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Social economic and sectorial impact of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania after 25yrs of the pandemic

I. Saffari

The Issue: Agriculture is the mainstay of Tanzania's Economy as it contributes around 50% of the national income, and employs almost 80% of the labor force. Likewise, the informal sector which expanded rapidly after the economic reforms started in 1982 is equally important as it employed about 90% of the labor force. Although its contribution to the national income is not well established, labour force in these two sectors is very important given the fact that the use of capital machines or mechanization is low. Productivity and output from this section will depend on the quality of labor even for the few amount of machines used. If the labour is weak, output and productivity will be affected, but if the labour is strong, then output and productivity are expected to be high.

Description: The issue there is to demonstrate that HIV/AIDS Spread is negatively related to productivity and output in general. More specifically the presentation will focus on the growth of HIV/AIDS cases among the youth in agriculture and in the informal sector in Tanzania between 1985 - 2005. The HIV/AIDS is less productive and less effective in production. Education especially health education in these two sectors: The **WEMA** Education plan and participation. Agricultural out-put trends as HIV/AIDS spreads. Advocating for expanded and focused education programs.

The Lesson: **WEMA** as an organization committed to the welfare of the youth finds that since many youth are engaged in informal activities as well as in agriculture, then as the HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to attack them, their performance and efficiency will be reduced and eventually output will decline.

Recommendation: It is therefore recommended to expand education programs that will sensitize the youth and all those who are operating in the sectors on the need to cooperate and join forces to stop the problem.