

ULIMWENGU WA

Mkulima

FARMER'S WORLD

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**LAND
RIGHTS**

**VALUE
ADDITION**

**WATER SMART
AGRICULTURE**



**LAND RIGHTS
SUCCESS STORY**

2014 AFRICAN YEAR OF AGRICULTURE

"WHAT DOES THE LAND ACT SAY ABOUT OWNERSHIP?"

ANSAF
Agricultural Non State Actors Forum

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Director's Note

Dear our most valued reader of Farmers' World

What does it take to transform agriculture in Africa, and Tanzania in particular? In this edition we are proud to contribute to the ongoing debate on transformation of agriculture. Yes, let's ask ourselves: What does it take to transform agriculture? There are millions answers to this question, just as many as the number of researchers, political leaders and agricultural practitioners.

Writers from ANSAF Secretariat, government officials, private and esteemed ANSAF members have used *Ulimwengu wa Mkulima* as a platform to share their views on the need to transform the sector. As the debate deepens, we at ANSAF are cognizant on the need to transform lives through agricultural systems that work for the people and behavioural change which encourages creativity and passion for agriculture among major players.

This edition responds to our need to ensure smallholder farmers have access to information on decisions that affect their livelihoods and wellbeing. Access to quality information is one of the triggers for collective engagement among citizens to hold the government accountable. The current *Ulimwengu wa Mkulima* has key highlights on land rights, administration and adjudication process. As the old saying goes, information is power, it is appropriate to give this power to the people. They need to know how resources like water are utilised. If 75% of the human body is water, similarly the importance of it cannot be overemphasized. However, we are made to believe that there is plenty of water for agriculture, whereas the evidence indicates great shortage of this important resource. We should exploit it wisely. Furthermore, you will note the non-ending discussion on the dynamics and opportunities in cashew investment to transform the lives of producers and other actors along the commodity chain, with a greater emphasis on processing for job creation.

The agricultural sector development programme (ASDP I) has been concluded with both successes and failures. There is a need to harness the lessons learnt so as to avoid pitfalls based on previous experience. Discussion on land evokes memories and emotions among rural dwellers in Tanzania. Issues of land, rural energy, resilience on strategic commodity chains are fundamental and part of this edition. Non State Actors (NSA) should no longer be passive partakers of government policies, laws and regulations. They should be players throughout the formulation process. There is a need to consistently provide a space and support NSAs to optimize available dialogue avenues at local and national levels. Thus agricultural transformation is not about either with or without, but a holistic approach.

Finally, as we delve into Nane Nane with the Motto: *Matokeo Makubwa Sasa: Kilimo ni Biashara* [Swahili for Big Results Now: Agriculture is Business] it is critical that we find better ways of optimizing the presence of mega companies in the sector. This means, more coordination among value chain actors without jeopardizing the rights of disadvantaged players. We already have good examples of companies that promote responsible investments. Lets capitalize on good experience .

Enjoy your reading!

Audax Rukonge
Executive Secretary
ANSAF

**ACCESS TO
QUALITY
INFORMATION
IS ONE OF THE
TRIGGERS FOR
COLLECTIVE
ENGAGEMENT
AMONG CITIZENS
TO HOLD THE
GOVERNMENT
ACCOUNTABLE**



From the Editors' Desk

Dear Readers,

A decade ago, the African Union (AU) launched the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) with the aim to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture. The initiative, owned and led by Africa, received financial support from various institutions inside and outside Africa. It is a programme built on four pillars—land and water management; market access; food supply and hunger; and agricultural research.

To make this a viable undertaking, the Heads of States from all AU member countries agreed to increase public investment in agriculture by 10 per cent of their national budgets and to raise agricultural productivity by at least six per cent. Many countries have adapted the CAADP Agenda into their agriculture and rural development strategies and programmes. Some countries did very well but many others are still lagging behind. Countries that performed well include Burkina Faso which was already investing 16.9% into the sector by 2010. Other countries that did well by 2010 are Ethiopia (15.2%) and Ghana (9.1%).

In a move to evaluate the overall implementation of CAADP and the commitment of AU Heads of States to invest in agriculture, the AU declared 2014 the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security to be commemorated across the continent. During the commemoration, communities, state and non-state actors are expected to interact and express their voice on what works and chart the focus and targets for the next decade.

This edition of *Ulimwengu wa Mkulima* continues to provide a platform for ANSAF members to engage and dialogue with agriculture stakeholders at national and international levels on how to sustain the CAADP momentum. We know that Tanzania has not been able to fulfil its commitment of allocating 10% of annual budget to the agriculture sector. But we must also acknowledge the fact that the government is pushing hard to fulfil this commitment.

As you read this edition, you will notice that we have put more emphasis on how Tanzania has implemented the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), land rights, gender equity, better utilization of water resources for agriculture and recognition of smallholder farmers. We hope these topics will ignite constructive dialogues and policy analyses among stakeholders and policy makers. Such discussions would eventually lead to a renewed commitment by the government to invest more in the sector. Don't forget to give us your constructive feedback.

Thank you.

Mbarwa Kivuyo and Brendalinny John



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The Agricultural Sector Development Programme: **WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?**

By Dr. Hurbert Lyimo
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Department of Research Training and Extension

The Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) was developed as a tool to implement the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) in 2006/07. Agriculture in this sense is referring to both crop and livestock production. The program was organized around sub programs, namely:

- District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPS) are meant to support project implementation at district level. This component was allocated 75 – 85% of the total ASDP funds available in any given year. The aim of the DADPS was to establish an enabling environment for agriculture and to channel public sector support to production activities at the local level.
- The ASDP support to National level, focusing on the national enabling environment and on defining specific roles of the central government, with at least 15 – 20% of total ASDP funds allocated to this activity.
- Cross cutting issues that linked agriculture with other sectors (gender, HIV/AIDS Youths, health and water) was allocated 2 – 5% of the funds.

At the national level, the ASDP was involved in coordination and collaboration among stakeholders for the mobilization of resources for agriculture, monitoring and evaluation, and commissioning and supervision of various issues, include policy, research, extension, and irrigation.

WARCS ARE USED TO TRAIN FARMERS AND EXTENSION STAFF ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAPS) IN HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, COFFEE PRODUCTION, BEEKEEPING AND MORE.



ASDP ACHIEVEMENTS

At district level and on the ground, there has been an increase in financial resource availability recorded at 600% between 2006/7, at the start of the ASDP, and 2009/10. This had been a contribution from Development Partners (DP) to the basket funds and other side operating projects such as the District Agricultural Sector Investment Project (DASIP) in Kigoma, Mara, Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga; Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP) in 10 regions (33 districts) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the Southern Highlands. DADPS was mainstreamed in the District Development Plans in order to implement activities to solve the needs that were identified by the community. Communities were invited to identify priority interventions which were then funded by ASDP through DADPS. At the district level, ASDP achievements are mainly recorded in developing the capacity of extension service providers through various training (long and short courses, and backstopping). At the farm level, ASDP achievements are recorded in building the capacity of farmers using farmers' field schools and study tours approach. Other activities that are recorded as achievements include building the capacity of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in planning, execution and monitoring and evaluation of DADPs and various development policies; improvements in agriculture service provision (research and development, extension and training); irrigation schemes and agricultural marketing.

FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS AND WARD RESOURCE CENTRE APPROACHES

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs) were the major approaches that were used to train farmers on modern agriculture, technology and innovation transfer. Through FFS, study tours and on farm visits, various production packages and technologies were acquired that had resulted in increased productivity. These efforts increased productivity considerably as witnessed by some visited farmers in Lushoto and Muheza districts. The farmers confessed on an increase of maize, potatoes and tomato by 100, 67 and 30 per cent respectively, as shown in the table below.

Increased productivity as a result of FFS, study tours, and on farm visits

Name of Crops	Productivity before training (tones/ha)	Productivity after training (tones/ha)	Percentage increase
Muheza			
Maize	0.5	2.9	480
Cassava	5	10	100
Orange	10	20	100
Cocoa	2.5	3	70
Lushoto			
Maize	2	4	100
Potato	12	20	67
Tomato	10	13	30
Cabbage	20	30	50
Banana	4	8	100
Coffee	0.5	1.5	200
Egg production	30 / hen / year	90 / hen / year	

All councils agreed to construct at least one WARC at each ward. By June, 2012, there were 212 WARCs, of which 147 were newly constructed and 65 were rehabilitated (MAFC 2013 progress report). In many areas the communities have responded positively toward the WARCs. They actively participated in their construction.

WARCs are used to train farmers and extension staff on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in horticulture, aquaculture, livestock, pasture, coffee production, beekeeping and more. WARCs are also used as venues for agriculture exhibitions. They serve as reference centres for farmers and extension staff where they can access leaflets, booklets and posters.

The centres are also available for use by other CBOs, DPs and researchers from NARS,

SUA, and private partners for research and scaling up of research innovations. Examples of innovations at Lushoto WARC are the clonal coffee production under the Tanzania Agricultural Coffee Research Institute (TACRI) and drip irrigation in green houses under the Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Programme (TAPP) through USAID.

By the end of 2013, Tanga region alone had a total of 10 WARCs at various stages of operation. Out of the 10 centres, four were functioning (two in Korogwe, one in Pangani and one in Lushoto). Three others were completed but not furnished and the remaining three were still under construction. A challenge facing the WARCs is the shortage of the necessary facilities for the centres to operate, including furniture, water and electricity supply.



Photo: Courtesy of Google



OXFAM FEMALE FOOD HERO AWARD: RECOGNISING THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE FARMERS

By Sharon Mariwa
Communication Manager for OXFAM



In 1995, participants of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing came up with an idea of honoring rural women. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other human rights activists suggested that every 15th October should be the “World Rural Women’s Day,” a day before the World Food Day. This initiative was conceived in order to highlight the fundamental role played by rural women in food production and food security.

To honor that idea, Oxfam initiated the Female Food Hero (FFH) Award, popularly known as the Mama Shujaa wa Chakula competition, whose purpose is to empower, inspire and support women involved in food production by recognizing their contributions and increasing their visibility in development circles. This competition feeds into the Oxfam global campaigns GROW, aiming to address the global problem of food insecurity and its potential escalation if the current food systems are not fixed. The specific objectives of the GROW campaign are to support movements to build a future where everyone has enough to eat always; stop land grabs by a few powerful people and corporations; support small scale food producers, especially women; respond to global food price crises; and advocate against excessive green gas emissions affecting food production.

It is a known fact that agriculture is the mainstay of the Tanzanian economy, contributing close to 26% of the GDP and employing 75% of the labour force, the majority being women. However, agriculture has not decreased poverty, and a lot of youth are migrating from rural to urban areas to seek

well-paying jobs, leaving only the old and women to engage in food production. Prior to the Mama Shujaa wa Chakula competition, four key challenges were put across by small scale women farmers as hindrances to the development of agriculture in Tanzania:

1. Land rights for women: Many Tanzanian women till the land, however, in practice, it belongs to their husbands, family or the government. The country policy states clearly that women have the right to own land but this is not what is practiced on the ground.
2. Agricultural inputs: The cost of farm inputs like seeds and fertilizers as well as farm equipment are too expensive for women farmers to afford and should be provided to women at a subsidized price and on time.
3. Who feeds the nation? Women farmers called for the recognition and appreciation of women’s contribution in food production and the economy in general.
4. Kilimo Kwanza initiative: Is a slogan initiated by the government of Tanzania calling for more investment in land, but it is not clear for whose benefit. So far, the focus has been calling for big private investors, however small-scale food producers have not been addressed in the initiative.

Another problem identified by Mama Shujaa wa Chakula is the attitude of youth towards agriculture, suggesting that farming is an occupation for ‘failures’ who have no

alternative sources of income. To address this challenge Oxfam in Tanzania decided to partner with ‘Maisha Plus’, a popular youth reality TV show to inspire youth to view food production as an alternative source of income. Through the Maisha Plus platform, Mama Shujaa wa Chakula was able to increase its visibility among Tanzanians and has brought up the debate on food production and food security. During their stay at the Maisha Plus village, both the youth and the women undergo training on sustainable farming; use of inputs and proper farming methods; food processing and marketing; effects of climate change, using mobile technology to access food market information; active citizenship and leadership skills; gender relations, production and family development; gender based violence; as well as HIV/AIDS impact on women and production. Through these trainings the youth have been inspired to engage in agricultural value chain as a way of generating income. This leads to a reduction in unemployment, contributes towards the development of the agriculture sector, and increases national income.

Despite the challenges, the Mama Shujaa wa Chakula Award has succeeded on many frontiers. Putting women at the centre and recognizing their role in food production has really empowered a lot of women. From the skills gained through the various trainings, the award participants have increased their confidence; they are now seen as community leaders and are sought to offer advice and solutions. The women are viewed as role models in their local communities and have become overnight local celebrities. The women have also been able to come up with simple solutions to long term problems around their communities by coming up with initiatives that they had previously thought was beyond their imagination. Some of the initiatives include the installation of solar energy, whereby villagers can go and charge their mobile phones, watch TV news and live sports matches. Others have set up ‘demonstration farms’ where they share their expertise with fellow farmers on sustainable farming.

The competition has been recognized and appreciated by all levels of Government, from the village all the way up to the national level, making them work to improve on the challenges facing the agriculture sector. The media has also greatly supported Mama Shujaa wa Chakula through regular coverage during and after the competition, keeping the debate on food production.

As an organization, Oxfam is pleased with the support received for the Mama Shujaa wa Chakula competition from all stakeholders, especially small-scale women farmers and the government. Oxfam believes that through this initiative, better and lasting policies will be put in place in order to achieve the goal of ensuring everybody has enough to eat always.



WHAT DOES THE LAND ACT SAY ABOUT OWNERSHIP?

By Didas Nzigamasabo
Project Officer at Tanzania Agricultural Development Trust

Photo : Courtesy of Google

In 1999 Tanzania enacted the Land Acts number 4 and 5 for general land and village land respectively. These two legislations state that all the land in Tanzania is public land and remain vested in the President as the trustee for and on behalf of all the citizens of Tanzania. Since agricultural activities take place on the land, it was necessary to ensure that the new Land Policy and Laws are implemented to facilitate agricultural development. Thus, agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) calls for commercialization of agriculture, identification, demarcation and survey of agricultural and livestock investment zones by the Ministry of Lands in collaboration with the Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

Tanzania land is divided into three major categories namely general land, reserved land and village land. General land is all public land that is not reserved or village land. Land Commissioner is in charge of this category of land. Reserved land is the land set aside for activities such as forest reserves, game parks, land for public utilities and highways, islands alongside located close to the sea or lake beaches, all land within 60 meters from the edge of the river or lake, national parks, water sources, roads, etc. The reserved land is under the supervision of specific authorities for the relevant type of land. For example, road reserved land is under the supervision of Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS), while the parks are managed by Tanzania national Parks (TANAPA).

Village land is land within the geographical boundaries of registered villages. It is land allocated as a village according to the national law. It is also the land which for a period of

12 years before the enactment of the Village Land Act, villagers were occupying and using it as their land.

Even though these laws exist, there are still major land issues in Tanzania include the lack of adequate security of tenure for majority of rural and urban people. In urban areas 70% of the population lives in unplanned settlements besieged by health hazards and insecurity. Conflict of land use in rural areas especially between farmers and livestock keepers is the second major issue. Persistent land disputes as a result of rapid expansion of towns encroaching on surrounding farming areas, tenure conflicts between customary and granted land rights prevail in most parts of the country. The third issue is the obvious land degradation and destruction of water sources due to inappropriate human activities. The fourth major issue is the absence of adequate and coordinated land information. And finally, inadequate human, institutional and infrastructural capital makes it difficult for the country to resolve the other issues.

Land laws have identified five ways of having access to land. These are through heritage, by cleaning the area, by purchasing or being granted as a gift. The state can also allocate land to a person or group of people.

WAYS TO ACQUIRE LAND OWNERSHIP

HERITAGE: One can own land through inheritance from his or her parents or a close relative, to be the legal owner of the land either by tradition or by title deed.

BY CLEANING AREA (NO MAN'S LAND): It is the old way used by ancestors to occupy land. Establishment of land laws prohibits it as the

laws establish procedures to own land at any category. But for those who own land in this way (old) before the establishment of land laws and procedures, have all rights to own their respective land.

PURCHASE: One can buy land from another owner, noted that the buyer has the same right as any other who got it through any other ways including inheritance. It is important to note that for the sales and purchases of any land, it must be witnessed and approved by the relevant authority, for instance, village land must be witnessed and approved by village authority and general land approved by Commissioner of the general land surface.

GRANTED LAND: One can get land given as a gift from the owner as per their relationship. The new owner receives all the rights to own the respective land.

LAND ALLOCATED BY THE STATE: Land laws state clearly that any institution, person, or group of people who need land, shall apply to the relevant authorities and shall be offered according to the laws and procedures. Application for the general land starts at the village council level and processed by District Land Officers. There are other short term procedures for the land use without conflicting with the current land ownership system. Such procedures include renting from the owner to someone else under an agreement. Experience shows that some people rent land but they later refuse to return the land to the owner on false excuses. To address this, land owners should remember to enter into legal agreements with their tenants. This will guarantee the relatives the possibility to repossess the land.



LAND RIGHTS: A WAY TO PROTECT SMALLHOLDER FARMERS LAND OWNERSHIP

By Oliva Kinabo
Policy Advocacy and Capacity Strengthening Advisor, CARE International in Tanzania.



Photo: Courtesy of Google

Land is a fundamental issue for economic development, food security and poverty reduction. It is of crucial importance to the economies and societies of the sub-Saharan African region, contributing a major share of GDP and employment in most countries, and constituting the main livelihood basis for a large portion of the population. In many countries, land is being commercialized due to a variety of pressures, including demographic growth and increasing global demands for food and other commodities and for natural resources protection.

In Tanzania, land is an increasingly contentious issue and recent press reports and documentation of "land-grabs" or land acquisitions by external investors are rarely far from the public view. New land uses such as production of biofuel, food for export, exploitation of minerals, oil and natural gas and expansion of commercial agriculture; have intensified the competition over land and land based resources. Needless to say, it is the majority of grassroots level communities that lose both the resources and decision making power. Further, it has also contributed to food insecurity because agriculture for small producers is main and key to getting food and money to spend on other basic

needs like health services and education.

Accumulation of land resources through exploitative means is gaining momentum and that pace is far greater than the responsive mechanism to secure and protect the rights to the same resource for the majority of smallholder farmers who depend on it for survival. This calls for more efforts to address this anomaly through citizens' awareness creation, advocacy on legislative reforms and dialogue with the private sector.

For the past 19 years, CARE Tanzania has been promoting sustainable management of natural resources in Tanzania by including access to and control over productive assets such as grazing land and natural forests. CARE Tanzania has employed a participatory approach in forest use planning that empowers village communities to manage forest resources sustainably.

Currently, CARE Tanzania is implementing a programme initiative that will strengthen the capacity of Tanzanian civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote land rights and right to food. Named "Ardhi Yetu," the programme intends to contribute to the realization and promotion of vibrant, equitable and resilient rural societies where women and men are empowered to realize their social, political and economic rights.

At the same time natural resources are sustainably managed in changing climate. The Ardhi Yetu [Our Land] programme will contribute to making public, private sector and civil society institutions more responsive to and accountable for the needs and rights of rural women. Through Ardhi Yetu, CSOs capacity will be strengthened to hold duty bearers (both government and private sector) accountable while advocating for the rights of small scale farmers and pastoralists.

With adequate knowledge and active engagement in decision making processes, the communities will be able to influence decisions on land and resources allocation, use and management, enhance their security of tenure on land holding and reduce resource based conflicts. Moreover, the programme interventions will improve accountability, adherence to the laws and responsiveness of the leadership, and enhance rights of community to profitably invest on land which will then contribute to realization of rights to food. Specifically, the programme will:

1. Strengthen the capacity and voice of civil society actors to engage with government and the private sector in advocating for, and monitoring implementation of, responsible land based investments in ways that generate local social and environmental benefits;
2. Strengthen capacities of local governance institutions to be able to perform their mandated land rights governance and resource management functions;
3. Increase capacity of partner organizations (including media) to collect evidences from the field and engage in policy processes in order to advocate for change;
4. Reduce conflicts over land-use through the identification and implementation of models and approaches to land-based investments that generate benefits to small scale farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

CARE Tanzania has been engaged in strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations to advocate for the rights of the pastoralists as a livelihood and viable mode of production.



Mr. Samwel Mewama

LAND RIGHTS SUCCESS STORY

By Oliva Kinabo
Policy Advocacy and Capacity Strengthening Advisor, CARE International in Tanzania.



Photo: Courtesy of Google

Taturu Community Development Foundation (TACODEF) is a Community-based organisation (CBO) founded in Serengeti District with the aim to assist pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities to understand their rights and to facilitate them to improve their rights. TACODEF coordinator Samwel Mewama says the CBO with its headquarters at Issenye village and a sub office in Mugumu Township has 93 members of which 33 are women.

"I first heard about CARE International's pastoralist programme through our CBO network. I later on read advertisements from newspapers in September 2008 inviting concept notes for pastoralist projects. TACODEF submitted a proposal which successfully got funding from CARE International," narrates Mewama.

Currently TACODEF is managing an advocacy project on land rights to mitigate growing land conflicts between pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on the one side and the Serengeti National Park on the other side. The TZS 24.6 million funding agreement signed in March 2009 intended to bring on the discussion table all pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, the Serengeti National Park



Photo: Courtesy of Google

"WE [TACODEF] RECOMMEND THE LAND RIGHTS PROJECT BE SCALED UP NATIONALLY TO BENEFIT ALL THE MARGINALISED PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES,"

Management and other investors.

After using grants given to build the capacity of TACODEF and community members on Village Land Act number 5 of 1999, the community realized their role in deciding how land should be used. They also understood the mandate of different parties in making decision over village land. The advocacy on land rights project revealed the intention by the Serengeti District Council to grab and allocate a big portion of land to an investor. Using the advocacy knowledge gained from the project, community members resisted the District Council's "under carpet" plans. The community appealed to the president of Tanzania and ultimately managed to save the piece of land. "We saved the land that was almost gone," says Mewama.

The Care Land Rights project has unique features which TACODEF has noted, including the way it cares for the interests of marginalised pastoralist communities in Tanzania. Another feature is the fact that CARE intentionally identifies and works with CBOs working right in the villages. "It is unusual for many big institutions to work with small and unpopular CBOs which are located in remote villages where transport and communication infrastructure are poorly developed.

Community attitude has changed since the project intervention started. Community members realized that they are the ones to defend their own rights. "We [TACODEF] recommend the land rights project be scaled up nationally to benefit all the marginalised pastoralist communities," concludes Mewama.



FAMILY FARMING IN TANZANIA: SIGNIFICANCE AND THREATS

By Mbarwa Kivuyo
Editorial Consultant for Ulimwengu wa Mkulima



Photo: Courtesy of Google

Farming in Tanzania is characterised by what can be termed as “family farming.” Family farming, according to a senior lecturer at Sokoine University of Agriculture, is a form of production marked by a structural link between the economic activities and the family structure. Prof. Amon Mattee says family farming is synonymous with smallholder farming which is the occupation of most Tanzanians. “In considering the situation of family farming, we are actually considering the situation of all small scale farmers in the country,” he said.

Presenting a paper at a one-day reflection meeting organised by INADES Formation Tanzania, Prof. Mattee strongly argued that family farming was the occupation of most of the people living in rural areas, who currently form 70% of the population in Tanzania, and who depend entirely on their farming for their livelihood. “The major goal of the farmer is to ensure food security for the family and not for getting profit; however, during bumper periods farmers can stock or sell some

produce in order to get cash that helps to achieve other household goals,” Prof. Mattee said.

Explaining the importance of family farming, Prof. Mattee said family farms facilitate the strengthening of social capital where labour is shared through mutual assistance groups or where food is shared in times of food shortage. Family farming has become part of the culture of the rural population, and farming activities are intertwined with the traditional activities of a particular community. Most of family farms are small, averaging between 0.2 and 2 hectares since farmers rely on family labour and the hand hoe which limits the size of land that a family can cultivate. At the same time, farmers depend almost entirely on rain for growing their crops which makes them vulnerable to the vagaries of nature including drought, floods, diseases and pest outbreaks.

THREATS TO FAMILY FARMING

Despite the importance of family farming for the social and economic development of the

“IN CONSIDERING THE SITUATION OF FAMILY FARMING, WE ARE ACTUALLY CONSIDERING THE SITUATION OF ALL SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN THE COUNTRY.”

majority of Tanzanians, it is faced with many external threats. One of the threats is the lack of land and seed security. Farmers acquire land for farming mainly through inheritance or allocation by village authorities. However, the current legal system gives powers to government authorities to acquire any piece of land “in the public interest” even if a farmer is already using that land for agricultural purposes. The problem is compounded by the



Photo: Courtesy of Google

tendency of the government to allocate large tracts of land to large scale investors, which often leads to displacement of small scale farmers who are already using it. Even where a small scale farmer wants to acquire a title deed as a means of asserting legal ownership, the process of title acquisition is lengthy, cumbersome and expensive, so much so that it is only large scale commercial farmers who can afford to follow the process.

Likewise, the emphasis of the government is for farmers to use improved seeds and to abandon their traditional seeds. But improved seeds are only available from commercial operators for a price that is often not affordable to a small scale farmer. The government's emphasis on the use of improved seeds has led to the loss of most local landraces that used to be kept by farmers, and had very unique characteristics. This has led to a serious erosion of biodiversity, and has left the farmers vulnerable to commercial interests.

Another serious threat to small scale farmers is the tendency of policy makers and technicians to ignore them when making important decisions or passing laws, rules

or regulations that touch on the welfare of family farms. Small scale farmers are rarely consulted as it is assumed that their views are not important since their role is simply to implement what has been decided by others. Climate change has imposed another serious threat to family farming which depends to a large extent on natural rainfall, by making farming activities precarious due to the unpredictability of the weather. Some of the farming operations and crop varieties that farmers relied on are no longer appropriate under conditions of climate change. This has made farmers more vulnerable to food and income poverty.

Globalisation especially with respect to input and output markets that are controlled by large multinational corporations has also adversely affected small scale farmers who are left powerless to deal with these markets. Furthermore, the international markets have sometimes imposed strict standards that are difficult for small scale farmers to meet, hence making them unable to profit from the international markets.

Recognising the importance of family farming for the majority of Tanzanians,



Photo: Courtesy of Google

INADES Formation Tanzania has set out to prepare a lobbying and advocacy strategy to influence the government so that agricultural policies, strategies and programmes recognise the importance of family farming for the livelihoods of rural communities. The NGO has also developed programmes targeting rural youth to provide them with knowledge and skills that will make them value family farming and engage in farming as a viable option.



WATER SMART AGRICULTURE: MAKING THE MOST OF PRECIOUS RAINFALL

By Dosteus Lopa
National Policy and Advocacy Adviser, CARE International in Tanzania



Land prepared in Makanya village ready for planting



Maize in Ruvu Jiungeni under minimum tillage is well known as double digging while background maize crops are not doing well.



Maize in Makanya Village known as double digging while background maize are not doing well.

Smallholder agriculture is being impacted very much by changing environments and climate conditions. In fact uncertainties surrounding future climate change and current inter-annual climate variability shape the nature of farming systems and how individuals and institutions invest time in and finance growing food. This is because one of the impacts is diminishing water availability for agriculture production. Water as a basic and critical input for crop production needs strategies for making farmers especially smallholder farmers continue producing crops.

CARE is currently working in Same District in Kilimanjaro region implementing three Water Smart Agriculture and climate change related projects. One is Global Water Initiative East Africa Water for Agriculture (GWI EA); the second is Where the Rain Falls (WtRF) project and the recently introduced Kasapo "My Village" project. GWI and WtRF are both implemented in eight villages in Same district. These are Vudee, Bangalala, Mwembe, Mgwasi, Makanya, Kasapo, Ruvu Jiungeni and Ruvu Mferejini. The implementation period for GWI EA is five years (2013-2017), two years

for WtRF (2013-2014) and three (3) years for Kasapo My Village (2014 – 2016).

Intrinsically, all programme initiatives (GWI EA, WtRF and Kasapo My Village) work together in Same district to address food security issues and resilience in smallholder agriculture. This is due to the fact that Tanzania and East Africa at large is undergoing rapid social and economic transformation driven by a range of internal and external factors. Population growth is adding pressure on available natural and human resources, increasing the demand for food and land on which to live and develop livelihoods. Other drivers include uncertainties surrounding future climate change and current inter-annual climate variability which shape the nature of farming systems and how individuals and institutions invest time in and finance growing food.

At present, the pressures are such that rapid loss of key natural capital in the form of water and topsoil, basic building blocks for rural livelihoods, is already taking place, reducing resilience within local communities and across national economies and creating cycles of food insecurity. This calls for support to smallholder agriculture that rely very

much on rain fed agriculture. The support for smallholder agriculture is also for achieving efficiently and equitably use of water which enabling farmers to improve food security and become more resilient to change through sustainable agricultural production for themselves, their communities and the world.

The programme's aim is to achieve greater food security for smallholder farmers in East Africa; but there are specific key three key outcomes that will enable us to achieve this goal as follows:

1. Making the issue of water for smallholder farmers a higher-level political concern for governments and other important stakeholders;
2. Ensuring that this concern is translated into greater commitment to investing in water for agriculture for smallholders; and
3. Strengthening the voice of farmers at all levels in order to maintain pressure on decision makers and to keep the issue of investing in water for smallholder farming at the top of the political agenda.



Terrace ditch is being used to capture and distribute water to the field in Vudee Village



Maize in terraces in Vudee village

IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER SMART AGRICULTURE

Centrally, the idea of water smart agriculture is supposed to be known to all players who are policy makers, extension officers, farmers and any facilitator or practitioners. Testing and experimenting technologies and best practices are documented and results are vital in the implementation. The projects form Learning and Practice Alliances (LPA) group involving district officers; farmers; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as SAIPRO, World Vision, and Policy Forum. Other participants are from academic/research institutions such as Sokoine University of Agriculture-SUA, Selian Agriculture Research Institute and University of Dodoma; media groups (Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation, Chanel Ten, Majira, Farm International) in demonstrating and conducting action research on technology, institutional set up, and women's engagement in agriculture and marketing. The LPA group always meets and conducts dialogues with policy makers at local and national levels on promoting water smart agriculture in smallholder agriculture.

At demonstration level from April 2014 we identified and trained 60 champion farmers in technologies which are water smart (a part of wider Climate Smart approaches). The champion farmers establish demonstration plots and then share the knowledge with fellow farmers in the communities. At the moment a total of 36 demonstration plots were established during short rain period across (October to December 2013) in seven villages, which is average of five plots per village. The following is few cases of technologies that champion and other farmers are adopting:

CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

The smallholder farmers are trained to adopt minimum tillage in order to help them to reduce disturbance to the soils. The actually dig areas that they plan to plant crops only. The advantages of minimum tillage are:

- Increase infiltration rate of water in the soils
- Store water in the soils for significant time hence improving water moisture retention in the soils
- Reduce weeding as the fact that by digging limited space you limit germination of weed
- Improve crop production
- minimize time required for cultivation

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Farmers especially those in slopes of Pare mountains are trained to adopt terraces for controlling run-off and soil erosion which is a disaster during heavy rainfalls. Adoption of terraces also improves infiltration of water in the soils and its ditches are used to capture and distribute water from one ridge to another. Through adopting terraces field are able retaining moisture in the soils and even if there are no irrigation infrastructures smallholder farmers can continue producing the crops and get high yields.

On the other side with terraces, irrigation can be well done. Furthermore, the terraces are used to grow different crops. In Mwembe and Vudee villages for example farmers grow maize, sorghum, beans and horticulture in the terraces which were observed doing very well compared to those in flat cultivations (traditional practices) on slopes of Pare Mountains.

To date, a total of 241 farmers have adopted or used no-regret soil and water conservation measures including conservation agriculture,



Sorghum in terraces in Mwembe village

terraces, grass strip, borders and other agronomic practices. The monitoring done in January 2014 showed that 75.2% of the trained farmers have adopted the techniques and indicated the performance of their farms during short rain cultivation period was good in terms of retaining water (moisture) but also crop performance.

POLICY IMPLICATION

Smallholder agriculture which for many years has been a source of food supply in the country has been facing a lot of challenges. Due to climate and rainfall variability, drought and dry spells become more prominent and affect very much smallholder agriculture. Thus, the initiatives to support smallholder agriculture are critically important. Government support through various strategy like ASDS, programmes like ASDP and plans like DADPs should aim to support any cost effective practices like what CARE International in Tanzania is doing through its programme initiatives in Same district.



THE MYTH OF WATER RESOURCES: A CLAIM OF PLENTY AND EVIDENCE OF SCARCITY

By Gilead Teri
Policy & Budget Analyst Coordinator, ANSAF



Photo: Courtesy of Google

THE REALITY IS THAT SEVERE AND WIDESPREAD WATER SHORTAGES EXIST IN MANY AREAS BOTH BECAUSE OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY, UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESOURCE IN TIME AND SPACE, AND INADEQUATE MANAGEMENT OF THE WATER RESOURCES.

Tanzania is endowed with numerous and diverse water resources in the form of ocean, rivers, lakes, wetlands and aquifers. However, the reality is that severe and widespread water shortages exist in many areas both because of climate variability, uneven distribution of the resource in time and space, and inadequate management of the water resources. The variation is explained by differences in topography, rainfall pattern and climate. About one third of Tanzania receives less than 800mm of rainfall per annum and is considered as arid or semi-arid areas.

The 5.4 million hectares of lakes and swamps represent 5.8% of the total land area. About 50% of the surface runoff water flows directly to the Indian Ocean. The other half consists of surface water drainage to the main internal drainage basins of lakes Rukwa, Bubu, Eyasi, Manyara and into lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa. From the looks of things, water resource is plenty.

DIMINISHING RESOURCE:

According to the speech of the Minister for Water during the 2013/14 Parliamentary

budget sessions in Dodoma, it is estimated that Tanzania possess annual renewable surface water resource amounting to 89 cubic kilometers and underground reserve of 40 cubic kilometers. However, due to variances in ecological structures and distribution and accessibility of water is not uniform throughout the country. Per capita, 2.02 million liters are available for each citizen annually. By 2025, the per capita estimates are expected to fall to 1.5 million liters due to population increase. However, such estimates address only the aspect of water under the mandate of the Ministry that largely focused on three sectors which are water resource, rural and urban water supply and environment.

a) Water for Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main user of water in the world and Tanzania in particular. It is estimated that 70% of accessible water is being used for agriculture. The main sources of water for agriculture in Tanzania are rivers and wetlands. Water from Great Ruaha, Kilombero, Pangani and Wami rivers, for example, are heavily used for irrigation. Lake water

is not widely used for agriculture but for fishing and transportation. With the current Big Results Now (BRN) initiative, the government aims to place under irrigation an estimated 1 million ha of land through construction of new irrigation schemes, building on the 2011 capacity of holding 5.2 billion cubic meters of water. However, it is admitted in the National Irrigation Policy of 2009 that irrigation practices in Tanzania are characterized by low water use efficiency, low water productivity and absence of a



Photo : Courtesy of Google

mechanism for exercising socioeconomic mobility of water and over dependency on surface water as a major source for irrigation development. Other sources like rain water harvesting and in-situ systems are also not well and effectively used which would have helped very much smallholder farmers in Tanzania.

Apart from such inefficiencies in usage, it is widely accepted that, the currently increasing global warming and climate change affects negatively the optimal availability of water resources for agriculture especially crop production worldwide including Tanzania.

Tanzania Human Rights report of 2013 has highlighted the legal oversight that exists over access to and ownership of water resource and land for agriculture including pastoralism, while also sighting increasing trend in incidences of shortages of water.

The proof that water for agriculture is a constantly troubled phenomenon is evident with its constant reallocation between Ministry of Water and that of Agriculture and Food Security. The National Water Policy of 2002 allocated 'water for agriculture' under the matters of food security. It is therefore not clear as to which ministry should provide policy guidance on water issues. Other challenges worth noting arise from shortages and quality of water available, extensive costs associated with water infrastructures and increasing usage as a result of competing mankind activities.

b) Competing usage:

While we need water for agriculture, sanitation and water resource management features prominently in the Tanzania's Development Vision. Indeed, access to safe water in rural areas is targeted as rising from 53% (2003) to 90% by 2025. Intrinsic to these overall targets, are the objectives of equity of access, water management capacity, proper maintenance of water and sanitation systems, use of environmentally sound technologies, and effective water tariffs. The big question here is that which one is the priority between water for agriculture and other uses? How can both requirements be met to ensure sustainable livelihoods?

c) Resource envelope:

The water sector development plan (WSDP) estimated its total cost of the urban, rural and water resources management components to stand at TZS 3,614,700 million (US\$ 2,891.76 million) to be invested over the 2005 – 2025 timeframe. Its total investment cost is a staggering US\$ 44.59 million (approximately TZS 75.8 billion, at 1 US\$ = 1700 TZS) distributed to build capacity of the Ministry and its executing agencies. Irrigation development follows the same suit. BRN lab conducted in February 2014 estimated the Irrigation and Warehouse development component to costs approximately TZS 1.98 trillion over the next three financial budgets.

Policy recommendations:

It is evident that water sector is a complicated one. It is marred by lack of adequate statistics over its potential or amount, increasing vulnerability of the resource and apparent increasing investment strain over its usage.

The National Irrigation Policy attests that Agriculture in Tanzania has remained unpredictable and of low productivity, this being due to the utter dependence on rainfall which is erratic, unreliable and non-uniformly distributed while majority of farmers use inappropriate farming practices to adapt with the situation. This dependence on rain fed agriculture has left the country tremendously vulnerable to the vagaries of weather, calling for the increase in usage of water towards irrigation and agriculture.

The National Water Policy (NAWAPO) on the contrary stresses on a different angle. While calling for more preservation of water, it warns over the idea of it being a resource of plenty but rather a diminishing one.

However both policies and ANSAF agree and recommend the following;

- i) There is a dire need to promote improved water management practices and the use of technologies with a high water use efficiencies to reduce wastage and enhance preservation of water resources
- ii) Tanzania should promote development of water storage facilities for irrigation purposes and enhance downstream multiple usage of water in order to utilize the large number of surface run off which bears little contribution into long term water security
- iii) Enhance farming technology and high yielding inputs to take advantage of the growing irrigated areas and provide increased productivity for food security as less strain on water resource
- iv) The government should embark on large scale programs aimed at improving water efficiency, preservation of water sources, demarcation of land and water over competing activities and mitigating the effect of human activities on water and climate.



QUALITY MANAGEMENT - AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR MARKET ACCESS

By Noel Kwai
Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement



Photo by TOAM

: Farmers attending terraces as one of the requirements of a QMS

Consumers in Tanzania are becoming much more aware of quality issues, particularly the quality of food. They want to know that the food they are buying and feeding their families is safe and healthy. Farmers complain about unavailability of markets for their produce, but they forget that quality is increasingly becoming an essential requirement for market access.

Organic farming stands a better chance of passing quality tests. This is because to qualify for the title 'organic', the production system must have met certain standards. Some of the standards include farming without using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Such type of farming must take care of the environment. Indeed, quality management is an essential part of the process of organic certification.

Depending on the market destination, quality management in organic farming occurs under two main systems: Internal Control System (ICS) for the international export market or Participatory Guarantee

Systems (PGS) for the domestic and regional markets.

PGS certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange. They provide a lower cost form of quality assurance, which helps smallholder farmers get access to quality markets.

PGS QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN TOWELO VILLAGE, MOROGORO

Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM) collaborated with Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) in the development of a Quality Management System (QMS) in the form of PGS for Maendeleo group in Towelo village, Morogoro. The objective was to guarantee consumers that goods produced by this group meet the East African Organic Products Standards. After establishing and operationalizing the QMS, the group was awarded a certificate that allows it to use the East African Organic Mark (the Kilimohai

Mark) on its products. With the "Kilimohai" mark, the group can now easily market its certified organic fruits and vegetables.



EAST AFRICAN ORGANIC MARK

About the Maendeleo PGS group

The Maendeleo PGS is a group of 50 farmers who came together in 2010 under the auspices of SAT, a local NGO whose main objective is to encourage the adoption of sustainable agronomic practices as a way of controlling soil erosion in newly cultivated lands on the slopes of the Uluguru mountains.



Photo by ANSAF

Population growth had exerted pressure on land resources to the extent that households had to leave the plains and start cultivating on the slopes of the Uluguru Mountains.

The entry point into the Maendeleo group was that each member must construct terraces to demonstrate the willingness to support sustainable organic agriculture production. Half of the members dropped from the group because they failed to meet the criteria. They felt that making terraces was time consuming and labour intensive. Only 23 members passed the test and they continued as the Maendeleo group members.

The group is now well consolidated, formally organized, registered with the District Council and has a bank account. The Maendeleo group follows the PGS to guarantee the quality of its tomatoes, carrots, eggplants, cabbages as well as bananas. The market destinations are Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza.

After three years of development, TOAM approved the group's quality management

system to use the "Kilimohai" mark on vegetables. They are also in the process of integrating livestock production into the quality management system.

MARKET ACCESS

There is growing awareness among Tanzanian consumers that vegetables are often sprayed with toxic chemicals. Hence consumers start to demand natural products. With some consumer education, it is therefore possible to create a real interest in organic products as being "chemical free", provided that the price is not too high. SAT has set-up an organic shop to motivate production and consumption in Morogoro town. Fruits and vegetables are sold in the shop at normal prices, and local demand is high

THE PGS QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN PRACTICE

The group's highest decision-making body is the members' General Assembly. All producers have equal rights at the General

Assembly. Decisions are taken democratically. At the GA meetings, SAT and TOAM may be invited as observers without decision-making powers.

The group uses a simplified version of the East African Organic Product Standard (EAOPS) in the form of an internal set of rules that each member must observe. Producers pledge in the form of a contract to observe the standards. The contract between each member and the group is witnessed by other group members. A standards and inspection committee conducts inspections to verify that the producers are meeting the standards. Quarterly inspection is done for each farm using a checklist of the most important requirements such as terraces, protection of the biodiversity, soil fertility, and pest management.

TOAM and SAT are now the main external stakeholders who are backstopping the PGS in terms of verification and endorsement of the processes, and building the capacity of the group.



Photo: Courtesy of Google

TANZANIA MUST INCREASE CASHEW NUT PROCESSING

By Brendalynny John
Media and Communication Officer, ANSAF

Tanzania produces 40% of the global cashew nut supply but less than 15% is processed locally. About 85% of the produce is exported in raw form, of which 99% is exported to India as main destination. Over the past five years, the country has been losing US\$ 550 million in value addition. Similarly 45,000 job opportunities have been lost during the same period.

Global demand for cashew nuts is growing in the big markets of India, North America and Europe, with potential demand growth in the Middle East, Brazil and China. Meanwhile supply is falling, with the large producers (India, Vietnam, Brazil) reporting declining cashew nut production and poor harvests. Africa is therefore best placed to benefit from this supply versus demand imbalance by expansion of its cashew nut production and processing. Experts say a 9% annual growth in production is required before Africa can satisfy the demand.

To mitigate the situation, ANSAF Executive

Director Audax Rukonge says the country needed to build institutions for private-public partnerships, enhance market-supporting infrastructure and improve financing and risk mitigation. Speaking recently in Dar es Salaam, Rukonge said: "The government in collaboration with other stakeholders must strengthen extension and advisory services on post-harvest handling and value-addition processing." He also called for the mainstreaming of new products, innovative technologies and superior processes that must be accompanied with building of vocational and business skills at various levels of the value chains.

Tanzania's position as the third largest cashew producer in Africa is partly due to the fact that the nation enjoys a seasonal advantage with its crop coming into the market between September and January, when global supply is low and prices are high. But while production has been increasing, the trend has been considerably unstable due to weather variations, pests and diseases. Also,

market information is very poor which leads to asymmetry of information between buyers and farmers.

Tanzanian cashew is the best quality in Africa and fetches high prices from Indian importers but farmers still get very low returns because of high marketing margins and high risks. ANSAF's 2012 study found that smallholder cashew farmers are currently receiving as little as 46% of the freight on board value of in-shell cashew nuts exported to India for processing. It is reported that there is a US\$200 to US\$500 per ton difference between the average auction sale price and the average import price in India recorded between 2009 and 2012 (ANSAF, 2012). This inequality is blamed in part to Tanzania's under resourced extension system where the cost of routing in-shell cashew nuts through cooperative unions and auctions are just too high for the processors who are also not assured of reliable supplies.

It follows that investors are unlikely to invest millions of dollars in processing facilities when the supply is decided by an auction that is inefficient and rumoured to be corrupt as well as prone to political interference.

Agricultural experts say the low levels of specialisation in food commodity production by smallholders within the region who mainly practice subsistence farming has been encouraging production of food commodities in unsuitable agro-ecological zones and led to perpetuation of hunger and poverty. Therefore, to enable the poor and not-so-poor to attain sustainable food and nutrition security, the focus of attention should be on enhancing their purchasing power through income security, ANSAF Executive Director Rukonge advises.

Seconding ANSAF's observation of poor prices for high quality products, farmers in major cashew nut producing zones are unhappy with the traders and cooperatives over delayed payments and grading criteria they use. The farmers complain that the selling process, the procedures are cumbersome, and unsatisfactory criteria are used to grade the crop that results in very low prices. ANSAF believes that with increased investment through Public Private Partnership the sector will see an increase in quality domestic processing that will in turn command higher prices for the exports and higher returns for the farmers.



UNLOCKING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY THROUGH MAIZE VALUE CHAIN

By Kyala Sockdate



One Acre Fund farmer Aldo Mahaville from Kalenga village used to harvest 3-4 bags of maize per acre. Although he has not yet shelled it, he estimates this year's harvest to be approximately 15 bags. After selling some of his harvest for profit, he hopes to start building a new, bigger house for his family.

Smallholder farming in Tanzania means maize of Tanzania's almost 6 million rural smallholder farm families, the vast majority of them choose to cultivate maize. These 4.5 million families depend on the sale of maize as their primary means of income and therefore, increased production has the potential to bring important improvements in their lives, in the agricultural sector and in the nation's development. The assertion that smallholder farming in Tanzania is dominated by maize does not diminish the contribution of other agricultural activities in the sector, but instead, emphasizes that improving maize productivity is an important way to contribute to improve the lives of 30 million Tanzanians. Improvements made in the maize value chain will pay dividends for Tanzania's development. One Acre Fund sees this potential!

In recent years Tanzania has made significant progress in increasing output in the maize sector and One Acre Fund is eager to further support this growth. There is potential for considerable improvements in productivity, especially through proper and increased use of improved agricultural inputs - the precise mechanism through which One Acre Fund is able to make an impact.

ENTER ONE ACRE FUND IN TANZANIA:

One Acre Fund is a social enterprise that has been working across East Africa since 2006. The program has a proven ability to transform the livelihoods of smallholder farmers by doubling their agricultural productivity and allowing for significant gains in income. Working primarily through the maize value chain, One Acre Fund provides smallholders with a complete service bundle of seeds and fertilizer, credit, training, and market facilitation. Importantly, we deliver these services within walking distance of the 180,000 farmers we serve. Through our expansive network of field staff we engage with farmers in their villages, offering weekly trainings and support, collecting repayment, and connecting farmers with buyers.

With operations already well established in Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi, Tanzania is the most recent country of program launch. Following an initial scouting mission and pilot program in 2012, One Acre Fund formally began operations in Iringa Region, home to over 300,000 maize smallholder families. We started operations with just 1,000 clients across seven villages. Two seasons later and we expect to serve more than 8,000 farmers in 46 villages across Iringa Rural and Kilolo Districts. Our client base is growing rapidly



Farmer in Ndiwili village showcasing the difference between traditional and improved seed varieties with examples from this season (2013/2014).

and soon we expect to be the largest group of smallholder farmers nationwide.

While we are focused on broadening the geographical coverage of our program, we are also concerned with deepening our impact and increasing the productivity of our existing clients. One Acre Fund began in Kenya, where smallholders typically cultivate on average one acre of land, hence our organization's name. As the average farm family in Tanzania has access to two hectares (five acres) we have grown our capacity to meet farmer needs. We altered our program model allowing farmers to qualify for more inputs on credit, depending on their repayment history. Many One Acre Fund clients who have been working with us since the beginning are now eligible to receive up to six acres of inputs on credit through our program!

In addition, One Acre Fund is aware that certain crops in Tanzania are growing in popularity. One of these value chains, which the government has identified as a priority for development, is sunflower. One Acre Fund began offering sunflower seeds to farmers in addition to maize inputs as we are committed to growing the range of products and services that farmers receive.

GENERATING IMPACT IN THE MAIZE SUB-SECTOR:

After closely monitoring and evaluating the outcomes achieved by our farmers, we are confident in One Acre Fund's ability to achieve both productivity and income gains. We have developed a tried, tested and true model and know that it works. Further, our services are directly meeting the needs of a large demographic of Tanzanian farmers. The potential for their increased well-being and development through this mechanism is significant. As an organization, we look forward to expanding our operations further, serving Tanzanian farmers better and communicating lessons learned to our partners more effectively

Wakulima Kwanza! Vuna Zaidi!



FOSTERING INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE AGRICULTURE BUSINESS INVESTMENT THROUGH SAGCOT

By Brendalunny John:
Media and Communication Officer, ANSAF



Photo: Courtesy of Google

The economy of Tanzania has continued to perform strongly, with the current growth at around 7%, according to the Bank of Tanzania recent reports. Key drivers include communications, transport, financial intermediation, construction, agriculture and manufacturing. Although agriculture isn't the leading driver, the sector still plays an important role in sustaining the livelihoods of many Tanzanians. Agricultural sector contributes to approximately one quarter of GDP and provides employment to approximately three quarters of all Tanzanians. It also remains an area where significant achievements can be made with even small investments.

Investment through various initiatives such as the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) may facilitate the establishment of linkages between smallholder farmers and commercial opportunities, thus promoting productivity gains through increased use of modern irrigation systems, inputs (seeds, fertilizers) and good agricultural practices (GAP).

SAGCOT, which is a multi-stakeholder partnership to rapidly develop the region's agricultural potential, was initiated at the

World Economic Forum (WEF) Africa summit held in 2010 with the support of founding partners including farmers, agri-business, the Government of Tanzania and companies from across the private sector. The initiative seeks to develop the agricultural sector of Tanzania by fostering agribusiness investments in the southern regions. The SAGCOT Centre Limited works as the broker and catalyst for partnerships among registered partner organizations to incubate projects around inclusive, sustainable and viable agricultural value chains.

SAGCOT has set a five-year plan which targets to bring 350,000 hectares of land into profitable production, transform 10,000 small-scale farmers into commercial farming, create 420,000 new employment opportunities, lift two million people out of poverty, and generate USD1.2 billion in annual farming revenue by 2030.

For SAGCOT to attain its goal of achieving productive and sustainable agricultural development in Tanzania, an investment framework was proposed. This framework or "Greenprint" proposes a set of "Agriculture Green Growth (AGG) strategies that will increase yields, increase crop production per unit input, reduce wastes and pollution,

THE INITIATIVE SEEKS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TANZANIA'S AGRICULTURE SECTOR BY FOSTERING INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE AGRIBUSINESS INVESTMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN CORRIDOR

increase farm profitability, and conserve the natural resource base upon which agriculture depends.

By using land and water more efficiently, agricultural development under AGG will be more compatible with growth in other sectors, and will reduce the potential for conflicts. If implemented over the next 20 years, the Greenprint strategy is expected to increase food production in the southern corridor by more than 2.2 million tons per year while reducing deforestation, water use, and net greenhouse gas emissions compared to a conventional agricultural development trajectory.



Photo by Mwanzo Millinga

2003 MAPUTO DECLARATION: LET'S WALK THE TALK

By Audax Rukonge
Executive Secretary, ANSAF

Tanzania is one of the African Union (AU) members who signed the Maputo Declaration in 2003. Among many other things, the AU Heads of States reaffirmed their commitment to transform the lives of people challenged by poverty and food insecurity. In essence, the commitment to allocate 10% of the national budget toward agriculture was very much linked with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) of halving poverty and food insecurity by 2015.

Consistent allocation of 10% of national budgets to agriculture was meant to bear results in such a way that agricultural sector would grow at 6% per annum; and poverty and food insecurity could be reduced. Of the 150 plus nations in Africa, less than ten¹ countries have managed to fulfill the target of allocating the desired amount. The paradox

has been on countries that have not allocated 10% and yet the agricultural sector has been growing at over 6%. Rwanda, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal are among a few countries that have been growing at over 6% of the CAADP target. What lessons can Tanzania learn from such countries?

Despite the failure to attain the target, there has been a debate on what constitutes agriculture? The lack of clear definition among AU member states has resulted into general consensus on crop, fisheries, forestry and livestock as major components that significantly contribute to agricultural sector. In some cases considerations are made to include rural roads and rural energy. There is a need to have clearly defined boundaries of agricultural sector budget so as to enhance systematic analysis.

Although agriculture has been proved

ALTHOUGH AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN PROVED TO BE 11 TIMES MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY THAN OTHER SECTORS, AFRICA AND TANZANIA IN PARTICULAR HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO HARNESS ITS POTENTIAL.

to be 11 times more effective in reducing poverty and food insecurity than other sectors, Africa and Tanzania in particular has not been able to harness its potential. There are hundreds of millions of people in Africa who face hunger every year. In Tanzania over 40% of local government authorities (LGAs) have chronic food shortages. Similarly poverty levels have not been reduced, where 48% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa lives

¹ Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal



Photo: Courtesy of Google

on less than US\$1.25 a day and one in every eight people go to bed without a meal. This level of poverty is dehumanizing, intolerable at any level and should be fought with every available weapon.

YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE

Youth in Africa form a significant part of the population. In Tanzania where the life expectancy is 61 years, over 44% of the population is below 15 years and it is estimated that the population below 25 years of age comprise about 66% of the population. About 16.6 million young people belong to the age range of 14-35 years old. This age is highly productive. Of the one million young graduates entering into the job market in Tanzania, about 4% completed secondary education. The unemployment rate is still high, and formal employment in public and private sector cannot absorb this army. Agriculture offers such opportunities for employment. Youth investment environment in agriculture must be improved for them to excel.

IS TANZANIA MAKING ANY PROGRESS TOWARD THE MAPUTO COMMITMENT?

Tanzania is far below the Maputo

commitments. The budget allocated for agriculture has been below 8% with the recorded highest allocation of 7.78% of the national budget in 2010/11. Nominal budget for the sector increased by 21 times over the last 12 year, growing from TZS52 billion (2.95% of national budget in 2001/2002) to TZS1084 billion (5.46% of national budget in 2014/15). Despite this big allocation, the agricultural sector in Tanzania has been growing at an average of 4%. In fact, the sector remains stagnant. What are not getting right? Where did we go wrong? There are eleven observations.

One: Tanzania is endowed with various factors which present the favorable environment with a range of comparative advantages. Entrepreneurs in the sector can grow most of commodities produced in tropical regions; a range of livestock could be termed for commercial purposes and due to its geographical local, the possibilities of capturing regional and international markets are high. Through district agricultural investment plan (DASIP) and district agricultural development plans (DADPs) LGAs developed many plans that could not bring synergy, and therefore limited results to demonstrate. As a country there is a need to

make strategic choices on kind of policies and investments to be pursued.

Two: policies and guidelines are being changed at the speed that does not allow incorporation of the learning from implementation of previous policies. For example, DADP implementation guidelines changed from free style to ceiling budget for investment, then to phase-in phase-out before changing to one-district one-commodity. All these changes were made within a period of four years. There is a need to ensure policy actions are evidence-based to get the optimal results.

Three: rhetoric, realism and politics in economic realms. There is increasing gap between what the parliament approved and what the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) realizes as funds transfer from treasury. In its 2013/14 budget, of the TZS102.7 billion allocated for crop development, only 21% (about TZS29.3 billion) had been realized by end of March 2014. This is evident in increasing number of LGAs with carry-over funds simply because the money was released very late during the year. Agriculture is a season-sensitive sector that heavily depends on rain therefore delays in transferring funds can result into big cost.



Four: national strategic choices in value chain development is very much linked to macro-economic policies. Initiatives to transform agriculture have oscillated from inputs subsidies, research, extension, market structures, irrigation and lately rural energy and roads. Although the recent refocus under the Big Results Now might be a remedy to the current challenges on resource optimization, political interference must be tamed.

Five: missing the target. This question has been there for quite a long time. Who is the target of national agricultural policies? Who is the beneficiary of fiscal policy review to support agricultural financing? Have we got everybody on the policy making table? How do we ensure that the cake (support) that was meant for widows, young graduates, orphans and vulnerable children as well as marginal smallholder farmers does not end up into the hands of elites? This mean each policy has to be viewed in the context of all the players regardless of their economic powers and political connections at all levels.

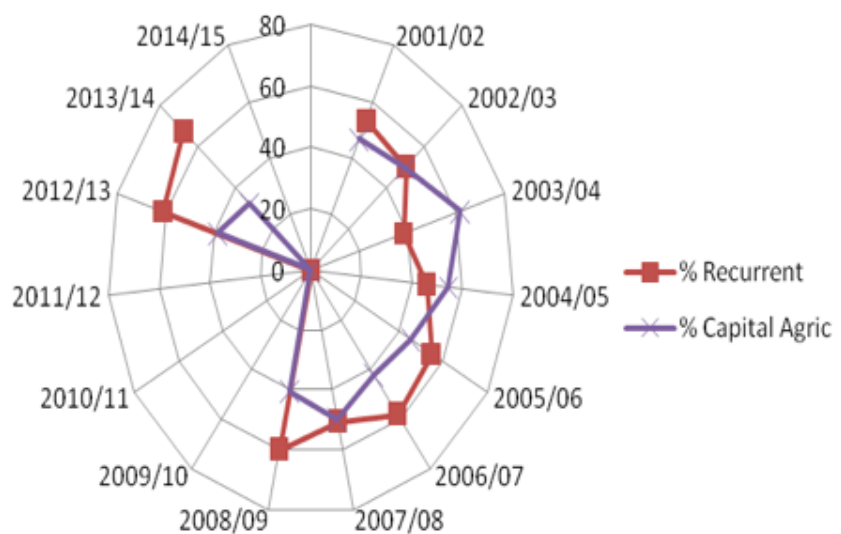
Six: the broader picture. Tanzania is a member of several free trade agreements (FTAs) and Regional Economic Committees (RECs). Any regional policies such as the Common Customs Union under the EAC including issues on Common External Tariffs (CET) on various commodities have to take cognizant of the existing domestic environment. It also means the game players are no longer civil servants on their own, but deep involvement of private sector in their broader sense. Also, the government needs to address the question on importation of competing commodities and while fostering enabling business environment for local companies to flourish.

Seven: allocative and operational efficiency. The previous sections of this article touched on operational budget efficiency in terms of timeliness in delivering the approved funds. The other angle that should be looked at is the manner resources are allocated amid competing priorities. The orthodox budget taxonomy has two categories of budget, recurrent and investment or development. With the exception of just a few years, Tanzania has been allocating a lot of resources for recurrent expenses. Figure 1 below indicates the widening gap between recurrent and development budget for agriculture.

With the exceptions for fiscal years 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2007/08 recurrent budget has been growing at a very high speed, whereas development budget indicates drastic decrease. Obviously there is evidence



% Recurrent Vs Capital Budget Trends



on corresponding relationship between such allocations and sector performance. In years where agricultural sector grew above 5%, the allocations in the previous year were more on development than recurrent.

Eight: land conflicts. The question on land is highly contentious from people in office to those on the streets and farming. Land is the only asset in Tanzania that can be owned by the poor people. Is it possible to have land for agriculture and within the sector identify commodities of national interest that could be given agricultural prime land whereas non food crops can be produced on marginal land with some improvement on fertility and infrastructure? In Tanzania

land is not fully surveyed and demarcated. Policies on administering land are complex. This has resulted into people taking shortcuts, which later culminate into conflicts between local farmers and pastoralists, public and communities (due to competing needs) and local people with investors. Serious investors are cautious not to get into such conflicts.

Nine: Non State Actors (NSAs) and inclusive growth. Comparatively the NSA in Tanzania remains weak, albeit recent mushrooming and inflow of many of them. Despite their various focus, the common denominator is agriculture, for this purpose. Engagement at policy level remains critical as it is for coordination at operation level.



Photo by ANSAF

"Do Agric" ambassadors address the public during the launch of the Year of Agriculture in Iringa

Firm links between actors along the value either through out-grower schemes, contract farming, and group marketing is very important to capture both local and regional markets on specific commodities. Fair treatment on non crop agricultural related interventions would reduce concentration of actors along a few interventions. For example, investments in beekeeping and related products such as bee wax, fisheries, and livestock could encourage competition, specialization along different knots of value chains.

Another observation is based on fiscal lending policies among financial institutions. Most of these policies do not favor smallholder producers and micro and medium enterprises. Specific references are made based on interest rates, repayment period and collaterals. At a range of 21-30% plus interest rate, it is clear that agriculture cannot be supported under these conditions. Similarly repayment period for most of the financial institutions is too short to start realizing the results based on investment. There is a critical need to encourage long-term investment through flexible policies that provide caveat for the sector, and players particularly smallholders.

The NSAs must reorganize themselves

to benefit from unfolding opportunities. The organization along interest groups such as commodity associations (cotton, coffee, cashew, sisal, rice) and function (private sector foundation, smallholder farmers' umbrella and non state actors in agriculture) are fundamental in reaching out to the government through a unified voice. Such platforms are very important in delivering information from supplier and demand sides. Information brokering is very critical among poor communities as producers, consumers and or entrepreneurs.

Ten: disconnection in Research and Development. Seed security cannot be divorced from agricultural transformation. In the plethora of good research stations, Tanzania imports over 60% of its seed requirement. Budget towards research should aim at developing national research stations and promoting private research stations, multiplication centres and supporting individual entrepreneurs with interest in producing quality declared seeds. National seed security is as important as food security and economic sustainability. Increased dependency on imported seeds implies greater risks than locally produced from existing and new research stations. Implicitly, hefty budget should be set aside

to support not only research and technology development at research stations but also dissemination and resourcing extension staff at local level. With limited funds by the public sector, some strategic commodities could be selected where individual companies are encouraged to research, share and disseminate their findings.

Eleven: corruption and resource embezzlement. Records through available literatures (including controller auditor general reports) indicate mismanagement of irrigation funds, national inputs voucher and others. There is a need to reinvigorate the rule of law, increase accountability among the private sector players and civil servants.

THE WAY FORWARD

At the 23rd African Union Ordinary Session held in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea the Heads of State recommitted to nine (9) key areas, among them including the following:-

- Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process related to 10% allocation by 2025, increased sector growth to address poverty and food insecurity.
- Commitment enhancing investment finance in agriculture through creating fiscal policies and better environment.
- Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025.
- Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation.
- Commitment to Boosting Intra-Africa and Intra-regional trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- Commitment to enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and
- Commitment to mutual accountability to action and results.

The commitments are inherently achievable. The eleven areas articulated above are among the key drivers to make it happened. There is all the support and resources required to realize these new commitments. This is the time for action. It is the time to move from mere lips services to real action to end hunger and poverty.



Photo: Courtesy of Google

AGRICULTURE IN TANZANIA: DOING MORE TO REACH THE GOALS

By ANSAF Correspondent

Despite agriculture being the sector that employs about 75 per cent of Tanzanians, its growth is still low compared to other sectors such as mining, transport and communication. While Tanzania's economy grows by seven per cent annually, the agricultural sector grows by only four per cent. The government and other stakeholders have been making efforts to promote agriculture but have failed to revive agriculture and alleviate poverty among the majority of farmers.

The African Union (AU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government, declared the year 2014 to be the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, marking the 10th Anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture

Development Programme (CAADP). Commenting on the Year of Agriculture in Africa campaign, Executive Secretary of ANSAF, Audax Rukonge said the campaign aims to urge African leaders to focus on policy changes and investment in agriculture. The campaign was launched in January this year in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at the meeting of African heads of state. The intention is to encourage young people to invest in agriculture in order to fight hunger and create jobs. Rukonge added that in 2003 African leaders signed the Maputo Declaration, which committed African countries to allocate 10 per cent of their annual budgets to the agriculture sector. "So far, only eight countries have succeeded in implementing the commitment and the remaining 46 countries, including Tanzania, have failed," he

"YOUNG GRADUATES CAN WORK IN THE FIELDS, OTHERS CAN BECOME TRADERS IN GRAINS AND OTHERS ENTREPRENEURS IN THE VALUE CHAINS SECTOR,"

elaborated. The campaign calls upon African leaders to implement the Maputo declaration as the continent observes 2014 as the year of cultivation.

Beatus Malema, Acting Director of Production at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, admits that the government has not fulfilled its commitment to implement the Maputo Declaration. Mr. Malema reported that Tanzania is self-sufficient in food production between 112 and 118 per cent. "Sometimes we increase our budget allocation by five per cent, six to seven. But on average we have five per cent," he said.

Towards the end of February 2014, Agricultural Non-States Actors Forum platform (ANSAF) and South African Advocacy Institute ONE Africa launched a campaign in Iringa Region under the theme the Year of Agriculture in Africa. The campaign slogan is: "Do Agric It Pays." The guest of honour, Iringa Regional Commissioner Dr. Christine Ishengoma, reiterated that agriculture is the backbone of Tanzania's economy. "About 75 per cent of Tanzanians' income comes from agriculture," she said. The Regional Commissioner said there are one million young people who complete their studies in various colleges, but the government cannot employ them all. She pointed out that engaging them in agriculture is the solution to youth unemployment. "Young graduates can work in the fields, others can become traders in grains and others entrepreneurs in the value chains sector," says Dr. Ishengoma.

Representative of ONE, Mercy Erhiawarien said the biggest challenge ahead is the failure of some African countries to reach the goal of allocating 10 per cent of national budget as agreed in 2003. "Ethiopia has succeeded in reducing poverty through agriculture. In Ghana, agricultural investment has made great strides. The same development of agriculture is seen in Burkina Faso.

Tanzania can also achieve," she said.



Photo: ANSAF

A LETTER TO THE **PRESIDENT**

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JAKAYA MRISHO
KIKWETE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

REF: "KEEP THE PROMISE: MILLIONS OF AFRICANS ARE COUNTING ON
YOU TO EXIT HUNGER AND EXTREME POVERTY

As you prepare to attend the 23rd African Union Heads of States and Government Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on June 25-27, 2014, we are writing to ask you to remember Tanzania's poor and smallholder farmers and the promises you made at the 2003 Maputo AU Summit.

There you committed with other Heads of State to invest 10 per cent of national budgets on agriculture. So far, some progress has been made in Tanzania. We currently spend five per cent of our budget on agriculture through the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives.

The Kilimo Kwanza program has also made some inroads, as has the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) program, which aims to link farmers to supply chains and markets. But we still have a long way to go to extend the benefits of these programs to a critical mass of Tanzanian farmers. With 74% percent of smallholder farmers working in agriculture and 28 percent of poor people, we must do more to grow and transform our agriculture.

We all know that agriculture is a potent tool for growing the economy. Moreover, agricultural growth in Sub Saharan Africa is 11 times more effective at reducing poverty than growth in other sectors. If we start now, we can make an impact.

According to recent studies, agriculture in Africa will be a US\$ 1 trillion industry by 2030, in just 16 years to come! By keeping our promises now, we can make sure that the benefit of this growth reaches Tanzanian smallholder farmers, youth, and women smallholder farmers. 2014 thus provides a unique opportunity for you to lead practical efforts to end the trend of high levels of poverty, hunger and food imports faced by Tanzania.



I therefore join the undersigned to encourage you and your peers attending the AU leaders' summit in Malabo to adopt following recommendations to guide national level implementation and measurement of progress:

1. AU member states should adopt a target-based timetable and mechanism for monitoring progress towards reaching the AU 2003 promise to dedicate a minimum of 10% of the annual budget for agriculture.
2. AU member states should commit to making investments that increase the competitiveness of small scale producers and end post-harvest loss infrastructure, technologies, research, extension services, and information services.
3. AU member states should commit to implementing quality focused agriculture budgets and services that are clear and transparent to farmers and citizens.
4. AU member states should adopt measures to eliminate the gender gap and youth gap with respect to access to land rights, technology, training and markets access.
5. AU member states should adopt measures to strengthen land governance and security of tenure rights for small-scale investors and curb land grabs through the implementation of AU principles on large scale land based investments.
6. AU member states should require leading agriculture ministries to account for progress including on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability, rather than mere outputs.
7. AU member states should adopt measures to reduce barriers to intra-regional trade.
8. AU member states should adopt measures to Integrate sustainability and climate resilience measures into national agriculture plans.
9. AU member states should adopt mechanisms for preventing, managing and monitoring the recurrent food and nutrition crisis
10. AU member states should adopt measures to ensure policy making under CAADP is inclusive effective, mutually accountable, and participatory.

If measures to support the 10 recommendations are adopted, we expect the following benefits for Africa by 2024.

- Boosted yields for small holder farmers and a reduced the food import bill which currently is at \$25 billion annually.
- Increased food availability for the 265 million Africans who are under-nourished.
- Increased intra-African trade benefits, expected to reach \$1 trillion by 2030.
- Increased incomes for farming families through reduced post-harvest loss which is today at \$48 billion a year.
- Increase food production and agro-processing can millions of jobs for African youth.

Through large investments in agriculture, our rising continent can rise with its people. Please be the champion to end poverty for our continent and country and deliver this petition to other leaders meeting at the upcoming AU summit.

Sincerely,

Tanzanian Artists

AY, Diamond Platnumz, Mrisho Mpotu, Professor Jay



ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FURTHER INFORMATION OR DO YOU HAVE COMMENTS TO SHARE?

PLEASE FILL OUT THE FORM BELOW

The following areas are of interest to me please send me more information on:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Year of Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> A letter to the President |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth and Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Policies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Value Chain and Quality Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Others |

Please specify: _____

I would like more copies of the magazine. Please send me _____ number of copies.

Which other topics/themes would you like ANSAF to develop in the coming Magazines?

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Thank you for taking time to give feedback

Please mail to:

**Agricultural Non State Actors Forum,
 P.O. Box 33562, Plot 566,
 Kilimanjaro Street Opposite Senga Road,
 Mikochei A. Dar es Salaam,**

**AFFIX
STAMP**

FEEDBACK

FROM OUR ESTEEMED READERS



Dear editors,

My name is Paul Mpokwa from Ndanda. I am a smallholder farmer but not ANSAF member. I got a copy of Ulimwengu wa Mkulima from a friend, and I was impressed by its content and design. Can I receive 20 copies of Volume 3 of the magazine? I will distribute the copies to my fellow farmers.

Thank you.

Dear editors,

I am Nathaniel Mude from Ulanga. I read Ulimwengu wa Mkulima and I liked the tree planting topic as well as cash crops farming. I suggest the next edition to discuss in details the issue of public private partnership in agriculture. Write also more on contract farming, horticulture and fruit farming. But the language used was technical for ordinary farmers to understand.

Thank you.

Dear editors,

I am Mercelina Kibena from Morogoro. I suggest that the next edition of Ulimwengu wa Mkulima should covers land rights issues.

Thank you.

Committed to Agricultural Systems that work for the Poor



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