



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2017 to 2020

January 2017

Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four priority areas to guide FAO support and partnership with the Government of Tanzania – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during four years from (2017 to 2020). It is an integral part of the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016 – 2021, while aligning FAO’s global strategic objectives with the Government of Tanzania’s priorities.

The CPF was prepared in consultation with Ministries of: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Natural Resources and Tourism; Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development; and Industries, Trade and Investment. In addition, other public institutions like Sokoine University of Agriculture; the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, and private sector actors including the Agricultural Council of Tanzania and the National Network of Farmers Groups, UN Rome –based agencies, as well as development partners and other stakeholders were consulted and their views considered.

This CPF builds on the experiences of implementing the last CPF 2014 – 2016 and takes into account the findings and recommendations of the Evaluation of FAO’s Contribution to the United Republic of Tanzania (2016) by FAO’s Office of Evaluation, and seeks to strengthen collaboration with other development partners supporting the Government of Tanzania.

I. Country context and priorities

The agriculture sector is key to overall economic growth and development of Tanzania. It provides about 66.9 percent of employment, accounts for about 29 percent of GDP, 30 percent of exports and 65 percent of inputs to the industrial sector. In the national development agenda, agriculture is expected to lead the growth and structural transformation of the economy and maximize the benefits of accelerated growth. The food and agriculture sector also has direct impact on the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals. The Government has formulated the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV) which envisages that by 2025 the economy will have been transformed from a low productivity agricultural economy to a semi-industrialized one, led by modernized and highly productive agricultural activities which are effectively integrated and buttressed by supportive industrial and service activities in the rural and urban areas.

The Five Year Development Plan phase two (FYDP II) is an important framework that guides development planning in the Country for reaching Development Vision 2025 and attaining SDGs. Regarding agriculture, the FYDP II highlights key interventions, including; increased use of modern technologies including ICT and extension services, lengthening and deepening value chains, skills promotion along the value chains, commercialization, quality and standards, research and innovation, promotion of producer groups, and promoting marketing and improved access to financial services.

The Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) 2011/2012 – 2020/2021 that maps the investments needed to achieve the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is expressed in terms of seven thematic programme areas: (i) irrigation development, sustainable water resources and land use management; (ii) agricultural productivity and rural commercialization; (iii) rural infrastructure, market access and trade; (iv) private sector development; (v) food security and nutrition; (vi) disaster management, climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (vii) policy reform and institutional support.

The government together with development partners has taken also a number of initiatives, including the Agricultural Sector Development Programme, (ASDP II), the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), *Kilimo Kwanza* initiative, and Big Results Now (BRN), all of them intended to enhance technology uptake, market development, and strengthening partnerships, towards

improving productivity, increasing production and incomes, increasing resilience, and ensuring food and nutrition security.

In support of Government development effort UN agencies has developed the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) II 2016-2021. FAO will be involved in the delivery of three of the UDAP II outcome. They are: (i) the economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and improved opportunities for decent and productive employment; (ii) increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five; (iii) improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

The CPF is aligned with the UNDAP II 2016 – 2021 and the government priority areas as identified in the FYDP II, and sectoral strategies and will support the implementation of the ASDP II to be launched early in 2017. Accordingly, the CPF will focus on four mutually reinforcing priority areas:

Priority Area A: Evidence – based agriculture¹ policy, planning, investment and sector coordination

This will include strengthening national capacity for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition security/poverty reduction interventions, advocating for improved policy and legal framework for food and agriculture and facilitating effective cross-sectoral coordination.

The availability of accurate statistical data is critical for the planning of agricultural development interventions and for assessing progress towards the attainment of development targets. Currently the country generates two different sets of data and information on the agricultural sector: baseline data is generated through the Agricultural Sample Census conducted every five years, supplemented with selected sample surveys, and routine data collection through the Living Standards Measurement Study Survey which provides data for the preparation of: Progress reports, Agricultural marketing information, Production, Import and Export, Weather, Crops and Livestock forecasts. However, these are generated by various institutions using different techniques of data capture and different monitoring frameworks which generate different and inconsistent data and information. Through this CPF, FAO will support NBS, MALF and LGAs to improve reliability of data and information used for planning and improvement of food and agriculture in the country. This will include strengthening capacities for monitoring and reporting on food and agriculture related SDGs.

Through the CPF, FAO will provide leadership in dialogues on agriculture, nutrition and the environment for the purpose of ensuring coherence and well-coordinated sector-wide development planning and implementation; It will strengthen policy dialogue between stakeholders and Government to provide an enabling environment for investment in agriculture, and sound provisions for governance of tenure; strengthen capacity of ASLMs and LGAs for agricultural statistical data collection, analysis and dissemination and its application in planning and implementing of agricultural and rural development policies, strategies and investment programmes.

Priority Area B: Increasing agricultural production, productivity for food and nutrition security.

Work undertaken in this priority area will support the Government of Tanzania in its efforts to use agricultural growth as the main driver towards reducing poverty and reaching middle-income level status by 2025. Furthermore, the expected outcomes will advance the implementation of the ASDP II which is the main operational modality agreed upon by the Government and development partners for

¹ Agriculture in FAO context includes crops, livestock, fisheries, and natural resources

achieving the growth targets for the agricultural sector, as well as the SAGCOT initiative, which aims to increase agricultural production and productivity by linking smallholder farmers to commercially led larger scale enterprises, focussing in the first instance, on rice, maize and sugar cane production.

The CPF aims to promote the use of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), focussing on value chain development of selected sub-sectors (including livestock, crops, forestry and aquaculture) and giving due attention to decent rural employment criteria for rural youth and women farmers. The CPF will strengthen research-extension-service linkages to support smallholders to improve their technical and organizational capacity to access these services. It will further support the government's efforts of improving the nutritional status of its population by promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture for dietary diversity; and supporting food security and nutrition assessments; and coordination mechanisms.

Priority Area C: Improving market access for increased incomes

Poor integration of smallholder farmers (particularly women and youths) into high value markets and the lack of agricultural market information systems are underlying factors for the prevailing low motivation to improve production. The CPF is expected to strengthen post-harvest handling; appropriate household and community storage systems; value-addition and ensuring food safety controls and maintaining recommended food quality standards, allowing Tanzania to take full advantage of its central position in the East African trade dynamics. Attention will be paid to empowering producers to conduct market research and access profitable markets through the use of ICT-based platforms. In addition, the CPF will promote entrepreneurial skills of small scale producers and traders, including youth and women, and will strengthen the collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of agricultural marketing data at all levels.

The CPF will promote dialogue between the government and the private sector to facilitate enabling environment and mechanisms, including tax regimes for facilitating cross-border trade so as to tap into market opportunities in the neighbouring countries. This is expected to contribute to the development of a business environment conducive to profitable engagement by all agricultural value chain actors, facilitating the commercialisation of smallholder agriculture.

Priority Area D: Strengthening resilience to natural and man-made threats and crises, such as climate change impacts; and unsustainable management of natural resources

Extreme weather events such as droughts and floods due to climate change, pests, and disease outbreaks continue to pose a threat to food security in the country. Climate change is likely to continue to pose challenges and threats to farmers in future. The effect will be more acute to vulnerable groups and those operating in fragile ecosystems such as the agro-pastoralists, and forest dependent communities.

Unsustainable management of natural resources and environmental degradation continue to pose serious threats to the livelihoods of rural and urban populations. This has exacerbated resource use conflicts, currently gripping the country.

The CPF aims to lay a solid foundation to strengthen resilience of households, communities and institutions to prevent and cope with disasters that impact the agricultural sector productivity, food security and sustainable livelihoods. In addition, the CPF will strengthen capacities for early warning and emergency preparedness; upscale FAO's work on climate smart agriculture; provide support to sustainable forestry including social protection mechanisms for forest-dependent communities; and strengthen land and water management particularly in the vast rangelands of the country.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The total resources required for the implementation of the CPF is estimated at 17,641,000 USD. About 5,936,000 USD are available leaving a balance of 11,705,000 USD to be mobilized.

The CPF will be financed through broad partnerships, including development partners in the sector, the Government of Tanzania, south-south cooperation programmes and joint programmes within the One-UN framework and other international organizations. TCP resources for the biennium 2016/17 and 2018/2019 will also support the CPF.

Modalities for delivering on these priorities will include, working in partnership with Government at national and LGA level with specific linkages and coordination with line ministries; seeking collaboration with non-state actors, particularly producer organizations, the private commercial sector, academia, and other research institutions. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Tanzania and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Tanzania and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF

The CPF will be subjected to a mid-term review where stakeholders will amend the targets where necessary. At the end of the CPF the FAO Office of Evaluation will evaluate achievements made and suggest areas for FAO involvement in the next phase.

Major changes in country circumstances [or context] can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed

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Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2017 to 2020

Government priority A: Evidence – based agriculture policy, planning, investment and sector coordination

Country Outcome: Effective and efficiently coordinated agricultural sector development policies and plans

Related UNDAF Outcome: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater poverty reduction, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment

Regional Priority: Increase productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output A.1: National, district and local level capacity to systematically collect, collate, analyse and disseminate reliable agricultural (sex and age disaggregated where applicable) data on crops, livestock, fisheries and forests strengthened</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.4.3</i></p>	By 2018 a robust data capture system to be used by LGAs for providing periodic agricultural data is developed by NBS and sector ministries with FAO support	1,200,000	700,000	200,000		300,000	NBS, ASLMs LGAs
<p>Output A. 2: National, district and local level capacity for conducting chronic and acute food security and nutrition assessments strengthened</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 1.3.1</i></p>	By 2020 four FSN assessments carried out by FAO trained resource people.	200,000	0	200,000			MDAs LGAs Academia NBS
<p>Output A. 3: Improved Coordination and support for the implementation of the Agriculture Statistics Strategic Plan (ASSP) with FAO technical guidance</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.4.3</i></p>	By 2018 ASSP and SDGs are regularly monitored and report produced with FAO support	150,000	0			150,000	ASLMs AWG NBS
<p>Output A.4: Capacity of ASLMs to formulate evidence based and harmonised agricultural development policies and programmes strengthened</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.2.2 & 3.2.1</i></p>	By 2019 the Gender Policy, Food security Policy, National Food Security Strategy and Fisheries Masterplan are developed or reviewed with FAO support.	250,000		120,000		130,000	MALF MNRT MOHCDGEC

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output A.5: Technical support is provided for developing and implementing agricultural sector investment plans.</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 1.1.1</i></p>	At least 2 agriculture investment programmes are formulated and implemented by 2020 with FAO support.	1,000,000	0	500,000	500,000		ASLMs
<p>Output A.6: Advocacy for increased investment in the agriculture sector enhanced</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 1.1.4</i></p>	<p>By 2018 a national south-south and triangular cooperation strategy (SSTC) in place and implemented to attract targeted expertise, technologies and investments in support of priority areas mentioned in the CPF</p> <p>By 2018 FAO plays lead role in the AWG, WG on Nutrition, and WG on Environment and lobbies for an increased and well-coordinated support</p>	1,400,000			1,400,000		<p>MALF MoFA LGA</p> <p>AWG ASDP II Steering Committee WGN WGE</p>
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority A		4,200,000	700,000	1,020,000	1,900,000	580,000	

Government priority B: Increasing agricultural production, productivity for food and nutrition security.

Country Outcome: Agricultural production and productivity increased in crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry for food and nutrition security

Related UNDAF Outcome: 1) The economy is increasingly transformed for poverty reduction, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment; 2) Increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five.

Regional Priority: Increase productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output B.1: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) codes and standards are available for selected value chains and their uptake facilitated by FAO</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.1.1</i></p>	By 2020, FAO proven approaches (SRI, FFS, JFFLS and sustainable fishing) and knowledge disseminated for adoption by small and medium scale producers for targeting domestic and foreign markets	1,500,000	400,000		1,100,000		ASLMs LGAs IFAD WFP
<p>Output B.2: Strengthened technical capacities for government agricultural extension, research and training services</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.1.3</i></p>	By 2019 research, training and extension systems have integrated innovative and improved approaches with FAO support	600,000	100,000	400,000		100,000	ASLMs LGAs ARIs
<p>Output B.3: Actors in priority value chains have improved capacity to apply decent work standards</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 3.2.3</i></p>	By 2018 capacities of actors in the rice and horticulture sector to implement decent work standards for women and youths employed are strengthened with FAO support.	400,000	100,000	200,000	100,000		ASLMs LGAs ILO UNWOMEN
<p>Output B.4: Mainstream cross cutting issues (such as HIV and AIDS, non-communicable diseases, gender and youth) into the agricultural support services</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 3.1.5</i></p>	By 2019 Gender, HIV, AIDS and NCDs are mainstreamed by LGAs in at least 3 key national plans and programmes on agriculture, forestry and fisheries with FAO support.	50,000	0	50,000			ASLMs MDAs LGAs

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output B.5: Nutrition-sensitive agriculture promoted, and food and nutrition security information systems and structure (MUCHALI) strengthened</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 1.3.1</i></p>	<p>By 2019 MUCHALI framework is well integrated into the national institutions</p> <p>By 2018 dietary diversity, including consumption of pulses, livestock products and fish is effectively promoted.</p>	1,300,000	200,000	1,100,000			<p>ASLMs</p> <p>LGAs</p> <p>MDAs</p> <p>IFAD</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>WHO</p>
<p>Output B.6: Innovative practices that address food safety and quality to reduce malnutrition are developed and disseminated.</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 4.1.4</i></p>	<p>By 2018 TFDA and TAFOPA supported to develop food quality guidelines on food safety and quality.</p> <p>By 2019 capacities of national and LGAs strengthened to address the threat posed by Aflatoxins</p>	800,000	0	674,000		126,000	<p>TFDA</p> <p>TAFOPA</p> <p>TBS</p> <p>MALF</p> <p>TFDA</p> <p>PACA, IITA</p>
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority B		4,650,000	800,000	2,424,000	1,200,000	226,000	

Government priority C: Improving market access for increased incomes

Country Outcome: Access to profitable markets enhanced

Related UNDAF Outcome: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater poverty reduction, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment

Regional Priority: Increase productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems.

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output C.1: Improved agricultural market information systems through use of ICT <i>Corporate Output 2.4.1</i>	By 2019 a ICT-based platform for accessing agricultural information by various value chain actors is developed with FAO support	200,000	0		200,000		ASLMs MDAs Private sector service providers
Output C.2: Strengthened producer organizations accessing services including markets <i>Corporate Output 3.1.1</i>	By 2020 cooperatives and other producer organisations successfully lobby for increased access to services with FAO support. By 2020 formal wholesale agricultural markets promoted	300,000	0		300,000		Agricultural Forest, and Fish producer organisations
Output C.3: Post-harvest handling, appropriate storage technologies and value addition in agricultural products (fish, crops, livestock and forestry products) developed and promoted <i>Corporate Output 4.2.3</i>	By 2020 appropriate household and community level post-harvest and value addition technologies introduced by FAO.	1,041,000	621,000			420,000	ASLMs LGAs SIDO MDAs IFAD
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority C		1,541,000	621,000	0	500,000	420,000	

Government priority D: Strengthening resilience to natural and man-made threats and crises, such as climate change impacts; and unsustainable management of natural resources

Country Outcome: 1) Increased Resilience of households, communities and institutions to prevent and manage disasters impacting on agriculture; 2) Increased effectiveness and efficiency in the management of natural resources

Related UNDAF Outcome: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change management, energy access and disaster risk management

Regional Priority: 1) Vulnerability to threats to food and nutrition security is reduced; 2) Improve management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output D.1: Technical capacities of Government officers for surveillance, early warning, preparedness and managing threats and disasters in agriculture strengthened <i>Corporate Output 5.2.1</i>	Tanzania Food and Agriculture Resilience Strategy developed in 2017 with FAO support By 2020, disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed in food and agriculture policy frameworks and capacities for implementation are in place.	200,000	163,000		37,000		PMO ASLMs LGAs WFP
	By 2018, government officers have capacity to provide timely information to address emerging threats and risk factors in crops, livestock and fisheries	3,300,000	3,000,000	300,000			MALF IFAD WFP
Output D. 2. Resilience of forest dependent and other vulnerable communities (including refugees) strengthened <i>Corporate Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.3.1</i>	By 2018, social protection programmes in forestry are developed with FAO's support. By 2019 FAO provides technical assistance to the government in developing a strategy to address resource-use conflicts	500,000	0		500,000		TASAF IFAD ASLMs MDAs

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output D.3: Capacity of government institution for resource mobilisation and the coordination of the implementation of climate smart agriculture activities in line with the National CSA guidelines strengthened</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 5.1.2 & 5.3.2</i></p>	By 2020, a government – led structure to coordinate CSA activities formed and demonstration programmes on CSA approaches initiated with FAO support.	1,500,000	652,000	548,000		300,000	ASLM NGOs
<p>Output D.4: Forestry policy, strategies, legislation and regulations reviewed.</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.2.2</i></p>	By 2018 the National Forestry Policy and Legislation are reviewed and the National Forestry Investment Programme is formulated with FAO support.	150,000				150,000	MNRT TFS LGAs
<p>Output D.5: Effectiveness and efficiency of land governance systems improved at all levels</p> <p><i>Corporate Output 2.2.2</i></p>	By 2018 the implementation of the new Land Policy and National Land Use Framework Plan 2013 – 2033 is improved with FAO support.	100,000	0	100,000			MLHHSD NLPC IFAD
<p>Output D.6: Sustainable practices for use of wood energy demonstrated/promoted in rural areas</p>	By 2020, a project on efficient use of wood energy is developed and implemented with FAO support.	1,500,000		500,000	1,000,000		MNRT TFS LGAs
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority D		7,250,000	3,815,000	1,448,000	1,537,000	450,000	

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

FAO in Tanzania is part of the One UN delivering as one Framework. The 14 Participating UN agencies work together, creating a coherent and holistic approach to programming in areas of common interest. The UN Country Team (UNCT) established a single, coherent One UN Country Plan for all UN agencies: the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) II 2016-2021. It reflects a continued commitment to strong ownership and leadership by national stakeholders, a continued emphasis on the shared values, norms and standards of the UN system and a continued determination to achieve results which will make a positive difference to the people of Tanzania.

Further, there is a heightened focus on the normative agenda, with greater emphasis on policy coherence and the use of data. Finally, there are real efforts to be more strategic in approach, tightening focus to core priorities, whilst remaining much more flexible to respond to changes in national priorities and needs, as and when they arise.

As an active member of the UNCT FAO participated at all stages of the UNDAP formulation process, and has a big role in the implementation process of UNDAP II.

The outcome areas that FAO will be involved are:

UNDAP II Outcome: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and improved opportunities for decent and productive employment.

UNDAP II Outcome: Increased coverage of equitable, quality and effective nutrition services among women and children under five.

UNDAP II Outcome: Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management.

FAO will develop Joint Work Plans and projects with UN partners, and this will serve as a basis for the joint mobilization of resources and contribute to cost effective and efficient delivery of UN system support.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	United Republic of Tanzania								
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year	2017	Month	January	End: Year (as relevant)	2020	Month	December	(as relevant)
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year	2016	Month	July	End: Year (as relevant)	2019	Month	December	(as relevant)
Ref. to CPF priority and output *	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)			Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner		
Government priority (or country Outcome): Evidence – based agriculture policy, planning, investment and sector coordination									
Output A.1: National, district and local level capacity to systematically collect, collate, analyse and disseminate reliable agricultural (sex and age disaggregated where applicable) data on crops, livestock, fisheries and forests strengthened	Improved data capture system for Local Government Authorities for providing periodic agricultural data	- Provision of training to local government staff at Regional and district level in data collection and analysis; support with modern IT facilities for data collection and analysis; dissemination of monthly reports			2018/2019	300,000	- National Bureau of Statistics; MALF and LGAs		
Output A. 3: Improved Coordination and support for the implementation of the Agriculture Statistics Strategic Plan (ASSP) with FAO technical guidance	Increased government capacities in monitoring and reporting on ASSP and SDGs	- Training and dissemination of regular reports on SDGs and progress on ASSP; regular forums for key stakeholders on statistics chaired by FAO on			2016/2017	150,000	- NBS; MALF		
Output A.4: Capacity of ASLMs to formulate evidence based and harmonised agricultural development policies and programmes strengthened	Support to development of Fisheries Masterplan	- Stakeholder consultative meetings, expert consultants; exposure visit for government officials and validation workshops			2016/2017	130,000	- MALF		
Government priority (or country Outcome): Increasing agricultural production, productivity for food and nutrition security									
Output B.2: Strengthened technical capacities for government agricultural extension, research and training services	Innovation in agriculture research, training and extension systems to address climate challenges	- Training; exposure and introduction of participatory technology development approaches in Research and extension			2018/2019	100,000	- Research institutions; MALF and LGAs		
Output B.6: Innovative practices that address food safety and quality to reduce malnutrition	Aflatoxin mitigation response in Dodoma and Manyara regions	- Public awareness of the importance of proper post handling in preventing Aflatoxin contamination - Introduce good postharvest management techniques to			2016/2017	126,000	- MALF, - MOHCDGEC, - PO-RALG, - TFDA		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholders along the food supply chain. - Strengthening capacities of agricultural extension workers, stakeholders along the PH system on proper PH Techniques. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGAS - SUA
Government priority (or country Outcome): Improving market access for increased incomes					
Output C.3: Post-harvest handling, appropriate storage and value addition in agricultural products (Fish, crops, livestock and forestry products) supported and promoted	Improve competitiveness and increase Postharvest Value Chain of small holder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The managerial capacities of smallholder farmers' cooperative associations strengthened - Innovative and sustainable market systems and capacities of producers to engage on postharvest processes and market linkage strengthened - Postharvest facilities including storage provided, rehabilitated and professional management promoted 	2016/2017	420,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MALF, LGA
Government priority (or country Outcome): Strengthening resilience to natural and man-made threats and crises, such as climate change impacts; and unsustainable management of natural resources					
Output D.3: FAO supports resource mobilisation and coordination of implementation of climate smart agriculture activities in line with the National CSA guidelines	Support Livelihood restoration to the disaster affected communities in Kagera Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities of communities improved to farming planning and management of products from production to post harvest handling - Apiculture and Aquaculture strengthened 	2016/2017	300,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MALF, PO-RALG, LGA. CBO, Farmers organization
Output D.4: Forestry policy, strategies, legislation and regulations reviewed, implemented and enforced	Development of the National Forest Policy of Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and assessment of the draft forest policy and recommendations for updating are completed - Proposals for improving the extent and effectiveness of community based forestry are formulated - The national forest policy statement and Programme for sector development are formulated - An action plan for policy implementation is completed 	2016/2017	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry and Beekeeping Division at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism