

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS ON NRDS M&E: GM9 Country Presentation





INTRODUCTION

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE II (ASDP II)

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA





NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PHASE II

(NRDS II) 2019-2030

- Tanzania is implementing Phase Two of ASDP II 2017/18-2027/2028) aiming at among others to transform subsistence smallholder into sustainable commercial farmers
- NRDS II implements ASDP II and aims to sustain national self-sufficiency in rice production, contribute to the regional selfsufficiency, and become a market leader in the EAC region
- The strategy is in line with **national policies** and **international commitments** that Tanzania has ratified aimed at improving the livelihood of the majority of rural communities.

INTRODUCTION: National Rice Development Strategy

- The goals and impacts of NRDS-II will be delivered by all actors in the rice subsector.
- Hence, NRDS-II, calls for monitoring of plans, budgets, activities, and outputs of independent actors along the rice value chain
- On 25th April 2022, JICA-Tanzania, engaged a consultant (Hatibu & Shetto) to develop a baseline and M&E Manual for Tanzania's NRDS,
- The NRDS has 14 indicators including the 12 common indicators of CARD.







M & E BASELINE STUDY: Overall Indicators

		CARD Common Indicator	Data Collection Methodology	Source of Data
1	O1	Quality of Paddy production in MT	Done by LGAs using ARDS tools starting from village level (VAEO)	ARDS data base
2	O2	Total area planted/harvested with paddy (Million Ha)	Done by LGAs using ARDS tools starting from village level (VAEO)	ARDS data base
3	O3	Yield per unit area planted/harvested with paddy MT/ha	Done by LGAs using ARDS tools starting from village level (VAEO)	ARDS data base
4	04	Self sufficiency Ratio (SSR) % Done by MoA using data collections		MoA - DNFS
5	R1	Area under irrigation (Ha)	Done by LGAs using ARDS tools starting from village level (VAEO)	ARDS data base
6	R2	Quantity of resilient variety seeds produced and imported (t)		TOSCI database

M & E BASELINE STUDY: Overall Indicators

TZ		CARD Common Indicator	Data Collection Methodology	Source of Data	
7	I 1	Level of industrialization Capacity 1	Done by LGAs using ARDS tools starting from village level (VAEO)	ARDS data base	
8	12	Level of Mechanization in production 2 (Number of machines available in rice production)	Done by LGAs using ARDS tools starting from village level (VAEO)	ARDS data base	
9	C1	Competitiveness 1 (share of local rice in the market %	Done by NRDS TF – Field survey to leading rice production areas, random sampling of supermarket	Primary data collected by NRDS TF	
10	C2	Competitiveness 2 (Quantity of seeds of high yielding varieties	Done by TOSCI using data collection tools	TOSCI	
11	E1	Empowerment 1 (SHF accessibility to financial services)	Done by NRDS TF in collaboration with LGAs (Focus group interview)	ARDS data base	
12	E2	Empowerment 2 (SHF accessibility to technical training and services)	Collect data from ARDS data base and M- KILIMO, NRDS TF and DAICO's	ARDS data base and sample survey	

M & E BASELINE STUDY: additional Indicators (Tanzania)

	Indicator	Data Collection Methodology	Source of Data
13	Fertilizer utilized by farmers in paddy production	Two variables are used; Total fertilizer used in paddy production and area planted with paddy in that particular year	TFRA data base
14	Post harvest losses	Field survey	MoA – DNFS data base

Note:

Indicator 14 (% of post harvest losses) and 9 (Share of Local Rice in the Market) will require primary data collection.

This will involve three tools namely: structured and unstructured questionnaires; focus group discussions; and key informant interviews

M&E BASELINE STUDY – Role of NRDS Taskforce

- NRDS-TF were involved throughout the process and had the following roles:
 - > Review and approve consultant's work plan and draft reports;
 - Identification of data gaps and data sources;
 - > Guidance in the process of data collection;
 - Support the consultant to get access and obtain data from the Government Ministries Departments and Agencies who are custodians of the required data.
- Out of the 64 paddy growing districts, five (5) districts were sampled for in-depth assessment for verification.
- Selected districts were Mbarali (in Mbeya region), Ifakara (in the Morogoro region), Nzega (in Tabora), Kishapu (in the Shinyanga region), and Maswa (in the Simiyu region.

STRUCTURE OF CONDUCTING NRDS M&E UP TO 2030

Organization of Annual Progress Review Meeting

1.	Objective	All rice stakeholders in the country share their activities and the progress made during the past year and identify the needs and roles that each stakeholder has to play in the following year to achieve the 2030 targets		
2.	Frequency	Once a year		
3.	Finance	Same as NRDS Working Week		
4.	Organizer	Ministry of Agriculture (NRDS FP and TF members)		
5.	Style	Two-day workshop		
6.	Participants	Day 1:	 NRDS FP and TF members Representatives of SC members and other DPs in rice sector development 	
		Day 2:	 All participants in Day 1 Other rice stakeholders in the country 	
7.	Contents	Review of RICE indicators (achievement to date) Review of programs/projects supported by each SC member and DP Discussion on the way forward (including fine-tuning of ongoing projects and drafting additional project concept)		

PLAN FOR THE ANNUAL RICE REVIEW MEETINGS

Activity	Responsible institutions/organizations	Budget in TZS	Time Frame
To aggregate data from stakeholders and ARDS data base and validation	MoA (NRDS FP & TF) LGA's, stakeholders, International Organizations	15,000,000	1 st Sept to 30 th Oct
To conduct stakeholders annual progress review meeting and prepare annual report on NRDS II progress		45,000,000	Oct 1 st to 30 th December
To track progress against the baseline data on various segments of the rice value chain	NRDS TF, LGA's	20,000,000	1 st Jan to 30 th June

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION