# Stocktaking:

# Changes in African Agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approaches

Purpose: to assess the progress that your country is making and the challenges your country is facing in implementing your CAADP NAIP. Focus on the progress you have made since the convening of your country’s high level Business Meeting that i) validated and endorsed investments and confirmed implementation readiness and ii) declared funding commitments and agreements on modalities and timelines to meet the funding needs of the country's investment plans.

Task: Review the post compact roadmap your country developed based on the results of the high level Business Meeting. Rank your progress in achieving changes in your country’s agriculture situation that have resulted because of the implementation of CAADP approaches.

### Consider

* The progress that has been made
* The major challenges you are facing in each area

Status Rankings

No policies or programs have been put in place

Policies and programs have been formulated but not implemented



Policies and programs have been implemented and progress can be measured

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| **CAADP Results Framework**  **Implementation Measurements[[1]](#footnote-1)** | **Status** |  |  |
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| 1. How would you assess the progress you have made on **increasing agriculture production and productivity?** |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**  Even though TAFSIP implementation is till in progress, the plan has brought the following changes in agricultural development   1. It has helped the stakeholders prioritize areas 2. There are positive changes in rice, sugar and maize production 3. The value chain approach in TAFSIP has brought positive results especially increased access to inputs and extension services 4. With the introduction of the agricultural delivery bureau, productivity has significantly increased 5. The yet to be introduced Expanded Rice Production Project also aims at introducing productivity 6. Investment for irrigation development and implementation of subsidy program (National Agricultural Input Voucher System, NAIVS) are the priority of the Government and these efforts are expected to bring a basis for long term agricultural transformation. 7. Overall food production level is quite high and stable in the country though there are some sporadic areas of food insecurity. The country has a big potential for exporting food and agricultural products in the region.   **[Gaps:**   1. There is a common understanding that the productivity of major commodities has not increased for many years. Irrigated land is still in the order of 400,000Ha which is only 4% of arable land. Use of fertilizer and improved seed is still at very low level. With this situation, productivity cannot increase and the increase of production is attained due to the increase of farm land area. |  |
| 2. How would you assess the progress you have made on **improving the functioning of agriculture markets, increased markets, access and trade**? |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**   1. Warehouse receipt systems and commodity exchange programs have come with the construction of warehouse infrastructure. This has in turn increased production since the farmers are now assured of storage, hence take their time to get the right markets for their crops 2. The Government is also in the process of introducing Commodity Exchange. Legislation procedure is under way for this. 3. Agricultural export has also been increasing and making a significant contribution to entire export earning of the country. In addition to the traditional cash crop (coffee, tea, sisal, cashew, sugarcane, tobacco), export of horticulture is also gradually increasing.   **Gaps**   1. One of the priority areas of the Government in agricultural marketing and commercialization is Warehouse Receipt System. However, this is also a relatively new activity in Tanzania and there is mixed result so far. This requires continuous efforts for improvement. 2. There is an analysis that the recent export ban for maize has merely brought negative impact to smallholders and has not brought the intended result of stopping the outflow of food to neighboring countries. This is one of the areas for improving policy analysis. |  |
| 3. How would you assess the progress you have made **in increasing private sector involvement along the agriculture value chain?** |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**   1. SAGCOT Center Ltd has been formed as a private institution with support from some DPs through the catalytic fund. 2. In the implementation of SAGCOT (Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania) and the BRN, increasing private sector investments in agricultural sector is a top priority challenge for GOT. 3. Several DPs are also supporting SAGCOT in the area through various projects including infrastructural projects like rural roads and electricity. 4. Much attention is paid to how such commercial farming investments can help smallholders raising their production and income.(e.g. out-grower schemes) 5. Inclusive financing has also been discussed to target smallholder farmers through cooperatives and associations. 6. Private sector actors are engaged in sector dialogue through their representation in the Agricultural Sector Working Group. Under the ASDP II (which is still under formulation) it is expected that this representation will be increased. 7. Private sector actors like TAHA are working with the government (MAFC & MITM) in establishing marketing infrastructure |  |
| 4. How would you assess the progress you have made on **increasing the availability and access to food and access to productive safety nets?** |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**   1. There is an existing system for multi-stakeholder participation in the assessments of the food security situation and early warning systems in the country 2. Food availability and access is one of the key areas in the new National Agriculture Policy and the National Food and Nutrition Policy which is under formulation 3. The Government is spending a huge amount of budget for food reserve through National Food Reserve Agency. This is the major public intervention in securing food security in the country. 4. The Government is also implementing TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund) that has a component of supporting vulnerable groups in terms of food availability and access. 5. Nutrition status is still at a severe level; however, the situation is gradually improving. (stunting rate is 42 % in 2013) |  |
| 5. How would you assess the progress you have made on **improving the management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture production?** |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**   1. There is a new Irrigation Act (currently being finalized) to help guide the farmers in the use of water for irrigation. 2. The newly formed National Agriculture Policy has also taken onboard land management issues. 3. The National Environmental Master Plan has also taken onboard issues of natural resource management. |  |

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| 6. How would you assess the progress you have made regarding **women smallholder farmers?** |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**   1. Under the SAGCOT Program, the private sector investors are encouraged and assisted to develop out-grower schemes which will increase smallholder participation in the related value chains. 2. There are various development projects also in the SAGCOT area aiming to assist smallholder participation. 3. Under the village land act, farmers including women can now be given the village title deeds which are also recognized as collateral by lending institutions whenever they need to borrow money. 4. The Government revised Cooperative Act, 2003 and enacted a new Cooperative Societies Act, 2013. This promotes formation of farmers’ organization by smallholders and enhancement of their competitiveness to operate like business entities. |  |

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| 7. What **other dynamics** would you highlight regarding implementation of agreed investment plans? |  |
| **Country Team Comments and Clarifications:**   1. The Government’s focus is formulation of ASDP2 which is expected to start from July 2014. This will realize the more coordinated efforts among the many different stakeholders in the sector and mobilize the available resources for needed investments. 2. The Government is also putting top priority for implementation of Big Results Now initiatives and SAGCOT. These two are targeting enhanced private sector investment into the country and the participation of smallholders in the areas through out-growers schemes. This is one of the key approaches how the sector will be transformed to commercialized agriculture. |  |

1. Based on the CAADP 2013-2023 Results Framework. The five elements are used to monitor changes in African Agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approaches [↑](#footnote-ref-1)