The CAADP Process Culminating into the Signing of the Compact

As a way of strengthening partnership and obtaining commitment from stakeholders, each member prepares and signs the CAADP Compact. The Compact is developed through broad-based stakeholder consultations and round-table processes that ensure that the CAADP agenda reflects a broad consensus on the country's priorities to which efforts will be devoted by all concerned.

The process of developing the Compact has therefore involved a number of steps beginning with creating a public awareness on the CAADP agenda, followed by a process of stock taking to identify priority issues that are needed to be addressed as part of the CAADP agenda. These were then validated and agreed upon by all stakeholders before detailed strategic investment plans are developed to be implimented over the short, medium and long term.

Signing of the Compact indicates a consensus and commitment by all signatories, to participate in the development of the agricultural sector within the CAADP framework. The Compact is signed by key government ministers, representatives of Development Partners, the private sector, farmers, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and civil society organizations.

The Compact outlines the agreed policies, strategies, priority areas, investment plans, and resource requirements for the development of the agricultural sector in the country that will lead to economic growth and food security and overall reduction of poverty.

Advantages of CAADP for Tanzania

The vision 2025 of the country is to build a modern and commercial agricultural sector that is highly productive and profitable and utilizes natural resources in a sustainable manner. Therefore, the country's efforts target ensuring food self-sufficiency, enhancing export earnings and reducing poverty levels. To achieve these goals, actions are being taken to increase primary production and productivity, enhance agro-processing and value addition and to increase profitability for all involved in the sector.

The basic principles of ASDP and ASP are very much in line with the CAADP principles. Within the frame of the on-going preparation of ASDP II and ASP III, CAADP provides an opportunity for Tanzania to further strengthen its agricultural development efforts towards achieving greater impact on the country's economy and food security. Specifically, signing the Compact has the following advantages:

1. First, the CAADP roundtable and Compact signing allows for a broader range of stakeholders to engage and commit themselves to support the agricultural sector in more harmonized approach. Currently, the ASDP/ASP is supported by a small group of Development Partners through the basket funding and a number of projects. The CAADP process provides an opportunity to convince other Development Partners to participate by obtaining consensus on priority areas for support, and by adopting a more flexible financing system. Furthermore, within the ASDP/ASP, the involvement of NGOs and the private commercial sector has been rather limited: the CAADP process is a chance for bringing on board the NGOs and the private sector to play a bigger role by clarifying their roles and agreeing on the policy and institutional mechanisms facilitating their involvement.

2. Secondly, the CAADP process will allow a more accurate identification of the priority needs of the country, based on lessons learned from the implementation of ASDP/ASP and a thorough and rigorous analytical work of the sector based on the current situation. Such analysis will also benefit from the lessons from other countries by allowing the participation of peers from other countries in the region.

3. Thirdly, the current phase of ASDP and ASP will come to an end in 2012/2013 and 2011 respectively. Likewise, the current phase of the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty for Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar are ending, and the process of developing the next phase is on-going. Signing the Compact provides an opportunity for realignment of the country's agricultural development strategies to the overall poverty reduction strategies, so that agricultural development may have a bigger impact on poverty reduction. The process of identifying the strategic investment priorities for the agricultural sector within the CAADP process will facilitate sector growth and sector contribution to poverty reduction and national development.

4. Fourthly, signing the Compact allows the country to participate more effectively in, and benefit more from regional initiatives such as regional policies that may promote more dynamic regional and sub-regional market linkages and other (sub) regional collaborations that will contribute to the development of the agricultural sector in the country.

5. Finally, the Compact will provide the blue print and mutual commitment for the long term agricultural development in Tanzania. The CAADP framework will allow Tanzania to bring all the agricultural development initiatives under one umbrella, thus bringing more coherence and predictability both on the part of farmers, the Government, Development Partners and other stakeholders as to the interventions to be implemented in the sector in the long run. This is also likely to attract more private investments into the sector.

Conclusion

CAADP is a continental framework for transforming the agriculture sector in African countries. It provides the opportunity to pull the majority of Africans out of poverty through agricultural development. For Tanzania it is an opportunity to achieve the goals of the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, and eventually for achieving the goals of the Development Visions 2025 and 2020 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. Signing the Compact would complement efforts towards transformed agriculture and sustained economic growth through Kilimo Kwanza and ASDP; Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) and ASP for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively.

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Brochure No.

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in Tanzania

Background of CAADP

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) provides the framework for African countries to achieve economic growth and food security through the transformation of the agricultural sector. It reflects the commitment of African leaders to broad-based agricultural development by directing the necessary resources to the sector and involving a broad range of stakeholders, but with a strong African leadership. CAADP was endorsed by all African Heads of State at the African Union Summit held in Maputo in July 2003.

CAADP aims at promoting interventions that respond to the widely recognized problems that face agriculture in Africa. It recognizes the importance of prioritizing investments, opportunities and interventions, and of using new and innovative ways of addressing Africa's long standing problems facing the agricultural sector. To achieve these goals CAADP focuses on four main pillars:

Pillar I: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water management systems;
Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access;
Pillar III: Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises; and
Pillar IV: Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

CAADP is based on sound principles that will ensure effectiveness and impact on countries' economies. These principles include:

- Pursuing an average of 6% annual agricultural sector growth at country level,
- Allocating 10% of the national budget to agricultural development,
- Strengthening local ownership and promoting interventions based on country's opportunities and priorities,
- Building partnerships by involving non-state actors,
- Promoting dialogue and building consensus among all key stakeholders for the priority issues to be addressed,
- Enhancing on peer-review and sound analytical work to inform stakeholders in the sector
- Enforcing mutual accountability to ensure sustainable resource utilization,
- Favouring regional complementarities within the framework of regional economic communities such as NEPAD, SADC, COMESA, ECOWAS and EAC, and
- Enhancing policy reforms for a more favorable environment to accelerate agricultural growth.

Linkage of CAADP with the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and the Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP) and the Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

The Government of Tanzania has adopted the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS, 2001) as the framework for achieving the sector's objectives and targets for the mainland. The objective of the ASDS is to achieve a sustained agricultural growth rate of at least 5% per annum, primarily by transforming the predominantly subsistence to commercial agriculture. This transformation is geared towards increased productivity and profitability of agriculture and implemented by the private sector through an improved enabling environment for enhancing the participation of investors in particular the private sector.

An Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), developed jointly by the Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and Development Partners, as an instrument to implement the ASDS, provides the overall framework and processes for implementing the ASDS. Development activities at national level are based on the strategic plans of the ASLMs, while activities at district level are being implemented by Local Government Authorities (LGAs), based on the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs).

Likewise the Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP) for Zanzibar envisions transforming the agricultural sector by 2020 into a highly diversified, commercially viable and competitive production entity while ensuring food security and ecologically sustainable environment.

The main objectives of ASDP and ASP can be summarized as follows:

1. Improved farmers' access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies and infrastructures, contributing to higher productivity, profitability and increased farm incomes.
2. Participative planning at local level and coordinated agricultural support services and investments in an efficient and sustainable manner.
3. Improved regulatory and policy environment to boost private investments in the sector;
4. Enhanced capacities of human resources in the agricultural sector.

These development objectives are being pursued through a set of complementary interventions aimed at improving:

(i) the capacity of farmers to articulate priority demand for agricultural services and to build partnerships with service providers;
(ii) the capacity of both public and private agricultural service providers to respond to demand for appropriate advice, services and technologies;
(iii) the quality and quantity of public investment in physical infrastructure and market institutions, and
(iv) the strengthening the policy framework and coordination capacity at national level.

ASDP and ASP have been given new impetus through the *Kilimo Kwanza* and Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively, which have spelled out priority areas of intervention in support of private sector-led transformation of the sector.

The ASDP and ASP provide the framework for a comprehensive sector-wide approach for the development of agriculture in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. This framework is supported by different stakeholders, including the Development Partners, some of whom are subscribing to the ASDP Basket Fund. The ASDP and ASP are in line with the basic principles of the CAADP, specifically through:

- cognisance of government ownership and leadership;
- harmonization of government and development partners' strategies and processes;
- alignment of development partners' support to government priorities, systems, structures and procedures; and,
- mutual accountability of the Government and Development Partners.

Overall, the CAADP principles complement national and sectoral strategies for economic growth and poverty alleviation. CAADP has the aim of stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty in African countries, which is in line with Cluster 1 of the second generation strategies for poverty reduction, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRPII) for Tanzania Mainland and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRPII) for Zanzibar. Likewise, the four pillars of CAADP address the same priority areas that have been agreed upon in ASDP, ASP and *Kilimo Kwanza* and the Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. *Kilimo Kwanza* is built on ten pillars including the following: Land and water resources management (CAADP Pillar I); Improvement of infrastructure and market access (CAADP Pillar II), Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (CAADP Pillar III); and Science, technology and human resources development (CAADP Pillar IV).

ASDP and ASP are important for achieving the targets for economic growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania as proposed in the NSGRPII for Tanzania Mainland and ZSGRPII for Zanzibar respectively, that are currently under preparation and which build on, and broaden, the space for country's ownership of the development agenda by fostering effective participation of civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders. These also aim at forging fruitful local and external partnerships and strengthening commitment to regional and other international initiatives for social and economic development, such as the Millennium Development Goals. Both also recognize agriculture as an important sector in economic growth and poverty reduction. For example, Goal 2 of NSGRP targets reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing growth, while Goal 2 for ZSGRP is to promote sustainable and equitable pro-poor and broad-based growth, especially in the agricultural sector. The NSGRPII states for example, that "with vast natural resources – rich agro-climatic zones, minerals and water resources, potential irrigable land, forestry and wildlife resources and above all, its population size - rural development and particularly *agriculture* stands out as a sector that requires priority attention since the rural sector accommodates the majority of the poor population".

KEY MESSAGES AND POLICY ACTIONS

In order to effectively address the twin problem of poverty and food insecurity in Tanzania, there is need for urgent action to address the underlying problems in the structure and level of growth among the different subsectors in Tanzania. The following are key lessons:

1. High levels of overall growth in the agriculture sector do not necessarily lead to reduction in the level of poverty and improved food security. The structure of growth matters. Priority setting in identifying which crops to invest in is required. Different investment options lead to different results (See Figure 5 below).

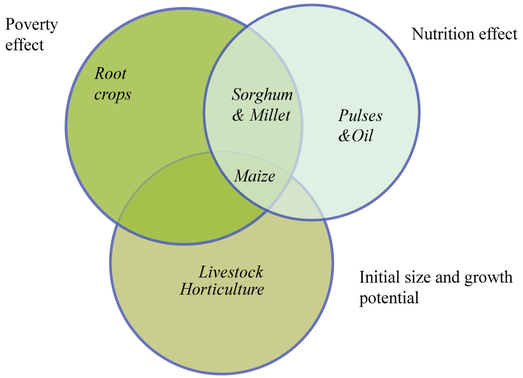
2. In order to maximize the impact of growth on poverty reduction and food security, the growth has to be broader and must include subsectors where the poor participate The growth must also have a wide regional outreach and spatially targeted in order to reach as many poor people as possible.

3. To address the underlying causes of low productivity in the pro-poor sub sectors, Tanzania should invest more in research and extension. There is evidence to show that this would have huge positive impacts on agricultural growth and household incomes. For every Tsh 1 million spent on agricultural research, household incomes increase by Tsh 12.5 million and lifts 40 people out of poverty.

4. Maize is a key investment subsector (Figure 5). It has positive effects on reducing poverty, improving food security besides being one of largest subsectors with a high growth potential. The maize subsector is facing severe production and market constraints which require urgent attention. Expanding upstream milling capacity would strengthen farmers' access to urban consumers who demand processed maize. Similarly addressing production especially among the small scale farmers is paramount.

5. The consumption of rice is increasing rapidly among the population, often leading to importations from outside despite the concomitant increase in local production. Studies show that the demand for rice as for meat and horticultural products, is going to increase as incomes improve necessitating for increased production. Furthermore, Tanzania has a huge comparative and competitive advantage in the production of rice in the whole of the SADC and EAC region. A national rice production strategy has been formulated to increase rice production so as to tap the huge market potential in the region. It will therefore be necessary to invest in the production and marketing of rice, livestock and horticultural products to address the anticipated increased domestic and external demand.

Figure 5: Prioritizing agricultural areas for investments



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Strategic Options and Sources for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction and Food Security

Implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a vehicle for poverty-reduction strategy implies that agriculture and its individual subsectors must play a primary role as leading sources of pro-poor growth at the national and regional levels. Tanzania and other participating countries are not just seeking to achieve high rates of growth but also to maximize and broaden the impact of such growth on poverty reduction. For the successful implementation, CAADP agenda has to be guided by a good understanding of the impact of sector wide growth and growth within individual agricultural subsectors on poverty levels and nutritional security among the households. A better understanding of the recent growth patterns within the agricultural sector in Tanzania will enable the government to pursue strategic options that a more likely to result in broad based growth and maximize impact on poverty reduction and improve on food security status.

RECENT PATTERNS OF GROWTH IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN TANZANIA

Since the late 1990's Tanzania's economy has recorded rapid economic growth. During the period 1998-2007, the GDP growth rate averaged about 6.6% per year. The growth was broad based with large scale agriculture (for rice, wheat & barley, tobacco, cotton, fruits and sugar cane) and manufacturing sector contributing most to the growth.

The country has favorable climatic conditions for cereals production. Yields for maize, the dominant staple are low averaging about 0.88 tons per hectare. This is a very low level compared to what has been achieved elsewhere (Figure 1). During the period 2000-2007, maize production increased at a slower rate (2%) than the overall population growth (3%). This situation is undesirable because, research has shown that high growth in maize production would have greater impacts on reducing poverty and improving food security of poor households in Tanzania. The recorded rates of growth for various crops for the period 2000-2007 are summarized in Figure 2 below.

Figure 1: Comparison of Maize yield in Tanzania with other regions

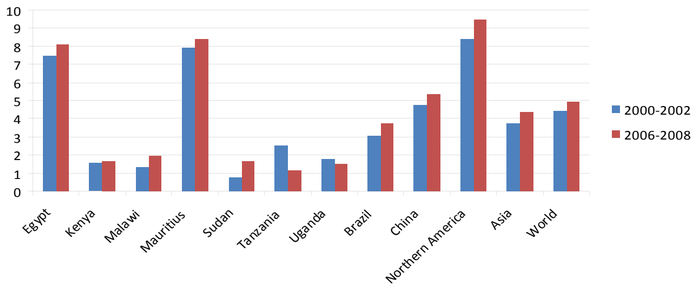
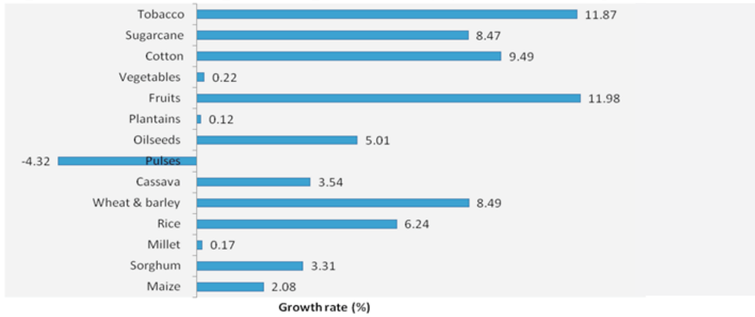


Figure 2 Observed average annual growth rates (%) for selected crops, 2000-2007



Apart from pulses, all other crops recorded some positive growth. The fastest growth rates were recorded in export-oriented crops such as cotton, sugarcane and tobacco that recorded growth rates of almost 10% annually. However, these crops are highly concentrated in specific regions. Fisheries and livestock subsectors account for about a third of agricultural GDP. Fisheries grew steadily at a rate of 5.1% per year during the period 1998-2007 but the livestock sector lagged behind crop agriculture growing at an average rate of 3.3 % per year. The slower growth in the livestock sector has implications for reducing poverty among the poor households in most parts of the country because they depend on incomes from cattle and poultry for their livelihoods.

Overall, the recent production trends indicate that as a whole, growth in the agricultural sector was rapid during period 2000-2007. However, the source of this growth has been concentrated among a few crops. Most of the well-performing crops are concentrated in the northern and eastern regions of the country and are often produced by large scale farmers. Such growth distribution in agricultural subsectors, farmers (large scale vs. small scale) as well as geographically largely explains why the observed growth did not have huge countrywide impacts in reducing poverty or improving nutritional outcomes in the Tanzania.

EFFECTS OF SECTOR GROWTH ON POVERTY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Despite recording impressive overall agricultural sector growth in the recent past, Tanzania did not achieve significant reductions on household income poverty or improvement on the nutritional outcomes. The national poverty headcount fell by only 2.1 % points from 35.7 % in 2000/01 to 33.6% in 2007. This indicated that the recorded economic growth had very little impact on poverty. Similarly, levels of malnutrition in the country remained high despite of the high growth rates. The share of people with insufficient calorie consumption fell by a mere 1.5 percentage points from 25 % in 2000/01 to about 23.5 % in 2007. Child stunting remained unchanged at 40% of the children under the age of 5 years. These observations suggest that the recorded rise in farm and national income had little effect on household's ability to access food, ability to acquire food or both.

To summarize, the apparent disconnect between the observed growth and poverty and food security outcomes in Tanzania can be attributed to the following reasons:

i. The growth in the agriculture sector was being driven by large scale farms growing certain crops that do well in some few regions. Therefore, the growth was not widespread throughout the country.

ii. Declining per capita maize production slowed down per capita income growth for poorer farmers throughout the country. These declining production growth in maize could be attributed to low input use, market constraints

iii. Since the observed growth seems to favor the high income households, the average availability of calories did not rise as much as it would under the pro-poor growth scenario because the high income households have more or less enough calories already.

ACCELERATING BROAD-BASED AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

Figure 3: Changes in poverty headcount rates

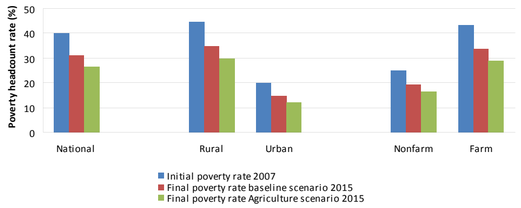


Figure 4: Changes in Calorie deficiency rates

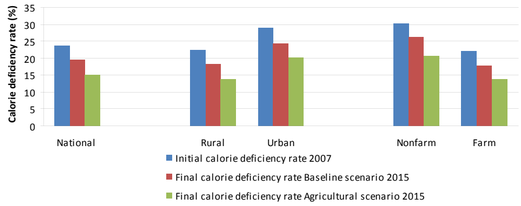


Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the results of three scenarios of growth on poverty and calorie deficiency rates. The first scenario reflects the scenario as at 2007; the second is the baseline scenario in which the observed growth for the period 2000-2007 is extrapolated to 2015, the third scenario is labeled 'agriculture scenario' and modeled by simulating productivity growth in all the subsectors. The results of these simulations indicate that both poverty and nutritional deficiency would decline if the rate of growth is maintained but the decline would even be higher if productivity growth in agriculture is increased.

The LGAs have constructed 271 and rehabilitated 187 dip tanks through support from ASDP. As a result, livestock deaths due to tick-borne diseases were reduced significantly. Livestock keepers are being encouraged to construct more dip tanks on a cost-sharing basis.

About 492.2 km rural feeder roads have been rehabilitated allowing for easy accessibility to crop and livestock input and output markets. It is easier now for farmers to transport their produce from one place to another. The Government plans to continue to expand the network of rural feeder roads so as to facilitate the private sector to invest in production as well as in marketing and agro-processing.

Agricultural mechanization implies the use of various power sources and improved farm tools and equipment, with a view to reducing the drudgery of the human beings and enhancing the overall productivity and production. There has been a significant improvement in accessibility and overall utilization of agro mechanization technologies through ASDP intervention. Through ASDP, 65 tractors, 1,972 power tillers, 1,321 plough and 1,908 processing machines have been procured through cost sharing arrangements which require farmers/ beneficiaries to contribute 20% of the total costs of acquiring the equipment. The increased use of farm power has enabled farmers to expand area under cultivation and it has enhanced timeliness of farming operations. Timely farm operations is becoming crucial in view of the rainy season becoming shorter in many parts of the country which puts pressure on farmers to accomplish their field operations in the shortest possible time to capture the short growing period.

Agro-processing has a tremendous potential for increasing income (value addition and improved shelf life) and access to food security through the establishment of small-scale agro-processing businesses and rural agro-based industries. Strengthening agro-processing sector is therefore an important means by which food security and the alleviation of poverty could be achieved. So far the LGAs have supported farmers in the procurement of various processing machines. A total of 1, 852 various processing machines have been procured so far. This has resulted into enhancing household income, improving quality of crops such as coffee, minimizing walking distance for women to milling grain etc. Most of the agro-processing is still very small-scale, and not able to meet the demand for processed products. Effort will be directed towards encouraging medium and large-scale agro-processors to establish themselves in the areas of production in order to reduce costs, to provide ready markets and employment to the rural communities.

About 96 crop markets have been established. Through these crop markets farmers have a place where they can sell their produce and easily access customers and produce cost has been increased by 25-35%.However, the number of markets is still very small compared to the demand and effort will continue to construct rural market infrastructure to improve farmers' access to markets.

The LGA are encouraged to establish farmer owned Agricultural Resource Centres in every ward. These are multipurpose learning centres that are anticipated to enhance the ability of farmers to adopt improved technologies. At National level technology development and dissemination process has been improved through the adoption of Client Oriented Research and Development (CORDEMA) Management Approach that emphasise on development of technologies on farmer demands.

Conclusion

Successive reviews of the ASDP/ASP point to three main challenges: (i) inadequate resources, (ii) late disbursement of funds and (iii) limited farmer empowerment. In the course of implementation a number of success stories have been realized despite the challenges. Improvements in crop and livestock production and productivity in certain areas have been recorded and associated with ASDP activities: small scale irrigation projects, livestock dipping, charco dams, shallow wells and feeder roads. Other positive interventions recorded include Farmer Field Schools, Ward Agricultural Resource Centers, supply of farm power and small scale agro-processing, empowerment of human capacity to farmers, private sector service providers, extension personnel and national level staff.

The efforts being undertaken in the agricultural sector in Tanzania are in line with the CAADP agenda: agriculture is still the main sector of the economy and government policies put a heavy reliance on the sector in meeting the development goals especially, poverty reduction. However the rate of growth of the sector is yet to meet levels that can lead to poverty reduction. CAADP proposes a 6 percent annual agricultural growth target and at least a 10 percent allocation of the annual government expenditure.

In the last decade the growth of the agriculture sector has been fluctuating around 4%. The potential to attain a growth rate of around 6% is possible. The desire to allocate an increasing amount of the government budget to agriculture has been demonstrated by recent increase in allocations to the sector. These targets although not easily achievable can be met if the challenges identified so far are squarely addressed.

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Brochure No. 3

Review of Ongoing Agricultural Development Efforts

An Overview of the Agricultural Sector

Tanzania is an emerging economy with high growth potential. While the economy is relatively diversified, the agriculture sector is the driving force of the country's economy. The sector employs over 80 per cent of the population who constitute the majority of the poor. It is therefore through higher and sustained agricultural growth that Tanzania can realize the goals for economic growth and reduction of poverty. Agricultural transformation from low productivity agriculture to a commercialized agriculture is the key to the attainment of the overall development objectives. Being the main sector of Tanzania's economy agriculture provides important forward and backward linkages to other sectors of the economy that are essential for producing faster growth, reducing poverty, and sustaining the environment. The performance of the sector is an indicator of the effectiveness of development efforts.

Tanzania has an area of 95.5 million hectares of land out of which 44 million hectares are classified as suitable for agriculture. Out of the available arable land only 10.1 million hectares or 23% of the arable land is under cultivation. It is also estimated that land suitable for livestock production is about 50 million ha but only 26 million ha is under use while the rest of the rangeland cannot be accessed due to tsetse fly infestation. The country has huge potential for irrigated agriculture. The area suitable for irrigation is estimated to be about 29.4 million hectares but only 0.33 million ha are currently under irrigation. Tanzania's agriculture is dominated by small scale subsistence farmers who operate on average 0.2 to 2 ha and traditional agro-pastoralists and fishers. Over 80% of the arable land is used by smallholders and only about 1.5 million ha is under medium and large scale farming. A significant proportion of crops are produced by these farmers including tea, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, sisal and some horticultural crops.

Performance of the Sector

The agriculture sector contributes about 26% of total GDP. In the past agriculture was the leading contributor to GDP but since 2000 its share has been decreasing due to growth in other sectors like mining and services.

The growth of the sector has not been homogeneous among sub-sectors within it. For example the crop sub-sector grew faster than the livestock sub-sector. Within the crops sub sector the growth has not been uniform. Commercial crops have registered fluctuating trends in area cultivated, production and yield. The food crops sub sector performed better than the cash crop sub sector largely emanating from a gradual increase in area and production of non-food grains. Partly this has also been attributed to increased marketed surplus of food crops compared to their past role as subsistence crops.

The growth of agriculture itself has been fluctuating around 4% while that of the overall GDP has been fluctuating around 6%. The targeted GDP growth rate by 2015 is envisaged to be 6.3%. However the growth of GDP is still significantly determined by the agriculture Sector

The Agriculture Sector Development Framework (ASDP/ASP)

In the last decade Tanzania has moved to support its agriculture in a more systematic way using a sector–wide (Ag-SWAP) approach. In 2001 the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy was formulated basically as an implementing framework for the Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997. The formulation of the ASDS process was closely coordinated among the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and the Development Partners. The ASDS was operationalised into the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) in 2006. ASDP serves as a tool of the Government and stakeholders for coordinating and monitoring agricultural development in the country. Development activities at national level are based on the strategic plans of the ASLMs while activities at District level are implemented by Local Government Authorities (LGAs), based on District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs).

In Zanzibar the Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP) is the ongoing initiative since 2002 which was reviewed in 2004 and 2008. The ASP is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment (MALE). Similar to ASDP, ASP is an instrument for guiding public and private efforts to meet broadly shared sector objectives to realize agreed inputs and outputs.

The ASDP has two major components, namely:

- A local component directing funds to Local Government Authorities (LGAs) for investments in infrastructure (including irrigation and marketing) or productive activities, agricultural services (primarily public and private agricultural extension and LGA based research activities), and capacity building and empowerment for farmer groups, local government and the private sector; and

- A national component, which finances agricultural research and extension service activities, development of irrigation policy and national level infrastructure, policy development and planning, capacity building for food security and nutrition interventions, market development activities and programme coordination. The National component also provides technical guidelines to implementation of local component activities. Within this framework, 75% of the resources to support the sector are allocated to the local level, and 25% to the national level.

The ASP programmes and projects that are implemented by MALE cover a wide range of programme areas in crop, livestock and fisheries, forest conservation, irrigation and infrastructure and cross cutting issues.

There are also a number of sub-sector programmes and projects that are being implemented within the ASDP framework. They cover livestock, fisheries, irrigation, mechanization, seeds, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, trade, food and nutrition, agricultural marketing, land, environment, forest, water, micro-finance, investment promotion and industry. These include stand alone projects such as: Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP), District Agricultural Sector Investment Project DASIP), Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme (AMSDP), Rural Financial Services Project (RFSP), and Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP). The Agricultural Services Support Programme (ASSP) is a sub- sector programme implemented within the framework of ASDP in Zanzibar.

Private Sector Efforts

Public efforts to support the sector are also being complimented by a number of local and international NGOs that are working in agriculture implementing innovative projects targeted mainly at smallholder farmers. Farmers' organizations are also increasingly becoming important players in supporting efforts to improve the situation of small-scale farmers. Apart from cooperatives there is a growing presence of farmer associations that serve as advocacy groups. These include the Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT), National Network of Farmers Groups (MVIWATA), and Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA).

There has also been a gradual improvement of the investment climate leading to a notable increase of private investment throughout the agricultural value chain: farming, processing and marketing. This pace is far from satisfactory and more efforts are needed to promote a more conducive environment for investment. On the other hand, *Kilimo Kwanza has been formulated* as a concerted effort by the private sector (with public support) to invigorate the drive towards a "green revolution" in the agricultural sector. The 10 pillars of *Kilimo Kwanza* build on, and amplify ongoing efforts under existing programs. *Kilimo Kwanza* has already inspired a number of initiatives by the private sector. An example is the current development of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) concept that is designed to spearhead public and private sector initiatives to promote investment along an agricultural growth corridor model.

Performance of the ASDP/ASP

In the course of implementing the ASDP/ASP notable achievements have been registered. Production and productivity has increased due to an expansion of area under irrigation, livestock dipping tanks, water infrastructure e.g. charco dams feeder roads and development and adoption of improved production technologies. Development of irrigation schemes is one of the main activities that have been implemented at District level About 120 irrigation schemes have been rehabilitated and 105 constructed since the ASDP inception. These schemes have contributed to an increase of area under irrigation from 264,388 ha recorded in 2006 to 326,511 ha by March, 2010. The average productivity of paddy has increased from 1.8 to 2.0 tons per ha with traditional irrigation to 4.0 to 5.0 tons per ha with improved irrigation and gross income per acre increased from TSh 600,000 to TSh 1,700,000 per year. However, more effort is needed particularly to encourage the private sector to invest in irrigation infrastructure, provide extension and research services and establish contract farming and out-grower schemes that will benefit small-scale farmers in the surrounding areas.