

TANZANIA

A. LIST OF NEW PROJECTS

Code	Title	Partners
TZ-1	Technical Cooperation for Kilimanjaro Agricultural Engineer Training Center Project II	JICA
TZ-2	Kibokana Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	Japan
TZ-3	Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP)	Common Basket
TZ-4	Technical Cooperation for Formulation and Training of the DADP Guidelines on Irrigation Scheme Development	JICA
TZ-5	Technical Cooperation for Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture	JICA
TZ-6	Coastal Rural Support Programme (Tanzania): Rice Intervention	Aga Khan
TZ-7	Improving Rice Varieties through Mutation Breeding and Biotechnology in Zanzibar	FAO
TZ-8	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure in Zanzibar	KOICA
TZ-9	Genetic enhancement to increase productivity in rice through breeding for resistance to RYMV disease in Tanzania	Rockefeller
TZ-10	Agriculture Sector Development Project	WORLD BANK
TZ-10(1)	Additional Financing to ASDP	WORLD BANK
TZ-11	Accelerated Food Security Project under the Global Food Crises Response Program	WORLD BANK
TZ-12	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF IRRIGATION SCHEME DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (DADPs)	JICA
TZ-14	Rice Regional Centre of Excellence Project under Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (EAAPP)	WORLD BANK
TZ-15	Improving the lives of 36,000 rice producers in Shinyanga Tanzania	OXFAM
TZ-16	Increased Agricultural Growth and Expand the Staple Food Supply	USAID
TZ-17	ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL AND IRRIGATION ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME AT ARUSHA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	JICA
TZ-18	Emergency Rice Project	AFRICA RICE
TZ-19	Stress-tolerant rice for poor farmers in Africa and South Asia	AFRICA RICE
TZ-20	Developing the next generation of new rice varieties for sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia	AFRICA RICE
TZ-21	Green Super Rice for Resource-Poor of Africa and Asia	AFRICA RICE
TZ-22	Interspecific Hybridization Project	AFRICA RICE
TZ-23	African weeds of rice	AFRICA RICE
TZ-24	Mitigating impact of climate change on rice disease resistance	AFRICA RICE
TZ-25	Preparing African rice farmers against parasitic weeds	AFRICA RICE
	Japan PHRD Grant to support rice Production in Africa	World Bank
	Soft loan from India to purchase tractors and power tillers	India

B. UPDATED SIEM

(old version)

Tanzania	Policy / institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge	Unclassified
Seed	TZ-11 (1)		TZ-13 (1) TZ-14 (1) TZ-15 (1) TZ-16 (1) TZ-17 (1)	TZ-7 (R1, R2) TZ-11 (1) TZ-11 (2) TZ-14 (3)	TZ-5 (7, 8) TZ-14 (2) TZ-16 (1)	
Fertilizer				TZ-11 (1) TZ-11 (2)		
Irrigation / water management	TZ-4	TZ-2 (1, 2) TZ-8 TZ-10 (2) TZ-12 (2) TZ-10-1 (1,2) TZ-15 (5) TZ-16 (7) TZ-17 (1)	TZ-1 (2, 3, 4) TZ-5 (6) TZ-10-1 (4) TZ-12 (1) TZ-17 (2)		TZ-10-1 (3,4) TZ-12 (1) TZ-14 (2) TZ-15 (5) TZ-17 (3)	
On (farm technology dissemination			TZ-6 (1)	TZ-10 (3)	TZ-14 (2)	

			TZ-18 (1) TZ-19 (1) TZ-20 (1)		TZ-16 (1,4)	
Mechanization						
Quality improvement		TZ-15 (3)	TZ-15 (2) TZ-15 (3)		TZ-10 (4) TZ-14 (2)	
Access to market	TZ-15 (7)		TZ-16 (2,5)		TZ-14 (2) TZ-15 (4)	TZ-6 (2)
Access to credit				TZ-16 (1)		TZ-11 (3)
Overall policy tools	TZ-10 (1) TZ-16 (6)					
M & E System	TZ-14 (4)				TZ-11 (3)	
Unclassified	TZ-3 (1)	TZ-3 (1) TZ-14 (1)	TZ-3 (1) TZ-5 (2, 3) TZ-12 (3) TZ-14 (1) TZ-15 (1)		TZ-16 (3)	TZ-15 (6)

C. NEEDS SIEM

Intervention	List of outputs for Tanzania				
	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge
Seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement on seed issues is in Agricultural policy which is being revised (subject to cabinet approval), no seed policy per se • Seed Act/law 2003 is in place and working • Seed standard under Seed Act of 2003 • Seed Quality control is done by Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) • Tanzania is a member of International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) • Phytosanitary issues are in legislation 1997 Plant Protection Act • Intellectual property addressed in Plant Breeders Act 2002 • Seed multiplication (Agricultural Seed Agency –Government Institution with semi-autonomy challenged to meet seed demand in terms of quantity and quality. • Agro-dealers/stockists are concentrated in urban areas not rural where farmers are. • Seeds not timely delivered Modality of seed marketing between ASA and private companies need to be reviewed • Seed release committee in place and effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding facilities in place but need rehabilitation and retooling • TOSCI infrastructure in place but need rehabilitation and retooling • Modern Seed processing equipments needed for seed dealers • ASA seed foundation seed farms need rehabilitation and retooling • Irrigation infrastructure of the foundation seed farms need rehabilitation and retooling. • Seed multiplication farms outdated • Infrastructure in private seed farms be assessed. • Plant Genetic Resource at Tropical Pesticide Resource Institute (TPRI) at Arusha need rehabilitation and expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short and long courses for Breeders and other disciplines are needed. Current: 3PhD and 4MSc students already enrolled by EAAPP support • Short and long term training to TOSCI scientists for all disciplines is required • Training on seed technologists for ASA officials • Training and exchange visits of technicians in local and foreign potential for rice production • Training on irrigated rice management is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy on seeds and fertilizer in place for entire country however need proper monitoring. • Continued support for research in terms of identification and promotion of high value added varieties • Facilitation of seed acquisition • Promoting production of quality seeds in sufficient quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate on the use of improved varieties to respective agro-ecological zones needed. • Established Catalogue on variety needs to be accessible to stakeholders • Map on rice variety needs to be produced • Rice knowledge bank to be available to stakeholders • ASA sensitise stakeholders on seed issues • ASA and private seed dealers promote use of improved seeds to stakeholders • Reviewed seed production, demand and supply be • Knowledge on use of improved seeds be promoted

Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer policy, Laws/standards, certification system and distribution policy is available • Fertilizer Regulatory Authority established by MAFC (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private phosphate fertilizer production at Minjingu in place • Establishment of fertilizer production plant(s) in pipeline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of quality standards available extension services under MAFC, strengthening on use in respect of quality and standard required. Strengthening the capacity of agro-dealers to access inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies via Government programme (2003/04) to selected regions • Subsidies via Government programme be sustained to cover all districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location specific Fertilizer application guidelines developed by National Soils Service and available for use. • Advocacy and awareness creation needed
Irrigation / water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resource policy • Laws and regulations for water resource • National Irrigation policy • Laws and regulation for irrigation is on pipeline • Institutional framework for WUA and IOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few full irrigation facilities • Water harvest facilities in semi arid areas e.g. Singida, Dodoma and shinyanga on pipeline • Development of Small scale irrigation schemes (traditional and improved schemes) • Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes • Construction of irrigation and drainage infrastructure • Dam constructions and underground water use facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On farm water management • WUA/IOs resource and leadership management • Administration of irrigation operation and management • Capacity building to irrigation staffs and farmers e.g. at Ausha Technical College and MATI Igurusi (irrigation technician and engineers) • Capacity building on value addition. • Undergraduate programme for civil and irrigation engineering and environmental engineering. • Undergraduate programme for land surveyors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support by provision of experts on irrigation design and construction (pipeline) • Financial support (In adequate) in rehabilitation and development of new schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation research section on water management, siltation and other irrigation technology • Technology transfer is needed
On-farm technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural policy of 1997 (under reviewed) addresses technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward resource centres established in phases in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange visits and study tours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal Research and Extension Liaison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal communication

dissemination (R&E)	dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension guidelines in place and applied • Farmers are involved on on-farm technology generation • Guideline on private agricultural extension delivery system in place • Research and extension networking/linkage needs strengthening • Farmers Field Schools in place • Farmers organisations in place more to be established 	whole country but need to be expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of motivator farmer (farmer to farmers extension services) 	Officer in place and motivated	centres in place and working <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass media and publications need to be strengthened • Audio visual technology for dissemination of rice technology be strengthened • Rice knowledge bank in place need to be publicised
Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization Strategy in place (Not officially released) • Update and release officially the Mechanization Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of manufacturing plants for processing machines (Intermech Engineering) • Training & machinery maintenance facilities • Support local manufacturing/assembly of tractors and Draft animal power implements. (Commercialize prototypes made by R&D institutions) • Establish training centres for machine operators • Support establishment of mechanization centres (hire services) 	Engineers, technicians, mechanics, artisans and blacksmiths (Not well equipped and use traditional knowledge) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine operators (Tractors and Processing Machines) • Local dealers (mainly in Dar es Salaam). • Train and equip artisans and blacksmiths. • Train more, Engineers, Technicians & Mechanics • Build capacity of farmers/owners on machinery use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans (Agric Input trust Fund) • Subsidy on machinery (DADPs) • Support & encourage financial institutions to provide loans to farmers for the purchase of mechanization inputs under the PPP arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards & Specifications on Machinery • Guidelines on exploitation of machinery • Make guidelines on machinery exploitation (Especially the power tillers) available to farmers country wide.
Quality improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality control standards. • Quality Laws • Certification • Revise and enforce existing laws to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and standards control facilities • Support establishment of small and medium scale processing plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspectors • Build capacity of inspectors. • Training on standards, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements on quality • Training by the Government and development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compel testing of farm machinery • Strengthening capacity of post harvest and rural based agro industries. • Facilitating private sector investment in rice processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacitate quality control institutions. 	quality and traceability.		partners
Access to market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade policy in place (2003). Old enough to deserve a review. • Marketing policy in place (2008) • Marketing Information System in place. It needs linkage to GIIS. • Rice promotion policy is missing and there a need to develop one • Rice distribution policy is missing and there a need to develop one • Rice production input subsidy available. However this needs propulsion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) available in respect of rice, cashew, maize, coffee, sunflower, sesame, cotton. However, awareness is limited and scaling-up is needed • Access for traders and consumers: markets, roads still inadequate. There is a need to construct cross border and strategic international markets and road infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer groups: Training programmes available via ASDP. Agribusiness skills be inculcated among these groups. • Processors and traders: capacity building available via private initiatives • Enhancement of PPP needed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing intelligence needs to be strengthened within MITM
Access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial policies for individual financial institutions • AGITF(Agricultural Input Trust Fund) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers groups and individual • Support contract farming scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs credit • Financial support to farmer's organizations to establish and strengthen SACCOS. • Scale up inputs guarantee • Establishing agricultural bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on credit issues in different MFI • Information in accessing loans is needed • Risk analysis information is needed to farmers

D. SIEM WHICH HIGHLIGHTS THE GAP

Sub-sector/ Intervention	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge
Seed		Gap 1	Gap 1	1	
Fertilizer			Gap 1	2	
Irrigation / water management		2	1		
On-farm technology dissemination (R&E)			Gap 1		
Mechanization		Gap 1			
Quality improvement			1		
Access to market		Gap 2	Gap 2		1
Access to credit				Gap 2	
Overall policy tools					

Note: Gap1 refers to item not yet addressed well to the on going projects

E. SIEM WHICH HIGHLIGHTS THE PRIORITY CELLS

Sub-sector/ Intervention	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge
Seed		Priority 1	Priority 2		
Fertilizer			Priority 1		
Irrigation / water management					
On-farm technology dissemination (R&E)			Priority 2		
Mechanization		Priority 1			
Quality improvement					
Access to market		Priority 2	Priority 2		
Access to credit				Priority 2	
Overall policy tools					

Sub-sector/ Intervention	Policy/Insti tutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge
Seed		(1) Breeding facilities in place but need rehabilitation and retooling (3) Irrigation infrastructure of the foundation seed farms needs rehabilitation and retooling.	(2) Short and long courses for breeders, TOSCI scientists and other disciplines is needed (4) Training and exchange visits of technicians on rice production		
Fertilizer			(5) Strengthening is needed in respect of quality and standard enforcement. (6) Strengthening the capacity of agro-dealers to access inputs, credits and to acquire agribusiness skills.		
Irrigation / water management					
On-farm technology			(7) Exchange visits and study tours		

dissemination (R&E)			(8) Training of motivator farmer (farmer to farmers extension services)		
Mechanization		(9) Support local manufacturing/assembling of tractors and draft animal power implements and. commercialize R&D prototypes (11) Establish training centers for machine operators	(10) Train more, engineers, technicians & mechanics (public or private?)		
Quality improvement			(12) Agribusiness skills be inculcated among these groups (13) Enhancement of ppp needed (need to be elaborated)		
Access to market		(14) WRS however, awareness is limited and scaling-up is needed (15) There is a need to construct cross border and strategic international markets and road infrastructure			
Access to credit				(16) Support to farmers organizations to establish and strengthen SACCOS	

Note:- The sixteen cells interventions selected for next possible funding from different donors

F. LIST OF PROJECT TITLES WITH POTENTIAL SOURCE OF FUNDING

(Potential source of funding not yet established and confirmed; the shaded cell is just a proposal)

S/No	Proposed Interventions	District	Gov & CAADP	DPs
1	Breeding facilities in place but need rehabilitation and retooling (partly covered by WB COE)			
2	Irrigation infrastructure of the foundation seed farms need rehabilitation and retooling (partly covered by WB COE)			
3	Short and long courses for Breeders / TOSCI scientists and other disciplines			
4	(Seed) Training and exchange visits of technicians on rice production			
5	(Fertilizer) Implementation of quality standards: Available through national extension services under MAFC. Strengthening is needed in respect of quality and standard enforcement.			
6	(Fertilizer) Strengthening the capacity of agro dealers to access inputs, credits and to acquire agribusiness skills.			
7	(On-farm technology dissemination) Training of motivator farmer (farmer to farmers extension services)			
8	(Mechanization) Support local manufacturing/assembling of tractors and DAP (Draft animal power) implements. (Commercialize prototypes made by R&D institutions)			
9	(Mechanization) Establish training centers for machine operators			
10	(Market Access) Storage: WRS available in respect of rice, cashew, maize, coffee, sunflower, sesame, cotton. However, awareness is limited and scaling-up is needed			
11	(Market Access) Access for traders and consumers: markets, roads still inadequate. There is a need to construct cross border and strategic international markets and road infrastructure			
12	(Market Access) Farmer groups: Training programmes available via ASDP. Agribusiness skills be inculcated among these groups.			
13	(Market Access) Enhancement of PPP needed (need to be elaborated)			
14	(Credit) Financial support to farmers organizations so that they can be able to establish and strengthen SACCOS			