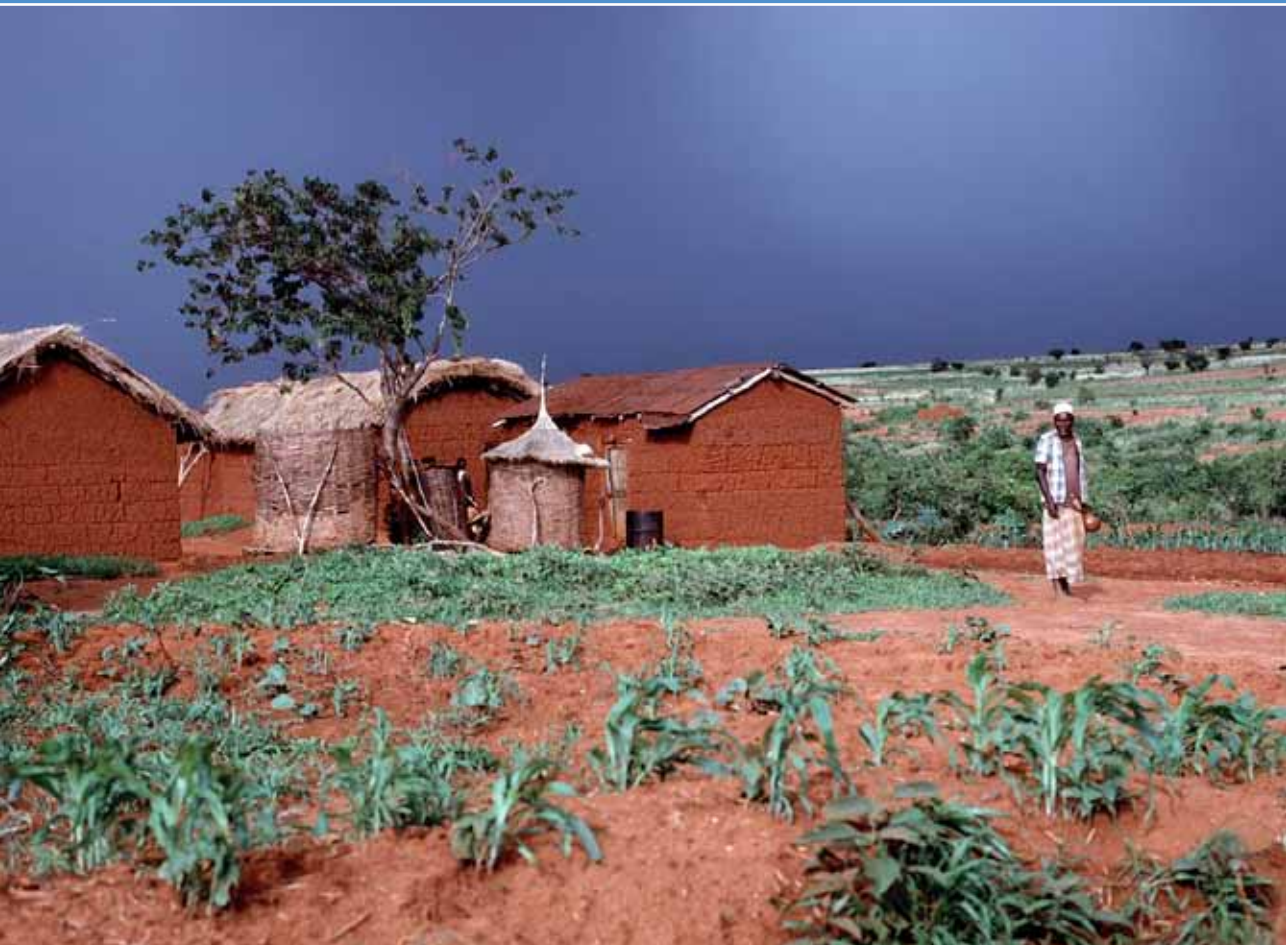




TANZANIA

ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE MDGS

ADDRESSING POVERTY AND HUNGER



ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE MDGS ADDRESSING POVERTY AND HUNGER

December 2011

This MDG Acceleration Framework on the reduction of poverty and hunger for the United Republic of Tanzania was developed with the direct support of technical staff from the President's Office; the Vice President's Office; the Prime Minister's Office; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training; the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; the National Bureau of Statistics; the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children; and the University of Dar es Salaam.

Other partners involved in the consultations included: the Agriculture Council of Tanzania; the Ifakara Health Institute; the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre; The Leadership Forum; Policy Forum; the Human Development Trust; the Canadian International Development Agency; Irish Aid; Iran Embassy; VSO; CCO; OXFAM GB; PMO-RALG; REPOA; HAKIELIMU; IHI; TCCIA; DC Shipping Co. Ltd; ATE; TFNC; DIT; MUHAS; JEBA; Bagamoyo; COSTECH; TALIMETA; REPOA; and the Business Times.

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DECEMBER 2011

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARIS	Acute Respiratory Infections
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
ASLM	Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries
ASP	Agriculture Strategic Plan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP	Country Action Plan
CCPD	Common Country Programme Document
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DADP	District Agriculture Development Plan
Danida	Danish Development Agency
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illnesses
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania (NSGRP)

MKUZU	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar (ZSGRP)
MMMP	MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMS	MKUKUTA Monitoring System
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NALP	National Agriculture and Livestock Policy
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
NSA	Non-State Actor
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PHDR	Poverty and Human Development Report
R&D	Research and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TRCHS	Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey
U-5	Under five (years of age)
UN	United Nations
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VPO	Vice President's Office
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

ABBREVIATIONS OF MINISTRIES

MAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MICS	Ministry of Information, Culture and Sports
MITM	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing
MLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoCAJ	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoICS	Ministry of Information Culture and Sports
MoID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MoLEYD	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation

FOREWORD

Tanzania is one of the 189 nations that endorsed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000 as part of the internationally agreed upon development goals at the General Assembly of the United Nations. Since endorsing the MDGs at the global level, Tanzania has made efforts to mainstream MDGs into its national development strategies, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGR P/MKUKU TA) and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP/MKUZA) and has aligned with long-term Visions, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 for the Mainland and Vision 2020 for Zanzibar.

Tanzania has made remarkable progress toward achieving several MDG targets. It is on track to achieving the MDGs related to primary education (MDG 2), gender equality (MDG 3) and key targets under the environmental sustainability goal of ensuring access to water (MDG 7). Despite this progress, though, the country still faces formidable challenges. For example, confronting poverty remains a critical challenge, while maternal mortality remains high. At the current pace of progress, Tanzania is likely to miss these MDGs. Stepped-up efforts are required for the country to get on track.

The country's institutional, human resource and financial constraints are apparently the underlying reason for slow progress. Recent experiences, particularly in education, demonstrate that success is possible if the interventions are tailored to country-specific needs and prioritized to maximize development impact and to remove bottlenecks for effective implementation of these interventions. With this background, Tanzania considered its participation in the MDG Acceleration Framework as a pilot covering the mainland.

The present MDG Acceleration Compact, while capitalizing on existing commitments on the ground, captures available evidence to suggest concrete and realistic proposals to scale up efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The Country Action Plan not only re-emphasizes Tanzania's commitment to achieving the selected MDG, but also demonstrates that MDGs are achievable if there are concerted efforts to reach them.

The MAF focuses on the hunger target of MDG 1, "halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger." It is hoped that the MAF Compact will inspire all stakeholders to intensify their efforts to achieve not only the hunger target but also all other MDGs by 2015.



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CHAPTER 1:

BACKGROUND

1.1: THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION: OBJECTIVES AND COMMITMENTS

Global initiatives aimed at addressing the challenge of poverty took centre stage when newly independent states emerged in the late-1950s to mid-1960s, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. It became clear that the mere political independence of such states could not address the multi-dimensional challenges of poverty. The adverse global crisis of the late-1970s to mid-1980s confirmed this thinking. A renewed global framework was thus needed to address the challenge of poverty. The 1990 Human Development Report provided renewed focus by exposing the nature of challenges to human development. The report led to a series of international summits and conferences on various human development issues. These processes culminated in the adoption of The Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit held by the United Nations (UN) in September 2000 to address issues of peace, security and development. Part Four of the Declaration addresses Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

MDGs were subsequently reaffirmed by the international community at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey (March 2002) and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (August 2002). At the 2005 World Summit, world leaders committed themselves to achieving four additional targets. The targets and indicators were revised in 2007 to include these new targets.

1.2: PROGRESS ON MDGS (GLOBAL, REGIONAL, TANZANIA)

While substantial progress has been made in achieving MDGs at the global level, there are vast disparities throughout regional- and country-level performances. Global progress is marked by China's significant

achievements. The case of sub-Saharan Africa, while throwing light on a possible brighter future, highlights the constant struggle for economic and social progress. None of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa will achieve all the MDG targets. The region lags behind other regions. However, significant strides have been made by several countries in the region on some MDGs, particularly regarding education. Strong foundations, in the form of vibrant economies, have been established during the past decade, and growing political commitment to achieving MDGs is poised to propel the countries forward.

Tanzania features well in this transformation. As party to the Millennium Summit Declaration, Tanzania is vigorously implementing policies and programmes geared toward achieving MDGs by aligning commitments to MDGs with national policy frameworks and strategies for growth and poverty reduction. Tanzania is tracking progress in MDGs through country progress reports, a Poverty Monitoring Master Plan and specific sector monitoring activities. After the slow progress of the mid-2000s, momentum has been gathering steam, mainly because of the implementation of focused interventions.

Nevertheless, progress has remained slow toward reducing poverty and much slower toward reducing maternal mortality. Stepped-up efforts are needed in order to achieve most goals. There are marked disparities in progress, especially between urban and rural areas and across districts and localities. Localization of MDGs is thus important in order to capture the interdependencies, to address challenges, and to maximize opportunities at the subnational level.

1.3: CHALLENGES

Achieving the MDGs requires financial and human resources as well as national ownership of the development agenda, peace, good governance, ob-

servance of human rights, good economic policy, and less inequality.

As a developing country, Tanzania faces formidable challenges. The first set of challenges relates to the overall challenges of achieving MDGs in developing countries: inadequate global support (unhonoured commitments), global financial crisis, widespread poverty, low literacy rate, weak institutions to support the macro-micro link, insufficient financial and human resources, weak disaster preparedness, low capacity to mitigate the harm of climate change and natural disasters, and unclear implementation frameworks (planning, strategies, designation of roles, implementation, monitoring, evaluation). As a result, even policies that are good on paper end up being not effectively implemented.

At the level of local government authorities (LGAs), the specific challenges relate to inadequate resource mobilization, poor enforcement frameworks, climate change with harm to agriculture and health, poor state of physical infrastructure (especially in rural areas), high incidence of poverty (especially income poverty), high illiteracy rate, and limited ability to train, attract and retain skilled personnel, especially in education and health sectors in rural areas.

1.4: THE SEPTEMBER 2010 MDG SUMMIT AND THE MDG ACCELERATION FRAMEWORK

The year 2010 marked 10 years of progress since world leaders signed the 2000 Millennium Declaration. World leaders met again in September 2010 at the United Nations General Assembly with MDGs as the main focus. The September 2010 Summit sought to:

- Review progress made in achieving MDGs

- Galvanize political commitment for meeting the goals
- Spur collective action to achieve the MDGs by 2015

Thus, with only five years remaining to the MDG target year of 2015, the MDG Summit provided a rare opportunity for member States, particularly those from developing countries, to garner support at the global level for achieving MDGs at the national level.

The progress so far on achieving MDGs, particularly in sub-Saharan African countries, indicates that, with a business-as-usual scenario, many countries will be unable to reach all or most MDGs. Rather, there is a need to adopt a business-as-unusual scenario. The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) initiative, piloted in a few countries, including Tanzania, thus intends to help governments accelerate progress toward identified MDGs.

Under the MAF, a Country Action Plan (CAP) with clearly identified roles for all partners was developed to demonstrate that MDGs can be achieved if correct policies are in place, interventions are prioritized, and bottlenecks to these interventions are removed. The objectives of CAP are to:

- Enable selected countries to return to the right trajectory of achieving the identified goals by 2015
- Elaborate on the prioritized interventions
- Identify bottlenecks to ensure the implementation of prioritized interventions
- Identify cost-effective solutions to address the bottlenecks and accelerate progress
- Design an implementation and monitoring plan for tracking progress

1.5: CHOICE OF THE MDGS

Aside from causing immediate suffering in themselves, extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1) can also significantly affect other related socio-economic conditions in a country. Hunger and malnutrition are the primary risks to health worldwide — greater than that of AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. Micronutrient deficiencies make people susceptible to infectious diseases, impair physical and mental development, reduce labour productivity, and increase the risk of premature death. Hunger does not only weigh on the individual, but also imposes an economic burden on the country. It is estimated that every child whose physical and mental development is stunted by hunger and malnutrition stands to lose five to ten percent in lifetime earnings.

Two key aspects of hunger are malnutrition and food poverty. Malnutrition, a serious health problem in Tanzania, is the single biggest contributor to child mortality. Its effects on health, the ability to learn and labour productivity stunt educational performance and impede economic growth. Since 1991, some progress has been made in reducing malnutrition, but overall levels remain high, particularly among rural households and the urban poor. Children, pregnant and lactating mothers are the most vulnerable.

The many benefits of reducing extreme hunger and malnutrition favour focusing the Country Action Plan for Tanzania on the Hunger Target (MDG 1), “halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.” The slow progress toward this goal so far is insufficient to achieve the targets by 2015. The threat of food poverty to human functioning and the centrality of agriculture — a mainstay of the rural poor in Tanzania — to poverty reduction and improvement of nutrition, especially child nutrition, all further speak for selecting this MDG target for the CAP.

Apart from providing vital input to the global report *Unlocking Progress: MDG Acceleration on the Road to 2015 – Lessons from the MDG Acceleration Framework of Pilot Countries*, this report has an important role to play in informing processes at the national level.

The approach of the MAF (i.e., bottleneck analysis) will be included in the MKUKUTA II implementation guide for supporting sector programming, costing and implementation and capacity needs assessments.

As a pilot MAF case for MDG 1, this report provides good methodological lessons for MKUKUTA II prioritization and implementation.

1.6: CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES AND VALIDATION

Toward the end of 2009, Tanzania embarked on a nationwide consultative process to review its National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA). The review sought to identify issues for prioritization in the successor strategy, MKUKUTA II, which is to be implemented from July 2010 to June 2015. By the time the MAF initiative was launched, priority interventions had already been identified.

However, for the purpose of the MAF CAP, a more focused consultative process was launched in July 2010, concentrating more on prioritization. The first output of the process was a draft CAP that formed the basis of further consultations. The consultations involved all relevant stakeholders: key ministries and agencies from the government, development partners (UN/FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP), and non-state actors (NSAs) both international and national. Consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFCS) and the Ministry

of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) were central to finalizing the draft CAP. A final consultation was held on 6 August 2010 involving all stakeholders in further refining and agreeing on specific interventions and solutions to bottlenecks. See Annex Table 3 for specific information.

1.7: ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTRY ACTION PLAN REPORT

This report, presenting the CAP for Tanzania, has six chapters. Following this introductory chapter,

Chapter II presents an overview of progress, opportunities and challenges. Chapter III presents identified strategic interventions and their prioritization. Analysis of bottlenecks to the effective and wide implementation of the identified interventions is presented in Chapter IV. Chapter V deals with proposals for cost-effective solutions. The Country Action Plan and the Implementation and Monitoring Plan are presented in the closing Chapter VI.



CHAPTER 2:

**PROGRESS, CHALLENGES AND
OPPORTUNITIES IN ACHIEVING
THE PRIORITY MDG**

IFAD Photo

The purpose of this chapter is to present an overview of progress (situation analysis) with respect to the hunger target of MDG 1 (i.e., halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger) as well as opportunities and challenges for achievement of that target. The overview provides background for the identification of strategic interventions in the next chapter.

2.1: NATIONAL CONTEXT OF MDG 1

Economy

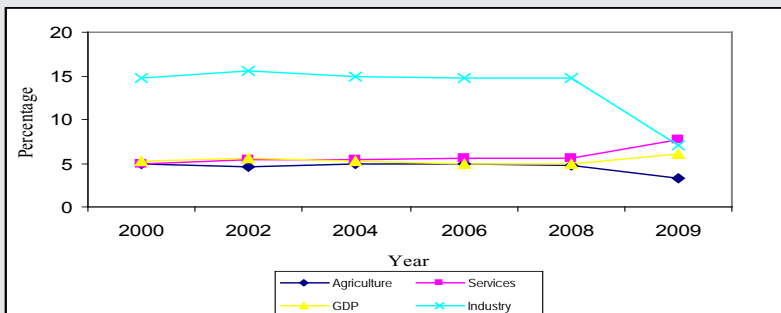
Tanzania's economic progress has been significant: annual GDP growth since 2001 has been greater than seven percent, well above the sub-Saharan African average. Underlying this success are sharply improved economic fundamentals resulting from macroeconomic and financial reforms. The macro-economy has been steady despite global shocks.

With a per capita income of about US\$ 495 in 2009, Tanzania's main challenge is to increase incomes in order to realize the country's long-term aspirations. Following intensification of reforms, especially after the mid-1990s, the country has generally managed to maintain positive growth since 2000 (Figure 2.1).

From 2000 to 2009, economic growth averaged 6.0 percent, with a peak of 7.8 percent in 2004, while the lowest growth, 4.9 percent, was recorded in 2000. The service sector is the main contributor to GDP, followed by agriculture. Growth of the agriculture sector was highest, at 5.9 percent, in 2004 and lowest, at 3.1 percent, in 2003. Within the overall economy, mining was the main driver of industrial growth, at over 10 percent between 2000 and 2007, largely due to new discoveries of gold. Despite its high growth, the mining sector has been contributing less than 3 percent to overall GDP. In 2009, manufacturing grew at 8.0 percent, down from 9.9 percent in 2008 (URT Economic Survey 2009). The contribution of industry, as already noted, has been rising steadily in recent years.

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show respectively the growth rates of major sectors and their relative contributions to GDP.

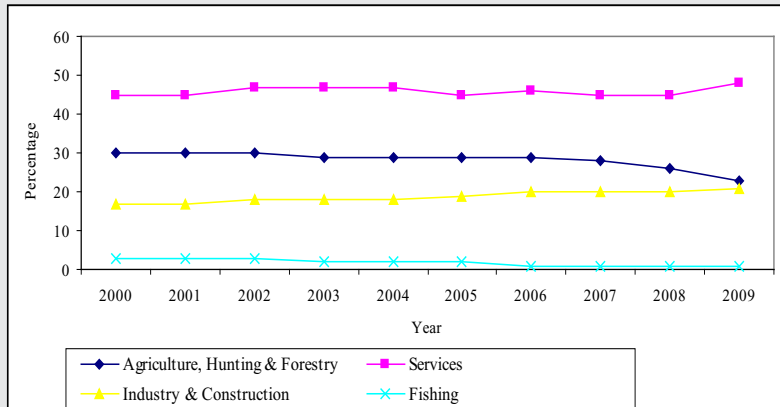
FIGURE 2.1 TANZANIA: GROWTH RATES OF TOTAL GDP AND MAJOR SECTORS: 2000-2009



Source: Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

FIGURE 2.2

TANZANIA: RELATIVE GDP CONTRIBUTION BY MAJOR SECTORS 2000-2009



Source: Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

Poverty Dynamics

Like many other developing countries, Tanzania is facing the challenge of sustaining high economic growth while substantially reducing poverty. Evidence suggests a large mismatch: while growth has been impressive (such as between 2001 and 2007), poverty reduction has been slow, as shown in Table 2.1.

The absolute number of poor Tanzanians increased by 1.3 million over the decade, reaching 12.9 million on the Mainland, with vast geographical disparities in incidence and severity of poverty.

Income inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient) is relatively low, although it rose somewhat (from 0.34 to 0.35) between 1991/92 and 2007, as shown in Table 2.1.

In response to this development challenge, Tanzania has mainly formulated development strategies. Many policies and strategies address the promotion of

growth and the reduction of poverty and include economy-wide policies and sector policies (agriculture, industry, trade, etc), all guided by the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

The National Poverty Eradication Strategy, NPES, 2010 (1998)

NPES was crafted as a framework strategy to guide poverty eradication initiatives, namely, to reduce absolute poverty by 50 percent by 2010 and to eradicate it entirely by 2025. The strategy envisions improved economic growth and higher personal income as a basis for poverty eradication and has a targeted economic growth rate of 8 to 10 percent.

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (1999)

Processes that culminated in the long-term Vision were mainly influenced by outcomes of economic reforms implemented especially after 1986. The Vision aspires to high-quality livelihood, free from

TABLE 2.1: MAINLAND TANZANIA: CHANGES IN GROWTH AND POVERTY 1991-2007 (%)

	1991/92-2000/01	2000/01 - 2007
Growth, real (%)	3.7	51.7
Change in per capita growth	6.1	27.8
Change in poverty (basic needs)	-3.3	-2.3
Change in poverty (food)	-2.9	-2.1

Memo item: poverty incidence	1991/92	2000/01	2007
Basic needs poverty	38.6	35.7	33.6
Rural basic needs poverty	40.8	38.7	37.6
Food poverty	21.6	18.7	16.6
Rural food poverty	23.1	20.4	18.4
Gini coefficient	0.34	0.35	0.35

Sources: 1. URT Economic Surveys 2. URT Household Budget Surveys

subject poverty, by 2025. With respect to growth, a strong, diversified, resilient and competitive economy is envisioned, with an annual economic growth rate of 8 percent or more.

Tanzania Mini-Tiger Plan 2020 (2004)

The plan is based on the “ponds and birds” theory, similar to the Asian economic development model. The Plan focuses on the creation of employment by attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) – or “migrating birds” – and promoting exports by developing Special Economic Zones (SEZ) – or the “ponds”.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) (2000)

Crafted purposefully as a conditionality of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), PRSP targeted a few priority sectors, mainly in social services, to achieve poverty reduction.

Second-generation Poverty Reduction Strategies

Departing from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000 to 2005), the second-generation poverty reduction strategies are MDG-based and adopt an outcome-based approach. The first strategy, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NS-GRP or MKUKUTA) 2005-2010, was succeeded by MKUKUTA II (2010-2015), sharpened and made more focused to sustain sustain high economic growth and substantially reduce poverty. Both strategies hinge on three clusters: growth and reduction of income poverty, social well-being, and good governance.

Overall Context of MDGs

Tanzania has made remarkable progress toward achieving several MDG targets. It is on track to achieve the MDGs related to primary education (MDG 2), gender equality (MDG 3), key targets un-

TABLE 2.2: MAINLAND TANZANIA: PROGRESS TOWARD MDGS AT A GLANCE

MDG	Indicator	Baseline: 1990	Current status	2015 Target	Progress at a Glance
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1.1 Proportion of population below (\$1, PPP) (based on national income poverty line)	39	33.6 (2007)	19.5	Red
	1.1 Proportion of population below (\$1, PPP) (based on national food poverty line)	21.6	16.6 (2007)	10.8	Red
	1.8 Under-5 Underweight (%)	28.8	22 (2005)	14.4	Red
	1.8 Under-5 Stunted (%)	46.6	38 (2005)	23.3	Red
2. Achieve universal primary education	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	54.2	97.2 (2009)	100	Green
	2.2 Gross enrolment ratio in primary education (%)		112.7	100	Green
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary school (%)	98	101	100	Green
	3.2 Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school (%)		105	100	Green
	3.3 Ratio of females to males in tertiary education (%)		68.0	100	Yellow
	3.4 Proportion of women among members of Parliament (%)		30.3	100	Yellow
4. Reduce child mortality	4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	191	81 (2010)	64	Green
	4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	115	51 (2010)	38	Green
	4.3 Proportion of children vaccinated against measles		85	90	Yellow
5. Improve maternal health	5.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	529	454 (2010)	133	Red
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.9	63 (2008)	90	Red
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	6.1 HIV prevalence, 15-24 years	6	5.7 (2008)	<6	Green
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (% of rural population)	51	57.1 (2009)	74	Red
	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (% of urban population)	68	83 (2009)	84	Green
	7.9 Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation (rural/urban)		88.9/98.5		Green

Key to "traffic light" colors: green = achievable; yellow = probably achievable; red = not achievable

Sources: 1. URT 2009 Tanzania: Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report: Mid-way Progress 2. URT 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010, for child and maternal mortality.

der the environmental sustainability goal (MDG 7) of ensuring access to potable water, and combating the spread of HIV and AIDS (MDG 6). However, Tanzania is lagging behind in other MDGs.

Table 2.2 shows progress in MDGs, with clear indication that MDG 1 will be missed in 2015, assuming a business-as-usual scenario.

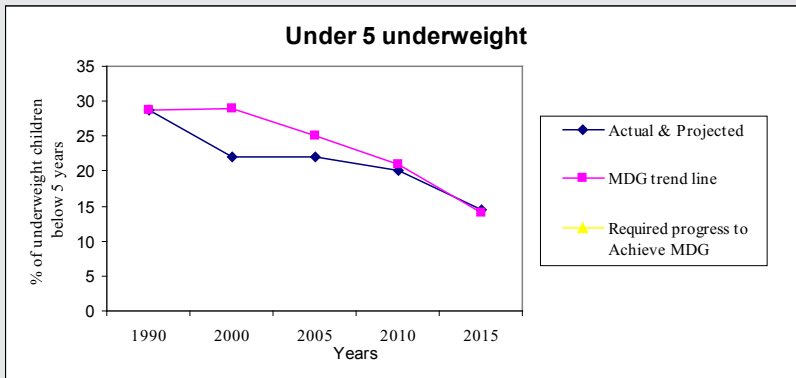
2.2: PROGRESS, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RELATING TO HUNGER TARGET

Child nutritional status is measured using three anthropometric indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Two main measures are considered here for purposes of illustration.

2.2.1: PROGRESS IN REDUCTION OF UNDERWEIGHT (WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)

Tanzania has made considerable progress in reducing underweight (weight-for-age), particularly during 2000 and 2005. The percentage of underweight children below 5 years of age dropped from 28.8 percent in 1990 to 22 percent in 2005 and marginally to 21 percent in 2010, which is off track to achieving the MDG target of 14.4 percent by 2015 (Figure 2.3). A little more effort could help achieve the target by 2015..

FIGURE 2.3 MAINLAND TANZANIA – UNDER-5 YEARS – UNDERWEIGHT (%), 1990-2015

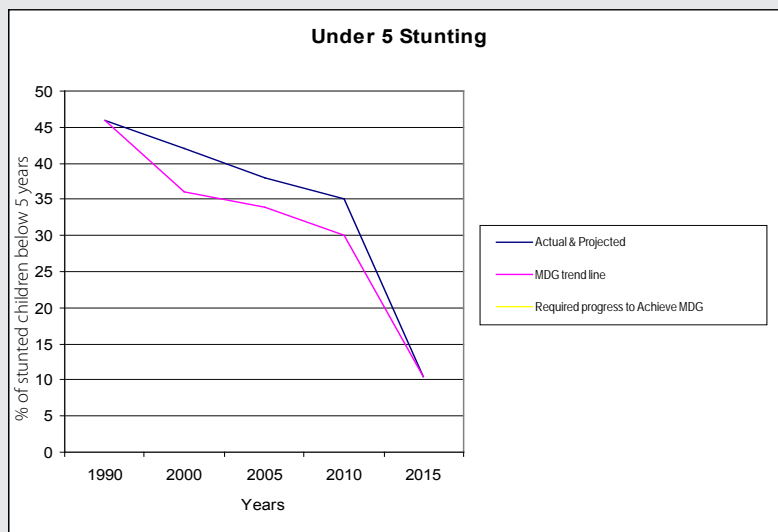


2.2.2: PROGRESS IN REDUCTION OF STUNTING (HEIGHT-FOR-AGE)

Almost four of 10 children aged 0 to 59 months are chronically undernourished and too short for their age (stunted). Stunting declined from 46.6 percent

in 1990 to 38 percent in 2005 and to a further 35 percent in 2010 (Figure 2.3), which is off track to meeting the MDG target of 23.3 percent by 2015. Stepped up efforts with a renewed focus on health and nutrition of infants and young children would be critical to achieving the target.

FIGURE 2.4 MAINLAND TANZANIA – UNDER 5 YEARS – STUNTING (%), 1990-2015



2.2.3: PROGRESS IN REDUCTION OF FOOD POVERTY

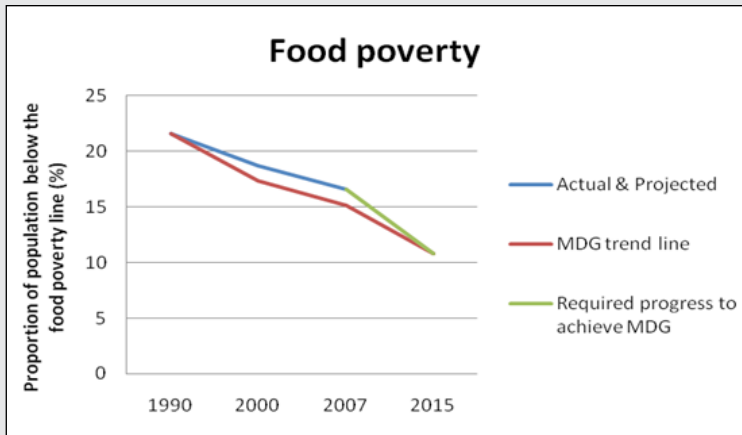
Progress in food poverty (those who cannot afford to meet the minimum adult caloric requirement) is shown in Figure 2.5. The proportion of people living below the food poverty line was 16.6 percent in 2006/07, down from 22 percent in 1990. As a consequence, Tanzania is currently off track to achieving the MDG 1 hunger target in a business-as-usual

scenario. Increased focus will be required if Tanzania is to achieve the MDG target of 10.5 percent by 2015.

Tanzania's slow progress in reducing extreme poverty and hunger is closely related to low income among the poor, especially in rural areas, and the lack of social safety nets for addressing the health and nutritional needs of infants, young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.

FIGURE 2.5

MAINLAND TANZANIA – PROGRESS IN REDUCING FOOD POVERTY (%) 1990-2015



2.3: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, the mainstay of the economy, supports the livelihoods of about 80 percent of the rural population and plays a critical role in reducing hunger. About 75 percent of Tanzania’s population lives in rural areas, with over one third being poor. Agriculture is dominated by small-scale farmers, with about 70 percent of farming being dependent on the hand hoe. Given its role in supporting the rural poor and in reducing malnutrition, agriculture has the greatest potential of lifting many of the poor out of extreme poverty and hunger. The sector’s sluggish growth is a result of a combination of many factors. These include poor infrastructure to support agriculture, inadequate extension services, the low level of production technology, low value addition, a lack of appropriate financing mechanisms for agriculture, unreliable market, unfair and uncompetitive farm gate prices, and environmental degradation.

Agriculture is the sector with the lowest income earnings. According to Household Budget Survey

2007, a significant share of the population whose primary source of cash income is agriculture (38.7 percent) is poor; this is greater than the overall poverty incidence in the country, which stands at 33.6 percent. Poverty incidence declined only marginally in agriculture between 2001 and 2007.

Agricultural activities in Tanzania were previously governed under the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy (NALP), which was formulated and adopted in 1997 in order to support the National Development Vision 2025 goal of attaining annual growth of 8 percent or more in the agricultural sector. In 2001, the Government unveiled the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP). Both the ASDS and the ASDP are implementation tools for the NALP and provide a comprehensive sector-wide strategy and approach for agricultural development in the country. The ASDP envisions a modernized, commercial and highly productive agricultural sector that uses natural resources sustainably. The ASDP has the following main components:

- Two major programme components:
 - Local-level support
 - National-level support
- Programme financing arrangement
- Grant access conditions by local government authorities (LGAs)
- Programme Implementation Framework (or arrangement)

District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs) and other programmes and projects under the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLM) have been aligned with the following national strategic policy frameworks, e.g., Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and MKUKUTA I and II.

Despite the existence of a comprehensive agricultural development strategy, the agricultural sector's inability to meet the needs of a growing rural population is evident in the increasing number of extreme poor and hungry people in rural areas. Agricultural productivity remains low due to a host of factors, including the low level of fertilizer use, limited irrigation, and inadequate application of technologies, such as the use of improved seeds. For example, Tanzania uses only 9 kg/ha of fertilizer compared to the regional average of 16 kg/ha among Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries. In addition, the supply of fertilizer has been inadequate to meet demand, as shown in Table 2.6.

The total requirement of improved seeds is about 120,000 tons annually. However, annual supply averages around 10,000 tons, or eight percent of total requirement. The hand hoe is still the dominant tool for farming. According to latest Household Budget Survey, of the farm implements owned by households, 92 percent represent the hand hoe and eight percent own other implements, 50 percent of which are ox ploughs. Only three percent represented tractors. On the other hand, more than 29.4 million hectares are suitable for irrigation farming, but less than 1 percent (289,245 hectares) of the area is actually irrigated. By 2010, there were around 4,000 agricultural extension service workers, whereas the Government's target of one extension officer in each village would require 12,000 such officers; thus, only 33.3 percent of demand is met. Research and Development (R&D) in agriculture has not received due attention in agricultural development, as reflected by the low level of budgetary allocation for agricultural R&D.

2.4: OPPORTUNITIES

(i) Increased government policy priority on agriculture in recent years

Despite the limited progress, there are ample opportunities that Tanzania could exploit to develop the agricultural sector to reduce extreme poverty and hunger. Among the most important is the priority given to agricultural sector development in the national development agenda.

TABLE 2.6: TREND OF FERTILIZER USE IN TANZANIA, 2001/2002 – 2007/2008

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Fertilizer Demand	188,367	185,550	185,550	384,900	385,000	385,000	385,000
Fertilizer Supply	138,935	111,025	125,653	195,062	241,753	287,763	n/a

Source: PO/PC/INNOVEX (2009); *Review of Productivity Profile for Tanzania across Productive Sectors*, p.12

MKUKUTA II (2010-2015) identifies agriculture as a growth driver sector since it supports the majority of the poor rural population and could lift the majority population out of poverty. The strategy recognizes that robust agricultural growth requires a multi-pronged approach as articulated in the Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP), the Agriculture Strategic Plan (ASP), and the green revolution/agricultural transformation initiative known as Kilimo Kwanza. The focus will be on the modernization and commercialization of small-, medium- and large-scale agriculture for increased productivity, employment, profitability and income, especially in rural areas. In order to have impact, emphasis will be on interventions that address bottlenecks along value chains of strategic agriculture produce: selected crops and livestock as per Kilimo Kwanza. Such interventions will address the input side of agriculture, the production processes of the selected produce, agro-processing, and marketing strategies, and will focus on domestic, regional, and global market niches. To improve the efficiency and profitability of each chain, research and development will also be given due emphasis. It is equally important to lessen dependence on rain-fed agriculture for large-scale and small-scale farmers and to develop rural feeder roads.

All of these areas of intervention are in line with the pillars of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), an initiative of the African Union (AU) within the context of The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) that provides the framework for African countries to achieve economic growth and food security. 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.

These policy priorities are reflected in an increase in the resources allocated to the agriculture sector. Another important policy shift is the encouragement of private investment in agriculture. The number of private investors increased from 77 in 2001 to 219

investors in 2007, an increase of 184 percent. The private sector made approximately 169.3 billion Tanzanian shillings of new direct investments in primary farming and livestock production during 2001-2005.

(ii) Suitable diverse climate

Tanzania has a climate suitable for agriculture. The availability of fresh water for irrigation and the abundance of arable land portend a bright future for agricultural development if policy priorities are set properly and are effectively implemented. Besides crop and livestock husbandry, Tanzania has immense potential in fresh and saltwater fishery that can improve livelihoods and nutrition and promote the attainment of other goals (e.g., health and education). Forestry and hunting, currently underdeveloped, can contribute to reducing poverty if further expanded in a sustainable manner.

(iii) Renewed global commitment at UN Summit on MDGs with respect to Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)

The closing final press release of the UN Summit issued on 22 September 2010 cited major commitments:

- The adoption of a global action plan to achieve the eight anti-poverty goals by the 2015 target date and the announcement of major new commitments for women's and children's health and other initiatives against poverty, hunger and disease
- The Secretary-General secured more than \$40 billion for women's and children's health
- The World Bank intends to increase its support for agriculture to between \$6 billion and \$8 billion a year over the next three years, up from \$4.1 billion annually before 2008, under its Agriculture Action Plan to help boost incomes, employment and food security in many low-income areas

- The Republic of Korea pledged \$100 million to support food security and agriculture in developing countries

All of these present an opportunity for Tanzania to reposition strategically and to maximize the opportunities presented.

2.5: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN NUTRITION

Issues of nutrition are at the centre of poverty reduction strategy in Tanzania. Nutrition, which is an aspect of MDG 1 (target 1c, indicator 1.8), is closely linked to MDG 4 (reduce child mortality) and MDG 5 (improve maternal health). Evidence in Tanzania shows that exclusive breastfeeding reduces child mortality by 15 percent, while five percent of maternal deaths are associated with micronutrient disorders. Due to resource constraints, Tanzania has been resorting to low-cost approaches such as vaccinations and maternal education instead of measures like cash transfers, as they are more effective and are commonly used in developed economies.

Loss of stature at an early age does long-lasting harm to physical and cognitive development that is extremely difficult to overcome. Undernutrition among Tanzanians is manifested at an early age, so great emphasis is placed on monitoring child nutrition to avoid or minimize the adverse consequences of malnutrition. Data from the three Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in Tanzania since the 1990s show a consistent pattern in nutritional status among children: growth falters at a very early age and then stabilizes when children are 18 to 24 months old.

Malnutrition of children is a serious problem in Tanzania, a manifestation of not only poverty and food insecurity, but also of malnutrition of women of reproductive age. The sequel of malnutrition in chil-

dren is multiple and grave. Child malnutrition fuels illnesses, undermines learning, erodes human capital and reduces labour productivity, ultimately affecting growth and labour market outcomes at the adult age. Children in rural areas suffer substantially higher rates of malnutrition than urban children. Inequalities in nutritional outcomes are also evident in relation to size at birth, mother's education, and household wealth. From 1999 to 2010, the urban-rural disparity narrowed both for stunting and underweight.

There are three groups of causes of malnutrition. The immediate causes of malnutrition include recurrent illness, early introduction of complementary food and drink, and inappropriate feeding practices. Second, the underlying causes involve access to food, caring practices, care provided to mothers and children, access to essential health services, a healthy environment, and quality of living. Third, the basic causes, which revolve around the environment in which children survive and grow, are the national policy framework including public spending priorities, poverty reduction strategies as well as legislative and regulatory provisions.

Compounding the problem of low income of the poor, the lack of a comprehensive strategy to reduce malnutrition by protecting, promoting and sustaining improved nutrition of infants, young children, and pregnant and lactating mothers, has further complicated the problem of malnutrition.

Lack of nutrition security is reflected in the different forms of malnutrition affecting many Tanzanians. Micronutrient deficiencies, notably anaemia, and vitamin A and iodine deficiencies, are also common. Overall, urban children are more likely to enjoy better nutrition than rural children; according to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2010, 11.6 percent of urban children under five years of age were stunted, compared with 17 percent of rural children. Nutrition rates are worst among the poor. According to the 1999 Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey (TRCHS), 50 percent of chil-

dren in the poorest 40 percent of households were stunted, compared with 23 percent of children from the least poor 20 percent of households.

Micronutrient disorders, particularly iron deficiency (anaemia), and vitamin A and iodine deficiencies, are also prevalent in Tanzania. According to TDHS 2010, approximately 25.4 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years with the last birth given in the last five years received a vitamin A dose within the first two months after delivery. There has been a substantial increase in the availability of vitamin A supplementation in recent years. The proportion of children aged 6 to 59 months whose mothers reported that they had received a supplement in the six months before the survey increased from 46 percent in 2004/2005 to 60 percent in 2010 (TDHS 2010).

Low birth weight (below 2.5 kg) has changed little in the past few years. Low birth weight is a reflection of poor maternal health and nutritional status. There is evidence from a survey of low birth weight that adolescent mothers are more likely to be anaemic and undernourished than their older peers. Anaemia is associated with the high prevalence of malaria and parasitic infestations.

The geographic pattern of malnutrition in Tanzania suggests that areas of the country that are the source of cereal surpluses, mainly the south and the west, are also the areas with relatively high rates of malnutrition. Therefore, food security, in the limited sense of cereal crop production, does not seem to be strongly associated with nutrition security. In the TDHS 2010, the Lindi, Mara, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Kigoma, Iringa, Dodoma and Tanga regions all recorded stunting in more than 20 percent of children under five years.

Parents' education affects children's nutrition. The children of mothers with secondary education are much less likely to be stunted, but the difference in nutrition between the children of mothers with no education and children of mothers with only primary

education is not significant. A very small proportion of mothers (4.9 percent) have secondary education (TDHS 2010).

Health factors are critical for nutrition. The root cause of malnutrition is sickness of the mother and sickness of the child. Fevers, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) are all common among children in Tanzania, and they affect appetite – and, hence, food intake – as well as the body's use of energy and other nutrients. Recent improvements in prevention and treatment of malaria may partially explain the reduction in child malnutrition. More effective drug treatment has been introduced and more children are sleeping under mosquito nets.

The challenge of HIV and AIDS cannot be ignored. According to the Tanzania National Strategy on Infant and Young Child Nutrition, about 10 percent of pregnant mothers attending antenatal clinics are infected with HIV. The risk of mother-to-child transmission stands at 40 percent in the absence of intervention. The risk of HIV transmission through breastfeeding is between 10 percent and 15 percent. This threatens the advocacy for exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of the child's life.

Caring practices also affect patterns of breastfeeding and the number of times a child is given anything to drink or eat during the day. Cooking is usually done only once per day. Caregivers who must spend most of their time provisioning households – farming, fetching water and fuel for cooking, washing, etc. – have little time to devote solely to caring for young children. Care for the youngest children is, therefore, commonly provided by older siblings, especially girls.

Opportunities in nutrition include dividends of increased agricultural production, stepped up campaigns such as breastfeeding and stepped up monitoring of pregnant women. In addition, promotion of formal education to mothers is also vital.



CHAPTER 3:

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

The purpose of this chapter is to identify and to prioritize the strategic interventions in agriculture and nutrition. The identification of strategic interventions was informed by review of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NSGRP/MKUKUTA) I (2005-2010) toward development of successor strategy NSGRP/MKUKUTA II (2010 – 2015) and consultations on the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UN-DAP) for Tanzania. The former involved consultations among stakeholders and the results of commissioned analytical studies. The Gleneagles scenario country report provided another source of information for identifying the strategic interventions.

Apart from these MKUKUTA-based consultations, a parallel process of stakeholder consultations produced the National Programme of Action under New Partnership for Africa’s Development’s (NEPAD) African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The Economic Governance and Management cluster dis-

cussed agricultural issues, while the Socio-economic Governance cluster discussed nutrition issues. The following criteria generally guided identification:

1. Impact: ability to deliver quick, significant results in the short to medium term
2. Feasibility: whether capable of being implemented within the given time frame (i.e., by 2015)
3. Efficiency: at the least cost and in the least time
4. Synergy: how various actors can deliver quick results together
5. Focus

The prioritized interventions were selected for the Country Action Plan from various sources.

Agriculture

(a) Strategic Intervention Areas under the CAADP Framework

CAADP Pillar	Strategic Intervention Areas
Pillar I: Extending the area under sustainable land and water resource management	• Expand the area under irrigation
	• Promote appropriate mechanization and other labour-saving technologies
	• Establish after-sale service centres at the village level
	• Soil and water management
	• Strengthen the implementation of programmes on conservation and climate change
Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access	• Improve rural infrastructure (roads, markets, irrigation, cold chain, storage facilities and electricity)
	• Promote agro-processing and value addition, including post-harvest and quality management
	• Identify new markets outlets
	• Promote Public-Private Partnership
	• Increase support and incentives to artisanal fishers and aqua farmers
	• Strengthen market information system
	• Promote contract farming and warehouse receipt system
	• Strengthen organizations for producers, processors and traders
	• Strengthening cooperative marketing
	• Improve quality and standards of agricultural products
	• Promote domestic, regional and international marketing
	• Support development of agricultural growth corridors
	• Establish business development centres for small-scale producers, processors and traders

CAADP Pillar	Strategic Intervention Areas
Pillar III: Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises	• Increase production of cereals, particularly maize, sorghum and rice as well as oil seeds, root and tuber crops
	• Promotion of livestock, fisheries and aquaculture development
	• Promote local production and use of agricultural inputs, including mechanization and labour-saving technologies
	• Strengthen the capacity of inputs of stockists to improve their efficiency in the distribution of inputs
	• Improve rural financial services to increase access of farmers and other stakeholders to financial services
	• Early warning and emergency preparedness to better manage risk resulting from various shocks
	• Strengthen conservation of renewable resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
	• Improve the nutritional status of communities, including children and other vulnerable groups
	• Increase diversity of income and diet, e.g., horticulture
	• Promote food security network
Pillar IV: Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption	• Strengthen research and development to develop and disseminate appropriate technologies
	• Strengthen extension and training services to increase farmers' access to extension services
	• Build capacity at all levels
	• Strengthen farmer organizations
Pillars I – IV	• Strengthen financial intermediation for small-scale producers, processors and traders
	• Facilitate equipment leasing for agro-processors
	• Fast-track establishment of agricultural development bank

(b) MKUKUTA interventions

The overall interventions in agriculture were informed by the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) II under Cluster 1, Goal 2, 'Reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable, and employment-enhancing growth and development'.

Strategic interventions for developing agriculture are directed at all aspects of agriculture: crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and hunting, marketing and financing.

Order of Priority of Interventions in Agriculture

1. Improvement in agricultural productivity
2. Land issues
3. Agricultural value addition (agro, livestock and fish-processing, and mechanization)
4. Agricultural markets and marketing
5. Financial services (and incentives for promoting investments in agriculture and fisheries development)

Nutrition

The guiding framework for nutrition interventions is provided in Cluster 2, Goal 3 of MKUKUTA, “Improving survival, health and well-being of all children, women and vulnerable groups” under the operational target of “infant, child health and nutrition”. The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania (also known as ‘One Plan’) and Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2008-2015) are the delivery vehicles.

The following order of priority was used in interventions in the CAP based on their impact and the feasibility of their application:

- (a) Promotion of nutrition for infants and young children
- (b) Food fortification
- (c) Salt iodization
- (d) Knowledge of the importance of nutrition, especially at the local level
- (e) Skilled human resource needs

TABLE 3.1: SUMMARY MATRIX OF KEY PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS AND INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS

MDG	MDG Indicator	#	Key Interventions	
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Proportion of population below national food poverty line	1	Improve agricultural productivity	
		2	Resolve land issues	
		3	Promote agricultural value addition	
		4	Develop agricultural markets and marketing	
		5	Improve financial services and incentives for promoting investments in agriculture	
	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	1	Promote infant and young child nutrition	
		2	Ensure salt iodization	
		3	Ensure food fortification	
		4	Promote nutritional education and advocacy at LGA level up to village government level, including Information Education and Communication (IEC)	
		5	Ensure deployment of adequate nutritionists at regional and LGA levels	

#	Indicative Interventions 2011-2015
1	Make available, in a timely manner, farm inputs, particularly fertilizer and improved seeds
2	Provide extension services
3	Construct and rehabilitate irrigation schemes and promote other efficient water use technologies
4	Enhance use of agricultural mechanization technologies
5	Reduce pre-harvest losses
6	Promote and strengthen agricultural resource centres at Ward level, for extension service officers and farmers in order to promote knowledge, its use and dissemination, innovation and technology
7	Improve environmental conservation and management, especially for soil and water
1	Issue titles promptly and demarcate land use for all urban and rural land
2	Strengthen governance in land use and ownership
1	Promote and strengthen agro-processing
2	Reduce post-harvest losses
3	Develop value chains
4	Provide guidelines on adherence to standards and quality
1	Develop rural local markets
2	Strengthen storage facilities
3	Expand warehouse receipt system to more crops and locations
1	Mobilize financial services for agriculture
2	Promote investments
1	Promote exclusive breastfeeding during first six months
2	Promote caring of feeding practices
3	Promote consumption of nutritious and adequate food
4	Promote health of infants, young children, and mothers (before and after delivery), especially to contain fever, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, anaemia, HIV/AIDS
5	Increase human and financial resources for infant and child nutrition
1	Ensure production of iodized salt both by large- and small-scale producers
2	Promote the use of iodized salt
1	Ensure food fortification
1	Promote nutritional education and advocacy at LGA level up to village government level, including Information Education and Communication (IEC)
1	Ensure deployment of adequate nutritionists at regional and LGA levels



CHAPTER 4:

**BOTTLENECK
ANALYSIS**

In many developing countries, it is not the lack of policies that prevents achievement of desired development objectives, but rather an inability to foresee and address the impediments to implementation of such policies. Consequently, this chapter seeks to analyze and identify the bottlenecks to the effective implementation of identified interventions. The identification of bottlenecks considers the immediate causes, underlying causes and structural causes (operating environment). The bottleneck analysis will consider four dimensions of such bottlenecks – failures in policy and planning, budgetary and financing issues, service delivery (supply side), and service use (demand side) – that impede implementation of interventions. It will indicate the most prominent and recurrent bottlenecks to full implementation of policies and interventions in accelerating MDGs in Tanzania.

The bottlenecks are prioritized as per the expected impact of the intervention. In identifying and prioritizing the bottlenecks, two basic questions were considered: What prevents implementing and scaling up actions that worked better elsewhere? And what constraints limit scaling up to the national level those actions which have been effective at the local and/or regional levels?

Relevant sector-specific and cross-cutting bottlenecks are identified:

(1) **Sector-specific bottlenecks:** Those that directly affect a sector's performance are addressed within a lead sector ministry/agency

Policy and planning: Policy bottlenecks relating to the adequacy of existing national or subnational strategies, sector policies and plans, regulations, standards, and guidelines, including the legal framework and laws (within and outside the control of the sector) that potentially affect

service delivery or the implementation of identified intervention(s).

Budget and financing: The quantity and quality of funding, including financial resources from national revenue and external resources. Insufficient budget allocations, slow budget absorption (expenditure levels and effective disbursement), Official Development Assistance funding gaps, poor linkage between budgeting and planning, and single-year budgeting are common bottleneck areas.

Service delivery (supply): Delivery of goods and services on the ground. Supply side, bottlenecks are likely to occur in areas such as human resources availability and development, supplies and logistics, decentralized capacity, technical and organizational quality, procurement systems, value chains, sector management and institutions, and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems.

Service use (demand): Bottlenecks in the use of goods and services on the ground from the demand side are likely to occur in the following areas: empowerment of users to use the services when available, information and education available to explain the service, advocacy, intervention promotion, physical distance (lack of transportation), affordability of services, gender and cultural barriers (e.g., women may face unique difficulties in accessing services).

(2) **Cross-cutting bottlenecks:** Those that can potentially affect multiple sectors or that require an integrated response across sector ministries/agencies (e.g., inadequate infrastructure linking rural areas to urban centres).

TABLE 4.1: ANALYSIS OF BOTTLENECKS

Priority MDG: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	Bottleneck Category
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Improve agricultural productivity		
	Make available, in a timely manner, farm inputs, particularly fertilizer and improved seeds	Inadequate budgetary allocation for purchasing agricultural inputs (Currently, over 8 million small farmers are demanding services, but the government is able to finance about 1.5 million farmers through the voucher schemes.)	Budget and financing
		AU Declaration of Maputo: requires governments to allocate at least 10% of their budgets to agriculture (currently, Tanzania allocates 7.6% of its annual budget).	
		Inadequate domestic production of fertilizers and improved seeds	Service delivery
		Failure of some districts and local authorities to adhere to Targeted Fertilizer Program – SMART – Guidelines	Policies and service delivery
		Abuses in the use of voucher scheme: leakages; farmers selling vouchers; selection of eligible farmers (favouritism) Leakages at the local level – small farmers may acquire the vouchers and sell them for cash (schemes are 50/50 financed by beneficiary and government). Corruption has been minimized in the voucher scheme, but abuses still persist.	Service delivery
		Affordability: Voucher schemes exclude small farmers who are unable to cost-share (50% of the costs).	Service use
		Marginalized groups are excluded from the formal processes as they are unable to qualify as per current government guidelines.	
Small farmers lack the knowledge of how to optimize the use of improved agriculture technologies, which is exacerbated by the lack of access to extension services/workers.	Service use		

Priority MDG: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	Bottleneck Category
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Provide extension services	Insufficient number of extension officers relative to demand	Service delivery
		(Context: Recruitment and training: The government target is one extension officer per village. There are 12,000 villages. The government expects to recruit 11,000 extension workers by 2012. Currently, there are 4,000 extension workers available in the country. In addition, 2,500 workers are being trained annually.	
		Given the small number of extension officers, coverage of area and timeliness are limited.	
		Inadequate incentives to retain extension officers in their areas of deployment (housing, training/retraining/retooling)	Service delivery
	Construct and rehabilitate irrigation schemes and promote other efficient water use technologies	Extension system not aligned to demand to cover different crops, e.g., animal/crop husbandry	Service use
		Insufficient funding of irrigation subsector (Facts: The goal called for the annual development of infrastructure to irrigate 30,000 hectares (1.0 million ha by 2010), but only 0.3 million hectares have been irrigated by 2010; the cost of the annual requirement to develop 30,000 hectares have been estimated at \$30 million, but only \$7 million has been received.)	Budget and financing
		Contractual delays due to complex procurement procedures at LGA level	
	Enhance use of agricultural mechanization technologies (Currently, 70% of farmers use hand-hoe, 20% use animals, and 10% use tractors)	Lack of knowledge about small-scale irrigation technologies and sound water management practices	Service use
		Inadequate financing of agricultural mechanization	Budget and financing
		Inadequate fiscal incentives, especially on imported components, to promote agricultural mechanization and smallholders	
Absence of strategy for sustainability (servicing, established agricultural mechanization centres)	Policies		

Priority MDG: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	Bottleneck Category
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Reduce pre-harvest losses	Absence of a specific policy	Policies
		Absence of contingency measures to address diseases, pest control issues	Policies
		Inadequate funding of institutions involved in control of outbreak of diseases and pests	Budget and financing
		Farmers lack knowledge about pests and diseases and ability to control them, which leads to high pre-harvest losses	Service delivery
	Promote and strengthen agricultural resource centres at Ward level, for extension service officers and farmers in order to promote knowledge, its use and dissemination, innovation and technology	Absence of a strategy linking agricultural research centres' findings and farmers' use	Policies
		Low budgetary allocation to agriculture and agriculture research and development (R&D)(Currently, budget allocation is 0.3% of GDP, but target is 1.0% of GDP as per African Union recommendation)	Budget and financing
		Shortage of agricultural researchers and their inappropriate deployment	Budget and financing and service delivery
		Low level/absence of ICT infrastructure, particularly in rural areas	Service delivery
	Improve environmental conservation and management, especially for soil and water	Weak coordination of actors involved	Policies
		Inadequate budgetary allocation to environmental management issues	Budget and financing
		Low awareness of good/best conservation practices	Service delivery
		Limited knowledge about impact of climate change	Service delivery
		Limited ability to mitigate harm of climate change	Service delivery
	Resolve land issues		
	Issue titles promptly and demarcate land use for all urban and rural land	Inadequate budgetary allocation to National Land Use and Planning Commission	Budget and financing
		Inadequate number of land officers	Service delivery
		Weak data management	Service delivery
		Lack of comprehensive strategy to implement policy	Policies
	Strengthen governance in land use and ownership	Ineffective enforcement of land rights/ property rights and laws and regulations	Service delivery
		Weak coordination among institutions (ministries) dealing with land	Policies and service delivery

Priority MDG: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	Bottleneck Category
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Promote agricultural value addition		
	Promote and strengthen agro-processing	Unsupportive infrastructure (energy, physical infrastructure) Low capacity in agro-processing is leading to high post-harvest losses (30% of cereal, 70% of fruits and vegetables, 20% of fishery products)	Budget and financing and service delivery
		Absence of policy and strategy	Policies
		Weak linkage (both forward and backward) between agriculture and manufacturing	Policies and service delivery
	Reduce post-harvest losses	Lack of know-how and infrastructure	Budget and financing and service delivery
	Develop value chains	Little knowledge about value chains	Service delivery
	Provide guidelines on adherence to standards and quality	Weak coordination among institutions involved	Policies
		Weak enforcement of regulations	Policies
		Lack of awareness among farmers about quality and standards	Service use
	Develop agricultural markets and marketing		
	Develop rural local markets	Absence of marketing strategy	Policies
		Weak coordination among relevant ministries	Policies
	Strengthen storage facilities	Inadequate budgetary allocation	Budget and financing
		Breakdown of traditional best practices in preserving agricultural produce	Service delivery
	Expand warehouse receipt system to more crops and locations	Inadequate fiscal space of government budget	Budget and financing
	Improve financial services and incentives for promoting investments in agriculture		
	Mobilize financial services for agriculture	Disinterest of private financial institutions in smallholder agriculture	Policies and service delivery
	Inadequate capacity of farmers' cooperatives to mobilize financial services	Policies and service delivery	

Priority MDG: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	Bottleneck Category
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Promote investments	Inadequate policy, priority and strategies	Policies
		Poor condition of public goods (physical infrastructure, energy) in rural areas to attract private sector investments	Budget and financing
		Low level of investment finance facilities (investment banks, capital markets)	Policies and service delivery
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Promote infant and young child nutrition		
	Promote exclusive breastfeeding during first six months	Poor maternal nutrition	Service delivery and use
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age		Misconceptions about breastfeeding (child crying, child refusing to breastfeed, family/relative pressure)	Service delivery and use
	Promote caring of feeding practices	Limited time devoted to caring for young children	Service use
	Promote consumption of nutritious and adequate food	Little knowledge about nutritious food	Service delivery and use
		Inappropriate social norms and values (number of meals, quantities, content of meals)	Service delivery and use
	Promote health of infants, young children, and mothers (before and after delivery), especially to contain fever, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, anaemia, HIV/AIDS)	Low level of food fortification	Policies
		Inadequate budgetary resources for combating diseases	Budget and financing
		Poor hygiene and sanitation, especially in rural areas	Service delivery
	Ensure salt iodization		

Priority MDG: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	Bottleneck Category
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Ensure production of iodized salt by large- and small-scale producers (10% of locally manufactured salt is not iodized)	Absence of a comprehensive policy on iodization (currently covering large salt producers only)	Policies
		Insufficient financial support (and absence of government subsidy to small-scale salt producers)	Budget and financing
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Promote the use of iodized salt (currently used in only 60 percent of households)	Weak enforcement of laws and standards Though law is in place, enforcement is difficult due to widely scattered and isolated practices	Service delivery and policies
		Weak (non-existent) legal framework for iodization of salt at LGA level	
	Ensure food fortification	Lack of knowledge in common households about the benefits of iodized salt	Service use
	Ensure food fortification	Absence of guidelines for food fortification (Guidelines being developed; standards on fortification of selected foods developed; manual to guide millers on food fortification being developed.)	Policies
		Inadequate budgetary allocation, including to LGA and low predictability	Budget and financing
		Limited knowledge about fortified foods	Service use
		Insufficient deployment of nutritionists (Currently, there is no deployment at all in 30 regions of the mainland and in all 132 LGAs, even though PO-PSM provides for the establishment of the post for each District and region.)	Budget and financing
	Promote nutritional education and advocacy at LGA level up to village level, including Information Education and Communication (IEC)	Insufficient nutrition specialists at LGA level	Budget and financing and service delivery
		Absence of manuals on nutrition	Policies
		Limited access to nutritional information	Service use
	Ensure deployment of adequate nutritionists at regional and LGA levels	Inadequate and unpredictable funding for deployment of nutritionists	Budget and financing



CHAPTER 5:

**ACCELERATING MDG
PROGRESS: IDENTIFYING
SOLUTIONS**

IFAD Photo

This chapter attempts to identify effective and feasible solutions for the bottlenecks that were identified in the previous chapter. The identification of solutions considered:

- Effective local-level initiatives
- Lessons learned from previous initiatives on sustainability
- Best/good practices around the globe tailored to suit Tanzania
- Impact on the hunger target of MDG 1

The neglect of agriculture for long years appears to be the main reason behind the less than impressive efforts to reduce extreme poverty and hunger. Thus, there needs to be renewed focus on agricultural development. Improving agricultural productivity would increase food production and thereby ensure food security. While policies have been in place for the development of the agricultural sector, institutional, human and financial constraints have hampered their implementation. The present analysis identifies the following solutions to the bottlenecks impeding implementation of priority areas of intervention:

Improving Agricultural Productivity

While increased budgetary allocation for the sector is essential to build institutions (e.g., resource centres, pest control mechanisms), structures (e.g., rural infrastructure, including irrigation), and human resource capacity (e.g., extension officers), developing implementation capacity among LGAs would have a bigger impact on agricultural policies and interventions. Particular attention is required to spread agricultural technology, while facilitating the build-up of farmer and cooperative societies would not only reduce the administrative burden on the government, but also

facilitate access to farm inputs and technology. The majority of the farmers, not covered by the fertilizer subsidy, need to have priority access to credit and other farm inputs.

Addressing Land Issues

Demarcation of land and issuing of proper titles to ensure legal ownership of land could substantially increase farm production and productivity, as the lack of titles to land prevents farmers from obtaining credit and investment funds for improving productivity. A mechanism to settle land disputes is also important to minimize the cost – in both time and money – to farmers.

Increasing Value Addition to Agricultural Products

The inability of farmers to add value is one of the main causes of low farm incomes. The promotion of agro-processing, particularly with linkages to value chains, reduction of post-harvest losses, and maintenance of quality and standards would enable farmers to add value to their produce and to earn more income. To achieve this, it is essential to improve rural infrastructure such as the electricity grid.

Development of Agricultural Markets and Facilitation of Marketing

Expanding markets and facilitating marketing of produce are key to increasing earnings from farm products. Improving rural infrastructure (transport), strengthening warehouses (storage), including traditional practices, and disseminating technical knowledge about packaging will help minimize post-harvest losses and thus increase earnings.

Improving Access to Finance

While subsidies are essential to meet the financial needs of the poor, government financial constraints

require the strengthening of financial infrastructure that serves the needs of the rural sector. The proposed Agricultural Development Bank could help to meet such needs. However, the ability of farmer groups and cooperative societies to obtain financial services should also be strengthened.

Promoting Infant and Young Child Nutrition

The promotion of breastfeeding and provision of free nutritious food supplements to pregnant and lactating mothers are especially effective in reducing malnutrition. Breastfeeding could be facilitated by ensuring paid leave for working mothers after childbirth and short leave – even one extra hour – for breastfeeding during, for example, lunch breaks. The provision of free meals for school children has been essential to reducing malnutrition in other countries

and where it has been piloted in Tanzania. This needs to be scaled up throughout the country.

Food Fortification and Knowledge Building in Nutrition

Food fortification ensures that foods are adequately nutritious. To promote this, the establishment of guidelines on food fortification for producers and efforts to heighten awareness about the benefits of food fortification would be important. The latter requires adequate deployment of nutritionists at regional and LGA levels.

TABLE 5.1: IDENTIFICATION OF SOLUTIONS TO BOTTLENECKS

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Improve agricultural productivity	
	Make available, in a timely manner, farm inputs, particularly fertilizer and improved seeds	Inadequate budgetary allocation for purchasing agricultural inputs (Currently, over eight million smallholder farmers demand the services, but the government is able to finance only about 1.5 million of them through the voucher schemes) AU Declaration of Maputo: Requires governments to allocate at least 10% of their budgets to agriculture. (Currently, Tanzania allocates 7.6% of its annual budget.)
		Inadequate domestic production of fertilizers and improved seeds
		Failure of some districts and local authorities to adhere to Targeted Fertilizer Program – SMART – Guidelines
		Abuses in the use of voucher scheme: leakages; farmers selling vouchers; selection of eligible farmers (favouritism)
		Leakages at the local level – small farmers may acquire the vouchers and sell them for cash (schemes are 50/50 financed by beneficiary and government). Corruption has been minimized in the voucher scheme, but abuses still persist
		Affordability: Voucher schemes exclude small farmers who are unable to share costs (50% of the costs)
		Marginalized groups are excluded from the formal processes, as they are unable to qualify as per the current government guidelines.
Small farmers lack knowledge about how to optimize the use of improved agriculture technologies, which is exacerbated by the lack of access to extension services/workers.		

	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	Introduce a credit system through cooperatives for acquisition of agricultural inputs	URT
	<p>Improve local production of improved seeds through Regional Centre of Excellence for Rice, and Agricultural Seeds Agency (ASA) and the private sector as well as quality-declared seeds to meet the demand for improved seeds</p> <p>Encourage prospective international seed producers to invest in Tanzania to meet the demand</p>	WB/URT/IFAD
	Enforce implementation of guidelines at the local level	URT
	Strengthen the M&E systems to minimize abuses and leakages of the voucher system	URT
	Organize small-scale farmers into associations and cooperatives to achieve economies of scale and enable them to access agriculture inputs and implement capacity-building activities to provide affordable and high-quality services	ILO/ URT
	Facilitate access to credit by farmers who cannot afford to pay the 50% cost-sharing requirement to receive the fertilizer subsidy through regional/local banks, cooperative societies and farmer groups. (Establish a revolving fund, with grants from government/donors to facilitate access to credit by regional/local banks, cooperative societies and farmer groups.) (Build local capacity for management of such funds)	URT
	Regular knowledge-sharing, demonstrations and capacity building for farmers/ farmer groups about new agricultural technologies and good practices by extension workers and cooperatives/agricultural service centres.	URT

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Provide extension services	Insufficient number of extension officers to meet demand (Context: Recruitment and training: The government target is one extension officer per village by 2012. There are 12,000 villages. Currently, there are 4,000 extension workers available in the country. In addition, 2,500 workers are being trained annually. At the current pace, the Government will not be able to meet the target set.) Given the small number of extension officers, coverage of area and timeliness are limited.	
		Inadequate incentives to retain extension officers in their areas of deployment	
		Extension system not aligned to demand (to cover different crops, e.g., animal/crop husbandry)	
		Under funding of irrigation subsector (Facts: The goal called for the annual development of infrastructure to irrigate 30,000 hectares (1.0 million ha by 2010), but only 0.3 million hectares have been irrigated by 2010; the cost of the annual requirement to develop 30,000 hectares have been estimated at \$30 million, but only \$7 million has been received.)	
	Construct and rehabilitate irrigation schemes and promote other efficient water use technologies	Contractual delays due to complex procurement procedures at LGA level	
		Lack of knowledge about small-scale irrigation technologies and sound water management practices	
	Enhance use of agricultural mechanization technologies (Currently, 70% of farmers use hand-hoe, 20% use animals, and 10% use tractors)	Inadequate financing of agricultural mechanization Inadequate fiscal incentives, especially for smallholders and imported components that would promote agricultural mechanization	
		Absence of strategy for sustainability (servicing, established agricultural mechanization centres)	

1) According to IFAD, agriculture technological package is a set of recommendations which seeks to make best use of farmers' resources under a particular set of conditions. These conditions, aside from environment, should take into account availability of inputs, finance, markets, prevailing input and output prices.

	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	Ensure availability of funds to meet the targeted training of 2,500 extension officers each year	URT
	Build the capacity of extension officers to acquire the latest agricultural technical knowledge and deploy them in resource centres to train farmers in the use of various agriculture technology packages .	WB/Irish Aid/IFAD/ URT
	Improve incentive structure (housing, transportation, etc.) for extension officers to work in rural areas and training systems to upgrade extension officers' knowledge of current technologies	URT
	Develop and enhance knowledge and technical expertise of extension staff and farmers to meet the demand from all crop categories, with a priority given to those crops most in demand	FAO URT/JICA
	Increase budgetary allocation for irrigation	URT
	Rehabilitate and develop sustainable small-scale irrigation schemes through NIDF and DIDF	WB/ URT
	Revisit and streamline procurement procedures for effective and efficient procurement	URT
	Strengthen WARCs' capacity to provide required services for irrigation, water management and crop husbandry Enforce rainwater harvesting at all levels (by-laws at least for large consumers and social facilities – design stage)	URT
	Streamline and scale up budget allocation to LGA for purchase of agricultural machinery (tractors, power tillers and other farm equipment) Promote the use of drought animal technologies among smallholders who are unable to afford modern mechanization technology Reduce import duties on spare parts for agricultural machines and equipment Support farmer organizations to obtain credit for mechanization	URT
	Revive and strengthen agricultural mechanization centres and WARCs to provide tractor/equipment hire services and after-sales services	URT

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Reduce pre-harvest losses	Absence of contingency measures to address diseases, pest control issues	
		Inadequate funding of institutions involved in control of outbreak of diseases and pests	
		Farmers lack knowledge about pests and diseases and ability to control them, which leads to high pre-harvest losses	
	Promote and strengthen agricultural resource centres at Ward level, for extension service officers and farmers in order to promote knowledge, use and dissemination of innovation and technology	Absence of a strategy linking agricultural research centres findings and farmers' use	
		Low budgetary allocation to agriculture and agriculture research and development (R&D) (Currently, budget allocation is 0.3% of GDP, whereas target is 1.0% of GDP as per African Union recommendation)	
		Shortage and inefficient deployment of agricultural researchers	
	Improve environmental conservation and management, especially for soil and water	Weak coordination of actors involved	
		Inadequate budgetary allocation to environmental management issues	
		Low awareness of good/best conservation practices and limited knowledge about the impact of and ability to mitigate the adverse effects of this	
	Resolve land issues		
	Issue titles promptly and demarcate land use for all urban and rural land	Inadequate budgetary allocation to National Land Use and Planning Commission	
		Inadequate number of land officers	
		Weak data management	
Lack of comprehensive strategy to implement policy			

	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	<p>Strengthen capacity for timely control of pest and disease outbreaks, in particular Quelea quelea, armyworms, locusts, rodents and trans-boundary crop and animal diseases</p> <p>Promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM)</p>	URT/FAO
	<p>Establish a contingency fund through budgetary allocation</p>	URT
	<p>Knowledge building through extension officers/farmer organizations and agricultural service centres</p>	URT
	<p>Identify and document good agricultural practices (GAP) for key sub-sectors (cassava, rice, horticulture, dairy and poultry) for adoption and scaling up.</p>	FAO/ URT
	<p>Establish/revitalize and strengthen Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs) to provide advisory services, financial & technological support, etc.</p> <p>Develop a strategy to promote demand-driven agricultural research and disseminate proven technologies to agricultural producers</p>	URT
	<p>Allocate resources for establishment and sustaining of agricultural resource centres</p> <p>Increase budgetary allocation for R&D in agriculture to 1% of GDP (from the current level of 0.3%)</p> <p>Roll out existing funding arrangements for R&D for specific crops (e.g., coffee-TACRI, tea-TRIT) to other crops</p>	URT
	<p>Strengthen intake to agricultural departments of universities/research centres</p>	URT
	<p>Increase the capacity of the VPO, PMO-RALG and MoFEA to coordinate and lead the implementation of key national environmental policies and plans</p>	FAO/UNDP/URT
	<p>Explore exploitation of alternative/innovative financing options such as CDM</p>	URT
	<p>Development of water and pastures</p>	IFAD/ URT
	<p>Improve knowledge and strengthen capacities at local, technical and policy levels for the preparation of an integrated agro-ecosystems and biodiversity management framework, the Trans-boundary Agro-ecosystems Management Programme (TAMP)</p>	FAO/ URT
	<p>Mobilize more financial and human resources to finance NLUPC land use planning activities</p>	URT
	<p>Review demand and train and recruit adequate number of officers</p>	URT
	<p>Improve the functioning of the land registry</p>	URT
	<p>Amend Village Land Act to accommodate commercial land</p> <p>Fast-track implementation of laws on rural land use planning and town planning, including processes leading to title deeds</p> <p>Harmonize mandates of relevant MDAs and legislations on land use</p> <p>Design and implement land conflict resolution strategy/mechanism at LGA (Ward and village) level</p>	URT

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Strengthen governance in land use and ownership	Ineffective enforcement of land rights/property rights and laws and regulations	
		Weak coordination among institutions (ministries) dealing with land	
	Promote agricultural value addition		
	Promote and strengthen agro-processing	Unsupportive infrastructure (energy, physical infrastructure)	
		Low capacity in agro-processing is leading to high post-harvest losses (30% of cereal, 70% of fruits and vegetables, 20% of fishery products)	
		Absence of policy and strategy	
		Weak forward and backward linkage between agriculture and manufacturing	
	Reduce post-harvest losses	Lack of know-how and infrastructure	
	Develop value chains	Poor knowledge of value chains	
		Absence of policy and strategy	
	Provide guidelines on adherence to standards and quality	Weak coordination among institutions involved	
		Weak enforcement of regulations	
		Lack of awareness among farmers about quality and standards	
	Develop agricultural markets and marketing		
Develop rural local markets	Absence of marketing strategy and weak coordination among relevant ministries		

	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	Align and harmonize application and implementation of land laws at all levels (national, district, Ward and village)	URT
	Increase public awareness of land use laws and regulations	
	Land right, conflict resolution and pastoralism issues and CSO capacity building	Irish Aid/URT
	Improve coordination of institutions dealing with land issues and local communities/farmers	URT
	Investments in agriculture-related infrastructure emanating from the DADPs and VADPs such as irrigation schemes, rural roads, cattle dips, market places, etc.	IFAD/WFP/ AfDB/ URT
	Mobilize resources for financing development of rural infrastructure	URT
	Provide financial incentives for private sector to engage in agriculture	
	Improve rural infrastructure (roads, electricity, financial services) to attract private investment	
	Strengthen REA to implement feasible and sustainable small-scale energy sources to support agro-processing	
	Stimulate demand for business development services (BDS)	ILO/URT
	Promote awareness of post -harvest management techniques, including packaging, storage and transportation	WFP/AfDB URT
	Conduct value chain studies, facilitate skills and technology transfer for value addition and marketing of related products	UNIDO/URT
	Design policy/strategy to develop value chains	URT
	Strengthen the role and capacity of Tanzania Bureau of Standards for coordination as well as enforcement of regulations	URT
	Promote awareness of quality and standards issues (grading, packaging) through farmer organizations, cooperatives and agricultural service centres.	URT
	Harmonize and align functions of Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Tanzania Drug and Food Agency (TDFA), and Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) to support small producers and rural agro-processing	
	Establish a clear action plan to guide the preparation of the strategy in a timely manner and broader stakeholder participation to implement agricultural marketing policies and strategies, including coordination, adoption of sanitary and phytosanitary measures for trade in agricultural products	URT/FAO
	Undertake a gap analysis of barriers to small-scale farmers' access to sustainable markets	WFP/URT

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Proportion of population below national food poverty line	Strengthen storage facilities	Inadequate budgetary allocation	
		Breakdown of traditional best practices in preserving agricultural produce	
	Expand warehouse receipt system to more crops and locations	Inadequate fiscal space of government budget	
	Improve financial services and incentives for promoting investments in agriculture		
	Mobilize financial services for agriculture	Disinterest of private financial institutions in smallholder agriculture	
		Inadequate capacity of farmers' cooperatives to mobilize financial services	
	Promote investments	Inadequate policy, priority and strategies	
		Poor condition of public goods (physical infrastructure, energy) in rural areas to attract private sector investments	
Low level of investment finance facilities (investment banks, capital markets)			
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Promote infant and young child nutrition		
	Promote exclusive breastfeeding during first six months	Poor maternal nutrition	
		Misconceptions about breastfeeding (child crying, child refusing to breastfeed, family/relative pressure)	
	Promote caring of feeding practices	Limited time devoted to caring for young children	
Promote consumption of nutritious and adequate food	Little knowledge about nutritious food		

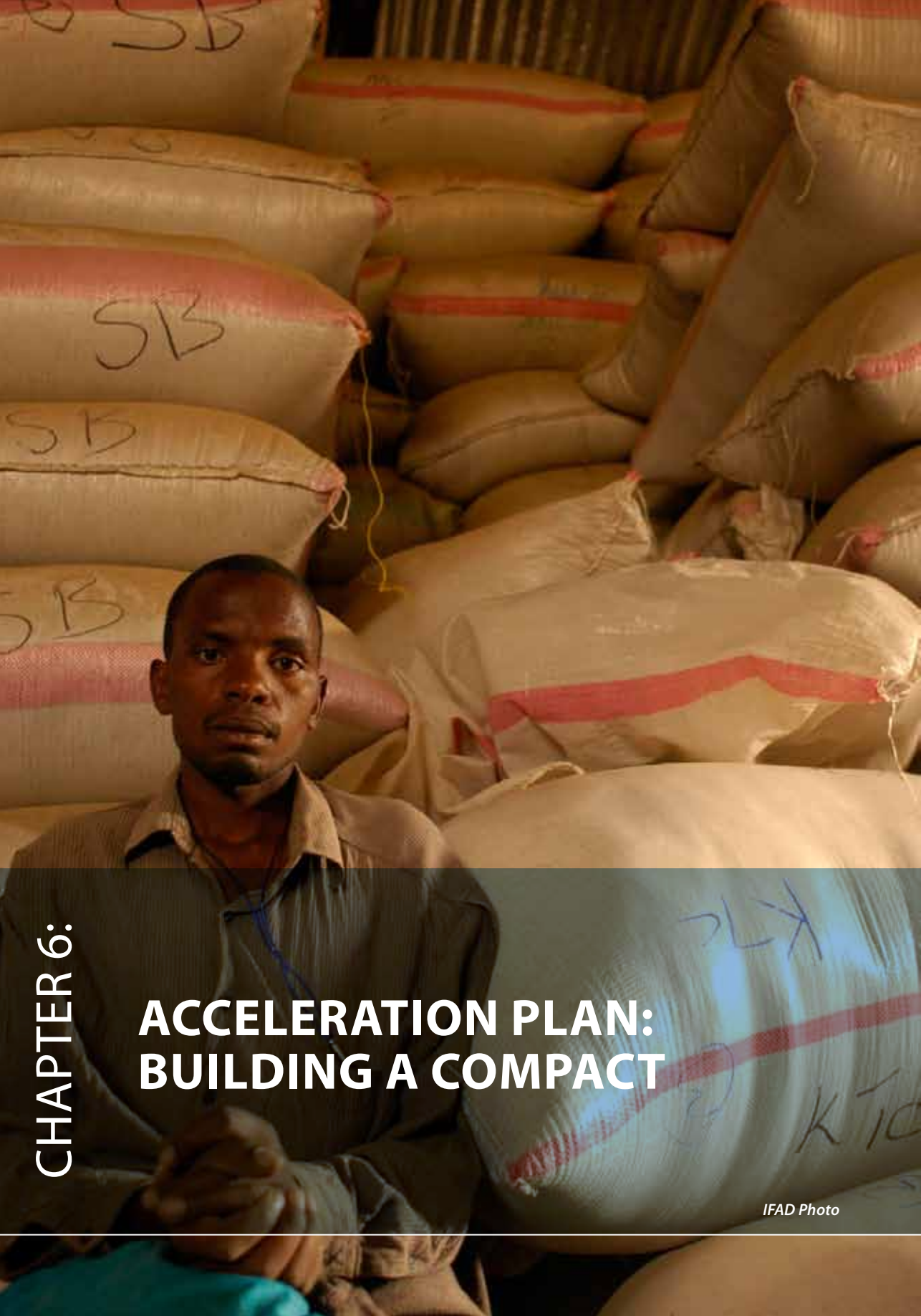
	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	<p>Increase funding for construction of storage facilities and rehabilitation and maintenance of existing facilities</p> <p>Build capacity of construction and management of storage facilities at different levels (household, village, Ward, etc.)</p>	AfDB/URT
	Review and rehabilitate efficient traditional storage practices	URT
	<p>Expand coverage of warehouse receipt system for crops in districts and wherever feasible at lower governance levels</p> <p>Sensitize farmers to the benefits of using WRS and provide technical assistance regarding the required standards and quality</p>	EU/URT
	<p>Improve access to affordable credit facilities, including microfinance from formal credit institutions</p> <p>Provide targeted direct credit to smallholder farmers either through specialized (regional) banks and/or cooperative societies and farmer groups</p>	CIDA, DIFD, SIDA, WB, Danida/ URT
	Strengthen the financial and human capacity of cooperative societies, farmer associations and SACCOs (group formation from village level)	URT
	Promote South-South exchanges on private sector & rural economy	UNDP/ URT
	Provide a business environment conducive to private sector to invest in agriculture by developing rural infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunication and financial services)	URT
	Design financing modalities through public-private partnerships (PPP)	UNDP/URT
	Promote rural financial services and marketing	IFAD/ URT
	Provision of free weekly nutritional food supplements through village clinics during pregnancy and first six months after child delivery	URT
	Commence promotional campaign through media (radio, TV and news papers) on the benefits of breastfeeding	URT
	Guarantee provision of maternity leave and short leave (two hours) for extended breastfeeding, up to one year	URT
	Develop tools to plan, budget and implement nutrition services	UNICEF/ URT

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Promote health of infants, young children, and mothers (before and after delivery), especially to contain fever, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, anaemia, HIV/AIDS	Low level of food fortification	
		Inadequate budgetary resources for combating diseases	
		Poor hygiene and sanitation, especially in rural areas	
	Ensure salt iodization		
	Ensure production of iodized salt both by large- and small-scale producers (10% of locally manufactured salt is not iodized)	Absence of a comprehensive policy on iodization (currently covering large salt producers only)	
		Insufficient financial support and absence of government subsidy for small-scale salt producers	
		Weak enforcement of laws and standards	
		Though law is in place, enforcement is difficult due to wide-scattered and isolated practices	
	Promote the use of iodized salt	Weak legal framework for iodization of salt at LGA level	
		Lack of knowledge in common households about the benefits of iodized salt	

	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	Assess policies and institutional arrangements for nutrition, and develop and implement action plan	URT/UNICEF/WFP
	Develop implementation strategies and guidelines for the National School Feeding programme	URT/WFP
	Micronutrient supplementation (provide nutrition support, targeted and time-bound supplementary feeding)	WFP/ URT
	Implement school feeding programmes at LGA level that rely on locally produced foods, with a priority given to insecure areas	URT/WFP
	Develop partnership with global funds to provide impregnated mosquito nets for pregnant women and young children and early treatment of malaria with artesimin-based combination therapy	URT
	Health sector dialogue on nutrition, and integration of nutrition into future health sector strategic plans	UNICEF/URT
	Provision of piped water, sanitation facilities	URT
	Helminth control through the regular de-worming of children	URT
	Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination in policy formulation and implementation	URT
	Articulate nutritional by-laws and regulations at LGA level to implement micronutrient and food supplements for children at all levels (households, pre-school and primary schools) and monitor and constrain price-hiking	
	Promote group formation among small-scale salt producers	URT
	Provide subsidy to small-scale local producers of salt for equipment to iodize salt and iodine, thereby ensuring that salt is affordable to common households	
	Ensure that salt vendors dispense only iodized salt to household	URT
	LGAs (in collaboration with Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority for technical assistance) should monitor all salt produced by small-scale enterprises to ensure that it is iodized.	
	Step up advocacy and sensitization of households so that they demand iodized salt	URT

Priority MDG: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
MDG Indicator	Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks		
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Ensure food fortification	Absence of guidelines on food fortification (Guidelines being developed; standards on fortification of selected foods being developed; manual on food fortification to guide millers being developed)		
		Limited knowledge about fortified foods		
	Promote nutritional education and advocacy at LGA level up to village level, including Information Education and Communication (IEC)	Absence of manuals on nutrition		
		Limited access to nutritional information		
	Ensure deployment of adequate nutritionists at regional and LGA levels		Inadequate and unpredictable funding for deployment of nutritionists	

	Indicative Acceleration Solutions	Potential Partner(s)
	Carry out a comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis to inform priority investments in food security and nutrition	WFP/URT
	Produce guidelines for small- and to large-scale millers on fortification Train LGA officials in monitoring and supervising millers in order to ensure food is fortified	URT
	Identify best mechanisms for food fortification; train small-scale farmers in priority districts in food fortification	WFP/URT
	Train LGA officials to monitor and supervise millers in order to ensure food is fortified Sensitize food stalls/vendors, especially women, to demand iodized salt and fortified foods Train millers in importance of food fortification, in how to acquire and use dosifiers, and in how to acquire fortificants and technology for fortifying flours	URT
	Produce manuals for users and nutrition officers for teaching communities and LGAs about advantages of using fortified foods and iodized salt	URT
	Identify needs in food security and nutrition information system	FAO/URT UNICEF
	Undertake advocacy and leverage resources for nutrition; nurture a civil society partnership for nutrition	
	Sensitize decision makers at all levels (national, regional, & district) to the importance of nutrition	URT
	Provide easy access to nutrition information at clinics. Make such information available free of charge to pregnant and lactating mothers during their clinical visits	URT
	Develop and implement a training programme for new nutrition coordinators at regional and district levels	UNICEF/URT
	Allocate sufficient funds for employment of nutritionists	URT



CHAPTER 6:

**ACCELERATION PLAN:
BUILDING A COMPACT**

IFAD Photo

PART I: COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

This chapter describes the Country Action Plan (CAP) to accelerate achievement of the hunger target of MDG 1. The CAP presents the critical issues pertaining to achieving MDGs, discusses prioritized interventions, prioritized bottlenecks and proposed solutions, and identifies the parties responsible for implementation of policies and activities.

The Common Country Programme Document (CCPD), which is anchored in the 2011-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) (UN 2010), provides an exceptionally good opportunity for the MAF Action Plan. The UN Plan targets improved partner capacities for pro-poor growth; enhanced sector capacities for the delivery of comprehensive basic social services; and stronger governance and accountability that encompass human rights, gender responsiveness, humanitarian assistance and disaster risk reduction.

The success of this Action Plan depends on its effective implementation by all stakeholders. While the Government must lead through the introduction of comprehensive policies and strategies and the establishment of the required institutional and regulatory mechanisms, the development partners should contribute to meeting the financing gaps, providing technical assistance, and strengthening capacity building. The development partners reflected in the CAP are currently supporting such interventions in some way. It is assumed that they will continue to do so once the current intervention cycle is completed or new partners join. Financing needs, wherever reflected, are only indicative, as MKUKUTA II financing is yet to be determined.

TABLE 6.1: MDG COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger		
Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Improve agricultural productivity		
Make available, in a timely manner, farm inputs, particularly fertilizer and improved seeds	Inadequate budgetary allocation for purchasing agricultural inputs	
	Inadequate domestic production of fertilizers and improved seeds	
	Failure of some districts and local authorities to adhere to Targeted Fertilizer Program – SMART – Guidelines	
	Abuses in the use of voucher scheme: leakages; farmers selling vouchers; selection of eligible farmers (favouritism)	
	Affordability: Voucher schemes exclude small farmers who are unable to share costs (50% of the costs)	
	Small farmers lack knowledge about how to optimize the use of improved agriculture technologies	
Provide extension services	Insufficient number of extension officers to meet demand	
	Inadequate incentives to retain extension officers in their areas of deployment	
	Extension system not aligned to demand (to cover different crops, e.g., animal/crop husbandry)	

	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
		\$3.6 (UNDAP within overall poverty reduction)	UNDAP URT
	Introduce a credit system through cooperatives for acquisition of agricultural inputs		URT
	Improve local production of improved seeds through Regional Centre of Excellence for Rice, the Agricultural Seeds Agency (ASA) and the private sector as well as quality-declared seeds to meet the demand for improved seeds Encourage prospective international seed producers to invest in Tanzania to meet the demand		WB/URT/IFAD
	Enforce implementation of Guidelines at the local level		URT
	Strengthen the M&E systems to minimize abuses and leakages of the voucher system		URT
	Organize small-scale farmers into associations and cooperatives to achieve economies of scale and enable them to access agriculture inputs and implement capacity-building activities to provide affordable and high-quality services	\$3.5 (ILO)	ILO/URT
	Facilitate access to credit by farmers who cannot afford to pay the 50% cost-sharing requirement to receive the fertilizer subsidy through regional/local banks, cooperative societies and farmer groups. (Establish a revolving fund, with grants from government/donors to facilitate access to credit by regional/local banks, cooperative societies and farmer groups.)	\$200	URT
	Regular knowledge sharing, demonstrations and capacity building of farmers/farmer groups on new agricultural technologies through extension workers and cooperatives/ agricultural service centres.		URT
	Ensure availability of funds to meet the targeted training of 2,500 extension officers each year		URT
	Build the capacity of extension officers to acquire latest agricultural technical knowledge and deploy them in resource centres in order to train farmers in the use of various agriculture technological packages.		WB/Irish Aid/ IFAD/URT
	Improve incentive structure (housing, transportation, etc.) for extension officers to work in rural areas and training systems to upgrade extension officers' knowledge of current technologies		URT
	Develop and enhance knowledge and technical expertise of extension staff and farmers to meet the demand from all crop categories, with a priority given to those crops most in demand	\$0.3 (FAO)	FAO URT/JICA

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
 Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Construct and rehabilitate irrigation schemes and promote other efficient water use technologies	Under funding of irrigation subsector	
	Contractual delays due to complex procurement procedures at LGA level	
	Lack of knowledge about small-scale irrigation technologies and sound water management practices	
Enhance use of agricultural mechanization technologies (Currently 70% of farmers use hand-hoe, 20% use animals, and 10% use tractors)	Inadequate financing of agricultural mechanization Inadequate fiscal incentives, especially for imported components, to promote agricultural mechanization, and smallholders	
	Absence of strategy for sustainability (servicing, established agricultural mechanization centres)	
Reduce pre-harvest losses	Absence of contingency measures to address diseases, pest control issues	
	Inadequate funding of institutions involved in control of outbreak of diseases and pests	
	Farmers lack knowledge about pests and diseases and ability to control them, which leads to high pre-harvest losses	

Acceleration Solutions			
	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Increase budgetary allocation for irrigation	\$700	URT
	Rehabilitate and develop sustainable small-scale irrigation schemes through NIDF and DIDF		WB/URT
	Revisit and streamline procurement procedures for effective and efficient procurement		URT
	Strengthen WARCs' capacity to provide required services for irrigation, water management and crop husbandry		URT
	Enforce rainwater harvesting at all levels (by-laws at least for large consumers and social facilities – design stage)		
	Streamline and scale up budget allocation to LGAs for purchasing agricultural machinery (tractors/power tillers and other farm equipment)		URT
	Promote the use of drought animal technologies among smallholders who are unable to afford modern mechanization technology		
	Reduce import duties on spare parts for agricultural machines and equipment		
	Support farmer organizations to obtain credit for mechanization		
	Revive and strengthen agricultural mechanization centres and WARCs to provide tractor/equipment hire services and after-sales services		URT
	Strengthen capacity for timely control of pest and disease outbreaks, in particular <i>Quelea quelea</i> , armyworms, locusts, rodents and trans-boundary crop and animal diseases		URT/FAO
	Promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM)		
	Establish a contingency fund through budgetary allocation		URT
	Knowledge building through extension officers/farmer organizations and agricultural service centres		URT

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
 Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Promote and strengthen agricultural resource centres at Ward level, for extension service officers and farmers in order to advance knowledge, its use and dissemination; innovation and technology	Absence of a strategy linking agricultural research centres' findings and farmers' use	
	Low budgetary allocation to agriculture and agriculture research and development (R&D)	
	Shortage of agricultural researchers and their inefficient deployment	
Improve environmental conservation and management, especially for soil and water	Weak coordination of actors involved	
	Inadequate budgetary allocation to environmental management issues	
	Low awareness of good/best conservation practices and limited knowledge about the impact of and ability to mitigate such adverse effects	
Resolve land issues		
Issue titles promptly and demarcate land use for all urban and rural land	Inadequate budgetary allocation to National Land Use and Planning Commission	
	Inadequate number of land officers	
	Weak data management	
	Lack of comprehensive strategy to implement policy	

	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Identify and document Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for key sub-sectors (cassava, rice, horticulture, dairy and poultry) for adoption and scaling up	\$0.3 (FAO)	FAO/URT
	Establish/revitalize and strengthen Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs) to provide advisory services, financial, technological support, etc. Develop a strategy to promote demand-driven agricultural research and disseminate proven technologies to agricultural producers		URT
	Allocate resources for establishment and sustaining of agricultural resource centres Increase budgetary allocation for R&D in agriculture from the current level of 0.3 percent to 1 percent of GDP Roll out existing funding arrangements for R&D for specific crops (e.g., coffee-TACRI, tea-TRIT) to other crops		URT
	Strengthen intake to agricultural departments of universities/ research centres		URT
	Increase the capacity of the VPO, PMO-RALG and MoFEA to coordinate and lead the implementation of key national environmental policies and plans		FAO/UNDP/URT
	Explore exploitation of alternative/innovative financing options such as CDM		URT
	Development of water and pastures		IFAD/URT
	Improve knowledge and strengthen capacities at local, technical and policy levels for the preparation of an integrated agro-ecosystems and biodiversity management framework – the Trans-boundary Agro-ecosystems Management Programme (TAMP)		FAO/URT
	Mobilize more financial and human resources to support NLUPC land use planning activities		URT
	Review demand and train and recruit adequate number of officers		URT
	Improve the functioning of the land registry		URT
	Amend Village Land Act to accommodate commercial land Fast-track implementation of laws on rural land use planning and town planning, including processes leading to title deeds Harmonize mandates of relevant MDAs and legislations on land use Design and implement land conflict resolution strategy/ mechanism at LGA (Ward and village) level		URT

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
 Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Strengthen governance in land use and ownership	Ineffective enforcement of land rights/property rights and laws and regulations	
	Weak coordination among institutions (ministries) dealing with land	
Promote agricultural value addition		
Promote and strengthen agro-processing	Unsupportive infrastructure (energy, physical infrastructure)	
	Weak forward and backward linkage between agriculture and manufacturing	
Reduce post-harvest losses	Lack of know-how and infrastructure	
Develop value chains	Poor knowledge of value chains	
	Absence of policy and strategy	
Provide guidelines on adherence to standards and quality	Weak coordination among institutions involved	
	Weak enforcement of regulations	
	Lack of awareness among farmers about quality and standards	

	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Align and harmonize application and implementation of land laws at all levels (national, district, Ward and village)		URT
	Increase public awareness of land use laws and regulations		
	Land right, conflict resolution and pastoralism issues and CSO capacity building		Irish Aid/URT
	Improve coordination of institutions dealing with land issues and local communities/farmers		URT
	Investments in agriculture-related infrastructure emanating from the DADPs and VADPs, such as irrigation schemes, rural roads, cattle dips, market places, etc.		IFAD/WFP/ AfDB/ URT
	Mobilize resources for financing development of rural infrastructure		URT
	Provide incentives for private sector to engage in agriculture (financial, fiscal)		
	Improve rural infrastructure (roads, electricity, financial services) to attract private investment		
	Strengthen REA to implement feasible and sustainable small-scale energy sources to support agro-processing		
	Stimulate demand for business development services (BDS)	\$4.27 (ILO)	ILO/URT
	Promote awareness of post-harvest management techniques, including packaging, storage and transportation		WFP/AfDB URT
	Conduct value chain studies, facilitate skills and technology transfer for value addition and marketing of related products	\$3.3 (UNIDO)	UNIDO/URT
	Design policy/strategy to develop value chains		URT
	Strengthen the role and capacity of Tanzania Bureau of Standards for coordination as well as enforcement of regulations		URT
	Promote awareness of quality and standards issues (grading, packaging) through farmers' organizations, cooperatives and agricultural service centres		URT
	Harmonize and align functions of Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Tanzania Drug and Food Agency (TDFA), and Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) to support small producers and rural agro-processing		

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
 Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Develop agricultural markets and marketing		
Develop rural local markets	Absence of marketing strategy and weak coordination among relevant ministries	
Strengthen storage facilities	Inadequate budgetary allocation	
	Breakdown of traditional best practices in preserving agricultural produce	
Expand warehouse receipt system to more crops and locations	Inadequate fiscal space of government budget	
Improve financial services and incentives for promoting investments in agriculture		
Mobilize financial services for agriculture	Disinterest of private financial institutions in smallholder agriculture	
	Inadequate capacity of farmers' cooperatives to mobilize financial services	
Promote investments	Inadequate policy, priority and strategies	
	Poor condition of public goods (physical infrastructure, energy) in rural areas to attract private sector investments	
	Low level of investment finance facilities (investment banks, capital markets)	

	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Establish a clear action plan to guide the preparation of the strategy in a timely manner and broader stakeholder participation to implement agricultural marketing policies and strategies, including coordination and adoption of sanitary and phytosanitary measures for trade in agricultural products		URT/FAO
	Undertake a gap analysis on barriers that hinder small-scale farmers' access to sustainable markets	\$2.5 (WFP)	WFP/URT
	Increase funding for construction of storage facilities and rehabilitation and maintenance of existing facilities		AfDB/URT
	Build capacity of construction and management of storage facilities at different levels (household, village, Ward, etc.)		
	Review and rehabilitate efficient traditional storage practices		URT
	Expand coverage of warehouse receipt system for crops in districts and wherever feasible at lower governance levels		EU/URT
	Sensitize farmers to the benefits of using WRS and provide technical assistance regarding the required standards and quality		
	Improve access to affordable credit facilities, including microfinance from formal credit institutions		CIDA, DIFD, SIDA, WB, Danida/URT
	Provide targeted direct credit to smallholder farmers either through specialized (regional) banks and/or cooperative societies and farmer groups		
	Strengthen the financial and human capacity of cooperative societies, farmer associations and SACCOS (group formation from village level)		URT
	Promote South-South exchanges on private sector & rural economy	\$1.6 (UNDP)	UNDP/URT
	Provide a conducive business environment for private sector to invest in agriculture by developing rural infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunication and financial services)		URT
	Design financing modalities through public-private partnerships (PPP)		UNDP/URT
	Promote rural financial services and marketing		IFAD/URT

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
 Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Promote infant and young child nutrition		
Promote exclusive breastfeeding during first six months	Poor maternal nutrition	
	Misconceptions about breastfeeding (child crying, child refusing to breastfeed, family/relative pressure)	
Promote caring of feeding practices	Limited time devoted to caring for young children	
Promote consumption of nutritious and adequate food	Poor knowledge about nutritious food	
Promote health of infants, young children, and mothers (before and after delivery), especially to contain fever, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, anaemia, HIV/AIDS)	Low level of food fortification	
	Inadequate budgetary resources for combating diseases	
	Poor hygiene and sanitation, especially in rural areas	

	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Provision of free weekly nutritional food supplements through village clinics during pregnancy and first six months after child delivery		URT
	Commence promotional campaign through media (radio, TV and news papers) on the benefits of breastfeeding	\$0.53	URT
	Guarantee provision of maternity leave and short leave (two hours) for extended breastfeeding, up to one year	\$0.41	URT
	Develop tools to plan, budget and implement nutrition services	\$6.0 (UNICEF)	UNICEF/URT
	Raise community awareness of importance of nutritious food	\$0.13	URT
	Assess policies and institutional arrangements for nutrition and develop and implement action plan	\$0.08 (UNICEF), \$0.25 (WFP)	URT/UNICEF/WFP
	Develop implementation strategies and guidelines for the National School Feeding programme	\$100.0 (WFP)	URT/WFP
	Micronutrient supplementation (provide nutrition support, targeted and time-bound supplementary feeding)	\$7.0 (WFP)	WFP/URT
	Implement school feeding programmes (at LGA level) that rely on locally produced foods, with a priority given to insecure areas	\$0.1 (WFP)	URT/WFP
	Develop partnership with global funds for the provision of impregnated mosquito nets for pregnant women and young children and early treatment of malaria with artesimin-based combination therapy		URT
	Increase financial resources to combat common childhood diseases (diarrhoea, respiratory infections, worm infestation, etc.)	\$0.13	
	Health sector dialogue on nutrition and integration of nutrition into future health sector strategic plans	\$0.15 (UNICEF)	UNICEF/URT
	Provision of piped water, sanitation facilities		URT
	Helminth control through the regular de-worming of children		URT

Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
 Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks	
Ensure salt iodization		
Ensure production of iodized salt by large- and small-scale producers (10% of locally manufactured salt is not iodized)	Absence of a comprehensive policy on iodization; currently, only large salt producers are covered Insufficient financial support and absence of government subsidies for small-scale salt producers Weak enforcement of laws and standards	
Promote the use of iodized salt	Lack of knowledge in common households about the benefits of iodized salt	
Ensure food fortification	Absence of guidelines on food fortification Limited knowledge about fortified foods	

Acceleration Solutions			
	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination in policy formulation and implementation	\$0.1	URT
	Articulate nutritional by-laws and regulations (at LGA level) to introduce micronutrients and food supplements for children at all levels (households, pre-school and primary schools) and monitor and constrain arbitrary upward price adjustments		
	Promote group formation among small-scale salt producers	\$0.7	URT
	Provide subsidy to small-scale local producers of salt for equipment to iodize salt and iodine, thereby ensuring that salt is affordable to common households		
	Ensure that salt vendors dispense only iodized salt to households		URT
	LGAs (in collaboration with Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority for technical assistance) should monitor all salt produced by small-scale enterprises to ensure that it is iodized		
	Step up advocacy and sensitization of households so that they demand iodized salt	\$0.1	URT
	Carry out a comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis to inform priority investments in food security and nutrition	\$0.5 (WFP)	WFP/URT
	Produce guidelines on fortification for small- and large-scale millers		URT
	Train LGA officials in monitoring and supervising millers to ensure food is fortified		
	Identify best mechanisms for food fortification; train small-scale farmers in priority districts in food fortification	\$0.5 (WFP)	WFP/URT
	Train LGA officials to monitor and supervise millers in order to ensure food is fortified		URT
	Sensitize food stalls/vendors, especially women, to demand iodized salt and fortified foods		
	Train millers in importance of food fortification, in how to acquire and use dosifiers, and in how to acquire fortificants and technology for fortifying flours		

**Priority MDG Target: Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)
Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

Priority Intervention Area(s)	Prioritized Bottlenecks
Promote nutritional education and advocacy at LGA level up to village level, including Information Education and Communication (IEC)	Absence of manuals on nutrition
	Limited access to nutritional information
Ensure deployment of adequate nutritionists at regional and LGA levels	Inadequate and unpredictable funding for deployment of nutritionists

PART II: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN

The MDGs remain achievable by 2015 if backed by the right policies, implementation strategies and arrangements, and actions, and if supported by strong political commitment, adequate funding, and institutional capacities. Central to the success of this Action Plan will be the implementation of a coordinated approach that targets service delivery at the local level and includes the need for speed and sustainability.

This section provides an implementation and monitoring plan, which is part of the CAP. It indicates when the activities for achieving each MDG indicator (wasting, stunting and food poverty) will begin and end and designates the responsible parties and indicators for monitoring. While the progress of activities toward achieving the MDG target will be monitored annually, existing monitoring tools (Household Budget Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys and other tools) under the MKUKUTA Monitoring System (MMS) will monitor progress on MDG indicators.

Tanzania uses one monitoring system, the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan (MMMP). MDGs have been mainstreamed into the system. The following schedule

contains MDGs and indicators, baseline estimates, years, trends and targets.

In agriculture, MKUKUTA II targets are as given below:

- Increase in agricultural growth from 2.7 percent in 2009 to 6.0 percent by 2015
- Increase in livestock sub-sector from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 4.5 percent by 2015
- Increase in crops sub-sector from 3.4 percent in 2009 to 6.4 percent by 2015
- Increase in forestry and forest produce sub-sector from 3.5 percent in 2009 to 5.8 percent by 2015
- Increase in honey and beeswax production sub-sector from 3.4 percent in 2008 to 4.5 percent by 2015
- Increase in area under irrigation from 370,000 hectares in 2009 to 1,000,000 hectares by 2015 (supply 25 percent of domestic food demand through irrigation farming by 2015)
- Agro-processing in key result areas scaled up to enhance value chains
- Increase in fisheries sub-sector from 2.7 percent in 2009 to 5.3 percent by 2015

	Acceleration Solutions	Financing Requirement (in millions of US\$)	Responsible Partner(s)
	Produce manuals for users and nutrition officers for teaching communities and LGAs about advantages of using fortified foods and iodized salt		URT
	Identify capacity needs in food security and nutrition information system	\$2.15m(FAO)	FAO/URT
	Undertake advocacy and leverage resources for nutrition; nurture a civil society partnership for nutrition	\$0.26 (URT)	UNICEF/URT
	Sensitize decision makers at all levels (national, regional, district levels) to the importance of nutrition		URT
	Provide easy access to nutritional information at clinics. Make such information available free of charge to pregnant and lactating mothers during their clinical visits	\$0.13	URT
	Develop and implement a training programme for new nutrition coordinators at regional and district levels	\$3.2 (UNICEF)	UNICEF/URT
	Allocate sufficient funds for employment of nutritionists	\$3.0	URT

MMMP has selected various indicators for monitoring the hunger target.

The indicators for poverty and agriculture/food security are:

- I. Food self-sufficiency ratio
- II. Percentage of districts suffering from food shortage
- III. Percent change in smallholder households' production of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum)
- IV. Percentage of households that eat no more than one meal per day
- V. Percentage of smallholders participating in contract farming and out-grower schemes
- VI. Total smallholder area under irrigation as a percentage of total cultivatable land
- VII. Percentage of smallholders receiving formal credit for agricultural purposes
- VIII. Percentage of smallholders with one or more income-generating activities

The indicators for nutrition are:

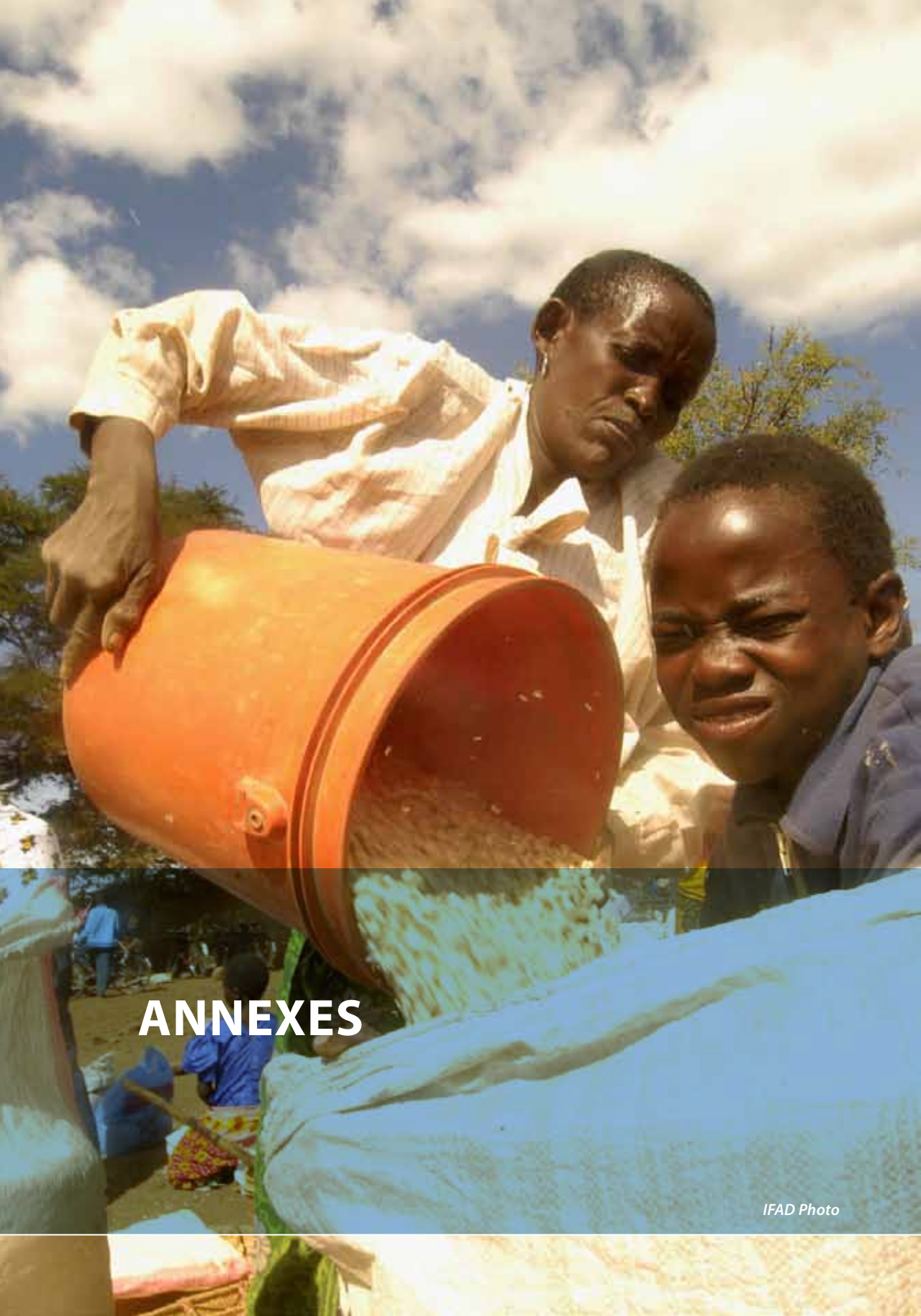
- I. Immunization of children
- II. Proportion of children under five years who are moderately stunted (height-for-age)

The inadequacy of the first MKUKUTA monitoring plan reveals the need for an extended version to monitor MKUKUTA II. This offers an opportunity to incorporate additional issues relevant to MAF.

TABLE 6.2: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN FOR MDG-1 TARGET 1C

Activities per Intervention	Implementation Time Frame (2011-2015)				
	2010-2011	2012	2013	2014	
Distribute fertilizer and improved seeds (Indicator: number of smallholders receiving voucher, in millions)	X	X	X	X	
Improve agricultural extension services (Indicator: number of extension officers, in thousands)	X	X	X	X	
Irrigation of agricultural land	X	X	X	X	
Indicator: millions of hectares irrigated (140,000 ha/year)					
Growth rate of agriculture and its sub-sectors	X	X	X	X	
Food self-sufficiency ratio	X	X	X	X	
Proportion of districts reported to have food shortage	X	X	X	X	
Percentage change in production by smallholder households of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum)	X	X	X	X	
Proportion of households that eat no more than one meal per day	X	X	X	X	
Percentage of smallholders participating in contract farming and out-grower schemes	X	X	X	X	
Total smallholder area under irrigation as percentage of total cultivatable land	X	X	X	X	
Percentage of smallholders who accessed formal credit for agricultural purposes	X	X	X	X	
Percentage of smallholders who have one or more income-generating activities	X	X	X	X	
Promote exclusive breastfeeding (Indicator: proportion of children under six months exclusively breastfed)	X	X	X	X	
Recruit nutritionists (Indicator: number of districts with a nutritionist)	X	X	X	X	
Combat diseases: Anaemic women (%)	X	X	X	X	
Combat diseases: Anaemic children (%)	X	X	X	X	
Promote use of iodized salt (Indicator: percentage of households consuming iodized salt)	X	X	X	X	

		Indicator for Monitoring (annual)					Responsible Partner(s)
	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
	X	2.5	3	3.5	4	4	MAFCS, MoFEA, TNBC, TCCIA
	X	8	11	11.2	11.5	12	MAFSC, MoEVT
	X	0.3 ha	0.44 ha	0.58 ha	0.72 ha	1.0 ha	
	X	3.0%	3.5%	4	5%	6%	MAFSC
	X						MAFSC
	X						
	X						
	X						
	X						
	X						MAFSC
	X						
	X						
	X						
	X	44.8	48.6	52.4	56.2	60	MoHSW, LGAs,
	X	27	53	79	105	132	MoHSW, PMORALG, LGAs
	X	45.3	42.6	39.9	37.2	35	MoHSW, PMORALG, LGAs
	X	68.4	65.0	61.6	58.2	55	MoHSW, PMORALG, LGAs
	X	84.4	85.8	87.2	88.6	90	MoHSW, PMORALG, LGAs



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES

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ANNEX 2: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data and Data Issues

Data on food poverty are provided by Household Budget Surveys. These were conducted in 1991/92, 2000/01 and 2007. The main indices for child malnutrition are low birth weight; stunting, underweight and wasting; anaemia; and vitamin A and iodine deficiency. These are provided by the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), most of which is from 2010; and the Tanzania HIV and AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey (THMIS), 2007/08, supplemented by smaller surveys and studies.

In addition, a data-gathering instrument was administered to key stakeholders, with specific focus on specified interventions, bottlenecks and solutions on 8 August 2010.

INTERVENTION AREA (PRIORITIZED, AND TARGETS WHERE SPECIFIED – feel free to add interventions)	BOTTLENECKS WHAT HAMPERS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERVENTION? WHY IS THIS “X” PROBLEM HAPPENING? (THUS, BOTTLENECKS ARE NOT MANIFESTATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OR A LACK OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERVENTION)	SOLUTIONS (they should be specific and feasible and have great impact on the bottleneck identified. Note: Solutions are not to be at the level of recommendations – they need to be specific)			
		WHAT IS TO BE DONE?	BY WHOM?	TIME FRAME	COST
A: AGRICULTURE					
B: NUTRITION					

