

New Alliance and G8 Policy impacts on African agriculture - Tanzania experience

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Introduction

- Tanzania has become a pioneer in leveraging public-private collaboration to transform its agricultural sector.
- Initially achieved through the development of the “Kilimo Kwanza” (Agriculture First) strategy in 2009.
- It placed the private sector at the heart of Tanzania’s agricultural development.

Introduction

- Launched the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) in 2010,
- It is public private partnership to put Kilimo Kwanza in action and
- Catalyze responsible private sector investment in Tanzania's southern 'breadbasket' regions.

Introduction

- In championing the partnership approach on a continental level Tanzania hosted the first Grow Africa meeting in 2011.
- This partnership platform seeks to accelerate investments and transform agriculture in Africa based on national agricultural priorities and in support of the CAADP.
- The CAADP is an initiative of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Introduction

- The CAADP as a continent-wide framework seeks to promote agricultural growth, rural development, and food and nutrition security
- It was adopted by the Heads of State and Government in Maputo, Mozambique in 2003

Introduction

- In 2012, the United Republic of Tanzania took its partnership approach globally.
- In collaboration with the G8 countries, Tanzania's announced the engagement in the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition at the G8 in the USA.
- This is an Alliance formed by the eight most industrialized countries to mobilize private capital for investment in African agriculture.

Introduction cont'

- To be accepted into the programme, Tanzania is required to make important changes to their land and seed policies.
- Commitment of Tanzania government and the G8 members to work together to generate greater private investment in agricultural development, reduce poverty and hunger as follow:

Commitment

- **A) Support of CAADP Country Compacts:** CAADP National Investment Plan for Agriculture and Food Security i.e. Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP).
- Focus key resources on high priority, high impacts within the TAFSIP - the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT)

Commitment

- **B) Key Policy Commitments**
- to build domestic and international private sector confidence to increase agricultural investment
 - Focus to increase stability and transparency in trade policy
 - Improve incentives for the private sector
 - Develop and implement a transparent land tenure policy,
 - Develop domestic seed policies that encourage increased private sector involvement
 - Align the National Food and Nutrition Policy with the National Nutrition Strategy

Commitment

C) Private Sector Engagement

- Through the Letters of Intent the Private sector representatives have communicated that they intend to invest in the agriculture sector in Tanzania in support of the CAADP National Investment Plan for Agriculture and Food Security (the TAFSIP)

Progress made

- ***1) Secure certificate of land rights (granted or customary) for small holders and investors***
 - Village land boundaries in Kilombero District have been demarcated.
 - This is to enable foreign investors to have access to land that can be leased or owned on a long-term basis
 - Preparation of land-use plans is on-going in Morogoro and Coast regions

Progress made cont'

- GoT is mobilizing more resources to invest in land surveying, mapping and titling across the Southern Agricultural Corridor and the country as a whole
- TIC secured title for 83,000 Ha at Mkulazi and initiated a competitive tendering to prospective large-scale commercial investors at the site.
- GoT has issued land titles to TIC totaling 83,000 Ha.

Progress made cont'

2) Develop and implement domestic and regional seed and other inputs policies that encourage greater private sector participation in the production, marketing and trade in seeds and other inputs.

- Tanzania passed the UPOV- compliant Plant Breeders Rights Act in November 2012.
- The Act criminalize traditional farmers' practice of breeding, saving and exchanging seeds.

Progress made cont'

- The PBR draft guidelines produced and it criminalizes farmers who use protected varieties.
- The draft of the revised Seed Act (2003) disadvantages the informal farmer-saved seed system.
- Anyone who sell uncertified seed are to be fined between 100 and 500 million Tanzanian Shillings (50,000 to 250,000 EUR) or imprisoned for a period of between 5 and 12 years.

Progress made cont'

- MAFC and TASTA developed recommendations on the removal of VAT on seeds and seed packaging materials for consideration
- Tanzania has also signed the SADC Seed MOU which allows registration of a plant variety released by any two of SADC Member states without further testing.
- MAFC has initiated the process of reviewing the Plant Protection Legislation for easing registration of imported agrochemicals outside the region.

Progress made cont'

- *Implement harmonized nutrition policy.*
 - Revised Nutrition Policy prepared and shared with Govt
 - The Government has also partnered with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Alliance to strengthen the participation of the private sector in the delivery of its Nutrition Strategy.
 - New policy implementation strategy to take into account school children nutrition issues

Possible Impacts

- Land grabbing in the name of responsible investment
- Increase in conflicts between farmers and pastoralists
- Dumping of cheap seed as a result of lifting VAT
- Aligning seed laws to UPOV 1991 means handing over the control of seeds system to seed corporations
- Increased seed imports and therefore, exploitation of farmers by gradually replacing traditional seed with hybrids and GMOs that cannot be saved or traded.

Possible impacts

- reduce breeding activity at the national level, facilitate monopolisation of local seed systems by foreign companies,
- disrupt traditional farming systems upon which millions of smallholder farmers and their families depend for their survival.
- Dumping of agrochemicals that pose risks to human health and environment

Alternatives

- Put laws that recognise use of farm saved seed
- Put smallholder farmers at the center of seed policy decision making because they supply over 70% of seeds required.
- Land allocation to investors should be carried out with great cautions and limited to 1000ha
- Promote seed diversity for seed sovereignty

recommendations

- Put smallholder farmers at the center in agriculture development.
- Maintain seed and land policies that safeguard the rights of smallholders farmers and pastoralists access to seeds and land.
- SUN should be implemented with cautious to prevent dumping of junk foods especially in schools