The national budget being proposed is the third under the Fifth Phase Government (2016/17 to 2020/21). The government has devoted considerable attention and has been steady in allocating resources to narrow the state revenue gap and has been leveraging on the large untapped potential. The 2017/18 national budget was significant for a number of reasons. Notably, the budget has been designed to reduce the effect of off-budget and informal expenditure in the budget execution. However, it was noted that there was a decline in the budget execution in the 2017/18 fiscal year compared to the 2016/17 fiscal year. Further, there was an increase in the use of public resources for social welfare and support of informal businesses.

The government has also made a number of initiatives in the 2017/18 budget to support youth development. For instance, the government has allocated funds for the National Youth Development Fund (NYDF) and the National Youth Development Strategy (NYDS) to support youth-led development projects. These initiatives are crucial in promoting youth employment and entrepreneurship. However, there is a need to ensure that these initiatives are implemented effectively to maximize their impact.

In conclusion, the government has made a number of initiatives in the 2017/18 budget to support youth development. These initiatives are crucial in promoting youth employment and entrepreneurship. However, there is a need to ensure that these initiatives are implemented effectively to maximize their impact. The government should also consider other areas in the budget to support youth, such as education and health, to ensure a holistic approach to youth development.

Challenges associated with quality aside, our education has encountered financial challenges. For instance, only 48% of the total budget for the 2016/17 fiscal year had been released on time. The government should be urged to allocate sufficient resources for skills development, working with the private and voluntary sectors as close partners who are geared to help train young people for the world of work. Availability of these commodities contribute significantly in reducing the maternal and child mortality. The government hence has not done more to address this imbalance nor been specific in the areas where we can ensure these measures have directly or indirectly benefitted smallholder farmers in Tanzania including women.

For instance, only 48% of the total budget for the 2016/17 fiscal year had been released on time. The government is already committed to ensure that the education sector is well-funded to achieve the targets articulated in government planning, budgeting and monitoring processes. The government hence has not done more to address this imbalance nor been specific in the areas where we can ensure these measures have directly or indirectly benefitted smallholder farmers in Tanzania including women. For instance, only 48% of the total budget for the 2016/17 fiscal year had been released on time. The government is already committed to ensure that the education sector is well-funded to achieve the targets articulated in government planning, budgeting and monitoring processes.