

# **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE KIGOMA REGIONAL PROJECT (SAKIRP)**

## **Synthesis Fiche based on the Final Identification Report**

### **1. Title – Duration**

The title of the intervention will be Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Regional Project, abbreviated as SAKIRP.

The duration of the intervention will be for five years (60 months), which will tentatively be from July 2015 until July 2020.

### **2. Ministry in charge of the preparation and implementation of the intervention**

Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC)

### **3. Coherence of the intervention with National Development Plans and with the Millennium Development Goals**

The Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Regional Project will be linked closely to national agricultural sector goals, policies and initiatives. The project supports the main Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) vision to have an agricultural sector by 2025 that is "modernized, commercial, highly productive; utilizes natural resources in an overall sustainable manner and acts as an effective basis for inter-sectoral linkages". It also links directly with the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), which aims to create suitable conditions for enhancing agricultural productivity and promoting agri-business, and increasing farm incomes for poverty reduction and food security. Specifically, the initiative supports the three main strategies under ASDP; (i) Increasing agricultural productivity and profitability by creating favourable conditions for enhanced investment, product diversification to expand the export and local market base into more lucrative non-traditional products, intensification of agro-processing to reduce post-harvest losses and waste; (ii) promoting private sector/public sector and processor/contract grower partnerships through fostering sustainable business relationships to ensure access to markets, inputs and technology for primary products and raw material processors and (iii) implementing ASDS through District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs), to empower farmers, local communities, civil society and the private sector in general in determining priority interventions for poverty reduction in their respective districts.

The proposed intervention will contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) on Poverty & Malnutrition and on Gender equality & Empowerment. The first MDG aims to half the levels of poverty and malnutrition of 50% of the population to 25% by 2015. This will require an acceleration in rural economic opportunities – both farm and non-farm – and management of Tanzania's agriculture and natural resource base. The project would improve the capacity of farmers to produce better quality and marketable agricultural products leading to improved incomes. The contribution to the MDG on Gender equality & Empowerment will be achieved by adopting gender sensitive interventions designed to increase participation of women in leadership, decision-making, management, training and resource sharing.

#### 4. Analysis of the context

Agriculture is the leading economic activity in Kigoma region, employing over 70% of the population. Other economic activities include fishing, livestock keeping, beekeeping, production of timber, hunting and tourism. According to regional statistics (Kigoma Regional Profile 2013), only about 40% of the fishing potential is exploited while out of 2,668,630 ha of cultivable land only 859,144 (32%) are currently cultivated. The region is using only 4.9% of her potential for irrigation. The major crops include: maize, beans, cassava, rice, bananas, oil palm, coffee, fruits, vegetables; cotton, tobacco and various vegetables. These are distributed across three agro ecological zones. Tree planting for timber and avocado growing for fruits and timber are also gaining importance.

Crop production and productivity are generally low. Over the past 5 years, between 2008 and 2012, the area under maize production increased significantly. Bananas underwent a steep decline in area from 2011, probably due to the serious attacks from diseases and pests. The cultivated area for other crops only underwent marginal gradual increases. Compared to the yield of crops in 1998, the yield of almost all crops increased. During the last 5 years, maize yields increased by 38.9%. The yield of beans, bananas, paddy, oil palm, coffee and tobacco increased significantly over the same period, while the average yield for cassava showed only slight improvement. There is high potential to improve the agronomic performance of all these crops by using improved seeds, planting materials, fertilizer (inorganic and organic) and employing improved agronomic practices as well as upgrading other activities along the value chain. It was reported by the regional and district agricultural officers as well as by smallholder farmers that, when optimum levels of inputs are used, under good management the yield for maize, rice and cassava can be increased up to 3 - 4 tons, 6 tons and 7- 9 tons per hectare respectively.

However, the current level of inputs use such as fertiliser and improved seeds is low among farmers due to various constraints they face. The majority of farmers rely on subsidized inputs (fertilizer and maize seed) as the main source of cheaper input supply, but the subsidized input provides for only about 20% of the requirements within most villages. Input suppliers reported a low rate of procurement by farmers due to cash flow problems and limited access to alternative sources of finance.

The level of processing of agricultural produce is very low in Kigoma region. Marketing faces institutional constraints, as well as problems related to a lack of knowledge and skills. Multiple taxation, corruption, poor rural access roads, inadequate storage facilities, poor packing of products, lack of trading posts along the borders and limited knowledge and marketing skills among traders are the main concerns in this regard.

Farmers' and traders' organization in Kigoma are weak, which limits their ability for collective bargaining in procuring inputs, selling products and realising value addition.

## **5. Overall Objective, Specific Objective and Indicative Results**

The overall objective of the intervention is to contribute towards increased local economic development and wellbeing of smallholders in Kigoma region through sustainable agriculture development.

The specific objective of the intervention is to improve food security and increase income amongst smallholders, especially women and youths in Kigoma region, through specific value chains, diversification of income sources and sustainable use of natural resources.

The expected results of the intervention are:

1. Increased production and productivity of key crop value chains through improved agronomic practices and sustainable use of natural resources.
2. Institutional capacities and platforms strengthened for effective value chain management through collaboration and coordination.
3. Improved business environment around the selected value chains.
4. Increased benefits for smallholder farmers, traders and processors from value chain upgrading/development and income diversification.
5. Improved access to inputs (e.g. fertiliser and seeds) and services (e.g. extension, financial) through enhanced capacity and linkages.
6. Increased participation of women and youth in all value chain activities and shared benefits from local economic development.

The four priority crop value chains that have been identified are maize, cassava, beans and banana.

## 6. Risks associated with the specific objective

The following assumptions, risks and mitigation strategies have been identified during the identification phase of the project:

Assumption	Risk description	Impact	Mitigation
Conducive Political and policy environment continues to favour agricultural production	Un-conducive political and policy environment	Low	This risk can be minimized through continues sensitization and lobbying policy makers and local leaders on the importance of agriculture for poverty reduction and general wellbeing of local communities.
Climatic conditions in Kigoma continue to favour agricultural production	Unfavourable and dramatic climatic changes which may affect production	Medium	Effects of climate change have began to influence production. Project should adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation measures such as conservation agriculture and sustainable use of natural resources.
Prices of agricultural commodities remain stable and favourable in local and external markets.	Unexpected fall in commodity prices in local and external markets such as Burundi and Congo may affect production and incomes of farmers and traders.	Medium	This risk can be mitigated through effective market analysis and development of market information systems to reach producers and traders in real time. Promoting domestic niche markets where fluctuations in prices of products could be low.
Farmers, traders and processors accept and adhere to recommended practices	Key stakeholders (farmers, traders and processors to fail adopt recommended practices	Medium	This can be mitigated by effective training and close follow up until stakeholders realise the benefits of the project.
Increased availability of crop varieties resistant or tolerant to diseases.	Increased prevalence of crop pests and diseases on selected value chain crops.	Medium	Increase adaptive research and development of tolerant varieties in partnership with farmers. Increase awareness on control measures among farmers.
Credit facilities are available through micro credit operators and banks at affordable interest rates	Credit facilities remain not accessible to producers, traders and processors.	Low	Government to work closely with banks and micro credit organisation to promote affordable interest rates for agricultural stakeholders.
Government institutions willing to partner with private sector investors in PPP arrangements.			

## 7. Beneficiaries

The rural population of the Kigoma region including men, women and youth is the target population of the project. The primary beneficiaries of the project are the smallholder rural farmers, with a special focus on women. Both individuals and small producer groups engaged in farming activities are considered to be beneficiaries of the project. They constitute about 70 to 80% of the farming population. Other actors along the chain, including traders and processors, as well as service providers will also benefit from the project as the physical, policy and business environment

improves. At this stage, there are no estimates available on the total number of beneficiaries for the project.

## **8. Intervention area**

The project will be implemented in Kigoma Region and will cover 6 districts as well as the Kigoma-Ujiji Municipal Council. Selection of the specific locations for project activities will be guided by the principles of maximum impact and selection of value chains based on elaborated criteria.

The following criteria will guide selection of project locations:

- Presence of priority value chains;
- Strong presence of women organizations (dynamic gender organizations);
- Potential for improved processing and value addition;
- East access to strategic markets – (good road network);
- Presence of small scale farmers or target beneficiaries;
- Presence of service providers that are already involved in value chain facilitation;
- Presence of private sector actors and service providers already involved in selected value chains;
- Areas where environmental impacts due to project activities will be limited or minimum;
- Possibilities of synergy with other on-going projects such as NRM for local economic development and beekeeping projects;
- Potential for synergies with on-going interventions financed by donors, government and NGO's.

## **9. Synergy with the interventions of other bilateral or multilateral donors**

The project will be linked to other interventions by bilateral and multilateral donors, international private sector and NGO initiatives. These include the Southern corridor of Tanzania development under the SAGCOT initiative funding by World Bank, African Development Bank, USAID & DFID and also the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative by the European Union that is planned to start in 2016. The World Food Programme is implementing nutritional programs in Kigoma Region. Some of the important NGO's working in the Region are the Kasulu Consortium, World Vision International, Kasulu Development Trust, Concern Tanzania, and TCRS. These NGOs provide various services such as provision of extension services for multiplication of cassava disease resistant varieties, facilitation of land tenure ownership to farm families, reclamation of soils through conservation practices, agroforestry and environmental management, farmer group formation and empowerment.

## **10. Budget – Financial Resources**

The total budget for the intervention will be 8,800,000 Euro.

The Belgian government would make available an amount of maximum 8,000,000 Euro.

The Tanzanian Government and beneficiaries would contribute 10% of the total cost i.e. 800,000 Euro in cash and kind in terms of personnel, office space and labour from beneficiaries.

## **11. Transversal themes**

Gender, the environment and climate change, and HIV/AIDS have been identified as issues that cut across all project components and activities. The project will therefore make conscious efforts to mainstream these into all levels.

### ***Gender mainstreaming in sustainable agriculture***

Analysis of the farming situation in Kigoma has shown that women play a crucial role in agricultural production and are critical agents of economic development at the household levels. The project will encourage greater involvement of women and men in all project activities. Specific project actions to ensure gender balance and equal participation will include: equal involvement of women and men in decision making, planning, project management, leadership and attendance at training programs. Women participation in all forums, workshops and meetings will be required. The sustainable agriculture project will ensure equitable access to resources such as land, credit and equipment. In addition, equitable access to information, education and communication will be assured.

Social and economic conditions will be created for women and women's organisations to take a more active role in decision-making at community and household levels to address practical needs. Special attention will be paid to voicing of women's opinions and suggestions. Meetings with women and youth focal groups will be encouraged to solicit views on project implementation and resource sharing. The intended project will also make special efforts to improve contribution and benefits to resource poor women and youth groups through skills development in trading and entrepreneurship development.

### ***Environment and Climate Change***

Discussions with stakeholders in the region clearly indicate that climate change effects such as unreliable rainfall, increasing pests and diseases and reduced water availability are being felt by the communities. Communities experience these effects through deforestation, inappropriate land use practices resulting in reduced land cover, soil loss and erosion, soil degradation and eventual low productivity.

It was noted that knowledge on sustainable land management practices is low among farmers and some technical officers. An understanding of the use of the land and sustainable management practices within agricultural land use systems will enhance productivity and ultimately achieve sustainable resource management. Interventions that enhance sustainable land resources management in agriculture, such as appropriate use of fertilisers, soil and water conservation, conservation farming, and agroforestry systems will be promoted.

### ***HIV and AIDS***

The level of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Kigoma region was estimated to be about 9% in 2010. The regional focal point for gender is also responsible for coordinating matters related to HIV and AIDS. They have been working with TACAIDS and other stakeholders to mitigate against new infections while addressing the needs of the infected and those affected by the disease. HIV/AIDS issues will be discussed and mainstreamed into project activities through awareness creation and training.

## **12. Management, monitoring and organizational framework**

The project will be managed, implemented and monitored by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC). The project is expected to operate within the existing national and regional structural and organisational framework.

At the district level, the project will work through the District Agricultural Development Programmes (DADPs). Technical expertise will be provided by the District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officers (DALDO's) office and other departments within the council. Gender and environmental focal points will be engaged in each district to ensure effective mainstreaming of gender, environment and sustainable natural resources management in all project activities.

Private sector service providers, engaged by the district, will complement implementation at grassroots levels. The project will also partner with NGOs and private enterprises which complement project activities.

## **13. Sustainability**

Sustainability is linked to local ownership and integration into the government development plans. The project will be linked to the existing government structures and initiatives at the local and national levels. The target beneficiaries are the local communities linked to the commodity value chains. Their involvement, participation and commitment will determine sustainability.

Specifically, sustainability will be enhanced through the following:

- Empowering local communities and service providers with skills for planning, monitoring and managing land resources for increased production and trade from the very beginning of the project;
- Incorporation of project activities into districts and village development plans;
- Ensuring equitable and fair benefit sharing and distribution of resources;
- Integration of local district and village authorities CBOs and extension personnel into the project and their capacities built to facilitate value chain activities;
- Active involvement of the private sector in project activities.

It is envisaged that achievement of the project specific objectives including improved local economic conditions will propel sustained development in the communities in Kigoma.

