

**STATEMENT PRESENTED BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ON 43RD SESSION OF IFAD GOVERNING COUNCIL**

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR IN TANZANIA

The Tanzania occupied the land Size of 947,303 Sq Km and it marks Tanzania as the 13th largest country in Africa and the 31st largest in the world. The country has got 94.5 million ha of land, out of which 44 million ha are classified as suitable land for agriculture with only 23 percent under cultivation. Its land is rich in biodiversity and natural resources, including large bodies of water (about 61,500 km²) or 6.5 percent of the total land mass.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Tanzania has experienced high economic growth, averaging 7 percent on the mainland and 6.6 percent in Zanzibar during the implementation of their respective Five-Year Development Plans (FYDP 2011/12-2015/16 and MKUZA II 2010/11-2014/15). It is thus one of the stronger economic performers in Sub-Saharan Africa. GDP growth translated into substantial increases in average per capita income, from USD 1,015 in 2013 to USD 1,097 in 2018 (for Tanzania Mainland) and USD 859 in 2013 to USD 1,026 in 2018 (for Zanzibar). In addition, the country's risk of external debt distress is low.

AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE

Tanzania being one of the developing countries, its economy is entirely depending on Agriculture and therefore making Agriculture as a vital activity not only for income generation but also ensuring food security. Agricultural Sector in Tanzania accounts for 30.1% of the total GDP; 30 percent of export earnings; employs about 65.5% of work force and 65% of industrial raw materials in the country and contributes about 100% of national food requirements. The sector plays a significant role in inflation control as more than 95% of food requirements in the country are obtained from locally produced crops. The potentials are still existing in the agricultural sector to transform our economy.

COOPERATION BETWEEN TANZANIA AND IFAD

IFAD has focused exclusively on rural poverty reduction, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and

incomes; and improve the quality of their lives. The Fund has designed and implemented several [projects](#) in different natural, socio-economic and cultural environment.

Government of Tanzania in collaboration with IFAD have reviewed and develop the Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) 2016 - 2021 and agreed to work together in transforming Tanzania's agricultural sector (crops, livestock and fisheries) in terms of promoting equitable and sustainable increases in agricultural growth and poverty reduction based on higher productivity, commercialization and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security and nutrition and overall resilience.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania appreciates its long-standing partnership with IFAD and its commitment to continue contributing to the development of the rural and agricultural sectors for the benefit of the poor smallholder farmers. Tanzania recorded to pledge US Dollar 120,000/= for each Replenishment financing cycles since replenishment cycle of IFAD₈

The Government appreciates the resource allocation of US Dollar 58.8 million for the period of 11th Replenishment (2019 – 2021) financing cycle which focuses on mainstreaming an integrated approach to climate/environment, nutrition, gender and youth. Indicated that these mainstreaming themes is aligned to Government's priorities in ASDP-II and duly reflected in the design of the new programme FACSDP. For inclusive, sustainable development of Tanzania's economy, highlight that Tanzanian Government and IFAD are work together to systematically target young women and men to promote opportunities in the rural areas, while promoting innovative approaches to mitigate the impacts of climate change, which affects the poorest population the hardest.

IFAD SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PAST SUPPORT PROJECTS

IFAD has supported about 14 Agricultural programmes/projects in the country benefitting approximately 3.4 million households since 1978. Some of the remarkable support is on the following areas:

- i) Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP 1: 2006 – 2013)
- ii) The Rural Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (RMSMES OR MUVI) programme (2007 -2014)

ON GOING PROJECTS

- i) Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Programme (MIVARF: 2011 – 2018) Extended to March 2020. The project worth **Total:** USD (\$) 177,617,454 = [170,461,491 plus 7,155,963 GEF funded project] and USD (\$) 90,595,963 is IFAD co-financing

- ii) Reversing land Degradation trends and Increasing Food security in degraded ecosystems of Semi-Arid areas of Central Tanzania (2017-2022)- GEF grant of \$7,156,000

PIPELINE PROJECTS

ASDP II (TANZANIA MAINLAND) AND ZANZIBAR:

FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND CROP SEED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FACSDP)

Tanzania is currently spearheading development of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme 2 (ASDP-II) focusing on four components (**Sustainable Water and Land Use Management; Enhanced Agricultural Productivity; Rural Commercialization and Value Addition and Strengthening Sector Enablers**) which address both crops, livestock, fisheries along value chains. IFAD is among the Development Partner's committed to continue supporting the agriculture sector of Tanzania through the ASDP II whose implementation commenced in 2018/19. The IFAD commitment to support the ASDP II is through the Fisheries, Aquaculture, Crop Seed Development Programme (FACSDP).

IFAD ¹¹ portfolio designed a new project ASDP-II/FACSDP. The Government of Tanzania appreciate the allocation of resources under IFAD¹¹, USD (\$) 58.8 Million. The Government in collaboration with IFAD are finalizing the development of the Concept Note on Fisheries, Aquaculture, Crop Seed Development Programme (FACSDP). The Government and IFAD will collaborate to finalize the design of the programme, the design mission, planned for Feb/Mar 2020. As per the mutually agreed timeline for the processing of FACSDP, the final programme design package should be submitted to the Executive Board in September 2020.

IN RELATION TO THE 43RD SESSION OF IFAD GOVERNING COUNCIL THEME: "INVESTING IN SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS TO END HUNGER BY 2030"

Tanzania like other developing country has achieved some of the today's milestones set out in the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA and MKUZA), the Agriculture Development Strategy (ASDS) and the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) with the contribution of IFAD. The Tanzanian government will continue to cherish IFAD initiative through the laid-down portfolio particularly through the upcoming IFAD ¹¹ which has Fisheries, Aquaculture and Crop Seed Development Programme support which contributes to Agricultural Sector Development Program phase 2. The programme is structured in two components, Enhanced production, access and use of Quality Seeds and Supporting competitive fisheries and aquaculture value chains as well as a third component is for Programme

Coordination and Management. The sustainable management of natural resources like land, water catchment areas, forestry and other natural resources would facilitate in mitigating such negative effects of climate change. Tanzania has large water bodies including ocean, lakes, rivers and streams. It is determined to promote irrigation opportunities however, availability of sufficient resources to put the full-scale utilization of the 2.4 million hectares of high potential irrigable land remains a challenge. Through these initiatives will be able to attain the theme; investing in sustainable food systems to end hunger by 2030.

It is our sincere hope that IFAD will not close ties with poor countries to ensure that the investment in sustainable food systems to end hunger by 2030 is well addressed. The Tanzanian government will appreciate the quick approval of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Crop Seed Development Programme by IFAD in order to attain its objective of eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; and increase agricultural productivity and incomes; and improve the quality lives of rural populations. As always has been, the IFAD approach of engaging smallholders in the mitigation process is our moto and we invite IFAD to continue supporting mitigation initiatives not only for Tanzania but also to other worldwide poor countries.