Module 5/ session 2: GRB from within government
Session II: Call circulars

Tanzania Budget Guidelines (2006/7) – Gender Section

The women and Gender Development Policy and Strategy provides a framework for the execution of a gender mainstreaming perspective in all policies and programme implemented by actors at different levels. Emphasis is on the implementation of strategies geared towards addressing the needs of both women and men as well as filling gender gaps among women and men in various social, economic and political fields.

Government interventions have been focusing on promoting gender equality by addressing pervasive gender gaps with respect to access and control over economic resources and property, decision making and power, human and legal rights, education and training, employment, general and reproductive health, food security and nutrition, and social division of labour.

Achievements and Constraints

Several laws, including Land, Sexual offences have been enacted or amended in order to protect women, girls and children so as to enable them to enjoy equity in access, ownership and control over resources for example land. The government has also been undertaking affirmative actions to increase the proportion of women in elected and appointed positions. Awareness campaigns have also been conducted to improve women's legal literacy and capacity.

Gender Focal Points have been established in all MDAs, Regions and Local Government Authorities with the view of enhancing gender mainstreaming. Training fund and micro-credit facilities have also been established to avail women with various training to enable them take-up responsible jobs and participate in business.

However, cultural beliefs and customs have continued to hold back attainment of equality in almost all fields and hence women's representation is generally still low including in political parties.

Policy commitments in the medium term

- Promoting equity;
- Continue facilitating gender mainstreaming into national, sectoral and institutional policies, programmes and plans;
- Strengthening gender focal points through training and re-sourcing;
- Promoting women's empowerment in political, economic, social and legal spheres; and
- Continue implementing international agenda and commitments in promoting women's rights.

Priority areas for Resource Allocation

- Continue mainstreaming Gender into policies, plans and strategies at all levels.
- Capacity building for gender focal points;
- Promoting credit facilities for women and youths;
- Continue with gender sensitization at all levels.

Module 6: GRB from within government
Session II: Call circulars

Call Circular No. 5. Year 1999

PREPARATION OF THE 8TH MALAYSIA PLAN, 2001-2005

Objective

1. This circular provides guidelines for the preparation of the 8th Malaysia Plan, 2001-2005. The objective of circulating the circular is to collect proposals for programmes and projects for the 8th Malaysia Plan from the Ministries/Departments/Statutory Bodies/State Governments and Non-Financial Public Enterprises. This circular also aims to gather reports on the performance of programme implementation under the 7th Malaysia Plan as an input for the planning of development programmes of the 8th Malaysia Plan.

Policy and Strategy of the 8th MP

2. The policy and strategy of the 8th Malaysia Plan will embody the thrusts of the 3rd Outline Perspective Plan (OPP3) which emphasises quality development towards achieving developed nation status by the year 2020. This involves the identification of specific strategies to address the 9 challenges of Vision 2020, which is to establish a united Malaysia with a sense of common and shared destiny; create a psychologically liberated, secure and developed Malaysian society with faith and confidence in itself;; foster and develop a mature democratic society; establish a fully moral and ethical society which is mature, liberal and tolerant; establish a scientific, progressive and innovative society which is forward-looking, caring, balanced, mature, competitive, dynamic, robust and resilient.

3. The strategy for the country's economy during the 8th Plan period will be directed towards efforts to improve resilience and competitiveness for rapid and sustainable growth. In this connection the economic base will be strengthened through the efficient utilisation of resources while economic growth will be focussed on productivity increases and knowledge economy or k-economy. The private sector will continue to be the backbone for the nation's development while the public sector will provide the facilities and services to enable the private sector to prosper. The public sector will also continue to enhance further the quality of life of Malaysians and ensure the achievement of social objectives as enunciated in the Vision 2020, especially with regard to poverty eradication, equitable distribution of benefits of economic growth, and the creation of a Malaysian society which is moral and has high spiritual values.

Macro Economic Perspective

4. During the 8th Malaysia Plan period, the thrust of the macro economic policy will be rapid and sustainable growth at low and stable prices and a balanced external account. The structure of the economy will continue to shift towards a high technology manufacturing and services sector. The recovering world economy is expected to have a positive impact on the economy and will also pose challenges arising from the process of trade liberalisation. The private sector expenditure, particularly investment expenditure, including foreign investment, will continue to be the catalyst of growth. The private

sector will be encouraged to invest in activities which are productive and will emphasise the efficient use of capital. In this connection, the level of expertise, professionalism and corporate management will be upgraded and the use of information technology (IT) expanded. Public investment will focus on the development of social and physical infrastructure, science and technology, research and development, quality environment, and pioneer the development of potential growth areas as well as human resource development to meet the industrial needs and the k-economy.

5. Improvements in productivity and quality in human resources will provide the foundation for increasing the competitiveness of the economy particularly towards achieving Vision 2020. In view of this, the formulation of programmes and projects in the 8th Malaysia Plan will have to give special emphasis on increasing the quantity and quality of human resources who are skilled and knowledge-based. In this regard, priority will continue to be given to an effective education and training delivery system to ensure that it can supply adequate human resources.

6. The targets and basic strategy of the New Economy Policy (NEP) and the National Development Policy (NDP) will continue to be the main thrusts in the socio-economic development of the country. In view of this, the implementation of the policy and strategy for restructuring of society and poverty eradication will be strengthened to ensure that the set targets are met. Efforts will continue to be made to increase the number and percentage of Bumiputra in the professional and managerial fields, particularly in the modern economic sectors, and to strengthen their ownership and control in the corporate sector. The Government will continue to play an important role in creating more Bumiputra entrepreneurs who are resilient, independent and world class and can compete effectively in this era of globalisation and liberalisation.

7. Greater efforts will be made to reduce income inequality amongst the people by developing a bigger and more prosperous middle class of Malaysians. At the same time efforts will be made to provide opportunities and support required by the low income and poverty groups. The provision of quality education and training programmes will continue to be a long term strategy to improve their employment prospects.

8. With regard to regional development, emphasis will be given to the development of the less developed states to reduce the inequality in economic and social development amongst states and between urban and rural areas. In this regard, the planning of projects will have to consider the impact of location which affects the socio-economic inequality between states. The inequality in economic development will have to be seen within the context of sustainability of development where the importance of the environment and optimum use of natural resources have to be taken into account so that national wealth can be enjoyed by not only the existing generation but also future generations. To measure sustainability various development indicators need to be established and updated to facilitate the monitoring of programme/project implementation.

Sectoral Development

13. Priority will be given to the development of social services through a more effective delivery system so as to increase the quality and number of beneficiaries. In this regard, the coverage of facilities for education and training, health, housing and other social services will be expanded. To achieve this objective and fulfil the increasing demand for quality and broader services, shared responsibility with the private sector will be improved and given priority. The Government's role from the aspect of control will continue to be strengthened and sustained to ensure cost effectiveness and quality.

16. The role of science and technology and IT as an important development instrument will continue to be given emphasis in line with the changing structure of the economy towards high technology and knowledge based. Among others, the introduction of new technologies and innovations in existing technology and the use of IT will increase the contribution of total factor productivity to sustained growth. In this connection, public sector investment will be directed towards improving infrastructure needs and human resource development in science and technology, IT and research and development. In addition to promoting the use of IT in various sectors of the economy, the Government will continue to provide a conducive environment for the development of IT and multimedia by the private sector.

Guidelines for Preparing the 8th Plan

16. The preparation for the Plan will be in two categories:

a) Programmes and projects of the 7th Plan extended to the 8th Plan;
b) Programmes and projects of the 8th Plan.

a) Programmes and Projects of the 7th Plan and extended to the 8th Plan

17. In the preparation of this first category the evaluation report and information on the financial performance and physical achievement will have to be included for every project. The required information will have to be entered in a computer diskette using Form 1. The schedule of the project implementation prepared according to the Circular on Public Administration Progress No. 5 Year 1991 (Integrated Scheduling System) will have to be submitted together with the application for extension projects.

18. A comprehensive evaluation on the physical and financial achievement will have to be prepared by the ministries/agencies and will include the changes undertaken, problems of implementation and steps taken to address these problems. Besides these, methods on implementation during the 8th Plan period and steps to overcome any weaknesses will have to be stated clearly in a separate report using the format in Attachment 1.

19. Based on the Policy Statements Document of the OPP3 and 7th Plan, each ministry/agency is required to submit a report on the achievement of the policy objectives and programmes. It will be in a separate report using the format in Attachment B.

b) New Programmes and Projects of the 8th Plan

20. The preparation of the new programmes and projects in the 8th Plan will be based on the Circular on Public Administration Progress No.2 Year 1992 – Guidelines for

Planning and Preparation of Development Projects and in accordance with First Schedule of the Development Fund Act 1966. Proposals which will be funded by borrowings from the Federal Government particularly for the statutory bodies, have to take into account the policies/guidelines fixed by the Treasury. In preparing estimates of the cost of the project, the estimates have to include whatever subsidiary costs which may arise. Each programme/project proposal will have to be submitted in Form 2 (form for new programme /project application) and attached with a separate Project Brief according to the format in Attachment C.

ATTACHMENT C

I. Background of the Project

This section contains a short summary on the background of the project proposal and is to include the location and current situation. It will also include a description of the development obstacles and potentials as well as how the project is related to the objectives of the nation, state and/or sector.

II. Objective of the Project

This section should state clearly the objectives which will be achieved through the implementation of the project. It is better to state, wherever possible, in exact quantitative terms.

III. Project Components

This section should enumerate clearly the various components which have to be included to achieve the stated objectives. It will have to state the technical alternatives which can be obtained; output cost estimates as well as the identification of technologies which can be obtained and their potential for improvement.

IV. Estimates of Project Costs

This section should show the total gross costs of the project including the capital cost, operating cost and maintenance cost. Detailed costs do not have to be shown but what are required are indicative costs. Unit cost can be used to calculate the total cost of the project. In addition the cash flow of the project during the 8^{th} Plan period will have to be shown.

V. Expected Output and Benefits Expected of the Project

This section should explain clearly the size and form of demand or marketing for the output or services resulting from the project. It will have to show the benefits expected or projected, including the number and types or targeted areas, achievement of a more balanced development from the perspective of the region, urban or rural as well as the impact on the environment and natural resources.

VI. Project Justification

This section will show the justification for selecting the project including crude estimates of financial / economic returns and the achievement of specific objectives.

VII. Additional Information

This section should state the probability of any major obstacle or any other general factor that may arises and will have an impact on the project.