



TANZANIA Fact Sheet

FEED THE FUTURE AT A GLANCE

Feed the Future, the U.S. government’s global hunger and food security initiative, is a \$3.5 billion commitment to support country-driven approaches to address the root causes of poverty, hunger and undernutrition. A whole-of-government initiative led by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Feed the Future leverages the strengths of multilateral institutions, civil society and the private sector. Globally we aim to assist 18 million vulnerable women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – escape hunger and poverty. Together, we will increase agricultural productivity, decrease poverty, drive economic growth, and reduce undernutrition to improve millions of lives.

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Tanzania’s political stability, sound macroeconomic management, and considerable resources all contribute to its potential for sustained growth. Growth in tourism, mining, trade and communications have contributed to overall economic growth, which has averaged 7% per year over the last decade. Despite these gains, the poverty rate has decreased only marginally, while the number of Tanzanians living below the poverty line has increased due to rapid population growth. While the overall poverty rate is 34%, in some regions, up to half of the population is unable to meet basic needs. As a result, it is unlikely that Tanzania will achieve the Millennium Development Goals without significant interventions.

Agriculture is the main driver of the economy, accounting for over 25% of GDP and 75% of the labor force. Tanzania is a net importer of rice, yet with improved yields, the country could fulfill growing domestic and regional demand. While Tanzania is largely self-sufficient in its main staple crop, maize, yields are significantly lower than regional and global averages.

Poverty and food insecurity are the main drivers of chronic undernutrition in Tanzania, which currently affects forty percent of children under five nationwide. Undernutrition diminishes the ability of children to grow, learn, and earn income as adults. It is caused primarily by inadequate access to a diverse and quality diet and poor feeding practices at the household level.

Tanzania Quick Facts

- Tanzania has a population of nearly 42 million
- Agriculture accounts for over 25% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 75% of the labor force
- The Tanzanian Government spends approximately 7% of its total budget on agriculture
- 34% of Tanzanians live below the poverty line
- 38% of children <5 suffer from stunting; 22% are underweight
- Current population growth necessitates a food production increase from 13million MT in 2004 to 24 million MT in 2025

OPPORTUNITIES

Tanzania has great potential for agriculture-led economic growth. The country has abundant land, water resources, motivated agricultural entrepreneurs and access to international markets through a major port. Women are already participating in value chain work and there is the opportunity to both engage and empower them as beneficiaries. The climate is generally favorable for many crops, and with increased irrigation and improved seeds, productivity and yields could rapidly increase.

Tanzania is finalizing an ambitious plan to prioritize agricultural development within their economic growth strategy, and the Tanzanian government, civil society and private sector have demonstrated a commitment to invest in agriculture and food security. The government has endorsed the *Kilimo Kwanza* (Agriculture First) campaign that prioritizes private sector-led agricultural development in Tanzania. The government’s commitment to agriculture is focused on the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), a public-private partnership which aims to boost agricultural competitiveness by aligning investment in agriculture with existing infrastructure in the southern transportation corridor.

KEY OBJECTIVES

Feed the Future aims to improve livelihood and nutritional status in Tanzania through:

- Increasing food availability, access, stability, and utilization
- Engaging in broad-based partnerships to support country-owned and private sector-led growth strategies

TARGET REGIONS

Nearly 80% of Feed the Future funding in Tanzania will focus on the SAGCOT, shadowed below.



FEED THE FUTURE: IMPACT IN TANZANIA

Over the next five years,

- Assist nearly 900,000 vulnerable Tanzanian women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – to escape hunger and poverty.
- Reach more than 400,000 children, improving their nutrition to prevent stunting and child mortality.
- Significant numbers of additional rural populations will achieve improved income and nutritional status from strategic policy engagement and institutional investments.

CORE INVESTMENTS

The U.S. is focusing its efforts in rice, maize, and horticulture value chains in the Southern Corridor to maximize impact. Concentrating resources, fostering political engagement, linking agriculture to nutrition and supporting gender equality are critical investments to successfully improve food security in Tanzania.

Country-led Food Security Investment

The Tanzanian government is committed to addressing food security through its Tanzanian Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan that coordinates all donor and private sector engagement in the country. This plan includes a strong focus on public-private partnership in the SAGCOT, with the Tanzanian Agricultural Partnership and the SACGOT Centre as local public-private partnership coordinating institutions. USAID is strengthening this local leadership by supporting the establishment of the SAGCOT Centre. The SAGCOT promotes “clusters” of profitable agricultural farming and services businesses, with major benefits for smallholder farmers and local communities. The unique nature of the SAGCOT is due to its strong Presidential leadership and meaningful private sector and civil society engagement.

Leveraging U.S. Investments

The U.S. is supporting the Tanzanian government-led food security investment plan, an investment that is leveraging over \$100 million in resources from other donors to support similar and complementary programs to enable a more significant impact on food insecurity in Tanzania.

Targeted Value Chains

Feed the Future will have impact at scale with focused interventions in areas that offer opportunities to catalyze investment in agriculture in the SAGCOT. The U.S. will invest in the rice, maize and horticulture value chains based on their potential to drive growth and improve incomes and nutrition. Investment in rice will focus on improving inputs and techniques, irrigation and road infrastructure to meet the growing demand for rice in domestic and regional markets. USAID will target the two-thirds of farmers that engage in maize production by promoting improved technologies and inputs and improving milling, which has the potential to improve nutritional status through fortification. Targeted investments in horticulture will expand economic opportunities, while also enhancing health and nutrition.

Private Sector Engagement

Feed the Future will promote private sector engagement through partnerships in the SAGCOT to leverage private sector capacity and encourage the government to apply policies and regulations that are favorable to growth. This SAGCOT partnership is led by

numerous Tanzanian private sector companies and receives international support from General Mills, Yara International, Unilever, Syngenta, Land 'O Lakes and others.

Rural Infrastructure

Our efforts will enhance agricultural productivity through the expansion of irrigation and market access by reducing transport costs for farm inputs and products, thereby increasing Tanzania's competitiveness in domestic and regional markets.

Research and Development

Feed the Future is incorporating innovations in research and development and supporting local capacity building to improve agricultural productivity in Tanzania. We will work with the Tanzanian National Agricultural Research Services and Sokoine University of Agriculture to improve quality agricultural programs through enhanced technology and dissemination.

Policy Reform

We will promote policies that provide an enabling environment for private sector investment in agriculture, create more consistent trade policies, assist in the implementation of more gender equitable policies and focus on policies that enable the implementation of key nutritional interventions.

Nutrition Integration

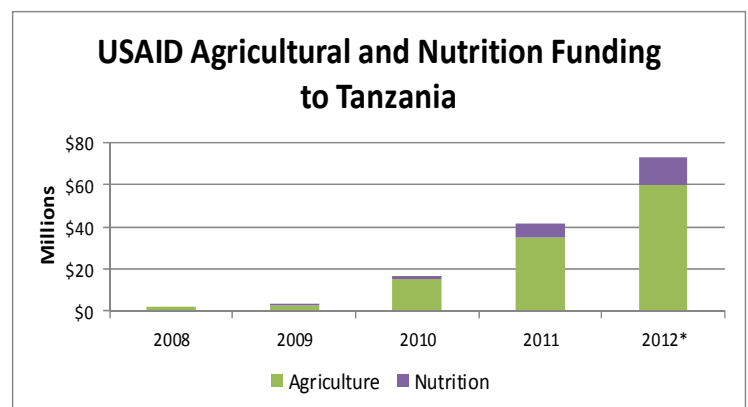
Improved access to diverse and quality foods will be achieved through increasing production of fruits, vegetables, and animal proteins through community gardens and poultry and livestock farming. Improvements in Tanzania's agro-processing sector will promote production of fortified and blended food products and make more nutritious processed foods available and affordable.

Gender Integration

Gender is a key cross-cutting component of Feed the Future. Our investments will strengthen women's participation and leadership of farmer organizations and capacity building will be designed to enable women to participate in economic opportunities throughout the value chains.

Whole-of-Government Approach

Feed the Future elevates coordination across the USG to harmonize investments for greater collective impact. This interagency engagement, led by USAID, includes collaboration with U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. African Development Foundation, U.S. Trade Representative, Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Peace Corps.



*2012 is included in the President's budget request to Congress