



TANZANIA

GM10 Country Presentation

By

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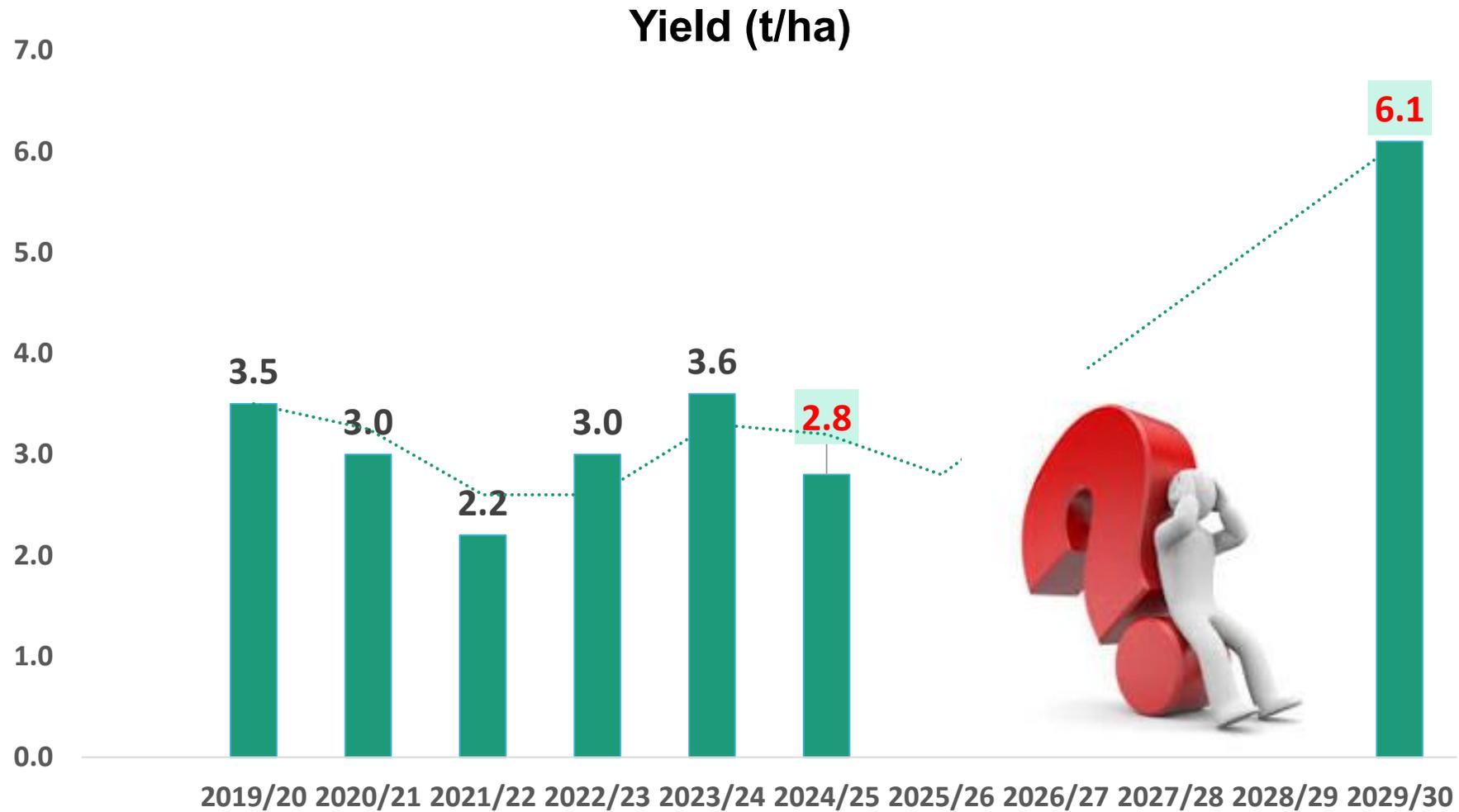
12/03/2020



Overall Indicators

Years	Area Harvested (Ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Paddy Production (MT)	Requirement (MT)	Self Sufficient (%)
2019/2020	1,309,326	3.6	4,673,969	1,094,119	278
2020/2021	1,351,239	3	4,045,414	1,091,778	241
2021/2022	1,182,650	2.2	2,628,260	1,055,445	162
2022/2023	1,196,470	3	3,587,982	1,168,282	200
2023/2024	1,463,868	3.6	5,327,462	1,237,412	280
2024/2025	1,439,372	2.8	4,222,810	1,232,601	206
Total Average	1,300,710.6	3.1	4,052,617.4	1,129,407.2	232

Overall Indicators



Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

1. Formulation/Revision of NRDS=NRDSII (2019-2030)

- ✓ Low productivity
- ✓ Seed availability
- ✓ Post harvest handling
- ✓ Climate resilience
- ✓ Market access

Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

2. Validation and launching of NRDS (2019)

3. Development of project concept notes,

- ✓ Fourteen (14) Concept Notes.
- ✓ Seed systems improvement
- ✓ Mechanization and irrigation,
- ✓ Market competitiveness,
- ✓ Rice farming technologies
- ✓ Enhancing farmer access to Finance.

Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

4. Lobbying for funding:

- ✓ Resources mobilization to finance the NRDS II activities and the CNs to development partners including, WB, AFDB, EU, IFAD and FAO (GEF program).
- ✓ National budget allocations, demonstrating Government commitment to rice sector development.

Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

5. Monitoring Data Setting:

- ✓ A structured monitoring framework has been established to track the progress of NRDS II implementation
- ✓ 15 indicators (4 overall, 2 each under Resilience, Industrialization, Competitiveness and Empowerment, Price, Fertilizer use and Postharvest losses) from across the rice value chain to enable systematic data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

6. Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM):

- ✓ 1st ARSRM of stakeholders was organized on 24 April, 2025: Assessed NRDS II progress, identified emerging challenges, and set priority actions, while fostering collaboration among stakeholders. DPs including WB, EU, AfDB, FAO, IRRI and JICA participated
- ✓ **2nd ARSRM**, with each TF member responsible for collecting data based on specific indicators, and the meeting is expected to be conducted in **March 2026**.

Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

7. Lobbying for funding.

- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture used ARSRM outcomes, review reports, and CNs to secure financial and technical support from development partners, including financial support for the upcoming 2nd ARSRM.
- ✓ The Government continued to allocate domestic resources when available.

Implementation of NRDS and Lesson shared

Overview of Major Project (s) Started Since GM 9

Partner	Period	Project Name	Amount
WB	2023-2028	Tanzania Food Systems Resilience Program (TFSRP)	USD 280.00 M
GeF 7 (WWF)	2024/25-2028/2029	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes (FOLUR) project at Kilombero river basin and Unguja (Zanzibar)	USD 80.00 M
JICA, AFDB and Govn't	2023/24-2027/28	Tanzania Agricultural Inputs Support Project (TAISP)	USD 70.00 M
GeF 8 (WB)	2024/25-2029/30	Food Systems Transformation in Usangu and Zanzibar Western Belts Landscapes	USD 85.25 M



Challenges for implementing the NRDS



- ✓ **Limited Financing** – Inadequate and delayed funding slows down priority implementation.
- ✓ **Weak Seed Systems** – Limited availability and access to certified resilient seeds constrain productivity
- ✓ **Low Mechanization & Irrigation** – Heavy reliance on traditional methods with poor irrigation coverage.
- ✓ **Market Competitiveness Issues** – Farmers face unstable prices and strong competition from imports



Challenges for implementing the NRDS



- ✓ **Climate Change Impacts** – Floods, droughts, and variability undermine stable production.
- ✓ **Post-Harvest Losses** – Inadequate storage, milling, and processing facilities contribute to high losses and reduced rice quality.
- ✓ **Knowledge Gaps** – Farmers and extension staff often lack sufficient technical skills to adopt modern rice technologies and best practices.



Lessons Learnt in implementing the NRDS



- ✓ **Importance of strong leadership by the NRDS Task Force.**
The NRDS Task Force (TF) serves as the central coordinating body for planning, implementing, and monitoring NRDS activities.
- ✓ **Government Commitment Attracts Support** – Allocating national resources builds donor and private sector confidence
- ✓ **Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement** – Broad participation strengthens ownership and speeds up implementation
- ✓ **Private Sector Drives Growth** – Investment in seeds, mechanization, and processing strengthens the rice value chain.



Lessons Learnt in implementing the NRDS



- ✓ **Evidence-Based Monitoring Strengthens Lobbying** – ARSRM reviews provide credible data that convinces partners to commit their funds.
- ✓ **Capacity Building Improves Adoption** – Continuous training for farmers, cooperatives, and extension staff enhances uptake of improved rice technologies and practices.
- ✓ **Policy Alignment Improves Resource Mobilization** – Harmonizing Concept Notes with donor/national priorities makes fundraising easier.



Action Plans for Year 2026



Action 1: Organizing the Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM)

Key Activities:

- i. Organize the ARSRM to review progress, share updates, and engage stakeholders.
- ii. Conduct interviews and consultations with development partners. eg., WB, AfDB and EU to:
 - ✓ Identify the timing for project detailing missions.
 - ✓ Discuss opportunities to incorporate private sector actors into NRDS II initiatives.
- iii. Provide platforms for stakeholder feedback and ensure alignment of CNs with partner priorities



Action Plans for Year 2026



Action 2. Establish the Platform of Rice Sector Public and Private

Key Activities:

- ✓ **Organize a Rice Sector Platform** under the NRDS Task Force (TF) to bring together key value chain actors, with special focus on millers.
- ✓ **Identify private sector stakeholders** across the rice value chain, including processors, input suppliers, and traders.
- ✓ **Conduct consultations** to clarify the challenges faced by private sector actors and understand barriers to participation.
- ✓ **Develop a framework** for regular dialogue, joint problem-solving, and coordinated interventions between public and private stakeholders.

Sharing with CARD Membership Countries

Key Success Story: 1. Increased Production



- ✓ Paddy production increased from **4.7 million MT** in 2019/20 to 5.3 million **MT** in **2023/24**, representing a **72% growth**
- ✓ **Self-sufficiency level of 232%, maintained**, underscoring its strong position in regional rice supply.

Sharing with CARD Membership Countries

This performance reflects the effective implementation of **NRDS II** strategies, complemented by strong government commitment to scaling up productivity and ensuring **food security**.



2. Research and Varietal Improvement

SUPA Improvement Program.

TXD series varieties are highly suitable for Tanzania's rainfed rice production environments, offering both aromatic quality and high yield:

TXD 306: Semi-aromatic, high yielding (up to 8.5 t/Ha)

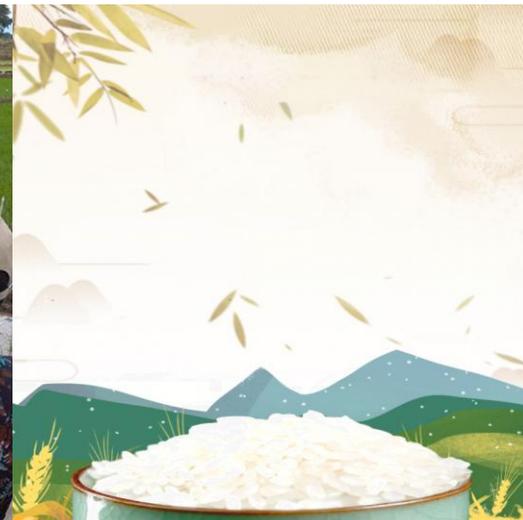
TXD 88: Moderately aromatic, high yielding (up to 9.1 t/Ha)

TXD 307: Semi-aromatic, high yielding (up to 8.7 t/Ha)



3. Strong NRDS Implementation under the Task Force (TF)

- ✓ Annual Rice Sector Review Meetings (ARSRM) to review progress and align priorities.
- ✓ Workshops for technical discussions and stakeholder engagement.
- ✓ Development of Concept Notes (CNs) to guide resource mobilization and targeted interventions.
- ✓ Data collection, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) to track progress using clear indicators across the rice value chain



Key drivers of rice sector development in Tanzania



1. Government Policy and Support

- ✓ Implementation of National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS II).
- ✓ Introduction of input subsidies (fertilizers).
- ✓ Infrastructure investments in irrigation Schemes,
- ✓ Expand the irrigated area from the current 500,000 hectares to 1.2 million hectares by 2026/27 (Tsh. 403 billion).
- ✓ Strengthening extension services through farmer-led irrigation associations

Key drivers of rice sector development in Tanzania



Key drivers of rice sector development in Tanzania

2. Improved Seed Systems and Research



- ✓ SUPA Improvement Program and development of TXD series (TXD 306, TXD 88, TXD 307).
- ✓ Expansion of Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) and certified seed multiplication.
- ✓ Collaboration with research institutes including IRRI for climate-resilient and high-yielding varieties.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



R.I.P Gamba

