

The Tanzania Integrated Assessment

Dr. Fanuel Shechambo
Institute of Resource Assessment
University of Dar es Salaam
On behalf
Envirocare

1

CONSOLIDATED RECOMMENDATIONS FROM TANZANIA

- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD INCLUDE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ISSUES IN ITS POLICY FORMULATION IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE PROCESSES. RECOMMENDED POLICY AREAS ARE BUT NOT LIMITED TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES HEALTH, EDUCATION, TRADE SECTORS;
- Min of Agric to create an overarching policy framework for guidance to the relevant ministries and stakeholders in building capacities of the technical personnel, infrastructure development and establishment of market channels for OA;
- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUT IN PLACE INCENTIVE MECHANISMS IN SUPPORT TO INCREASED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE;
- THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS SHOULD DEVELOP MECHANISMS TO DEVELOP CAPACITIES AND CREATE AWARENESS ON ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AMONGST PRODUCERS, CONSUMERS TRADERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS;
- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD FACILITATE STAKEHOLDERS TO CREATE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ZONES. SPECIAL EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PROTECTED AREAS LIKE NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES, FORESTS, WATER BODIES AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS.

2

Introduction

- National Implementation Team: Min of Agric; Envirocare (National Coordinator)
- National Steering Committee (various ministries, academicians, private sector and NGOs)
- Steps of the IA:
 - Choice of research team: Envirocare, UDSM (ERB, IRA, Sociology)

3

Introduction (2)

- Choice of crops (coffee, cashew nuts and honey);
- Field studies undertaken in Kilimanjaro (NE Tanzania), Mkuranga (South of Dar es Salaam) and Rufiji (South of Mkuranga)
- National Steering Committee meetings: October 2005 and ; Stakeholders workshop (January 2006), December 2006

4

Focus of the Integrated Assessment

- Overall objective: Promotion and Expansion of Organic Farming and Trading in Tanzania
- Study looked into economic, social and environmental dimensions of increasing organic production and trading by learning from the three crops in Tanzania.
- Recommendations based on the sustainable development framework (Institutional, Economic, Social and Environmental)

5

Indicators used in the IA include

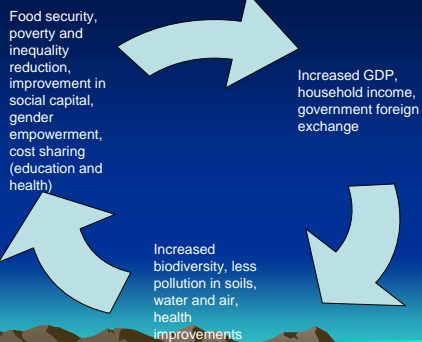
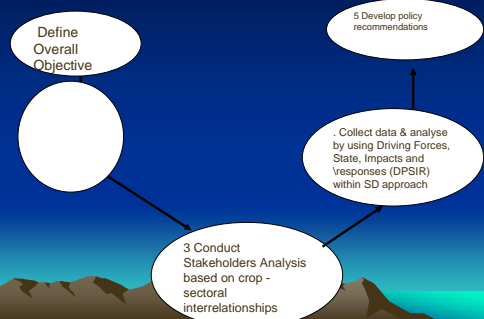
- Contribution of OA to:
 - household incomes,
 - diversification of income sources,
 - national income (GDP)
 - providing employment opportunity to more people in rural areas,

6

Indicators (2)

- empowerment of majority (including women and youths) by reducing cost of production (no need for fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides or chemicals)
- reduction in diseases caused by chemical and pesticides, reduction in soil and air pollution
- protection of biodiversity

Analytical Framework for IA



Scenarios for Future Development of OA in Tanzania

- **First Scenario: OA Development under "Business as Usual". Current situation remains (area under OA 64,000 .ha and 30,000 farmers)**
- **Second scenario: OA Policies and Institutional Set Up in Place:**

Scenarios

- **Third Scenario: OA is Fast Tracked: Area increases to 264,000 ha: farmers increase to more than 75,000 in 5-10 years**

Recommendations

- For Institutional Development
- Economic aspects
- Social aspects
- Environmental aspects

Institutional Development

- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD INCLUDE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ISSUES IN ITS POLICY FORMULATION IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE PROCESSES. RECOMMENDED POLICY AREAS ARE BUT NOT LIMITED TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES HEALTH, EDUCATION, TRADE SECTORS.
- Min of Agric to create an overarching policy framework for guidance to the relevant ministries and stakeholders in building capacities of the technical personnel, infrastructure development and establishment of market channels for OA.
- Make certification less costly in terms of both money and time by enabling local certification bodies and Regional Certification bodies to be accredited to internationally recognized bodies.
- Consider establishing a government certification service to support private sector initiatives.
- The government should contribute to lowering of certification costs by providing subsidies to local certification agencies.

13

- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD INCLUDE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ISSUES IN ITS POLICY FORMULATION IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE PROCESSES. RECOMMENDED POLICY AREAS ARE BUT NOT LIMITED TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES HEALTH, EDUCATION, TRADE SECTORS.
- Min of Agric to create an overarching policy framework for guidance to the relevant ministries and stakeholders in building capacities of the technical personnel, infrastructure development and establishment of market channels for OA.
- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUT IN PLACE INCENTIVE MECHANISMS IN SUPPORT TO INCREASED INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
- THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS SHOULD DEVELOP MECHANISMS TO DEVELOP CAPACITIES AND CREATE AWARENESS ON ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AMONGST PRODUCERS, CONSUMERS TRADERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
- THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD FACILITATE STAKEHOLDERS TO CREATE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ZONES. SPECIAL EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PROTECTED AREAS LIKE NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES, FORESTS, WATER BODIES AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS.

14

Institutional (2)

- There is a need to improve farmer access to OA extension services by increasing the number of specialized extension workers knowledgeable in OA.
- Incorporate incipient policy statements into official policy documents and establish a Coordinating Unit in Min of Agric that will provide road map for the development of OA in the country.

15

Institutional (3)

- Min of Agric to create an overarching policy framework for guidance to the relevant ministries and stakeholders in building capacities of the technical personnel, infrastructure development and establishment of market channels for OA.
- These are recommended to extension departments of MAFC, MNR&T, PMO (Local Govt) as well as local and international NGOs

16

Economic Policy Aspects

- Ensure that premium prices for organic products obtaining in the world market are reflected at the level of local organic producer for him/her feel the benefit of converting from conventional agriculture to organic farming.
- Extend credit to farmers to enable them to access improved technologies (for example, better beehives, improved processing facilities for honey, better honey processing facilities, use of recommended sulphur for cashew and coffee).

17

Economic policy aspects (2)

- Introduce of preferential tax mechanisms as a deliberate measure to support OA producers. For example, a specific recommendation is to advocate for suspension of Value Added Tax (VAT) for local producers of organic inputs such as organic pesticides and fertilizers.

18

Economic aspects (3)

- Advocate for tax rebates to local producers of OA so that they may produce more and sell at affordable prices. This is recommended to Ministry of Finance and the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and local governments, who have some responsibility in local taxation.
- Improve availability of allowed organic inputs such as sulphur, seeds and fertilizers, and ensure that they are subsidized. This is recommended to Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing and Ministry of Environment.

19

Social aspects

Farmers should be mobilized and supported in adopting OA production and trading system since it is not very different from traditional practices. They need support to acquire the certification services. This is recommended to MAFC, NGOs, Development partners.

There is a need to increase awareness on OA for both consumers and producers. Recommended to MAFC and NGOs

The promotion of production and trading of organic products should fall under the multi-sectoral and multi-ministerial development and management of OA is required. This is recommended to MAFC.

20

Social aspects

- Government should recognize the diverse interests represented in the organic sector, taking into account that OA cannot be a threat to conventional agriculture, given its current status. This is recommended to MAFC.
- There is a need for evidence-based research on the environmental rationale of OA (cost-benefit analysis) and publicize the merits and demerits of OA. This is recommended to MAFC.

21

Environmental aspects

- Increased OA production of honey, cashew and coffee will enhance environmental protection and biodiversity conservation
- Certification bodies should establish simple environmental protection criteria enforceable in the rural areas.
- Demarcate or zone areas with less or no history of using pesticides and other chemicals specifically for OA. Recommended to MAFC and National Land Use Planning Commission

22