

# Towards Implementation of National Rice Development Strategies in Tanzania

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## *Overview of the CARD initiative*

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008. It is spearheaded by JICA, NEPAD and AGRA. Core partners include research agencies and regional/international financial institutions, i.e. AfricaRice, AfDB, FAO, FARA, IFAD, IRRI, JIRCAS and World Bank.

The goal is to double the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 to 28 million tons by 2018 through addressing the issues of: (i) the whole rice value chain approach, (ii) the salient rice-growing agro-ecological zones, (iii) capacity building and (iv) South-south cooperation.

The objectives of CARD are to: (i) rationalize and increase investment for rice sector development mainly through existing funding frameworks, (ii) develop capacities of governments to effectively manage rice sector development as well as to secure government funding / donor investment, (iii) provide enabling environment for rice-related investment both for development agencies and governments and (iv) better coordinate interventions based on the shared view on rice development through NRDS which has to be in line with overarching development frameworks (PRSP, CAADP...etc).

Currently, CARD supports the 23 Sub-Sahara African countries. The first group countries include Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia represent second group countries. Tanzania joined the CARD initiative in 2009 as one of the pioneering first group countries.

## *Overview of the process of NRDS formulation and implementation*

Following the enrollment of Tanzania under CARD initiative, a taskforce was set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) to analyze the rice sector and identify the needs and interventions in order to achieve the goal of doubling the rice production in Tanzania. The Director of Policy and Planning (MAFC) serves as the focal point and has prompted Directorate of Crop Development (DCD) to oversee the activities on the CARD initiative. Three members of the taskforce were trained on development of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) through a workshop organized by CARD in Benin in 2009. Subsequently the NRDS for Tanzania was formulated in consultation with various stakeholders in rice sector.

The NRDS was endorsed by the stakeholders and launched officially by MAFC on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2010. The NRDS taskforce members organized a working week between November 22 and 26, 2010 during which subsector intervention element matrix (SIEM) of Tanzania's rice sector was defined. The SIEM describes the needs/interventions that are required in the rice sector. The taskforce members also analyzed the resources (projects) available in rice sector. After matching

the resources with the needs, the taskforce members identified the gaps. The taskforce then prioritized those gaps that require immediate funding by the stakeholders.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with MAFC has organized a second working week between November 14 and 18, 2011. During this workshop, taskforce members and representatives from rice farming community from leading rice growing regions and districts, private sector (agro-dealers, processors, traders), researchers, extension agents, agricultural training institutions, line Ministries (Trade, Finance), local government administration and development partners in the country participated. In addition, observers from Kenya, Malawi and Zambia also attended the workshop. The participants reaffirmed the priorities identified during the first working week, and expanded the topics into concept notes. Here the participants present the concept notes for consideration through the next funding cycle by the stakeholders.

### *NRDS: Summary and measures identified*

It is envisaged that through a progressive transformation from subsistence rice farming to commercial and sustainable rice farming, food security and poverty alleviation of the country shall be ensured. The NRDS aims to expand area under rice production in all three major ecological zones viz., rain fed upland, rain fed lowland and irrigated ecosystems to a total of 695,000 Ha by 2018. With a targeted productivity level of not less than 2.8 t /Ha, the total rice production in the country is expected to double from the current level to 1.963 million tons by 2018.

The major strategic elements described in the NRDS include the following;

S1: Improving accessibility of improved varieties and seed systems

S2: Fertilizer marketing and distribution

S3: Irrigation and investment in water technologies

S4: Acquisition and maintenance of agricultural equipments

S5: Post harvest and marketing

S6: Research, technology dissemination and capacity building

(Genetic resources conservation and use, Soil health and soil fertility management, Crop management and protection options, Advisory services such as extension, NGOs and agribusiness)

S7: Access to credit and agricultural finance

S8: Implementation of strategy

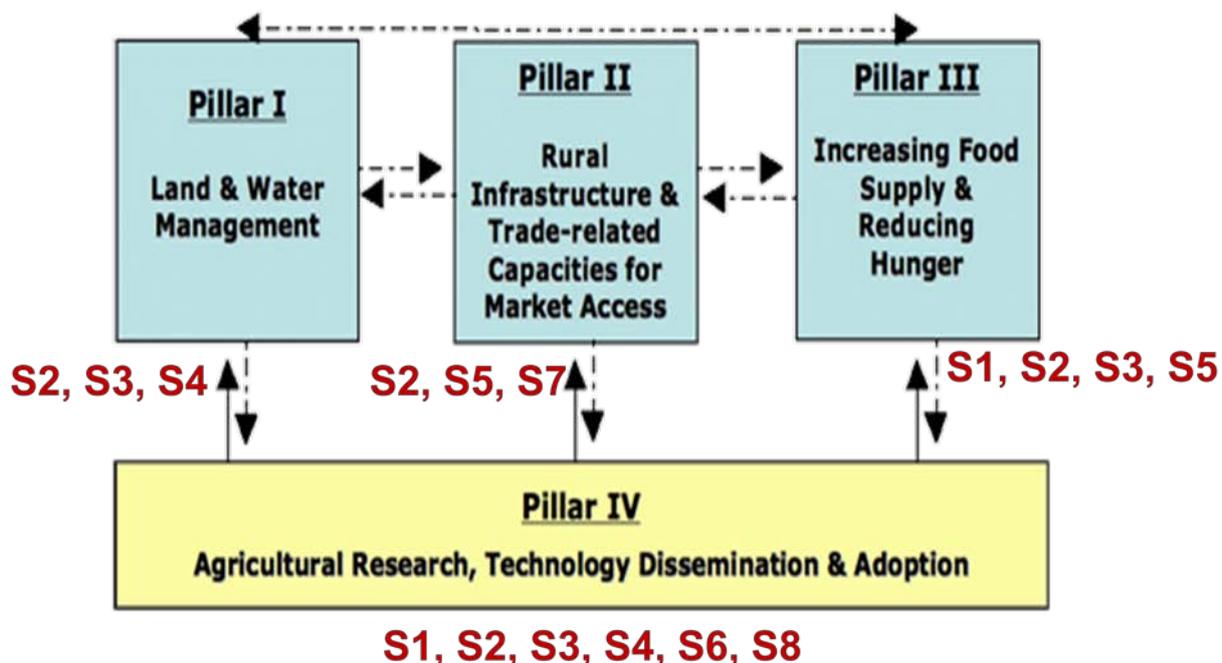
### *Alignment of NRDS with National Investment Plans*

Tanzanian government has recently drawn a Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP). It aims to contribute to national economic growth, household income and food security in line with national and sector development aspirations outlined in Vision 2025 and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA). The objective of TAFSIP is to rationalize allocation of resources to achieve an annual 6% agricultural GDP growth. The TAFSIP is implemented through seven programs listed below. The alignment of strategic elements described in NRDS with TAFSIP is shown below:

TAFSIP Programs	NRDS elements
P1: Irrigation Development, Sustainable Water Resources and Land Use Management	S3, S6, S7
P2 : Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization	S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7
P3 : Rural Infrastructure, Market Access and Trade	S5, S6, S7
P4 : Private Sector Development	S2, S4, S5, S6, S7
P5 : Food and Nutrition Security	S5, S6, S7
P6 : Disaster Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	S3, S6
P7 : Policy Reform and Institutional Support	S6, S7, S8

*Alignment of NRDS with the framework of Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)*

**CAADP – Fostering Growth in African Agriculture**



*Harmonization of NRDS priorities with the interests of key stakeholders of rice sector development*

Rice provides a viable avenue for poverty reduction because the productivity of rice is superior to other crops. The rice production thus meets the food requirements at the rural household levels and the surplus production sold in the market increases access for the urban population to food in the country. Hence it shall be expected that with the targeted increase in rice production under NRDS, the food security in the country will improve significantly.

Rice farming generates higher number of on-farm and off-farm rural employment opportunities along the entire value chain. The ability to generate such additional revenues reduces the extent

of urban migration of population in rice growing areas. The irrigation resources created in rice production areas shall be used for other revenue generating activities such as fishing, livestock keeping, power generation, and domestic purposes. Since rice can be grown over at least two seasons in a year, rice farming also allows effective utilization of natural resources such as land and water.

Through surplus production, rice growers shall be expected to shift from subsistence farming to commercial oriented farming. The excess revenue from rice production shall allow the farming community to afford off-farm activities such as schools, business ventures and social activities. Through exportation of locally produced rice, the government of Tanzania shall earn additional foreign currency that could be used for other nation building and developmental activities.

*Subsector Intervention Element Matrix (SIEM) of Tanzania's rice sector*

*Prioritization of the needs of rice sector for funding*

Sub-sector/ Intervention	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human Capacity	Provision / Support	Information/ Knowledge
Seed	Blue	Red	Yellow	Blue	Blue
Fertilizer	Blue	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue
Irrigation / water management	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
On-farm technology dissemination (R&E)	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Blue
Mechanization	Blue	Red	Green	Blue	Blue
Quality improvement	Blue	Blue	Green	Green	Blue
Access to market	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Access to credit	Blue	Blue	Green	Yellow	Blue
Overall policy tools	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Red cells represent priorities that require immediate funding from the stakeholders, Blue cells represent those elements that are adequately covered by projects/programs, Yellow cells show elements that are insufficiently addressed by on-going projects/programs, and Green cells represent those elements that are not addressed by any of the on-going projects/programs.

Note: Concept Notes on the identified priorities are attached below for consideration of funding by the stakeholders

*Summary of the estimated budget of the proposed project concept notes*

Sl. No	Project Title	Estimated Budget (USD)	Percentage of Total
1	Rehabilitation and Re-tooling of rice research facilities with emphasis on breeding and varietal improvement in Tanzania	1,100,000	0.56
2	Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures for rice seed production in Tanzania	8,500,000	4.30
3	Capacity building on seed sub- sector focusing breeders, seeds technology and technicians	1,900,000	0.96
4	Strengthening of fertilizer quality, standard and improving capacity of agro-dealers in rice producing areas in Tanzania	2,500,000	1.26
5	Capacity building for extension workers and farmers through in-country and overseas training programs	8,500,000	4.29
6	Improving of Extension services through Farmer Field Schools and Farmer to Farmer approach	25,000,000	12.62
7	Support local manufacturing and commercialization of a tractor prototype developed by the Center for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTEC)	30,000,000	15.15
8	Establishment of training centers for machine operators and service providers in rice production areas	11,000,000	5.55
9	Training of various technical personnel on machinery along the entire rice value chain	1,700,000	0.86
10	Enhancement of quality of locally produced rice through improved post-harvest handling, milling, grading, storing, packaging, branding and price incentives in Tanzania	3,600,000	1.82
11	Creating awareness on good agricultural practices, postharvest handling, storage and milling of rice in Tanzania	81,773,302	41.27
12	Create awareness on marketing information system (place, price/cost, grade), entrepreneurship on value addition and linkages	15,000,000	7.57
13	Establishment and strengthening of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS)	7,500,000	3.79
	Total	198,073,302	