



**AGRICULTURAL NON-STATE ACTORS FORUM**

**ANSAF**

**RESEARCH REPORT**

**PUBLIC INTERVENTIONS IN AGRICULTURE: WITH WHAT GENDER  
IMPLICATIONS**

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In addition, the Team is greatly indebted to individual women, men and youth from communities and institutions in the three districts of Kongwa, Kilombero and Kilolo, where this study was conducted. Our sincere appreciation to officials from Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services; District Executive Directors and; District Agricultural and Livestock Officers in the selected districts. We thank all of them for their valuable time and support and for being active participants in the Study. Not only did these individual women, men and youth become active informants to the Research Team, they also shaped the research processes in many ways. We hope that this Report has managed to capture their voices and views adequately, in acknowledging their contributions and in making this study a reality.

Finally, we wish to state that the Research Team is responsible for any errors, or misinterpretation of data collected and nobody else should be held accountable

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 Introduction

The Study on Public Interventions in Agriculture: With What Gender Implications was conducted by ANSAF with the purpose to generate relevant data that shall facilitate better understanding on to what extent interventions in Agriculture considered the gender aspect to ensure equal participation of women, men, youth and other marginalized groups in the process. The study was also designed to find out what are the key implications so far in the researched areas as far as gender mainstreaming is concerned to inform policy makers and public at large. The focus was on irrigation infrastructure improvement, subsidization of Agriculture inputs-promotion of fertilizer use and improved seeds; and agriculture mechanization.

The Study was conducted in three selected districts in Kongwa, Kilombero, and Kilolo mainland Tanzania of which, in each district two villages were selected. The selection of sample districts was to the high extent based on the recommendations from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services.

### 0.2 Rationale of Assessing the Gender Implication in Agriculture Interventions

It is well known that a large percent of the Tanzanians population derives their livelihood from Agriculture, the majority being small holder's farmers who constitute over 95 percent of the farm holdings and produced more than 90 percent of the food. This means that Tanzania agriculture is a smallholders based of which according to the Human and Development Report of 2009, 60 percent of these small holders farmers are having less than 2 hectares and 20 percent 2 to 3 hectares of which 74 percent of the smallholders farmers are women. Therefore ignoring gender issues in agriculture is equal to propagating poverty and food insecurity starting from the household level.

Again, most of the time if not all, gender power relationship is unequal based on patriarchal culture and norms including those institutionalized within policies and practices. As noted in the findings youth are to the large extent/if not bypassed by these agriculture interventions mainly because of patriarchal culture and traditions but also youth blind policies and procedures. This unequal power relation has marginalized women and youth from, *inter alia*, accessing means of production and resources including land.

Moreover, there have been a lot of efforts by Government to boost up the Agriculture Sector. These efforts include the formulation of policies, programmes and laws like Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDP) of 2011; Guidelines on the Preparation and Implementation of DADPs (Muongozo wa Kuandaa na Kutekeleza Maendeleo ya Kilimo ya Wilaya 2010) and Kilimo Kwanza resolve to mention few. On financial resources, the public investment in agricultural sector has tripled (nominal budget) from 2.9 percent of the national budget for year 2000/01 to 7.9 percent for year 2010/11 during the last decade. The increase in nominal budget has been associated with more funds allocated to infrastructure improvement, (particularly irrigation), subsidization of agricultural inputs (particularly improved seeds and promotion of fertiliser use) as well as agricultural mechanization. However, despite the existing conducive policy environment and an increase in budget allocations, the sector growth is still stagnant. Therefore one of the major questions here is to

what extent women and youth who are main producers and movers of Agriculture sector have been targeted in all these efforts.

### **0.3 Methodology**

This study was conducted in Kongwa, Kilombero and Kilolo districts. The focus was on input subsidy-seeds and fertilizers, irrigation infrastructure improvement and agriculture mechanization. In each district, two villages were selected. The plan was to interview 130 respondents (4 at Ministerial level, 6 at district level and 120 farmers-women, youth and men at village level. At the end of the study a total of 148 of which women were about 35 percent were interviewed aged from 20 to 60 years old.

To undertake the assignment the both qualitative and quantitative methods of collecting data were used. The methods used include; face to face interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and Survey. Face to face interviews and focus group discussion have provided rich information from stakeholders including possible insight about the interventions. The survey methodology was also appropriate as it helped to generate and gather information from small and medium farmers who are expected to be beneficiaries of the project.

### **0.4 Key Findings**

Although it was found that the researched districts varies in terms of the level of awareness of the initiatives and implementation, the overall key findings reflected on the followings:

#### **0.4.1 General**

- i. Only few beneficiaries mainly village officials (less than 20 percent of respondents) are aware of the policies, procedures and criteria governing inputs subsidy, agromachineries and irrigation infrastructure improvement. For example out of 43 respondents at Hembahemba village, Kongwa, only 4 (9.3 percent) were aware of the policies/procedures – mostly village leaders who were mainly adult men. Means farmers on the ground were not involved in the formulation of these initiatives.
- ii. Lack of extension officers in most of the villages visited.
- iii. Inputs are not brought on time to farmers. Sometimes do come late after a required season.
- iv. Most of beneficiaries are not able to afford the subsidized price in turn rich suppliers (agents) do give money to farmers to buy the subsidized inputs i.e seeds and fertilizers and then sell back to farmers in a higher price.
- v. Voucher system is only for one acre per a household regardless the family level –far behind in reaching the goal of reducing food insecurity at the household level.
- vi. Remote villages do access inputs at higher price because of the infrastructure complexity.
- vii. Inadequacy allocation of funds for inputs and mechanization (supply and facilitation) by the LGAs and national level. Therefore, the number of those who access these facilities is decreasing. For example in Kilombero District it was noted that the budget for Extension Block Grant (EBG) has been removed in 2011/12 district budget. In Kongwa District it was noted that, subsidized inputs have so far benefited 10,000 household out of 60,000 households (being only 10 percent of the target). In Kilolo

- District the trend was the same, the number of beneficiaries in year 2010/11 were 41,000 households; in 2011/12 dropped to 26,000.
- viii. Bidding processes of getting input subsidy suppliers are marred by malpractices and what seem to be corruption incidents.
  - ix. It's a class issues; those who are the one accessing the services like loans for agro machines and irrigation equipments as well as subsidized inputs like fertilizers and seeds.
  - x. A challenge of standardizing requirements. For instance, it was noted that the fertilizers supplied in Ngomai village in Kongwa District and Kalema 'B' village is unfit to the soil texture. Therefore farmers ended not using it. Kilombero district prefer rice seeds but they are supplied with maize seed. On the agro-machines power tillers is not relevant to all districts; again it depends on soil texture. Therefore contrary to the political statement of ensuring each district has at least 50 power tillers
  - xi. Pre-usage demonstration and trainings to farmers on how to use the agro machines is poorly conducted. For example in Ukumbi village it was noted that the powertiller has been irrelevant used because farmers group don't know how to operate it. The same case was also found in Mkula Village, Kilombero District. In line with this there is also difficulties in accessing agro-machines spare parts.

#### **0.4.2 Gender Specific**

- i. Priority to widows is one of the criteria within the subsidized inputs using the voucher system. However it was noted that widows who are mainly poor in rural areas cannot access subsidized inputs because one of the criteria is to be able to pay the difference and there is no affirmative measures to ensure that those who cannot pay, can still access the inputs. Same situation was found in all researched areas.
- ii. Young people are out of the picture given the existing patriarchal tendencies in our societies. For example inputs subsidy is focusing on the head of households. This does not only undermine women, but young people too as they are not considered as head of households. Young women do face double discrimination as they are expected to get married at some point and access the services through their husbands as head of households.
- iii. Irrigation schemes are owned by few members (groups) in the villages, mainly men who occupied the plots since 1970s. Mtandika Village in Kilolo and Kilombero districts are case in point.
- iv. Water user charges attached to irrigation schemes seems to be high and unaffordable by poor communities' women and youth in particular. Kalema 'B' village in Kilombero district where irrigation is highly practiced is the case in point.
- v. Women and youth have limited access to credit because they commonly lack ownership rights in land or property to serve as collateral. For example AGITF require land title certificate which most of the women and youth do not have. Terms attached to the loans by SUMA JKT like 50 percent down payment; interest rate of 8 percent e.t.c is unaffordable to smallholder farmers mostly women and youth.
- vi. The power-tiller technology is unfriendly to women. It needs a lot of energy/muscles to run it. Moreover, depends on soil texture cannot used throughout the country-political directive 50 power tillers/each district.

## **0.5 Conclusion and Recommendations**

Given the wide range of findings and their implications at different levels, recommendations have been developed for implementation at Government, Community and ANSAF levels. The recommendations have been developed with the aim of enabling actors, especially at policy making level to make decisions in a manner that it will bear the intended results as far as Agriculture Sector improvement is concerned at all levels. Within this context, the Study recommended the following:

### **0.5.1 The Government**

- i. Bottom up approach to ensure farmers participation in planning and implementation of Agriculture related programmes is crucial. This will enable farmers to be at the centre of the programme which cater directly for their needs.
- ii. Review of Agriculture related Laws, Policies, Procedure and Programmes to ensure gender is mainstreamed at all levels of implementation.
- iii. As mentioned earlier Tanzania agriculture is small-holders based, 60 percent having farm less than 2 hectares. 20 percent having 2 to 3 hectares of which about 74 percent of the smallholders' farmers are women. Therefore in order to have Agriculture initiatives that deliberately and specifically targeted from the beginning the small holders farmers, the gender disaggregated information from different study [including this one] and development programmes is required.
- iv. There is an urgent need to improve support (extension) services to small farmers, from production to marketing level. As noted in the study there is a longstanding concern regarding the quality of agricultural extension services in the researched areas. Also studies have shown little correlation between the supply of extension services and agricultural performance in terms of farm productivity improvement in Tanzania, and women and youth often have less access of even this poor quality service.
- v. Policies to be amended not only to concentrate on liberalization and modernization of agriculture but also include specific affirmative approaches for small farmers who cannot afford required technologies.
- vi. The policy and practice of distributing state resources to support Agriculture has to be monitored and the benefit to small and middle scale farmers must be promoted both within the Government and outside.
- vii. Time to start advocating for economic rights including rights to equitable ownership and control of land by women and youth. Turn advocacy focus to see agricultural productivity as key human rights aspect. Take advantage of ongoing constitutional reform.
- viii. Need for formalization and protection of land rights (for women and youths) that would help to reinforce local agricultural and cultural diversity as well as have access to loans and other benefits.



- ix. Proper training to farmers on the usage of agro-machines is important as it will help them to use the machines for the intended purpose.

#### **0.5.2 ANSAF**

- i. To develop an advocacy strategy using the research findings to create awareness on the importance of mainstreaming gender in the agriculture sector focusing on irrigation infrastructure improvement, subsidization of Agriculture inputs-promotion of fertilizer use and improved seeds; and agriculture mechanization. The strategy need to target the Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services, Local Government, Agriculture Sector related Ministries and Agriculture Sector strategy policy processes and dialogues like Agriculture Sector Working Group.
- ii. There is a need to develop alternative forms of organising poor and marginalized farmers into pressure groups for collective action and benefit with with particular emphasis on women and youth. Therefore ANSAF need to ground its work locally, directly or through farmers networks and coalitions at local level.
- iii. ANSAF should conduct an in-depth Study to cover wide area and sample in order to provide a clear and comparative picture on to what extent gender component has been mainstreamed in Agriculture initiatives. This will facilitate the development of more concrete advocacy strategy on the same.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEBG	Agricultural Extension Block Grant
AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer
Ag. DALDO	Acting District Land and Agriculture Development Officer
AFSP	Accelerated Food Security Project
AGITF	Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund
ANSAF	Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
ASLM	agricultural Sector Lead Ministries of Tanzania
ASWG	Agricultural Sector Working Group
CARMATEC	Centre of Agricultural Mechanisation and Rural Technology
CNFA	Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs
DADG	District Agricultural Development Grant
DADPs	District Agricultural Development Plans
DALDO	District Land and Agriculture Development Officer
DFT	District Facilitation Team
DIDF	District Irrigation Development Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
JKT	Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (Military Production Unit)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vyama vya Wakulima Tanzania (Federation/Network of Agriculture Groups in Tanzania)
NBC	National Micro-Finance Bank of Tanzania
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
O&OD	Opportunities and Obstacles to Development
PM	Prime Minister
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Corporative Society
Sq. Km	Squire Kilometres
SUMA JKT	Shirika la Uzalishaji la Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (Military Production Unit)
TAMISEMI	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Authorities
TAMS	Tanzania Agriculture Mechanization Strategy of 2006 (Draft)
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TIB	Tanzania Investment Bank
TNBC	Tanzania Business Council
Tshs	Tanzanian Shillings/ Currency
TWG	Thematic Working Group
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VFT	Village Facilitation Team
WAUMKU	Mkula Irrigators Association
WB	World Bank
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team

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## **SECTION ONE**

### **BACKGROUND, RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITION OF TERMS**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF) is a non Governmental, non-profit organization formed in 2006. The forum's objectives are to advocate for a pro-poor and conducive agriculture policy environment where Civil Society Organizations and the private sector effectively engage with and influence agriculture sector policies and practices; to effectively analyze the existing agriculture policies and suggest alternative views/directions and; to provide a platform for learning, sharing, networking and coalition building around best practices and key issues in the agriculture sector.

During the last few years (2008 – 2011), ANSAF has been working on agricultural sector, engaging on policy issues and promoting meaningful engagement between various actors. This has been conducted through three main strands:

- i. Advocating for a pro-poor and conducive agriculture policy environment where Civil Society Organizations and the private sector effectively engage with and influence agriculture sector policies and practices.
- ii. Undertaking researches and effectively analyzing the existing agriculture policies and suggest alternative views/directions; and
- iii. Providing a platform for learning, sharing, networking and coalition building around best practices and key issues in the agriculture sector

#### **1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

Based on the terms of reference, the purpose of this study was to find out the extent to which the interventions in Agriculture considered the gender aspect to ensure equal participation of women, men, youth and other marginalized groups in the process. The focus was on irrigation infrastructure improvement, subsidization of Agriculture inputs-promotion of fertilizer use and improved seeds; and agriculture mechanization.

Objectives of the study were:

- i. To assess the current /status of implementation and the extent which gender has been mainstreamed in the three areas of intervention
- ii. To assess the level of participation/engagement of small and medium scale farmers including peasants from a gender perspective in the three areas
- iii. To assess the potential benefit/impact made so far [who is benefiting or like to benefit and why]
- iv. To identify existing and new opportunities on to how best various interest groups can be taken into account to ensure the entire society/community benefit from such investments from a gender perspective

- v. To propose an appropriate course of action for ANSAF to influence better policy approaches/options in favour of various social groups in the communities in line with the three areas including suggesting alternative views and directions as well as identifying most effective points of entry.

## **1.3 METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS**

### **1.3.1 Research Design**

To undertake the assignment the consultants both used qualitative and quantitative methods of collecting data. The methods used include; face to face interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and Survey. Face to face interviews and focus group discussion have provided rich information from stakeholders including possible insight about the interventions. The survey methodology was also appropriate as it helped to generate and gather information from small and medium farmers who are expected to be beneficiaries of the project.

Both primary and secondary data were used in this assignment. Various methods to collect primary data were administered to various stakeholders including ANSAF secretariat and members, relevant Ministries and Sectors, relevant Tanzanian producer associations and private sectors, national level agro-dealers, inputs suppliers and local stockiest, agricultural umbrella bodies, SUMA JKT, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation, exporters and processors, local contracts and zonal irrigation officials, selected Local Government Authorities, large, middle and small farmers in selected district and key development partners as indicated above;

Secondary data was obtained through review of relevant project implementation reports policies, strategic plans and other documents from reliable sources including Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Program (ASDS), Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997, Guideline on the preparations and implementations of District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs) of 2009 and other relevant project documents mainly focusing in the three areas.

The team went to the field with general research questions that guided the dialogue and discussions, interviews and focus group discussions. This technique made it possible for different opinion and voices on inputs subsidy, mechanization and irrigation from targeted stakeholders. The methods also enable the researchers to explore and collect extensive (verbal) data which was later organised and given coherence during analysis of broad research questions.

### **1.3.2 Study Area**

The study was conducted in three selected districts in Kongwa, Kilombero and Kilolo of which in each districts two villages were selected. These districts were selected inline with Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Service's recommendations as well as recommendations from the District Agricultural and Livestock Officers (DALDOs) from the selected districts in terms of which villages to focus. Generally the basic argument was to

focus on the areas where inputs subsidy, mechanisation and irrigation are reported to be highly implemented. For example, Kongwa is the main producer of Maize and according to the data from the Ministry, as of November 2011, the District had about 580 tractors and most of them found in Hembahemba and Ngomae villages where this study was conducted. In Kilolo the research was conducted in Ukumbi and Mtandika villages and in Kilombero research was done in Kilama “B” and Mkula villages. As explained the criteria was based on the areas where interventions is highly taking place.

Although there was diversity in each district in terms of implementation of the three areas of focus depends on each district priority<sup>1</sup>; in order to have a comparative analysis, all three areas were taken into account in all selected districts.

### **1.3.3 Sample and Sample Size**

The proposed targeted population was 130 that is 4 at the ministerial level<sup>2</sup>, 6 at district council level, 2 in each council<sup>3</sup> and 120 individual farmers and groups in selected villages means 40 [20 each village] from each of the selected districts. Reaching beneficiaries in the three areas of focus at the village level was to a large extent facilitated by the District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officers and Village Executive Officers (VEO) in the selected villages. Fortunately the team interviewed 148 people. who constituted a representative sample of groups including women and youth aged between 20 and 60 including Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services officials, Districts Executive Directors, District Agriculture Livestock officers in the selected districts, Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers, Village councils, Village Voucher committees, large, middle and small scale farmers including women and youth group in selected districts and villages.

### **1.3.4 Data Analysis**

During data analysis the team identified common themes with regards to the questionnaires structure and respondent responses in order to get a general sense and flow of the information/ data collected. Therefore the analysis was done focusing on the interviews, focus group discussions, and secondary data obtained during literature review. All the information obtained served as a basis for this report.

## **1.4 AUDIENCE AND USE OF THIS REPORT**

The audience for the findings of the study is primarily ANSAF and its members, so as to enable them individually and collectively to take a more informed view of the current public investment; then to inform farmers and local actors of whom currently have little or no knowledge or understanding of these issues; and later to inform and influence relevant arms

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<sup>1</sup> Kongwa - Mechanization; Kilolo - Inputs Subsidy; and Kilombero - Irrigation.

<sup>2</sup> Director for Planning and Budgeting Department, Director for Mechanization Department, Director for Infrastructure Improvement Department and Director for Inputs Subsidy Department.

<sup>3</sup> District Executive Directors and District and Livestock Development Officers.

of government, policy makers and regulatory authorities on addressing gender issues in policy implementation of agricultural intervention.

## **1.5 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This study had one major limitation in relation to unwillingness of some of the targeted respondents to respond to questionnaires. For example SUMA JKT did not give us a response in spite of several follow ups. Suma JKT was selected given the fact that it is a sole Government approved bulk importer of India farming equipments including Tractors and Power tillers in line with the soft loan agreement between Government of Tanzania and India. Therefore one would suggest that its approach in terms of ensuring their products are reaching the farmers would be reasonable compared to those importing companies who are not getting fund from the Government.

As a result researchers could not have an interview with them nor did they fill the submitted questionnaire. To overcome this limitation, researchers had to slot in SUMA JKT questions in the targeted Ministries and Districts questionnaires. During focus groups discussions and face to face interviews with individual farmers and groups, relevant questions regarding SUMA JKT were also asked. Thus despite of this challenge, the quality of the research was not compromised.

## **1.6 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS/CONCEPTS**

**Gender** – refers to the way in which women, men and youth in a given society are assigned different attributions, roles and responsibilities based on the standards and values of a (group in) society. Most of the time if not all, this power relationship is unequal based on patriarchal culture and norms including those institutionalized within policies and practices.

**Gender equality**- refers to equal rights, responsibilities and duties. However, equal status does not mean sameness or fairness.

**Gender equity**- refers to fairness and justice in distribution of benefits and responsibilities. It's about equal opportunities and outcome

**Inputs subsidy**-For the purpose of this study inputs subsidy will focus on seeds and fertilizers

**Mechanizations**- For the purpose of this study mechanization will focus on tractors and power tillers

**Large Scale Farmers** – Refers to farmers who are involving in farming large number of acres hectors mainly for commercial purposes.

**Middle Scale Farmers** –Refers to farmers who are in between farming for food consumption and commercial purposes.

**Small Scale Farmers** – Refers to farmers who involving in farming for food consumption purposes.

## SECTION TWO

### INTRODUCTION

#### 2.1 POLICY ENVIRONMENTS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of the Tanzania's national economy. According to the Poverty and Human Development report of 2009, approximately 74 percent of the Tanzanian population derived their livelihood from agriculture, the majority being smallholder farmers who constitute over 95 percent of the farm holdings, produce more than 90 percent of the food and account for 99 percent of the cultivated land. More than half of these smallholder farmers are women and 74 percent of those engaged in agriculture are poor. The sector contributes around 25 percent of the GDP and most of the food consumed in the country is produced by smallholder farmers. Due to its firm nature of backward and forward linkages, agriculture is the only major sector which can significantly contribute to poverty reduction in the country. It is strongly argued that with resolute strategies on agricultural development, the country will make great strides in economic development because other key economic sectors, such as manufacturing, to a larger extent, depend on agriculture.

Pragmatically, meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically that of halving poverty and food insecurity by 2015 will require concrete interventions in the agriculture sector in order to further acceleration of rural economic opportunities through farming. It is in line with this the Government of Tanzania through Agriculture Sector Leading Ministries (ASLMs) in collaboration with Development partners has developed the Agriculture Sector Development Plan (ASDP) originated from the adopted Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2001. The motives behind is to support farmers' empowerment, agricultural services and investment, in particular at district level under the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs) framework. DADPs are informed by the Village Agricultural Development Plans (VADPs) developed in a participatory manner through opportunities and obstacles to development (O&OD) process to ensure both women, men and youth views are taken on board. The ASDP spirit through DADPs aims at giving decision-making powers to major actors who are positively and or negatively affected by such interventions.

Again guideline on the preparations and implementations of DADPs (*Muongozo wa Kuandaa na Kutekeleza Mipango ya Maendeleo ya Kilimo ya Wilaya*) of 2010 has clearly stipulated the level of different stakeholders' participation from national up to village level including agricultural facilitations teams, and it also recognizes the presence and importance of private service providers beyond input stockiest. Pushing for 50 percent representation of both women and men in the village agriculture project committees for example, and ensuring one woman must be one of the signatories is a good example embracing the gender equality in the implementation of agriculture related programmes starting from the community level. However, as it will be noted in the findings from researched areas, criteria and selection procedures for these committees as well as the level of citizens' participations are not well known/not clear to the villagers.

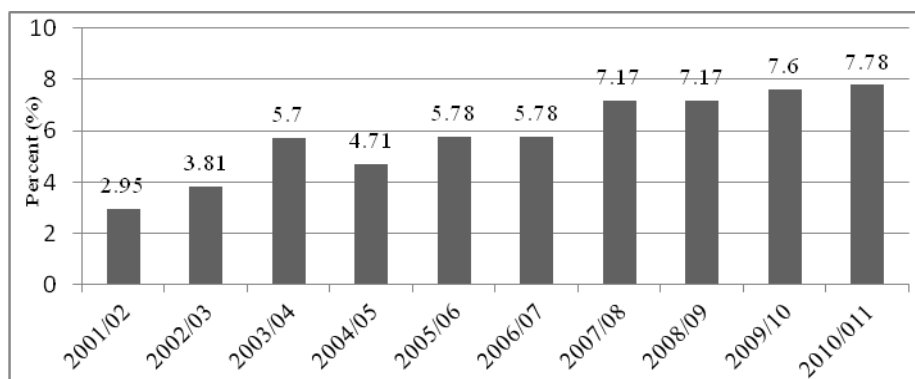
Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997 currently under review, is another instrument focusing at improving standards in the rural areas through increased income generation from



agricultural and livestock production, processing and marketing and, promotes specifically the access of women and youth to land, credit, education and information. This in line with the acknowledgment that women for example, produce about 70 percent of the food crops and also bear substantial responsibilities for many aspects of export crops and livestock production. However, their access to productive resources like water and land, supportive services like access to inputs subsidy, infrastructural improvement like irrigation, mechanized agriculture and income arising from agricultural production is severely limited by social and traditional factors. This in turn has hampered their capability and efficiency in the agricultural sector.

Furthermore, the Government of Tanzania has reinvigorated its stand on agricultural sector as one of the main contributors in poverty reduction effort through Kilimo Kwanza resolve. During the last decade, the public investment in agricultural sector has tripled (nominal budget) from 2.9 percent of the national budget for year 2000/01 to 7.9 percent for year 2010/11 (see the table below). The increase in nominal budget has been associated with more funds allocated to infrastructure improvement, (particularly irrigation), subsidization of agricultural inputs (particularly improved seeds and promotion of fertiliser use) as well as agricultural mechanization (importation and tax relief on tractors and power tillers).

**Figure 1: Tanzania - Agricultural Financing as % of Total Budget:  
2001/02 – 2010/11**



Source: NEPAD (2010) Financing Agricultural Sector Development in Tanzania.

According to ANSAF Budget Analysis for ASDP and DAP Funds in Tanzania of 2011, under the Basket Fund (BF) system, 75 percent of ASDP allocations are expected to be transferred to local level, whereas the remaining 25 percent is retained at national level to cover overhead costs and other interventions implemented at national level. Of the 75 percent of the funds received at the Districts, at least 80-85 percent is expected to support community projects through the District Agriculture Development Grant (DADG), the Agricultural Capacity Building Grant (ACBG) and the Agricultural Extension Block Grant (AEBG). In principal, interventions through the development grants – which supposed to be used only for investment – receive over 65 percent of the total, while the remaining 35 percent is shared between capacity-building grants and extensions grants. This ought to mean that resources are closer to the people and ensure easier access to farmers groups including women and youth.

In terms of supporting farmers to access loans, the Government of Tanzania through Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative services established Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund

(AGITF) in 1994. This was established as a way of boosting up agriculture by providing soft loans to farmers, therefore allowing for easier borrowing of things like agricultural inputs and machines. Although there is an argument<sup>4</sup> that the fund proved to be more successful despite the existing ineffective loan recovery also there is a concern<sup>5</sup> by small farmers that AGITF lending conditions are not aiming at empowering poor, particularly women and youth.

Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) has also established agricultural project financing window. This initiative is targeting small and medium size farms organized as cooperative or out-growers of large farms; medium and large scale commercial farms, plantations and ranches; downstream lender to the agricultural sector e. g community banks and micro finance institutions (NGOs, SACCOS) and intermediate agricultural activities in the value chain, e. g storage, processing and marketing. This is inline with the appreciation that agriculture sector needs relevant financing from financial institution and Government to boost up production given the fact that agriculture has in broad term been neglected and unexploited.

On the other hand, the private sector through Tanzania Business Council (TNBC) developed a Kilimo Kwanza Strategy in order to seek financial commitment from Government and Donors aiming at addressing lack of transformation in the sector. The strategy highlights the following problems i) low strategy of improved technologies; ii) low level of irrigation; iii) persistent use of hand hoe iv) low lending of agriculture and v) poor performance of traditional exports crops. Kilimo Kwanza identified ten pillars<sup>6</sup> to guide agricultural growth, set a time frame and strategies for mobilizing resources. To reiterate its commitment, Government has published an implementation framework and financial resources set to implement the pillars.

Specifically on inputs subsidy, Government of Tanzania has entered an agreement with World Bank on the Accelerated Food Security Project (AFSP) of which each part is supposed to contribute 50 percent of the agreed budget. This project intends to contribute to higher food production and productivity in targeted regions by improving farmers' access to critical agricultural inputs through access to agricultural inputs; strengthening the input supply chain; and support to project management, monitoring, and impact Evaluation. According to Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services, about 34 percent of the budget has been going to the access on agricultural inputs using the voucher system approach. It is expected that AFSP will have a positive social impact as the scaled-up voucher program reaches an expected 75 percent of poor smallholder households in high-potential food production areas, including Mbeya, Iringa, Rukwa and Ruvuma.

## **2.2 LEGAL ENVIRONMENT IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE**

The legal framework in relation to agricultural development in Tanzania supports and enforces some of policy directives discussed above. It, for instance, allows exemption of taxes in agricultural tools and inputs in order to enforce availability of subsidized inputs and tools for agriculture. However, some of the key issues (such as gender inclusiveness or mainstreaming in public interventions in agriculture) which this study focused on are not

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<sup>4</sup> Agriculture Council of Tanzania.

<sup>5</sup> MVIWATA, Muungano wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Wadogo Tanzania, and others.

<sup>6</sup> See: [www.tzonline.org/pdf/tenpillarsofkilimokwanzapdf](http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/tenpillarsofkilimokwanzapdf) viewed on 26th November, 2011.

accorded sufficient weight in legal framework. The laws are silent on those issues; they rather set standards, mechanisms and establish authorities for regulation of the same.

### **2.2.1 Tax Laws**

The Income Tax Act, 2004 allows good number of incentives including 100 percent for first year capital allowance for plant and machinery used in agriculture including irrigation tools and equipment. The measure is aimed at attracting investment in agricultural technology. Moreover, there is 100 percent deduction for capital expenditure on land clearance, excavation of irrigation canals, and cultivation of perennial crops and planting of trees on agricultural land to prevent soil erosion.

The VAT Act, 1997 allow exemption for, inter alia, unprocessed agriculture and livestock, including unprocessed meat, fish and all agricultural produce. The industrial producing inputs for agriculture and fishing such as pesticides and fertilizers are zero-rated to enable producers reclaim inputs VAT incurred in the course of production. Imported inputs are also VAT exempted. Small agricultural produces whose produce is exported may receive VAT rebate through their cooperative unions or associations.

The Customs and Excise Tariff Act, 1976 states that, agricultural inputs and implements are subject to zero import duty rates. The Stamp Duty Act, 1972 reduces the stamp duty on conveyance of agriculture land to a nominal amount of Tshs 500 in order to reduce cost in conveying land ownership. It has also abolished all stamp duty on receipts on sale of agriculture produce. The Local Government Finances Act, 1982 limits the agriculture produce cess to only 5% of the farm gate price and within the district of production. Moreover, according to this law, voluntary contributions collected on agricultural produce by local authorities accepted only if introduced by the village community for specific projects implemented by the village or villages.

### **2.2.2 Fertilizers and Seeds Laws**

The fertilizers and seeds are regulated by different laws namely the Fertilizers Act, 2009 and Seeds Act, 2003 respectively. The Fertilizers Act, 2009 establishes the Tanzania Fertilizers Regulatory Authority (TFRA). The functions of TFRA include, regulation of the quality of fertilizers; license fertilize dealers; regulate and control the importation, transportation, dealing, storage and disposition of fertilizer or fertilizers supplement; in collaboration with the local authorities, conduct public educational campaigns on the sound application and management of fertilizers; and regulate fertilizer price based on the appropriate method as shall be set out in the regulations.<sup>7</sup> The Voucher Inputs Schemes are not stated in this law. They have different guidelines not made pursuant to the provisions of this law. The law is also silent on any affirmative measures for women and youths' inability to afford and access fertilizers.

The Seeds Act, 2003 establishes the National Seeds Committee (NSC) under its Section 3. The NSC is purported to act as 'stakeholders' forum' responsible for advising the government on matters relating to the development of seeds industry (Section 5(1)). The

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<sup>7</sup> Section 3 of the Fertilizers Act, 2009.

functions of this committee include; advice the ministry and implementation of the seed industry policy and implementation of guidelines; advice the ministry on implementation and amendment of seeds legislation; and give general advice in the co-ordination and supervision of the seeds industry. The quality of seeds is under the Chief Seed Quality Controller (CSQC) who is supported by the inspectors.<sup>8</sup> The importation, exportation, production, processing, distribution, sale or advertisements for sale of seeds are allowed only if a person has a permit from Seeds' Director.<sup>9</sup> The finding of this study reveals that, farmers still suffer from low availability of improved seeds, which in return causes low productivity. A support under voucher inputs scheme of 10 Kg seed per acre is quite inadequate and that, there are lots of gender issues left unaddressed by this law as discussed in other parts of this report.

### **2.2.3 Agriculture Inputs Trust Fund's Law**

Agriculture Inputs<sup>10</sup> Trust Fund (AGITF) is established under Section 3 of the Agriculture Inputs Trust Fund Act, 1994. The objectives of the AGITF are, to make available loans, on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine finances for importation and distribution of agricultural inputs; to finance consultancy services or any technical assistance in relation to acquisition, distribution and use of agricultural inputs; and to pay the costs of administering the fund.<sup>11</sup> Section 12 of this law states that fund shall be exempted from all taxes, rates and duties. The law does not give more details on procedures of accessing the funding facilities. It is also, as other laws above, silent on any affirmative measures in support of small hold farmers especially women and youths.

## **2.3 CONCLUSION**

There are all signs that all these investments, if well coordinated will enormously contribute to agricultural transformation and address food insecurity and poverty challenges starting from the family level. However, despite the existing conducive policy and legal environment and an increase in budget allocations, the sector growth is still stagnant. The major question is whether policies in place are informing practice on the ground and if the Government is harnessing results/outcomes in such a way that targeted actors, medium and smallholder farmers, women and youth in particular are capable of reaching out and fully participate. Additionally, there is no evidence that smallholder farmers; (women and youth in particular) have been fully consulted on the best way to deliver such services.

It is from this background ANSAF has conducted a study on what are the gender implications on the interventions made in Agriculture given the fact that Tanzania Agriculture is smallholders based, 60 percent of its total having farm less than 2 hectares, 20 percent having 2 to 3 hectares of which about 74 percent of the smallholders farmers are women and youth providing 70 percent of all produced food who constitute more than 50 percent of the farming labour. The focus was on subsidized inputs, infrastructural improvement, irrigation in particular and, agricultural mechanisation in Kilolo, Kilombero and, Kongwa districts. It is

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<sup>8</sup> Section 8 of the Seeds Act, 2003.

<sup>9</sup> Sections 13-15 of the Seeds Act, 2003.

<sup>10</sup> According to Section 2 of this law, "Agriculture Inputs" includes agricultural fertilizers Certified seeds, agrochemicals, drugs and chemicals for livestock, and gears necessary for the application of such drugs, chemicals and agro-chemicals and farm implements suitable for small holders farmers.

<sup>11</sup> Section 4 of the Agriculture Inputs Trust Fund Act, 1994.

hoped that the findings obtained will enable ANSAF to provide a fact-based advice to the Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services in particular.

## **SECTION THREE**

### **STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **3.1 ADOPTION AND FACILITATION**

The adoption of efforts (mechanization, irrigation and input subsidies) is throughout the country however the concentration is in the areas where agriculture is highly practiced and the area is suitable for mechanisation practices like in Rukwa, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Mbeya and in Kongwa district, Dodoma where there is high maize production and high demand of mechanization. These efforts are to a large extent implemented by Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) through District Agriculture Development Plans (DADPs) which draws its existence from the peoples' needs. The needs and priorities of the targets (small and medium hold farmers) are obtained from a participatory manner using the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) Approach.<sup>12</sup>

The identification process of specific needs of the inputs by the farmers is coordinated by the Facilitation Team, which also flows from the National Level (Ministry's focal person for every Region); Regional Secretary; District Facilitation Team (DFT); Ward Facilitation Team (WFT); and Village Facilitation Team (VFT). The project write-ups of the said teams are submitted to the District Council and made part of the DADPs and/or District Council's general development plan.

The DADPs are managed under ASDP coordinator at national level since 2011 in order to oversee its implementation. However still, District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer (DALDO) through TAMISEMI is also overall overseer of DADPs at District level. The ASDP is coordinated by a steering committee comprised of the Agriculture Sector Leading Ministries (ASLMs)<sup>13</sup> and development partners. The chairperson of the said committee is Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Agriculture. Efforts are underway to include private sectors and NGOs in the steering committee. Currently they are part of the Agriculture Sector Working Group (ASWG).

#### **3.2 COORDINATION OF SUBSIDIZED INPUTS, AGRO-MECHANICS AND IRRIGATION SCHEMES**

The government is now playing a role of "eyes on, hands off" in the management of agricultural development in Tanzania. It only coordinates, sets standards, monitors and evaluates the agricultural programmes using the policies, strategies, laws and guidelines established to lead this subsector.

The central Government (ministerial level) conduct backstopping by, for instance, issuing guidelines; demonstrating usage on inputs or agro-machines; formulating and supervising implementation of policy instruments; issuing specification of the inputs and agro-machines (make standardizations) and submit the same to TAMISEMI in a form of guideline or policy for purposes of uniformizing the standard. It also identifies the importers (See annex) and informs or advises the farmers where necessary.

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<sup>12</sup> Interview with Mr. David Biswalo, Planning and Budget Department, Ministry of Agriculture, on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

<sup>13</sup> Namely, Ministries responsible for agriculture; water; fishing and Livestock; Industries; and TAMISEMI.

In terms of regulating standards and specifications, Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services does work with the Centre of Agricultural Mechanisation and Rural Technology (CARMATEC) and Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) to ensure for example agro-mechanics imported are according to the set standards and specifications. The discretion of how much to sell although on subsidized inputs<sup>14</sup> there is some efforts to regulate the price as findings revealed in Kilolo District; it is left to the private companies mainly because of the free market economy. To a large extent, this freedom of setting price is to the detriment of farmers, who cannot afford to pay even subsidized inputs or agro-machines because of poverty.

### **3.3 FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PARTNERS TO SMALL SCALE FARMING**

The government's financial support to agricultural development is through three main avenues namely:

- i. Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF);
- ii. Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP); and
- iii. 25 percent part of the ASDP which is slotted for central government to support policy formulation, facilitation, monitoring and evaluation.

Apart from Government direct support, there are other local and international partners who contribute to Government budget or directly to the agricultural projects (DFDs). Such other partners or arrangements include the Accelerated Food Security Project (AFSP) which is co-funded by the Government of Tanzania (through the Ministry of Agriculture) and the World Bank (WB) which requires each part to make 50 percent contribution.

Total of 75 percent of the (ASDP's) monies from the national budget allocated for agricultural development is channelled to the Local Government Authorities (LGAs), which implement ASDP through the DAPDs as said above. The remaining 25 percent is left at the central/ministry level as already explained in 2.3. However, on its discretion considering the special need in the identified area, the Central Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services can apply a top-down approach to buy for a particular strategic place a tractor, power tiller or any other form of machine or inputs to support development or demonstrate usage of the machine for purposes of encouraging others to adopt the same.<sup>15</sup>

It should be noted that, ASDP is just a supplementary source and not only source of agricultural development. There are other sources including:

- i. Capital Development Grant;
- ii. Council Own Sources (General Source); and
- iii. On-going Projects such as TASAF's Agricultural Component.

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<sup>14</sup> Through the Accelerated Food Security Programme (AFSP).

<sup>15</sup> Interview with Mr. Abdallah Msambache, Planning and Budget Department, Ministry of Agriculture, on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

Despite these other sources, which give District Council discretion of prioritizing and planning, agriculture is given little attention. This is notwithstanding the fact that most of development levies are collected from the agricultural produce. The District Council officials tend to believe that ASDP would give everything, hence, other sources of funds are for education, health and other needs. In this way, very little support is given to the farmers from District Council's own plans. In most cases, their District Development Plans do not feature affirmative measures for people who require special attention like women, elders, youth and persons with disabilities. It is worth to note that ASDP is expected to end in 2012/13; and possibly the noted challenge would come into a more vivid picture.

Additionally, it's important to note that financial services or credit are important instruments for improving livelihoods as loans can be used as capital for income-generating activities or used to purchase agricultural inputs (fertilizers, improved seeds, and machinery) to improve productivity. Only 3 percent of smallholder households have access to agricultural credit.<sup>16</sup> Of those accessing credit, 35 percent did so through cooperatives. Other sources of credit are family, friends and relatives (32 percent) and traders/ trade stores (9 percent). Credit is used largely to buy fertilizers (29 percent), agro-chemicals (21 percent), seeds (16 percent) and hiring labour (16 percent). Women have even more limited access to credit because they commonly lack ownership rights in land or property to serve as collateral. According to the National Bureau of Statistics Survey of 2005, female-headed households represent almost 20 percent of all households but only 13 percent of them are able to access credit through the formal channel of cooperatives, compared to 38 percent of male-headed households.<sup>17</sup>

**Figure 2: Smallholder Households Receiving Credit, by Source of Credit and Gender of Households Head**

Source of Credit	Male-Headed Households (%)	Female-Headed Households (%)	Total %
Family, friend and relative	30	42	32
Commercial bank	2	1	2
Cooperative	38	15	35
Saving and Credit Society	8	11	8
Trade/Trader store	9	8	9
Private individual	3	10	4
FBOs/ NGOs/ project	7	10	8
Other	2	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Percentage of households receiving credit	86.7	13.2	100
Percentage of all households	80.3	19.7	100

**Source:** URT, Tanzania Gender Indicators Booklet June 2010, page 55 (Quoted 2002/03 Agricultural Sample Census).

<sup>16</sup> URT, Tanzania Gender Indicators Booklet June 2010, Pages 54 and 55.

<sup>17</sup> URT, Tanzania Gender Indicators Booklet June 2010, Pages 54 and 55.



### 3.4 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION SUBSIDIZED INPUTS, AGRO-MECHANICS AND IRRIGATION SCHEMES

#### 3.4.1. Status of Implementation of Agricultural Inputs

##### *Extent and Facilitation*

As part of efforts to boost and sustain agriculture, the Government of Tanzania established the farm inputs<sup>18</sup> voucher system in all districts of Tanzania. It was part of a grand plan to revive agriculture and reduce poverty, taking into account that agriculture is the backbone of the economy providing livelihoods to over 80 per cent of the population. The system is based on a subsidy mechanism whereby the Government subsidizes costs for inputs and requires a farmer to pay a difference in order to contribute to the cost of transportation. The aim of subsidization is to reduce the burden on small farmers, peasants in particular, most of whom cannot afford to buy the inputs at market prices.

During the 2009/10 season, the input voucher system was used by farmers to purchase farm inputs fertilizer and improved seeds under the subsidy programme. The demand for inorganic fertilizer in 2009/10 was estimated at 385,000 MT and the supply during the period was 232,894 MT (61.8 percent of the demand). Out of the fertilizer available, 140,550 MT were sold to 737,000 farmers in 53 districts through the voucher system. About 1,499,000 vouchers were used by farmers. It is estimated that demand for cereal crops, legumes and oil seeds in season 2009/2010 was 30,000 MT. However, the availability of improved seeds was 11,056.07 MT (equivalent of 36.8 percent of the demand). The government therefore issued subsidy through the voucher system for sorghum 290 MT and sunflower 85.4 MT.<sup>19</sup> In general, according to the available information, although contrary to the information obtained in the field, the farm inputs availability and utilization have improved as shown in the table below:

**Figure 3: Farm inputs and availability**

Input Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Actual Achievement
Fertilizer	385,000	284,925	385,000	111,530	385,000	237,894
Fertilizer subsidy	108,703	108,703	89,820	81,980	237,894	141,050
Seeds	29,640	12,119.8	29,640	16,392	29,640	11,056.07

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture – Quoted in MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, November 2010, Page 21.

##### *Coverage and Affordability to Women and Youths*

As noted earlier, the farm inputs voucher scheme receives about 34 percent of the total AFSP allocated fund and spread down to the village levels through ASDP, DAPDs and Voucher Committees at District, Ward and Village levels in targeted regions<sup>20</sup> According to the

<sup>18</sup> The inputs include chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers and seeds.

<sup>19</sup> URT, MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, November 2010, Pages 20 and 22.

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Mr. Abdallah Msambache, Planning and Budget Department, Ministry of Agriculture, on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

guidelines<sup>21</sup> issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, balance of gender especially equal representation of both men and women in the voucher committees at village level is a prerequisite factor to ensure successful implementation of the project.

Data from the field shows that the effort to supply farm inputs is increasingly implemented in many parts of the country as it was found in all researched areas. In some places like Kilolo District, Iringa Region, the level of awareness in relation to inputs subsidy and the aligned procedures is very high. This situation is attributed by district's own initiatives to raise awareness and facilitate the people to access the inputs but also Kilolo resident depends a lot on agriculture as their source of income hence high demand of subsidized inputs. The coverage of subsidized inputs through voucher system in year 2010/11 for example, was 41,000 households out of 45,000 according to 2002 census although the projection is about 55,000. The vouchers distributed to the 41,000 households was equivalent to 2.6 billion (2,636,257,500) Tshs.<sup>22</sup>

However it was noted that the mode of implementation and level of citizens' awareness on this arrangement differ from one place to another. In Kongwa and Kilombero Districts the level of awareness was seen relatively low. The findings also show that while the thinking may had all good intention, the implementation on the ground reveals a lot of challenges including limiting women and youth effective participation in the process and limited supply of the inputs to a larger section of the intended beneficiaries.

As it is explained below, agricultural inputs are coordinated from the national level down the villages through Voucher Inputs Scheme established in 2008.<sup>23</sup> However, according to the information obtained in Kongwa, Kilombero and Kilolo, the number of voucher set for each district is not sufficient in relation to demand even when the set criteria are followed. This can be partly caused by lack of transparency and inclusiveness in deciding on the same especially at national level. Instead of voucher allocation to correspond with increased number of demand per year, the supply goes down. For instance, statistical information obtained from Kongwa District can illustrate this situation:

**Figure 4: Subsidized tons of Seeds received for Kongwa District since 2008**

TONS OF SEEDS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE 2008	
Year	Tons of Sorghum
2008/2009	47
2009/2010	30
2010/2011	15

**Source:** Kongwa District Council, DALDO, November 2011.

It was noted that there has been a spread in terms of implementation in more regions which in fact does not collorate with significant budget allocation hence decrease in inputs subsidy allocation in each district.

Again it was also found that the price of the subsidized inputs depends on the location of the region (geographical distance) and infrastructural complexity inspite of some efforts to

<sup>21</sup> Muongozo wa Kuandaa na kutekeleza Mipango ya Maendeleo ya kilimo ya Wilaya wa mwaka 2009.

<sup>22</sup> Interview with Mr. Bosco Ndunguru, District Executive Officer, Kilolo District Council, Iringa Region, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Kilolo District.

<sup>23</sup> Interview with Mr. David Biswalo, Planning and Budget Department, Ministry of Agriculture, on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

regulate it as it was found in Kilolo. The guideline issued by the Government requires the supplier/agents to come from within the vicinity of the village or district.<sup>24</sup> But owing to different reasons, including malpractices and corruption in bidding processes, some of the suppliers come from outside the village/district. For instance, In Kongwa District, it was found that some of the suppliers are coming from Morogoro or Dodoma town. In Kilombero, some of the suppliers who operate in the villages are coming from Mbeya. In Kilolo some of the suppliers are coming from Mufindi and Iringa town, however it was interesting to note that in Mtandika Village one of the suppliers is a group of women from the same village. This ought to mean that if procedures are well set and implemented in a participatory manner starting from the village level it is possible to get suppliers within the vicinity with relevant capacity to supply.

It is a mix-up situation which causes hikes of prices of inputs, inconsistency of supply of inputs and denies people of the right to hold the suppliers accountable for their mischief.

Therefore findings of this research as discussed further in subsequent parts of this report shows that, the way the farm inputs voucher scheme is organized and implemented, excludes women and youths who are, according to the policy guidelines, were supposed to be main beneficiaries. They are excluded in number of ways including:

- i. Lack of affirmative measures to ensure that they access the inputs regardless of their economic status;
- ii. Because of that, only those with financial capacity (mostly men) can access the inputs as they can afford to pay the difference indicated in the voucher;
- iii. Does not take into account the fact that some of the families or tribes especially in Kilolo District are polygamy whereby each wife within a family has her own farm;
- iv. Does not consider the fact that in some of the tribes especially Gogo of Dodoma and Hehe of Iringa, a young man remains in the clan's homestead or compound even if that person marries and initiate his own family. The voucher system will still regard him part of his father's or mother's household.
- v. Young women are not part of the plan even if they happen to have farming plots of their own. They are expected to get married and get access through their husbands as heads of households
- vi. There is no agricultural extension service to ensure that women and youths understands the laid-down procedures for accessing the subsidized inputs and that, they are encouraged to take this advantage for their own benefits.

### **3.4.2 Status of Implementation of Agro-Mechanization**

#### *Coordination of Agro-Mechanization*

The mechanization is divided into two parts for supervision, monitoring and evaluation purposes at all levels of implementation. The said parts are machineries and agricultural implements such as hoes and ploughs. The machineries include tractors, power tillers and harvesters. The current agricultural focus is to spread mechanization in agriculture throughout

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<sup>24</sup> The main requirements/ criteria are: (1) The Supplier/Agent must have a business licence to operate in the particular District; (2) Must have a Bank Account at National Micro-finance Bank of the Branch within a District; (3) Must be from within the village, district or region; and (4) The CNFA accredited.

the country. Currently, tractors and other agro-machines are available throughout the country (in different levels depending of the district/ village) through individual efforts of farmers and Government initiatives especially through ASDP and DADPs.<sup>25</sup>

According to Mkukuta Annual Implementation report of 2009/10, the demand for tractors is 1,500 to 1,800; power-tiller is estimated at 1,500-2,000 and that of animal power at 40,000. In the efforts to mechanize agricultural activities, a total of 472 tractors and 495 power-tillers were imported in 2009 compared to 464 tractors and 240 power-tillers imported in 2008. The argument behind is that the increase of importation was attributed to the rise in demand for farm implements as well as increase in access to loans for farming implements.<sup>26</sup> However the main question remains on whether women youth and other marginalized groups are part and benefiting to mechanisation increase.

**Figure 5: Tractors Imported from 2005/2006 to 2009/2010**

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Tractor	356	445	464	472	558
Power-Tiller	100	160	240	495	1,859

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture – Quoted in MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, November 2010, Page 21.

#### *Efforts towards Agro-Mechanization*

Mechanization in agriculture has increased in recent years. For instance, the current trend of using tractors has increased from 10 percent to 14 percent in 2008 and 2011 respectively. The usage of hand hoe has dropped from previously 70 percent 2008 to 63 percent in 2011. About 20 percent of the farmers are continues to use ploughs (animal power). As of October 2011, there were 8,300 tractors and 4,200 Power Tiller in use in Tanzania.<sup>27</sup> As already highlighted Kongwa alone had 580 tractors as of November 2011.<sup>28</sup> At least 4 women out of around 30 applicants of this District applied for ownership of Tractors between July and November, 2011. Therefore, one would suggest that, awareness on mechanization in Kongwa is on increase.

The above argument can also be qualified by the households survey primarily engaged in farming using ploughs and hand-hoes which reveals that, at least 93 percent of the rural farmers were using hand-hole in 2000/01, while only 12 percent of the rural farmers were using a plough. The said figures changed to 91 percent and 11 percent in 2007 for hand-hoe and plough usage respectively.<sup>29</sup> The drop might be influenced by adoption of more modernized agro-machines especially tractors and power-tillers and/or quit from agriculture to non-farm business activities.

<sup>25</sup> Interview with Mr. David Biswalo, Planning and Budget Department, Ministry of Agriculture, on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

<sup>26</sup> URT, MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, November 2010, Pages 20 and 22.

<sup>27</sup> Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization Department, October 2011. Obtained during an interview with Eng. Rajabu Mtunze, Assistant Director, Mechanization Department (Agro-Processing and Renewable Energy), on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

<sup>28</sup> Interview with Mr. Akalama Athman, District Executive Officer for Kongwa District, on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Kongwa District, Dodoma Region.

<sup>29</sup> URT, Poverty and Human Development Report of December 2009, Page 163.

The regions which are dominantly using the machines (tractors and power Tillers) according to the information obtained are Morogoro, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Mbeya and Tanga. The increase is attributed by number of factors including removal of all related taxes in agro-equipments and inputs and availability of soft loans of tractors and power tillers from importers like SUMA JKT as well as agricultural input support through the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives using for example the AGITF. The SUMA JKT imports the agro-machines from India under a soft loan scheme between the Governments of Tanzania and India, whereby the later lent the former (Tanzania) total of USD 40 Million to buy cheap tractors from India.<sup>30</sup>

### *Budget Allocation and Priorities*

As for the budget and budget allocation, it is shrinking every year. The mechanization department receives only half of the usual package it received by year 2005.. Initially the mechanization budget was equivalent to 1 billion donor funds not included. Currently it has dropped to 400-450 million donor funds included. This means that 60 percent of the previous budget is cut off<sup>31</sup>. The reason to this could be decentralization arrangement whereby the agricultural funds are channelled to the district level through DADPs.

### *Prioritization of Agro-Mechanization at District Level*

At the district level, although with slightly increase over years; it seems that agriculture is not given first priority amongst other key socio-economic sectors. This is notwithstanding the fact that it contributes more than 50 percent of the revenues/ development levies collected by the local Government officials. For instance, in Kongwa District, the improvement (budget for mechanization) for past three years is as follow:

**Figure 6: Mechanization Budget for Kongwa District since 2008/9**

Year	Allocation to mechanization	Total Agriculture District budget	Percentage (%)
2008/2009	30,000,000/=	557,311,901	5
2009/2010	60,000,000/=	626,409,000	9
2010/2011	48,000,000/=	130,875,000	36

**Source:** Kongwa District Council, DALDO, November 2011.

**Figure 7: Mechanization Budget for Kilolo District since 2008/9**

Year	Poweriller	Tractors	Total Agriculture District Budget	Percentage (%)
2008/09	NIL	23,000,000	572,000,000	4
2009/10	110,000,000	NIL	659,000,000	17
2010/11	78,000,000	NIL	538,000,000	15

**Source:** Kilolo District Council, DALDO, November 2011.

### *Gender Sensitivity Technology and Agricultural Programmes*

<sup>30</sup> Interview with Mr. David Biswalo, Planning and Budget Department, Ministry of Agriculture, on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

<sup>31</sup> Interview with Eng. Rajabu Mtunze, Assistant Director, Mechanization Department (Agro-Processing and Renewable Energy), on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

As noted earlier the Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 of Tanzania is to a large extent crafted in such a way is able to respond to gender issues in relation to agriculture.. For example it requires observance and adoption of gender-sensitive technologies in mechanization because women are main actors in agriculture. There is an argument that the innovation and use of power tiller is aiming at off-loading women from hard labor in their farms as the machine supposed to be women user friendly. However, it is unfortunate that Tanzania does not have specific policy or strategy on mechanization.

When the ASDP started mechanization was not part of it. Efforts were done to develop Tanzania Agricultural Mechanization Strategy [TAMS] in 2006. When it was about to be passed donor partner advised the strategy to be part of ASDP. It was therefore agreed to be integrated with Agricultural Extension and Research currently known as Research, Extension and Mechanization<sup>32</sup> means that some of the elements within TAMS were dropped in order to fit in the already developed ASDP.

### **3.4.3 Status of Implementation of Irrigation**

#### *A Remarkable Stride with More Challenges than Successes*

Irrigation development in Tanzania is critically important in ensuring that the nation attains a reliable and sustainable crop production and productivity as a move towards food security and poverty reduction. However, Agriculture has remained unpredictable and of low productivity, this being due to the utter dependence on rainfall which is erratic, unreliable and non uniformly distributed. This dependence on rain fed agriculture has left the country tremendously vulnerable to the vagaries of weather.

According to MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, there are over 29 million hectares of irrigable land in Tanzania, out of which only 344,000 have been developed with infrastructures. In 2009 for example, a total of 37,247 hectares of irrigation farming for various crops were developed compared to 32,800 hectares in 2008. The projects were developed in seven zones which were Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Mtwara, Mwanza, Mbeya and Morogoro referred to as agro-ecological zones. The geographical location of those zones determines type of irrigation scheme for that particular area. The major achievements among others include increased productivity of paddy from irrigated farms from 6.5 tons per hectare in 2008 to 6.7 tons in 2009.<sup>33</sup> The increase in productivity could also explained by the fact that these areas also do receive subsidized inputs.

Again, there has been some progress made in terms of achieving the set targets. For instance, under the investment sub-component, out of 100 irrigation schemes planned to be constructed, 76 were constructed (76 percent achievement); and 54 irrigation schemes were rehabilitated out of planned 65 (83 percent achievement).<sup>34</sup>

Areas with modernized irrigation schemes are better off than those which still use traditional irrigation systems. Equipments for irrigations are installed by the Government itself through District Councils of the localities where irrigation canals are found. There is a gap between

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<sup>32</sup> Interview with Eng. Rajabu Mtunze, Assistant Director, Mechanization Department (Agro Processing and Renewable Energy on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 Dar es Salaam.

<sup>33</sup> URT, MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, November 2010, Pages 20 and 21.

<sup>34</sup> URT, MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2009/10, November 2010, Page 29.

policy and practice. For example schemes extensions and renovations is totally owned by the Government although citizens are supposed to contribute mainly in kind. Moreover, instead of increasing the budget volume for irrigation and other agricultural schemes, the DADPs are facing fund-cut of monies they usually use for investment; purchase of agro-equipments; capacity building; and facilitation by technicians (including extension services). The Agricultural Extension Block Grant (AEBG) is now (2011/2012) removed or rather, not effective as it used in the past.<sup>35</sup> That fund was used to facilitate technicians and engineers reaching out farmers in the villages for technical support.

Currently, only few parts of Tanzania are covered by irrigation schemes. For instance, Kongwa District has a very little aspect of irrigation because of draught and other reasons including inadequate of funds to establish and run the projects. Normally the area needs to have a big scheme or perennial river to allow medium or large scale irrigation.

Moreover, establishment of irrigation schemes is very expensive. It requires a lot of funds and expertise. The National Irrigation policy of 2009, requires initiation of water user groups in potential areas for water source and irrigation. But all needs technical and financial support which is not a case in many parts of the country including the reached areas.

#### *A Case of Kilombero District*

Large part of this district is covered by water flows and streams from Udzungwa Mountains. Therefore it is a potential area for irrigational farming. However, despite the fact that Kilombero district has more than 50 potential locations for irrigation, currently only five large schemes namely; Mkula and Njage villages (run by the Kilombero district council); and Kilombero Sugar Company Irrigation,<sup>36</sup> Idete Prison and Chita JKT (run by those institutions/ companies) are operational. Other 15 are on pipeline for quite sometimes waiting for funds.<sup>37</sup> Construction of Mkula irrigation scheme started way back in 1978 as local irrigation canal, until 2008 when the Government started to inject some funds for extension and other related renovations. For instance, last year (2010) the Government allocated Tshs 27 Million and this year (2011) brought 50 Million.<sup>38</sup> Such amount has been able to construct<sup>39</sup> 1,740 metres out of 7,000 metres required to be able to support 254.3 hectares.<sup>40</sup>

It is also important to note that, Kilombero District Council allocates about 60 percent of agricultural funds to irrigation; 10 percent for inputs and 10 percent for mechanization. So far, that portion is directed to Mkula and Njage villages to extend the irrigation canals and

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<sup>35</sup> Interview with Mr. George Mdoti, Ag. DALDO of Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Kilombero.

<sup>36</sup> This company uses overhead sprinkler to irrigate more than 1,500 Sq Km farm/ estate it owns. The company plants sugarcane. It does not receive any support because it is a private company. Therefore, all infrastructures are on its own arrangement and discretion.

<sup>37</sup> Interview with Eng. Romans Muyeye, District Water Engineer, Kilombero District, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Mkula Village, Kilombero District.

<sup>38</sup> Interview with Mr. Emmanuel Cosmas (Chairperson); Asenga Konrard (Irrigation Technicians of Mkula Scheme); and Andreas Kinemo (Secretary) of the Mkula Irrigators Association (WAUMKU), Kilombero District, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Mkula Village, Kilombero District.

<sup>39</sup> It requires constructing: an (1) Intakes ('*Banio* '); (2) Main Canaries; (3) Secondary Canaries; (4) Tertiary Canaries; (5) Drains; and (6) Farm Service Road for tractors and harvesters.

<sup>40</sup> That being 24.8% only of the level of achievement (as of November 2011). This is in accordance with Eng. Romans Muyeye, District Water Engineer, Kilombero District, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Mkula Village, Kilombero District.

other infrastructure needed. The monies come from DADP's and District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF) which is funded by different donors.

### *The Mkula Irrigation Scheme - WAUMKU*

The Mkura Irrigation Scheme is managed by the water user under their registered association known as *Umoja wa Wamwagiliaji Maji Mkula* (WAUMKU) – the Mkula Irrigators Association. The membership base of this association is comprised of 320 families living within scheme's demarcated area. Out of that number, only 108 families are engaging in irrigational farming of whom, 18 (being 16.6 percent) irrigation plot owners are women and the rest (83.4 percent) are men. The number of women is smaller than that of men because majority of the plot owners are men. However the question still remains on to what extent these women are taking total ownership of the irrigation plots. These plots are owned on permanent basis. The rest of villagers access the plots for irrigation by renting from the owners. This situation logically implies that, youths are excluded. They just supply cheap labour force for the owners, or by driving power-tillers and weeding the farms.<sup>41</sup>

WAUMKU has constitution and leadership of 10 people with 4:6 women and men ratio. The leadership's tenure is three years. There are sub-committees within this association to take care of funds, environment and infrastructure. Apart from WAUMKU's leadership arrangement, the village council also appointed other ten persons who were approved by the village assembly to coordinate construction of canals only. All these people are accountable to the village assembly.

Each water user contributes 5 percent of his or her produce. It is equated to one bag of maize, rice or onion per every acre. The money is reverted to the renovation of the canals destroyed by elephants from Udzungwa National Park. Apart from a support to construct irrigation canals, irrigation role model farmers on individual basis have been received some other kind of supports. For example in 2008 received five power tillers as Special Grant from His Excellence President Jakaya Kikwete when he visited this area. It is not certain where did the President ordered the tillers to be taken from in order to support these farmers in that way. In 2009, the Ministry of Agriculture gave a group of 25 irrigators' one power tiller. But, it is unfortunate that these machines are not working any more. The villagers failed to secure spares for the same.

In Kilolo District in Iringa Region, although not large scale irrigation compared to Kilombero, shares almost same situation. The irrigation component receives money from DADPs and DIDF as per the table below. Trend shows that the irrigation budget compared to the whole District budget has been relatively low although with some kind of increase in three years time. In year 2008/9 it was only 3 percent; in year 2009/10, 6 percent an increase of only 3 percent compared to previous year and in year 2010/11, 15 percent of the whole district budget.

**Figure 8: Kilolo Budget for Irrigation infrastructure improvement 2008-11**

	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
DADPs	15,860,000	36,000,000	80,000,000

<sup>41</sup> Interview with Mr. Emmanuel Cosmas (Chairperson); Asenga Konrard (Irrigation Technicians of Mkula Scheme); and Andreas Kinemo (Secretary) of the Mkula Irrigators Association (WAUMKU), Kilombero District, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Mkula Village, Kilombero District.



DIDF	532,000,000	300,000,000	NIL
TOTAL	547,860,000	336,000,000	80,000,000

Source: Kilolo District Council 18<sup>th</sup> November 2011.

Kilolo has a total of 4,735 hectares available for irrigation of which only 2,035 hectares are in use.<sup>42</sup> It has about ten irrigation schemes namely, Ikula, Lukani, Mtandika, Ruaha-Mbuyuni, Msosa, Irindi, nyazwa, Igunda, Mgowelo and Ukumbi. According to the information obtained from Kilolo Council,<sup>43</sup> with exception of Mtandika scheme which a proposal of about 800 Million Tsh. has been developed to secure fund, there have been several financial supports to these schemes mainly for scheme extensions as per the table below.

**Figure 9: Kilolo Schemes and Financial Support since 2008/9**

	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Nyanzwa and Igunda		24,187,636		
Irindi			33,000,000	
Mgowelo	15,000,860			
Msosa <sup>44</sup>			40,000,000 33,000,000	
Ikula			33,000,000	
Mtandika	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ruhaha Mbuyuni <sup>45</sup>	500,000,000	11,000,000 300,000,000		350,000,000
Lukani				40,000,000
Ukumbi			40,000,000	

Source: Kilolo District Council 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.

Researchers had an opportunity to visit Ukumbi scheme (see photo below), and had an interview with the irrigation committee same issues as Kilombero were noted. For example irrigation component is totally owned by the Government, men are more engaging in irrigation compared to women and youth and villagers are only contributing their support in kind. One respondent had this to say;

“Kazi ya wananchi ni nguvu kazi mfano kuponda mawe, lakini kazi za kujenga na kusakafia Halmashauri inakuja na mafundi wake wenyewe japokuwa hapa kijijini tuna mafundi pia.” [The people contribute social labour such as quarrying stones, but construction and finishing part of it remain to be council’s responsibility. They come with own contractors though we have local contractors as well here in the village].

**Insert Ukumbi scheme photo**

<sup>42</sup> Interview with Mr. Benson Kilangi- DALDO-Kilolo on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2011

<sup>43</sup> Interview with Mr. Benson Kilangi-Killo DALDO-Kilolo on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2011

<sup>44</sup> Msosa scheme has two outlets therefore one outlet was supported by Council through DADPs and the other one through TASAF

<sup>45</sup> Ruhaha Mbuyuni in 2008/9 supported by Emergence department because of floods to return the river into its original direction; 2009/10 got support from DIDF through DADPs for renovation after floods; 2009/10 again from DADPs for renovating the water catchment area; 2011/2011 for opening new potential scheme areas in Ruhaha Mbuyuni

At Mtandika village, according to the irrigation committee there are 700 hectares for irrigation but only 140 hectares are in use. This is due to water scarcity although initially all hectares were in use. As noted earlier Mtandika Scheme is due to large renovation including extension which is subject to fund availability as per the proposal developed.

Generally, main challenges facing development and implementation of small and medium irrigation schemes and arrangements according to the findings of this research include:

- i. The DADPs and DIDF plans receive very small financial ceiling inversely proportional to the actual needs. For instance, the ceiling for irrigation projects last year (2010) in Kilombero District was only Tshs 50 Million while the demand is hundreds times of what was allocated.
- ii. It was also noted that this year removal of the Agricultural Extension Block Grant (AEBG) from DADPs has impacted negatively in the continuation and supervision of these irrigation projects. Its removal means inability of technicians and engineers and even extension officers to reach out the irrigation schemes in order to give them technical support and build or enhance their capacities. The water/ irrigation associations cannot be left alone all the time because of expertise involved in the running of the schemes. This also means that it will negatively impact the already good work implemented through AEBG in previous years.
- iii. Lack of irrigation scheme contractors with sufficient capital and skills. Therefore, they fail to deliver on time. Use of local contractors who are para-professionals ('bare-footed engineers) would have been useful as it is easy for villagers to hold them accountable for any substandard work. But, it is unfortunate that the procurement process according to the *Public Procurement Act, 2004* limits the ceiling of para-professionals to only Tshs 100 Million.
- iv. The technology of using machines in irrigation is not available because of financial constraints. What is done for small and medium scale irrigation schemes, is merely constructing the Intakes, Main Canals, Secondary Canals, Tertiary Canary, Drains and Farm Service Roads only under facilitation of under gravity irrigation conveying canals from mountain spurs. No overhead water sprinklers like those of Kilombero Sugar Company Limited can be constructed under government arrangements because of limited financial ceiling. The irrigation associations cannot even manage to buy and connect pipes like Chita JKT has done because of the same reasons. For instance, Udagaji Irrigation scheme does not have said under gravity flow. About 75 percent of needs pipelines of which according to the interviews conducted on the same seems like the the Kilombero District is not in a position to afford at the moment.
- v. Only few irrigators are capable of buying agricultural inputs and machines because those facilities are very expensive given the fact that . This was highly noted in Mtandika village. Therefore, even if they do irrigation farming, they get little because of that inability. The adherence of irrigation requirements and procedures, in most cases, will not help if farmers are not facilitated to access inputs and agro-machines in a more affordable.
- vi. Late disbursement of funds from TAMISEMI. There are lots of carry-over funds in such a way that constructions of irrigation canals in most cases are not done on time. This has resulted to most of the scheme not to be fully operational. Like in Mtandika village, water is not reaching all the irrigation plots because large part of it is lost on the way because scheme extension is not yet done.
- vii. Hydraulic/ water tables are draining fast because of the climate change. The flow of water from the natural sources is not the way it used to be in the past. Irrigation sites

are also decreasing. This is caused by deforestation in water sources, among other factors.

### **3.4.3.1 Gender Issues and Challenges in Irrigation Schemes**

The finding reveals that, if you compare between middle and small scale farmers but also women, men and youth in both categories there is lack of equitable use and accessibility of irrigation schemes to women and youths in particular. This is notwithstanding the fact that at least 75 percent of casual labourers who construct the irrigation canals are actually women and youths.

The plots of farms within irrigation block are mainly owned by men. Despite the fact that few women and youths can hire those farms on agreement with particular owner, they do not have freedom to decide on the modality of usage. The hiring-agreement sometimes requires them to cultivate certain types of crops. Acquisition and then conversion of those plots of farms into village-block-farms could have been a realistic and fair decision to the detriment of the few but benefit of majority.

Moreover, despite the fact that women are part of the irrigators' community groups, their presence in the committees is not very much appreciated. There are lots of cases for instance in Udangali and Njange irrigation schemes in Kilombero District, whereby husbands forced their wives to quit irrigators' community group leadership because the nature of their work sometimes commands them to travel to the district council and spend a night over there when following-up of the funds. Thus, most of the women quitted irrigation groups for the interests of their matrimonial relationships. In Udagu village for instance, three years ago, a user group had ten members as per requirement set. Women members left and thereafter the group has remained stagnant only to find that it has 2 men members by November 2011.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> This is in accordance with Eng. Romans Muyeye, District Water Engineer, Kilombero District, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Mkula Village, Kilombero District.

## SECTION FOUR

### AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY, ADEQUACY, AFFORDABILITY AND COMPATIBILITY OF AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVES

#### 4.1 GENERAL AWARENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVES

The first important issue to consider before analysing a question of availability, accessibility, adequacy, affordability and/or compatibility of the agricultural initiatives is to assess whether the targeted beneficiaries are aware of available opportunities for them. This survey comes out with quite interesting findings which basically show that only few targeted beneficiaries (less than 20 percent of respondents ) are aware of the policies and procedures governing inputs, agro-machineries and irrigation.

For instance, out of 43 people interviewed from Hembahemba and Ngomai in Kongwa District, 96 percent seems to have no idea on what input subsidies is all about and how does it work from district to village level. These were mainly the youth and women groups interviewed “*sijawahi kupata ruzuku na wala sijui hicho kitu*”<sup>47</sup> 4 Percent seems to have an idea including mentioning one or two of the criteria in relation to subsidized inputs beneficiaries. These were mainly village leaders like Village executive officer, voucher committee chairperson and village chairperson. However no one had an idea [including the ward extension officer] on the existing policies, laws and guidelines in relation to input subsidies. Again with exception of the village leaders no one had an idea on when for example their villages started to receive subsidized inputs through voucher system and how many households were targeted.

#### **Insert FGD photo with Youth Group-Hembahemba**

In Kilolo district, the respondent from Ukumbi and Mtandika villages seems to have a certain level of awareness on subsidized inputs compared to the respondents from Kongwa district. This can partly be explained by the time frame of implementation but also the activeness of the officials from council up to the village level underscoring the fact that Kilolo Council has only been established in 2006. According to the information obtained input subsidies started to be implemented in Kilolo in year 2009/2010 and Kongwa in year 2010/2011.

Generally all respondent interviewed in Kilolo had a knowledge regarding the input subsidies initiative. Out of 47 interviewees, only two were not able to mention criteria set for beneficiaries. Most of the respondent had an idea on the set criteria and how it works at village level although with some reservations as it will be discussed in the following sub-titles. It was also interesting to note that Village Executive Officers (VEO) from the two villages were aware on the way subsidized inputs initiative works from village up to council level and vice versa including referring to the some of the policies and guidelines related to input subsidies like the Guidelines for District Agricultural Development Plans. Given the level of awareness it was very easy for the researchers to capture the gender aspect in relation to the input subsidies in Kilolo compared to Kongwa and Kilombero Districts.

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<sup>47</sup> One woman responded [a widow] in FGD with women group who owns 80 acres and one tractor in Hembahemba village

## **4.2 AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INPUTS AND AGRO-MACHINES**

Availability, Accessibility and Affordability of Inputs and Agro-Machines depend on the geographical location of the place apart from other factors mostly being financial reasons.

According to one large scale farmer (who has more than five tractors and thousands of hectares of farmland - large part of it inherited from his father), of Hembahemba Village in Kongwa District, Dodoma Region, there has been improvement of availability and accessibility of agro-machines and inputs. He cites presence of Voucher Inputs Scheme and presence of SUMA JKT in Dodoma Region as opportunities for accessing the inputs and machines. He says, SUMA JKT's loan repayment arrangement is also reasonable because after down payment of 50 percent of purchasing price, a purchaser is required to settle his/her loan within three years. The settling is done after every harvesting season.

It's important to highlight that with exception of the former and the other large scale farmer from the same village who owns more than one thousand and five hundred hectares and four tractors, no any other respondents particularly middle and small scale farmers from Hembahemba and Ngomae villages had a knowledge on how for example SUMA JKT operates including the loan conditions set to access the machines. Few had heard about the SUMA JKT but with incomplete information. After being explained about the loan conditions the general response was that SUMA JKT is not meant to empower the middle and small scale farmers, women and youth in particular. Some of the conditions set include the ability to pay 50 percent of the purchasing price, title deed equivalent to the total price of the equipment want to purchase or a card of a car or tractor not more than four years since its purchase time to save as collateral.

The lack of knowledge lack of knowledge regarding the accessibility of, agro-machines (tractors and power tillers) from SUMA JKT for example was also found in Kilolo District. This is according to the FGD conducted with two farmers groups in Ukumbi and Mtandika villages Nevertheless, the focus in this District is on power tiller and the Council has been supporting identified groups by giving them 6 million Tsh. with the condition of contributing 20 percent or more depending on the price and type of power tiller they want to purchase. These groups are identified through village and ward participatory processes after they have submitted their project proposal of wanting to be supported to acquire a power tiller. Among of the criteria for a group to qualify include the ability to contribute 20 percent or more depending on the quality and price of the power tiller they would want to purchase; must own the farm as a group; and the project proposal must prove a multiplier benefit to the community where the group is situated.

It is also important to note that all the respondents had no knowledge of other available opportunities including the AGITF and TIB Agricultural financing window.

On inputs subsidy, it was found that Kilolo District has set a reference price to ensure fluctuation of prices is controlled and identified beneficiaries are accessing the service with reasonable price. The condition was that it should not exceed two thousands of the price in Iringa town. For example if DAP at Iringa town is 75,000 Tsh. then at Kilolo it should not exceed 77,000 Tshs; Urea Tshs 60,000; seeds Tshs 40,000 Iringa price then the same procedure is followed in Kilolo's villages. The two thousand is expected to cover transport related costs from Iringa town and all suppliers are supposed to abide on it. Situation was

different in Kongwa and Kilombero, there was no any evidence of existing mechanism to regulate the prices to a large extent prices are determined by suppliers basing on the incurred transportation and other logistics related costs. However in spite of this good arrangement in Kilolo, the study noted that, most of the respondents were of the views that, still it's only those with good economic conditions are able to afford.

It was revealed during the interview that, availability, accessibility and affordability of the inputs and agro-machines are cumbersome because:

- i. With exception of Ukumbi and Mtandika villages in Kilolo District where subsidized inputs are supplied within their villages, respondents Hembahemba and Ngomai villages of Kongwa District and Kilama "B" Village of Kilombero District noted that beneficiaries have to go to the townships to collect their subsidized inputs. Therefore, they have to pay again for transport fare including carriage charges apart from the cost of the input itself. It is double or triple costing for a poor farmer to afford.
- ii. The tractors are very expensive. The lower price that SUMA JKT can offer for smallest tractor is Tshs 25 Million. The price ranges between Tshs 25 Million and 45 Million for Farm Trac, Power Trac and New-Holland model of tractors, of which only few can actually manage. The price tag of SUMA JKT is actually slight above private vendors like Agricom Africa Limited of Kongwa District, who sells its tractors at a price of Tshs 22 Million. , This company does not offer any loan. One has to pay in full. Technically, most of women and youth who are still struggling to have capital for small scale farming cannot access this kind of service. Moreover, despite this proximity with farmers that Agrocom Africa Limited has, it does not have sufficient capital to import many tractors as the demand requires. For instance, in 2011, farmers ordered total of 70 tractors, but as of November 2011 the company managed to import only 14 tractors, being 20 percent of the demand.
- iii. The down payment. The vendor (SUMA JKT) requires 50 percent deposit as down payment. This is too much even for rich farmers. As a result, only rich farmers can afford. The poor remain poor and never cross the line to become big farmers.
- iv. According to the interview conducted it was noted that SUMA JKT's interest rate is can not be afforded by middle and small scale farmers who were the large sample to this study. The interest rate stands at 8 percent of which on other hand can be relatively low compared to many financial institutions. However, referring to income earned by middle and small scale farmers through agriculture most of the respondent were on the view thats rate does not aiming at supporting them to acquire farming machines. It is very high especially considering the fact that all agro-machines are zero-rated taxes.
- v. The requirement of surrendering land title deed or vehicle ownership documents as security for loan is also an obstacle. Only few women and youths can have the said documents because such assets are predominantly owned by men who are termed as head of family.
- vi. The procedures laid down in the policies, laws and guidelines on availability and accessibility of inputs and machines are not known to almost all small, medium and even large scale farmers interviewed.
- vii. As for agricultural inputs, the interviewees<sup>48</sup> said that, the inputs under voucher inputs scheme are:

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<sup>48</sup> Including Ms. Marceline Charles (Regional MVIWATA Advisor for Morogoro Region), interviewed on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 at MVIWATA Nane-Nane Offices.

- Not brought to the farmers on time. Sometimes they reach farmers at times when the rain season (which most of the farmers depend on) is already gone.
- Not suitable for them. Most of the Kongwa respondents don't prefer the whole package they would rather go for seeds only as an option because they think their land is fertile and they have been using manure if need arise. May be for them the choice is also a way of cutting down the cost. Kilolo prefer the whole package but concerned about the cost implications]
- In principle, the voucher system is only for one acre although as it will be noted in the coming section the practice on the ground in some of the researched villages is the opposite; the interviewed farmers are on the view that it is not sufficient and the goal of at least realising food security at the family level may not be reached as beneficiaries may resort to sell the small obtained from that supported acre for financial purposed.
- Not giving an affirmative measures/ arrangement for marginalized groups like women and youth. Although one would argue that selection criteria are gender sensitive but in practice women and youth are facing limitation as it will be discussed in the women and youth participation section.
- Not effective because in some places like Nyandira-Mgeta and Kalema 'B' Villages of Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, large holder farmers tend to give money to poor farmers so that they can buy inputs from the agents using their vouchers and then, take the inputs to the big farmers' shops. Afterwards, the poor farmers purchase same inputs using the market price.
- Also not effective because the farmers do not take inputs indicated in their voucher. Instead, they take money through agreement with shop vendors or Inputs' Agents/ Suppliers.
- Bidding processes of getting input subsidy suppliers are marred by malpractices and what seem to be corruption incidents. As noted earlier, the process does not follow the set procedures for example the Voucher Inputs Scheme guidelines, therefore that's why in some areas suppliers are even coming outside the region. Sometimes as revealed by one of the respondent, districts officials in collaboration with village officials are the one doing the businesses through their own set supplying companies.

### **4.3 EXTENSION SERVICES' SUPPORT, PROCEDURES AND AFFORDABILITY**

Extension services are crucial for helping farmers to do farming in a more professional way for better produces. Extension services normally include also trainings on how to grow, take care of crops, harvest and use of agro-machines. The government has arranged for availability of district, ward and village agriculture support officers and now, it has even

started to employ and deploy water and irrigation technicians as part of the district council's technical team.<sup>49</sup>

The respondents had different sentiments on extension services, procedures of accessing the available agricultural opportunities as well as affordability. For instance, one farmer, Mr. Cleutus Mayemba alias "Mr. Black" of Ngomai Village, Kongwa District, Dodoma Region, said that, all what he has (8 tractors and about 6,000 acres' farm) are results of his personal exertions. He said:

"Our agriculture system is very weak. We fight on ourselves, no any guidance from the Farm Officer; we have never called by the government to hear about available prospects that are of consequential to our farming. It is ourselves who go to the tractor assembly/ shops to purchase if we get money".

**Insert picture with Mr. Black**

The ladies, Lucy Paulo and Magreth Bomba of Kalema 'B' village, Ifakara-Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, who are small scale (and local) irrigators said that, they do not receive any technical support from the government. There is one extension officer in their village, but he is very busy because he moves around to nearby villages as well.

Speaking of the challenges regarding extension services support, procedures of accessing inputs and affordability factor, respondents said that, they do face lots of challenges including:-

- a. Lack of irrigation machines/ equipments for small scale irrigators. They use buckets and water pipes to connect and fetch water near their garden. But they could not afford to purchase a long water pipe due to lack of funds. . Most of the time, it is women who carry buckets of water on their heads to irrigate the garden/ farm and it is very difficult work as they said.
- b. They do not receive any subsidized seeds for the garden to grow tomatoes, onions and the like. The government's voucher inputs scheme does not cover other types of seeds apart from main crops such as maize. According to the respondents, only few people can afford to access subsidized maize seeds and fertilizers because it is very expensive. One woman respondent revealed that,, she cannot afford to pay that amount despite that she is listed as voucher beneficiary Therefore, she normally buy one to two kilogram of seeds and fertilizers from the local vendors by 1,000 thousand Tsh. per a kilo.
- c. The water-user charges set by the Village's Water Committee is very high and unaffordable to them. The villagers of Kalema "B", Kilombero are required to pay Tshs 10,000 after every two months regardless of size of the farm or how much [in terms of money] has been gained in that period. It is important to note that the gardens do not produce much for surplus as per the challenges mentioned above. It was also noted that, said fee was set by the district and imposed to them for implementation and enforcement. They are not sure of where this money goes to, because no financial record of income and expenditure is made public.

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<sup>49</sup> Interview with Mr. George Mdoti, Ag. DALDO of Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Kilombero.



#### **4.4 ACCESSIBILITY AND AWARENESS OF LOAN FACILITIES (TIB AND AGITF) FOR FARMERS**

Apart from ASDP/DADPs, farmers can actually access soft loans of inputs and implements from the government's Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF). The AGITF is established under the *Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund Act, 1994*.<sup>50</sup> The overall objective of this fund is to coordinate accessibility of agricultural inputs<sup>51</sup> to small holder farmers. Section 4 of the Act indicates the objectives and functions of the AGITF which are:

- a. to make available loans, on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine finances for importation and distribution of agricultural inputs;
- b. to finance consultancy services or any technical assistance in relation to acquisition, distribution and use of agricultural inputs;
- c. to pay for the costs of administering the Fund.

The AGITF has specific list of agro-dealers, who supply inputs and tractors that are lent/loaned to farmers. They offer soft loans which attract only 7 percent of the purchase value. A farmer has to submit title deed as security for a loan from this fund. They now accept even Customary Right of Occupancy Title Deeds.<sup>52</sup> However majority of who access the loan from this fund are men because youth and women do not have title deeds – they do not own land. It is also of interest to note that in all researched areas with exception of very few district officials, village respondents had a knowledge regarding TIB and AGITF hence the need to publicized these initiatives throughout the country using proper and relevant channels. Kongwa for stance all interviewee at the village level had no knowledge at all. The major question however, is if these two programmes have been structured to fit in middle and small farmers let alone women and youth or is again a class issue.

#### **4.5 ACCESSIBILITY OF LAND AND WATER FOR AGRICULTURE**

Despite the fact that some of the women and youths have started to apply for land ownership under their names, majority of them are still facing a challenge of lacking a direct access to land and water for farming. The land is on the hands of the men as heads of the families. Moreover, those who acquired large chunk of land in mid seventies and early eights have remained to be exclusive owners of large farms in Kongwa, Kilolo and Kilombero Districts. According to the youths who participated in the focus group discussion in Hembahemba village, Kongwa District, the big farms seen around there belong to only few villagers who acquired them in 1982 onwards.

Others, especially youth and women groups participate in farming by hiring Shambas from these few land owners. They pay Tshs 15,000 to 20,000 per acre as lease fee. Because of the

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<sup>50</sup> Cap. 401 of the Revised Edition of 2002 of the Laws of Tanzania.

<sup>51</sup> According to Section 2 of the said law, "agricultural inputs" includes agricultural fertilizers, certified seeds, agrochemicals, drugs and chemicals for livestock, and gears necessary for the application of such drugs, chemicals and agro-chemicals and farm implements suitable for small holder farmers.

<sup>52</sup> Interview with Eng. Rajabu Mtunze, Assistant Director, Mechanization Department (Agro-Processing and Renewable Energy), on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

fact that many youth do not have lands, then getting a piece of land for farming becomes a challenge.<sup>53</sup> Speaking on the accessibility to land, the youths in Kongwa District said that:

“It is not easy for us to get/own farms. All plots here are full. Those who are rich can afford to go and search far away from here. We cannot get capital to buy lands for our own because price of commodities in the market is so high, thus, little of what we get is drained off in the expenditure...it is also a challenge to lend a farm, if you miss it up this seasons, that would be the end of it. We don't think if we are also agricultural stakeholders, because we do not have farms ...”

One would argue that this kind of statement by young generation place future agriculture development into jeopardy. It's clear that the most relevant stakeholders in the agriculture development have been left out hence the urgent call for an alternative approach.

#### **4.6 RELEVANCY AND USAGE OF THE INPUTS AND AGRO-MACHINES**

Farmers interviewed were of the views that, feasibility study of the relevancy and usage of the inputs and agro-machines were supposed to be conducted all over agricultural areas rather than standardizing the way it is now. For instance, one woman respondents, a farmer of Kalema “B” Village, Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, argued that:

“These fertilizers (urea and minjingu) are not suitable here because our soil is warm and we have natural soil fertility. Manure (animal dang) is more suitable than the modern one. I tested the two and found that a side where I used manure yielded more crops than the other one....” One should also note that manure is not easily turned into nutrients within the same cropping season, but releases nutrients in the following season...which makes it more affordable for poor families.

The Regional Advisor of MVIWATA Morogoro Region, when interviewed on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, shares the same view. Focusing on agro-machines Power Tiller in particular, she argued that the initiative has been too politicized referring to the directive by high ranked political leader to ensure that each district buys 50 power tillers. For her power tillers cannot operate everywhere it depends on the nature and texture of the soil. For example it cannot operate in a clay soil. This view is also shared by officials at the Ministerial level.

She also pointed out that there is no training or demonstration given to the farmers nor maintenance or spares, situation which renders whole intention of having them useless and meaningless. This was also noted in Ukumbi village, Kilolo district where a group was supported to acquire a power tiller six months before the interview on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2011 they had no idea on how to operate it in the farm, no idea on where to get spare parts if need be let alone if they are able to accommodate the cost related although they had been promised to be trained by the company supplied them with power tiller. Instead of using it for farming it is used for transportation and carrying water.

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<sup>53</sup> Kongwa District, 16/11/2011, narrations from the Focus Group Discussion with the Youths of Hembahemba Village.

Again, through discussion with some officials in all selected districts, it was noted that the inputs subsidy procedures are too long including sharing of information from national to district level. Sometimes by the time subsidized vouchers reached the targeted recipient, the crop growing season has already passed. The same was experienced in Kilolo, the subsidized vouchers were not yet there while the season was about to start.

#### 4.7 THE REALITY OF SUPPORT TO SMALL SCALE FARMERS

Apart from all those successes and challenges that the Government has invested in it seems that more is supposed to be done if at all the government and other stakeholders really want to emancipate farmers from this critical juncture. While respondents appreciate a one acre support of the inputs, which a farmer has to cover for the remaining cost anyway, there is an urgent call to conduct a cost benefiting analysis before celebrating a success. A narration from one of the farmers of Kilolo district could tell a lot about this. The farmer had this to say:

“The challenge is that not all beneficiaries are able to pay the difference at once. Averagely per hector the government is contributing Tshs 66,000 and a farmer an average between Tshs 150,000 and Tshs 180,000 on subsidized inputs depends on distance. .”

Researchers had to verify the statement from the District council and it was noted that the average price of subsidized inputs since year 2008/9 is as per the table below. However the price may change depends on the distance and transports logistics involved although as noted earlier the District has set the reference price.

**Figure 10: Average Price at Delivery Point**

Subsidized Inputs	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
DAP	100,000	50,000	65,000
UREA	48,000	35,000	45,000
SEEDS	32,000	36,000	38,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>
Percentage being subsidized by GOT	42%	50%	40%

Source: Kilolo District Council 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.

Asked whether the price set for subsidized inputs is affordable to the targeted farmers, the general response from respondents in all researched villages including officials from the Districts was the price is too high. Those who have are the ones accessing the service. It was also interesting to note that some of the beneficiaries who were not able to pay the difference had to sell their vouchers either to people who could afford the price or to the suppliers for 20,000 Tshs. in an exchange of a voucher. This was qualified by a response from a focus group discussion with village council at Ukumbi Village in Kilolo district that “*wanaonufaika ni wachache wengi hawawezi kukomboa vocha... inabidi kuuza vocha. Matajiri ndio wanaufaika*”. This view is also strongly shared by MVIWATA, the Network of small farmers group which argued that criteria set do not aim at supporting the poor. It is a class issue. In some areas business people have been using the poor farmers entitled to vouchers system [who are not able to pay the difference] by giving them money to get the subsidized inputs and later on sell by using the market price.

Furthermore it was noted that in Kongwa district, one respondent was able to receive subsidized inputs for his one hundred hectares means one hundred vouchers out of five hundred set for Embaemba village beneficiaries. In Ngomae village it was noted that one household was able to get more than one voucher, for example sub-village chairperson was able to receive subsidized input for his five hectares means five vouchers of which each voucher was meant for one household. This means that there is a gap between what is written on the policy and guidelines and, practice on the ground.

## SECTION FIVE

### POTENTIAL IMPACT ON SMALL HOLDER AND MEDIUM SCALE FARMERS, WOMEN AND YOUTH IN PARTICULAR

#### 5.1 POSITIVE TRENDS AND ISSUES ON GENDER INCLUSIVENESS IN AGRICULTURAL PROCESSES

The more gender issues are made inclusive in those programmes, the more the productivity because youth and women seem to be main actors in agricultural development.<sup>54</sup> There are several good illustrations obtained from the field which indicate that, it is possible and effective to incorporate gender patterns in agricultural development processes and programmes. Some of the illustrations are as follow:

- i. According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services, Mbarali District for example in Mbeya Region, [although not the focus area of this study] , most of the Power Tillers are owned by women and records shows that the productivity there is very high<sup>55</sup> because of the reason said above.
- ii. The Water users associations, Irrigation Scheme, are required by the respective regulations and policies to have at least 1/3 of female representation in those organs. The voucher inputs committee is required to have 50 percent representation of both men and women. Means if the committee has 6 members then 3 supposed to be women. This is a mandatory requirement.
- iii. Experience on the field (Kongwa, Kilombero and Kilolo districts) shows that key positions such as treasury, chairpersonship and secretariats within those community organs are actually headed by women on belief that, they are good financiers, organizers and can be available all the time unlike men who tend to move out of the vicinities so frequently. It is also said by the respondents that, women are allowed to be heads of the key positions because they can endure voluntarism. Leaders of those community agricultural organs are not paid anything. Probably, men and youth would have been eager to take responsibilities if there was money attached to the positions as remuneration.
- iv. It was also found that in Ukumbi village, Kilolo District youths especially male are also involved in the community agricultural organs/ committees mainly because they are energetic, flexible and therefore easy to send them to the cities for purchase or follow-up of something from the District or Municipal Councils. Although when it comes on issues related to accessibility and ownership they are excluded as it will be discussed in the following session.
- v. In Hembahemba and Ngomae villages, it was noted that male youth are the one operating tractors. It is unfortunate that the youths provide labour but don't own the machines. As a reward for labour, owners of tractors or power tiller allow the youths to cultivate their farm mainly rented one, free of charge using owners' tractors. Few

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<sup>54</sup> Interview with Eng. Rajabu Mtunze, Assistant Director, Mechanization Department (Agro-Processing and Renewable Energy), on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

<sup>55</sup> Interview with Eng. Rajabu Mtunze, Assistant Director, Mechanization Department (Agro-Processing and Renewable Energy), on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, Dar es Salaam.

of them are paid between Tshs 2000 and 3000 per acre cultivated as their labour charge.

- vi. Priority to widows is also one of the requirements for one to benefit from the inputs subsidy voucher scheme. However, this is qualified by another factor, which is, that person must be able to pay the required contribution. Therefore those who cannot afford to pay the difference are automatically excluded in that way. Despite this affirmative policy and legal action, a number of factors appear to hinder effective participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups in those organs and agricultural development in general. Some of the factors have been already discussed in previous chapters. Others are; presence of socio-cultural attitudes and believes that women and youth for example, cannot provide sound decision on matters of community interests as they are best fitting to handle domestic chores and simple issues only. Moreover, domestic workload denies women of the opportunity to access relevant information or training on agriculture. According to the respondents in Kilombero District, women do not access information because of high level of illiteracy.

## 5.2 CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

All people interviewed including village leaders (with exception of Kongwa respondents); no one had an idea on the procedures followed to develop criteria for accessing subsidized inputs as they were not involved. Most of the respondents especially from Kilolo district argued that criteria set are not focusing on the farmers' realities and not aiming at empowering the small scale farmers, women and youth in particular.

Again it was not clear on how the village input subsidies/voucher committees were selected and the level of citizens' participation. The Guideline for the Preparations and Implementation of DADPs (*Muongozo wa Kuandaa na Kutekeleza Mipango ya Maendeleo ya Kilimo ya Wilaya*) of 2010 directs that, the committee members should be endorsed by the Village Assembly having been shortlisted by the Village Council. In Embaemba village, the village authority informed the researchers that it followed this procedure. That is, the committee was appointed by the village council and later on approved by the citizens during the Village Assembly. However the response from the focus groups discussion with women and youth as well as with individual farmers was the opposite. They had no idea on the procedures and the village meetings were not common in the area. This was also the same in Ngomai village.

Discussion with all respondent in Kilolo District indicate that committees are appointed by the village council and submitted to the village meeting for approval. However the concern has been on the approval procedures as there is no room for the villagers to comment on the names or propose for alternative if need be. Some of the respondents were on the view that the village meetings has been used as a tool to rubberstamp the decision already made. One respondent noted that;

“Halmashauri ya kijiji ikishapitisha majina, mkutano wa kijiji hauwezi kupinga kwasababu hauna fursa ya kutosha ya kutoa maamuzi.” [After the Village Council scrutinizes the names, the Village Assembly cannot go against it because the said assembly does not have sufficient opportunity to give its decision].

Another major finding relates to citizens participation was on the selection of the suppliers. It was noted that suppliers/agents are selected by district input subsidies/voucher committee through normal procurement procedures under the *Public Procurement Act, 2004*. The only difference between Kilolo and Kongwa was that in Kilolo the suppliers have to submit their application to the village authorities they intend to supply for scrutinization and thereafter submission is made to the district committee for approval. All in all still citizens are not involved in the process.

Among the criteria set, as shown in previous chapters, was that the supplier must have the license to conduct business in the area, must have an account with NMB, must be a resident of the same area, if not then a resident within the district or region to mention a few. Findings revealed that citizens would prefer having a mechanism in place to enable citizen's participation in this process. Experience shows that in some areas suppliers are coming even outside the region with limited capital and cannot meet the demand. Normally they do open the shops during the season and when finish selling they leave the place. In Ukumbi village, Kilolo District, for example there was a case where by a supplier came with few fertilizers which did not meet the demand and thereafter disappeared with some of beneficiaries' vouchers and there was no way for them to trace him. This was so because the voucher comes with a package of seeds and fertilisers so in this case the victims had to handover their voucher in order to get seeds with the promise that fertilizers will be brought to them later.

Most of the respondents were of the view that having supplier from the same area/region with permanent shop within the village would work better as she/he will be familiar with the environment, people's culture also able to cope with the logistical challenges. It will also facilitate the voucher system beneficiaries who are not able to pay the difference amount on the spot to enter the bilateral agreement on how the payment should be made as they know each other in turn it will minimize the chances of disloyal suppliers and some members within the village authorities to use voucher system in unintended manner as previously highlighted.

Looking on the above trend, one will argue that to a large extent decisions are done and controlled by the government starting from village level without considering citizens views and reality of the ground.

### **5.3 WOMEN AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION**

On inputs subsidy for example, it was generally noted that most of the beneficiaries were men. This was evidenced by the lists of beneficiaries seen but also the overall picture among the respondents. For example, in Kilolo district, Mtandika village in year 2009/2010, there were 216 women out of 700 beneficiaries and in year 2010/2011 there were 354 women out of 1,000 beneficiaries. In Kongwa out of 16 women interviewed only two claimed to have received the voucher. One of them was not among the list of beneficiaries; she happened to be around when representative from the Kongwa district council came to inform the village leaders that vouchers are for free not for sale and that was an opportunity for her. She had this to say:

“[w]atu walilipa 10,000 kwa ajili ya kujiandikisha majina ili wapate vocha. Majina yalipelekwa kwa Mtendaji wa Kijiji. Siku moja Bwana Shamba alikuja kutoka Kongwa na akasema vocha haziuzwi, wanufaika wanatakiwa kupewa bure

bahati nzuri na mimi nilikuwepo na nikapewa vocha.” [People were given Tshs 10,000 in order to register their names for vouchers. The names were submitted to the Village Executive Officer. One day, Extension Officer came from Kongwa and he said, vouchers are not for sale, the beneficiaries are supposed to get them free of charges. Luck enough, I was there and I got a voucher].

This also serves as the evidence that procedures as per the set criteria were not followed in this village.<sup>56</sup>

### **Insert photo FGD with Women Group-Hembahemba**

Asked whether women and youth have equal chances in accessing the service, respondents from Kilolo in Ukumbi village argued that the voucher system is focusing on the head of household and according to Hehe culture the head of household is a man (supposedly to be married) therefore automatically women and youth are out “*Mama wanufaika wa vocha ni wakuu wa kaya na kwa mila za kihehe wanaume ndio wakuu wa kaya*” (Those who directly benefiting from Voucher scheme are heads of households and according to Hehe tradition, men are heads of the households).

It was also noted that Hehe of Iringa Region, just like Gogo of Dodoma Region is a polygamy society so if a man beneficiary happened to have two or three households, then the first household will be under his name and the other two will be under the wives names although it doesn’t guarantee them the total ownership of the vouchers received. Asked why was it so, and if this was among the set criteria the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) of Ukumbi village responded that:

“vocha ni kwa kila kaya wanufaika. Kama mwanamume ana wake wawili, kaya moja atakuwa yeye na nyingine atakuwa bibi mdogo...mume mwenye wake wawili au watatu kaya moja ikipata inakuwa ni ugomvi”. [Voucher is for every targeted household. If a man has two wives, one of the households will benefit through him and the other one for remaining wife herself ... it will be a problem if only one household gets a voucher while the rest are denied of the same for a polygamy family]

This means that even if these other wives do receive the vouchers, they are not receiving it at their own capacity but as spouses which has also an implication on their level of decision making. Again it was not clear if this is one of the set criteria or a way of fitting the set criteria in relation to their own context.

### **Insert photo with Village Council-Ukumbi village**

It was not very easy to see how many young people was part of beneficiaries, because there was no age group in the entire lists seen. When asked if youths have equal chances to access the services, the voucher committee Chairperson from Hembahemba village responded that youths are not given the vouchers because they are vagabonds and could just sell it out. The same response was also noted in Ngomai and Ukumbi village. In Mtandika village, Village Executive Officer (VEO) claimed that, youths have no interest in agriculture so no need to consider them as voucher system beneficiaries. Asked on the situation of young women

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<sup>56</sup> One woman response during face to face interview with Women Group in Hembahemba village on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2011



compared to young men, response from the focus group discussion in Nkumbi village argued that girls are more interested on the light jobs like going to town and become housemaids or stay at home and get married therefore the chances for them to be considered as part of beneficiaries is very limited.

In principal village subsidies/voucher committees supposed to have six members with equal gender representation, although it does not talk for example about the age group to ensure young people are part of the committee. This has been highly embraced in all researched villages. However the question, as pointed out with one respondent, is to what extent these committee members have the relevant capacity to represent the interest of the groups representing in the committee as citizens including women and youth are not participating fully in the committee member selection procedures.

## SECTION FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 CONCLUSION

Ensuring gender aspect is mainstreamed in Agriculture sector development and addressing gender inequalities starting from the policy level are crucial factors in enabling farmers, small holders in particular to transform their lives and lives of their families and communities which in turn will have a positive impact to the larger economy. What's more, women and youth roles in agriculture are fundamental to addressing the food insecurity and nutrition at household level. However, the findings revealed that in spite of tremendous efforts through adoption of policies, strategies and programs as well as huge investment in terms of financial resources set aside, these initiatives are yet to be translated in to reality using the gender approach. This can be evidenced by the little progress within the sector despite budget increase within the last decade.

Again, while it is important to modernize agriculture, the process should be participatory and the demands should come from the people to inform policy making on the same. Agriculture need to be part of a broad participatory development and ensure that all women and men are benefiting equally from the economic growth. In contrast this study revealed that the approach taken and some of the immediately outcomes noted as discussed in the findings, will further marginalize and threaten the livelihood of the small scale farmers who are mainly women and youth.

#### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, there are several issues or challenges that need to be concretely addressed at policy, programme interventions and at community levels. Below, the team propose some practical recommendations for adoption to ensure Gender issues are prioritized in Agriculture related programmes to ensure results/outcomes are harnessing in such a way that targeted actors, medium and smallholder farmers, women and youth in particular are capable of reaching out and fully participate.

##### 5.2.1 The Government

- x. Bottom up approach to ensure farmers participation in planning and implementation of Agriculture related programmes is crucial. This will enable farmers to be at the centre of the programme which cater directly for their needs
- xi. Review of Agriculture related Laws, Policies, Procedure and Programmes to ensure gender is mainstreamed at all levels of implementation
- xii. As mentioned earlier Tanzania agriculture is small-holders based, 60 percent having farm less than 2 hectares. 20 percent having 2 to 3 hectares of which about 74 percent of the smallholders' farmers are women. Therefore in order to have Agriculture initiatives that deliberately and specifically targeted from the beginning the small holders farmers, the gender disaggregated information from different study [including this one] and development programmes is required

- xiii. There is an urgent need to improve support (extension) services to small farmers, from production to marketing level. As noted in the study there is a longstanding concern regarding the quality of agricultural extension services in the researched areas. Also studies have shown little correlation between the supply of extension services and agricultural performance in terms of farm productivity improvement in Tanzania, and women and youth often have less access of even this poor quality service
- xiv. Policies to be amended not only to concentrate on liberalization and modernization of agriculture but also include specific affirmative approaches for small farmers who can not afford required technologies
- xv. The policy and practice of distributing state resources to support Agriculture has to be monitored and the benefit to small and middle scale farmers must be promoted both within the Government and outside
- xvi. Time to start advocating for economic rights including rights to equitable ownership and control of land by women and youth. Turn advocacy focus to see agricultural productivity as key human rights aspect. Take advantage of ongoing constitutional reform
- xvii. Need for formalization and protection of land rights (for women and youths) that would help to reinforce local agricultural and cultural diversity as well as have access to loans and other benefits
- xviii. Proper training to farmers on the usage of agro-machines is important as it will help them to use the machines for the intended purpose

### **5.2.2 ANSAF**

- iv. To develop an advocacy strategy using the research findings to create awareness on the importance of mainstreaming gender in the agriculture sector focusing on irrigation infrastructure improvement, subsidization of Agriculture inputs-promotion of fertilizer use and improved seeds; and agriculture mechanization. The strategy need to target the Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Services, Local Government, Agriculture Sector related Ministries and Agriculture Sector strategy policy processes and dialogues like Agriculture Sector Working Group
- v. There is a need to develop alternative forms of organising poor and marginalized farmers into pressure groups for collective action and benefit with with particular emphasis on women and youth. Therefore ANSAF need to ground its work locally, directly or through farmers networks and coalitions at local level
- vi. ANSAF should conduct an in-depth Study to cover wide area and sample inorder to provide a clear and comparative picture on to what extent gender component has been mainstreamed in Agriculture initiatives. This will facilitate the development of more concrete advocacy strategy on the same

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## APPENDENCES

### A: List of interviewees

No.	NAME OF RESPONDENTS	SEX	POSITION	PLACE	CONTACT
1.	Marcelina Charles	F	National Advisor	MVIWATA Morogoro	0754-879260
<b>Kongwa District</b>					
2.	Athuman O. Akalama	M	District Executive Director (DED)	Kongwa District Council	0784-193231
3.	Kapande Ngwalusajo	M	Extension Officer		
4.	?	M	DALDO Kongwa		
5.	Chrspian Mugali	M	Large Scale Farmer	Hembahemba	0717-320600
6.	Christina Philoteus	F	Focus Group "Faraja G"	Hembahemba	
7.	Martina Alex Mwenda	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
8.	Prisca Mathew Ozale	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	0713-002877
9.	Leonatha Joseph	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
10.	Julia Aulio Wiwa	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
11.	Evodia Anthon Mayemba	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
12.	Veronica Faya Kipera	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	0714-947427
13.	Lusda Osward Mwenda	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
14.	Hiluminatha Nziku	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
15.	Restituta Beno	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	
16.	Maria Turukia Nganena	F	Focus Group	Hembahemba	0717-088659
17.	Moses Nganena	M	Youth- farmer	Hembahemba	
18.	Godfrey Mwenda	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
19.	Gerald Mponda	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
20.	Victor Osward	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
21.	Metus Danda	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
22.	Egno Pilimini	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
23.	Meto Luiwa	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
24.	Dastun Kihombo	M	Youth-farmer	Hembahemba	
25.	Mariam Simule	F	Village Executive Officer (VEO)	Hembahemba	0718-820228
26.	Wido F. Mwakricha	M	Chairperson Village voucher Committee	Hembahemba	0654-722732
27.	Josia Erasto Chilingo	M	Ward Executive Officer (WEO)	Hembahemba	0783-022033
28.	Robert Kusemha	M	Chairperson Village voucher Committee	Ngomai Village	0652-980659
29.	Avelina Chagulaga	F	Small Farmer	Ngomai Village	
30.	Esta Chiloreti	F	Small Scale Farmer	Ngomai Vilage	
31.	Sospeter Njamasi	M	Ward Executive Officer (WEO)	Ngomai Village	0713-218290
32.	Chretus Mayemba	M	Large Scale Farmer	Ngomai Village	0717-100165
33.	Godelo Mohamed	M	Youth- farmer	Ngomai Village	
34.	Walter Mchungwa	M	Youth- farmer	Ngomai Village	
35.	Cyprian Njarika	M	Youth- farmer	Ngomai Village	
36.	Mwanga Issa	M	Youth- farmer	Ngomai Village	

<b>Kilombero District</b>					
37.	Mdoti George	M	District Plant Protective Officer	Kilombero District Council	0682-524111
38.	Romanus Muyeye	M	Engineer Ifakara Schemes		0789-944863/ 0756-257193
39.	Emanuel Cosmas	M	Chairman Mkula Irrigation Scheme		0784-729557
40.	Asenga Konred	M	Agr. Officer Mkula Irrigation Scheme	Mkula Village Irrigation Scheme	0784-704292
41.	Andreas Kinemo	M	Katibu Mkula Irrigation Scheme		0688-213784
42.	Lucy Paulo	F	Small Scale Farmer	Kilama B	
43.	Magreth Bomba	F	Small Scale farmer	Kilama B	
44.	Ritha Gimba	F	Tressurer Water Committee	Kilama B	
45.	Marco Elimene Bomba	M	Youth- farmer	Kilama B	
<b>Dar es Salaam/ Ministerial Level</b>					
46.	David Biswalo	M	Policy And Planning Assistant Director	Ministry of Agr.(HQ), DSM	
47.	Eng. Rajabu Mtunze	M	Assistant Director Mechanization Dept.	Ministry of Agr. (HQ), DSM	0784-687156 0754-687156
48.	Frank Kamhabwa	M	Agriculture Inputs Officer	Ministry of Agr. (HQ), DSM	0715-583520
49.	Geoffrey Kirenga	M	Director of Crops	Ministry of Agr. (HQ), DSM	0756-480069 0222861393
50.	Geold Mlenge	M	Agro-business Person (Mage Co. Ltd)	Mlenge Agro delalers and General Supplier Morogoro	Box 6358 Morogoro
<b>Kilolo District</b>					
51.					
52.					
53.					

**B: Questionnaires**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT  
TARGETED TO THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION-IRRIGATION  
DEPARTMENT  
& MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES**

**OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND STATUS OF  
IMPLEMENTATION**

1. What is the (national/ regional) status of irrigation scheme in Tanzania?  
(Geographical coverage, facilities, resources, etc)?

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2. Is/ are there any improvements in terms of irrigation infrastructure for past ten years?  
What kinds of improvements?

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3. What is the rationale behind irrigation infrastructure improvement?

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4. What are the positive/negative outcomes (to the small holder and medium scale  
farmers, women and youths) of the improved irrigation infrastructures in Tanzania?

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5. Are there any irrigation laws, policies or guidelines?  
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6. If yes what are they?  
[names].....  
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7. What is the content in those laws, policies or guidelines?  
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8. Are those policies or guidelines gender sensitive [taking into account the participation of different social groups [-women, men, youth and other groups].....
  
9. If yes how?  
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10. How much budget has been allocated for irrigation infrastructure improvement since 2008 [national irrigation fund and district irrigation fund]?  
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11. What is the percentage compared to the Sector budget?  
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12. How is this money managed?

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13. A. What has been the trend in acreage increase for irrigation? With what costs over the years?

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14. What is the total acreage under irrigation (**344,000hectors**)? What are the annual/decade targets with what allocations of resources?

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15. How many hectars under irrigation are occupied by smallholders, women, large, medium and youth?

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16. Which region/district/zone had received a substantial amount of allocation and why? What were the criteria for allocation of land opened up of irrigation as a new land?

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17. How can you compare the district/regional outputs with increased allocation to irrigation infrastructure? Is there any evidence of increased outputs?

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18. What has been the local level support into National Irrigation Development Funds (NIDF)? Are the LGAs obliged to contribute matching grants from their own sources?

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19. Is there any committee related to irrigation infrastructure improvement at national level?

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20. If yes how is it selected and what is the composition?.

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21. What are the terms of reference [TOR] for the committee?

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22. How does this national Irrigation project (s)/programme/scheme work from national, district to the village level? How is it related to the local level teams/committees

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23. What is the relationship between the Ministry/department and the zonal irrigation office?.....

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24. What are the challenges in equitably allocating resources to various social groups(especially to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths)?

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25. What need to be improved (especially to ensure gender mainstreaming)??

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26. What are the opportunities which this programme or beneficiaries could take in order to maximize outcomes/ results to various beneficiaries in gender perspective?

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**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AGRICULTURE INPUT SUBSIDIZATION [USE OF FERTELIZER AND IMPROVED SEEDS] TARGETED TO THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (KITENGO CHA PEMBEJEO)**

**OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

1. What is the (national/ regional) status of agricultural inputs subsidization in Tanzania? (Geographical coverage, facilities, resources, etc)?

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2. Is/ are there any improvements in terms of increased availability, quality, affordability and accessibility of varieties of new products of seeds and fertilizers since 2008? What kinds of improvements? Explain each of the items inquired.

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3. What is the rationale behind agricultural input subsidization?

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4. What are the positive/negative outcomes (to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths) of the improved agricultural inputs subsidization in Tanzania?

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5. Are there any agricultural input subsidization laws,policies or guidelines?.....

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6. If yes what are they?  
[names].....

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7. What is the content in those laws, policies or guidelines? What is the main focus (production, food security, women, large scale, medium) in the policies?

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8. Are those policies or guidelines gender sensitive [taking into account the participation of different social groups [-women, men, youth and other groups].....

9. If yes how? Who has been the main recipient of the subsidized inputs?  
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10. How much budget has been allocated for the agricultural input subsidization since 2008?  
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11. Is there a way of tracing the recipient and costs at lower level?  
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12. If yes how?  
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13. What is the input subsidy budget as compared to the sector budget since 2008?  
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14. Who imports the subsidies? Government or private?  
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15. If private do they have contract with government up to the import harbor or delivery points?  
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16. For specific inputs (name fertilizers and seeds and other chemicals such as fungicides, herbicides and arcaricides), what percent is being subsidized at the CIF prices? What is the average price at delivery points?

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17. How much [in terms of tons] fertilizers and seeds have been imported since 2008?

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18. List of places where this distribution [region/districts] is highly taking place/done?

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19. What were the criteria for distribution to regions/districts?

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20. What were the criteria for selection? How do you determine the quantities and kind of subsidy needed in respective locations?

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21. Is there any committee related to agriculture input subsidization?

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22. If yes, how is it selected and what is the composition?

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23. What are the terms of reference [TOR] for the committee?

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24. How does this project work from national, district to the village level?

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25. What are the successes so far especially to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths)?

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26. What are the challenges?

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27. What need to be improved (especially to ensure gender mainstreaming)?

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27. What are the opportunities which this programme or beneficiaries could take in order to maximize outcomes/ results to various beneficiaries in gender perspective?

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**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION [USE OF POWER  
TILERS, TRACTORS AND HARVESTORS]  
TARGETED TO THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND STATUS OF  
IMPLEMENTATION**

1. What is the (national/ regional) status of agricultural mechanization in Tanzania?  
(Geographical coverage, facilities, resources, etc)?

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2. Is/ are there any improvements in terms of agricultural mechanization since 2008?  
What kinds of improvements?

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..... 33. What is the rationale behind agricultural mechanization?

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3. What are the positive/negative outcomes (to the small holder and medium scale  
farmers, women and youths) of the improved agricultural mechanization in Tanzania?

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4. Are there any agricultural mechanization laws, policies or guidelines?

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5. If yes what are they?

[names].....  
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6. What is the content in those laws, policies or guidelines?

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7. Are those policies or guidelines gender sensitive [taking into account the participation of different social groups [-women, men, youth and other groups].....

8. If yes how?

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9. How much budget has been allocated for buying of tractors, power tillers and harvesters since 2008?

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10. What is the percentage compared to the sector budget?

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11. IS there a special window at the financial institutions? How is this money managed?

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12. How is importation done [is it GOT or through private companies]?

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13. If GOT how does it work?

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14. If private what are those companies and how does it work [do they have the contract with GOT]?

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15. How many tractors, power tillers and harvesters have been imported since 2008? How many have been bought since 2008? What has been the price trend for items since 2008?

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16. How is decision made on either to import tractors, power tillers or harvesters?

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17. List of districts with big purchase of tractors, power tillers and harvesters or any of the three?

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18. SUMA JKT has the provision of importing and supplying tractors? What are the incentives compared to other companies?

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19. What kind of agreement does SUMA JKT have with the Government [central and LG As] and with recipients?

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20. Where does SUMA JKT get fund?

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21. Is there any committee related to agriculture mechanization? .....

22. If yes how is it selected and what is the composition?

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23. What are the terms of reference [TOR] for the committee?

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24. How does this project work from national, district to the village level?

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25. What are the successes so far (especially to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths)??

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26. What are the challenges?

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27. What need to be improved (especially on Gender Mainstreaming)?

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**Questions specifically for SUMA JKT in relation to Agricultural Mechanization**

1. How does SUMA JKT work in relation to Agricultural mechanization?  
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2. What kind of agreement does SUMA JKT have with the Government [central and LG As] and with recipients?  
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3. Where does SUMA JKT get fund?  
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4. List of districts/LGAs are with big purchase of tractors, power tillers and harvesters or any of the three?  
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5. How do you determine your prices for various mechanization (tractors, power tillers, ploughs, harrow) items? In Dar, Dodoma and other places do you have different prices? Do you do consumer segregation in your pricing system?  
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6. Who are the main customers of your business (LGAs, individual farmers, groups, women, companies)?
7. What are the successes so far?  
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8. What are the challenges?

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9. What need to be improved?

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10. What are the opportunities which this programme or beneficiaries could take in order to maximize outcomes/ results to various beneficiaries in gender perspective?

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**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IRRIGATION –DISTRICT LEVEL  
OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND STATUS OF  
IMPLEMENTATION**

28. What is the status of irrigation scheme in District/council? (Geographical coverage, facilities, resources, etc)?

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29. Is/ are there any improvements in terms of irrigation infrastructure for past ten years? What kinds of improvements?

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30. What is the rationale behind irrigation infrastructure improvement in your district?

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31. What are the positive/negative outcomes (to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths) of the improved irrigation infrastructures in your district?

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32. Are there any irrigation laws, policies or guidelines?

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33. If yes what are they?

[names].....  
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34. What is the content in those laws, policies or guidelines?

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35. Are those policies or guidelines gender sensitive [taking into account the participation of different social groups [-women, men, youth and other groups].....

36. If yes how?

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37. How much budget has been allocated for irrigation infrastructure improvement since 2008 in your council/district [national irrigation fund and district irrigation fund]?

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38. What is the percentage compared to the district/council budget?

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39. How is this money managed?

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40. A. What has been the trend in acreage increase for irrigation? With what costs over the years?

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41. What is the total acreage under irrigation in your district/council? What are the annual/decade targets with what allocations of resources?

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42. How many hectares under irrigation are occupied by smallholders, women, large, medium and youth?

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43. Which ward/village had received a substantial amount of allocation and why? What were the criteria for allocation of land opened up of irrigation as a new land?  
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44. How can you compare the district outputs with increased allocation to irrigation infrastructure? Is there any evidence of increased outputs?  
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45. What has been the local level support into National Irrigation Development Funds (NIDF)? Are the LGAs obliged to contribute matching grants from their own sources?  
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46. Is there any committee related to irrigation infrastructure improvement at district level?  
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47. If yes how is it selected and what is the composition?  
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48. What are the terms of reference [TOR] for the committee?  
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49. How does this Irrigation project (s)/programme/scheme work from national, district to the village level? How is it related to the local level teams/committees  
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50. What is the relationship between your district/council and the zonal irrigation office?  
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51. How is the community involved in the irrigation project at your district?.....

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52. Is there any mechanism to ensure women and youth effective participation in the irrigation project?.....

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53. What are the challenges in equitably allocating resources to various social groups (especially to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths)?

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54. What need to be improved (especially to ensure gender mainstreaming)??

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55. What are the opportunities which this programme or beneficiaries could take in order to maximize outcomes/ results to various beneficiaries in gender perspective?

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**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AGRICULTURE INPUT SUBSIDIZATION [USE OF FERTELIZER AND IMPROVED SEEDS]-DISTRICT LEVEL**

**OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

28. What is the status of agricultural inputs subsidization in your district? (Geographical coverage, facilities, resources, etc)?

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29. Is/ are there any improvements in terms of increased availability, quality, affordability and accessibility of varieties of new products of seeds and fertilizers since 2008? What kinds of improvements? Explain each of the items inquired.

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30. What is the rationale behind agricultural input subsidization?

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31. What are the positive/negative outcomes (to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths) of the improved agricultural inputs subsidization in your council/district?

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32. Are there any agricultural input subsidization laws, policies or guidelines?.....

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33. If yes what are they?  
[names].....  
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34. What is the content in those laws, policies or guidelines? What is the main focus  
(production, food security, women, large scale, and medium) in the policies?  
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35. Are those policies or guidelines gender sensitive [taking into account the participation  
of different social groups [-women, men, youth and other  
groups].....

36. If yes  
how?.....  
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37. Who has been the main recipient of the subsidized inputs?  
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38. Are women, youth and other marginalized groups accessing subsidized  
inputs?.....  
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39. Is there any mechanism to support women, youth and other marginalized groups to  
access subsidized inputs?  
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40. How much budget has been allocated for the agricultural input subsidization since 2008 in your district?

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41. Is there a way of tracing the recipient and costs at lower level?

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42. If yes how?

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43. What is the input subsidy budget as compared to the district/municipal budget since 2008?

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44. For specific inputs (name fertilizers and seeds and other chemicals such as fungicides, herbicides and arcaricides), what percent is being subsidized at the CIF prices? What is the average price at delivery points?

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45. Who are your suppliers [list if possible].....

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46. How do you get input subsidies suppliers/stockiest?

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47. Is there any agreement between the supplier and your district/council? .....

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48. How much [in terms of tons] fertilizers and seeds have been received since 2008?

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49. List of places where this distribution [ward/village] is highly taking place/done?

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50. What were the criteria for distribution to districts/villages?

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51. What were the criteria for selection? How do you determine the quantities and kind of subsidy needed in respective locations?

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52. Is there any committee related to agriculture input subsidization?

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53. If yes, how is it selected and what is the composition?

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54. What are the terms of reference [TOR] for the committee?

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55. How does this project work from national, district to the village level?

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56. What are the successes so far especially to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths)?

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57. What are the challenges?

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58. What need to be improved (especially to ensure gender mainstreaming)?

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56. What are the opportunities which this programme or beneficiaries could take in order to maximize outcomes/ results to various beneficiaries in gender perspective?

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**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION [USE OF POWER  
TILERS, TRACTORS AND HARVESTORS] –DISTRICT LEVEL**  
**OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND STATUS OF  
IMPLEMENTATION**

28. What is the status of agricultural mechanization in your district/council?  
(Geographical coverage, facilities, resources, etc)?

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29. Is/ are there any improvements in terms of agricultural mechanization since 2008?  
What kinds of improvements?

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.....33. What is the rationale behind agricultural mechanization?

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30. What are the positive/negative outcomes (to the small holder and medium scale  
farmers, \women and youths) of the improved agricultural mechanization in your  
district/council?

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31. Are there any agricultural mechanization laws, policies or guidelines?

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32. If yes what are they?

[names].....  
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33. What is the content in those laws, policies or guidelines?

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34. Are those policies or guidelines gender sensitive [taking into account the participation of different social groups [-women, men, youth and other groups].....

35. If yes how?

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36. Who has been the main recipient of tractors/powertiller/harvesters?

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59. Are women, youth and other marginalized groups accessing/buying/owning tractors,powertillers/harvesters?.....

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60. Is there any mechanism to support women, youth and other marginalized groups to access the services?

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37. How much budget has been allocated for buying of tractors, power tillers and harvesters since 2008?

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38. What is the percentage compared to the district/council budget?

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39. Is there a special window at the financial institutions? How is this money managed?

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40. What is the process of buying tractors/powertillers, harvesters in your district/council?

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41. Who are your providers/suppliers [a list if possible]?

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42. Do you have any agreement with them? For how long?

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43. How many tractors, power tillers and harvesters have been bought since 2008? What has been the price trend for items since 2008?

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44. How is decision made on either to buy tractors, power tillers or harvesters?

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45. List of ward/village with big purchase of tractors, power tillers and harvesters or any of the three?

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46. How is decision made on to which district?

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47. SUMA JKT has the provision of importing and supplying tractors? Is SUMA one of your suppliers? What are the incentives compared to other companies?

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48. What kind of agreement does SUMA JKT have with your council/district and LG As] and with recipients?

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49. Is there any committee related to agriculture mechanization?

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If yes how is it selected and what is the composition?

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50. What are the terms of reference [TOR] for the committee?

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51. How does this project work from national, district to the village level?

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52. What are the successes so far (especially to the small holder and medium scale farmers, women and youths)??

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53. What are the challenges?

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54. What need to be improved (especially on Gender Mainstreaming)?

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