

# Progress of the Tanzania Integrated Assessment Work

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# Introduction

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- National Team: Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives + Envirocare
  - Steps of the IA undertaken:
    - Choice of crops (coffee, cashewnuts and honey). National Steering Committee fully involved in preparing criteria for selection;
  
    - Field studies undertaken in Kilimanjaro (NE Tanzania for coffee), Mkuranga (South of Dar es Salaam for cashewnuts) and Rufiji (South of Mkuranga for honey) (January and February 2006). Preliminary findings shared at the Regional Workshop in Arusha in May 2006.
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# Introduction (2)

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- 2 National Steering Committee meetings: (July and November 2005)
  - 2 Stakeholders workshop (October 2005 and November 2006)
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# Focus of Integrated Assessment

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- ❑ Overall objective: Promotion of production and trading of OA in Tanzania
  - ❑ Scope and coverage based on specific crops selected as case case studies (coffee, cashew nuts and honey)
  - ❑ Stakeholders consultation on the crops selected crops and field data collection emphasized
  - ❑ Analytical framework is the Driving Forces, Pressure, State, Impacts and Responses (DPSIR) based on concept of Sustainable Development (SD) with three dimensions- economic, social and environmental
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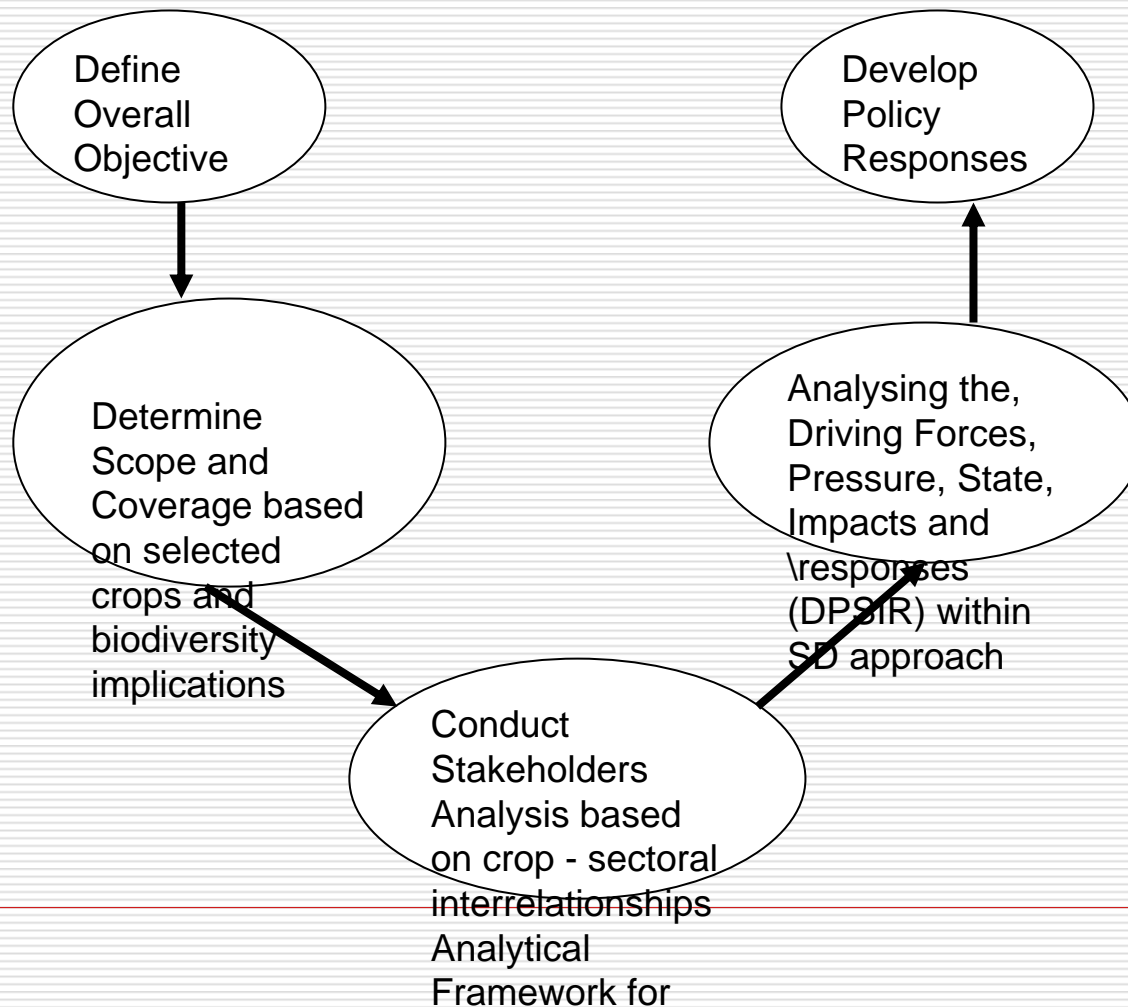
# Focus of IA (2)

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- The study is looking into economic, social and environmental dimensions of increasing organic production and trading of the three crops in Tanzania.
  - Economic indicators: household incomes, diversification of income sources, contribution to national income –GDP, Tax revenue, foreign exchange earnings
  - Social Indicators: providing employment opportunity to many people in rural areas (livelihood diversification), empowerment of vulnerable majority (including women, youths and elders) reduced negative effects of fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides or chemicals on human health
  - Environmental indicators: reduction in incidents of diseases caused by chemical and pesticides, reduction in soil and air pollution, protection of biodiversity
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# Process involved in carrying out IA in Tanzania

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# Analytical Framework- DPSIR

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- D = Driving Forces
- P = Pressure
- S = State
- I = Impact
- R = Response

The model is applied to each product starting with changes in the market for OA products and the resulting changes in production, impacts and what needs to be done to influence policy

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# Policy Recommendations

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## □ Economic

- Need to ensure that premium prices for OP are maintained (price of organic cashew dropped from 660 TShs in 2003/04 to 370 TShs in 2004/05. In the case of coffee price difference between organic coffee and non-organic coffee price was between 100-300 TShs which is insignificant).
  - This recommendation should be addressed to the OA sector (within MAFSC, MLD, MNR&T and Environment). But at the moment there is a desk at MAFSC for OA that needs to be expanded and strengthened.
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# Economic (2)

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- OA Departments need to be established in the other sectoral ministries (MLD and MNR&T and Environment). Overall goal of departments should be to make the OA sector competitive, equitable and sustainable to benefit small scale farmers in Tanzania.
  - Need for farmers/producers to form associations or cooperatives to have bargaining power, to lobby for subsidies, to empower themselves in organising marketing activities, input supply, etc.
  - Remove production constraints caused by lack of extension services to farmers (promote good crop husbandry for OA coffee and cashew nuts and adopt modern beehives).
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# Economic(3)

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- Extend credit facilities to villages to enable organic farmers to buy improved technologies (better beehives, improved processing facilities for honey,, use of recommended sulphur for cashew). Rural savings and credit societies need to be promoted by local government and organizations such as TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund)
- Improve farmer access to extension services to enable /for example the processing of coffee from picking, to pulping, drying, storage, transportation and marketing should certain OA standards. The same applies for cashewnuts and honey. This recommendation is directed to extension departments of MAFSC, MNR&T and local and international NGOs which supporting OA
- Introduce differential tax mechanisms that support those practicing OA. This is an incentive to OA producers. This addressed to Ministry of Finance, Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and local governments.

# Economic (4)

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- Improve availability of organic inputs e.g. seeds, fertilizers and ensure that they are subsidized. Recommendation to Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing
  - Improve rural road infrastructure (roads and bridges) to reduce overall cost of transport for produce and inputs. Recommendation to Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Local Government
  - Make certification less costly both in terms of money and time. Enable local certification bodies and Regional Certification bodies to be accredited to internally recognized bodies. Government to contribute to certification costs.
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# Recommendations -Social

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- Mobilize cooperative spirit by emphasizing gains of working together. For example cooperative security, exchange of knowledge. Recommendation directed to extension departments.
  - Mobilize youths to undertake OA as an alternative livelihood opportunity to running away from the rural areas. This calls for broader investment in rural development (rural infrastructure, provision of social services such as health facilities, water supply, etc.). Recommend to MAFSC, Regional Administration and Local Govt, and Infrastructure Development
  - Increased OA production has yet untapped potential for poverty reduction. Include OA in MKUKUTA – National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSG&PR). Recommend to MAFSC and Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPEE)
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# Recommendations- Environment

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- OA production of honey, cashew and coffee will enhance environmental protection and biodiversity conservation (non- consumptive use of forests and woodlands and enhancing biodiversity). Recommend to Ministry resp for environment (VPO), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNR&T)
- OA producers should be protected from activities that are against OA principles and procedures. Rec to MAFSC and Ministry of Lands (enforce land use restrictions)
- Certification bodies should establish simple environmental protection criteria enforceable in the rural areas for OA. Rec to MAFSC, TBS, and certification bodies