

**BUILDING NUTRITIOUS FOOD BASKETS PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP:
REALIGNMENT WITH THE EXISTING
INITIATIVES AND IDENTIFICATION
OF GAPS IN TANZANIA**

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Figure 1. Long & medium-term Policy Framework for the transformation of the Agriculture Sector

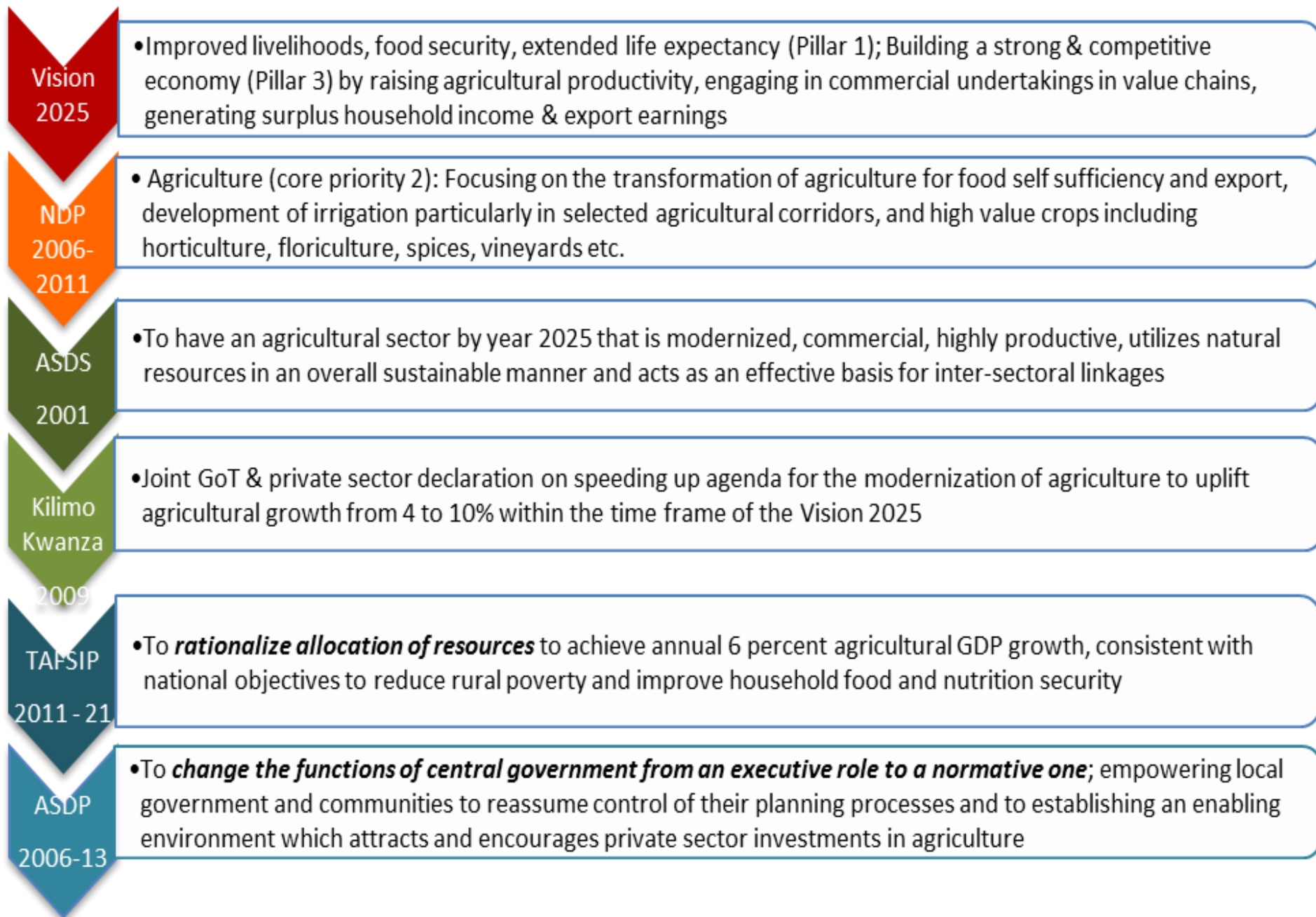


Figure 2: Tanzania landscape for Agricultural development (2015-24)

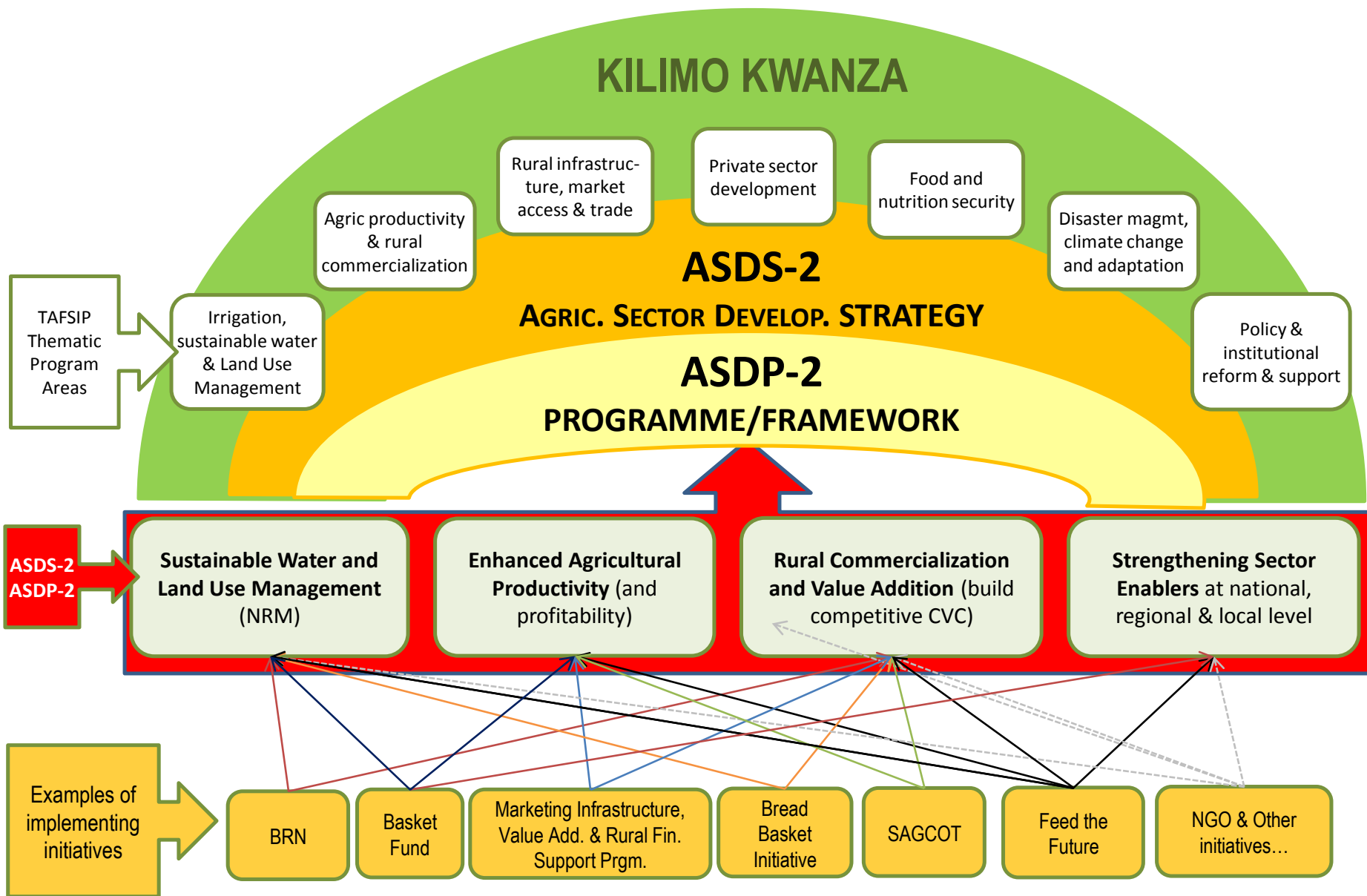


Figure 3: ASDP-2 framework and its financing modalities

ASDP -2 Framework

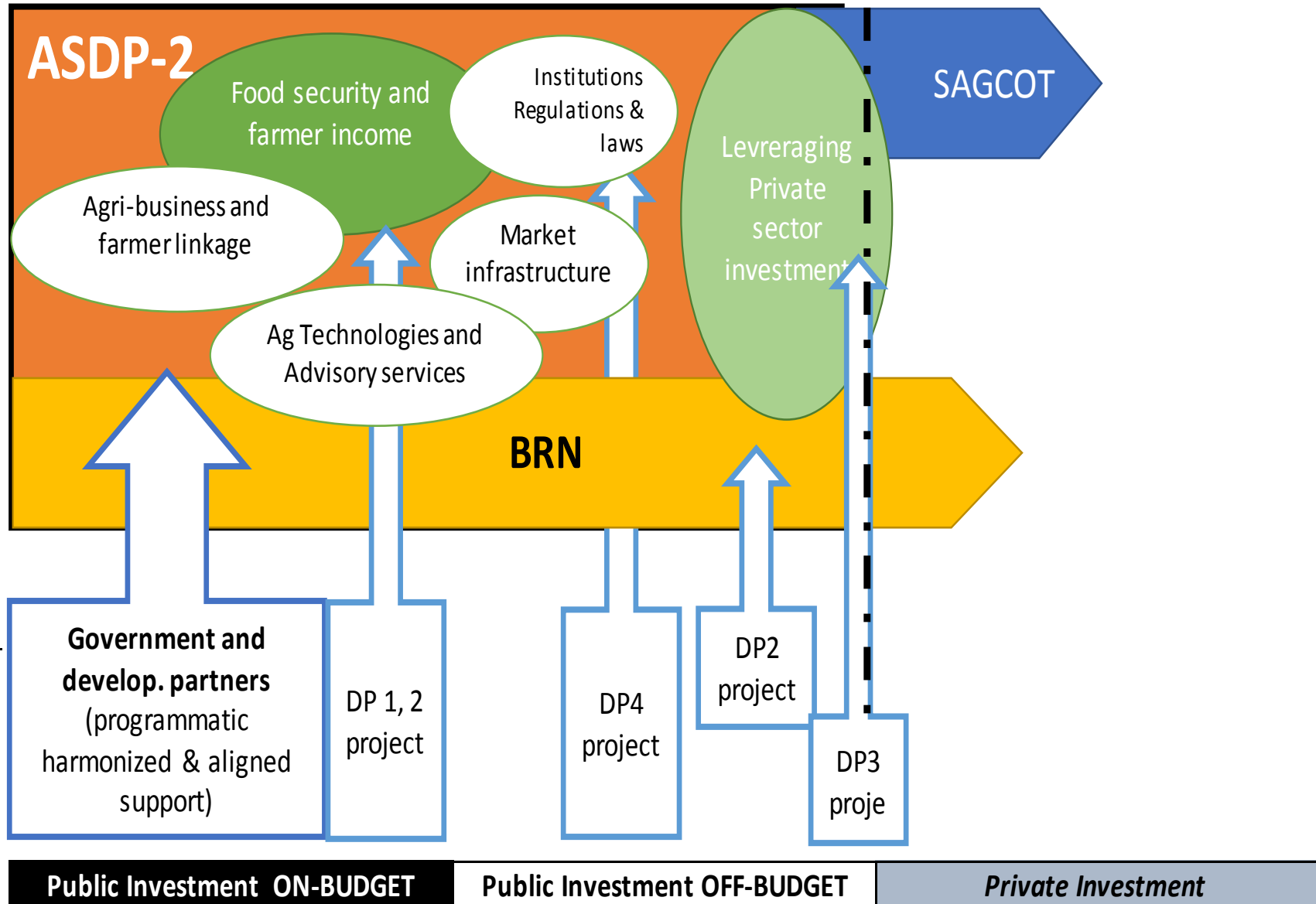


Figure 4: ASDP-2 Components and Sub-components

Higher level sector GOALS as per ASDS-2: Contribute to the national economic growth, reduced rural poverty and improved food and nutrition security in Tanzania *(in line with TDV 2025)*

ASDP2 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Transform the agricultural sector (crops, livestock & fisheries) towards higher productivity, commercialization level and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security and nutrition *(priority commodity value chains in selected districts/clusters)*

OUTCOMES at sector level : Increased productivity, marketing level, value addition, farmer income, food security and nutrition

Component 3: RURAL COMMERCIALIZATION and VALUE ADDITION (BUILDING COMPETITIVE CVC)
 S/c 3.1: Stakeholder empowerment & organization
 S/c 3.2: Value addition & agro-processing
 S/c 3.3: Rural marketing
 S/c 3.4: Access to rural finance
(+ DADG -local value chain investments)

Component 2: ENHANCED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY
 S/c 2.1: Agric. research for development -AR4D
 S/c 2.2: Extension, training & info. services
 S/c 2.3: Access to agricultural inputs
 S/c 2.4: Access to mechanisation services

Crops - Livestock - Fisheries

Comp. 1. SUSTAINABLE WATER and LAND USE MANAGEMENT (NRM)
 S/c 1.1: Integrated water use & management for crops/irrigation & livestock/fishery development
 S/c 1.2: Land use planning and sustainable watershed & soil management
 S/c 1.3: Mainstreaming resilience for climate variability/change and natural disasters

Comp. 4 : STRENGTHENING SECTOR ENABLERS AND COORDINATION *(national, regional & local)*
 S/c 4.1: Policy and regulatory framework
 S/c 4.2 Institutional capacity strengthening, communication and knowledge management and ICT
 S/c 4.3: Food security and nutrition
 S/c 4.4 ASDP-2 sector coordination (planning & implementation at national, regional and LGA levels)
 S/c 4.5 Monitoring & evaluation (incl. Agricultural statistics)

Cross-cutting issues: Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Governance.
Cross sectoral issues: managing links between agriculture and other sectors including rural infrastructure, energy, LGA reform, Land Acts' implementation, Water resource management, etc

Financing



- The National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) is a framework that underlines the need for building a healthy nation
- The National Agricultural Policy embraces food and nutrition security
- The Agricultural sector Development Program defines areas of concentration for the public sector, private sector and development partners
- Biofortification is relatively new concept in Tanzania. There are some efforts to promote food Fortification – Feed The Future
- The implication: Biofortification has no specific policy statements, strategy, a plan and therefore resources and budget allocated.
- **Promote understanding of biofortification as a new nutrition approach among policy makers in Tanzania so as to feature prominently in the planning and budgeting process.**

- **Agricultural research**

- There is a well established National Agricultural Research System (NARS) with crop research programs. This is an opportunity in taking forward the biofortification agenda.
- There are ongoing research activities on sweet potatoes, maize, beans and cassava.
- A number of improved varieties have been released to farmers. Sweet potato varieties rich in vitamin A have been released. Other candidate OFSP varieties are forthcoming

- **Agricultural research**
- At the moment how many Maize and cassava varieties released are rich in vitamin A? Similarly, of the numerous beans varieties released how many of those are rich in Iron? There is work to do to get this assurance regarding which cassava and maize varieties are rich in vitamin A, and which beans varieties are rich in Iron. To agreed biofortified crop levels
- ***work with national crop research programs of cassava, maize, beans and sweet potato to identify the right varieties to be released and or disseminated to farmers.***
- ***Advocacy of the biofortification agenda to be streamlined in the national crop research programs.***

- **Improved seed**
- National seed Act No. ... of and regulations guide the seed business in Tanzania. Production of breeder seed, basic seed and certified seed remain a major challenge. The Tanzania Official Seed Certification institute (TOSCI) is the main regulator of seed business in the country.
- Improved seed are released as guided by the Act and Regulations. TOSCI will play an important role to guide fast tracking the release of iron rich beans and vitamin A rich maize, cassava and sweet potato varieties.
- **Provide support to TOSCI to fast-track the release of the varieties under the BNFB project**

- **Improved seed (2)**
- Seed companies such as Agricultural Seed Agent (ASA), has some established networks and farms for the production of foundation seed and certified seed. Some selected seed companies can be recommended to produce seed for distribution to farmers. ASA is a public seed agency with farms but also has a mandate to produce seed in partnership with other private firms and some farmers on contract. ASA has experience in seed production, farms in different agro ecologies; and established seed distribution networks in the country
- **Support the Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) to multiply and distribute VA- cassava, sweet potato, Fe-beans and VA-maize varieties.**

- **Agricultural extension service**
- The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries under the Division of Crop Development provide required backstopping in terms of guidelines and training of field officers.
- The Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) provides training of graduate extension officers. Each Local government Authority (LGA) is fully fledged entity which can recruit and supervise the front line extension workforce in the country. In this case the BNFB project can work closely with LGAs in promoting iron rich beans, vitamin A rich cassava, maize and sweet potatoes.

- **Agricultural extension service (2)**
- The entry point of BNFB project is through the Prime Minister's Office, and Regional Secretariats of respective LGAs.
- The BNFB project should work through the existing government institutional arrangements to gain the required support at the LGAs.
- **Support capacity development and advocacy to LGAs to prioritize biofortification in their agricultural plans, budgeting and deploy the existing agricultural extension service to work in line with the BNFB project.**

- **Communication and advocacy**
- Communication and advocacy campaigns are essential to promote farmers adoption of biofortified varieties.
- Advocacy for policy makers to be able to plan and budget for production of biofortified crops
- Multiple channels will be used to get the relevant messages across and to the target audience
- Produce print and electronic promotional materials
- Spinning the mass media to support the advocacy campaigns
- Capacity development of some journalists to support the communication and advocacy campaigns on biofortification

THANK YOU!

ASANTENI SANA!