

INCEPTION REPORT- TANZANIA

1.0 Basic Information

NAME	GRACE JACOB KABATE
COUNTRY	TANZANIA
ORGANIZATION	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES
POSITION	AGRONOMIST/AGRICULTURE OFFICER

2.0 Current situation on CARD/NRDS and CAADP

2.1 Achievements, ongoing activities, and way forward

In the past years a lot has been going on in the rice subsector. The rice strategy has been a stepping stone for other stakeholders to give their inputs and to participate in the whole value chain effectively. The “Big Results Now” (BRN) is the largest initiative for increasing rice production in the country. In order to promote rice production under the BRN initiative, 78 rice irrigation schemes are under consideration. Since it looks at the whole value chain (farm input, farming, value addition, marketing, business development support services, policies etc.), it has matched with the thematic areas under NRDS.

The NRDS components focus in strengthening the rice value chain by looking at the seed quality, Mechanization, research and technology, access to credit, fertilizers and accessibility to improved varieties. It is envisaged that Tanzania will attain the self-sufficiency in rice production by 2018 and will be well positioned to compete in local and regional market-places with significant improvements in quality and value. However NRDS Concept Notes were accepted and integrated in CAADP/TAFSIP Investments plans. The initiatives done by the ministry and JICA in preparing the Seed development plan for the purpose of improving seed quality for a better production is in progress.

2.2 Some of the Latest activity NRDS:

- i. Mid review of NRDS which came up with Preparation of rice seed development plan which started 2014 to this year 2015 and still in the progress
- ii. Training on SRI to farmers
- iii. Other activities on Irrigation, mechanization and seed quality discussions are ongoing.

2.3 Some of Latest activities of CAADP:

- i. CAADP compact signing 2010, which led to the formation of the ERRPP, which focuses on Rice and its implementation, will take place in the SAGCOT Area, specifically Morogoro (Kilombero).

ii. EAC Validating CAADP compact

2.4 Attachment of the documents generated through the CARD initiatives (Documents attached)

S/N	NRDS COMPONENTS	CAADP COMPONENTS/PILLARS
1.	Improving accessibility of improved varieties and seed systems	Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water management systems
2.	Fertilizer marketing and distribution	Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access
3.	Irrigation and investment in water control technologies	Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises
4.	Access to and maintenance of agricultural equipment	Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption
5.	Post-harvest and marketing	
6.	Research, technology dissemination and capacity building	
7.	Access to credit	

- i) National Rice Seed Development Plan (In progress)
- ii) List of Rice related projects

Title of the Programme /project	Period	Partners
Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (EAAPP)	2010-2015	World Bank
Policy and Human Resource Development (PHRD) Project	2012-2015	JICA
Stress-tolerant rice for poor farmers in Africa and South Asia (STRASA)	2011-2015	Africa Rice
Technical Cooperation for Supporting Rice Industry Development (TANRICE) Phase II	2012-2017	JICA
Expanding Rice Production Project(ERPP)		World Bank
Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor in Tanzania (SAGCOT)	2012-	Government of Tanzania
Feed the Future: Nafaka Project		USAID
Rural and Urban Development Initiatives (RUDI)	2011-2015	USAID, AGRA
District Agricultural Support and Investment Project (DASIP)	2009-2013 Faced out	Government of Tanzania, African Development Bank
District Agriculture Development Plan (DADP)	2009-2013	Government of Tanzania, World Bank, IFAD, Irish AID, JICA
National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF)	2009-2013	
District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF)	2009-2013	
Food Aid Counterpart Fund	2012-2015	World Bank
MVIWATA (Association of farmers' groups in Tanzania)		Government of Tanzania
African Agriculture and Agro-processing Development Initiative (AAADI)	2012-2017	African Development Bank
Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance (MIVARF)		IFAD

Title of the Programme /project	Period	Partners
Project for Supporting Rice Industry Development	2012-2018	JICA
Japanese Grant Assistance for Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	2013-	JICA
Experts on Design of Irrigation Schemes and Construction of Irrigation Field/Structure	2011-14	JICA
Project for Capacity Development for the ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation System Phase 2	2011-2015	JICA
Coastal Rural Support Programme (Tanzania): Rice Intervention	On-going (2015)	Aga Khan Foundation
Accelerated Food Security Project under the Global Food Crises Response Program	On-going (2015)	World Bank
Improving the lives of 36,000 rice producers in Shinyanga, Tanzania	On-going (2014)	Oxfam
Increased Agricultural Growth and Expand the Staple Food Supply (300 million USD)	2011-2015	USAID
Emergency Rice Project	On-going (2013)	Africa Rice
Mitigating impact of climate change on rice disease resistance	On-going (2015)	Africa Rice
Support for Agricultural Research and Development for specific crops (including rice)	2013-2017	African Development Bank
Genetic enhancement to increase productivity in rice through breeding for resistance to RYMV disease in Tanzania	On-going (2016)	Rockefeller
Green Super Rice for Resource-Poor of Africa and Asia	On-going (2015)	Africa Rice
Inter specific Hybridization Project	On-going (2016)	Africa Rice
Preparing African rice farmers against parasitic weeds	2010-2014 Faced out	Africa Rice

2.5 List of champions

The champions included Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organizations, Farmers Associations and Food and Agriculture Organizations.

2.6 CAADP Task Force Members

S/N	INSTITUTION
1.	MAFC, Ministry of Agriculture Food and Cooperatives
2.	MoW, Ministry of Water
3.	MALE, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment ZANZIBAR
4.	MLDF, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
5.	FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization
6.	MoFEA. Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

7.	WFP, World Food Program
8.	ACT, Agriculture Council of Tanzania
9.	PO-PC, Presidents Office, Public Sector Commission
10.	MITM, Ministry of Industries and Trade.

NRDS LIST OF CORE MEMBERS

S/N	NAME AND INSTITUTION	STATUS
1	Permanent Secretary	Chair person
2	Director - Crop Development	Secretary
3	Crop Research and Development	Member
4	Director - Department of Irrigation- MAFC	Member
5	Mechanization Department	Member
6	Assistant Director – Training	Member
7	Assistant Director Crop Promotion	Member
8	Director Policy and Planning	Member
9	Director National Food Security	Member
10	Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing	Member
11	Representative - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Member
12	Representative - Ministry of Regional Authority and Local Government	Member
13	Representative of rice processors /millers	Member
14	Representative of small-scale rice farmers	Member
15	Representative of large scale farmers	Member
16	Regional Agricultural Advisors (Mbeya and Shinyanga) famous for rice production	Member
17	Districts Agriculture and Livestock Development officer of Kilombero and Sumbawanga famous for rice production	Member
	TOTAL	19

NRDS TASK FORCE MEMBERS

S/N	INSTITUTION
1.	Assistant Director Crop Promotion - MAFC
2.	Extension Services Section
3.	Research and Development- MAFC
4.	Department of Irrigation- MAFC
5.	Mechanization Department -MAFC
6.	Crop Promotion – MAFC
7.	Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing
8.	Policy and Planning - MAFC
9.	National Food Security - MAFC

3.0 DUTIES OF MY ORGANIZATION/ DEPARTMENT AND MYSELF

3.1 Organization duties with reference to the implementation of NRDS

- Formulation policies and strategies in the Agriculture sectors.
- Collaborating with the private sector, to provide relevant technical services in research, extension, irrigation, plant protection, crop promotion, land use, mechanization, agricultural inputs and cooperative development in overseeing the main components of NRDS and implement within the planned activities in the organizations.
- Availing inputs to farmers by creating an enabling environment through empowering the rural agro-dealers by guaranteeing them to financial institutions, supporting input suppliers to import fertilizers hence increasing availability of fertilizers, giving input loans to farmers this input network, farmers will be able to get inputs all year round at affordable prices and within their localities.

3.2 Duties of the department with reference to the implementation of the CAADP and NRDS

- Promoting production of strategic, competitive and commercial crops by which rice is one of them. In this regard successfully implementation of NRDS and CAADP (pillar 3 and 4 it would increase the national food security and enhance income generation at household level through production of sufficient quantity and quality rice.
- Provide advice on potential areas for production of crops including rice for local and export Market.
- Coordinating Crop Boards such as Cereal and other produce board (rice included) Cashewnut, Tea, Sisal, Pyrethrum and Cotton
- Setting and enforce quality standards on production and processing of traditional and non-traditional export crops.
- Control of quality seed varieties. This goes in line with the seed development plan which is in the process, initiated by CARD in collaboration with the Ministry of agriculture.
- Initiate and review policies and strategies on agricultural input, extension services, food production and other related agricultural opportunities at local and at region levels
- Promote private sector participation on agricultural investments as well as other related agricultural opportunities.
- Provide advice on production of crops based on agro ecological zones.
- Facilitating crop pest management promotes use of information, communication technologies and develops and maintain plant healthy data bank.

3 & 4. Organization/department involvement of the implementation of the CAADP and NRDS

3.3 As an organization/Department/ myself

- i) **Launching of NRDS on 22 March 2010**, I was involved the launching of the NRDS, in which stakeholders from public and private were invited to give their valuable comments for a way forward. The NRDS was placed under the Department of Crop development in the Ministry and I have played my part as a task

force member and a rice desk officer playing various roles in serving farming communities as well as other stakeholders.

- ii) **CARD working weeks sessions:** All the working weeks, I was involved personally as member where by the stakeholders tried to look at the potential thematic areas of interventions as well as considering the following points
- Analyzing needs–resource matching on rice interventions in each country;
 - To identify priorities to be handled at national, sub-regional and regional levels;
 - To link-up and collaborate with the CAADP processes to ensure that the investment priorities of NRDS are coherent with those of CAADP Investment Plans or equivalent sector investment plans / funding framework;
 - To continue pursuing political buy-in of the NRDS among key in-country stakeholders in rice development.
 - Also looking at drafting the concept notes for implementation
- iii) Involved in the **video conference** with other members and focal person briefing on post working week with NRDS task forces of Tanzania on 10 April 2012.
- iv) Involved in the preparation of **Rice seed development plan**, May 2014 and Early 2015 (Which is still in the process).
- v) Nairobi training visit, as a department we were involved and the focal person attended and gotten feedback.
- vi) In November 2011, members of NRDS Task Force attended the CARD Fourth General meeting held at Kampala/Uganda which focused on Countries achievements and Private sector development.
- vii) On 2012, members of NRDS attended the Regional/Workshop in Nairobi/Kenya which focused on Agriculture mechanization.
- viii) Internal meetings and discussions involvement on the Agricultural investments plans through TAFSIP, giving comments on how to be improved and how better can the private sectors be involved. The Initiative from the CAADP/TAFSIP led to Expanding Rice Productivity Project (ERPP) which focuses on rice in the SAGCOT areas, this goes in line with the initiatives under NRDS which focus on strengthening rice value chain.

4.0 Challenges faced by the rice sector in general.

Challenges faced by rice sector of the participants countries

- Development and availability of improved seeds resistant or tolerant to major biotic and abiotic stresses;
- Development and availability of improved post-harvest processing technologies and value addition (grading and packaging) processes;
- Low use of labor saving technologies and inadequate technology transfer; and
- Poor irrigation infrastructure
- Accessibility of credit to farmers
- Development and rehabilitation of communication, transportation and marketing infrastructure.

Measures that have already taken to address above listed challenges and its results.

- Involvement of stakeholders in development, verification and exchange of technologies through participatory approaches in variety selection and use of farmer field schools.
- Exchange visits of rice scientist, extension officers, processors and farmers from institutions/area within the country
- Training of key and intermediate farmers, processors, extension officers and other stakeholders in rice technologies at the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes/centers e.g on SRI
- The use of publications (Annual reports, Journal articles and proceedings of scientific meetings/workshops), Newsletters, Extension materials (leaflets, brochure, and posters), Radio and TV programs, Exhibitions/Agriculture shows/Seed fairs and Websites;
- On farm training of paddy farmers in irrigated schemes.
- Collaborating with DPs through PPP in improving road infrastructures to stimulate the market.

My plan on how to address the challenges

As a promotion section there is a plan of developing an Action Plan for better implementation and monitoring of the NRDS with an aim of doubling or even triple rice yields and improves the rice value chain in Tanzania by 2018. Formulating the appropriate rice policy in collaboration with other stakeholders that will contribute to increase rice production and productivity, improve food security and nutrition and contribute to the efforts by the government of fighting poverty in the country

5.0 Challenges of CARD/NRDS process and CAADP implementation.

Challenges regarding the Implementation of NRDS process and CAADP

In order to make Tanzanian NRDS and the CAADP platform implementation a National priority the 10% budget allocation by the Tanzania national government to the agriculture sector must be considered, since about 80% of our population is involved in the sector.

Background of the above mentioned challenges

NRDS involves various stakeholders all over the country from the NGOs, farmer organizations as well as public technical officials inviting them for stakeholders meeting for planning/or any other potential activity need funds therefore organizing them is a problem, since budget allocation isn't enough.

Tentative ideas on how to deal with the mentioned challenges

- Preparation of promotion materials to demonstrate the relevance of the rice with regard to CAADP/TAFSIP and government priorities;
- Developing project plans so as to Lobby for funding from interested stakeholders.
- Achievement of the Maputo Declaration target 10% of National budget devoted to agriculture – currently 5.2 %
- Continued Government & development partner's commitment to support agriculture programmes/projects.
- Encouraging more public private partnership.
- Harmonization and coordination of the rice projects and initiatives from various initiatives to have a common goal and focus so as to strengthen the value chain for high production.

How alignment of the CARD-CAADP can contribute to the implementation of the NRDS/CARD process in Tanzania

NRDS process involved the preparation of the Concept notes, when these concept notes are linked with the CAADP pillars and TAFSIP programs and available initiatives the alignment will have success. This can only be done by also considering a better plan and budget consideration while giving priority the NRDS/CARD activities for better improving farmers' livelihoods.

6.0 Challenges on promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD/NRDS process

- Limited collaboration between key stakeholders to promote alignment of the strategic documents.
- Also the key stakeholders belong to different national and private institutions which may not have the required and adequate financial resources. Additionally, some of them do not have that power to leverage support from their institutions to implement activities under the strategy.

List up the measures that have already taken to address above listed challenges and its results

- Sensitization of stakeholder institutions on prioritization of NRDS actions
- Capacity building of key stakeholders to foster country ownership and sustainability
- Presentation of NRDS to members of the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG). The ASWG includes developments, civil society and farmer based organizations etc. working in the agricultural sector
- Making the NRDS and the CAADP platform implementation a National priority to the 10% budget allocation by the national government to the agriculture sector for which 85% of the population is involved
- Agriculture sector growth is still 4% up to now though the required has to be 6%.
- Inadequate Coordination among the stakeholders.
- It has not been easy getting Development Partners to fund some of initiatives from NRDS.

List up the measures you plan to take (at this moment) to address above listed challenges

- Continuing to Align NRDS programmes with CAADP pillars for better performance
- Continue to deepen sensitization of key stakeholders all over the country, for them to feel a sense of ownership.
- Periodic briefing of ASWG on NRDS plans, implementation as well as challenges for better sharing.

List up the measures the CARD Secretariat as well as CARD Steering Committee members can take to address listed challenges

- Organise stakeholder review meetings of NRDS implementation process
- Having very Intensive and comprehensive review of existing several strategies, plans, and resource allocations
- Lobbying key stakeholders and MAFC senior management to prioritize NRDS implementation as a way of ensuring food security by increasing productivity

GENERAL EXPECTATIONS FROM THE COURSE

- I expect to learn from other stakeholders how they have been implementing the NRDS, mostly how they have incorporated in the National strategies. Likewise how they have managed to finance the task force to work well.
- How CARD-CAADP can be strengthened and perform using the available resources.
- Formulating the appropriate rice policy in collaboration with other stakeholders that will contribute to increase rice production and productivity, improve food security and nutrition and contribute to the efforts by the government of fighting poverty in the country.