

Case 21: United Republic of Tanzania

Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support

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Problem being tackled by the project

It was realized people in Lindi and Mtwara are facing poverty. The main policy framework for LIMAS is the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), LIMAS was first and foremost promoted local economic development. The overall ambition of (NSGRP), was to uplift people's income and reduce poverty among Tanzanians

Approach taken to solve the problems?

The LIMAS Project approach was on increasing income through agriculture and better utilization of forest products. LIMAS approach and implementation strategy are lined up with the main development policies of the two partnering Governments (2007) which states: "The most important goal of development policy is to eradicate poverty in line with the Millennium Development Goals which were set in 2000. A global. development partnership should be created involving the public and private sectors in both developing and developed countries. Eradicating poverty is possible only if progress made in developing countries economically, socially and ecologically sustainable." The approach was also engaging with local people in planning and implementation.

Expected results of the intervention or good practice

- ✓ Agricultural and forestry value chains and related enterprises and business opportunities identified, analyzed and documented.
- ✓ increase in production volumes of main marketable agricultural commodities in Newala and Liwale by 2014
- ✓ increase in volumes of marketed agricultural and forestry commodities in Newala and Liwale by 2014
- ✓ Reduced poverty levels (according to Govt surveys)
- ✓ Increased number of villages with land use plans and village land certificates in Newala and Liwale Angai Village Land Forest Reserve (AVLFR) villages have attained legal rights to utilize and sell forest products and Forest management plans operationalized: i.e. institutions for management and harvesting functioning.
- ✓ Improved gender balance and Reduced negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS.

Highlight of the good practice

Combining the government and private sector in rendering extension services in the offering skills in uplifting agriculture products i.e. pigeon pea sisem, rice and cashewnuts. Another good practice is the combination of agriculture and forestry issues has shown positive impact as both have attributed increase of income for local communities.

Involvement of the local people (community/ stakeholders/ partners)

Local community was involved in Liwale District and Newala districts. Moreover, there are various partners involved and these are, for example Aga Khan Foundation, Action Aid, CARE International, Tanzanian Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) in partnership with Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Trade Aid NGO, UNIDO, Clinton Foundation, and One-UN supporting District activities. Communication and networking with these entities will be done on a regular basis.

Benefits both to local people (livelihood improvement/ poverty eradication) and environment

In livelihoods point of view local communities have increased their income by selling agriculture and forest products. These have enable them to pay for school fees, buy household requirements, building classrooms and acquire health insurance for elderly members.

Key lessons

- ✓ Village Banking (VICOBA) the finance group include members who do business

- ✓ Business plans are analyzed before loans are given; VICOBA groups are focused and separated from politics and other personal preferences. The group happens to have one person who keep the group focused on the goal and common rules, The groups which collapsed was due to parallel ideas and actions and lack of commitment lack of common ideas which would need facilitator to ensure that there is open discussion and free sharing of ideas and focusing on common goals.

Conservation of agriculture (CA)

Learning in groups was an appreciated among conservation agriculture farmers since farmers had an opportunity to try the technology at a group level, which allowed them to share the tasks and spread the risk between them. However, one session of training and testing the methods in group setting does not seem to be long enough convince most of farmers’ in the new technology.

Public and private extension services

Combining public and private extension services in promoting new crop of pigeon pea has been successes. So by working together could help to increase farmers awareness in increasing crop productivity.

Participatory land use planning and forest management

Resistance to village activities falls sharply soon after the village start logging and sale forests products and notice benefits. Land use plans have allowed participants to understand the importance of efficient and sustainable use of the available land and participatory forest management plans have given them sense of ownership of forest and source of revenue.

Sustainability of the good practice

The training was done which guarantee the continued of the practices as the farmers have skills and capacity to proceed. i.e. VICOBA, Conservation agriculture, forest management. This can sustain through farmer to farmer exchange visit

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Key Words: Business orientation, Profitability and Income



One of the move was to have equal gender balance; In this photo there is men and women



The photo showing from Villagers advancing from local timber sawing (pitsawing) to a machine timber sawing (Ding dong) saw mill. This is good achievement

Background of the Project

Local community in Liwale District and Newala were suffering from abject poverty and poor living standard. The project of LIMAS was introduced to address these challenges so that these people can have more income and hence improve their livelihoods. The approaches which was adopted by the project was through agriculture and forest management and utilization. Motivation and circumstances that led to the need of the intervention (good practice). The motivation behind was Tanzania policy on poverty is National Strategy of reduction of poverty in swahili acronym MKUKUTA and Tanzania Vision of 2015 on mid economy

Goal and Objectives of the Project

Goal: Contribute to economic development in Liwale and Newala Districts through agriculture and forestry production, processing and marketing.

Objective: Generate increased income for rural population in Newala and Liwale through exploiting viable and sustainable opportunities for competitive agribusiness.

Challenges and limitations of good practice implementation

There is tendency for local community in Tanzania to rely in donor funded project and when the project ended there is less expectation of practice sustainability. Climate change is a challenge in rain fed agriculture in Tanzania. The making of composite manure seem to be labourers to farmers and therefore this good practice will not have a good progress.

Major Activities

- ✓ Extension service for more awareness to local community. This involves more capacity building, meetings training and exhibition to educate mass on these good practices
- ✓ Scaling up these practices to other area and to encourage the pilot area by conducting farmer to farmer exchange visit.

Direct Outputs from the Project

Two classrooms were built, income was uplifted as follows : Liwale income was increased from Tshs 540,000 to Tshs 1,158,388 and Newala income was increased from Tshs 561,044 to Tshs 993,945

Indirect Impact of the Project

Extension services which was given jointly between government and Private companies showed a positive results and beneficiaries attained reasonable skills knowledge which need to scaled up for other parts of the country and globally. Moreover, farmers have started using new technology of producing composite manure which help them not to opt for fertilizer which are expensive.

Intervention of Central/Local Government

All stakeholders should participate fully to make sure that this good practice is progressing by putting into policy, guideline and financial as well. Government as a main stakeholder has to spearhead this move. Every stakeholder has the obligatory of creating awareness to these good practices and to scale it up to rest of Tanzanians.

Way Forward

Villagers were enabled by policy and laws to own and manage forests within village sphere but still there are area which need to be addressed clearly in policy so as to make them get assurance of the control and access to forest resources. Forest policy of 1998 is under review so this is a good avenue to make sure that all obstacles are clearly taken on board. The government should make sure that the good practice of conservation agriculture is furthered by making sure that farmers get inputs and practice production of composite manure.

Reference Documents/Materials

- ✓ It was realized that villagers with higher income are the ones whom adopt early, thus more effort is needed to make low income people to be motivated so as to adapt early
- ✓ National Forest Policy 1998; Land policy 1995; Forest Act No 14 of 2002; National Strategy of reduction of poverty 2001, Tanzania development vision of 2015

Resource Persons

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