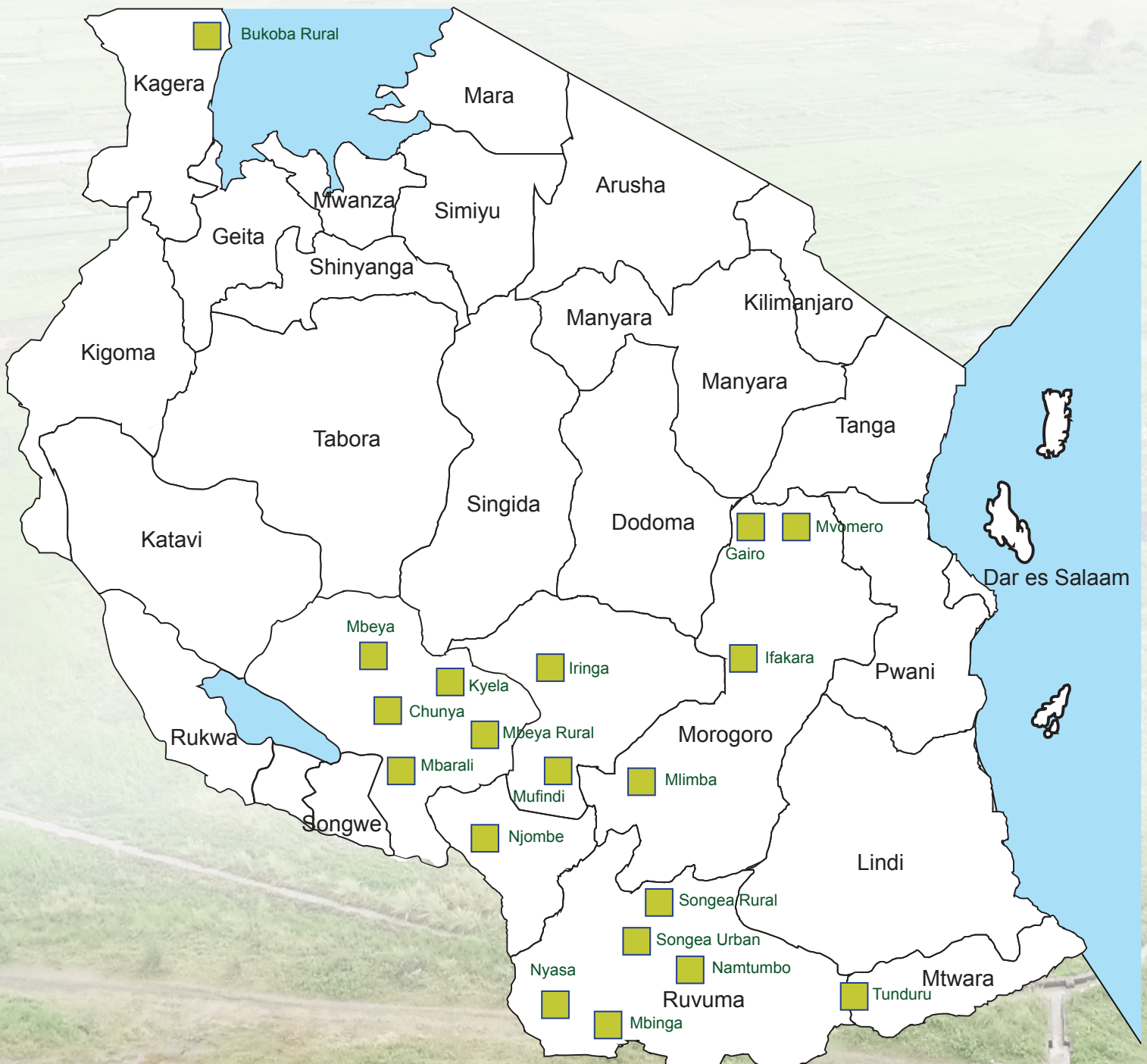


Policy Brief

Prioritizing incomplete public funded agricultural projects - a cost benefit analysis



Background information

Agriculture is the most important sector of Tanzania economy, contributing 28% of GDP, employing 58% of population and contributes about 30% of total export. However, the sector is still underdeveloped and its contribution to economic development is still below potential. One of the Agricultural Sector Development Plan (ASDP II) milestones is to improve governance and accountability. Accountability by key actors in implementation of public agricultural projects is therefore of crucial importance to ensure quality delivery of planned public services. However, inadequate accountability has been found to be among challenges facing LGAs in implementing development projects.

Agriculture Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF) with support from Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) has been technically facilitating Seventeen (17) Civil Societies Organizations (CSOs) to conduct Social Accountability Monitoring (SAM) and Public Expenditure Surveys (PETS) in nineteen (19) Local Government Authorities namely Mufindi, Bukoba Rural, Mvomero, Kyela, Songea Rural, Tunduru, Ifakara, Mlimba, Chunya, Mbarali, Mbeya Rural, Nyasa, Mbeya, Njombe, Namtumbo, Iringa, Mbinga and Gairo Districts Councils. The purpose of SAM and PETS is to enhance accountability for improved quality services delivery at LGA levels. The purpose of this policy brief is to communicate findings and recommendations based on the analysis of SAM and PETS data between 2017 and 2020.

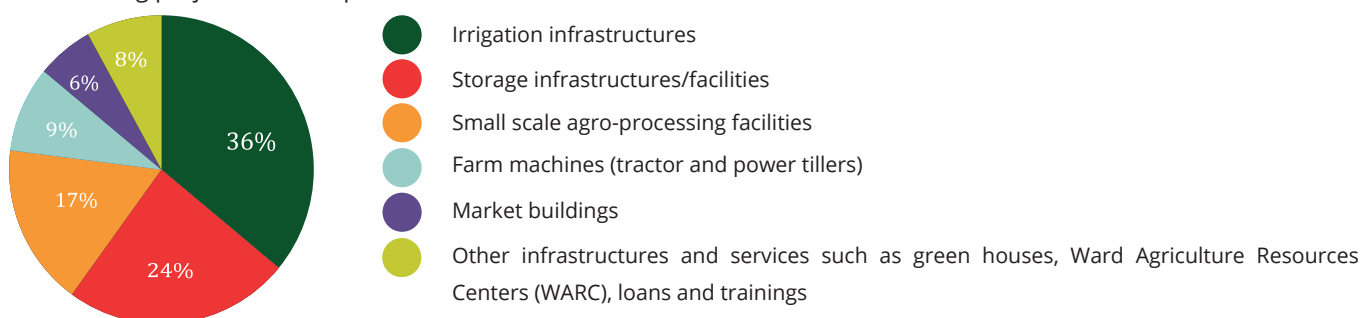
Accountability in Public Funded Agricultural Projects - Key findings:

- 1. Implementation of public funded agricultural projects** Between 2017 and 2020, SAM and PETS of ninety-three (93) public funded projects was conducted in nineteen (19) Local Government Authorities (LGAs). SAM/PETS was applied to projects that were not completed. The following is the status of the incomplete projects by December 2020 after SAM/PETS:



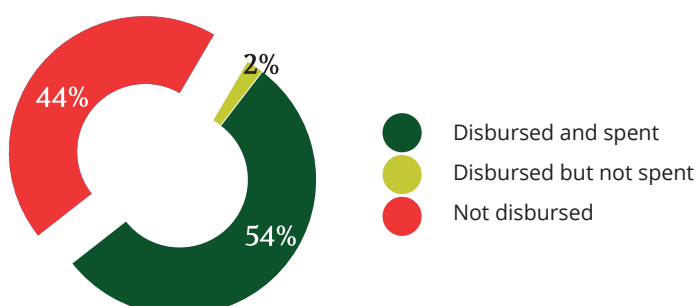
- 2. Incomplete agriculture projects by type**

Among projects not completed in time where:



- 3. Budget allocation and expenditure in these projects**

The analysis shows that only 56% of budget allocated for these projects were disbursed where 54% of allocated budgets already spent and 2% not yet spent; whereas 44% of allocated budget have not yet disbursed.

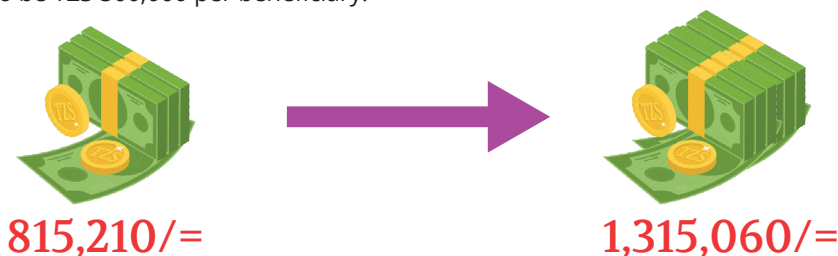


Opportunity cost and potential opportunities

The delayed completion of delivery of these services negatively affects about 237,065 people (62% women and 34% youths).



It has been estimated that if these projects are completed and utilized, an average income of smallholder producers' enterprises associated with these projects could increase by 38% from TZS 815,210 to 1,315,060. With the opportunity costs for delayed completion estimated to be TZS 500,000 per beneficiary.



Further analysis revealed that, if projects within the district council are effectively completed, LGAs could collect an additional annual revenue worth more than TZS 5.88 Billion from produce cess.



Recommendation:

- Identify all incomplete projects, estimate costs required to accomplish them and prioritize them in the budget.
- Identify all complete but unused infrastructures including those used for unintended purposes such as WARC Centers, warehouses and markets. Then assess and make decisions on how they can be used to deliver services to the community.
- Improve public funded projects management through enhancing participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) that involve beneficiaries' communities and Civil Societies.
- Consider use of Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach from design, implementation of projects to operationalization of the unused infrastructures.

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ANSAF	Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Plan
CSOs	Civil Societies Organizations
DC	District Councils
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
PETS	Public Expenditure Surveys
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
WARC	Ward Agriculture Resources Centers

About ANSAF

Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF) is an advocacy network that seeks to advocate for pro-poor development and an agricultural policy conducive to that development. ANSAF promotes dialogue and constructive engagement among sector stakeholders, analysing existing policy and suggesting policies and practices around pertinent issues in the agricultural sector.



Agricultural Non State Actors Forum

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