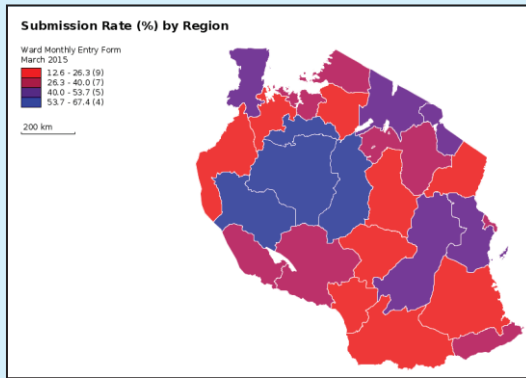
2. Wavuti ya ARDS (Web Portal)

Kwa nini Wavuti ya ARDS-LGMD2?

Kadiri mfumo wa ARDS ulivyokuwa unaendelea kusambazwa, taarifa za kilimo zimekuwa zikiwasilishwa kwenye ngazi ya kitaifa. Hata hivyo imekuwa ni vigumu kwa watumiaji wa taarifa hizo ambao mfumo wa ARDS haujawekwa katika tarakilishi (computer) zao. Hali hii imeleta changamoto hasa kwa mfumo mkubwa kama huu ambao unalenga kusambaza taarifa za utekelezaji katika sekta ya kilimo kwa wadau mbalimbali kwa ajili ya ufuatiliaji, mipango, uchambuzi na kutoa maamuzi. Kwa kuzingatia changamoto hiyo, kulihitajika utaratibu wa kurahisisha upatikanaji wa takwimu hizo. Kwa hiyo mfumo wa ARDS umeboreshwa ili kuwezesha upatikanaji wa taarifa kutoka kwenye wavuti bila kuhitaji tarakilishi iliyowekwa mfumo huo peke yake.



Mfumo ulioboreshwa wa ARDS-LGMD2 ulisambazwa kwenye Halmashauri zote nchini mwezi Machi 2015, na hadi sasa unatumika vizuri. Kwa hiyo mtumiaji mwenye nenosiri anaweza kuingia katika wavuti <http://www.ards.go.tz> na kuweza kuingiza takwimu (kwa ngazi ya halmashauri tu) au kupakua na kutumia takwimu au taarifa zilizopo.



3. Kazi zilizofanyika kwa mwaka 2014/2015

Katika mwaka 2014/15 kikundi kazi cha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini (M&E TWG) kimefanya kazi zifuatazo:-

- Kufuatilia utekelezaji wa mfumo wa ARDS katika mikoa ya Kaskazini, Mashariki, Kati na Kusini mwa Tanzania.
- Kuwezesha mfumo wa ARDS uwe mfumo rasmi wa kukusanyia taarifa za maendeleo ya sekta ya kilimo nchini.
- Kuboresha mfumo wa ARDS- LGMD2 ufanye kazi kama wavuti (web based application).
- Kuendesha mafunzo ya matumizi ya mfumo ulioboreshwa wa ARDS-LGMD2 kwa maafisa wa Sekretarieti za mikoa na Halmashauri za wilaya kote nchini.
- Kusaidia upatikanaji wa fomu za kukusanyia taarifa za kilimo kwa kuchapa na kusambaza vijitabu (booklets) vyenye fomu hizo katika kata zote nchini.
- Kushiriki katika maandalizi ya awamu ya pili ya Mpango wa Kuendeleza Sekta ya Kilimo nchini (ASDP II).
- Kushiriki katika tathmini ya mwisho ya utekelezaji wa awamu ya pili ya mradi wa Ushirikiano wa Kiufundi kati ya Serikali ya Japan na Tanzania wa kuimarisha Ufuatiliaji na tathmini kwenye sekta ya kilimo
- Kuandaa awamu ya tatu ya mradi wa Ushirikiano wa Kiufundi kati ya Serikali ya Japan na Tanzania wa kuimarisha Ufuatiliaji na tathmini kwenye sekta ya kilimo.
- Kukabili changamoto zinazojitokeza katika matumizi ya mfumo ulioboreshwa wa ARDS-LGMD2

4. Matarajio ya baadaye

Ili kuwa na utendaji endelevu wa kutumia mfumo wa ukusanyaji wa takwimu za kilimo (ARDS web portal) katika kukusanya takwimu za kilimo, yafuatayo ni matarajio ya kikundi kazi kwa mwaka 2015/16:-

- Kikundi kazi cha Ufuatiliaji na tathmini (ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group) kuendelea kusimamia mfumo wa ukusanyaji wa takwimu za kilimo (ARDS web portal) ili kupata takwimu za kutosha na zilizo sahihi kwa matumizi ya wadau mbalimbali.
- Halmashauri za wilaya kutenga fedha kwa ajili utekelezaji wa mfumo wa ukusanyaji wa takwimu za kilimo nchini (ARDS web portal)

Kwa maelezo zaidi, tafadhali wasiliana na

Secretarieti ya Kikundi Kazi cha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini, Wizara ya Kilimo Chakula na Ushirika, Jengo la Kilimo 1, Mtaa wa Kilimo 15471, Dar es Salaam, Simu: 022- 286 2074, Nukushi: 022- 286 2077

Wavuti ya ARDS (Web Portal) <http://www.ards.go.tz>

Kipeperushi hiki kimeandaliwa na kuchapishwa kwa ushirikiano wa Kikundi Kazi cha Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini na Shirika la Maendeleo ya Kimataifa la Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency -JICA)



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(ASDP)**

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Revised Final Draft

March 2011

ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group

ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

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Acronyms

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
ASLMs	Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries
A-WG	Agricultural Working Group of Development Partners
BF-SC	Basket Fund Steering Committee
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
DALDO	District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officer
DED	District Executive Director
DFT	District Facilitation Team
DPP	Director of Policy and Planning
DPs	Development Partners
DSC	Director of Sector Coordination
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GoT	Government of Tanzania
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LGDG	Local Government Development Grant
LGMD	Local Government Monitoring Database
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government
PS	Permanent Secretary
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RAA	Regional Agricultural Adviser
RDS	Routine Data System
RLA	Regional Livestock Adviser
RS	Regional Secretariat
RTA	Regional Trade Adviser
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TANGO	Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations
TWG	Thematic Working Group
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAEO	Village Agricultural Extension Officer
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WAEO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team

ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Tanzania has adopted the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) since 2001. The objective of the ASDS is to achieve a sustained agricultural growth rate of 5 to 6 percent per annum primarily through the transformation from subsistence to commercial agriculture. The Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP), developed in 2003, is a long-term process designed to implement the ASDS based on a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). It establishes operational linkages between the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs)¹ and other stakeholders. It forges the connection between demand-driven, field-based district planning processes, and the mobilization and monitoring of national and international investment in agriculture. With the launching of the ASDP, there is a growing interest in establishing a sector-wide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

In September 2007, the first ASDP M&E framework which outlines how the M&E for the agricultural sector under the ASDP is conducted was developed and approved by the Committee of ASLMs Directors. The framework was developed by the ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group (TWG) which is composed of the officials of both the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners (DPs). As for the former, M&E specialists, Management Information System (MIS) experts and statisticians were appointed to be members of the TWG. Among the DPs who participated in the Working Group are FAO, Irish Aid, JICA, and World Bank. In developing the M&E framework, a lot of consultations were made with officials of Local Government Authority (LGA) and Regional Secretariats (RSs). Subsequently, the ASDP M&E Guideline which delineates actions to be taken by each stakeholder for ASDP M&E has been developed and approved by the Committee of ASLMs Directors. Both the framework and guideline have been disseminated to all the regions / districts.

It is now three years since the first M&E framework was adopted; it is high time to revise the framework to adjust to the implementation made in the ASDP since then. The revised M&E framework incorporates, among others, new short-listed indicators and improvement in the Agricultural Routine Data System. It also explains an envisaged M&E system of the ASDP. Some of them have already been implemented. Others are not in place yet, and the M&E TWG is currently working toward full operationalization of the framework.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the M&E framework is to outline the M&E system for the agricultural sector under the ASDP. The M&E system will provide information that will enable stakeholders to track progress and enhance informed decision-making at all levels in the implementation of the ASDP.

The specific objectives of the ASDP M&E system are to:

- Promote the importance of systematic data/information collection and utilization of M&E results in the planning of the ASDP;
- Strengthen the M&E capacity of ASDP stakeholders to collect, analyze and use data/information; and
- Enhance the understanding of trends and changes in the levels of agricultural development, food security, and poverty reduction in the country over time.

¹ The ASLMs are the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) and Prime-Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG).

1.3 Guiding Principles

The ASDP M&E will be undertaken under the following guiding principles.

- Harmonized with other government M&E systems, such as MKUKUTA II.
- Results-based management adopted.
- Existing mechanisms of data collection used.
- Using the baseline data / information as benchmark
- Ad-hoc surveys avoided as much as possible.
- Starting as simple as possible.
- Starting from the current situation.
- Incremental in capacity development.
- Recognizing the dynamic nature of the ASDP.
- Flexible in revising ASDP M&E framework.

1.4 Scope of the M&E Framework²

The M&E framework covers the following scopes.

- Performance measurement of the ASDP
- Data collection, reporting and reviews
- Institutional arrangements for ASDP M&E.

² M&E undertaken for each project in District Agricultural Development Plans (DADP) is not presented in this document.

2. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF THE ASDP

2.1 Overall framework

A part of the progress and development of ASDP is monitored and evaluated through indicators. The indicators are developed at both national and district levels. Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the indicators for ASDP and DADP.

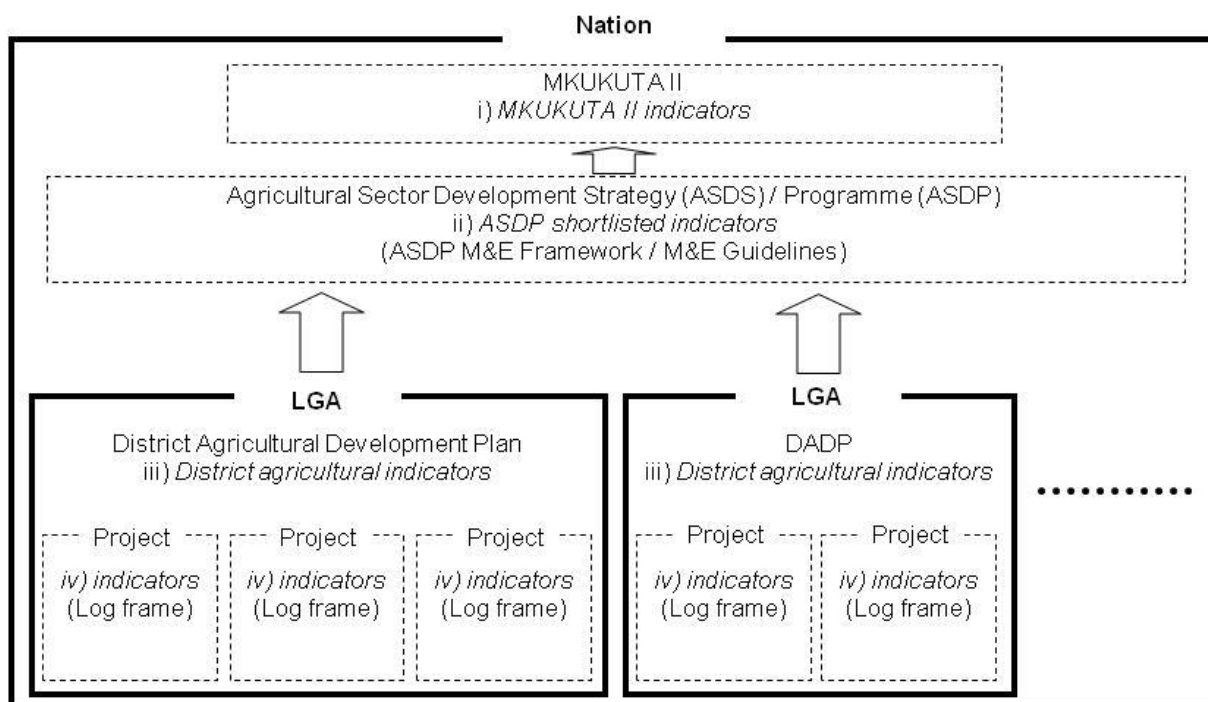


Figure 2.1 Four levels of indicators concerning ASDP/DADP

As shown in Figure 2.1, there are four levels of indicators. The first are the MKUKUTA II indicators. They have been already developed, and the attainment of MKUKUTA II goals is monitored and evaluated in light of these indicators. The second are the ASDP shortlisted indicators, which are explained in the next section. The national level progress of ASDP is measured through these indicators. The third are the district agricultural indicators. Each LGA may develop its own indicators in reference to its own agricultural development goals. But ASDP indicators should also be taken into account to ensure that the goal of agricultural development in each LGA is consistent with that of the nation. The fourth are those for each DADP project (activity / intervention). These indicators are developed when a log-frame for each project is prepared as explained in the DADP guidelines (Quick Guides). The third and fourth level indicators are explained in Section 2.3 and 2.4, respectively.

2.2 ASDP shortlisted indicators

In developing ASDP indicators, the outcome statements were first defined in referring to the strategic areas of the ASDP/ASDS. These outcome statements and strategic areas are shown in Figure 2.2. There are several steps between these outcome statements and the overall goals of the ASDP/ASDS. These steps are translated into (higher level) outcome statements, which correspond to the purpose and strategic objectives of the ASDS. For each of these outcome statements, output statements were also developed referring to ASDP/ASDS interventions. The linkages between the impact, outcome and output statements and their relationship with ASDP/ASDS are depicted in Figure 2.3.

ASDP indicators were developed with respect to each impact, outcome and output statement. In doing so, references were made to the indicators proposed by each ASLM and those stated in the documents concerning the ASDP (URT 2006c; URT 2003; and URT 2001). Relevant MKUKUTA indicators were

also selected. These formed the long-listed indicators as shown in Annex 1.

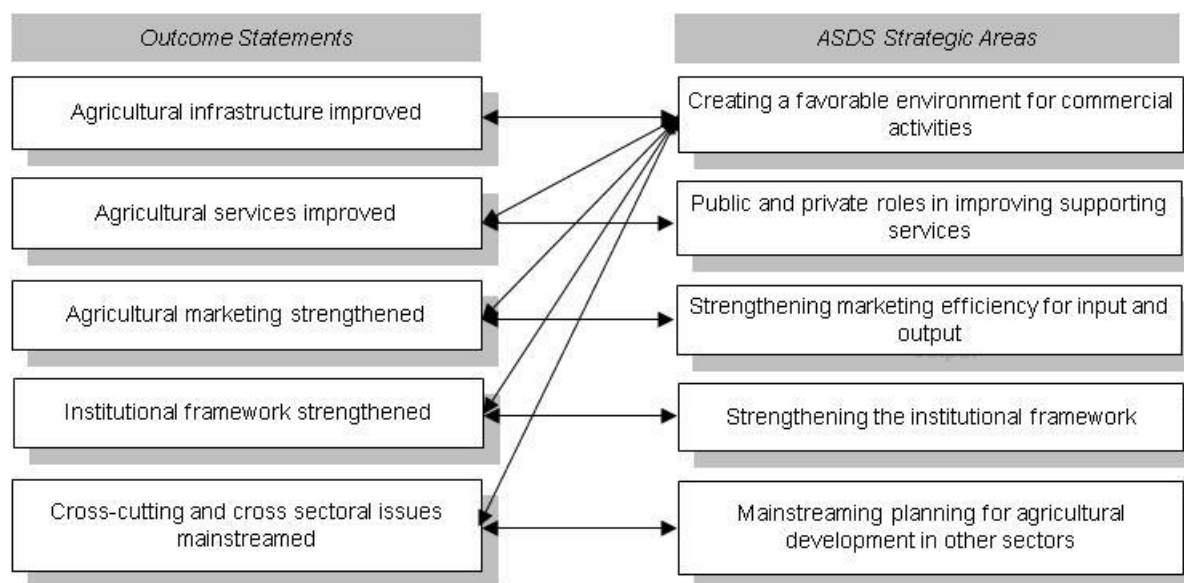


Figure 2.2 Relationship between outcome statements and ASDS strategic areas

The short-listed indicators were selected from the long-listed indicators, using the SMARTU criteria (Specific, Measurable, Accurate, Realistic, Timely and Useful) to make the number of indicators feasible in the short run. The short-listed indicators and their definitions are shown in Annex 2.

The shortlisted indicators have been modified to incorporate the changes in the ASDP priorities, the availability of new data and introduction of new sample surveys. Table 2.1 shows the latest list of the ASDP shortlisted indicators. The ASDP M&E TWG will review the indicators routinely so that the performance of ASDP is assessed accordingly.

The data for the ASDP shortlisted indicators are collected from a variety of sources, using the methods explained in the next section. The data on each indicator are collected, analyzed and summarized in the ASDP M&E Progress Report.

Input and process indicators were also developed for each strategic area of the ASDP/ASDS. However, they were not short-listed as the framework is result-oriented.

Disaggregation of information by particular groups (gender, disabled persons, youth and others) shall be accommodated basing on the user needs.

2.3 District agricultural indicators

It is suggested that each LGA develop district agricultural indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of DADP. The indicators should reflect the district’s agricultural policies and strategies as specified in the strategic plan and align with national level indicators. In MTEF system, districts are supposed to set indicators on sector basis in order to measure the achievement of the district objectives. The district agricultural indicators are referred to as those selected from the agricultural sector. It is important to start with minimum number of indicators to make the data collection and analysis feasible.

2.4 Project indicators

In addition to district agricultural indicators, it is suggested that LGAs develop indicators for each DADP project (intervention) and present them in a log-frame for each project. These indicators are used to monitor and evaluate the progress of each project. For more details of the log-frame, please refer to the DADP guidelines.

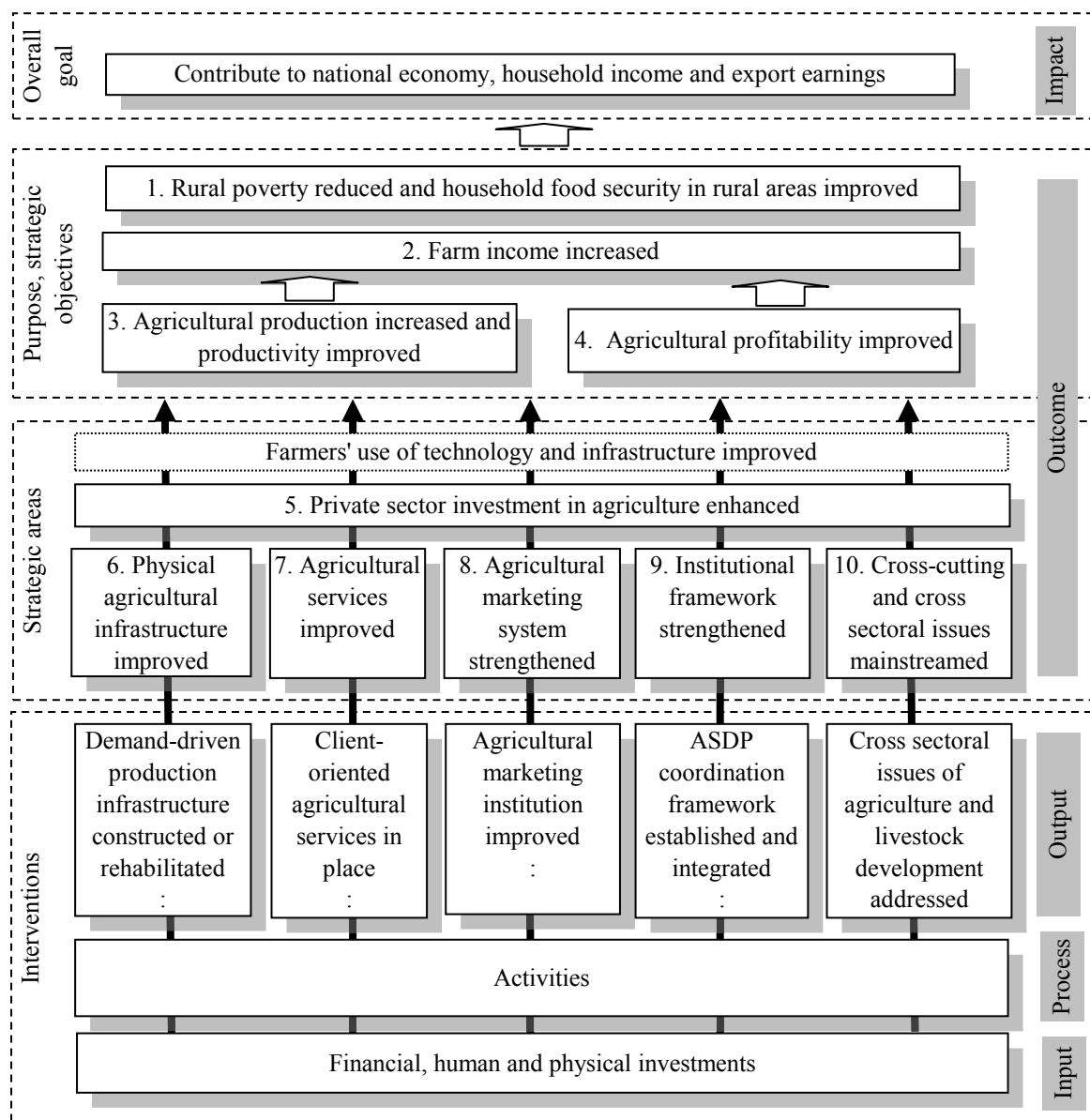


Figure 2.3 Structure of impact, outcome and output statements and their relationship with ASDP

Note: Dashed boxes are ASDS overall goal, purpose, strategic objectives, strategic areas and interventions.

Table 2.1 ASDP Short-listed impact, outcome and output indicators (as of December 2010)

	Indicators	Frequency	Disaggregation			Data source	
			District	Region	National		
Impact (IM)	1. Real agricultural GDP growth rate per annum	Annual			√	NBS	
	2. Headcount ratio in rural areas – basic needs poverty line	Periodical		√	√	NBS (HBS)	
	3. Value of agricultural exports	Annual			√	TRA	
Outcome (OC)	1. Food self-sufficiency ratio	Annual		√	√	MAFC	
	2. Production and productivity of crops and livestock.	Maize	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA),
		Paddy					
		Beef	Annual	√	√	√	MLFD
		Milk					
	3. Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies	Improved seed	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
		Chemical fertilizers					
		Irrigated farming					
		Improved dairy					
		Erosion control					
	4. Amount of lending to the agricultural sector by private banks	Annual			√	BOT	
	5. Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)	
	6. Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products	Annual			√	TRA	
	7. Number of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs	
	8. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants	Annual			√	PMO-RALG	
9. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus	Annual			√	PMO-RALG		
10. Proportion of farmers having visits from public or private extension staff	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)		
11. Amount of fertilizer consumed [PAF]	Annual			√	MAFC		
12. Number of Households using irrigation infrastructure (members of Irrigation Organizations) [PAF]	Annual			√	MAFC		

Output (OP)	1. Number of agricultural production infrastructure	Dams	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs / MLFD
		Charco dams					
		Cattle dips					
		Oxenization centres					
		Veterinary clinics					
	2. Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery	Livestock secondary markets	Annual	√	√	√	MLFD / LGA
		Livestock primary markets	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
		Meat processing plants					
		Feeder roads					
		Livestock holding grounds					
		Abattoirs					
		Slaughter houses					
		Slaughter slabs					
		Hide and skin sheds					
Pulperies / ginneries / shelling							
Milling machines							
Oil extracting machine							
3. Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs		
4. Number of SACCOS, members and loans provided for agriculture	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs		
5. Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place	Annual			√	MIT, MAFC, MLFD		
6. Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected	Annual			√	MIT		
7. Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held	Annual			√	ASDP Secretariat		
8. Proportion of DADP quarterly physical and financial progress reports submitted on time	Annual			√	PMO-RALG		
9. Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs		
10. Number of research projects related to crops, livestock and marketing/processing, conducted through ZARDEF	Annual			√	ASLMs		

3. DATA COLLECTION, REPORTING AND REVIEWS

3.1 Data Collection and reporting

3.1.1 Type of data for ASDP M&E

Agricultural information used for ASDP M&E can be broadly categorized as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Type of agricultural data / information

Data types		Examples
1. Project-related information (DADP, etc.)	1-1. Input	✓ Expenses, manpower, equipment used for each DADP project (interventions)
	1-2. Output	✓ Area (ha) of irrigation schemes developed / rehabilitated by DADP/ DIDF projects, ✓ Number of cattle dip rehabilitated in a DADP project, ✓ Number of farmers trained in a DADP project, etc.
	1-3. Outcome/ impact	✓ Number of farmers using improved technologies due to a DADP project, ✓ Increase in crop production as a result of a DADP / DIDF project, ✓ Improvement in crop yield as a result of a DADP project, ✓ Decrease in animal mortality rate due to a DADP project, ✓ Increase in income of a farmer due to a DADP project, etc.
2. Agricultural performance information (village, district, regional, national level)	2-1. Input	✓ Total agricultural budget for a district, ✓ Total number of extension officers in a district / region, ✓ Total number of vehicles / motorcycles in a district, etc.
	2-2. Output	✓ Total area under irrigation schemes (developed) in a district, ✓ Total number of certain agricultural machinery / implements in a district, ✓ Total number of cattle dips available in a district, ✓ Total number of farmers trained in a district,
	2-3. Outcome/ impact	✓ Number of farmers using mechanization in a district /region /nation, ✓ Total amount of crop production and acreage in a district, ✓ Total amount of meat production in a district, ✓ Total number of farmers using new technologies, ✓ Overall changes in farmers' income ✓ Value of agricultural export

3.1.2 Project-related information

The first type of agricultural information is project-related ones. Information on input and output (1-1 and 1-2) of each DADP project are collected by respective project committee or DFT members and is summarized in the DADP Physical and Financial Quarterly Progress Report in each LGA. The report is submitted to respective regions, where they are consolidated into a regional report. The report is submitted to the Department of Sector Coordination (DSC), PMO-RALG. The DSC officials consolidate them into a national report and submit it to the ASDP Secretariat, which in turn prepares ASDP Quarterly Progress Reports by incorporating it with the information on ASDP National Component. The report is then submitted to the Committee of ASLMs Directors and ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee.

To capture outcome information of each DADP project (1-3), a national standard format is being developed jointly by the DADP Planning and Implementation TWG and ASDP M&E TWG at present. The current plan is for LGAs to fill out the format for each project once a year and submit it to respective region. Regional officials consolidate them into a regional report and submit it to PMO-RALG. In PMO-RALG, the reports are consolidated into a national report, which is submitted to the

Committee of ASLMs Directors and ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee as an annex to the 4th quarter DADP Physical and Financial Progress Report. The flow of input, output and outcome DADP project information is depicted in Figure 3.1.

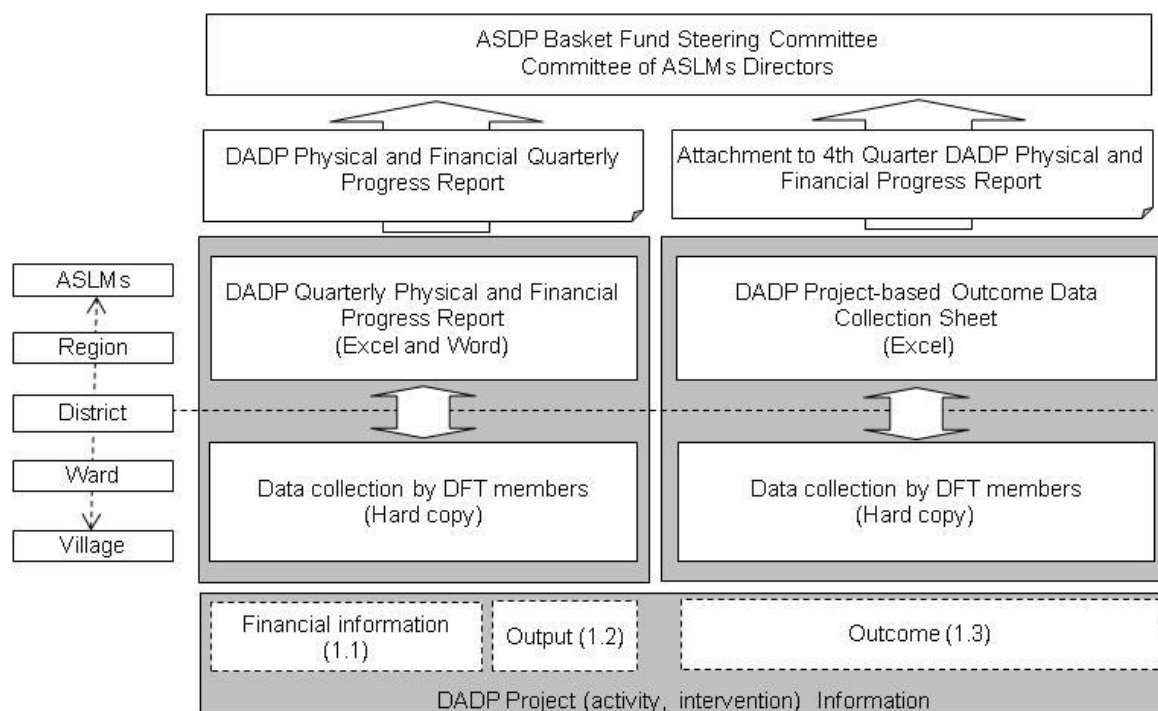


Figure 3.1 Flow of input, output and outcome DADP project information

It is important to note that outcome information for each DADP project (intervention) is different from agricultural performance information at village / district levels (2-3) in that, the former addresses the changes at project level while the latter is concerned with the changes at village or district level as a whole. The difference is depicted in Figure 3.2. As seen in the figure, the project outcomes correspond to individual projects while the performance information represents the whole district covering both project-implemented villages/wards and non-project-implemented ones.

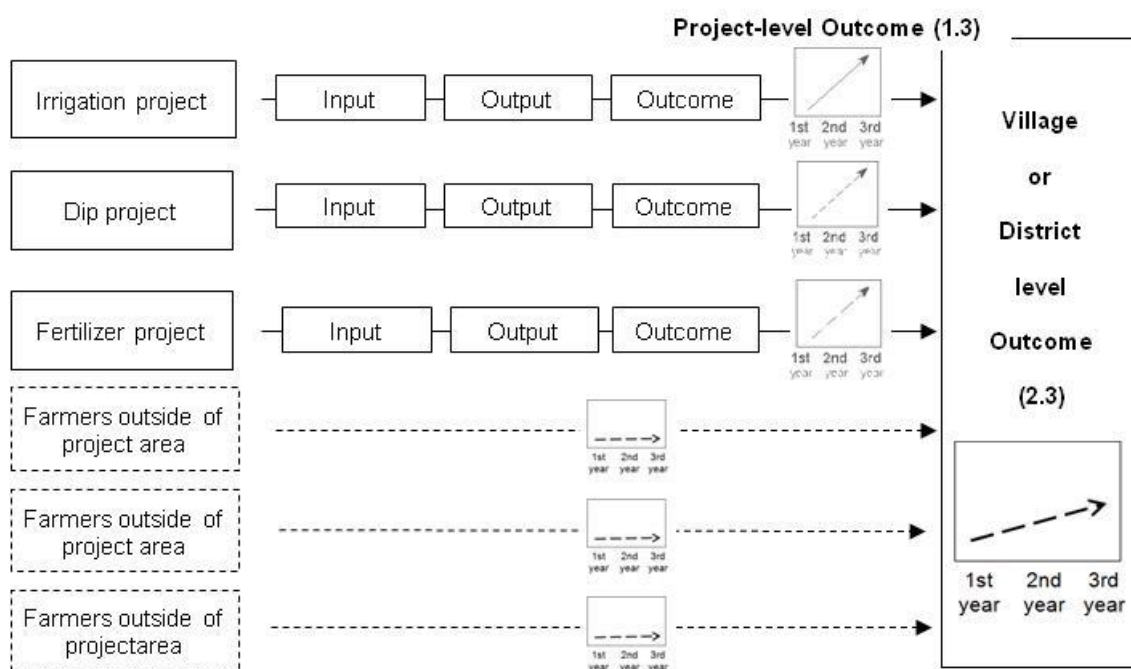


Figure 3.2 Project level outcome and village/district level outcome

3.1.3 Agricultural performance information

The second type is agricultural performance information at village / district / region / national level (type 2). The financial information (2-1) is transmitted using the normal government system as specified by the Ministry of Finance.

As for the output and outcome information (2-2 and 2-3), some sub-sectors have their unique systems in which the data are collected at LGAs or zones and transmitted to national level individually. They include, but not limited to, the following.

- Food forecasting and early warning (food security concerns)
- Livestock disease surveillance and diagnosis (livestock disease control)
- Marketing report (retail and wholesale prices for crops and livestock)
- Zonal irrigation report
- Fish catch assessment survey report
- Agricultural cooperative report
- Research institute report

Other general agricultural information are collected and transmitted through the agricultural Routine Data System. Most data in this type are originated at village / ward levels, which are collected and recorded by village / ward agricultural extension officers (VAEO / WAEO). Standard reporting forms (monthly, quarterly and annual) for VAEO / WAEO (VAEO / WAEO format) have been developed by the ASDP M&E TWG. The information submitted by WAEO is consolidated at district level, which are in turn transmitted to ASLMs via regions using computer software called Local Government Monitoring Database 2 (LGMD2) (quarterly and annual). The LGMD2 uses national standard forms called Integrated Data Collection Format³.

The VAEO/WAEO format, Integrated Data Collection Format and LGMD2 collectively consist of the agricultural Routine Data System (ARDS).

Another method to collect outcome agricultural performance information (2-3) is agricultural surveys undertaken primarily by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and ASLMs. Key surveys concerning ASDP are summarized in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Types, frequency and disaggregation of surveys concerning agriculture

Types of survey	Frequency	Geographical disaggregation
National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA)	5 years (2002/03, 07/08)	District, Region, National
National Panel Survey (NPS)	Every year* (2008/09, 2010/11)	National
Household Budget Survey (HBS)	5 to 7 years (2000/01, 2007)	National, Rural / Urban / DSM
National Population and Housing Census	10 years (2002)	Village through national

* Although NPS is planned to be undertaken every year, it was not implemented in 2009/10 after its initial implementation in 2008/09. The second round is being conducted in 2010/11.

The agricultural surveys are said to provide more reliable information on ASDP outcomes than ARDS because the former directly asks farmers who are randomly sampled while the latter depends on observations of VAEO/WAEO and information from the key informants. On the other hand, a key shortcoming of these surveys is that they are implemented with a long interval (i.e., 5 years in the case of NSCA) except for NPS. Agricultural performance in Tanzania is greatly influenced by weather conditions, which vary largely from year to year. Thus, it is important to have surveys on an annual basis. NPS, if implemented annually, is able to provide annual agricultural information, but it is not certain if it is feasible to undertake a big survey like NPS every year. In addition, even if it is

³ Both VAEO/WAEO format and Integrated Data Collection Format are attached to the ASDP M&E guideline.

undertaken every year, the estimates are available at national level only.

Figure 3.3 depicts the flow of input, output and outcome agricultural performance information.

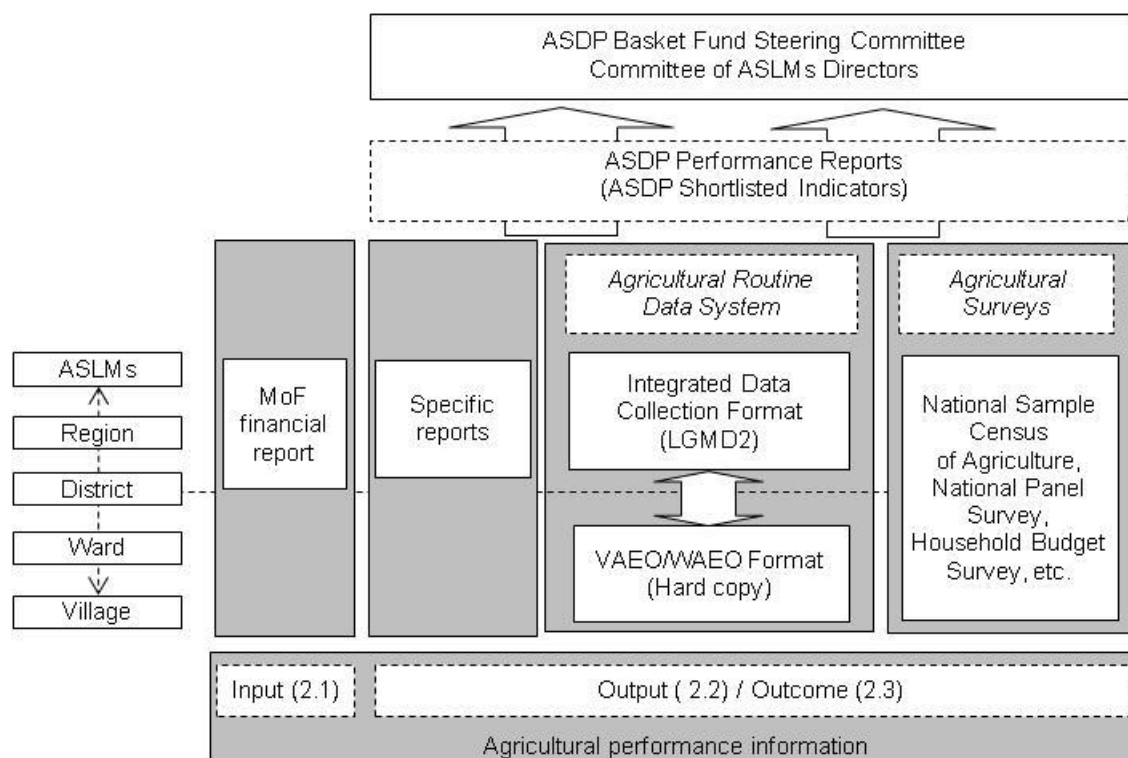


Figure 3.3 Flow of input, output and outcome agricultural performance information

3.2 Assessment and Reviews

All the reports / survey results explained in the previous section are used for the assessment and reviews of the ASDP. There are primarily three types of assessment / reviews concerning ASDP as explained below.

3.2.1 Types of Reviews

(1) Joint Implementation Review

The Joint Implementation Review is conducted jointly by the ASLMs and DPs every year. The overall purpose of the review is to assess the progress of the ASDP, to evaluate implementation progress, and to identify constraints and hence suggest actions to be taken for smooth implementation of the programme. The review teams visit several districts and regions annually to observe the status of ASDP implementation and examine achievement and challenges with stakeholders such as government officials and farmers. The review provides input to the key ASDP committees, which are the ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee and the Committee of ASLMs directors.

(2) Agricultural Sector Review and Public Expenditure Review

The Agricultural Sector and Public Expenditure Reviews (ASR/PER) are conducted by the ASLMs, private sector, civil society and DPs on an annual basis. The Review assesses agricultural sector performance and constraints. It also analyzes key policies, institutional reforms and their link to the performance of ASDP. The information/data collected and analyzed in the previous mechanism will be used as a key input for the review. The reviews provide input to the key ASDP committees such as the ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee and the Committee of ASLMs directors.

(3) LGDG Reviews / Assessments

There are reviews / assessments which are implemented under the Local Government Development

Grant (LGDG) system which is undertaken by the PMO-RALG. The LGDG reviews are also relevant to the ASDP implementation because DADP funds are disbursed to each LGA using the channels of the LGDG system. The reviews under the LGDG system include Quarterly Technical Reviews and annual LGA assessment. The results of these reviews are also used for ASDP M&E.

3.2.2 Schedule of reviews and key committee meetings

In addition to specific reviews explained in the previous section, there are several committee meetings which also play an important role in ASDP M&E. Figure 3.4 shows a typical annual calendar of these reviews / meetings. They may change depending on the circumstances.

Reviews / Committee meetings	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
ASDP Joint Implementation Review			■									
Agricultural Sector Review and Public Expenditure Review		■										
Quarterly Technical Review (LGDG system)	■			■				■			■	
Annual LGA assessment (LGDG system)							■	■	■			
ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee	■			■				■			■	
Committee of ASLMs Directors	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Figure 3.4 Schedule of the key ASDP reviews and committee meetings

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The responsibilities of key institutions and committees associated with ASDP M&E are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Responsibilities of Key Institutions and Committees in ASDP M&E

Institution / Committee	Major Responsibilities in M&E	Responsible officer
ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take decisions on quarterly resource transfers based on work plans, budgets, quarterly physical and financial reports, and technical reports. • Monitor the performance and progress of all aspects of ASDP implementation through ASDP Physical and Financial Progress Reports, ASDP Performance Reports, Agricultural Sector Review / Public Expenditure Review Reports, Joint Implementation Reports, etc. • Review audit reports and decide actions for ASDP funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Secretary, MAFC
Committee of ASLM Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review sector implementation reports and annual reviews on programme implementation. • Responsible for assembling and supervising Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) to implement inter-sectoral activities. • Supervise and manage technical and financial implementation of the ASDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Policy and Planning, MAFC
ASLMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare reports on national component. • Review reports on local component and provide feedbacks. • Collate data needed to monitor ASDP implementation, analyze and comment on the monitoring results, and submit regular monitoring reports to the BF-SC. • DPPs lead the M&E functions such as assessing the performance of the DADPs. • Link the M&E system of the ASLMs and examine agricultural sector performance at national level. • Coordinate capacity building activities that support better M&E understanding and practices for planners and agricultural staffs in the ASLMs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directors of Policy and Planning
PMO-RALG (specific tasks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive and review DADP Physical and Financial Quarterly Progress Reports from RSSs, collate and forward them to the ASLMs. • Disseminate and maintain LGMD2 at regional and district offices • Report to the LGDG Technical Committee and Steering Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Sector Coordination • Director of Information, Communication and Technology
National Bureau of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct census / surveys such as the National Sample Census of Agriculture and the National Panel Survey in collaboration with respective line Ministries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director General
ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group (TWG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalize M&E framework and revise it as need arises. • Develop and review M&E Guidelines. • Improve and disseminate agricultural routine data system. • Assist NBS in conducting agricultural surveys. • Collect the latest data for the ASDP M&E shortlisted indicators and compile them into ASDP performance reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson of the TWG

Institution / Committee	Major Responsibilities in M&E	Responsible officer
Regional Secretariats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical facilitation to LGAs on report preparation. • Monitor DADPs implementation and prepare supervision reports. • Provide feedback to LGAs on their reports. • Consolidate DADP Physical and Financial Quarterly Progress Reports and submit it to PMO-RALG. • Organize annual DADP review meetings. • Approve the data submitted by LGAs through LGMD2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Administrative Secretary
Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect filled-in VAEO/WAEO format and consolidate them to prepare district level report. • Submit district level information to regions / ASLMs using LGMD2. • Monitor DADP activities implemented in the district. • Collect DADP project input, output and outcome information and enter them in DADP Physical and Financial Quarterly Progress Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Executive Director
Wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor village activities. • Complete the VAEO/WAEO format in collaboration with VAEO and submit it to districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Executive Officer
Villages / mtaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor village activities. • Complete VAEO/WAEO format in collaboration with VEOs and submit it WAEO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Executive Officer
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor agricultural sector policies and programme implementation. • Participate in ASDP reviews and TWGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of Agricultural Working Group
Civil Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the implementation and progress of ASDP. • Provide information for ASDP M&E. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of TANGO

GLOSSARY⁴

Activities: Actions in the context of programming which are both necessary and sufficient, and through which inputs are mobilized to produce specific outputs or contribute to the outcome.

Baseline data: Data that describe the situation to be addressed by a programme/project and that serve as the starting point for measuring the performance of that programme/project. A baseline study would analyze and describe the situation prior to receiving assistance. This is used to determine the results and accomplishments of an activity and serve as an important reference for evaluation.

Evaluation: A time-bound exercise that attempts to assess systematically and objectively the relevance, performance and success of ongoing and completed programmes and projects. Evaluation can also address outcomes or other development issues. Evaluation is undertaken selectively to answer specific questions to guide decision-makers and/or programme managers, and to provide information on whether underlying theories and assumptions used in programme development were valid, what worked and what did not work and why. Evaluation commonly aims to determine relevance, efficiency, cross-cutting lessons from operation unit experiences and determining the need for modifications to the strategic results framework. Evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process.

Feedback: As a process, feedback consists of the organization and packaging in an appropriate form of relevant information from M&E activities, the dissemination of that information to target users and, most importantly, the use of the information as a basis for decision-making and the promotion of learning in an organization. Feedback as a product refers to information that is generated through M&E and transmitted to parties for whom it is relevant and useful. It may include findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons from experiences. Feedback also means comments and responses provided to improve a report/document or a plan submitted from the lower level.

Impact: The broad changes (for example in economic and social terms) brought about by the project or program. The overall and long-term effect of intervention. Impact is the longer-term or ultimate result attributable to a development intervention – in contrast to output and outcome, which reflect more immediate results from the intervention. Examples: higher standard of living, increased food security, increased earnings from exports.

Inputs: The resources such as time, funds, labor, and materials that is necessary to carry out programme or project activities.

Indicator: In monitoring indicators need to be developed to measure performance and these should be quantifiable and easy to monitor. They are signals that reveal progress (or lack thereof) towards objectives; indicators are yardsticks to hint what is happening against what has been planned in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness. An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative variable that provides a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievements, changes or performance. The number of indicators tracked for a given result should be the minimum necessary to ensure that progress toward the result is sufficiently captured.

Monitoring: A continuing function that aims primarily to provide managers and main stakeholders with regular feedback and early indications of progress or lack thereof in the achievement of intended results. Monitoring tracks the actual performance or situation against what was planned or expected according to pre-determined standards. Monitoring generally involves collecting and analyzing data on implementation processes, strategies and results, and recommending corrective measures.

Outcome / Effect: Actual or intended change in development conditions that interventions are seeking to support. It describes a change in development conditions between the comparison of outputs and the achievement of impact. Examples: increased rice yield, increased income for the farmers.

⁴ The glossary is developed based on the definitions drawn from UNDP (2002).

Outputs: Specific tangible products and services that emerge from processing inputs through programme or project activities. These are necessary to achieve the objectives of a programme or project. It is also the measurable results of activities. Example: agricultural extension services provided to rice farmers.

Process: Process means activities carried out by using inputs. It shows activities that have to be undertaken by the project in order to produce the outputs. Activities should be adequate to reflect and outline the indented strategy to accomplish each output.

Stakeholders: People, groups or entities that have a role and interest in the objectives and implementation of a programme/project. They include the community whose situation the programme seeks to change; project field staff who implement activities; project and programme managers who oversee implementation; donors and other decision-makers who decide the course of action related to the programme; and supporters, critics and other persons who influence the programme environment. In participatory evaluation, stakeholders assume an increased role in the evaluation process as question-makers, evaluation planners, data gatherers and problem solvers.

Supervision: Supervision is the process of guiding and helping people to improve their own performance.

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ANNEX 1. Long-listed Indicators (Draft)

Indicators in bold are short-listed indicators.

Impact indicators

Component	Indicator	Data source
Contribute to national economy		
Impact	<i>Real GDP growth rate per annum (Agricultural sector, Livestock Sub-Sector) [MKUKUTA]</i>	NBS
Contribute to household income		
Impact	<i>Headcount ratio – basic needs poverty line [MKUKUTA]</i>	NBS (HBS)
Contribute to export earnings		
Impact	<i>Value of agricultural exports</i>	TRA

1. Rural poverty reduced and household food security in rural areas improved

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day [MKUKUTA]	
1.1 Food security policies developed		
Output	Food security policy in place	
Output	Number of councils with by-laws which sets the minimum acreage of food crops for each household	
1.2 Plans for addressing household food insecurity promoted		
Output	Number of plans addressing household food insecurity	
Output	Number of households that have storage facilities	

2. Farm income increased

Component	Indicator	Data source
Outcome	<i>Production and productivity of crops and livestock</i>	NBS (HBS)

3. Agricultural production increased and productivity improved

Component	Indicator	Data source
Outcome	<i>Food self-sufficiency ratio [MKUKUTA]</i>	MAFC

Outcome	Proportion of districts reported to have food shortages [MKUKUTA]	
Outcome	Farmers agricultural production and productivity increased [MKUKUTA]	

4. Agricultural profitability improved

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	Share of farm-gate prices to wholesale, retail and export prices	

5. Private investment in agricultural sector enhanced

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	<i>Flow of private funds into agricultural and livestock sectors</i>	TIC
5.1 Policies and regulations that attract private investment in place (tax, budget allocation, information, laws)		
Output	Number of agricultural investment policies and regulations in place	
Output	Number of procedures and processes for investors reviewed	
Output	Number of agricultural investment incentives offered	
5.2 Effective procedures and processes to acquire land for agricultural investment in place		
Output	Proportion of land applications approved within 90 days	
Output	Number of LGAs in which agricultural land survey has been completed	
Output	Number of agricultural land survey experts in each district	

6. Physical agricultural infrastructure improved

Component	Indicator	Data source
Outcome	Proportion of households using physical agricultural infrastructure (dams, irrigation, wells, storage)	
Outcome	Volumes of marketed agricultural products	
6.1 Constructed or rehabilitated demand-driven agricultural production infrastructure		
Output	<i>Number of agricultural production infrastructure existing and in operation</i>	LGAs
Input	% of budget (GoT and DPs) on agricultural production infrastructure	
6.2 Constructed or rehabilitated demand-driven agricultural marketing infrastructure		
Output	<i>Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery existing and in operation</i>	LGAs
Input	% of budget (GoT and DPs) on agricultural marketing infrastructure	

7. Agricultural services improved

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	Proportion of farmers satisfied with public and or private agricultural services (Extension, information, research, finance)	
Outcome	Proportion of households accessing public and or private agricultural services (Extension, research)	
Outcome	<i>Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies (improved seeds, pesticides/fungicides, chemical fertilizers, irrigated farming, improved beef, improved dairy cow and erosion control)</i>	NBS (NSCA)
Outcome	% of smallholders who accessed formal credit (commercial banks and cooperatives (SACCOS/SACAS)) for agricultural purposes [MKUKUTA]	
Outcome	Amount of loan provided by commercial banks and cooperatives in the agricultural sector	
Outcome	<i>Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization (power tillers, tractors, combine harvesters and oxenization)</i>	NBS (NSCA)
7.1 Client-oriented agricultural services (Extension, information, research, finance) in place		
Output	Number of client-oriented programmes conducted by research institutes increased	
Output	Number of active private agricultural service providers	
Output	Number of farmers trained on new technologies	
Output	Number of technological packages promoted and disseminated (new varieties of seeds, pesticides, improved breeds, new animal drugs)	
Input	% of budget (GoT and DPs) on agricultural research and technology development	
7.2 Demand-driven agricultural extension system strengthened		
Output	Ratio of farmers to extension officers	
Output	<i>Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages</i>	LGAs
Output	Number of private agricultural service providers trained	
Input	% of budget (GoT and DPs) for A-EBG. (Agricultural Extension Block Grant)	
7.3 Demand-driven agricultural training strengthened		
Output	Number of farmers trained	
Output	Number of training institutes that have reviewed and/or improved their curricula	
Input	% of budget (GoT and DPs) on agricultural training institutes	
7.4 Financial services improved		
Output	<i>Value of loans provided by SACCOs for agriculture</i>	LGAs
Output	Number of members of rural micro finance institutions (SACCOS/SACAS) trained	
Input	% of budget (GoT and DPs) for micro finance outreach programme	

8. Agricultural marketing system strengthened

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	Value of agricultural product marketed increased (through processing)	
Outcome	<i>Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products</i>	TRA
Outcome	Proportion of farmers accessing market information	
Outcome	<i>Proportion of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes [MKUKUTA]</i>	LGAs
8.1 Agricultural marketing institutions improved		
Output	<i>Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place</i>	MIT
Output	Number of standards reviewed and implemented	
Input	% of MIT budget for marketing and processing	
8.2 Cross-border trade legalized and promoted		
Output	Number of barriers to cross-border trade removed	
Output	Average number of days by product it takes to complete export procedures	
8.3 Market information improved		
Output	Number of client-oriented information systems and centers in place	
Output	<i>Number of markets where wholesale and retail prices are collected</i>	MIT
Output	Number of media that provide market information	
8.4 Value chain improved		
Output	Proportion of agricultural and livestock products with value chain identified (traceability)	
8.5 Marketing skills strengthened		
Output	Number of persons trained on agribusiness	
8.6 Partnership promoted		
Output	Number of sensitization seminars on out-grower and contract-farming schemes conducted	
Output	Proportion of villages covered by telephone network	
Input	% of budget allocated for out-grower and contract-farming schemes outreach programme	
8.7 Access to input improved		
Output	Number of stockists trained	
Output	Number of licensed stockists	

9. Institutional framework strengthened

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	<i>Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants</i>	PMO-RALG
Outcome	<i>Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus</i>	PMO-RALG
Outcome	Increased performance of stakeholders in implementation of the ASDP	
9.1 ASDP coordination framework established and integrated		
Output	<i>Number of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (ICC) meetings held</i>	ASDP Secretariat
Output	Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held	
Output	Number of ASLMs Directors Committee meetings held	
Output	Number of activities carried out by ASDP Secretariat referencing ToR	
Input	Number of officers in the ASDP Secretariat	
Input	% of budget allocated to the ASDP Secretariat	
9.2 Capacity of ASLMs, regional secretariat, LGAs strengthened		
Output	Ratio of posts filled by qualified staff	
Output	Number of officers trained on ASDP	
Output	Number of monitoring reports submitted on time	
Output	<i>Proportion of quarterly progress reports submitted on time</i>	Regions/ASLMs
Output	% of LGA department (DALDO) having at least one vehicle	
Output	% of WAEO having a motorbike	
Output	% of VAEO having a bicycle	
Input	% of budget allocated for A-CBG (Agricultural Capacity Building Grant)	
9.3 Farmers organizations promoted		
Output	Number of farmer groups trained	
Output	Number of farmer groups provided with funds, equipment and materials	
Input	% of budget allocated for farmers field school (FFS) programme	
9.4 Civil society organizations promoted		
Output	Number of civil society organizations sensitized on ASDP	
Input	% of budget allocated for civil society outreach programme	

10. Cross-cutting and cross sectoral issues mainstreamed

Component	Indicator / Statement	Data source
Outcome	Existence of other sectors' plans supporting agriculture developed and implemented	
Outcome	Existence of other sectors' plans in agricultural plans	
Outcome	Proportional of HIV/AIDS affected households that have adopted coping strategies	
10.1 Cross sectoral issues of agriculture and livestock development addressed		
Output	Number of households that have access to potable water within 400m	
Output	Number of villages covered by electricity services	
10.2 Spread and impact of HIV/AIDS and malaria minimized		
Output	Number of seminars to enhance awareness on HIV/AIDS and malaria	
10.3 Gender issues mainstreamed in agricultural development plans		
Output	Number of seminars to enhance awareness on gender	
Output	<i>Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee</i>	LGAs
Output	Number of agricultural technologies developed to reduce the workload of women	
10.4 Environmental management improved		
Output	Number of seminars on environmental management conducted	
Output	Number of soil and water conservation technologies developed	
Output	Number of projects under ASDP with environmental impact assessment plans	

ANNEX 2. Short-listed Indicators

IMPACT INDICATORS

Impact indicator 1	Agricultural GDP growth rate per annum (agricultural sector, crop and livestock sub-sectors)
Definition	Difference between GDP (of the particular sector) in year x+1 and GDP in year x (at constant prices), expressed as percentage of the GDP in year x.
Rationale	The indicator is used to monitor the growth of sectors of the economy in the country.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Impact statement concerned	Contribute to national economy
Data sources	NBS National Account
Responsibility for data collection	NBS
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	This is a MKUKUTA indicator.

Impact indicator 2	Headcount ratio in rural areas – basic needs poverty line
Definition	The proportion of the population who live in households for which the consumption expenditure falls below an internationally agreed poverty line for basic needs requirements.
Rationale	The indicator allows for monitoring the proportion of the national population that is considered poor using the national standards.
Frequency of reporting	Periodical
Impact statement concerned	Contribute to household income
Data sources	Household Budget Survey (HBS)
Responsibility for data collection	NBS
Disaggregation	Regional, National
Risk	The survey is supposed to be conducted every five years, but there have been longer intervals.
Comments	This is a MKUKUTA indicator.

Impact indicator 3	Value of agricultural export
Definition	The value (in US dollar) of the export of agricultural products from Tanzania to the rest of the world.
Rationale	An improvement in productivity and quality in agriculture is expected to lead to an increase in the value of exports of agricultural products and contributes to foreign currency earnings.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Impact statement concerned	Contribute to export earnings
Data sources	TRA
Responsibility for data collection	TRA
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	The same product categories by HS code shown in “Annex to Table IM3” should be used in the subsequent years.

OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome indicator 1	Food self-sufficiency ratio
Definition	The percentage ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirements.
Rationale	The indicator measures whether national food production meets gross food requirements. The same also applies at the regional level where the indicator tells the extent to which a region's annual food production satisfies its population needs. At 100% self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) the food produced in the current year will be equal to food required during the next consumption year. A situation where food produced is in the range of 100 - 120% is considered self-sufficient. When the SSR is 120% and above the situation is considered surplus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSR < 100% Food deficit • 100% ≤ SSR < 120% Self-sufficient • SSR ≥ 120% Surplus
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural production increased and productivity improved
Data sources	Crop Monitoring and Early Warning, National Food Security Division, MAFC
Responsibility for data collection	MAFC
Disaggregation	National, Regional
Risk	No risk
Comments	This is a MKUKUTA indicator.

Outcome indicator 2	Production and productivity of crops and livestock
Definition	The indicators measure total quantity produced and quantity produced per unit of production for the following products. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize (tons; tons/hectare) - Paddy (tons; tons/hectare) - Beef (tons; kgs/head): total weight of cattle slaughtered x 55% - Milk (litres; litres/head)
Rationale	Production and productivity are the most important indicators for measuring performance of the agricultural and livestock subsectors.
Frequency of reporting	Maize and Paddy: Periodical (NSCA)/Annual (NPS) (For acronyms, see the data sources) Beef and Milk: Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural production increased and productivity improved
Data sources	Maize and Paddy: National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA), National Panel Survey (NPS) Agricultural Module Beef and Milk: MLFD
Responsibility for data collection	NBS, MLFD
Disaggregation	Region and District (NSCA), National (NSCA, NPS, MLFD)
Risk	No risk
Comments	1) Data may not be available on time due to delays in implementation of the surveys. 2) Data may not be accurate due to the methodology of data collection through interview and self-reporting from the respondents without physical measurements of farmlands and outputs.

Outcome indicator 3	Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies
Definition	Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved seeds, - Chemical fertilizer, - Irrigation, - Improved dairy - Erosion control
Rationale	It describes the farming husbandry and technical interventions best practices recommended and used.
Frequency of reporting	Periodical (NSCA)/Annual (NPS) (For acronyms, see the data sources)
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural services improved
Data sources	National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) and National Panel Survey (NPS) Agricultural Module
Responsibility for data collection	NBS
Disaggregation	Region and District (NSCA), National (NSCA and NPS)
Risk	No risk
Comments	1) Data may not be available on time due to delays in implementation of the surveys. 2) Data may not be accurate due to the methodology of data collection through interview and self-reporting from the respondents without physical measurements of farmlands and outputs

Outcome indicator 4	Flow of private funds into the agricultural sectors
Definition	The amount (Tanzania Shilling) of lending to the agricultural sector by domestic private banks
Rationale	To measure medium and large investors investment supporting agriculture industry
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Private investment in the agricultural sector enhanced
Data sources	Bank of Tanzania
Responsibility for data collection	MAFC
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	

Outcome indicator 5	Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization
Definition	Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ox plough - Ox planter - Ox cart - Tractor - Tractor Plough - Power tiller
Rationale	Mechanization is a necessary condition for farmers to improve productivity. These indicators show the degree of agricultural mechanization.
Frequency of reporting	Periodical (NSCA)/Annual (NPS) (For acronyms, see the data sources)

Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural services improved
Data sources	National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) and National Panel Survey (NPS) Agricultural Module
Responsibility for data collection	NBS
Disaggregation	Region and District (NSCA), National (NSCA and NPS)
Risk	No risk
Comments	Data may not be available on time due to delays in implementation of the surveys.

Outcome indicator 6	Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products
Definition	(Value of processed exported agricultural products) / (Value of exported agricultural products).
Rationale	Currently many agricultural products have been exported without being processed. As a result, little value has been added domestically. The government has been eager to increase the export of processed agricultural products in order to increase the value-added within the country.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural marketing system strengthened
Data sources	TRA
Responsibility for data collection	TRA
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	The same product categories by HS code for agricultural products and processed agricultural products shown in “Annex to Table OC6” should be used in subsequent years.

Outcome indicator 7	Number of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes
Definition	Smallholder households who participate in contracting production and out-growers schemes, as percentage of all smallholder households. <u>Contracting production</u> is defined as a partnership between smallholder households and an agribusiness company for the production of commercial products detailed in formal contracts. <u>An out-growers scheme</u> is defined as a partnership between smallholder households and an agribusiness company for the production of commercial products that may not involve formal contracts. The company may provide smallholders some services, such as input credits, tillage, spraying and harvesting. The smallholder provides land and labor in return for the extension/input package.
Rationale	Contract farming and out-growers schemes are one of the important aspects of strengthened agricultural marketing system.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural marketing system strengthened
Data sources	LGAs
Responsibility for data collection	LGAs
Disaggregation	District, Regional, National

Risk	No risk
Comments	This is a MKUKUTA indicator, and the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan and Indicator Information (Dec. 2006, p.78) mentions the National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) as a data source. However, NSCA does not contain information on this indicator. Thus, the data need to be collected from LGAs.

Outcome indicator 8	Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants
Definition	LGAs qualify to receive enhanced DADP when the following minimum conditions are met. 1. District qualifies for Capital Development Grant 2. Position of DALDO filled 3. Council has a DADP 4. Evidence of commitment to the participatory process 5. Evidence of a commitment to reform agricultural extension services.
Rationale	This indicator assesses the degree of fulfillment of LGCDG conditions, which is a part of LGAs' performance.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Institutional framework strengthened
Data sources	PMO-RALG
Responsibility for data collection	PMO-RALG
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	As the ASDP is implemented, there is a possibility that the minimum conditions be altered. In that case, consistency of the data may be violated.

Outcome indicator 9	Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus
Definition	The amount of performance bonus is assessed based on the following criteria. 1. DADP prepared and implemented according to guidelines and as part of DDP (35 points) 2. District Agricultural Services Reform and contracting (20 points) 3. Agricultural investments follow standards of compliance and technical audit conducted.(30 points) 4. Policy and regulatory (15 points)
Rationale	It assesses the performance of councils from the aspects of consistency with ASDP.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Institutional framework strengthened
Data sources	LGDG System
Responsibility for data collection	PMO-RALG
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	In 2006/07, only a part of the performance measures were used in the assessment. ASLMs and ASDP-supporting DPs have agreed that the assessment criteria be revised because a far larger number of LGAs than previously anticipated were qualified for performance bonus. A more rigorous standard may be applied, which may affect data consistency.

Outcome indicator 10	Proportion of farmers having visits from public or private extension staff
Definition	Proportion of farmers who receive extension advice for crop production or livestock extension advice by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government extension, - NGO/development projects, - Cooperative or - Large scale farmers.
Rationale	It indicates the effectiveness of extension services and the degree of dissemination of improved technologies.
Frequency of reporting	Periodical
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural services improved
Data sources	National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) and National Panel Survey (NPS) Agricultural Module
Responsibility for data collection	NBS
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	

Outcome indicator 11	Amount of fertilizer consumed
Definition	The amount of fertilizer consumed by farmers during the year
Rationale	It assesses the performance of councils from the aspects of consistency with ASDP.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural services improved
Data sources	MAFC, Department of Crop Development
Responsibility for data collection	MAFC, , Department of Crop Development
Disaggregation	National
Risk	
Comments	This is an indicator for annual PAF (Performance Assessment Framework)

Outcome indicator 12	Number of households using irrigation infrastructure
Definition	Number of members that belong to Irrigation Organizations.
Rationale	It indicates the number of beneficiaries of irrigation scheme development
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Outcome statement concerned	Agricultural services improved
Data sources	MAFC, Department of Irrigation Technical Services
Responsibility for data collection	MAFC, Department of Irrigation Technical Services
Disaggregation	National
Risk	
Comments	

OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output indicator 1	Number of agricultural production infrastructure
Definition	Number of agricultural production infrastructure existing and in operation (as of 30 th June of each year) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dams (excluding hydro-power dams) - Charco dams - Dips - Oxenization centers - Veterinary clinics
Rationale	It indicates capability of ASLMs and LGAs to improve and expand agricultural production infrastructure.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Constructed and/or rehabilitated demand-driven agricultural production infrastructure enhanced
Data sources	LGAs
Responsibility for data collection	LGAs
Disaggregation	District, Regional, National
Risk	No risk
Comments	None

Output indicator 2	Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery
Definition	Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery existing and in operation (as of 30 th June of each year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock primary markets - Livestock secondary markets - Livestock holding grounds - Feeder roads (km) - Abattoirs - Slaughter houses - Slaughter slabs - Hide and skin sheds - Pulperies, ginneries, shelling - Milling machines - Oil extracting machines
Rationale	It indicates capability of ASLMs and LGAs to improve and expand agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Constructed or rehabilitated demand-driven agricultural marketing infrastructure enhanced
Data sources	LGAs
Responsibility for data collection	LGAs
Disaggregation	District, Regional, National
Risk	No risk
Comments	None

Output indicator 3	Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages
Definition	Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages on crop, livestock, and marketing and processing.

	Improved technological packages include improved seeds, herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, crop storage, fertilizer, spacing, erosion control, irrigation, vermin/rodent control, agro-forestry, etc.
Rationale	It is a proxy indicator for farmers' adoption of improved agricultural technologies.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Demand-driven agricultural extension system strengthened
Data sources	LGAs
Responsibility for data collection	LGAs
Disaggregation	District, Region, National
Risk	No risk
Comments	Extension officers receive training not only at MATIs/LITIs but also at different occasions such as those offered by NGOs. Thus, districts are a better place than MATIs/LITIs to obtain this information.

Output indicator 4	Number of SACCOS, members and loans provided for agriculture
Definition	The number of SACCOS members, amount of loans provided by SACCOS for agriculture, livestock, and business (e.g., marketing and processing).
Rationale	Rural micro finance is very important for farmers to improve productivity. This indicator addresses farmers' accessibility to credit.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Financial services improved
Data sources	LGAs
Responsibility for data collection	Cooperatives Development Officer, LGAs
Disaggregation	District, Region, National
Risk	No risk
Comments	<p>This indicator focuses on SACCOS because SACCOS is the most important micro finance institution for farmers. SACAS is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and it is more difficult to collect data.</p> <p>As for the number of SACCOS, it is also available from Cooperatives Development Division, MAFC, although some regions/LGAs fail to submit data regularly.</p>

Output indicator 5	Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place
Definition	Number of agricultural marketing acts which create an enabling environment for commercialization in place.
Rationale	To harmonize the existing fragmented and inconsistent laws in agricultural marketing to standardize marketing activities.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Agricultural marketing institutions improved
Data sources	MAFC, MLD, MIT
Responsibility for data collection	MIT
Disaggregation	National

Risk	
Comments	

Output indicator 6	Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected
Definition	Number of places (markets) where wholesale or retail prices information on agricultural produce are collected
Rationale	It indicates the availability of market information to stakeholders.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Market information improved
Data sources	MIT
Responsibility for data collection	MIT
Disaggregation	District, Regional, National
Risk	No risk
Comments	None

Output indicator 7	Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held
Definition	Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee (BF-SC) meetings organized and held during the year under ASDP
Rationale	This indicator shows the extent to which the ASLMs are brought together through ASDP BF-SC meetings during the implementation of ASDP.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	ASDP coordination framework established and integrated
Data sources	ASDP BF-SC minutes
Responsibility for data collection	ASDP Secretariat
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	None

Output indicator 8	Proportions of regions submitted quarterly progress reports on time
Definition	Proportion of DADP Physical and Financial Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by regions to PMO-RALG in each quarter.
Rationale	The indicator indicates the effectiveness of reporting flows from LGAs to ASLMs, which is a part of institutional strengthening.
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Output statement concerned	Capacity of ASLMs, regional secretariat, LGAs strengthened
Data sources and verification	PMO-RALG
Responsibility for data collection	PMO-RALG
Disaggregation	District, Regional, National
Risk	No risk
Comments	The deadline of report submission, “within two weeks” is reasonable but close follow up is necessary.

Output indicator 9	Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee
Definition	Proportion of female members of Planning and Finance Committee in each district.
Rationale	It indicates the level of involvement of women in planning,

	implementation and decision making processes.
Output statement concerned	Gender issues mainstreamed in agricultural development plans
Data sources	LGAs
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Responsibility for data collection	LGAs
Disaggregation	District, Regional, National
Risk	
Comments	Village level information is very difficult to obtain.

Output indicator 10	Number of research projects related to crops, livestock and marketing/processing, conducted through ZARDEF
Definition	Number of research projects related to crops, livestock and marketing/processing, conducted through ZARDEF
Rationale	It indicates implementation of demand-oriented research activities.
Output statement concerned	Client-oriented agricultural services (Extension, information, research, finance) in place
Data sources	Zonal research offices
Frequency of reporting	Annual
Responsibility for data collection	MAFC, MLFD
Disaggregation	National
Risk	No risk
Comments	

Annex 3 Commodities included in “agricultural exports” (Impact Indicator 3)

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

Annex 4 Commodities included in “Processed agricultural export” (Outcome indicator 6)

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

Chapters 54-63 of this section are not shown here since they are man-made fibers, textiles and apparels.

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

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

ASDP PERFORMANCE REPORT

2011/12

FINAL DRAFT

DECEMBER, 2012

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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2011/12**

FINAL DRAFT

ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group

DECEMBER, 2012

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

	Indicator		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		
Impact (IM)	1. Real GDP growth rate per annum (%)	Target				3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4		
		Actual	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.2	4.2				
	2. Headcount ratio in rural areas – basic needs poverty line (%) (Baseline data in 2000)	Target						24				
		Actual	38.7		37.6							
	3. Value of agricultural exports (US\$ million)	Target			607	663	707	741	816			
		Actual	568	504	648	726	820.9					
Outcome (OC)	1. Food self-sufficiency ratio (%)	Target				122	126					
		Actual	102	112	109	104	102	111				
	4. Flow of private funds into the agricultural sector (Tsh. Billion)	Target										
		Actual	177	267	298	516	467	691				
	6. Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products (%)	Target			20.8	22.0	23.3	24.7				
		Actual	18.7	21.8	27.7	29.8	23.3	27.4				
	8. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants (%)	Target					100	100	100			
		Actual	37	47	82	95	96	96				
	9. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus (%)	Target					100	100	100			
		Actual	NA	64	61	89	92					
		Actual	66	64	61	89	92					
	Output (OP)	5. Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place	Regulations	Target				4	5	6		
Actual				1	2	2	3	4	4			
Legislation			Target				13	14	15			
			Actual	9	10	11	17	20	23			
6. Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected		Crop (wholesale)	Target				21	21	21			
			Actual	21	21	21	21	21	21			
		Crop (retail)	Target				93	115	133			
			Actual	63	73	73	93					
		Livestock (retail)	Target				45	50	60			
			Actual	5	14	30	46					
7. Number of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (ICC) meetings held		Target				4	4	4	4			
		Actual		4	4	4	4	4				
8. Number of quarterly progress reports submitted on time (out of 21 regions)	Target											
	Actual		6	7	13	18						

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Executive Summary

This report presents the progress of the ASDP based on the ASDP shortlisted indicators. The latest figures for each indicator were collected and compared with the targets and those of base year data as well as previous years. Changes found in each indicator were analyzed, and complementary figures/tables were added in most of indicators for better interpretation.

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

- To enable farmers to have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, all of which contribute to higher productivity, profitability, and farm incomes;
- To promote private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

Overall positive changes are observed in key outputs such as agricultural infrastructure like Dams, charco , cattle dips, oxenization centres, veterinary clinics, Livestock markets, holding grounds, slaughter houses/slabs, hide and skin sheds. Likewise there is an improvement in institutional capacity which is evidenced by the increase number of extension officers trained on various aspects, number of marketing regulations/legislation, number of markets where wholesale/retail prices are collected, and the number of number of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus.

Along with these positive changes in output and institutional capacity, some level of outcome and impact are seen. For example, agricultural GDP growth rate regained in 2011, and so did the crop and livestock sub-sectors. The value of agricultural export as well as the amount of lending to the agricultural sector by domestic commercial banks continued their growing trends in 2011. The ratio of processed agricultural products relative to overall agricultural products in export also increased in 2011. These findings show, in brief, that the agricultural sector has made a good progress.

However, it is not clear to what extent the ASDP has contributed to these positive changes. Weather or other factors may have influenced them. In this regard, it is important that smooth and effective M&E for ASDP be continued to be sought. Improvement is needed to have more accurate and reliable data, by having annual sample survey at least for key agricultural products. Similarly, more effort is directed to improve the quality of data submitted by LGAs, more resources for M&E and improved analytical capacity for M&E officials. In addition, efforts must be continued in facilitating monitoring of ASDP performance, improvement is needed in accuracy, reliability and timeliness of the data generated by agricultural sample surveys and LGAs.

Acronyms

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

TWG	Thematic Working Group
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAEO	Village Agricultural Extension Officer
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WAEO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team
ZARDEF	Zonal Agricultural Resource Development Fund

1. Introduction

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

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

The first, second and third M&E Progress Reports were developed and submitted to the Committee of ASLM Directors in September 2009, October 2010 and October 2011 respectively. This is the fourth M&E Progress Report for the ASDP (now it is called the ASDP Performance Report). Based on comments from stakeholders, four indicators have been added (Outcome Indicator 10, 11, 12 and Output Indicator 10) to the short-listed indicators to address greater perspectives of the ASDP, and therefore to date there are 25 indicators. The latest information on each short-listed indicator has been collected, analyzed and compared with the baseline data. This report summarizes the current progress of the ASDP in respect to each indicator. In brief, the ASDP has made a good progress as most outputs have been increasing and positive changes observed in outcomes and impacts, though some targets appear to be lagging behind.

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

2. Short-listed Indicators

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

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

	Indicators	Frequency	Disaggregation			Data source
			District	Region	National	
Impact (IM)	1. Real GDP growth rate per annum [MKUKUTA]	Annual			√	NBS
	2. Headcount ratio in rural areas – basic needs poverty line [MKUKUTA]	Periodical		√	√	NBS (HBS)
	3. Value of agricultural exports	Annual			√	TRA
Outcome (OC)	1. Food self-sufficiency ratio [MKUKUTA]	Annual		√	√	MAFC
	2. Production and productivity of crops and livestock.	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA),
		Annual			√	MLFD
	3. Proportion of smallholder households using improved technologies	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
	4. Amount of lending to the agricultural sector by domestic commercial banks	Annual		√	√	BOT
	5. Proportion of smallholder households using mechanization	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
	6. Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported agricultural products	Annual			√	TRA
	7. Proportion of smallholder households participating in contracting production and out-growers schemes [MKUKUTA]	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	8. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive top-up grants	Annual			√	PMO-RALG
	9. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus	Annual			√	PMO-RALG
	10. Percentage of farmers having visits from public or private extension staff	Periodical	√	√	√	NBS (NSCA)
	11. Amount of fertilizer consumed	Annual			√	MAFC
12. Number of HH using irrigation infrastructure (members of Irrigation Organizations)	Annual			√	MAFC	
Output (OP)	1. Number of agricultural production infrastructure	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs, MLDF
	2. Number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	3. Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	4. Number of SACCOs, its members and value of loans provided for agriculture	Annual	√	√	√	LGAs
	5. Number of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation in place	Annual			√	MIT (MAFC, MLFD)

	6. Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected	Annual			√	MIT
	7. Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee meetings held	Annual			√	ASDP Secretariat
	8. Proportion of regions which submitted DADP quarterly progress reports on time	Annual			√	Regions, ASLMs
	10. Number of research projects related to crops, livestock and marketing/ processing, conducted through ZARDEF	Annual			√	MAFC MLFD

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

3. Methodology of Data Collection

The ASDP M&E TWG collected all the data from various sources including databases and reports prepared by relevant national institutions such as TRA, NBS, Bank of Tanzania and ASLMs. The other information was collected using a questionnaire distributed to LGAs officers. The questionnaire survey was conducted between March and June in 2012. Table 2 explains the methods used in data collection for each indicator.

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

Indicators	Time Period	Sources/Methodology
IM: 1 and 3 OC: 1, 4, 6, 8 and 9 OP: 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10	September 2012	Collected from databases and reports prepared by other relevant national institutions in DSM (TRA, Bank of Tanzania and ASLMs).
OC: 7 OP: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9	March – June 2012	Collected through a questionnaire distributed to LGAs.

Note: IM: Impact, OC: Outcome, OP: Output

The following points are worthy noting,

For the National level data:

- Information on IM2 is not included in this reports because the data source is from the Household Budget Survey, which is yet to be released, thus there is no updated information.
- The data for Indicators OC 2, 3, 5 and 10 are the National Sample Census of Agriculture. The latest sample census was conducted for 2007/08, and the data were already reported in the ASDP Performance Report 2009/10. Thus, these indicators are not referred to in this report.

For the data collected from LGAs:

- 125 out of 133¹ LGAs submitted filled-in questionnaires, thus the remaining eight LGAs did not submit in spite of repeated request by the M&E TWG the (Annex 1).
- Some data/information presented in the questionnaire submitted by LGAs were often incomplete (some data were not provided). This has constrained the analysis undertaken in this report.
- The questionnaire used in the baseline survey was modified based on the feedback from the LGAs. For some indicators, therefore, the progress is analyzed not based on the baseline data or the target presented in the ASDP M&E Baseline Data Report 2007/08, but on the figures of the previous years presented in this year's questionnaire.

¹ The number of LGAs has increased to 168 as of November 2012 due to the division of administrative boundaries.

4.0 Progress of ASDP

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

4.1 IMPACT INDICATORS

4.1.1 Annual Agricultural GDP Growth Rate

This is the difference between GDP of the agricultural sector in the year in question and GDP of last year (at constant prices), expressed as percentage of the GDP of last year. The indicator is used to monitor the growth of the agricultural sector in the country.

The agricultural GDP increased from 3.8 percent in 2006 to 4.6 percent in 2008, exceeding the projection of 2008 as shown in figure IM1a. The growth slowed down to 3.2 percent in 2009 before rising to 4.2 in 2010. The decline is associated with drought experienced in 2008/09 especially in the northern part of Tanzania, which contributed to low production of crops as well as pasture and water shortages for livestock. Global economic and financial crisis also attributed to the decline in growth rates as it affected the demand for and prices of traditional exports. In 2010 the GDP increased to 4.2 percent and this was attributed to increase in production of food, cash and oil crops.

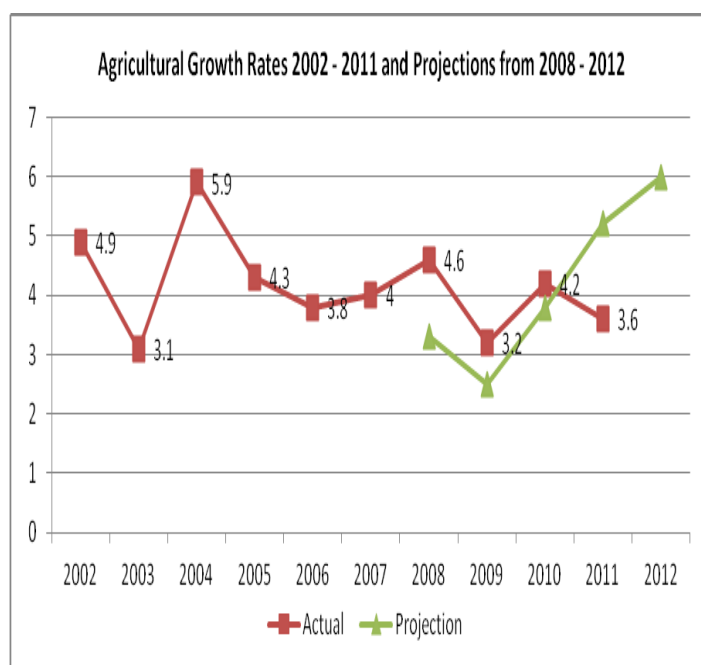


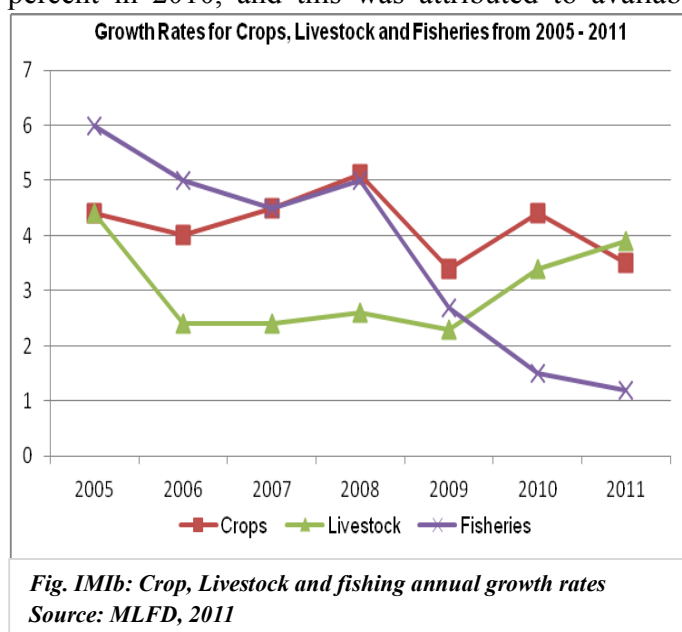
Fig. IM1a: Real agricultural GDP growth rates per Annum
Source: NBS, 2011

Among the crops with increased production were maize, millet/sorghum, bananas, and cassava for food crops; tobacco, tea, cashew nut coffee, pyrethrum and sisal were for cash crops; also oil crops included Soya, simsim, sunflower and groundnuts. The increase was due to favourable weather. On other hand other factor that attributed to increase in GDP was gaining stability of Global economy and finance. In 2011 the agricultural GDP slightly dropped to 3.6 as compared to that of last year. The drop has been attributed to poor performance of the crop sub sector.

The growth rate of the crop sub sector declined to 3.4 percent in 2009 from 5.1 percent in 2008 (Fig. IM1b). Crops whose production declined include tea, tobacco, maize, sorghum/millet and

cassava. The growth of the livestock sub sector also dropped to 2.3 percent in 2009 from 2.6 percent in 2008. According to MKUKUTA II, the growth rates of 6.5 and 4.9 are targeted for crop and livestock sub sectors in 2015, respectively. The target for the agricultural sector as a whole is 6.3 percent in 2015.

The growth rate of the crop sub sector increased from 3.4 percent in 2009 to 4.4 percent in 2010. The increase was due to increase in production of most food, cash and oil crops as described in IM1a. For the livestock sub sector the growth rate increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 3.4 percent in 2010, and this was attributed to availability of good pasture which consequently



increased livestock production such as cattle, goats/sheep, pigs and chickens; and improved extension services that enhanced sub sector development.

The fisheries sub sector growth rate decreased to 1.5 percent in 2010 from 2.7 percent experienced in 2009.

The decrease in growth rate is associated with a decline in demand for fish and its related products in the export market, a decline of fish production in the inland water bodies as a result of illegal fishing practices which causes environmental destruction in fish breeding areas and the use of poor fishing gears as well. The

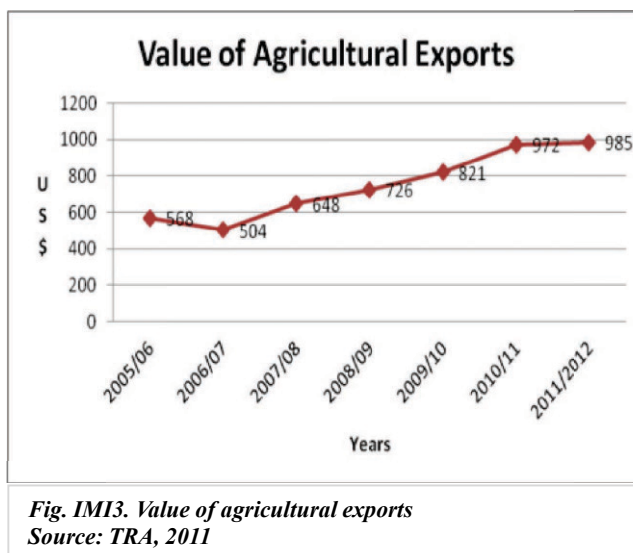
contribution of Fisheries sub sector to the GDP remained to be 1.4 in 2010, the same as it was in 2009.

Overall, the fisheries sub sector showed a decreased growth rates from 6.0 percent in 2005 to 1.5 percent in 2010. Similarly the decrease emanated from continued use of poor fishing gear; destruction of fish breeding sites; increased illegal fishing and fishing effort; and increased competition in the European Union (EU) market following modernization of production and breeding of fish from China and Vietnam in particular. In 2011 the performance of the agriculture sub sector has been unsatisfactory with exception of livestock sub sector. The growth rate of crop and fishing sub sector decreased from 4.4 in 2010 to 3.5 in 2011 and from 1.5 in 2010 to 1.2 in 2011 respectively. The GDP for livestock sub sector increased from 3.4 in 2010 to 3.9 in 2011.

4.1.2 IM3: Value of agricultural exports

This is the sum value (in US dollar) of the export of agricultural products (crop and livestock) from Tanzania to the rest of the world classified using HS code (*Harmonization System Codes - Commodity Classification*).

Commodities included in “agricultural exports” are Animal and Animal Products, Vegetable Products, Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products, Prepared Edible Fats, Animal or Vegetable Waxes, Prepared Foodstuffs, Sprits and Vinegar, Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes, Plastics and articles thereof; Rubber and articles thereof, Raw Hides and Skins, Leather, Fur skins and articles thereof, Saddlers and Harness, Travel Goods, Handbags and similar Containers, articles of Animal Gut (Other than Silk-Worm Gut), Textiles and Textile articles.



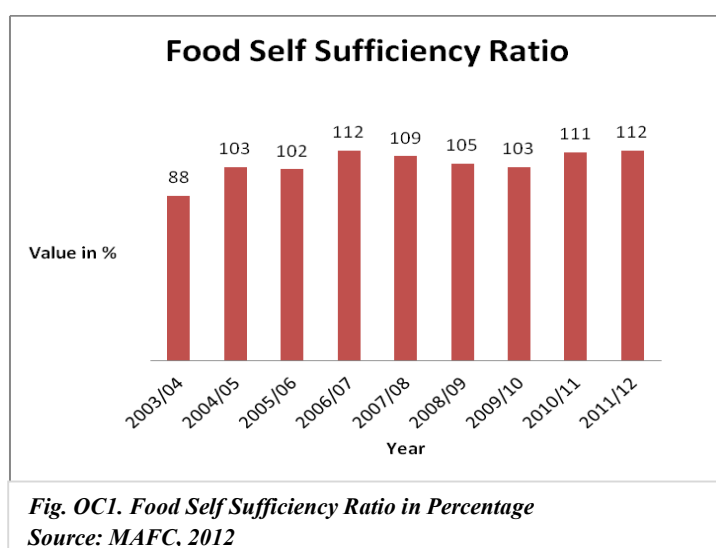
The total Agricultural export increased by 73.4% from 2007 to 2011. The products contributed to increase in Agricultural exports included tobacco partly or wholly stemmed/shipped 9.39%, coffee, not roasted or decaffeinated 14.22%, cotton not carded or combed 5.44%, sesame seeds 7.42% and black tea fermented/partly fermented, flavoured or not in packing of ≥ 3 kg 4.68% and Wheat or Meslin flour 4.07%.

4.2. OUTCOME INDICATORS

4.2.1 OC1. Food self-sufficiency ratio

This is the percentage ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirements. Food self-sufficiency ratio (FSSR) is computed as the ratio of gross domestic production to gross domestic food requirements. Gross domestic production is determined based on 12 crops: maize, sorghum, finger millet, bulrush millet, rice, wheat, beans, other pulses, bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes. Gross domestic production is the aggregation of the production of these crops. (Those of bananas, cassava and potatoes are divided by 3 before aggregation in order to adjust water contents.) Gross domestic requirements (GDR) are computed based on per capita consumption per day per person which is 650 grams (i.e., 237 kg/year/person). It includes seed and food uses, post-harvest losses and trade. No carryover stock from previous years is taken into account.

A situation where food produced is in the range of 100 - 120% SSR is considered self-sufficient. When the SSR is 120% and above the situation is considered surplus.



The 2011/12 Preliminary Food Crop Production Forecast amounted to 13,572,804 tonnes grain equivalent of which 7,558,342 tonnes constitute cereals and 6,014,463 tonnes comprise non-cereals. Requirement for 2012/13 marketing year amounts 11,990,115 tonnes of which cereals made up 7,551,244 tonnes and non-cereals constituted the rest 4,438,870 tonnes. Based on these availability and requirement figures, a self-sufficient status of 113% was attainable in terms of total food crops.

In terms of gap/surplus analysis, this is respectively, 1,582,690 tonnes surplus of total food, of which 7,097 tonnes constituted cereals and 1,575,592 tonnes surplus is non-cereals.

At sub-national level, there was evidence to indicate that: 7 regions had surplus, 8 regions were self-sufficient and 6 regions were definitely deficit. Here and there, pockets of vulnerable areas were signalled in 63 LGAs in 17 regions. Compared to previous season, production increase of 8% has been observed in total food (1% increase in non-cereals and 7% increase in cereals). Specific cases of increase were mainly notable in double digits percentage values in maize (21%), cassava (20%) and pulses (12%), while the decline was also evident in double digits in rice (23%) millets (22%) potatoes (16) and bananas (14). The 8% broad gain is due to, among others,

improved rains in respect of timely onset and a fairly appropriate distribution experienced over the season. Other factors like input subsidies particularly in cereals could as well have a stake in this respect.

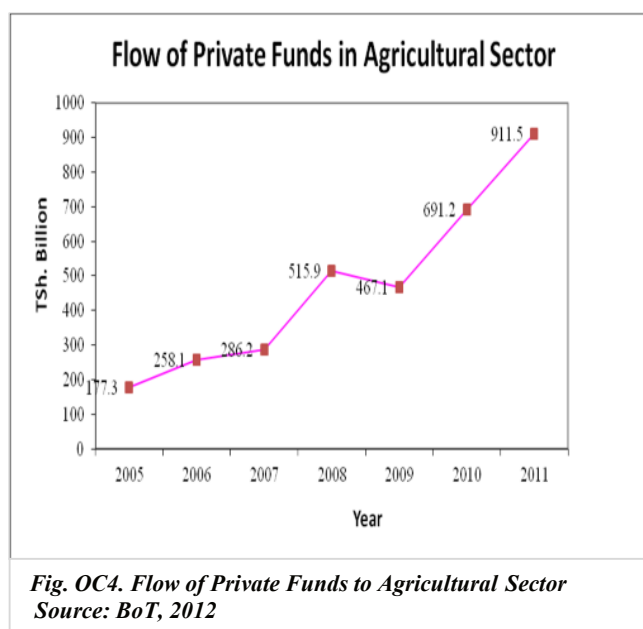
It is highly recommended that the earmarked food surplus and food deficit areas are seen as opportunities and challenges that need to be appropriately addressed. Local market potential as per deficit signals should be well exploited prior to external orientation of surplus food as comparative advantage opens doors in the context of food and seed without borders especially around integrated EAC and SADC regions. And, the local import-export interaction points currently under establishment should be enhanced for transparency purposes and in an endeavour to clear off unofficial entry-exit points through ever increasing border porosity.

4.2.2 OC4. Flow of Lending into the Agricultural Sector

This is the amount of Tanzania Shillings lend to the agricultural sector by domestic commercial banks. It is used to measure medium and large scale investors supporting the agriculture industry.

Flow of lending to the agriculture sector by domestic commercial banks in the year 2011 rose to TSh. 911.5 billion from TSh. 691.2 billion in the year 2010 which was equivalent to 24.1 percent.

The continued rise in lending that restarted in the year 2010 after the intermittent decline in the year 2009 due to global financial crisis maintains conventional upward trends experienced since 2006 (Fig. OC4).



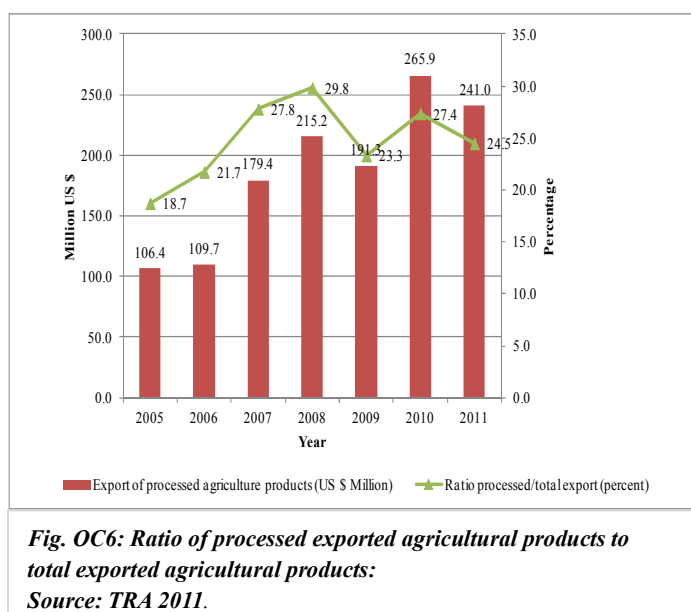
The continued growth of credit to

agriculture sector is indication of growing confidence by domestic commercial banks that returns to investments in agriculture sector is paying off. However the high lending rates are still the major challenge for agricultural investments.

4.2.3 OC6. Ratio of Processed Exported Agricultural Products to Total Exported Agricultural Products

Currently many agricultural products have been exported without being processed. As a result, little value has been added domestically. The government has been eager to increase the export of processed agricultural products in order to increase the value-added within the country. The export of processed agricultural products declined from US\$ million 265.9 recorded in the year 2010 to US\$ million 241.0 in the year 2011 (9.4 percent). However when it is compared with the year 2005, it is found that the exports of processed agricultural products in 2011 increased by 126.5 percent.

Subsequently, the ratio of processed exported agricultural products to the total exported agricultural products in the year 2011 declined to 24.5 percent from 27.4 percent in the year 2010 (Figure OC6).



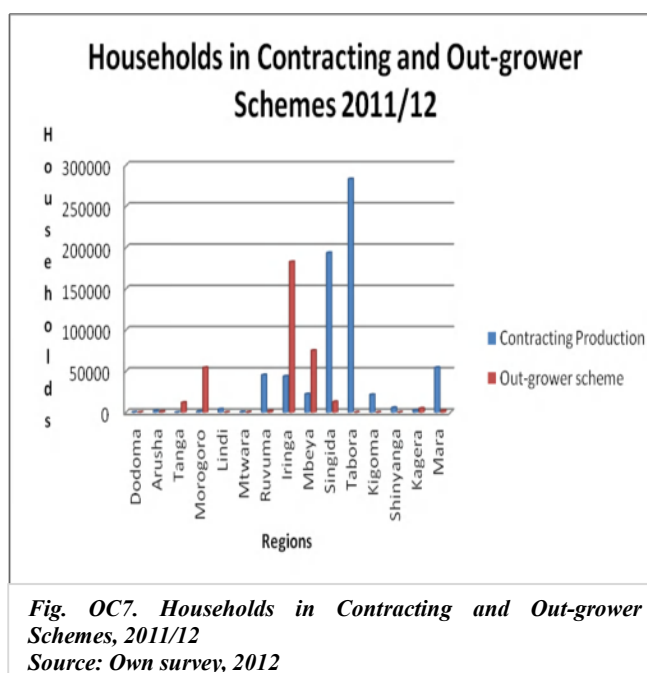
Detailed analysis of disaggregated exported processed agricultural exports shows that the largest shares of exports were Black tea fermented/partly fermented (19.1

percent) followed by Wheat or meslin flour (16.6 percent); Palm olein RBD (10.5), Crude sunflower-seed and safflower oil (5.4 percent), Brans, sharps and other residues of wheat (3.2 percent), Oil-cake and other solid residues of sunflower seeds (3.1 percent), Of length not exceeding 70 mm, with the domestic tobacco

contents exceed 75% (3.1 percent), Cotton (carded or combed, 4.3 percent). Exports shares of all the mentioned largest exports increased in the year 2011 when compared with their shares in previous year of 2010 except for Cotton (carded or combed) which decreased.

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

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

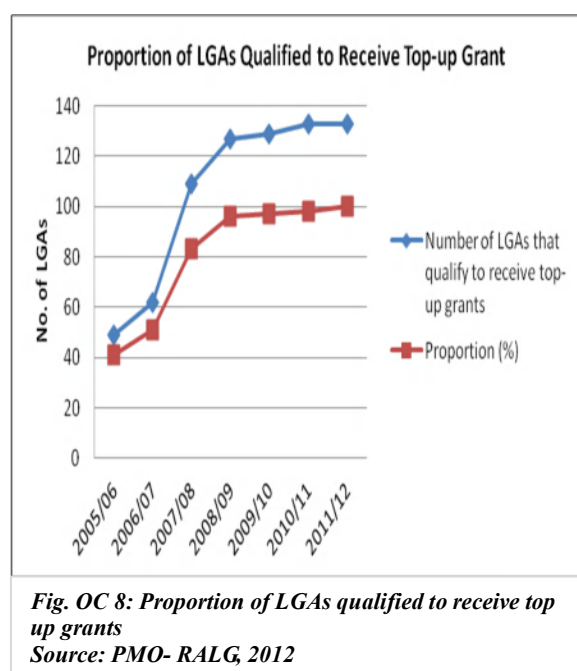


The data collected using a questionnaire from the LGAs, indicates that contract farming is currently practiced in fourteen regions in the country. The greatest number of farmers engaged in contracting production is found in Tabora region. Also it indicates that the out-growers' scheme is currently practiced in eleven regions in the country and the greatest number of farmers engaged in out-growers' scheme is found in Iringa region. Data used here, however, were obtained from LGAs through the questionnaires that were distributed and filled by LGAs officers. A number of LGAs did not submit or responded to the questionnaire, which has gravely constrained the analysis.

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

The government through the Prime Minister's Office, Regional administration and Local Government and with support from development partners, has implemented the Local Government Capital Development Grant system, which provides discretionary development funds to Local Authorities. Overtime the system became the mechanism through which all development funds were transferred to Local Government Authorities.

The overall objectives of the LGCDG system were to improve the access of communities, especially the poor, to local services through expanding the physical stock of new and rehabilitated infrastructure; to enhance the delivery and management capabilities, productive efficiencies and financial sustainability of local governments; and to provide a national system for the delivery of development grants to LGAs.



The government established a link between the financing of local governments and their performance in key areas of financial management, participatory planning, pro-poor budgeting, budget execution and the broader areas of local governance such as transparency and accountability, council functional processes and the involvement of Lower Local Governments and communities.

The link first and foremost, seeks to promote compliance with national policies, legal and regulatory frameworks. Secondly it introduces an incentive system that allows for adjustment of the annual grant allocations to each LGA, upwards or downwards depending on their

performance against a set of performance indicators designed to encourage LGAs to comply with

policy guidelines and regulations aimed at improving the quality of services and promoting good governance.

The funds are distributed to the participating LGAs on formula-based criteria. Access to the LGCDG system funds is dependent on meeting a set of Minimum Conditions (MCs) which ensure that the funds transferred to LGAs are properly utilized and in compliance with the laid down GoT statutory and administrative requirements.

The MCs are derived from laws, regulations and national guidelines such as; the Local Government Act 1982, Local Authorities Financial Memorandum 1997; and the Public Procurement Regulations 2005. The MCs are to ensure that funds remitted to LGAs are utilized effectively and efficiently, with integrity and that they are sustainable. LGAs are in addition tested against a set of Performance Measures (PMs) as a means of introducing incentives for performance improvement by providing for adjustments in the yearly size of the grant received.

The number of LGAs that qualified to receive top-up grants has been increasing since 2005/06, whereby it has increased from 37% in 2005/06 to almost 100% in 2011/12. This implies that almost all LGAs are fulfilling Local Government Development Grant conditions, and thus performing better than years before ASDP implementation. (Figure OC8).

4.2.6. OC9. Proportion of LGAs that qualify to receive performance bonus

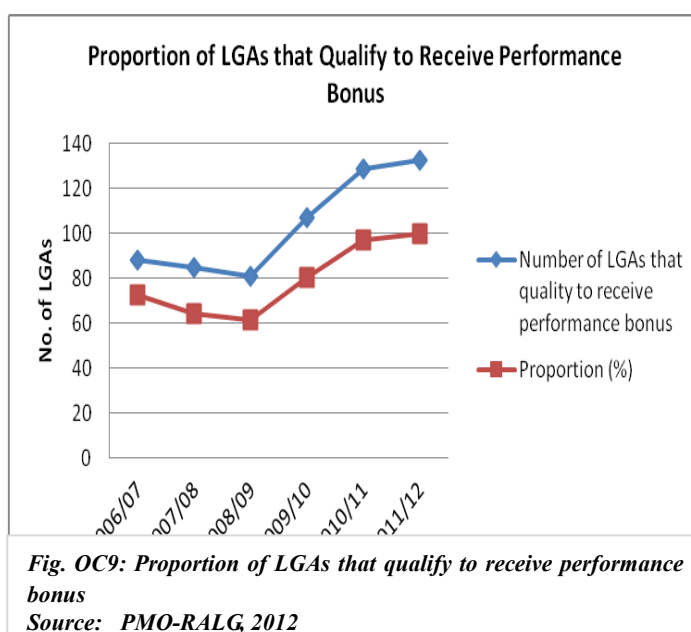
This indicator assesses the performance of councils from the aspects of consistency with ASDP.

The amount of performance bonus is assessed based on the following criteria.

1. DADP prepared and implemented according to guidelines and as part of DDP (35 points)
2. District Agricultural Services Reform and contracting (20 points)
3. Agricultural investments follow standards of compliance and technical audit conducted.(30 points)
4. Policy and regulatory (15 points)

The performance assessment started in 2006/07, and 66 percent of the LGAs qualified for the bonus in that year and continued to decline to 61 percent in

year 2007/08. The proportion that received performance bonus increased sharply from 61percent in 2007/08 to 100 percent in 2011/12. This implies that good performance with respect to



consistency with ASDP has been improved to a large extent in the last two years as shown in Figure OC9.

4.3. OUTPUT INDICATORS

4.3.1 OP1. Number of Agricultural Production Infrastructure

The number of agricultural production infrastructure existing and in operation as of 30th June of each year were analysed. These infrastructures included dams (excluding hydro-power dams), charco dams (for livestock), cattle dips, oxenization centres and veterinary clinics. It indicates capability of ASLMs and LGAs to improve and expand agricultural production infrastructure. Although the number of infrastructures in operation has been increasing over time due to new construction, the numbers which are not working are also increasing. Some of the reasons for this have been Livestock keepers not ready to contribute for dipping, Siltation and Drought,

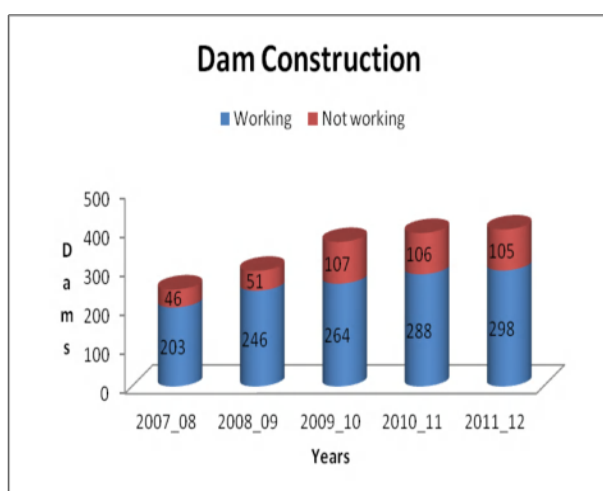


Fig. OP1a. Number of dams working and not working
Source: Own Survey, 2011

Washed-out due to high pressure of rainwater, broken embankment, insufficient funds for rehabilitation of the structures, and some veterinary clinics transformed to a secondary school (case of Nachingwea).

From 2007/08 to 2011/12, the number of working dams reported by LGAs increased from 203 to 298. The number of dams not working has also increased from 46 to 105 respectively. Out of 133 LGAs, 125 LGAs provided the data on number of dams in 2011/12 and 8 LGAs didn't. Many dams are found in Arusha and Tanga, followed by Ruvuma and Tabora regions.

The number of charco dams also increased from 616 in 2007/08 to 1008 in 2011/12. The analysis, however, is based on observation from 125 LGAs for 2011/12 and 120 LGAs for 2010/11. Many charco dams are found in the regions of Mwanza, Arusha, Shinyanga, Tabora, Mara and Singida.

Although the number of cattle dips working has been increasing over time due to new construction, the number of dips which are not working are also on the increase. The average number of dips not working is now 48 percent of the total. The main reasons for this are reported to be lack of water and funds for rehabilitation.

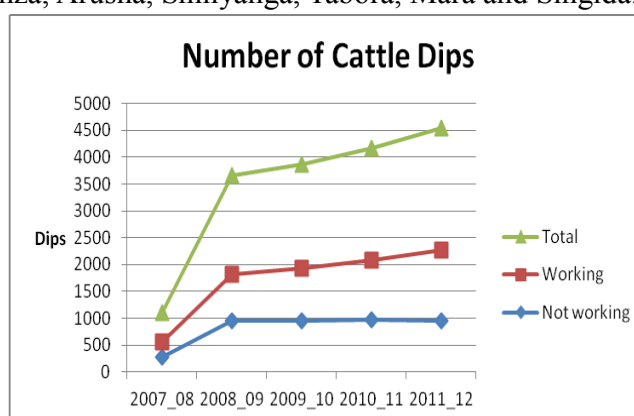


Fig. OP1b. Number of Cattle Dips
Source: Own Survey, 2011

The total number of oxenization centres in the country increased by 13 from 61 in 2010/11 to 74

in 2011/12. Many oxenization centres are found in Iringa, Morogoro, Tabora and Mara.

Although there has been an increase in the number of oxenization centres in most of regions, the decrease in trend has also been observed in Dodoma, DSM and Pwani. Morogoro, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Non-functioning oxenization centres have reached on average 24 percent of the total.

Total number of veterinary clinics increased by 39 from 65 in 2008/09 to 104 in 2011/12, where, many veterinary clinics are found in the regions of Arusha, DSM, Kilimanjaro, Mara and Tanga. On the other hand, few clinics are found in Ruvuma and Kigoma regions. However on average 54 percent of the clinics are not functioning due to different reasons including the need for rehabilitation and provision of essential equipments.

4.3.2. OP2 Number of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure and Machinery

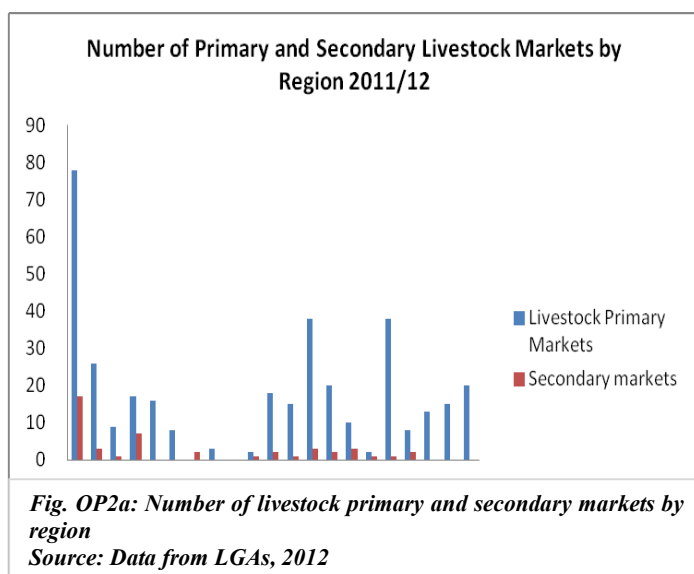
The number of agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery existing and in operation (as of 30th June of each year) was analysed. Like Output Indicator 1, the data for this indicator were collected from LGAs through questionnaire. In spite of the efforts of the ASDP M&E TWG, it was not possible to collect the filled-in questionnaire from all the LGAs. In addition, even those that submitted the filled-in questionnaire, some tables were not filled, which made the analysis more difficult.

The rationale for this indicator is to indicate the capability of ASLMs and LGAs to improve and expand agricultural marketing infrastructure and machinery. These infrastructures include Primary and Secondary Livestock markets, Feeder road (km) (road that connects villages to main roads), Livestock secondary market (place where traders meet butcher men or other traders), Livestock holding grounds, Abattoirs (a modern building where animals are slaughtered and meat processed into products, e.g. sausages, canned meat), Slaughter_house (a facility where animals are slaughtered into carcasses (no processing)), Slaughter-slabs (a flat concrete floor where animals are slaughtered in an open air), Pulperies/ginneries/ shelling (coffee, cacao, cotton, cashew nut, etc.), Hide and skin sheds, Milling machine (rice and maize) and Oil extracting machines. A few infrastructures are discussed here.

4.3.2.1. Primary and Secondary Livestock Markets

The number of working livestock primary market has increased from 345 in 2010/11 to 356 in the country (Fig. OP2). Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga and Arusha regions have relatively largest number of livestock primary markets (more than 30). Dodoma and Singida regions rank the first and second in terms of number of livestock primary markets. In 2011/12, there are at least 50 non-working livestock primary markets in the country. The reasons include poor infrastructure, inaccessibility due to bad road conditions particularly in rainy seasons, and little demand from

traders.



The number of livestock secondary market increased from 40 to 46 from 2010/11 to 2011/12 in the country (Fig. OP2). Many livestock secondary markets are found in the regions of Singida, Rukwa and Dodoma. On the other hand, regions with no secondary markets are Morogoro, Lindi, Mtwara, Mbeya, Kigoma and Manyara.

4.3.2.2. Feeder roads

The length of working feeder roads increased from 30,903 kilometres in 2010/11 to 31,813 kilometres in

2011/12. Tabora, Kagera, Ruvuma, Mtwara, and Mara regions show an increase of more than 100 km in one year. Some feeder roads are not working due to the lack of resources for rehabilitation, inaccessibility during rainy seasons, and poor conditions.

Poor infrastructure contribute to increased costs on agricultural production process in terms of high costs of transports, increased costs of farm inputs and maintenance of agricultural inputs and equipments. The roads networks especially in rural areas are in bad condition and in most of rain seasons village roads are impassable. The Government efforts in constructing and maintaining the roads network is still hampered by the small budget allocations to LGAs.

4.3.2.3. Hides and skin sheds

The number of hides and skin sheds increased at least in 36 LGAs. In total, there are at least 336 working sheds in the country in 2011/12, which increased from 330 in 2010/11 (Fig. OP2b). It seems that many sheds are found in the regions of Iringa, Dodoma, Mwanza, Singida and Kilimanjaro. The number of the hides and skin sheds not working also increased from 97 in 2010/11 to 121 in 2011/12. The reasons for not working include worn-out facility, unavailability of hides / skins, need for rehabilitation / repair, poor infrastructure, no formal markets, and low rate of animal slaughtering.

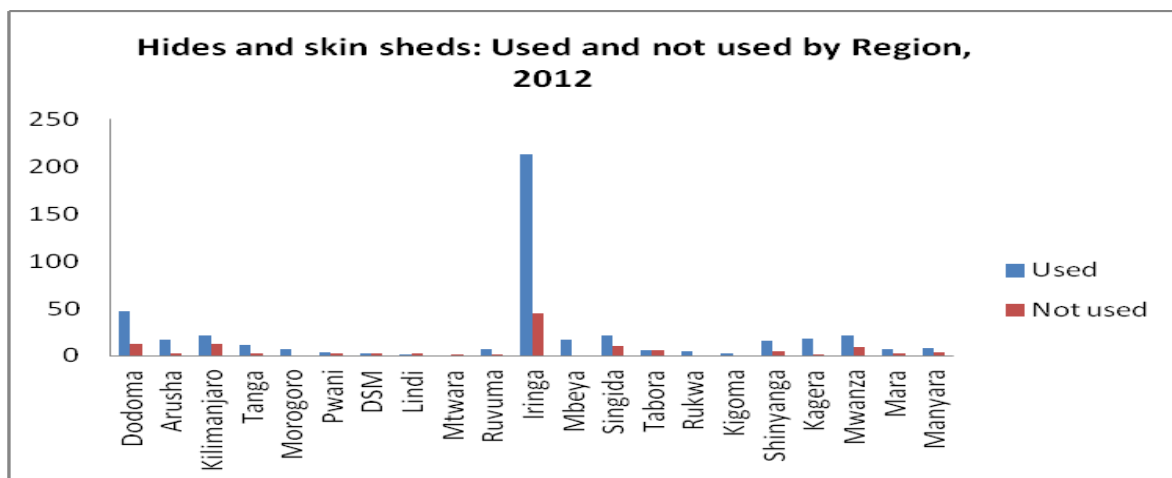
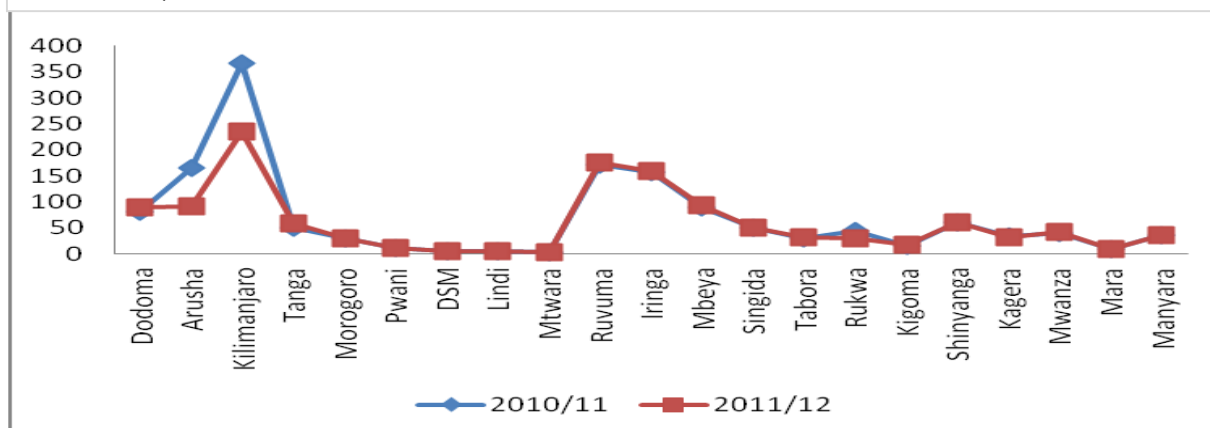


Figure OP2b: Number of hide and skin sheds by region
Source: LGAs, 2012

4.3.2.4. Slaughter slabs

The total number of used slaughter slabs dropped from 562 in 2010/11 to 557 in 2011/12 (Fig. OP2c). In 2011/12, Kilimanjaro region has the largest number of working slaughter slabs, while Tabora has the highest number of not working slaughter slabs. When compared between 2010/11 and 2011/12, the number of working slaughter slabs in all the regions is not different, meaning that more slaughter slabs are not working. The reasons for not working include the need for rehabilitation and low extension services in villages.

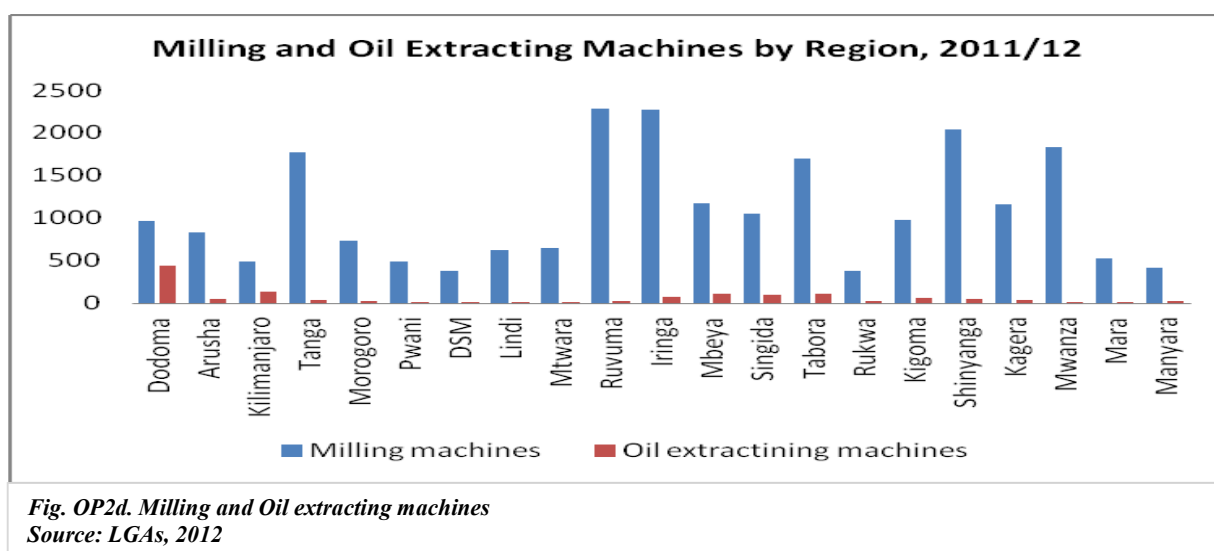
Figure OP2c: Comparison of slaughter slabs by region in 2010/11 and 2011/12
Source: LGAs, 2012



4.3.2.6. Milling and Oil extracting machines

The number of milling machines has increased from 13,168 in 2010/11 to 13,525 in 2011/12. Ruvuma, Iringa and Shinyanga regions are leading by having more than 2000 milling machines, followed by Tabora, Mwanza, Kagera, Mbeya, Singida and Tanga regions. There are also non-functioning machines of which their number has increased from 825 in 2010/11 to 1059 in 2011/12. The reasons for not working include lack of spare parts, high running cost and break-down.

The number of oil extracting machines also increased from 597 in 2010/11 to 626 in 2011/12. Also machines not working increased from 152 in 2010/11 to 356 in 2011/12 and the reason for not working include the need for rehabilitation, not repairable and no electricity.

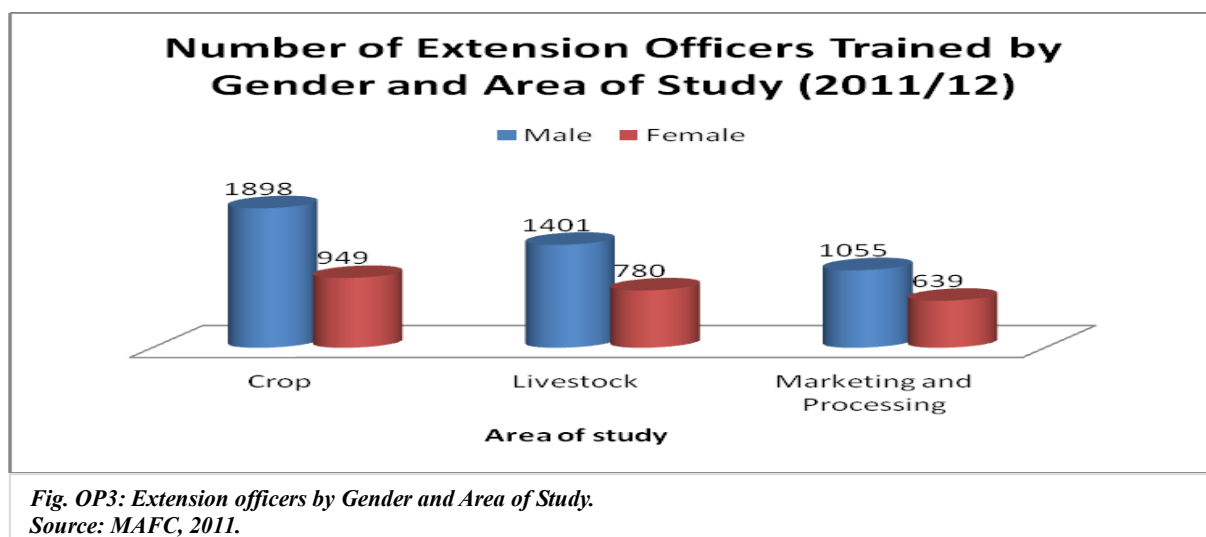


4.3.3. OP3. Number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages

The number of extension officers trained on improved technological packages in crop, livestock, and marketing and processing was analysed for the purpose of knowing farmers' access to improved agricultural knowledge.

The data indicate that there are a total of 9,045 extension officers in the LGAs up to June, 2011; this is 60% of the total requirement that stands at 15,082. Out of the 9,045 extension officers that exist in 2011/12, 68 percent are Males and 32 percent are females. Mtwara, Mwanza, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Iringa and Pwani had a large number of extension officers than other regions.

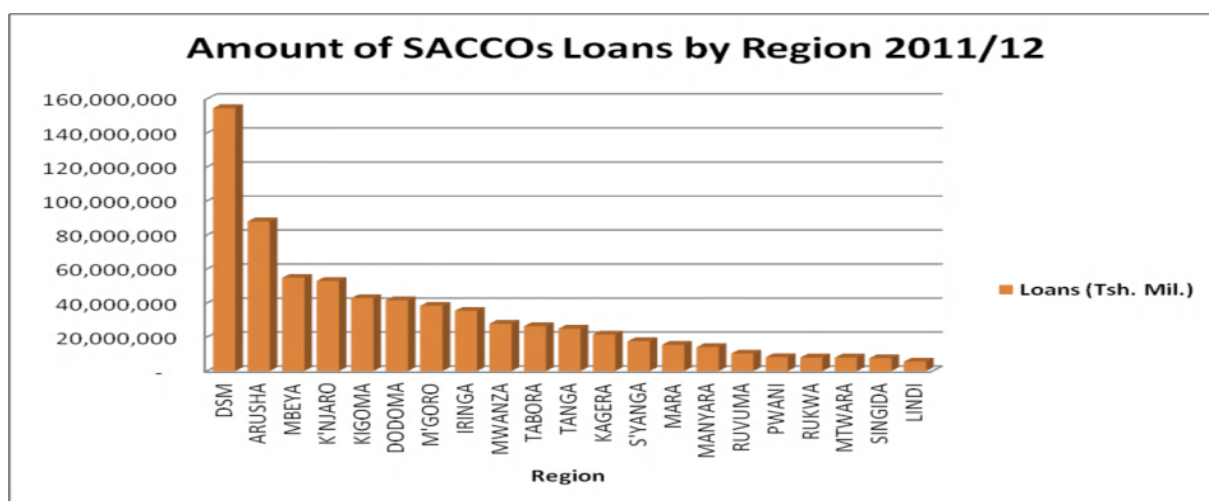
The number of extension officers capacitated through training increased from 1,537 in 2005/06 to 6,785 in 2011/12 (Fig. OP3).



The training involves crop, livestock, marketing and processing technologies. In general, the number of male extension officer trained in Marketing and processing is higher in Ruvuma followed by Singida and Mtwara regions compared to female extension officers trained on the same, and the graph shows less extension staffs are trained on Marketing and processing compared to crops and livestock.

4.3.4. OP4. Number of SACCOS, Its Members and Value of Loans provided for Agriculture

This indicator addresses farmers' accessibility to credit. The amount of loans provided by the Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) for agriculture, livestock, and business (e.g., marketing and processing) is very important for farmers to improve productivity. Sources of data for this indicator are the LGAs.



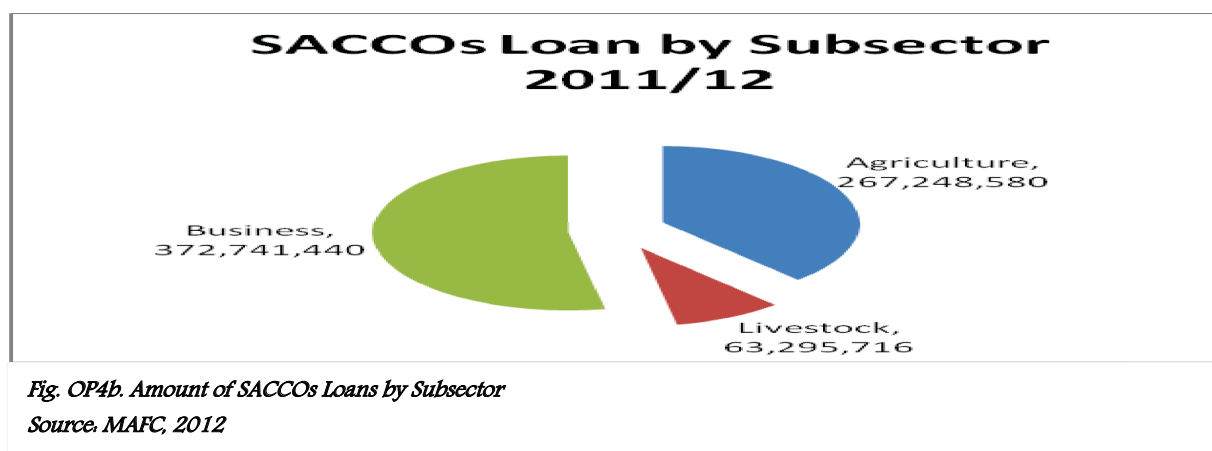
*Fig. OP4a. Amount of SACCOS Loans by Region;
Source: MAFC, 2012*

In 2012, the number of SACCOS increased to 5,424 from 5,251 observed in 2011. The number of SACCOS members increased from 917,889 in 2011 to 1,059,213 in 2012, equivalent to 13.3 percent increase. Shares, savings and deposits of members increased to Tsh. 409.95 billion from Tsh. 236.8 billion in 2011 which is equivalent to 73.1 percent. Loans extended to members also increased by 23.3 percent to Tsh. 703.3 billion from Tsh. 539.2 billion in 2011. (MAFC, 2012).

When data is disaggregated at regional level, Dar es Salaam region had the highest amount of loans (Tsh. 154.4 Billions) followed by Arusha, Mbeya and Kilimanjaro (Fig. OP4a). Lindi region had the lowest amount of SACCOS loans (Tsh. 5.5 Billion).

Generally, the amount of loans provided by SACCOS appears to be increasing. It is noted however that more lending is issued on business (53%) rather than agriculture (38%).

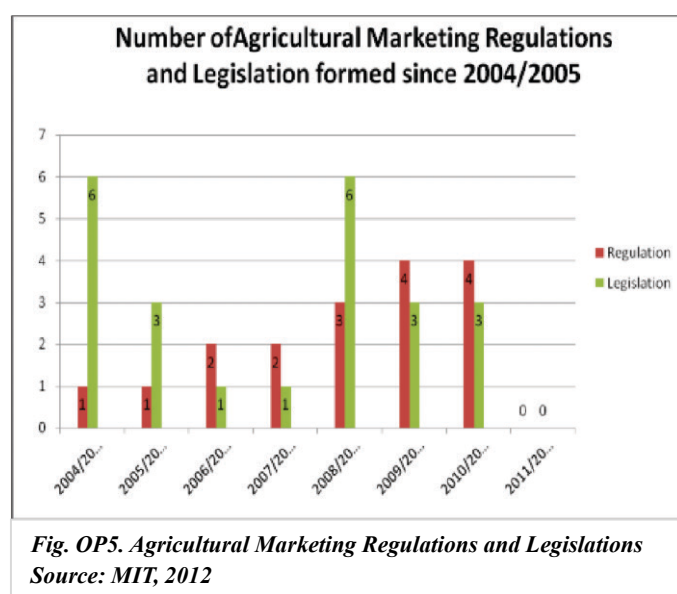
(Fig. OP4b).



Akyoo and Kalumuna (2011) indicate that SACCOS members are not happy about the way the agricultural loans are given in terms of repayment period and timing of disbursement. One can hardly expect a borrower to repay an agricultural loan immediately after harvest. It should at least be taken into account that a farmer needs time to sell the crops so that s/he gets the maximum profit possible. This might be the reason behind having more SACCOS loans going to business than agriculture.

4.3.5. OP5. Number of Agricultural Marketing Regulations and Legislation in Place

This indicator reports on the harmonization of the existing fragmented and inconsistent laws in agricultural marketing to standardize marketing activities. Agricultural marketing acts create an enabling environment for commercialization in to take place in the agricultural sector.



In the year 2011/2012, there has been no any new regulation or legislation concerning Agricultural Marketing. However there are four existing legislations which were amended. The amendments in the TANTRADE Act, The Business Names Act, Companies Act and Merchandise Mark Act, are aimed to guide the agricultural marketing system to take advantage of the opportunities available in the regional and global trade.

Since 2004/2005 about 17 regulations and 23 legislations have been formed. The regulations and legislations have helped much in facilitating marketing of agricultural products by ensuring fair returns to all stakeholders based on a competitive, efficient and equitable marketing system. Below are list of agricultural marketing regulations and legislation formed since 2003/04:

2003/04	Tobacco Production, Tanzania Food and Drug Act, Seed Act, Fisheries Act, Cooperative Act, Fair Competition Act and Animal Disease Act.
2004/05	Dairy Industry Act, Anti dumping Act and Veterinary Act
2005/06	Warehouse Receipts Regulation and Warehouse Act
2006/07	Veterinary Act
2007/08	Business Activities Registration Act
2008/09	Tanzania Trade Development Authority Act, The Standard Act
2009/10	Hides, Skins and Leather Trade Act No. 18 of 2008, Animal Welfare Act No.19 of 2008, Fertilizer Bill of 2008, The Cereal and other produce Act, 2009, The grazing –Land and Animal Feed Resource Act, 2010 (Act No. 13/10 and The Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act, 2010(Act No. 12/10.
2010/11	Tanzania Trade Development Act, Cap 155, Business names Act Cap 213 and Company Act. Cap 185
2011/12	TANTRADE Act (Amendment), The Business Names Act, (Amendment), Companies Act, and (Amendment) Merchandise Mark Act (Amendment)

4.3.6. OP6. Number of Markets where Wholesale or Retail Prices are collected

The number of markets where retail prices of crops and livestock products are collected increased from 63 in 2005/06 to 113 in 2010/11. The largest increase occurred between 2007/08 and 2008/09 where the number of markets increased by 27% from 73 to 93. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the number of markets where retail prices of crops and livestock products is collected increased by 15%, from 93 to 107. Finally, between 2009/10 and 2010/11 the number of markets increased by 5%, from 107 to 113 (Fig. OP6). However, this number remained constant between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012.

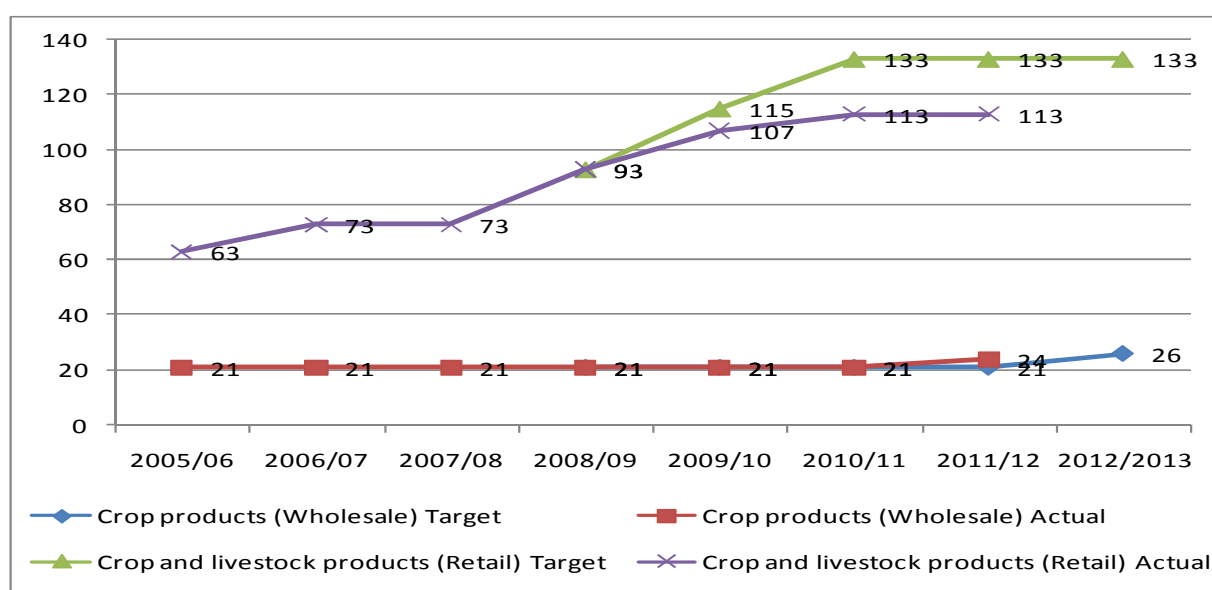


Figure OP6: Number of markets where wholesale or retail prices are collected.
Source: MIT, 2012

On the other hand, the numbers of markets where wholesale prices are collected remained the same from 2005/06 up to 2010/2011. Between 2010/2011 to 2011/2012 the number of markets where wholesale prices are collected increased from 21 to 24 which is equivalent to 14.3% increase. New markets which now reports wholesale price are Njombe, Mpanda and Geita. The target is to increase this number to 26 by June, 2013.

4.3.7. OP7. Number of ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee Meetings Held

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

The ASDP Basket Fund Steering Committee (BFSC) meetings are supposed to be held each quarter, and therefore four (4) times in a year. Since year 2006/07, the BFSC has been held each quarter as planned.

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

Table OP7: Number of BFSC meetings

Source: ASDP Secretariat, 2012

4.3.8. OP8. Proportion of Regions Submitted DADP Quarterly Progress Reports on Time

The proportion of regions which submitted DADP physical and financial quarterly progress reports on time was examined to indicate the effectiveness of reporting flows from LGAs to ASLMs, which is a part of institutional strengthening.

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

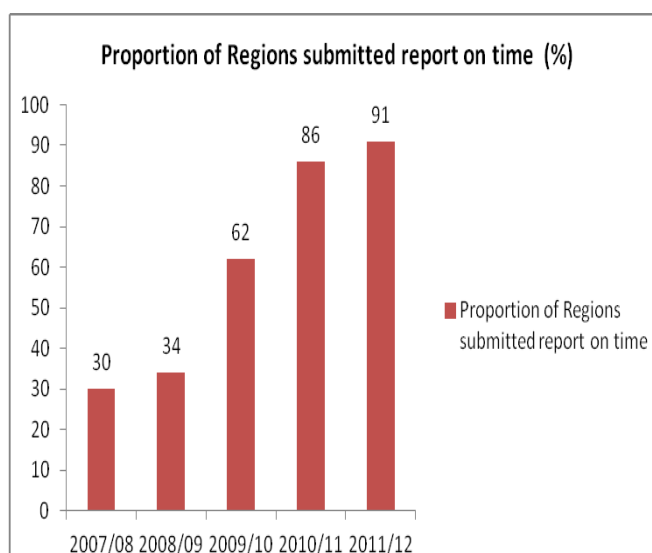


Fig. OP8. Proportion of regions submitted report on time

Source: PMO-RALG. 2012

It has been reported (on 'National Synthesis' report) during the LGCDG

Assessments of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Council 2011 that all LGAs were found to have prepared financial and physical progress report in accordance with formats

and submitted by 15th day of the month following the quarter as required. Due to this, the number of region that submitted DADPs quarterly reports to PMO RALG on time has been increasing since 2006/07. In 2006/07, the proportion of regions submitted the reports on time were less than 30%, but the situation has improved ever since to the extent that 91 percent submitted their reports on time in 2011/12. The regions that failed to submit their report in time in 2011/12 are Kigoma and Rukwa. (Fig. OP8).

4.3.10. OP10. Number of Research Projects Conducted (On-Going and Completed) Through ZARDEF

The number of ZARDEF research projects has increased three (3) times during the period from 2008/09 to 2010/11. In the year 2011/12 new project approved were stopped as ASDP is approaching the end. For project starts to completion it requires financing of at least three (3) years. However in the same year a total of 22 and 7 projects respectively for crop and livestock were completed.

The ongoing research projects are evenly distributed across the zones; the Eastern zone had largest number of research projects while Western zone is the least. The distribution between crop and livestock is different across the zones (Fig. OP10).

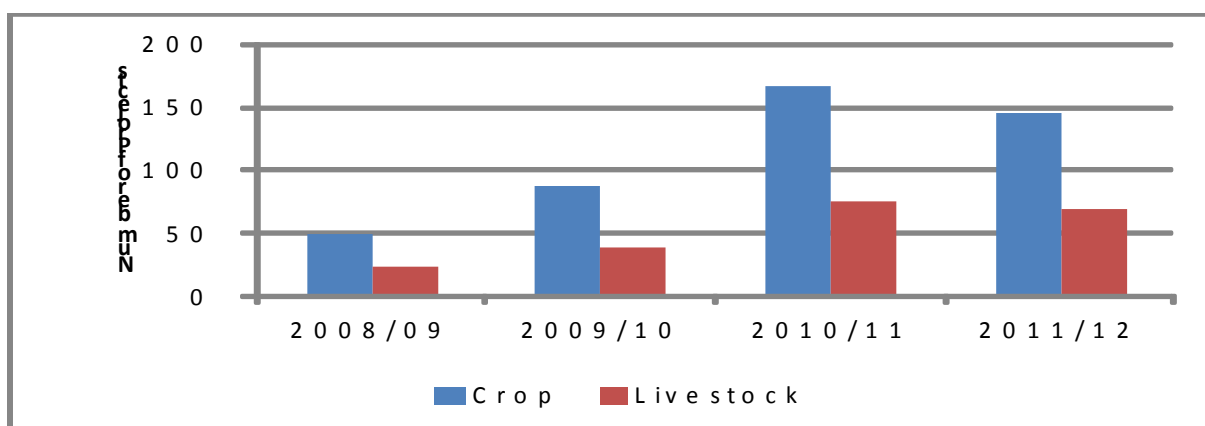


Fig. OP10: Trends of ZARDEF project and distribution/average budget of projects by zone (2011/12)

Source: MAFC, 2012

Note: The figure shows the number of ZARDEF projects implemented in each year. Thus, one project may be found in both 2008/09 through to 2011/12 if it is conducted for more than one year.

Projects concerning marketing and processing are categorized as either crop or livestock.

In the year 2010/11, MAFC contributed of TSh. 1.35 billion for ZARDEF while MLFD contributed a total of TSh 78 million. These allocations altogether financed projects across zones with an average of TSh. 4 – 8 million for each project.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Positive changes are observed in key outputs such as agricultural infrastructure, farm equipments/machineries, inputs and number of members in SACCOS as well. Improvement is also seen in institutional capacity like training of extension officers, LGAs qualified to receive top-up grants, marketing regulations / legislation, pricing information collection, as well as DADPs reporting. Some outcome / impact indicators such as agricultural GDP, agricultural export and the export of processed agricultural products also show positive changes. Based on the shortlisted indicators that have been presented in this report, it can be said the agricultural sector is making a steady progress.

There are, however, shortcomings or challenges which ASDP needs to address. Those challenges include; inadequate access to agricultural credit. Farmers have inadequate purchasing power to procure inputs; irrigation is still underdeveloped. Even for those developed, water availability is not sufficient particularly during drought seasons. Small-scale agro-processing and low skills of agro-processors and low adoption of improved technologies are among the challenges.

On the other hand, there are challenges for smooth and effective M&E for ASDP. Improvement is needed particularly in the following areas. In order to get more accurate and reliable data, there is a need to have an annual sample survey at least for key agricultural products and improve the quality of data submitted by LGAs. Moreover resources for M&E and analytical capacity for M&E officials need to be further strengthened especially in methods, tools and processes for collecting, managing, analysing and reporting gender disaggregated agriculture, investments and poverty data.

6.0 Way Forward

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

(1) Annual review of the short-listed indicators

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

(2) Update of data for each indicator

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

(3) Improve the quality of data submitted by LGAs

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

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

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