



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOOD
SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES**

**ANNUAL REPORT
2006/07**

FINAL DRAFT

December 2007

FOREWORD

The financial year 2006/07 marked the first year of implementing the **Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)** through the **Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP)**. ASDP is our vehicle for implementation of the 2.5 trillion shillings programme over a period of seven years. Various activities are being put in place to facilitate the programme especially down at the implementation stage, with Local Government Authorities and other Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) playing an important role. These included:

- Launching the program to Members of Parliament (MPs), Leaders at both Regional and District levels as well as private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations;
- Provision of guidelines on how to prepare and implement District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs);
- Creating the District Facilitation Teams that impart knowledge to district officials on how to prepare quality DADPs; and
- Preparing a Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

Given the strategic position of the sector in sustaining high growth and reducing poverty as stipulated in MKUKUTA, the government will in the coming year intensify ASDP implementation.

We have continued to recover from last year's drought that drastically affected our capacity to increase agricultural output and caused food shortages that necessitated food imports. Results for the year have been mixed with some areas not having the desired outputs due to unfavourable weather conditions. The general expectations, however, was to be self sufficient in food.

The sector contribution to GDP has therefore declined from 45.6 percent (2005) to 44.7 percent (2006). The late on-set of rain in some areas and prolonged rains above normal in other areas contributed to the lowered output. In the case of food crops production, decline was recorded in



Hon. Stephen M. Wasira [MP]
Minister for Agriculture Food
Security and Co-operatives

wheat, cassava and bananas, while the rest recorded increased production. The decline was more pronounced in cash crops, such as cotton, tobacco, pyrethrum and cashew nuts. Cotton experienced largest decline in production of about two thirds compared to the previous year's production high level of 378,000 tonnes.

Unpredictable weather condition was the major factor contributing to the decline in crop production. However, it is encouraging to note that the area brought under irrigation increased from 264,388 hectares (2005) to 278,388 (2006), through construction of four schemes in Lake Nyasa Green Belt coupled with the use of irrigation technology in Lake Victoria Belt and the training of attendant farmers' for the schemes. These efforts will continue in the coming years to mitigate bad weather and ensure food security in the country.

Efforts to empower resource poor farmers has continued with provision of targeted smart fertilizer transport subsidy as well as input loans under the Agricultural Input Trust Fund (AGITF). I am pleased to say the funds lending portfolio increased to 4,836.2 million in year 2006, which is almost four times over previous year. We are also happy to learn that loans recovery has also improved considerably, a clear indication that we are succeeding in strengthening loan administration and in educating the borrowers on the essence of loans repayment. These loans facilitate rapid adoption of technological packages and agricultural entrepreneurship. The government will continue to support such loans to facilitate agricultural development and growth.

Critical to the growth and transformation of the agricultural sector is transfer of knowledge and skills on modern farming practices through extension services. Therefore, the extension services will be revamped through training of experts, recruitment and improving the working environment.

On the other hand; Policy and legal reforms carried out during the reporting period deepened and consolidated the enabling environment for public private sector partnership. The opportunities for farmers' access to improved seeds, farm implements, subsidised fertilizers and loans as well as those of output markets have increased.

Future Plans

The most important task ahead is to strengthen collaboration with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) to improve implementation of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme. Also meeting the targets for recruitment of extension staff, improving

administration of the inputs subsidy and expanding market access to producers are important areas of focus. In this regard, we expect to focus more on the following areas:

- Expanding the area under irrigation,
- Providing targeted smart subsidies on selective production inputs,
- Strengthening research and extension services,
- Protecting crops against outbreaks of pests and diseases,
- Promoting agricultural quality production and linking producers with domestic and international markets,
- Promoting the use of mechanization technology in farming practices,
- Facilitation of agro-processing,
- Facilitating investment in agriculture and,
- Providing appropriate policies and favourable environment for increasing private sector participation and investment in agricultural sector.

May I take this opportunity to thank all MAFC staff and all our stakeholders for their support and advise during this financial year and I am looking forward to deepening and consolidating our partnership in the future.

Hon. Stephen M. Wasira, (MP),
Minister for Agriculture Food Security and Co-operatives

STATEMENT OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

Economic Situation

During the period under review, the agricultural sector growth rate decreased from 5.2% in 2005 to 4.1% in 2006. Inadequate rainfall in some parts of the country and too much rainfall in other parts contributed to this decline. Though the sector growth was lower, it is still higher than the population growth rate.

Furthermore, the sector continues to be predominant in the national economy contributing 44.7 percent to the overall GDP in 2006. This share of agriculture sector in the total GDP however, has declined slightly from 45.6 percent recorded in 2005, at 1992 prices.



Peniel M. Lyimo
Permanent Secretary

Exports

Traditional exports

In 2006, the value of traditional exports declined by 24.7 percent from USD 354.5 million in 2005 to USD 267.1 million in 2006. The value of exports in 2006 accounted for 15.5¹ percent of the total goods exported. This decline was mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions that adversely affected production levels for most of the crops. However, the decline in production was compensated by increase in commodity prices for some of the traditional crops in the world market, resulting in increased earnings. Tobacco was leading in foreign currency earnings, having increased by an average of 24.4 percent, followed by coffee 23.0 percent, cotton 20.9 percent, cashew nuts 14.8 percent, tea 11.6 percent, cloves 3.1 percent and sisal 2.3 percent.

Non-traditional-Horticultural exports

Horticultural export earnings decreased by 15.8 percent from USD 18.3 million in 2005 to USD 15.4 million in 2006. This decline was due to decrease in average price in the world market as well as a downturn in domestic production.

¹ URT, The Economic Survey, 2006

Cooperatives

Strengthening Cooperatives is being pursued strongly. Cooperatives are important in agriculture as organizations for fighting poverty by mobilising few resources from individual members to empower them to be able to provide a big contribution towards developing agriculture and other enterprises for economic growth and poverty eradication.

Revenue Collection

Revenue collection in year 2006/2007 was TZS 924.34 million compared to TZS 903.05 million collected in 2005/2006, recording a small increase of TZS 21.29 million (2.36 percent). Increased revenue collection was mainly attributed to increased volume of agricultural products handled at the points of exit and entry.

MAFC Budget Performance

In the year 2006/2007, the approved budget for MAFC was a total of TZS 123.09 billion out of which the recurrent budget was TZS 77.28 billion and development budget was TZS 45.81 billion.

During the period under review, disbursements were TZS 87.69 billion, of which recurrent was TZS 58.53 billion, equivalent to 75.7 percent of the approved recurrent budget and development funds was TZS 29.16 billion corresponding to 63.6 percent of the approved development budget.

Expenditure were TZS 58.45 billion (99.9%) and TZS 27.84 billion (95.5%), of the disbursed recurrent and development budgets respectively. Major milestones achieved during the review period include:

- Commencement of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme implementation.
- Provision of targeted agricultural inputs subsidy (fertilizer 89,941 MT, seeds 813.6 MT and provision of loans under AGITF).
- Reduction of pre and post harvest losses and promotion of value addition.
- Development, promotion and dissemination of improved agricultural technological packages through facilitation of long and short courses for 10 extension staff under the LGA and training of farmer to farmer extension to 200 farmers.
- Human resource development for the agriculture sector.
- Development and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure to enable 20,515 ha to be put under irrigation.

- Improvement of agricultural Land Use through development of National Strategy for Agriculture Land Use Planning and Management
- Promotion of cooperative reforms and modernization of cooperative societies through repayment of cooperative debts and oversee election of cooperative leaders.
- Early warning on food situation and maintenance of Strategic Grain Reserve (procurement of 27,500 MT of maize)
- Promotion of agro mechanization and labour saving technologies
- Reviewing agricultural policies and legislation

Overview of the Plan and Budget for the Year 2007/2008

In collaboration with other Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries, the MAFC will continue to strengthen coordination and implementation of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme, MKUKUTA, National Vision 2025 and Millennium Development Goals 2015. The Ministry has developed the ASDP M&E Frame work with the overall objective of providing information that will enable stakeholders to track progress and to enhance informed decision-making at all levels in the implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Programme. The Ministry as well revised indicators for the ASDP based on selected Poverty Monitoring Master Plan (PMMP) indicators, which measure the degree of attainment of MKUKUTA goals. Some of these as is the case for ASDP indicators are used to verify the relevance and adequacy of the directions of agricultural development undertaken under the Programme.

Appreciation

I sincerely register my appreciation for the valuable support and advice from all our stakeholders who in one way or another contributed to the performance of the sector during year 2006/2007. I would also like to thank MAFC staff for production of this report. The farmers deserve special thanks for their dedication and hard work, which has sustained the Tanzanian economy for so many years.

Peniel M. Lyimo
PERMANENT SECRETARY

ACRONYMS

ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASLMs	Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
ASSP	Agricultural Service Support Programme
DADPs	District Agricultural Development Plans
DASIP	District Agricultural Sector Investment Project
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MATIs	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
MP	Member of Parliament
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAFCO	National Agriculture and Food Corporation
OTC	Oxenization Training Centre
PADEP	Participatory Agriculture Development and Empowerment Project
PASS	Private Agricultural Sector Support
PIDP	Participatory Irrigation Development Programme
PSRC	Parastatal Sector Reform Commission
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TSA	Tanzania Sisal Authority
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UN	United Nations
USD	US Dollars
WFP	World Food Programme
CBD	Coffee Berry Disease
CLR	Coffee Leaf Rust
FTC	Farmer's Training Centre
JAST	Joint Assistance

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1.0 VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

1.1 Vision

The Vision of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives is stipulated in the following statement:

“Nucleus for providing policy guidance and services to a modernized, commercialized, competitive and effective agriculture and cooperative system by 2025”

1.2 Mission

The deliver quality agricultural and cooperative services, provide a conducive environment to stakeholders, provide technical backstopping to Local Government Authorities and facilitate the private sector to contribute effectively to sustainable agricultural production, productivity and cooperative development. The MAFC will fulfil this by:

1. Formulating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluation the implementation of relevant policies in the agricultural sector and monitoring crop regulating institutions;
2. Collaborating with the private sector local government and other service providers to provide relevant technical services in research, extension, irrigation, plant protection, crop promotion, land use, mechanization, agricultural inputs, information services and cooperative development;
3. Undertaking crop and early warning monitoring, maintaining strategic food reserves and promoting appropriate post harvest technologies, and
4. Encouraging, undertaking and coordinating research and development and training

1.3 Objectives

The Ministry’s objectives were developed based on the above stated mission. This was important for the ministry to fulfil its mandate and meet its commitment to national strategies for agricultural development, which have the primary objectives of stimulating growth in the rural economy by building on gains in the national economy and by empowering rural poor

people to overcome poverty through better access to land, water, financial resources and markets. Based on the above, the ministry has set the following medium-term strategic objectives:

- (i) Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS Infractions
- (ii) Policies, strategies and regulatory framework development Strengthened
- (iii) Sustainable agricultural production and productivity enhanced;
- (iv) Institutional coordination mechanism in the Agricultural sector enhanced;
- (v) Cross cutting issues linked and internalized;
- (vi) Capacity of MAFC to carry out its operations efficiently and effectively enhanced;
- (vii) Producer organizations empowered;
- (viii) Information Education and Communication and Information Communication Technology strengthened.

1.4 The Scope of the Annual Performance Report

The Annual Performance Report covers the period of July 2006 through June 2007. The report has been prepared basing on Budget Speech, Medium Term Strategic Plan and Quarterly Progress Reports of 2006/07. The report shows how national development strategies MKUKUTA, ASDS and others have been achieved during the reporting period. In MKUKUTA, the agriculture sector has been clustered under those sectors that are expected to focus on promoting growth and reduction of income poverty.

The main purpose of the report is therefore to review the extent at which the Ministry's main objectives and targets for 2006/07 have been achieved.

1.5 Summary of the performance assessment

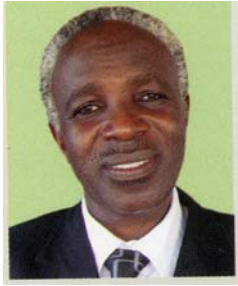
- Recently the agricultural sector has been growing at a rate of 5 to 6%. However, the growth rate recorded a slight decrease from (5.2%) to 4.1% in year 2006. The main reason has been prolonged rainfall, which affected most of the regions. Some of the regions were affected by drought, which also influenced agriculture growth rate.
- Though the sector growth rate is lower than the overall economy it is still significantly higher than the population growth rate, thus implying positive impact on the poverty reduction.

- On Food Security, we were largely self sufficient, being able to attain a Self Sufficient Ratio (SSR) of 109.
- Preliminary estimate of the spill over effects (forward and backward linkage and consumption multiplier effects) of the agriculture sector indicates that the sector has a significant role in the overall economic growth. It is estimated that the sector takes on approximately 50 to 60% share of the annual growth rate. For example if the economy is growing at 6%, the sector contributes about three to 3.6% of the growth.
- The source of growth seems to be the diversification of production and export.

1.6 Legislative Mandate

The Ministry is currently responsible for over 18-principle legislations. Underpinning this definition of the scope of the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives is the understanding of agriculture as being inclusive of all economic activities from the provision of farming inputs, pest and diseases control, national food, regulatory services and farming to value addition. In reality, the agricultural sector is continuously being subjected to changes in production, policy, legislative and marketing environment that govern the sector. There is need therefore of continuously adjusting the legislations through formulation of new legislations or review and amendment of the existing legislations for example, crop boards legislations need to be reviewed to accommodate the reforms in their financing and functions.

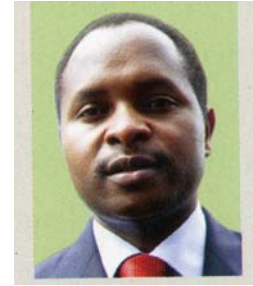
TOP MANAGEMENT



Hon. C. Chiza (MP)
DEPUTY MINISTER



Hon. S. M. Wassira (MP)
MINISTER



Hon. David Mathayo
DEPUTY MINISTER



Peniel M. Lyimo
Permanent Secretary



Dr. N. Sicilima
Crops



Dr. J. M. Haki
Research & Training



S. E. Kaduma
Deputy Permanent Secretary



L. Mapfa
Admin & Personnel



A. Ngondo
Strategic Grain Reserves



E. M. Achayo
Policy



C. Masolwa
Finance



Dr. A. Kashuliza
Cooperatives



Eng. M. Futakamba
Irrigation



M. Nkumbi
Inputs Fund



R. Kasuga
Information & Communication



J. J. David
Internal Audit



M. Kasuma
Procurement



Dr. A. Rutabanzibwa
Legal



Dr. F. Mizambwa
ASA



P. Ngwediagi
PBRO

2.0 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

2.1 The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

The operational targets for the agricultural sector under MKUKUTA include the following:

- Increased food production from 9 million tons in 2003/04 to 12 million tons in 2010 is on track as already a production of about 11.02 million tons of food crops is expected to be recorded in 2006/07.
- Maintain a Strategic Grain Reserve of at least 4 months of national food requirement. The Strategic Grain Reserve purchased a total of 122,098 tons of maize, of which 92,098 tons were sourced locally and 30,000 tons imported. SGR also purchased 2,831.325 tons of sorghum in the period under review.
- Increase of agricultural growth from 5% in 2002/2003 to 10% by 2010. During the period under review, the agriculture sector grew by 4.1 percent compared with 5.2 percent in 2005, mainly due to drought.
- Increase number of irrigation schemes with more efficient use of water. The Ministry developed 45 irrigation schemes during the period under review. This enabled the Ministry to achieve 9,557ha of area under irrigation out of the planned 10,000ha, an achievement of about 95.6% during the period under review.
- Increase area under irrigation, promote water use efficiency in irrigation schemes and encourage utilization of low cost technologies. To achieve this, the Ministry has built 10 dams in year 2006/07.
- Increase productivity in existing agricultural activities through adoption of and investment in more productive technological packages in agriculture (farming and husbandry). This achievement has been reported elsewhere in this report.
- Increase training and create awareness on safe utilization and storage of agro-chemicals (including agricultural inputs) and the use of integrated pest management, eco-agricultural techniques and use of traditional knowledge. To achieved this, the Ministry had conducted household training countrywide to 559,164 farmers in 130 LGAs.
- Improvement in human resources capacity and efficiency in agricultural services delivery was also addressed as reported in respective department.
- Strengthen capacity for timely control of crop pests and disease outbreaks, particularly *Quelea quelea*, armyworm, locust, rodents and trans-boundary crop and animal disease

and promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM). This was achieved as reported in the respective section.

- Increase access to support services with particular focus on research and extension meet the needs of clients;
- Identify and promote food storage techniques for farmers, fishermen, foresters and livestock keepers and improve communication and collaboration in delivery of extension services.
- Promote programmes that increase income generation opportunities for women and men in the rural areas through promotion of local small-scale industries and non-traditional crafts. The achievement of this is reported by respective programmes and projects, and
- Research, identify and promote food storage technologies/facilities and enhance agro-processing as well as environmentally friendly farming technologies and practices, especially for rural areas

2.2 Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)

Tanzania is implementing the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), a strategy which addresses agricultural growth in terms of enhancing the achievement for greater agriculture production, profitability and farm incomes through implementing the ASDP.

2.3 Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP)

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is the Government of Tanzania's instrument for agricultural growth and poverty reduction linked with the Agricultural Development Strategy (ASDS) and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA).

The program's objectives are: (i) to increase farm profitability and incomes through access to better technology, advice and markets (ii) to increase private sector investment in agriculture based on improved regulatory and policy environment.

The ASDP is financed by General Budget Support (GBS), a multi-donor basket fund and area based projects (Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project – PADEP, Agricultural Sector Programme Support – ASPS II and District Agricultural Sector Investment Project – DASIP).

The key design principles envisioned in the ASDP include: (i) increasing control of resources by beneficiaries. In this case it stresses the importance of increasing the voice of farmers in local planning processes and increasing their control in the design and implementation of priority investments and in the type of service that they need. It aims to empower farmers through placing greater control of resource allocations in the hands of groups and communities to improve the relevance and responsiveness of services (ii) Pluralism in service provision. It aims to provide a wider choice of service providers to increase cost effectiveness and competition (iii) Result based resource transfers: About 75 percent of the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) budgets are planned to be disbursed to Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to implement the sector policies, strategies and programme (iv) Integrated with Government systems. The ASDP as a programme is integrated with the government reporting, monitoring, evaluation and management system.

In Financial Year 2006/2007, the ASLMs were allocated a total of TZS 159.5 billions out of which TZS 27 billion was from the Basket Fund. Out of the allocated amount, TZS 14.1 billion was for the implementation of District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs). The ASDP Basket Fund expenditure was TZS 25.7 billion.

Implementation of the ASDP both at National and Local levels was as follows:-

Implementation at National Level

- The launching of ASDP was done in FY 2006/2007
- Agriculture Sector Review and Public Expenditure Review for FY 2006/2007 were completed
- More LGAs (102) qualified for top-up agriculture grants
- A total of 132 LGAs were facilitated to prepare DADPs for FY 2007/2008
- ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was prepared
- The first ASDP Joint Implementation Review was undertaken in April, 2007
- A total of 89,941.95 tons of fertilizers and 814 tons of improved seeds were sold under subsidy arrangement.
- A total of 31 LGAs were facilitated to establish district private sector committee to spearhead private sector participation in provision of agricultural extension services
- Over 882 staff who formed District Facilitation Teams (DFTs) were trained on DADPs Planning and implementation
- A total of 3,225 Community Based Investment plans were supported

Implementation at Local Level

- A total of 210 irrigation schemes were constructed/rehabilitated
- A total of 303 charcoal dams were constructed/rehabilitated
- A total of 16 livestock and crops front line extension staff houses and offices were constructed/rehabilitated
- A total of three (3) Ward Resource Centres (WRCs) were constructed
- A total of 2,581 livestock infrastructures (dips, slaughter houses and livestock investigation centres) were constructed
- A total of 419 Oxen Training Centres (OTCs) were rehabilitated
- A total of 349 market infrastructures (markets, agro-processing, bridges and stores) were constructed
- A total of 120 environmental conservations measures (ridges, contours, gullies and tree planting) were undertaken
- A total of 577,000 farmers were trained on crops and livestock husbandry
- There were 120 District Facilitation Teams (DFTs) and 1,145 Ward Facilitation Teams (WFTs) trained on planning and implementation of DADPs and Village Agricultural Development Plans (VADPs) respectively.
- A total of 318 local level agricultural private service providers were trained on better provision of different agricultural services
- A total of 3,300 extension officers got short term training
- A total of 21 vehicles, 218 motor cycles and 744 bicycles were purchased for front line extension workers
- A total of 122 computers and 35 photocopiers were bought for district extension workers.

3.0 POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION

The Directorate of Policy and Planning is composed of four main sections namely: Programmes, Plans and Budget (SPPB), Sector Policy (SP), Development Assistance Coordination (DAC) and Management Information System and Statistics (MIST).



Mr E. M. Achayo
Director,
Policy and Planning

The objectives of the department is to provide strategic guidance, overall sector interventions through developing policies, strategies and programmes that contribute to increased agricultural production, productivity and quality in order to improve the livelihood of producers, satisfy domestic demand and exports in foreign markets.

Roles of the Directorate

It is responsible for coordination of various activities including: planning and budgeting process; policy formulation and analysis; monitoring and evaluation; coordination of external assistance and international/regional cooperation; privatization of MAFC parastatals; coordination of Agricultural Sector Reviews (ASR), Public Expenditure Reviews (PER), General Budget Support (GBS), Sector Policy Dialogue and facilitating use of e-government, provision of information and statistics.

3.1 Sector Programmes, Plans and Budget Section (SPPB)

This Section, aim at improving the preparation, coordination and implementation of agricultural sector plans, budgets and programmes; monitoring and evaluation of MAFC plans and programmes; effective mobilization of resources through bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation; and ensuring MAFC plans and programmes address environmental and gender concerns.



Mr David M. Biswalo
In Charge, SPPB

Major Achievements

- (i) The section in collaboration with the ASDP Secretariat and other Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries has continued to review the developed DADPs guidelines and conduct relevant training programmes for preparation and implementation of DADPs for FY 2007/2008. The Section has also managed to

coordinate harmonization of the MAFC Medium Term Strategic Plan, MKUKUTA and MTEF to enable the three planning tools to effectively guide the Ministry's planning and budgeting process.

- (ii) Budget estimates for 2007/2008 were prepared using SBAS and submitted to MPEE as input for budget guidelines. SMART targets and activities to be implemented in 2007/2008 were prepared and costing of activities done. MTEF Document for FY 2007/08 was consolidated and data entry into IFIMS was done. MAFC's Consolidated Action Plan for 2007/2008 was prepared and submitted to MOF.
- (iii) Budget technicians from Parastatal, Boards and Directorates within the MAFC were trained on Strategic planning (MTEF) in Kibaha.
- (iv) Progress report for 2005/06 was prepared and submitted to MOF indicating the actual achievements of the activities implemented during the period.
- (v) Annual Progress Reports for FY 2006/07 was prepared. Mid year performance review and annual performance review were also prepared,
- (vi) PADEP impact assessment was carried out by the Sector Monitoring and Impact Assessment Unit. The following were revealed – Farmers participation was enhanced and by doing so communities confirmed that they have benefited from the programme.
- (vii) The farmers also confirmed that the project was generating the desired results hence it improved the livelihood of the communities.
- (viii) The MAFC Monitoring and Evaluation System continued to be developed. The MAFC Database developed contains three distinct modules namely MAFC M&E including MTEF, ASDP M&E, and LGMD M&E. These modules provide tools for monitoring MAFC objectives, targets, activities and indicators.
- (ix) A total of 600 copies of MAFC annual report FY 2005/06 have been printed as per Public Finance Act 2004, ASDP joint implementation wrap up meeting facilitated and 200 copies of Medium Term Strategic Plan printed.
- (x) Public-Private sector dialogue was conducted through sensitization seminar to Private sector on ASDP implementation opportunities. Effective ASDP coordination was achieved through ASLMs Committee of Directors meetings. Thematic Working Groups sessions were supported for effective implementation of ASDP national level sub-components and the ASDP Calendar for 2007 was printed.
- (xi) The ASDP Basket Fund became operational since February 2007 whereby a total of seven Development Partners deposited funds.
- (xii) Budget memorandum for 2007/08 was prepared and submitted to Agriculture and Land Parliamentary Committee for discussion and initial approval.
- (xiii) Agricultural sector reform programmes were sustained and the Budget Speech for 2007/08 estimates was prepared and presented to the 8th Parliament session for approval.

3.2 Development Assistance and Cooperation Section (DAC)

Functions

The section is responsible for follow-up, coordination and implementation of all issues related to development assistance. Specifically, *harmonization, alignment and managing results* with the view of ensuring effectiveness and local ownership in the sector. The section specifically performs the following functions:



Ms Margaret Ndaba
In Charge, DAC

- (i) Provide guidance and leadership in all matters related to development assistance coordination and aid effectiveness in the sector
- (ii) Coordinates and facilitates effective sector dialogue
- (iii) In liaison with the Ministry of Finance the section follow-up implementation of the commitments on best practices in development cooperation within the agricultural sector;
- (iv) Prepares periodic (quarterly) analytical reports on aid inflows and expenditure in the sector;
- (v) Prepares external financing requirement for the agricultural sector for inclusion in the Budget Guidelines process;
- (vi) Coordinates and participates in regional, bilateral, multilateral, inter-regional and sub-regional matters;
- (vii) Maintains database on development assistance;
- (viii) Prepares Memorandum of Understanding for Projects/programmes for International financing and cooperation
- (ix) In liaison with the Ministry of Finance, oversee the implementation of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS) and the Joint Assistance Strategy (JAST)

Major Achievements

Regional Cooperation

East African Community (EAC)

The EAC Common Agricultural and Rural Development Policy (CARDP), the Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy (ARDS), and some documents on Sanitary, Phyto-sanitary and Farm Inputs, which facilitate the implementation of regional Instruments on Agricultural and Food Security and the East African Community Customs Union Protocol, have been completed and signed for printing and use by Partner States.

The section represented MAFC in 10 important meeting such as the Ordinary Council, Ordinary Summit, Sectoral Council on Trade and Investment, Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security, Committee on Agriculture and Food Security and Working Groups Experts on Agriculture and Food Security. Reports of the meeting outcomes are available for reference.

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

Under SADC, the Section coordinated and participated in the following activities:

- (i) Synchronized the SADC (RISDP) Programme into MAFC, Land, Livestock and Natural Resources Programmes (Mainland and Zanzibar) to guide the harmonized planning and implementation of development efforts in the national plans.
- (ii) Mainstreaming of the Regional Integrated Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) on Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Cluster in the national plans and programmes.
- (iii) Continued to implement the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security through the tracking questionnaire and progress reports. The questionnaire and progress reports were submitted in time.
- (iv) The section represented the MAFC in six including the Ordinary SADC Council, Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector, Double Troika, SADC/ICPs, Annual SADC National Committee (SNC), India Forum and Integrated Committee of Ministers (ICM)
- (v) Participated in the preparation of the agriculture cluster inputs used in the SADC - International Cooperating Partners Forum and prepared agriculture proposals for SADC – India Cooperation

AU -NEPAD – Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)

Implementation of Maputo Declaration is on-going. Review of Bankable Investment Profiles (BIPs) has been done and mainstreamed in the national frameworks. Irrigation profiles, one each for Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland were submitted for support consideration by the Government of Iran.

A study was conducted to identify potential areas for intervention under NEPAD – CAADP laid criteria whereby, the Mara and Kagera River Basins were identified.

Fertilizer Summit: The Ministry participated in the AU Fertilizer Summit which was held in June, 2006, at Abuja Nigeria. The decisions of the Summit, which are included in the Declaration on Africa Fertilizer, have started to be implemented.

The AU Food Security Summit: The Ministry participated in the Summit. Among issues for implementation were to have the African countries institute school feeding programmes (by 2010), increase allocation of resources to agriculture development (by 2008) and be able to process their cotton by 50% by 2010.

Coordination, Review, Preparation and Participation in the Joint Permanent Commission (JPC)

The Section completed the review, and preparation Joint Permanent Commission reports and respective MOU for (4 – South Africa, Mozambique, Iran, and Algeria and Cooperation agreements for Ethiopia, India, Cuba, Egypt, Mozambique, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Algeria Burundi and Rwanda. In addition the section represented the MAFC in meeting held for Mozambique, India and Cuba Joint Permanent Commission forums.

Aid Management (Bilateral and Multilateral)

The section coordinated and prepared reports for FAO, IFAD, WFP, Denmark, Japan, China and Korea to facilitate high level consultations and strengthening Development Partners and Government consultations and cooperation.

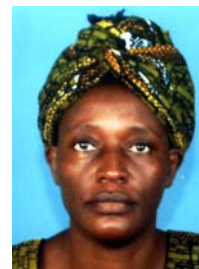
The Development Assistance Coordination participated in the formulation of JAST working group and Task Force on the development of One UN Pilot Programme.

Agricultural Trade

- (i) The Agricultural Information Center was expanded and modified.
- (ii) The Webpage of agricultural trade was constructed in Kilimo Website
- (iii) A total of 4 MAFC staff attended training on Agricultural trade and related issues in Jacaranda Training Institute at Mbabane, Swaziland.
- (iv) About 70 Agricultural trade stakeholders were sensitized on Agricultural trade and trade related issues.
- (v) Studies on agricultural commodities were conducted and drafts submitted.
- (vi) The section conducted domestic marketing – follow-up on production, price trends on all agricultural products on food crops and export crops
- (vii) Prepared of flash reports on specific trade issues – local and international.

3.3 Sector Policy Section (SP)

The Sector Policy Section is responsible for policy formulation, analysis and review; coordination, review and preparation of divestiture strategies for Parastatals and farms, Coordination and preparation of Cabinet Papers and collaborate with other stakeholders/partners to create conducive environment for private sector participation in the agricultural sector.



Ms. Nkuvilwa Simkanga
In Charge, SP

Sector Policies

The section collaborated with other sectors in the implementation of the agricultural sector policy reforms, coordinated and supervised different policy impact analysis studies among such studies include:

- (i) The impact on the operations of the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund
- (ii) Study on the Effectiveness of Fertilizer Transport Subsidies in Agricultural Production
- (iii) Study on Tax Reform

The section also participated in consultation processes in the Crop Board reforms that will lead into the amendment of crop board legislation and regulation to meet beneficiary requirement in the implementation of the reform processes.

As regards the review of the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997, Zonal Stakeholders consultations workshops were conducted to gather stakeholders views on the review process. The output of the consultations will act as an input in the policy review.

A tailor made training on policy impact analysis was conducted for 15 staff of the Policy and Planning Division using Sector Wide Policy Analysis Framework to strengthen their capacity in undertaking policy impact analysis.

Privatisation of Public Parastatals

The section in collaboration with Parastatal Sector Reform Commission (PSRC) continued with privatization of the public parastatals as a way of implementing the agricultural sector reform programme. The section participated in a number of divestiture technical meetings. The privatization of Kapunga and Mbarali rice farms, Matadi Wheat farm, Tunduru Cashewnut

Factory have been completed and PSRC handed over the farms to prospective investors. The process for privatization of Cashewnut Liquid Storage Depot – CNLS, Dabaga tea factory and farm, West Kilimanjaro wheat farms, Mbozi and Namtumbo maize farms are on going. The section also monitored and evaluated the performance of the 10 privatized sisal Estates in Tanga and Morogoro, Ex- National Milling Corporation mills and godowns in Mbeya, Morogoro and Ruvu Rice Farm.

Private Sector Development

The section coordinated all private sector initiatives in the sector in areas of production, processing, marketing and financing; and conducted dialogue meetings on private sector development. The section also liaised with Tanzania Investment Centre and participated in various forums, which created awareness of investment potentials in the agricultural sector. In 2006/2007 investors invested in a total of 44 new projects. Investors from Australia visited Chita JKT farm, Ex -KOTACO farms in Morogoro region and the Hanang wheat complex and the Chinese investors visited Mbarali and Kapunga farms. Australian investors showed interest to invest in the Ex -KOTACO farms in Morogoro and Basuto wheat farms in Arusha. Chinese investors showed interest to go into joint venture with Mbarali farm investor.

The section also prepared potential investment areas in agriculture and followed up the investment progress in agriculture by undertaking various field trips to sisal, tea, coffee, horticulture and sugar industry, this work aimed at establishing the status of the respective investments together with identifying bottlenecks that hamper further progress. These progress field reports also help the government to undertake further policy interventions in order to deepen private sector investment in agriculture.

3.4 Management Information and Statistics Section (MIST)

The Management Information and Statistics section incorporates work by both Management Information System and the Statistics Units. Together they aim to make information available to users as conveniently as conditions allows. Of particular importance is a requirement in the Strategic Plan for all decisions to be supported by MIS in order to reap the attendant efficiency benefits. Towards that end, this section has done the following:



Mr. Andrew R. Kwayu
In Charge, MIST

Website - www.agriculture.go.tz or www.kilimo.go.tz

This section continued to update the Website with appropriate data for making information available to users worldwide. The Website is being updated frequently as new information that needs sharing becomes available. Significant changes have been introduced in the Website. New information includes Data on Trade (WTO related) –TATIC (Tanzania Agricultural Trade Information Centre) database, Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC), ASDP and PADEP pages. Most significantly, this year the section was able to publish information regarding agro-ecological soil maps of Tanzania which also indicate crop suitability at district level. This information was also disseminated to all district authorities on CDs. Information of Pests and diseases will soon be displayed in the website.

LAN/Intranet

We continued to serve the LAN connected clients by constant troubleshooting of problems arising from daily operations. Kilimo mail system continued to operate satisfactorily.

However, not all Kilimo clients are properly connected to the mail system as we still do not have an installed intranet system that connects all Kilimo offices. The present mail system has had a problem of becoming inaccessible from outside the Kilimo LAN due to insufficient security infrastructure. We have plans that seek to find out how best we can create a Kilimo intranet/extranet that is database backed, complete with Web 2.0 Tools for increased sharing of information among employees.

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2002/03

Finalization of this activity continued with report writing for the census, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, in which seven staff from statistics unit were involved. So far five reports have been completed, namely:

- (i) Crop Sector National Report
- (ii) Livestock Sector National Report
- (iii) Gender profile
- (iv) Large Scale Farms
- (v) Household characteristics and Access to Services and Natural Resources

In addition, five regional livestock and crops sub-sector census reports for Mara, Iringa, Tanga, Morogoro and Dodoma have been completed and published. Regional report writing exercise

has been rather slow due to in-sufficient staff. Nevertheless, the rest of the reports are expected to be completed soon. Also going on are preparations to enable data availability at district level through dissemination of results in a way that is simple and understandable at that level.

Routine Data System

Most of activities conducted under the routine data system this year were those related to establishment of the ministry's framework for data collection. An improvement was done on the routine questionnaire based on data requirement by directorates. It is our aim that a trimmed down questionnaire will be presented to the LGAs. Towards that, Sector Ministries will deliberate and agree on standard questionnaire to be used at LGAs level. The aim is to have a single, standard questionnaire that will satisfy requirements of all in the sector and collected at source by one entity. It is hoped that this will streamline reporting as well as limit duplication of effort. The process of shifting to a more efficient way of collecting data has disrupted the preparation and publishing of the Routine Data Booklet.

Closely associated with the routine data system is information to enable us know the state of agriculture in the districts. Dubbed monthly Flash Reports, these will help the ministry keep abreast of the development of the agriculture at any particular time in the districts, with the aim of putting in place mitigating efforts that may be in the way successful agriculture harvests. Efforts are underway to ensure that these report are submitted monthly from district authorities directly to the Ministry and copied to other stakeholders.

National Statistics Master Plan

The Ministry through the statistics unit is actively involved in the preparation of the National Statistical Master Plan in collaboration with NBS and other ministries. This plan will offer an opportunity for further improving the sector data collection, processing, storage and dissemination, with particular interest placed at strengthening collection at source.

In connection with NSMP, one staff attended the launching workshop for the National Strategy for Development of Statistics in SADC member countries in Durban, South Africa organized by the SADC secretariat. As a result of implementing the NSDS, a national strategy for development of statistics (National Statistical Master Plan) was launched on 6th October 2006. A draft document for the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics was prepared which will be incorporated into the National Statistical Master Plan. The whole process is being coordinated by the National Bureau of Statistics with sector ministries as active collaborators.

Tanzania Social Economic Database (TSED)

The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED), a tool for data dissemination is a national database institutionally based at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and is also a web-enabled database (www.tsed.org) which facilitates sharing of information within and outside Tanzania. TSED facilitates systematic storage and analysis of performance indicators, currently 6,459 in total, from recognized sources and each indicator individually linked to a MKUKUTA cluster, or a Millennium Development Goals, or a Sector such as Agriculture, Livestock and all Government Ministries. A national theme requiring evidence-based monitoring has indicators linked to it.

TSED allows user-friendly access to data viewed after a mandatory choice of the indicator of interest, time period of interest (from 1961 to 2007) and area of interest (Mainland, Region, and down to District levels). Data presentation options are in Tables, Graphs and Maps.

The database has already been populated with 11 food crops and 6 cash crops, and users can now access about 40 presentations of the raw data into the TSED Gallery using the in-built options of Tables, Graphs and Maps Presentations. Of interest to users charged with monitoring MKUKUTA indicators the Graph option shows time series presentation of data for major crops from 1989 to 2005. These are for providing evidence to the public and policy makers the progress on Poverty Reduction Indicators. TSED-guided presentation options give a picture of status, the magnitude of the problem and provide evidence to motivate policy makers into action. In addition, it facilitates the exploration of crosscutting issues in Sectors instead of looking at a sector in isolation. The data accruing from indicators linked to other Government Ministries/Sectors such as Health, Water, and Infrastructure can also be scrutinized alongside those of immediate interest e.g. Food crop production as an indicator of the Agriculture Sector.

The Ministry will this year update the TSED Template from Version 3.0 to Version 5.0, for which it will be possible to have data presentation options from National (Mainland), down to village level depending on data availability.

The Ministry in 2007/2008 will populate the database with available data at district level for crop production previously done at regional level in 2006/2007. Total indicators for the new TSED version 5.0 and each linked to different Sectors, Themes, or Goals will be 13,000.

The major challenge is timely availability of data as the database requires that any data entered in the TSED must be backed up by a hard copy already released to the public; to minimize queries in data differences. A user will choose which source to use. That is, an indicator will bear, as many sources for its data as there are sources providing the data to that indicator. We aim to meet the challenge through new and ongoing efforts towards improving availability of data to the users.

4.0 INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION UNIT

The IEC unit has the responsibility to facilitate the Ministry to communicate effectively to stakeholders on policies, strategies, services and achievements. For coherence and effectiveness, the IEC Unit collaborates with the Ministry's departments, units and affiliated institutions in identifying important messages and appropriate channels of delivery to the target audience. Generally, the unit has the following main functions:

- Produce promotional documents on Sectoral and Ministerial reforms and disseminate to stakeholders
- Co-ordinate press briefings for the Ministry
- Promote Ministerial activities, programmes and policies
- Co-ordinate preparation of Sectoral and Ministerial workshops, seminars and conferences
- Co-ordinate preparation, production and distribution of Sectoral and Ministerial articles and news bulletins
- Advise Divisions, Units, Extra-Ministerial Departments, Executive Agencies and Non-Commercial Institutions on information communications issues.



Mr. R. Y. Kasuga
Principal
Information Officer

Major Achievements

In the period under review the unit salient achievements were mainly on building capacity in terms of mobilisation of human resources and acquisition of some communication facilities. Thus the unit's achievements were as follows:

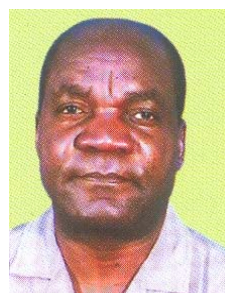
- (i) Prepared promotional and educational materials such as two leaflets and five posters to foster the ministry's agenda of improving and modernizing agriculture for increased productivity, production and profit.
- (ii) Facilitated communication of Ministry policies, services and achievements through the mass media. In the review period the IEC unit facilitated preparation of three Press

releases, six press conferences, 12 radio jingles, 136 Advertisements, 31 TV news bulletin, 24 radio news bulletin, five radio programme and one live TV programme on ASDP. In addition One Feature on Contract farming was published in the Development News Magazine; two features on agricultural development were published in two international publications namely Foreign Affairs and New York Times.

- (iii) Formulated Terms of References (ToRs) to facilitate establishment of Ministry's communication strategy
- (iv) Facilitated training of one IEC staff on computerized preparation of TV programmes.
- (v) Acquired communication facilities including two computers, two cameras, associated peripherals and consumables
- (vi) Two staff joined the unit thus improving the performance of planned activities of the unit.

5.0 CROP DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Directorate of Crop Development is responsible for enabling crop producers to realize increased crop production and productivity through application of improved and appropriate production techniques, ensuring compliance to laws and regulations governing the crop-sub sector, and access and assisting producers to forecast control or manage crop pest outbreaks and provision of pesticide and phyto-sanitary services.



Dr. N. P. Sicilima
Director, Crop
Development

The Directorate has four main sections namely:

- Extension Services section
- Plant Health Services section
- Crop Promotion Services section and
- Agricultural Inputs section

5.1 Crop Extension Services Section

The section's role is to ensure information on improved crop production techniques (good agricultural practices), improved varieties of crops (those resistant to pests and drought tolerant and therefore better yielding) is made available to farmers through technically empowering the LGAs to reach them to farmers.



Mr. H. B. Sonje
Asst. Director,
Extension Services

Major Achievements

- Technical backstopping was provided to 26 LGAs in Tanga, Morogoro, Lindi, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Dodoma, Singida and Iringa regions on subprojects preparation and implementation process.
 - A total of Production technologies were disseminated to famers through 65 radio programmes.
 - 2000 leaflets on paprika and vanilla production techniques were prepared and distributed to farmers;
 - 5000 posters and one video episode on Nane Nane 2006 were prepared and disseminated to stakeholders.
- Information for preparation of leaflets and booklets on production of Artemisia, Sunflower, Rossela were collected, similarly the information for preparation of leaflets on "Kanuni za Kilimo bora", radio programme and magazine were also collected.
 - One issue of Ukulima wa Kisasa Magazine was produced and distributed stakeholders
- A total of 182 LGA staff from Mtwara, Lindi, Singida, Dodoma, Tanga, Coast, Mbeya, Rukwa, Iringa, Ruvuma, Manyara, Arusha, Mara, Tabora, Kilimanjaro and Kagera regions attended two weeks residential training on Farmer Field Schools, while 100 farmers from Rungwe, Mbeya rural, Songea, Namtumbo, Arusha Municipal, Babati, Kongwa, Dodoma, Morogoro Rural and Mvomero were also trained on Farmer Field Schools. The technical backstopping were also conducted in LGAs in implementing Farmer Field Schools.
- Kilimo Pavilion was constructed at Agricultural Show Ground -Themi Arusha, coordinated and supported the 2006 Agriculture Shows conducted in six zones and the World Food Day in Mwanza Regions.



Agricultural Show Ground -Themi Arusha

- Demonstration plots including 3.5 acres of banana at Inyala FTC; one acre of temperate fruits and two acres of round potatoes at Ichenga; 4 acres of grapes and two acres of banana and horticultural crops were exhibited.
- Draft of Extension Policy and Implementation Guidelines and Agricultural Competition guidelines were prepared.
- A total of 9 staffs have been enrolled for training in Masters, postgraduate and BSc degree and 2 diplomas in journalism; 4 staff has attended a course on Organic Farming and three (3) on crop management.
- Promotion of the use of simple produce agro-processing technologies for cashew nuts, cassava and sweet potatoes, paddy, sorghum, wheat, sunflower and groundnuts in 50 LGAs was undertaken.
- More than 559,164 farming households have been facilitated to access demand driven agricultural extension services.
- Rehabilitation of Kifunda (Rungwe), Ngana (Kyela), as well as undertaken stocking OTCs with required agro chemicals for training and demonstration plots was done in Rukwa, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro, Singida, Dodoma regions.
- The unit purchased 10 draught animal implements for training and demonstrations in Sumbawanga rural, Njombe, Rungwe, Mpanda and Ileje OTCs.

5.2 Plant Health Section

The Plant Health Services is entrusted with the following major functions:-

- Management of outbreak pests such as red locust, Quelea birds, armyworm and rodents; promotion of IPM, biological control of plant pests and advisory services; Plant quarantine and Phyto-sanitary services (Plant import and export control); promotion of post harvest pest management techniques and enforcement of produce inspection legislation.
- Pesticide registration and control



Mr. Y. B. Nyakunga
Asst. Director, Plant
Health Services

Objective

The main objective of Plant Health Services is to minimize crop losses caused by outbreak pests from 100 % loss to 10 % loss and those caused by other pests including invasive pests from 30% to 20%.

Major achievements

During the reporting period the following pests and diseases were controlled:-

Quelea quelea

Quelea quelea was controlled in Bahi, Chamwino, Kondo, Dodoma Municipal, Manyoni, Misungwi, Shinyanga rural, Mpwapwa, Sengerema, Iramba, Hanang, Mbarali, Kilosa, Musoma and Singida rural. A total of 160.92 million birds were killed in an area covering 2,282 Ha using 6,905 liters of insecticides

Red Locust

Red locusts were controlled in their breeding areas in Wembere, Malagarasi, Iku/Katavi, Lake Rukwa and Bahi plains. A total area of 16,840 hectares was controlled using 4,770 liters of insecticides.

Arymworms

A total of 29,000 litres of insecticide, 1058 sprayer pumps and 3371 ULVA+ were procured and positioned in Arusha,, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Tanga, Mtwara and Lindi regions for controlling future outbreaks. Furthermore a total of 771 extension workers from armyworm vulnerable regions particularly Kilombero, Kilosa, Morogoro Rural, Morogoro Urban, Mvomero, Masasi, Namtumbo, Newala, Lindi Urban and Lindi Rural districts were trained on armyworm forecasting and control.

A total of 75,000 copies of extension materials were prepared and distributed. 474 farmers were trained in Community Based Armyworm Forecasting (CBAF) including operation of pheromone traps and recording amount of rainfall.

Rodents

Rodent survey and control were conducted in Morogoro Rural, Morogoro Municipal, Bagamoyo, Mkuranga, Kibaha, Kisarawe, Rufiji, Muheza and Handeni districts. Other districts include Korogwe, Pangani, Kilindi, Lindi Rural, Liwale, Nachingwea, Kilwa, Moshi Rural, Muheza, Handeni, Masasi, Nanyumbu, Babati, Temeke, Bunda, Kishapu, Maswa, Igunga, Nzega, Kwimba, Iringa, Arumeru and Monduli. A total of 921 villages and 117,434 farmers were trained on rodent control. In this case 2,581.49 Kg of acute poison was used.

Biological control

- Over 57,612 banana plants were uprooted and destroyed in Kagera region in order to prevent further spread of banana bacterial wilt disease in the country. Seedlings resistant to Cassava Mosaic Virus were produced and distributed in Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Kigoma regions
- A total of 56,000 *Cotesia* for stalk borer control were reared and released for the control of stalk borer in Coast, Tanga, Dodoma, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Mara regions. More than 620,000 *A. lopezi* were reared and released for cassava green mite control in cassava growing areas. A total of 10,000 *Diadegma semiclusm* for control of Diamond back moth in *brassicas* have been released in Tanga, Iringa, Morogoro, Dodoma, Singida, Arusha and Kilimanjaro Regions.
- There were 14,000 weevils (*Neochetina bruchi*) and 11,000 (*Eichhornia spp*) reared at Kibaha Bio control centre for the control of water hyacinth. as parent stock. Surveys of spread of mites to control water hyacinth in lake zone (Mara, Mwanza and Kagera) were also conducted.
- A total of 2,400,000 weevils were produced and distributed in Lake Victoria for biological control of water hyacinth.

Integrated Pest Management

Scoping study of groups being empowered by PADEP to undertake crop production enterprises was conducted in 10 districts namely Hanang, Singida, Hai, Arumeru ,Morogoro rural , Mvomero, Iringa rural, Iramba, Mbulu and Karatu. A total of 47 groups were selected, their profile, pest problems, coping strategies and potential for introducing IPM packages were discussed. Introduction or scaling of IPM were assessed in terms of:-

- The magnitude of pest problems in the respective crops
- Experience in pest control
- Farmers knowledge on IPM
- Presence and or experience on farmer Field schools and
- The vision and strength of groups for sustainability.

The African invader fly-*Bactrocera invadens*

Over 2,700 posters and 4,800 were distributed on efforts to create awareness and control of the fruit fly *Bactrocera invadens* . Districts Agricultural Officers from Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi, 74 extension officers and 800 farmers attended sensitization seminar on identification of the

invasive fruit fly. Similar training was conducted to 26 farmers in Mkuranga through the Association of mango growers- AMAGRO.

To intensify the control of this fruit fly, 60 Lts of pheromone was purchased from the USA for suppression of the pest in mango fields. A total of 1300 traps covering 433 Ha have been distributed to 26 AMAGRO farmers in the Coast and Dar es Salaam regions. Also 186 traps covering 62 Ha of mango plantations were distributed in 5 districts of Tanga Region namely Muheza, Mkinga, Lushoto, Tanga rural and Tanga Municipality. Whereas 110 traps covering a total of 530 Ha of mango farms were distributed in Morogoro region.

Plant Protection Act and its Enforcement

In the year 2006/2007 the Plant Protection inspectors inspected a total of 630,209.54 tons of various crop products exported to other countries and 259,831.57 tons of crop products and vegetables imported into the country. A total of 1,713 phyto-sanitary certificates and 302 import permits were issued during the reporting period.

- 56 pesticides were registered as full registration, 5 provisional registrations and 4 restricted registrations. Other 36 applications for pesticides registration were received and trials are going on. 34 permits were issued for pesticides retailers, 26 for fumigators and one for manufacturer/formulators. On the other hand, 81 permits pesticides importation were issued.
- 56 stockists were inspected for unregistered and expired plant protection substances in Mwanza, Dar es Salaam and Bukoba Regions.

5.3 Crop Promotion Section

The target in 2006/07 was to increase crop productivity through investment in more productive technological packages in farming and crop husbandry.

The section encouraged crop producers to access and adopt improved varieties of high value crops such as horticultural crops (fruits, vegetables, spices, medicinal trees and ornamentals trees), promoting production of traditional export crops (cashew, coffee, cotton, tea, sisal, pyrethrum and sugar) and maintenance and management of fruits, vegetables and spices germ-plasm materials in the Government Orchards.



Mr. G. I. Kirenga
Asst. Director, Crop
Promotion Services

Major Achievements

- A total of 38 agricultural officers were trained on production of improved cassava planting materials. The section to prepared DVD and VHS documentary for the purpose of aiding training of various agronomic practices to farmers.
- A total of 400 acres of cassava were planted by twenty prison farms to produce 16 million cuttings of improved cassava planting materials for 2007/2008 season.
- A booklet on cassava production was also produced and distributed to farmers.



Improved Cassava varieties in Kiabakari Prison Farm (Musoma Rural district).

- The workshop to discuss Match Maker Associates consultant report on contract farming, contract farming policy and law to guide its promotion was effected.
- A total of 160 Tons of Cassava Mosaic Virus resistant variety cuttings were produced and distributed in Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Kigoma regions
- Coffee Quality Improvement projects funded by DASIP in Bukoba and Muleba were prepared while Tea development programmes were prepared to be mainstreamed into DADPs in Njombe and Rungwe districts respectively.
- Six government orchards of mother trees were maintained and produced a total of 100,000 different type of fruit seedlings and weredistributed to farmers. The fruit seedlings distributed included mangoes, citrus, banana, spices (black pepper, cinnamon and cloves).
- Some horticultural activities at Mpiji orchard were affected by unlawful encroachment.
- A total of 1,000 leaflets on water melon, 1500 booklets on grafting techniques and 100 proceedings of National Horticulture Stakeholder Workshop were printed and distributed to stakeholders.
- Different farm tools were procured and distributed to orchards and training was conducted to 50 farmers and 10 extension officers on management of vanilla plants.

- After national soybean stakeholder's workshops, two companies have shown interest to invest in soybean processing by installing two machines with annual capacity of more than 20,000 tons of soybean. This will increase the number of machines processing soybean for feeds and food to four
- Five hundred copies of the 2005 National Soybean Stakeholders Workshop proceedings were distributed to stakeholders.
- A total of 2,300kg improved soybean seeds were distributed to ARI Naliendele, Ileje (Mbeya) and Songea and Namtumbo (Ruvuma) for on-farm seed multiplication.
- Twenty tons of QPM maize seeds were harvested at Ilagala prison, 500kg of SITUKA maize seeds from ARI Selian were distributed to Kigongoni prison (Bagamoyo) for seed multiplication.
- The 2006 National soybean stakeholder's workshop was conducted and draft strategy to increase production and utilization of soybean was prepared.
- AMAGRO in Coast region raised 3,500 mango rootstocks; grafted and planted 2,150 mango seedlings in Mkuranga, Kibaha, and Kinondoni districts. A total of 1,350 mango root stock seedlings are still maintained in the nursery.
- The 400 grafted mango seedlings and 60 banana suckers were planted in Dodoma rural district and 250 mango rootstocks planted at Kiroka village in Morogoro Rural district, and 110 farmers in Dodoma were trained on mango husbandry.
- Banana demo plots, which were established in Lake Zone (Mwanza and Mara) in 2005/2006 produced 110,000 suckers which were distributed to farmers in the regions.
- The section procured 4.5 tons of *jatropha* seeds and multiplied as planting material in 700 hectares in eight JKT farms, and in the regions of Mbeya, Dodoma, Coast Region, Ruvuma, Mara, Mbeya, Rukwa, Dare es Salaam and Coast. In these regions, small *jatropha* production farmers are raising 20,000 hectares of *jatropha* crop.
- A total of 15 JKT officers and 15 district agricultural officers from the above regions were trained on production and utilization of *jatropha* products.
- A total of 23 companies have shown interest in investing in production, processing and utilization of bio-energy crops. At the same time they have invested into 10,685 hectares of *jatropha* crop production.
- A draft Bio-fuel guideline intended to promote bio-fuel use in Tanzania has been produced
- One staff in crop promotion section is undergoing Masters' degree training programme in crop development.

5.4 Agricultural Inputs Section

The Agricultural Inputs Section is responsible for developing strategies that will increase the availability and sustainable use of quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides by the farmers. This section performs the following activities:-

- Advise on the formulation of policy and strategies on agricultural inputs;
- Inspect and certify crop varieties;
- Control quality of imported and exported seed varieties;
- Promotion of on farm seed production of Quality Declared Seed (QDS);
- Promotion of private sector participation in seed industry development;
- Enforcement of agricultural inputs legislation (fertilizers and seeds);
- Processing and registration of new seed varieties, seed farms and seed dealers;
- Establish national supply and demand for Agro-Inputs distribution and utilization;
- Provide advisory services on appropriate handling and use of agricultural inputs; and
- Develop Agricultural Inputs Databank.



Ms S. Masagasi
Ag. Asst Director
Agricultural Inputs

The target in 2006/2007 was to improve access to agricultural inputs through targeted-subsidy to selected food crops.

Major Achievements

- Out of 108,703 MT of fertilizer planned for subsidy, 89,941.95 MT were purchased by farmers.
- Three thousand MT of improved seeds planned for subsidy, only 814 MT was purchased by farmers.
- National Seed and Variety Release Committee meetings were conducted and approved 21 crop varieties of maize (3), wheat (2) and cashew nut (16) for use by farmers.
- A total 336 farmers from 18 districts were trained on Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production.
- Guidelines for Seed Legislation were prepared.
- Agricultural input stakeholders' meeting was conducted and guidelines for distributing agricultural inputs under subsidy program 2007/2008 were prepared.
- Four staffs were trained on Computer use and application, Office Management and Participatory, Planning, monitoring and evaluation.

6.0 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS TRUST FUND

The Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund was established in 1994 under the Parliament Act. No. 9 of 1994, with the aim of fulfilling Government's Policy on ensuring that, farmers in particular the smallholders have timely access to essential agricultural inputs and modern farm implements and machinery, in adequate quantities and at affordable prices.



Mrs M. Nkumbi
Executive Director,
AGITF

To achieve this, the Fund since 1995/96 has been issuing short term soft loans to agro-inputs stockiest/retailers, farmers individually or in groups (SACCOS), District Inputs Funds, tractor hiring centres and various institutions involved in agricultural production or render agro-inputs services to farmers.

Objectives and Targets

The main objective of the Fund is to make available short term soft loans to increase access of agro-inputs, and farm implements by subsistence farmers, as well as to increase the area under cultivation from the current 30 to 40%, in order to enhance sustainable agricultural production and productivity by 2010.

Major Achievements

During the 2006/07 season the Fund issued loans worth 1.17 Billion shillings for purchasing agricultural and livestock inputs, which include mineral fertilizers, certified seeds, animal drugs and accessories, farm implements, packages, and agrochemicals. A total of 1.11 Billion were used for purchasing 64 new tractors, and rehabilitation of 2 used tractors. However, the Fund managed to recover 2.38 billion shillings from matured loans through which, loans worth 636.59 million shillings were for purchase of agricultural inputs, 1.73 billion shillings for purchase of 17 new tractors, 51 new power tillers, whereas 17.43 million shillings for rehabilitation of 5 used tractors were issued. In total 81 new tractors, 51 new power tillers, 2,729 tons of mineral fertilizers, 37 tons of certified seeds and 10 bales of packages, 6,931 lt. of agrochemicals, 3031 lt. of animal drugs and vaccines 19,100pcs of farm implements and rehabilitation of five used tractors were made possible through AFITF loans.

Constraints

The major constraints encountered during the 2006/07 season were among others (i). The 3.5 billion shillings approved was not fully disbursed and instead only 2.18 billion shillings were

disbursed making the Fund not to fully achieve its targets. (ii). Disbursement of funds did not coincide with the agro-inputs season therefore, leading to failure of some of the retailers and farmers to access their loans in timely.

7.0 RESEARCH AND TRAINING DIVISION

The Directorate of Research and Training is responsible for the generation and dissemination of agricultural technologies and training of frontline extension agents and farmers.

The Directorate has four sections namely:

- Crop Research
- Natural Resources Management Research
- Socio-Economic and Farming Systems Research
- Training Institutes



Dr. J. M. Haki
Director, Research
and Training

7.1 Crop Research

This section is responsible for undertaking client oriented and demand driven research on both food and cash crops grown in different agro-ecological zones of the country. The objective is to ensure availability of improved appropriate technologies to farmers for increasing productivity.

The section is responsible for the following main areas of research:-

- Collection and conservation of plant genetic resources for crop improvement (breeding)
- Development and use of biotechnology.
- Crop husbandry and agronomic practices.
- Crop protection (Disease, insect and weed control)
- Post harvest technologies.
- Documentation and dissemination of crop research technologies to farmers through the extension service.



Dr. M. Msabaha
Asst. Director, Crop
Research

Major Achievements

In the year 2006/2007, various crop research activities continued at different research institutes and stations located in seven agro-ecological zones. The major achievements were as follows:-

i) New improved Crop varieties

- Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute, Mtwara, released sixteen new clones of cashew, which yield 29 - 67kgs per tree with good resistance to powdery mildew disease.
- An early maturing wheat variety known as Lumbesa, which is also resistant to leaf rust disease with yields of 4.5 Metric tones per hectare and Bean variety known as Selian 05 with yields of 1 – 2.5 Metric tones were released by Selian Agricultural Research Institute, Arusha.

ii) Production of Breeder's Seeds

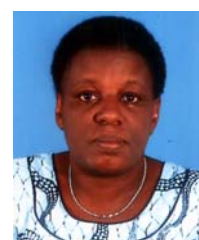
Other achievements were on the production of breeder's seed of improved crop varieties for use by the Foundation Seed Farms of the Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) and Private Seed Companies as follows:-

- Maize - 12.5 Metric tones
- Sorghum - 2.7 Metric tones
- Grain legumes (Cowpeas, pigeon peas and chick peas) - 6.7 Metric tones
- Rice - 6 Metric tones
- *Phaseolus* beans - 5 Metric tones
- Cotton - 6 Metric tones and
- Over 24 million 24,207,426 cassava cuttings (with length of 25 -30 cm each)

7.2 Natural Resources Management Research Section

Natural Resources Management Research Programme has three Sub Programmes which are:-

- Soil and Water Management
- Agro-forestry and
- Agricultural Engineering



Ms M. Lutkam
Asst. Director, Natural
Resources Management
Research

7.2.1 Soil and Water Management

The objectives of this sub programme are mainly:

- Conduct research on various aspects of soil and identify production systems that will optimize the use of the available soil moisture and minimize land degradation.

- Develop plant nutrition recommendations packages specific to selected soils, agro climatic and social circumstance.
- Maintain and improve analytical services for soil plant and water samples for various purposes such as land evaluation, soil fertility appraisals as well as water management studies.

Major Achievements

- Soils and Crop suitability maps for all districts have been prepared and made available on CDs and the website of the Ministry.
- A total of 3,575 soil plant and water samples were analyzed for various purposes such as land evaluation and soil fertility appraisal. Few samples were analyzed because the four laboratories at Ukiriguru, Uyole, Selian and Mlingano were under major rehabilitation.
- Following the completion of major civil rehabilitation works of soil laboratories as well as supply of laboratory equipment and chemicals at A.R.I Mlingano, Uyole, Selian and Ukiriguru, a total of 19 staff from the four laboratories were trained in three different courses as follows:-
 - Eleven laboratories staff were trained for 3 weeks in analytical procedures at Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro.
 - Three technicians for soil and plant analysis were trained for 2 weeks in the maintenance of laboratory equipment at Central Science Workshop at the University of Dar es salaam
 - Four Supervisors of the four soil laboratories and two managers participated in a study tour to ICRAF Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the study tour was to learn about recent developments in the laboratory analytical methods, instruments management, quality control, data management system, health and safety consideration in order to optimize output from the rehabilitated laboratories.

7.2.2 Agricultural Engineering

The objectives of the sub programme are:-

- To improve the labour productivity in crop/livestock production by developing labour saving technologies which reduce human drudgery
- To develop farming practices that improves moisture availability to crop for improved production and reduce degradation.

Major Achievements

- Research on in situ water harvesting and management, mainly tie ridging continues in Mbozi District. A total of 17 farmers have been trained on tie ridging technology

- Various Conservation Agriculture technologies that enhance moisture conservation, soil fertility improvement and labour saving have been identified. These include cover crops, tillage implements such as *Magoye ripper*

7.2.3 Agro-forestry

Objectives

To screen and evaluate multipurpose trees for improving soil fertility and fuel wood production.

Major Achievements

The main technologies that have been developed include rotational woodlot, boundary planting fodder bank improvement and improved fallows. Various trees are being tested to generate various technologies.

7.3 Socio-Economic and Farming Systems Research Section

Introduction

During the review season the following activities were planned to be implemented:-

- (i) Training of 40 researchers on farming systems approach (FSA)
- (ii) Carrying out socio-economic studies in the zones
- (iii) Identification of farmers' opportunities and constraints in relation to agricultural production using participatory rural appraisals (PRAs)
- (iv) Training 25 researchers in socio-economic aspects
- (v) Preparation of farm budgets for major enterprises in the zones
- (vi) Strengthening linkage with national, regional and international institutions dealing with socio-economic research.



Mr. T. Kirway
Asst. Director, Socio-
Economic & Farming Systems

Status of implementation

Due to financial constraints during the season, the following activities only were implemented:

- (i) Adoption study of banana technologies in Northern Tanzania
- (ii) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in agricultural research for improving household food security and income in Kigoma region

- (iii) PRA on sustainable agricultural and livestock production in Ukerewe District, Mwanza Region
- (iv) Desk-work preparation of farm budgets for major enterprises in the zones
- (v) Impact orientation workshop for thirty one senior researchers was held at Kibaha. 7.4 Training Institutes Section

During the period of reporting:

- (i) 223 women and 538 men graduated at Certificate and Diploma level from eight (8) Agricultural Training Institutes (MATIs). Of the 761 graduates, 434 (including 169 women) were self-sponsored. The remainder (327) were sponsored by the Government at a total cost of TZS. 230 million
- (ii) 31 professional staff including nine (9) Agricultural Tutors and 22 Research Scientists undertook post graduate studies at Masters level (8) and Doctorate level (23). The graduate study programme was sponsored by the Government at a cost of TZS. 135 million
- (iii) 120 Agricultural Extension Officers from the cotton production zones attended a refresher course on current cotton production best practices.
- (iv) A total of 4,362 small holder farmers including 1,975 women and 2,387 men graduated from MAFC's short term training programme on improved/modern agricultural production techniques. *The programme is jointly financed by the Government and the Private sector.*
- (v) Fifty six small holder farmers attended specialized training on use of animal traction in agricultural production. The training was organized at Mlingano, Ukiriguru and Uyole Agricultural Training Institutes.
- (vi) Twenty Agricultural tutors from 9 Agricultural Training Institutes attended a 4-week Teaching Methodology course held at MATI Mlingano Tanga.
- (vii) Ten new Agricultural tutors were employed and posted to Agricultural Training Institutes.



Mr R. Kapande
Asst Director,
Training Institutes

8.0 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY DIVISION

The National Food Security Division was established in 2000 following re-organization of the ministries responsible for agriculture. The Division became operational effectively in 2002 with the appointment of the office bearers and placement of staff in the relevant areas.



Mr. J. J. Mngodo
Ag. Director,
National Food

The Division is responsible for formulating and reviewing policies on food security including food aid policy; formulating strategies and programmes on food security; carrying out overall monitoring of food crop sub-sector and liaising with the Strategic Grain Reserve of MAFC and the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister's Office on all issues related to food situation in the country.

In addition, the Division is accountable for supporting and propagating post-harvest technologies so as to reduce post-harvest losses, add value and expanding the utilization of food crops.

The main objective of the Department is to ensure sustainable National Food Security through coordination of plans and implementation of agriculture sector food security programmes.

The Directorate is made of two sections namely:

- Crop Monitoring and Early Warning and
- Post Harvest Management Services

8.1 Crop Monitoring and Early Warning Section

The section is responsible for monitoring the country's food crops at all stages from planting through growth to harvesting, food stocks and price movements.

The Section provides early warning signals and recommends interventions to overcome adverse food situations.

The target to be achieved in year 2006/07 was to improve stock management, monitoring of food situation, implementation of food security strategy and action plan.



Mr. J. Mngodo
Asst. Director,
CMEWS

Specifically the activities executed by the section include preparing preliminary and final food production forecasts, providing early indication of problems of food shortage in the country and advising on proper balancing of food levels across the country. Other activities include provision of reports to Government on position of food levels in the country, to determine levels of food imports and exports and to liaise with the Strategic Grain Reserve and the Disaster Management Department in the Prime Minister's Office on all issues related to food situation.

Major Achievements

- During the year 2006/2007, the Division continued to monitor the country's overall food situation and reported on the conditions of food crops in the field, food stocks and markets.
- Food crops production surveys for forecasting food production and food availability were the major activity conducted as information on the country's food situation was timely delivered to Government and stakeholders.
- Vulnerability assessments were conducted in areas affected by food shortages, food insecure population identified and the necessary interventions including amount of food and seed assistance required for the vulnerable people was determined. During 2006/2007 651,655 people were identified and targeted for 15,622 tons of food and seed assistance.
- The crop monitoring and early warning system was strengthened as capacity of regional and district technical staff to conduct food assessments and monitoring including data

collection and analysis was provided and enhanced through training and provision of equipment for rainfall monitoring.

- A total of 21 regional staff, 135 LGA staff and 82 crop and rainfall reporters received training. Furthermore, 80 sets of rain gauges, 100 measuring cylinders were procured and distributed to rainfall stations.
- Six hundred rainfall stations were facilitated and maintained
- Household food security monitoring system was initiated with pre-testing of household food stocks monitoring tool in four districts of Njombe, Masasi, Babati and Ulanga. The pilot phase involved production and distribution of 4,000 household food stock monitoring cards.
- The process of improving and finalizing the Draft National Food Security Strategy was undertaken through consultations with national and sub-national level stakeholders..
- Capacity of NFSD was enhanced through support to staff to undertake degree level training and short courses. Three DNFS staff were supported to undertake BSc and MSc courses at the Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Open University of Tanzania and 4 staff went for short term training.

8.2 Post Harvest Management Services

The target was to promote post harvesting management techniques in the rural households and to promote schemes that add value to primary agricultural, fishing, forestry products, wildlife and livestock commodities.

The Post Harvest Management Services section is accountable for setting guidelines on food crop handling (e.g. moisture content, foreign matter), preservation, storage, processing, packaging (quality and standards) and utilization as well as providing backstopping services.



Mr K. Mtambo
Asst. Director, Post-
Harvest Management

Major Achievements

- Training on post-harvest management technologies of food crops was provide to 123 LGA staff ing 24 LGAs of Ruvuma, Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa regions.
- Post harvest and processing technologies for food crops were disseminated during World Food Day, Nane Nane, Local Government and Ushirika day shows.
- Prepared and printed booklets on utilization technologies for sorghum, cassava, fruits and vegetables.

- Educational information on Post Harvest services was undertaken in Iringa and Mbeya regions was disseminated through TV and radio programmes.
- Inventory on storage structures: types, capacities, current usage and location was undertaken in 13 regions
- Two NFS staffs were facilitated to attend International training course on post harvest technologies.

Food Security Forecasts for 2007/2008

- Routine monitoring on food production and markets carried out during the year under review indicated a good food situation during the year 2006/2007.
- Food production for the 2006/2007 seasons was expected to be 11.02 million tonnes (higher by 9.2%) against a food requirement of 10.09 million tonnes for the consumption in year 2007/2008. This means that the country will be food self sufficient in the financial year 2007/08 by 109 percent.
- The forecast further showed that 11 regions of Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Manyara, Lindi, Rukwa, Tanga and Ruvuma, will have food surpluses of varying magnitudes. Five regions of Arusha, Coast, Mara, Kilimanjaro and Tabora will be self-sufficient. However, 5 regions of Shinyanga, Dodoma, Singida, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam will have food deficits.
- Food deficits in the central regions of Dodoma, Singida, and lake regions of Shinyanga and Mwanza were weather related possibly attributed to climatic changes that continue to affect these regions leading to recurrence of a food shortage.

Improved Household Food Security Campaign and Dissemination of Technologies

- Procurement of processing equipments (chippers, de-hullers, graters and pressers) was finalized
- Printing of 420 copies of booklets on utilization technologies for sorghum, cassava, fruits and vegetables was done.
- Technical information on blending of cassava and other food crops was collected and technical packages prepared.
- Inventory tool for data collection on primary agro industries was developed.
- Data for some of agro industries was collected and analysed to build database.

9.0 IRRIGATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Division of Irrigation and Technical Services is vested with the responsibility of promoting irrigated agriculture as a mean of increasing production and productivity in the current adverse climatic and agro-ecological conditions. This promotion is geared to address poverty eradication and food security taking heed strongly on infrastructural development coupled with technological undertakings in both farm power and irrigation.



Eng. Mbogo Futakamba
**Director, Irrigation
and Technical Services**

The Directorate has three sections namely:

- Irrigation Planning, Design and Promotion,
- Irrigation Infrastructure Construction and Supervision,
- Agricultural Mechanization,

Objective

The main objective of the department is to ensure sustainable utilization of land and water resources, promotion of agro-mechanization and modernization of farm implements for enhancing productivity and profitability. This goes along with improved hydraulic infrastructure technical supervision, awareness creation and promotion of new and water saving technologies in marginal areas and around water bodies like lakes.

9.1 Irrigation Planning Design and Promotion

The Section is responsible for the identification of irrigation potentials along with promotion of irrigation Schemes and Services. In these context project proposals, designs, bidding and tender documents are prepared. This preparation goes hand in hand with the setting up of guidelines for the formulation of irrigation schemes in the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs). The other important area being addressed is the promotion of adaptive and applied irrigation research.



Eng. Gabriel Kalinga
**Asst. Director, Irrigation
Planning, Design and Promotion**

9.2 Irrigation Infrastructure Construction and Supervision

The section is responsible for the quality control and supervision of the irrigation infrastructure at either construction or rehabilitation stages. This role is supported by the preparation of standards and specification for various construction works. Bearing in mind that environmental safeguards are important, the section is vested with this responsibility so that any intervention does not have negative environment impacts. When viewing the integration with the private sector, the section gives advice to the private sector on various construction techniques in the irrigation sub sector.



Dr. Mosses N. Mnzava
**Ag. Asst. Director, Irrigation
Infrastructure Construction
and Supervision**

Overall Achievement in Irrigation Sub Sector

During the period under review, the department in the irrigation sub sector developed 9,557 hectares for irrigation and thus attaining cumulatively a total area of 273,945 hectares for the year 2006/2007. Implementation achievement was in the following areas:

- (viii) Design of 12 irrigation schemes was completed while 5 schemes covering 2,636 hectares were constructed. In addressing Mbarali issue, two schemes namely Uturo and Mbuyuni covering a total of 1,900 hectares continued to be being constructed with projection of being completed in the year 2007/2008.
- (ix) Design work of 4 water harvesting dams covering 780 hectares was done, while 2 dams covering an irrigated area of 470 hectares were constructed. These dams are Qash (270 ha) and Mangisa (200 ha) in Babati district.
- (x) In the promotion of Lake Victoria green Belt, 235 hectares were developed. The area was developed using low cost water saving technologies comprising of drip kits, solar wind and diesel pumps. This development was accompanied by the formation of 162 farmer groups. Facilities provided in this belt included 155 irrigation pumps, 380 drip kits, 12 wind pumps and 380 storage pumps.
- (xi) Promotion of Lake Nyasa Green belt was done by constructing 4 schemes covering 360 hectares in Mbinga district. The schemes constructed were Kimbande (100 ha), Ngido (80 ha), Mkalati (120) and Ngingama (60 ha).
- (xii) Feasibility studies and project write ups for soliciting funds were done in 48 schemes in of Pangani, Kilombero, Lukuledi, Ruhuhu and Rufiji basins.
- (xiii) Under the Participatory Irrigation Development Programme (PIDP), 2 dams and 5 schemes covering 1,547 hectares in marginal areas were constructed.

- (xiv) Training of 28 technical staff, and 95 small holder farmers on water management was undertaken. The activity was done along with the formulation and strengthening of 15 irrigators organizations.
- (xv) Overall supervision and technical backstopping of the Districts in coming up with irrigation schemes as part of their District Agricultural Development Plans was undertaken in the period under review. A total of 28 DADPs schemes covering 4,121 hectares were constructed.
- (xvi) Collaboration with Food Aid Counterpart Fund was undertaken to which 13 schemes covering 3,650 hectares were constructed.



Rice cultivation at Mombo irrigation scheme



Promotion of drip irrigation technology

Viewing these critical interventions there is a substantial increase in crop productivity especially for paddy which is at the average of 5t/ha. In schemes with improved infrastructure, cropping intensity has increased up to 250 % and in some cases 300 %.

9.3 Agricultural Mechanization Section

The section is vested with mandate of promoting access to mechanization and use of appropriate technologies that reduce drudgery and to increase production in existing agricultural activities through adoption and investment in more productive technological packages in agriculture (farming and husbandry). In this context more thrust is on assisting the farming community to reduce overdependence on the hand hoe through employment of appropriate tools, implements and machines, paying particular emphasis on the use of animal traction, mechanical power (tractor power) and agro-processing machines where feasible.



Eng. Richard M. Shetto
Asst Director
Mechanization Section

Major Achievements

In the year 2006/07, twelve (12) Oxen Training Centres (OTCs) were rehabilitated bringing the total of rehabilitated OTCs to 55 since the programme started three years ago. The rehabilitated OTCs include Kifunda (Rungwe), Ngana (Kyela), Sikonge FDC (Sikonge), Kapalapala (Tabora Urban), Malagarasi (Kigoma), Katumba (Sumbawanga), Kibakwe (Mpwapwa), Milama (Mvomero), Ngimu (Singida), Inonelwa (Misungwi), Konje (Handeni) and Gairo (Kilosa). Agro inputs for establishing demonstration training plots and a wide range of animal drawn implements were supplied at the OTCs in Rukwa, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro, Singida and Dodoma regions for hands on training of farmers. A total of 3,675 farmers were trained on implements for conservation agriculture using the Farmer Field School approach (FFS). The implements included jab planters, animal drawn direct seeders, rippers and knife rollers for managing crop residues in no till plots.

Alternate technologies like use of power tillers were promoted and nine extension officers and 11 farmers were trained on use, repair and maintenance of power tillers distributed by the Tanzania Cotton Authority. The private sector has taken up the initiative in the supply chain and a total of 325 power tillers were imported in the year 2006/07 out of which 51 were loaned to farmers through the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF). Some 464 new tractors (four wheels) were also imported by the private sector, out of which 81 were loaned to farmers. Through this intervention, an additional 46, 725 hectares were cultivated from current 7,740,344 hectares.

The Section in the year 2006/07 prepared the Tanzania Mechanization Strategy (TAMS) in collaboration with various stakeholders. The thrust of the strategy is to improve agricultural production and productivity through commercialized crop and livestock production by increasing accessibility and availability of appropriate farm machinery and implements and value addition through agro processing and rural based agro industries. Among the key strategic action areas identified for intervention include, commercialization of agriculture through mechanized farming; promoting agro processing and rural based agro industries; improving livelihoods and land management through conservation agriculture; improving farmer's access to technologies and services; improving financing of agricultural mechanization and improving policy, legal and regulatory environment for agricultural mechanization.



A farmer weeding using draught at Mayale OTC, in Mbeya rural district.



Farmers in animal weeding competition at Njombe district.



Picture on the left shows, farmers harvesting potatoes using an animal drawn ridger at Kisilo OTC, Njombe. The ridger is used for splitting ridges to unearth the potatoes.



A power tiller used in puddling rice field in Mbarali district.



A weeding demonstration using power tiller in Morogoro.

10.0 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Division was established in the year 2006 to perform the following functions

- Oversee implementation of the existing policies and strategies on agricultural land use planning and management of land resources, with due consideration to environmental conservation.
- To formulate and review policies and strategies to address current issues of relevance to sustainability in land use planning and management of natural resources.
- To liaise with relevant stakeholders with emphasis to strengthen linkages with Local Government Authorities in terms of capacity building to address existing land resources management problems.



Mr. Paulo S. M. Tarimo
**Ag. Asst Director -
Land Use Planning**

The division has three sections with specific functions, as follows:

10.1 Land Management Section

Functions

- Identify agricultural land and establish a database on agricultural land, and provide information on availability of land for commercial agriculture.
- To identify highly eroded agricultural land that needs urgent intervention and take timely and appropriate responses.
- To undertake survey and demarcation of agricultural land for management planning.
- To prepare land/soil suitability/capability classification.
- To facilitate development and application of participatory land use plans and maps for district and catchments' levels.
- To liaise with relevant stakeholders involved in land resources development with the view to strengthen linkages and collaborative efforts in address existing land resources management problems.
- To sensitize communities on equitable access and utilization of agricultural land resources and participation in conflict resolutions.

10.2 Land use Technology Dissemination and Management

Functions

- To provide technical services on agricultural land use planning and management of land resources.
- To disseminate relevant on-farm soil and water management technologies with particular focus on soil and water conservation and on-farm rain water harvesting.
- Disseminate relevant on-farm soil fertility management and agroforestry / on-farm tree cultivation packages.
- To liaise with Research Institutions and Local Government Authorities in supporting access to and dissemination of relevant land resources management technologies.
- To promote indigenous and conventional soil and water management technologies for sustainable land management
- To promote conservation agriculture to optimize utilization of soil and water resources to increase land productivity and ultimate high crop yields
- To conserve catchments areas in order to protect sources of water for irrigation farming and other uses countrywide.

10.3 Land Use Information and Environment Monitoring

Functions

- To assess and acquire land bio-physical and socio-economic information for agricultural development.
- To monitor environmental degradation on cultivated lands to facilitate timely interventions.
- To establish and make operational a national data base for agricultural land using GIS and Remote sensing techniques.
- To promote information communication technology to facilitate on-line access of information regarding land resources potential and sharing of relevant information on sustainable land use planning and management of natural resources.
- To document and repackage land and water management information, including production of maps to suit specific needs and use.
- To perform environmental impact assessments on agricultural land.

Major Achievements

The main challenge in agriculture production is the declining productive capacity of agricultural land, which results from, among other things, non-sustainable land resources use

and management. The Ministry has a long term role of advocating and promoting implementation of appropriate land and water management plans and strategies with the aim of achieving sustainability in agricultural production while compromising environmental management needs. The Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Division is mandated to fulfil this commitment within the Ministry.

During the 2006/07 financial year plan, the Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Division had three main objectives as listed below;

- (i) To facilitate formulation of legal framework for agricultural land identification, demarcation and protection from other uses
- (ii) To develop a National Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Master Plan which will serve as a tool for safeguarding sustainability in agricultural land use planning and management.
- (iii) To provide technical backstopping and practical training on soil and water management and agricultural land use planning for LGAs.

As a move to protect agricultural land from other uses, the Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Division in collaboration with the Ministry's Legal Unit has started the process of formulating a legal framework which would lead to agricultural land use planning and management legislation that recognizes, safeguards, and protect agricultural land from other uses.

During the 2006/07 financial year a task force was formed and a meeting was held. The task force started to prepare a draft proposal for the enactment of a legal framework on agricultural land use planning and management. A report was produced and is ready for presentation to stakeholder forum for discussion.

In order to have a guided development, use of agricultural land, and minimize land degradation, the Ministry through the Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Division is preparing a National Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Master Plan. This will serve as a tool for safeguarding sustainability in agricultural land use planning and management while compromising sustainability needs of the natural environment.

During the year 2006/07, a national stakeholders' consultative meeting was held as an initial step with the main objective of preparing guidelines for the formulation of National

Agricultural Land Use Planning and Management Master Plan addressing important aspects for effective implementation in conformity with other/existing sectoral policies and legislation.

Some 49 participants attended the stakeholders' consultative meeting from the lead sector ministries (MAFC, Lands, Environment, Livestock, Planning, *TAMISEMI*), national institutions (SUA, UCLAS, TIC) and the private sector.

As part of facilitating investments in commercial agriculture, during 2006/07, potential areas for agricultural investments were verified/identified in Coast, Morogoro, Tanga and Dodoma regions. A cumulative figure of 441,183 Ha of land has been verified/identified, each land parcel with an average size between 30 and 40 Ha.

The Land Use Planning Section is also responsible for providing technical backstopping on establishment of agro forestry farming system in upper catchment areas of irrigation schemes to reduce destruction of irrigation infrastructure. During the year 2006/07, technical backstopping on appropriate agroforestry technologies and practices has been provided to 7 LGAs in Mbeya, Morogoro, Dodoma, Singida, Kilimanjaro Arusha and Mara regions. Technical backstopping on appropriate land husbandry technologies has also been provided to Madibira, Lumuma, Kikafu chini and Chereche catchment areas.

Backstopping and practical training was provided to LGA staff with emphasis on soil and water management at farm and catchment levels. The main thrust was to demonstrate best practice and create awareness. This was also associated with participation in Nane Nane farmers' exhibitions in Morogoro, Mbeya, Dodoma, and Arusha; strengthening of the agricultural land use database, and monitoring of the performance of demonstration farms.





On-farm training for extension personnel and farmers on terracing techniques at Mkambarani and Pangawe villages in Morogoro

11.0 COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Cooperative Development Division is responsible for promoting an enabling environment for the development of sustainable and vibrant member based cooperatives. Thus the Division provides services designed towards facilitating the formation, organization and operation of cooperative societies, and through the Cooperative Societies Act, advises on and monitors emergence and practice of good governance and member empowerment. These services are provided through the following four service sections



Dr. Anaclet K. Kashuliza
**Director, Cooperatives
Development & Registrar
of Cooperative Societies**

- Registration and legal matters,
- Cooperative Promotion Services,
- Inspection and Supervision Services, and
- Financial Advisory Services.

In pursuance of the Cooperative Reform and Modernization Program (2005 - 2015), a number of activities were performed by the Directorate in the 2006/2007 Financial year as described the following section.

11.1 Registration and Legal Matters

The target of the Registration and Legal Matters Section was to oversee the implementation and enforcement of the Cooperative Societies Act, Rules and Regulations. Specifically the Section intended to accomplish:



Mr. Sammy S. Shashi
**Asst. Director,
Registration and Legal
Matters**

- Registration, coordination and issue guidance on registration of Cooperative Societies
- Popularization of Cooperative Societies Act to members and general public.
- Institute cancellation of Cooperative Societies and follow up of liquidation process.
- Follow up of cases involving Cooperative Societies.
- Guide settlement of Cooperative Societies' disputes.
- Provide Legal advice to cooperative societies.

- Register legal mortgages - Debentures, Letters of Hypothecation, Charges and Contracts involving cooperatives

Major Achievements

- Some 1482 Cooperative Societies (1441 being SACCOS, and 41 Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies) were registered.
- Two (2) disputes were resolved, one between Kagera Cooperative Union (1990) and Karagwe District Cooperative Union Ltd. The disputes were on division of Assets after dissolution of KCU (1986) Ltd. The second dispute was between Shinyanga Region Cooperative Union (1984) and Kahama Cooperative Union on employees terminal benefits.
- Follow up was done on cooperative cases involving 4 Societies (Nyanza Cooperative Union (1984) Ltd, Silverdale & Mbono and Kifumbu Estates/Farms owned by Coffee Primary Cooperative Societies in Kilimanjaro Region, and Vumilia Agriculture Producers Cooperative Societies in Kahama District.)
- Follow up was done on liquidation process of 4 defunct Societies (Mara Cooperative Union (1984) Ltd, Mbinga Cooperative Union Ltd., Vumilia Agricultural Producers Cooperative Societies Ltd and Chunya District Cooperative Union Ltd). Prevailing status was established.
- In collaboration with Regional Cooperative Officers, supervision of elections of Board Members of 12 Cooperative Unions and 4 Joint Cooperative Enterprises were undertaken.
- Seminars were conducted on cooperative good governance, reform and entrepreneurship skills to 40 newly elected Board members from MAMCU, ILULU, TANECU, CORECU, TAMCU SHIRECU, KACU, NYANZA, KDCU, KCU, BCU, WETCU, ICU and Kagera Farmers Cooperative Bank. This was in line with the objective of promoting emergence of good governance and accountability.
- Five thousand copies of Cooperative Registration Certificates, 2000 copies of Cooperative Societies Act, 2000 copies of Cooperative Societies Rules and 25 Cooperative Societies Registers were printed. Some 4000 Cooperative Certificates, 1000 copies each of Act and Rules were distributed to Assistant Registrars and other relevant stakeholders.

11.2 Cooperative Promotion Services

The aim of the Cooperative Promotion Services Section was to conduct comprehensive promotion services and sensitization which would lead to more citizens joining Cooperative Societies and existing co-operators gaining management and organizational skills. Specific roles of the section are;



Mr. A S. Mapunda
**Ag. Asst. Director,
Cooperatives Promotion**

- Advise on cooperative organizational and management aspects
- Facilitate development of the Divisional Management Information System.
- Facilitate development and implementation of cooperative education and training programmes to cooperative members, staff, and the general public.
- Promote participation of women, youth and disadvantaged groups in cooperative activities.
- Promote public awareness on the advantage of cooperative and encourage members participation in cooperative activities.
- Promote networking with cooperative institutions and cooperative development partners.
- Promote member empowerment through informed membership and adaptation of cooperative business plans and strategic options
- Advice on implementation of cooperative development policy strategies
- Facilitate training of cooperative officers.
- Promote establishment of cooperative societies in various sectors of the economy.

Major Achievements

Key achievement of the section is that an enabling environment for the development of sustainable and vibrant member based Cooperatives is now in place. Furthermore, there has been a net increase in the number of registered Cooperative Societies from 5,916 in May 2006 to 7,152 in May 2007. The number of women members has increased from 185,191 in December 2006 to 190,681 in May 2007. Other milestones of accomplishments are;

- Training of trainers was provided to 21 Regional Cooperative Officers and 139 District Cooperative Officers. The training focused on imparting of new skills and approaches to promotion and monitoring the development of cooperatives.
- Ten officers from Regional offices were trained on cooperative data system (CODAS). An instrument for data collection was developed and is being tested in the districts.

- Some 104 members of staff were trained in various disciplines in the following clusters: 18 at Ordinary Diploma, 38 at Advanced Diploma 10 at Post Graduate Diploma and 3 at Masters Degree level. The majority of trained staff are stationed in the Districts.
- The instrument for creating the Tanzania Cooperative Advisory Council was drafted. Further actions are planned to make the Council operational.
- Jointly with other Sections, guided the process of selection and election cooperatives' management Boards.
- In collaborated with the Tanzania Federation of Cooperatives (TFC), drafted plain language guides on the Cooperative Development Policy (2002) and Cooperative Societies Act (2003) and Rules, which are now in circulation.
- Cooperative Development Policy was popularized. This was done through training of newly elected Board members from MAMCU, ILULU, TANECU, CORECU, TAMCU SHIRECU, KACU, NYANZA, KDCU, KCU, BCU, WETCU, ICU cooperative unions and Kagera Farmers Cooperative Bank.
- Promoted public awareness on cooperative advantage through participation in the ICA International Day of Cooperatives, which was marked nationally in Tabora, the Farmers Day and the Public Service Week.
- Promoted networking with cooperative development partners by actively participating in the CRMP implementation. Through this, the proposals for restructuring of TFC and SCCULT were developed and the restructuring programs are on course.
- Training of Regional and District cooperative officers on the CRMP objective and process was conducted for all regions and districts. The officers are now knowledgeable about the CRMP approach.
- Facilitated the institutionalization of good governance in Maji SACCOS, DASICO, CORECU and Mali Asili SACCOS. This was done by providing on the spot guidance and advice during conflict resolution meetings.

11.3 Inspection and Supervision

The major aim of the Cooperative Inspection and Supervision Section is to oversee good governance in Cooperative Societies by fulfilling the requirement of section 48 of the Cooperative Societies Act No. 20 of 2003 that requires leaders of Cooperative Societies to keep proper books of accounts which are properly audited at the end of the financial year.

To obtain that status of affairs specific roles of the section are;



Mr A. S. Mutabazi
Ass Director, Inspection
and Supervision

- Ensure that inspection and audit of Cooperative societies is undertaken in accordance with the law annually,
- Facilitate the interpretation of cooperative societies' audited financial statements to the members for their use,
- Prepare user friendly materials on how to read and interpret financial statements and disseminate them to cooperative societies,
- Make follow up on implementation of recommendations contained in the external auditors or inspectors reports,
- Trace adherence to Bylaws, Rules and Cooperative Society Act,
- Appraise the performance of Internal Auditors,
- Carry out Special Inspection or Investigation in Cooperative Societies when need arises,
- Evaluate economic profiles of Cooperative Unions, Apexes and the Federation of Cooperatives,
- Assess the use and soundness of Cooperatives' financial regulations and accounting manuals,
- Monitor and evaluate inspections of Cooperative Societies carried out by Inspectors at district and regional levels,
- Provide on job training for newly recruited Inspectors,
- Facilitate on the job training of cooperative functionaries,
- Coordinate and monitor activities of approved external auditors for Cooperative Societies.

Major Achievements

During the year 2006/2007, the Section performed various functions, which enabled the achievement of the broad objective of promoting an enabling environment for the development of sustainable, and vibrant member based cooperatives. Specific milestones are:-

- A total of 1,444 cooperative societies out of 7,152 registered cooperatives had their accounts audited in time and presented to the members at their Annual General Meetings,
- Special investigations were carried out in 15 primary cooperative societies, 3 cooperative Unions which enabled the members to take informed decisions, and the Registrar to decide on disputes and other legal actions,
- In collaboration with Cooperative Audit and Supervision Corporation (COASCO) conducted four seminars on the adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards attended by accountants, bookkeepers from cooperative unions and primary cooperative societies, Cooperative Officers and Cooperative Auditors.

- Reviewed and approved budgets for 50 cooperative societies which applied for loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions,
- Carried out investigations on allegations involving Cooperative Officers failure to facilitate private buyers in procurement of cashew nuts in Lindi and Mtwara regions,
- Six Cooperative Officers from the Directorate were temporarily stationed in Cooperative Unions as accountants/managers for capacity building, and training of cooperative staff in book-keeping, accounting and business skills.
- Through the Inspection and Supervision Fund, Cooperative Officers at region and district levels were facilitated to carry out inspections in 1,600 cooperative societies,

11.4 Financial Advisory Services

This section intended to provide capacity strengthening to financial Cooperatives inclusive of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) to ensure financial viability and sustainability. In particular specific functions of the section are to;



- Facilitate formation and strengthening of SACCOS, Cooperative Banks and other Cooperative financial institutions.
- Promote linkages between SACCOS and Financing Institutions.
- Facilitate capacity building of SACCOS and other relevant microfinance institutions.
- Set up economic viability standards for Co-operative Financial Institutions.
- Facilitate Cooperative Societies' access to bank loans.
- Conduct research and provide financial advisory services to Cooperative Societies.
- Enhance the establishment and management of Cooperative Development Funds.
- Monitor and evaluate the performance of co-operative financial institutions.

Mr. D M. Mpuya
**Ag. Asst. Director,
Financial Advisory Services**

Major Achievements

Various achievements were attained as depicted in the listed mile stones;

- Sensitization of citizens was undertaken through various media; meetings and distribution of leaflets to enable more people particularly in the rural areas understand, establish and become members of SACCOS. Because of this and other efforts 1,441 new SACCOS have been established and 298,819 people have joined SACCOS in the country from May 2006 to May 2007. This was accompanied by significant increase in mobilization of members' savings which rose from sh 34.3 billion to sh 52 billion. While, share capital

and loans advanced to members, increased from sh 13.1 billion to sh 18.2 billion and from sh 66.9 billion to sh 116.7 billion respectively in the same period.

- A total of 160 Regional and District Cooperative Officers were trained and exposed to contemporary techniques in management, inspection and supervision of SACCOS.
- Efforts to promote modernization and improvement of SACCOS operations and performances were undertaken. These included supporting provision of appropriate management knowledge to staff and leaders of 25 SACCOS of Dodoma, Arusha, Dar-es-salaam and Coast Regions; training of 42 SACCOS staff for a one-year certificate course in Microfinance at Moshi University College of Cooperatives and Business Studies (MUCCoBS).
- Facilitated exchange visits for 25 SACCOS staff and leaders of Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.
- Produced harmonized operational guide lines for SACCOS to facilitate performance comparison, inspection and supervision of SACCOS across the country. These will be used by SACCOS and various networks/supporting organizations. The set of guidelines is composed of; Accounting manual, Management Information System manual, Audit and Inspection manuals. These operational manuals will help SACCOS to adhere to standard management practices, prudential norms and regulatory requirements, which are essential for evolution of financially sound and sustainable financial institutions.
- Developed categorization criteria and guidelines as a tool for classification of SACCOS into various development stages which will serve various purposes including targeting of capacity building interventions to SACCOS at relevant development stages. Furthermore, the developed SACCOS stages will also provide a premise for appropriate application of standards, regulatory and supervisory yard sticks.
- Twenty five SACCOS were monitored; evaluated and pertinent areas for improvement were identified and discussed with the respective management Boards of the SACCOS.

12.0 STRATEGIC GRAIN RESERVE UNIT

The Strategic Grain Reserve Unit is responsible for the management of the strategic grain reserves. The unit works in collaboration with Directorate of the National Food Security of the MAFC and Disaster Management Department of the Prime Ministers Office, on all issues related to food situation in the country. The unit has seven zones all of which are furnished with warehouses whose total capacity is 241,000 metric tones of grains. The



Mr A. Ngondo
Director, Strategic
Grain Reserve

SGR zones are Kipawa (Dar es Salaam), Arusha, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Makambako (Iringa), Songea and Sumbawanga (Rukwa).

Objective

The objective of the SGR is to procure and manage grain reserves for food relief purposes resulting from drought, floods, earthquakes, etc.

Major Achievements

- In year 2006/2007, the National Strategic Grain Reserve had a balance of 6,570.465 tons of cereal and purchased a total of 122,098 tons of maize with a total cost of TZS 29,005.5 million, of which 92,098 tons were purchased locally and 30,000 tons were imported.
- By the end of June 2007 SGR had a total of 128,668 tons of maize in reserve this includes the amount of maize purchased and that remained in financial year 2005/06.
- Strategic Grain Reserve also purchased 2,831.325 tons of sorghum in the period under review.

13.0 ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

The Division is responsible for provision of administrative, human resource and personnel function.

General functions of the Directorate

The directorate has two sections namely:

- Administration section
- Personnel section (Human Resource)

The Administration section has a function of promotion and maintenance of efficient protocols and public relations services; office furnishing and cleanliness; Office security and safety; Office supplies and equipment; Messengerial services; Provision of efficient registry services. Other duties include travelling and transportation; Coordinating the preparation of divisional budget; Office accommodation; Issues of Good Governance and anticorruption interventions; Estate development and maintenance; Issues of controlling the spread of HIV AIDS/interventions and Housing for entitled/eligible officers.



Ms. Lilian Mapfa
**Director,
Administration and
Personnel**

The Personnel section deals with Staff recruitment; Staff confirmation and promotion; Personnel estimates. Other functions include Personnel emoluments; Preparation of terminal/leave benefits; Disciplinary Matters and Staff records.

The division also assists the Permanent Secretary to look into issues of personnel and administration of institutions/Parastatal under the Ministry.

Among the targets to be achieved by the department include improving Human Resources capacity and efficiency in agricultural service delivery, disseminating findings to stakeholders and increasing ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable. Others include ensuring MAFC carry out its operations efficiently and effectively, strengthening and enforcing laws, rules and regulations on corruption including implementation of NACSAP and Development of HIV/AIDS at work place programmes.

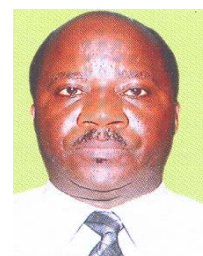
Major Achievements

- In year 2006/2007, the Division successfully carried out the activity of promoting staff to different high levels, harmonizing employment services by placing employees on their appropriate employment terms and providing confirmation in work place and employing new employees.
- Retired employees were attended to satisfactory level and their terminal benefits paid.
- During the year under review, a total of 973 staffs were promoted and 78 new employees were recruited by MAFC. The Ministry also contracted Full Time higher graded Security guards. Quarterly performance return on the implementation of NACSAP prepared and submitted to GGCU.
- HIV/AIDS training was carried out to 200 staff in the Southern Highland zone to cover research and Training Institutes of ARI Uyole, ATI Uyole and ATI Igurusi. Sensitization seminar for 125 staff at Agricultural Training Institute and Agricultural Research Institute Ilonga, four (4) TAC secretariat participated on the third Multi-sectoral conference on HIV/AIDS in Arusha, TAC Secretariat participated in one week exhibition on International AIDS Day in Musoma and Monitoring of disbursed funds for research on crops with high nutritious value (coconut oil) at ARI Mikocheni.
- Employment allowances for staff were done as planned, payment for service providers and suppliers was also done, office consumables were purchased and rehabilitation for Kilimo I building was undertaken.
- Facilitated Sports bonanza for MAFC staff and participated in SHIMIWI events.

- Eight (8) staff carried out studies at Public Service College, one (1) staff facilitated to attend M.A program at UDSM and eight (8) staff of different cadre were trained in different fields in order to upgrade their skills.
- Work force audit was conducted in four MAFC zone (north, southern highlands, Lake Zone and eastern zones).

14.0 LEGAL UNIT

The Unit is responsible for provision and coordination of all legal issues in the Ministry. These include coordinating and supervising legal services to prepare drafts of various agricultural sector legislation (Acts, rules, regulations, notices, orders and circulars). The Unit is also responsible for preparing various legal instruments and documents such as contracts and memoranda of understanding; and to coordinate litigations involving the Ministry, Registrar of Cooperatives and Registrar of Plant Breeders' Rights. The general responsibility of the Unit therefore is to facilitate and promote rule of law in the Ministry and the sector at large and providing legal training to law enforcers in order to facilitate effective enforcement of agricultural sector legislation.



Dr. A. Rutabanzibwa
Principal State Attorney

The target in 2006/07 was to formulate and revise at least three Agricultural legislations by December 2008.

Major Achievements

- In the year 2005/2006, the Unit had continued to provide backstopping legal services, reviewing, and formulating agricultural legislation.
- Reviews of Plant Protection Act and Food Security Act were carried out and formulation of Legislation for Agricultural Land Utilization and Management and Legal framework for the Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was completed.
- The Unit also continued to manage and follow-up all cases in court in liaison with the Attorney General's Chambers and assisted in the prosecution of various cases involving Cooperative Societies in collaboration with the Registrar of Cooperatives Societies.

15.0 FINANCE AND ACCOUNT UNIT

The main purpose of this unit is to render financial management services in the Ministry by ensuring that funds are managed in accordance to the Public Finance and Procurement Acts requirements and their related regulations.

It also provides advisory roles to the Accounting Officer in all matters relating to the finance; while performing key financial functions of proper payroll management, maintenance of financial records, preparation of recurrent budget, monitoring of expenditures and preparation of pension claims.

Furthermore, the unit ensures the Ministry's periodic and annual reports are timely produced and distributed to the respective places; all accounting records are properly kept and as the administrative supporting unit it ensures that the MAFC has the capacity to carry out its operations efficiently and effectively.

Objectives

To enhance capacity of MAFC to carry out its operations efficiently and effectively by enabling financing environment that supports the achievement of unit objectives.

Revenue Collection

In 2006/2007, the MAFC estimated to collect TShs. 741,577,000 as revenue. However, the Ministry managed to collect TShs.950,980,946.10 as at 30th June 2007, registering over collection of TShs. 209,403,946.10.

MAFC Budget Performance

In the year 2006/2007, the MAFC approved to spend a total of TShs. 105,67 billion. Out of the approved budget, recurrent budget was TShs. 59,88 billion and development budget was TShs. 45,81 billion. Out of the development budget, TShs. 8,35 billion was local funds and TShs. 37,46 billion was foreign funds.

Up to the end of the period under review, the total disbursed recurrent funds were TShs. 58,53 billion equivalent to 97.74 percent of the approved recurrent budget. On the other hand,



Mr. C. Masolwa
Chief Accountant

development funds disbursed were TShs. 29,16 bilion equivalent to 63.64 percent of the approved development budget.

The total expenditure was TShs. 58,45 bilion equivalent to 99.85 percent of the disbursed recurrent budget and TShs. 27,84 bilion equivalent to 95.48 percent of the disbursed development budget.

16.0 INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

The aim of the unit is to add value and improve an organization's operations by reviewing, assessing and evaluating the internal control systems with the objective of assisting all parts of management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities by furnishing them with analyses, appraisals, recommendations and expressing an opinion on the activities reviewed.



Mr. J. J. David
Chief Internal Auditor

Major Achievements

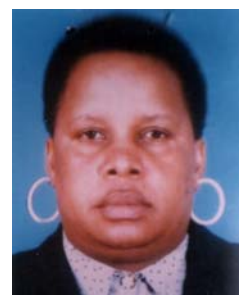
- In the year 2006/07, the unit had planned to audit 35 stations, including projects. However, the unit managed to audit 38 stations. This is 109% of the target. The 9% target that was above the planned target was achieved as a result of increase of resources in terms of funds and human resources. The unit also produced individual audit reports including 2 fraud investigation reports. The recommendations by the Auditors to the management were accepted positively and some fully implemented.

17.0 PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Procurement Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for obtaining services, supplies and equipment for the Ministry in conformance with Public Procurement Act No. 21 – 2004 and Regulations of 2005.

The main responsibilities of the unit are:

- To manage all Procurement and Disposal by Tender and the award of contract
- To support the functioning of the Tender Board
- Secretariat to the Ministerial Tender Board



Ms. M. Kasuma
Principal Procurement Officer

- To recommend procurement and disposal by Tender procedures
- To prepare advertisements of tender opportunities
- To prepare contract documents
- To coordinate the procurement and disposal activities of all Departments
- To implement all decisions of the Ministerial Tender Board

Achievements

Since its establishment's the PMU has been able to handle procurement activities effectively.

The unit has been able to process Procurement of various goods and services such as:

- The Study of the effectiveness of fertilizer subsidies in Agriculture Production
- Tax Reform on Input Assessment on the Agriculture
- Review of the National Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997
- Review of Agriculture Sector and Public Sector Expenditure
- Construction of Uturo and Mbuyuni Irrigation Projects
- Recruitment of the Procuring Agent who is now offering Procurement Management Services to build the capacity of the PMU and MTB.

18.0 PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS UNIT

The Plant Breeders Rights Unit (PBR) is a government office established under the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives since the year 2005 with the main responsibility of handling applications and granting of plant breeders rights.



Objective

In the year 2006/07 the office was implementing the following objective within the Ministry:

To strengthen policies, strategies and regulatory framework development

Mr. P. Ngwediagi
Registrar, PBR

During the year under review the PBR unit implemented the following activities:

- Processing of applications and granting of plant breeders rights

- Technical evaluation was conducted for 15 application for plant breeders rights
- Four applications for plant breeder right were submitted to the AG chambers for vetting.
- Two grants of plant breeders rights were gazetted in the government gazette
- Plant Breeders Rights Development Fund (PBRDF) became operational.
- The office of Plant Breeders rights obtained practical experience that lead to the initiation of the processes required for Tanzania to join the International Organization for protection of new varieties of plants (UPOV) after participation of three officers in the UPOV meetings in Geneva and Budapest.
- Capacity Building
 - Two staff from PBR unit attended short courses on Genetic Resource and Intellectual Property Rights in Sweden, and one staff completed a Diploma course in Record Management.

19.0 AGRICULTURAL SEED AGENCY

Improved seeds are among the important agricultural inputs necessary to increase crop production and productivity. Improved seeds act as catalyst in the efficient use of other inputs such as fertilizer for increasing yields. As an effort to increase the availability of improved seeds the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives in collaboration with the President's Office, Public Services Management established Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) in June 2006 as a semi autonomous body responsible for production, processing and marketing of agricultural seeds.



Dr. F. Mizambwa
Chief Executive
Officer, ASA

Key functions of the Agency

The aim of Agricultural Seed Agency is to ensure that adequate and high quality agricultural seeds are available to farmers. The Agency is an effective link between public and private sectors as well as between research institutes and farmers in matters related to availability of new varieties. The major functions of the Agency include:

- (iv) To increase seed production and distribution;
- (v) To promote private-public partnership in seed production;
- (vi) To promote the use of improved seeds by farmers and
- (vii) To collaborate with research institutes in matters related to introduction of new varieties.

Major Achievements

- (viii) Team building meetings with the existing staff were conducted;
- (ix) Assets of the Agency were evaluated and documented;
- (x) Joined Tanzania Seed Traders Association (TASTA);
- (xi) Successful completion of the initial survey for irrigation system development at Msimba Seed Farm;
- (xii) A total of 384 tonnes of seeds of various crops were produced.

20.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

20.1 Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP)

The Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP) is a 5 years project that started implementation officially in August 2003. PADEP is a demand driven intervention coordinated by MAFC with the overall objective of increasing farm incomes and reduce food insecurity, thereby contributing to reduction of rural poverty.



Mr. B. Laseko
Coordinator
PADEP

The project is implemented in 10 regions in mainland Tanzania and 5 in Zanzibar. The Regions, which are implementing the project, are Mtwara, Lindi, Morogoro, Iringa, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Tanga, Tabora, and Singida. Other regions include North Pemba, South Pemba, Mjini Magharibi, Kusini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja.

The project goal is to cover 840 villages (30 villages in each district for mainland and 94 *shehia* in Zanzibar) with coverage of 500,000 farm households over a five year period.

Major Achievements

- The Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP) had continued in building the capacity of the community and groups of farmers to identify their agricultural problems and existing opportunities and in building their capacity in their planning and preparation of plans to solve the identified problems.

- In the year ending June 2007, total of 3,252 community based subprojects were being implemented and 490,000 farming households in 552 villages have been enabled to access demand driven agricultural extension services.
- Technical backstopping of Integrated Pest Management technologies have been provided to farmer groups implementing investments in 29 districts.

20.2 Agricultural Sector Program Support (ASPS II)

ASPS II is a five-year programme, which started in January 2003. The Programme comprises four components namely Support for Policy and Regulatory Reform (SPRR), On-Farm Seed Production (OFSP), Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS), Districts Agricultural Development Support (DADS) implemented in all districts in Iringa and Mbeya regions. The main objective of the Programme is to sustain higher income growth of rural population.



Ms. Anna Ngoo
Programme Officer
ASPS II

Major Achievements

Support for Policy and Regulatory Reform Component (SPRR)

In the year 2006/2007, the program continued to coordinate implementation of District Agricultural Development Support in 15 councils and supporting other 10 research project interventions for enhanced improvement of national agriculture and livestock policy. In addition, four (4) vehicles and 100 motorcycles were purchased for extension services to districts implementing the project.

On-farm Seed Production

On-farm Seed Production (OFSP) component, program enhanced smallholder farmers to produce 191.7 tons of various quality declared seeds, training on QDS was conducted to 1,027 farmers from 480 villages in 18 district councils of Iringa, Dodoma, Mtwara, Morogoro, and Lindi region.

20.3 Lake Victoria Environment Management Project

Lake Victoria Environment Management Project is being implemented in the regions surrounding Lake Victoria, which include Mwanza, Kagera and Mara. The overall objective of the project is to ensure effective and sustainable control of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria and

other water bodies (rivers, ponds and satellite lakes) in the Lake Victoria basin to a level that does not cause socio- economic and environmental problems.

Major Achievements

Manual Removal

During the year 2006/2007, local communities continued to carry out manual removal of weeds at strategic sites such as landing sites, recreational areas, water intake points, ferry points, the sites were kept free from water hyacinth, and the work was done under the technical supervision of the component staff.

Biological Control

Five (5) rearing units were rehabilitated (Musoma, Mbarika, Kisorya, Magu, Biharamulo and Rusumo). Total of 11,000,000 weevils were released in more than 200 sites in Lake Victoria. Two trials to determine the impact of *Azzora spp* on water hyacinth proliferation was conducted in Magu.

Two lake wide surveys on water hyacinth and *Trapa natans* were conducted from Uganda/Tanzania border to Kenya/Tanzania border. Surveys were conducted in 7 rivers (Kagera, Kanoni, Kahororo, Mara, Simiyu, Rubana and Nyamabogo rivers). Surveys for 22 ponds were also done in Kagera, Mwanza and Mara regions.

20.4 District Agriculture Development Plans (DADPs)

DADP is a 7-year programme, which officially started in year 2002/03. It is under implementation in all regions in Tanzania Mainland.

Major Achievements

During the period under review, the planning and implementation capacity of district facilitation teams in all councils continued to be strengthened, 882 district staff participated in the training and 121 DADPs were prepared.

20.5 District Agriculture Sector Investment Project (DASIP)

District Agriculture Sector Investment Project (DASIP) is a six-year project whose development objective is to increase productivity and incomes of rural households in the

project area, within the overall framework of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). The project is implemented in 25 districts of Kagera, Kigoma, Mara, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions.

Major Achievements

- Twenty five (25) District Irrigation Technicians, five (5) Regional Project Officers and two zonal irrigation engineers were trained in the use and management of water resources. Twenty five (25) District Monitoring & Evaluation Officers, five (5) District Project Officers and five (5) Regional Project Officers were trained in the application of the logical framework and up dating the current DASIP log frame.
- Some 1,904 members of staff were trained in O&OD concepts.
- The Consultants to undertake the MIS, Curriculum Development studies have been procured, at the same time and the Baseline Study have been procured,
- A total of 71 project interventions were planned.
- Implemented and one hundred (100) motorbikes for DTCs, DMEOs have been procured.

20.6 Special Programme for Food Security

The Special Programme for Food is aiming at increasing production of cereals crops such as maize, paddy and vegetables, increasing family income through improving production of chickens, goats and local pigs through cross breeding with improved pigs and working through farmer's field schools.

Major Achievements

In year 2006/2007, programme implemented its activities at Iringa; Kilolo, Kilosa and Korogwe districts where farmers exchanged visits were conducted involving 954 farmers in Iringa rural and 116 farmers from Korogwe districts. Likewise, 125 Farmer Field School studies involving 2,169 farmers were conducted on rice, maize, vegetables, water and soil conservation.

20.7 Tanzania Multi-Sector AIDS Project

Major Achievements

The project conducted the third Multi-sectoral conference on HIV/AIDS in Arusha; four (4) TAC secretariats from MAFC participated.

21.0 CROP BOARDS

21.1 Tobacco Board

Tanzania Tobacco Board is a governmental parastatal established by section 3 of Tobacco Industry Act No. 24 (2001) with the role of streamlining the industry performance and enhance sector's contribution in social-economic development. The board aims at reducing HIV/AIDS infection to TTB staff, raise levels of tobacco production quality and markets, promote and integrated sustainable use and management of natural resources and enhance capacity of TTB to carry out its operations efficiently and effectively.

Major Achievements

During the period under review the sensitization seminar was conducted to 15 TTB staffs at Morogoro, 29 staffs at Tabora and 11 staffs at Iringa. Training farmers through radio programme was conducted. Information was disseminated through leaflets materials, brochures and news papers.

Some 92,178 tobacco growers were registered in all 9 tobacco growing regions. The target was achieved by 101%. About 827 market centres (436 in Tabora zone and 391 in Iringa zone) were inspected in 9 tobacco growing regions and registered. Inspection of tobacco farms were conducted, 58.00 million Kgs of crop is expected in this season. One (1) tobacco seed producer has been licensed for 2006/2007 production season.

UTLTF 10, RG 17, and K326 improved tobacco seed varieties were distributed and used by tobacco farmers in all nine tobacco-growing regions in the country. Total of 52,092,594 Kg of tobacco was classified, 6,854,600 trees (5,100,000 in Tabora and 1,754,600 in Iringa) were planted, and 716 (48%) of improved curing barns were constructed.

21.2 Coffee Board

Introduction

During the year 2006/2007, coffee production increased to 51,200MT from 34,334MT recorded previous season 2005/2006. About 95% of the total production come from small scale farmers who produce an average of 200kg/ha while the rest of coffee is produced in the Estates with an average production of 700kg/ha. Our objective however, is to rise the



Mr. L. Omari
Director General

current productivity of small-scale farmers to at least 500kg/ha to achieve a target of 120,000MT by the year 2010.

We also realized a slight increase in coffee quality from, 55% to 58% in year 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 respectively. Most of the smallholder Arabica coffee producers pulp and process their coffee at home giving rise to wide range of variability of quality due to handling, equipment used, management etc. There is a greater need now to change the processing procedure such that coffee is processed at central pulperies to minimize variability, improve quality and enhance reliability. Different coffee dealers exported most coffee to Germany, Japan, Italy, USA, Belgium and the Netherlands and prices offered at auction were good.

Major Achievements Realised During the Year 2006/2007

- i) Increased coffee production by 48% compared to previous season.
- ii) Increased coffee quality in terms of grades and cup
- iii) Increased volume of coffee sold through Direct Export to overseas importers who offered better prices to farmers
- iv) More than 50 new coffee washing stations were established countrywide.
- v) Number of local Coffee Roasters has increased and the local coffee consumption has also raised from 3% in 2005 to 6% in 2007
- vi) Tanzania coffee was well promoted in the EAFCA, USA, EU, Japan and effort to venture the China market has started.

Constraints

- i) Poor funding for regulatory and coffee development activities. The budget set for the Board to carry out its obligatory functions is not enough and the general performance of the Board has been badly affected as a result, some of our objectives are not fulfilled.
- ii) Low productivity due to low use of inputs especially fertilizers and insecticides
- iii) Poor crop husbandry/agronomic practices and Extension Services
- iv) Insufficient supply of coffee seedlings to farmers to revive their farms and open new farms for expansion.
- v) Poor processing at farm level due to inadequate clean water for processing for Arabica, improper drying methods for both mild and hard coffees.

Way Forward

- i) To increase coffee production to 120,000 MT by 2010;
- ii) To strengthen supervision and reinforcement of coffee regulation to all levels;

- iii) To monitor and promote coffee qualities from farm to export level so as to sell more quantities in the specialty markets and earn premium prices;
- iv) To keep our stakeholders well informed/update about market prices in order to increase price competitiveness and transparency especially at farm level;
- v) To encourage more investors to utilize opportunities in coffee industry especially in opening of new coffee estates;
- vi) To encourage construction and rehabilitations of coffee washing stations.

21.3 Tea Board

The Tea Board of Tanzania (TBT) is an autonomous Regulatory Body of the Tea Industry in Tanzania established under the Tea Act No. 3 of 1997. The principal functions and the roles of Tea Board of Tanzania includes regulation, control and improvement of the cultivation and processing of tea; licensing of tea; licensing and control export and import of tea; assist in investigation of and research into matters relating to the industry; and representing the government at international for a matters relating or dealing with tea industry.



Eng. M. A. Benedict
Director General

The structure of the tea industry is made up of the large farmers, smallholder farmers and the tea blenders and packers.

Major Achievements

- The targets in year 2006/07 was to raise levels of production from 31,000 (2005/2006) MT to 38,000 MT in 2009; in the period under review made tea production increased to 34.9 million kg. Accounting to 23.7% rise from the previous production season of which 28.3 million kgs. of made tea was exported in the same period.
- TBT inspected five (5) tea estates out of nine (9) in the northern zone. One (1) of the estate had one of their field abandoned. Total of 14 tea-processing factories, out of 18 were inspected. The KETEPa had adhered to import conditions, a permit to import 20 tons of tea issued. Verified and registered 63 green-leaf tea sale agreements between smallholder farmers and factory owners in the South and North.
- The Tea board trained 5,430 farmers in 42 villages of Rugwe and 17 villages of Bukoba Rural on good crop production practices using Cinema shows

21.4 Sisal Board

Tanzania Sisal Board is a governmental parastatal established with the role of streamlining the industry performance and enhance sector's contribution in social-economic development. The main objectives include enhancing sustainable productivity in Sisal industry.



Mr. W. Odhiambo
Director General

The higher prices have enabled some growers to raise production and plant more sisal as well as rehabilitate production and development machinery. Also quite a good number of local traders engaged themselves in sisal fibre and products business particularly in the Lake Region of Mara, Mwanza and Shinyanga.

Major Achievements

Sensitization site characterization and installation of a 10m³ biogas plant at Magu effected, total of 150 KW load is successful produced. Number of smallholder farmers increased from 1,929 to 2,600 in Tanga region, production of 3L and 3S high grades fiber raised and a total of 15,000MT plantlets were multiplied.

21.5 Sugar Board of Tanzania

The Sugar Board of Tanzania was established under Section 3 of the Sugar Industry Act of 2001 and is responsible for the development and expansion of sugarcane cultivation, sugar production and marketing. It advises the Government on the policies and strategies for promotion and development of the Sugar Industry.



Mr. M. M. Kombe
Director General

Objective

The overall objective of SBT is to increase sugar availability in the country.

This will be achieved through:

- Increase sugar can production – target being 3.2 million tones of cane, which produce 312,000 MT of sugar. In line with sugar production, employment would increase to 16,000 to employees as poverty alleviation measure.

Achievements

The following were achieved:

- Some 2.04 million tones of cane were crushed producing 192,000 MT of sugar. This low production against target is attributed to failure of new boiler and turbo generator (TA set) at TPC and previous year drought, which resulted into stunted growth and poor quality cane in all rain fed areas.
- Employment achieved was 17,197, which was slightly above target.
- Sugar export to preferential market (EU) was 16,800 MT which earned the national over 6 million Euros.

Challenges and Way Forward

- In collaboration with Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) and International Sugar Organization (ISO), we intend to introduce high yielding commercial can varieties to increase sugar supply for local consumption and for export. Some 900 varieties will be evaluated during the 5-year project period;
- Solicit investors to invest in sugar production by creating conducive environment for investment. Ruipa and Kisasi area in Morogoro Region are targeted. After implementation of the two aspects above, sugar production is estimated to increase to 567,000 MT by the year 2011/12, thereby, satisfying the internal domestic sugar demand;
- To sensitize and assist cane out-growers in the use of the new high yielding commercial varieties for increased output per hectare. Clean seed initiative and proper cane husbandry will be promoted;
- Promoted small-scale sugar can land small sugar plant produces through empowerment, appropriate technology & entrepreneurship training.

21.6 Tanzania Cotton and Lint Board

The Tanzania Cotton Board (TCB) was established under the Cotton Industry Act No. 2 of 2001 that became effective on 1st July 2004 as per announcement through Government Notice No. 180 of 4th June 2004.

The mission of TCB is to improve the production, productivity and profitability of cotton by maximizing compliance to rules and regulations that safeguard the quality of cotton sold both locally and abroad; providing effective and efficient services to cotton stakeholders; enhancing strong stakeholder relationships in order to boost self-regulation; and promoting the production, processing and consumption of cotton.



Dr. J. C. Kabissa
Director General

Major Achievements

During the 2006/07 period, the Cotton Board in association with the Tanzania Cotton Association (TCA), Tanzania Cotton Growers Association (TACOGA) and other cotton stakeholders implemented a series of regulatory, promotional, monitoring and facilitating functions as stipulated by the law. Some of the highlights during this period were as follows: -

- Due to drought cotton output declined from 376,591 tons produced during 2005/06 season to 130,565 tons, a decrease of 65%;
- Producer prices rose from an average of TZS 220 per kg of seed cotton during the previous year to 350 mainly due to competition and better world market prices for the cotton.

Challenges

- 100% dependence on rain fed agriculture makes production unpredictable;
- Foreign matter cotton contamination is still a challenge to the industry;
- Low level of inputs utilisation e.g. fertilisers stifles productivity. At present, cotton farmers produce an average of 750 kg/ha which is relatively low compared to 1,200 kg/ha produced in West Africa for example;
- While increased competition between buyers may have been instrumental during producer prices upwards to average of TZS. 350/= per kg some cotton buyers resorted to unfair trading practices such as price fixing and under declaration of production figures;
- Financial and operational problems facing cooperatives continued to haunt them as all of them namely SHIRECU, NCU, KACU and BCU failed to participate in cotton buying entirely;
- This was the first year during which financing for regulatory functions of the Cotton Board came directly from the Treasury. Unfortunately, funds were disbursed late; were less than expected and came out of synchrony with the peak period of regulatory activities. This is a major challenge indeed. For example, disbursements were received by the end of August while regulatory activities commenced in June. For the year under review, the Board received a total of TZS 758,546,955 as opposed to the budget of TZS 1,050,000,000, which is about 72% of Government subvention.
- Poor extension services render it difficult for farmers to grow cotton scientifically.

Way forward

- The cotton industry seeks to raise cotton output from 376,591 tons of seed cotton obtained during the 2005/06 marketing season to some 810,000 tons by 2010. This is an obviously big undertaking whose implementation calls for a development strategy, a development program and the necessary financing plan. Fortunately, given the resources

available from the government through ASDP and TCB, the cotton industry itself and the Gatsby Charitable Foundation through the country based Tanzania Gatsby Trust, the objective can be realised.

- Advocate for formation of strong stakeholder associations and reconstituting Tanzania Cotton Association to an apex status with the aim of enhancing self-regulation.

21.7 Tanzania Pyrethrum Board

Introduction

Tanzania Pyrethrum Board was established by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Pyrethrum Act (No.1 of 1997) and commenced business on February 1998 by assuming all the regulatory functions of the Pyrethrum Industry.



Mr. E. R. Mhekwa
Director General

During the year 2006/2007 Pyrethrum production dropped from 2800 tons of 2005/2006 to 1600 tons but surpassed the 2006/2007 target of 1500 tons.

The reason for the drop is due to the ongoing campaigns to educate farmers to uproot old farms so as to establish new farms with the well researched pyrethrum clonal materials and seeds with better yields from the current 250kg/ha to 800kg/ha and improve the quality from 1.1% Pyrethrins content to 1.8% pyrethrins content.

Pyrethrum is grown mainly by the smallholders about 8000ha are old farms and 6000 ha are new farms grown with the new good quality pyrethrum clones and seeds.

The pyrethrum prices are based on the pyrethrins content of the dried pyrethrum flowers.

Objectives

The main objective is to raise the current pyrethrum yield of 450kg /ha in 2006/2007 to 800kg/ha in 2009/2010 and improve the quality from 1.3% pyrethrins content in 2006/2007 to 1.8% by 2010.

The Board through Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) is desirous to raise production to 4,800 tons by 2009/2010.

Major Achievements Realised During 2006/2007

- Due to intensive campaigns farmers have been able to uproot more
- than 6000ha and planted high yield and good quality pyrethrum clones and seeds. Production per hectare has improved from 250kgs/ha in 2004/2005 to 450kgs/ha in 2006/2007.
- Pyrethrum quality has improved from 1.1% pyrethrins content in
- 2004/2005 to 1.3% pyrethrins content in 2006/2007.
- Use of well researched pyrethrum clones in the new farms that will give high yield and prices.
- Assurance of the pyrethrum World market. About 90% of the Tanzania Pyrethrum Production is sold to McLaughlin Gormley King (MGK) of USA who has bought Tanzania Pyrethrum Processing and Marketing Company Limited (TPPMCL) in year 2006.
- Farmers earn more income from the increased base price of Tshs.360/= in 2005/2006 to Tshs. 700/= per kg in 2007/2008. But due to improved quality farmers earn between 900/= and 1,000/= per kg.

Constraints

- (i) Poor Crop husbandry /agronomic practices, flower picking, poor drying facilities and extension services.
- (ii) Insufficient supply of pyrethrum seeds and good quality pyrethrum clones, for revamping old farms and expansion of new farms .
- (iii) Low productivity due to poor crop husbandry and old farms.
- (iv) Poor funding for regulatory and pyrethrum development activities. The budget set for the Board to carry out its obligatory functions is not enough and the general performance of the Board has been badly affected as a result, some of our objectives are not fulfilled.
- (v) Lack of pyrethrum Refinery essential for the processing final products for export in place of semi finished products being exported currently.

Way Forward

- (i) To increase pyrethrum production to 4800 tons to meet the expected World market increase which stands at between 10,000 to 15,000 tons per annum by 2010.
- (ii) To strengthen supervision and rein-forcement of the pyrethrum regulations to all levels.

- (iii) To monitor and promote pyrethrum qualities and production from farm level to export level.
- (iv) To keep the pyrethrum stakeholders well informed and update them about the market prices.
- (v) To encourage more investors to consider putting up a refinery and final product formulation industries locally.
- (vi) To convince the Government establish good infrastructure in the
- (vii) Pyrethrum growing areas.
- (viii) Advocate for formation of strong Pyrethrum Growers Association,
- (ix) Cooperative Societies and SACCOS.
- (x) Sensitize farmers to adopt proper establishment of nurseries proper
- (xi) farm practices and maintenance, proper pyrethrum flowers picking and drying.