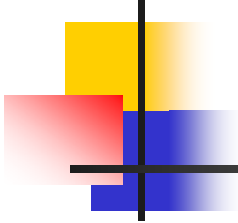


International Seminar on Road Financing and Development Arusha, Tanzania April 16 -20,2007

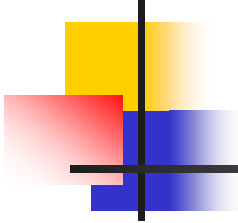
FINANCING COMMUNITY ROADS - TASAF EXPERIENCE

By Elisifa Kinasha



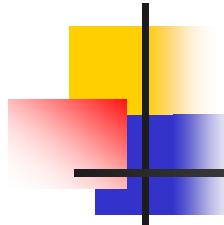
Overview of Presentation

- Introduction
- Objective
- Expected output
- Components
- PWP (Safety Net)
- Implementation arrangement
- Achievements
- Conclusion



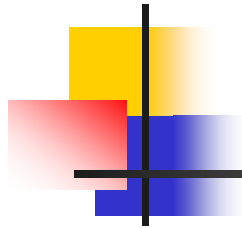
Introduction

- The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was established in June 1999 as a key poverty alleviation instrument designed to address community social needs.
- It is a Social Fund designed - to finance self-help community projects and transfer cash through Safety net activities
- WB funded.



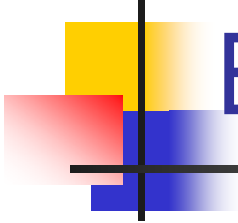
TASAF Objective

- Increase and enhance the capacity of communities and stakeholders to prioritize, implement and manage sustainable development initiatives.
 - In the process improve social-economic services and opportunities



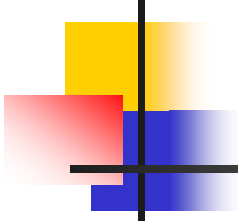
Expected Outputs

- Identified and implemented community and safety net sub projects;
- Better-informed communities and stakeholders; and
- Improved capacity to manage funds and facilities.



Expected Outputs cont....

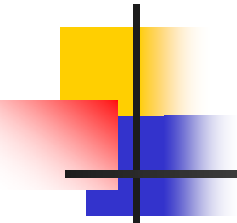
- Poverty reduction -this programme also supports governments' poverty reduction efforts that target women, youth and other vulnerable groups during drought seasons or period of food insecurity.



Major Components

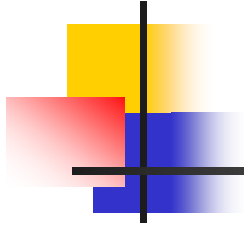
TASAF I

- Community Development Initiatives (CDI) and
- Public Works Programme (PWP)

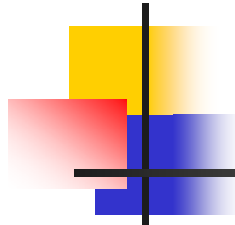


TASAF II

- Lack access to basic social and market services:
- Have able bodied but food insecure households;
- Have households with Vulnerable individuals (orphans, disabled, elderly, infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, etc.)

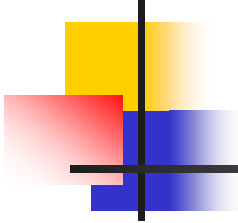


The PWP is a SAFETY NET Initiative with direct contribution to economic growth and improvement of social capital mostly at the grass root level



Major Outputs

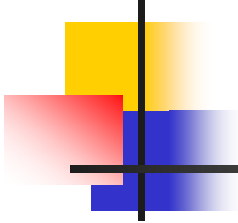
- Transfer of direct cash to the beneficiaries.
- Creation of wage employment to the poorest members of the targeted community.
- Community empowerment
- Creation of assets of economic value



Community Targeting

Targeting focuses on communities that are:

- Inaccessible by the existing infrastructure,
- Located in remote areas,
- Persistently in short of food, and
- Lacking access to cash income.



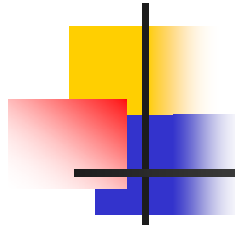
Community Participation

- Subproject identification or selection
- Identification of Beneficiaries
- Selection of Community Management Committees (CMCs)



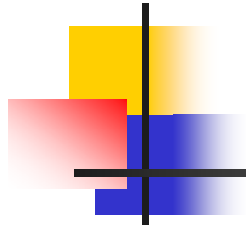
Subproject Identification

- Sub-projects will promote labour-based technologies, with at least 40 percent of the sub-project funds paying for unskilled labour;
- Adherence to sector norms and technical standards in all sub-projects activities;
- Implementation within the local government structures

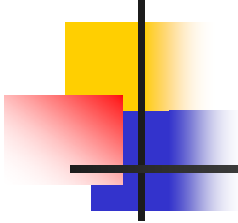


Sub Projects Menu

- Rehabilitation and maintenance of rural access roads;
- Construction of gullies dams and bund walls to abate flood disaster;
- Construction and rehabilitation of foot paths and bridges;
- Construction of terraces.

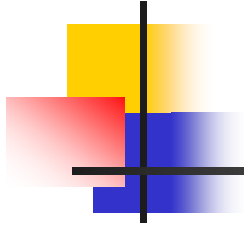


- Construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems; and
- Construction of market places and car parks

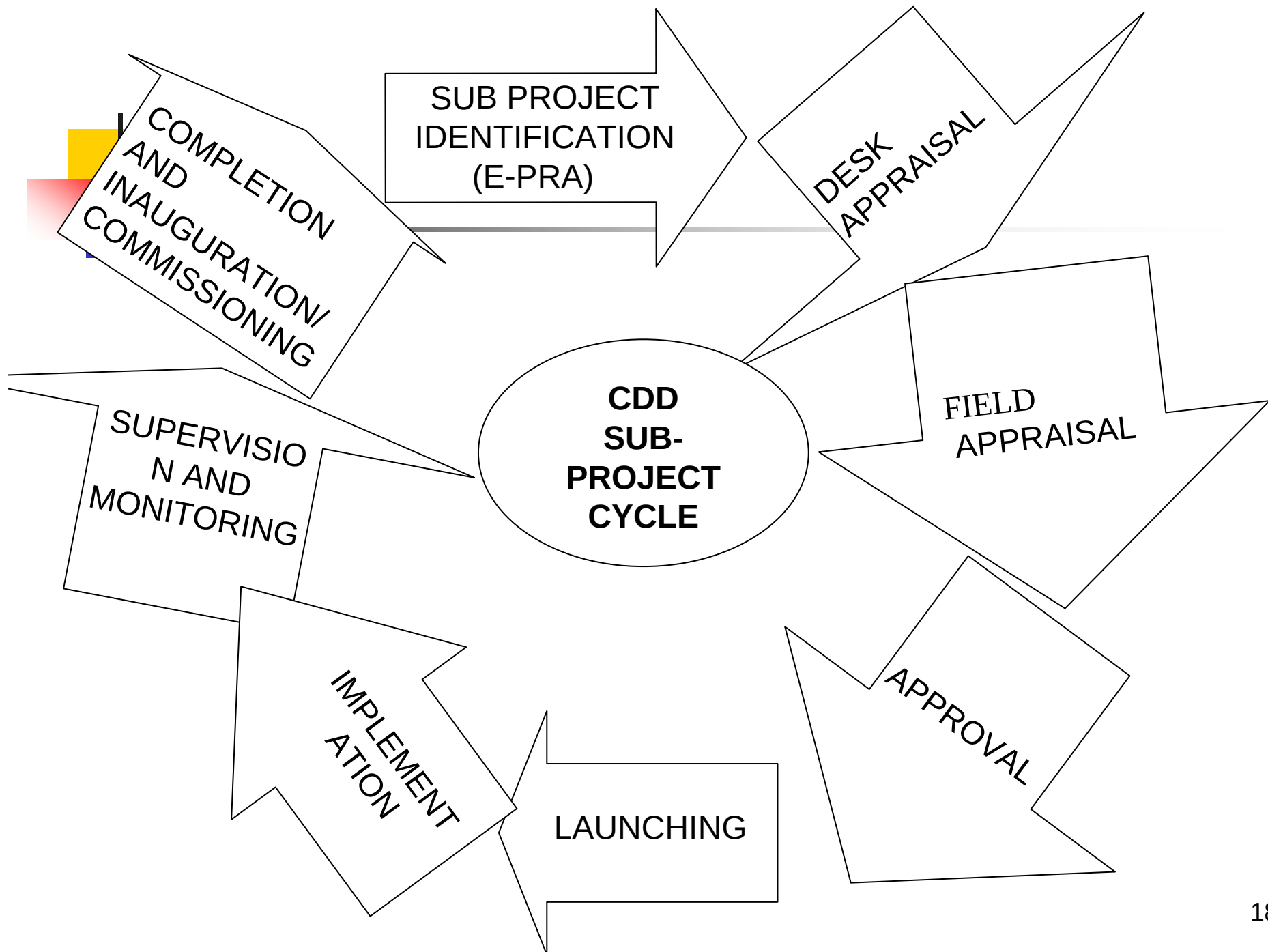


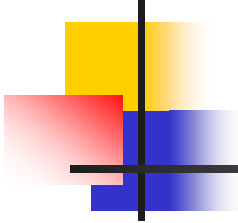
Subprojects preparation and Implementation

- Detailed Sub-Projects preparations including design, bills of quantities, and implementation schedules are prepared at the district/island level by respective Sector experts



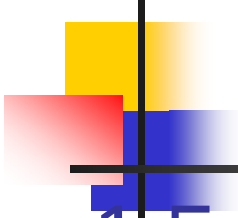
- Preparations, implementation and operation and maintenance are guided by a subproject cycle that has benchmarks for each activities.





Implementation

- Implementation is the responsibility of CMC, site supervisor, sector expert and beneficiaries.
- Implementation will be done as per instructions in the Safety Net handbook.
- Beneficiaries are paid at least twice every month for the work done in accordance with the guidelines provided.
- Community contribution is 20% of subproject cost



Achievements

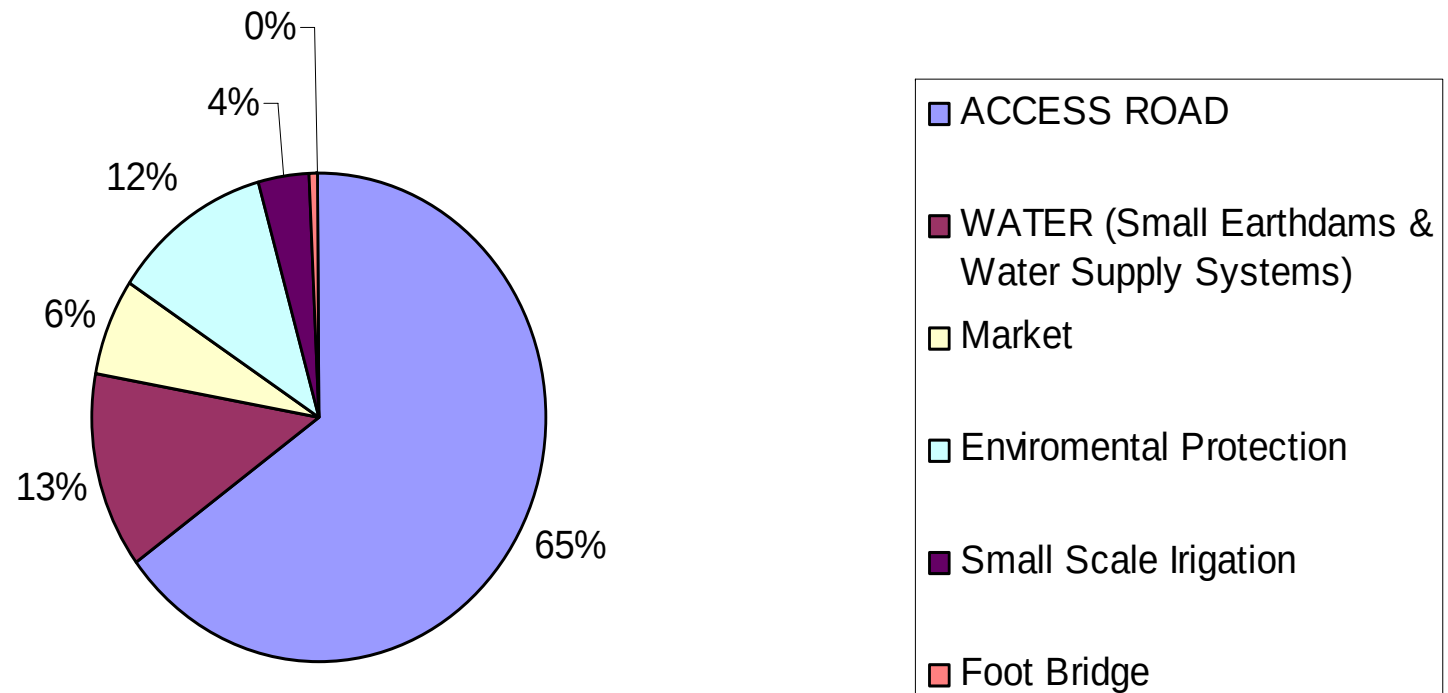
1. Earth roads rehabilitated

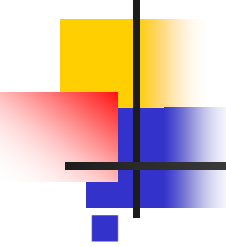
- A total of 305 Nos. subprojects identified; out of this 204 were earth roads.
- In TASAF I, 2,255 kms of Earth/Gravel roads,
 - valued at Tshs. 9.3 billion
 - providing access and connection to about 144 villages.

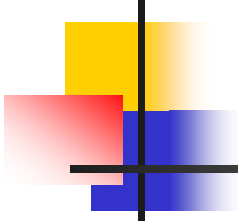
Some of the LGAs have taken the improved roads into their networks.



Sub-Project Distribution-Sectorwise

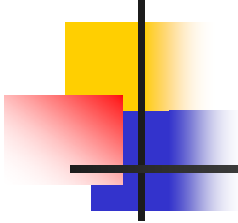


- 
- A total of 75,000 villagers benefitted from temporary employment earning Tshs 3.94 billion shillings.
 - 2,900 meters of storm water drainage canals have been completed with several structures including: drifts, footbridges, box culverts and normal culverts.
 - More than 1500kms of community roads worth 8.4 billion shillings have been requested to be supported under TASAF II.



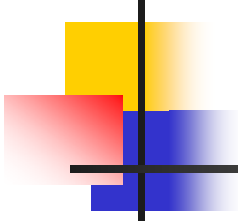
2. Capacity building

The skills acquired by the beneficiaries creates possibilities of establishing small community based contracting entities that can be available for seasonal infrastructure maintenance that can contribute to reduction of rural to urban labour migration.



3. Poverty reduction

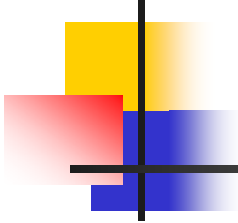
The Labour based technologies deployed in the implementation of various subprojects are a viable option for creating sustainable employment in some of the infrastructure development and maintenance undertakings.



4. Gender empowerment

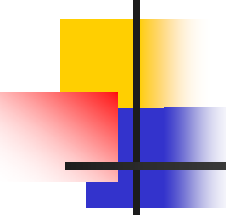
- TASAF has a deliberate requirement that at least 40% of the would be beneficiaries must be women as well as members of the CMC.

This had been observed in all subprojects.



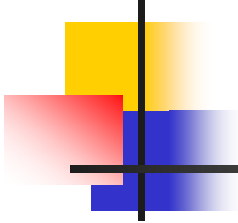
Challenges

- Demand is very high
- Inadequate Technical support
- Appropriate equipment and tools



CONCLUSION

- Improved access can improve economic activities in the communities and eventually sustainable development
- It is no doubt that community's involvement in road maintenance could reduce poverty.



CONCLUSION Cont.....

- If communities are well facilitated they ready to contribute cash and be involved in road rehabilitation and maintenance in their areas.
- Continuous capacity building of Local Authorities staff in areas that will enhance capabilities to respond to community demanded development is very important.

(1) Creating drainage ditches in Dodoma (R) district.





2. Laying of culvert at Igombe – Isolo Road – Magu district



3. Evidence of skills upgrading at Pemba



4. Road ascending to Magoroto – in Muheza

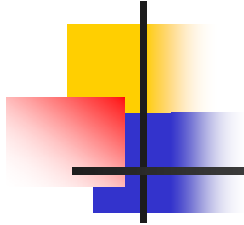


Completed culvert in one of the roads



6. Vikuge road in Kibaha awaiting compaction





Thank you for your attention