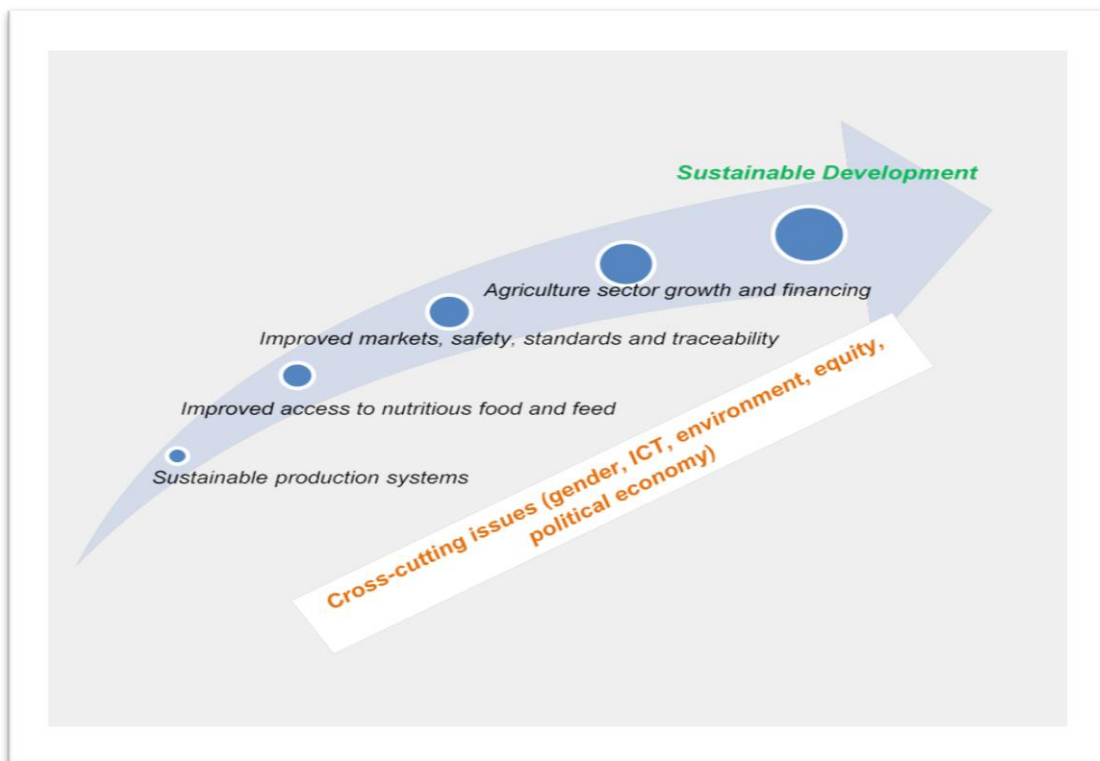




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Pathways for sustainable food systems 2030



September 2021

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Foreword

In 2019, the UN Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, called for a Food Systems Summit and engagement process to unleash the power of food and deliver progress on all 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In preparing for the Summit, the Government of Tanzania conducted a number of dialogues (12 events) with a diverse range of stakeholders (over 820 physically and 650 virtually) including farmers, youth, business community, CSOs, smallholder farmers, Members of the parliament, food vendors to scientists and CEOs.

A mixed approach of physical and virtual meetings were applied during such dialogues in cognizance of public health concerns related with COVID-19 pandemic. The dialogues were effective inclusive platforms where visions and voices of a spectrum of stakeholders were harnessed to inform the futures and pathways to Sustainable Food Systems and SDGs at large. The discussions were consolidated into five main levers of food systems transformation namely: 1) Production and productivity in crop, Livestock and Fisheries sub sectors; 2) Financing Agriculture and private sector involvement 3) Nutrition/Health diets and safe food for all and School feeding meals; 4) Climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection; 5) Resilient food systems and livelihoods; and 6) Cross-cutting issues (ICT, gender, environment, equity, R&D, political economy).

The URT food systems dialogues were coordinated through a Technical Coordination Team (TCT) with representatives across key sectors and stakeholders. Representatives from the public sector included the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Industry and Trade with technical and financial support from the UN agencies through World Food Program (WFP), Alliance for Green evolution in Africa (AGRA), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Avi Agro-forest, We Effect and CSOs.

On behalf of all stakeholders, we are grateful to all participants in the dialogues for their visions and views that have defined the Tanzania's visionary futures and pathways to sustainable food systems and development by 2030

Prof. Adolf F.Mkenda
Minister for Agriculture

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UN Agencies

The agriculture sector is the hallmark of Tanzanian economy and food systems. Agriculture is the main source of food and livelihoods employing about 65% of the population with GDP shares of 28% and 51% for Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, respectively. The sector contributes about 30% of the total export earnings and supplies 65% of all industrial raw materials in the country. Such potential makes agriculture an engine for inclusive growth hence contributing eminently to delivery of 2030 agenda of sustainable development.

Due to its agro-ecological diversity, Tanzania commands diverse food systems entailing crops, livestock and fishery agri-food sub-sectors. The food systems in the country vary according to agro-ecological zones, socio-economic status, market infrastructure, and culture and norms that shape dietary and consumption patterns. Tanzanian food systems are based on primary production and extraction sectors - hence an integral of the environment. However, unsustainable production and extraction technologies and practices are triggering an alarming trends of resource degradation biodiversity loss and erosion of ecosystem services (SGDs 12, 13, 15). The impacts of such negative trends is further exacerbated by climate change (SDG13) - that altogether intricately relate with multi-dimensional poverty (SGDs 1, 6, 7).

Structurally and functionally, a food system entails food value chains, food environments and consumer behavior that interact with drivers to result into certain outcomes. Such elements are shaped by a range of drivers - biophysical, technological, political economy (all 17 SGDs), and socio-cultural/demographic (SGDs 3, 4, 5, 8). The outcomes of a sustainable food system envisage among others improved food and nutrition security, health, income, and environmental sustainability.

Despite of some positive progress made so far, the stakes are still high for the Tanzanian food systems to deliver intended outcomes particularly sustainable food and nutrition security for all. Chronic malnutrition due to undernutrition is endemic with over a quarter of under-five children stunted. The impact of stunting can be devastating as apart from the risk of death during childhood, it can impair brain development and deter cognitive capacity leading to poor school-performance (SDG 4) - denying the nation the skilled labour force in the future.

Nevertheless, undernutrition is prevailing together with increasing cases of overweight and obesity among children and women of reproductive age in both rural and urban areas. Moreover, there is an evidence of a growing burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases. Hidden hunger entailing micro-nutrient deficiency is not an exception, it is widespread particularly among majority of the vulnerable children and women in reproductive age. Indeed, the Tanzania food systems have to address the triple-burden of undernutrition-overnutrition-hidden hunger that span among the poor and vulnerable in both rural and urban areas.

Apart from climate change and other shocks such as pandemics, the Tanzania food systems are also shaped by other mega-trends: the confluence of urbanization and rising income, and evolving food environments. These are reshaping eating habits and dietary transitions with varied nutrition and health consequences. Arguably, the voices

heard and multi-stakeholder alliances forged under the UNFSS process is an impetus for re-imagining game-changing action pathways towards sustainable, resilient and equitable Tanzanian food systems.

2 | The process and approach for national multi-stakeholder dialogues

As a nation, United Republic of Tanzania (URT) commends food systems transformation initiatives and joins coalitions and partnerships to transform food systems to realize Sustainable Development Goals, 2030. In preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit, Tanzania's Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Sector Lead Ministries, UN Agencies, International and Local NGOs convened twelve at community level, sub-national, sectorial and National food system dialogues. Guided by principles of engagement, these dialogues enabled diverse participants to work together on exploring challenges and options to transform food systems in a manner that contributes to the realization of the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Tanzanian context. In the process of engagement, the sub-national and national dialogues, background papers and the Annual Agriculture Policy Conference (AAPC) evaluated the current state of URT Food Systems and identified the key challenges and solutions that need to be addressed to drive transformation.

2.1. Vision Statement

By 2030, all Tanzanians will have access to healthy diets and safe food, focusing on life cycle, and address all forms of malnutrition. Sustainable Food systems will nourish United Republic of Tanzania's (URT) population, strengthen local production and distribution, generate competitiveness for industrialization, offer equitable livelihoods, be resilient to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses, steward the biodiversity, and help mitigate and adapt to climate change by shifting the food systems towards green growth.

This vision will be achieved by 2030, by concretizing investment in access to affordable technologies and digitalization, infrastructure, health and nutrition services, education, and ensuring that agriculture and food value chains are diverse and productive, sustainable, support healthy diets, contribute to realizing competitiveness and industrialization for human development. Major drivers for transformation of agriculture and food systems in URT lie in innovation and digitalization, affordable technologies and investment in infrastructure development with inclusion of smallholder farmers. Guided by principles of engagement, these dialogues enabled diverse participants to work together on exploring challenges and options to transform food systems in a manner that contributes to the realization of the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Tanzanian context. In the process of engagement, the sub-national and national dialogues, background paper and the Annual Agriculture Policy Conference (AAPC) evaluated the current

state of URT Food Systems and identified the key challenges and solutions that need to be addressed to drive transformation.

The dialogues were effective inclusive platforms where visions and voices of a spectrum of stakeholders were harnessed to inform the futures and pathways to Sustainable Food Systems and SDGs at large. Six specific levers of food systems transformation were identified;

1. Production and productivity in crop, Livestock and Fisheries sub sectors;
2. Financing Agriculture and private sector involvement in food systems;
3. Nutrition/Health diets and safe food for all and School feeding programs;
4. Climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection;
5. Resilient food systems and livelihoods.
6. Cross-cutting issues (ICT, gender, environment, equity, R&D, political economy).

These six specific priority issues were further prioritized into game-changing actions underlying the pathways to sustainable food systems. The pathways are formulated in the result-format entailing the intended outcome once the pertaining critical issues are addressed. The pathways are underlying by the rationale for the critical issues to be addressed and actions needed to transform the food systems into desired futures by 2030.

3 | **Tanzanian pathways for sustainable food systems**

3.1 **Sustainably improved food production and productivity [Action Tracks 1, 3, 4, 5]**

Rationale of the pathway: Productivity of food crops including cereals and grain legumes particularly in semi-arid dry land areas is about a ton per hectare. The yield gaps in terms of current versus potential levels are high - up to for 4 tons per hectare in cereals. In vast areas farming still involve unsustainable slash-and-burn practices. Productivity of agricultural land in most areas is limited by limited use of appropriate fertilizers, land degradation and soil health problems. Likewise, livestock productivity levels in terms of weight gains, production of milk and eggs are low. Unsustainable fishing practices such as using unallowable gears in both marine and fresh waters still exist. Production failures mainly due to droughts and outbreak of pests and diseases are not uncommon-and are exacerbated by climate change. Thus, upgrading

productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries is critical for sustainable food systems in the country by 2030.

a) Game-changers:

Concretize investment in locally adaptive innovation and access to affordable technologies and digitalization; ensuring equitable access to land and water use; increase Investment in infrastructures (irrigation, rural roads, fishing gears and storage and processing); increase public-private investment in local seeds, semen, animal breeds and fingerlings production; expansion of access to extension services; strengthening producers skills and creativity; diversified production; diseases and pest management practices, promote precision and climate smart agriculture.

b) Milestone 2025: Improved infrastructure; digitalization of agriculture; increased access to affordable technologies and farm inputs.

c) Milestone 2030: Improved productivity; contributing to competitiveness and industrialization of the economy.

3.2 Increase financing of Agriculture and private sector involvement in food systems [Action Tracks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Rationale of the pathway: Upgrading of food value chains for improved productivity, nutritional quality, safety and standards, would require financing which is not in the means of many small-scale farmers, fishers and agri-SMEs that lack collaterals. Financing is critical for accessing better technologies and innovations needed to sustain agri-food systems. Financing of food value chains entails both credit and insurance - the latter being critical in risk management while at the same increasing the prospects for credit qualification and repayment. Lending interest rates are prohibitively high (up to 17% in commercial banks). Despite of mounting risk, agricultural insurance is still unpopular among smallholder farmers due to a number of factors including among others - untailored design of product, inability to afford premiums, and socio-cultural issues. Women, youth and people with disabilities tend to disproportionately the most financially excluded segments. In this respect, increased financing of the food value chains is direly needed to upgrade food value chains hence transform the food systems.

a) Game-changers: Strengthen the capacity of the Tanzania Agriculture Investment Bank (TADB) to scale agricultural finance and formers' cooperatives; embark on formalization of land and livestock assets as a collateral; promote credit guarantee schemes to improve lending to smallholder farmers and fishers; strengthen block and contract farming systems; support schemes for agribusiness off-takers.

- b) **Milestone 2025:** Improved policy environment supporting agriculture financing; rollout tailored made credit and insurance facilities to support agribusiness, increased credit schemes.
- c) **Milestone 2030:** Improved agriculture financing schemes; increased competitiveness of crop, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors.

3.3 Ensure Nutrition/Health diets and safe food for all and School feeding programs; [Action Track 1,2,3,5]

Rationale of the pathway: Despite of an impressive food self-sufficiency Ratio (>120%), the country still faces a triple-burden of malnutrition; undernutrition-overnutrition-hidden hunger coupled with diet-related Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Overweight and obesity problems among women of child-bearing age have been reported in some studies to be in a range of 30-40% for the respective cohort. Stunting rates for under-five children stands at 32%. Dietary transitions and habits towards increased consumption of sugary beverages, starchy, fatty, and ultra-processed foods have contributed to the overnutrition problem and associated NCDs. Diets of many rural and urban families are generally lacking diversity, and nutritious diets remain unaffordable for the majority of households in rural and urban areas. Most of agriculture interventions for increased food production are rarely nutrition-sensitive. Such interventions have been on promoting production rather than improvement of equitable access to nutritious and safe food. Bio-fortified nutrient-dense crop varieties and micro-livestocks are not adequately promoted. The feeds and forage resources fed to animals and farmed fishes are of poor quality as the livestock food products produced for human consumption. In this regard, undertaking strategic actions that ensure access to safe and nutritious food is central in the transformation of Tanzanian food systems by 2030.

The URT will work across Sector Lead Ministries to ensure that healthy diets and safe foods are accessible to all, especially for women and children and vulnerable groups, to address all forms of malnutrition. Achieving this objective requires multi-sectoral actions including: ensuring food and nutrition security; nutrients dense foods in school feeding programs; expansion of access to health and nutrition services; consumer awareness and education on diets diversification; territorial markets infrastructure; healthy food environments and food safety; clean drinking water; sanitation and good hygiene practices through awareness raising and enhancement of food safety and traceability systems; and the provision of social assistance.

a) Game changers:

(i) Healthy diets are to be made more available and accessible through improved agricultural productivity and diversification; strengthen local production and supply chains; raising of small animals and aquaculture at community levels; commercialization of nutrient dense-bio fortified crops; promote local production and consumption; promote homegrown school feeding programs; infrastructure improvement in territorial markets, storage and agro processing industries; food fortification; involvement of private sector support in school feeding programs; social assistance to vulnerable individual and households; strong linkage between producers

and consumers. (ii) Expansion of 1,000 days health counseling and services for mothers and children under 5 years of age, with a focus on promoting exclusive breastfeeding and improving infant and young child feeding and mother's dietary diversity; (iii) Ensure access to clean drinking water, sanitation and good hygiene practices; create food environments where consumers can make healthy food choices through regulation of food marketing; (iv) Implementation of National Dietary and School feeding Guidelines: (iv) Increase investment in implementation of National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II 2021/22-2025/26); strengthen governance of nutrition interventions at all levels; . Rollout well-targeted campaigns and exhibitions to promote nutrition-sensitive consumption habits such as milk consumption week, nutrition week, world food day.

b) Milestones 2025: The URT has developed 3rd National Development Plan 2021/22-2025/2026 which provides a wider national vision towards improving food and nutrition in the country among other things. In line with this, The 2nd National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP-II) 2021/22-2025/26, will be implemented to address the triple burden of malnutrition across the life cycle, and guides all the nutrition specific as well as sensitive interventions from various systems including health, social protection, education, food, water, community development, finance, industry and trade in public and private sector with broad reflection on food systems as one of the action area. In addition various sectoral policies, strategies and programs have mainstreaming nutrition issues to ensure implementation of the NMNAP II; In Agriculture sector, the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Action Plan (NSAAP 2021/22-2025/26), likewise in education sector, the School Feeding Guidelines, have been designed to demonstrate the contribution of these sectors to the nutrition outcomes which also reflect a broader food systems framework. Moreover, model markets and eateries will be facilitated to demonstrate food safety and promote diverse, healthy diets with support from private sector and community.

Milestone 2030:

Progress of the implementation of this roadmap for 2030 will be tracked including, the engagement of youth and women and the vulnerable; data systems and M&E tools will be improved, including the tracking of nutrition sensitive investments; capacities of actors at all levels will be improved and strengthened to encourage nutrition planning and investments by local government authorities; national and sub-national coordination will be supported to be more food systems oriented; and international, regional, national networks will be connected including Nutrition for Growth (N4G) and other initiatives. An enabling environment will be created and the implementation of this roadmap and related plans will be inclusive, just and responsive to the needs of consumers, vulnerable population groups and will encourage sustainable private sector investments in the food system. Rollout well-targeted campaigns and exhibitions to promote nutrition-sensitive consumption habits such as milk consumption week, nutrition week, world food day.

3.4 Climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection [Action Tracks 4]

The United Republic of Tanzania will continue to respond to the growing concern of the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability on the country's social, economic and physical environment. This will be implemented through the National Climate Change Strategy which responds to the above needs by ensuring that there is more coordination and complementarity between key economic sectors in implementing climate change activities. Moreover this Strategy makes it easier for the country to benefit from global climate change mitigation and adaptation opportunities while contributing significantly to the international community efforts to address climate change.

a) Game changers:

The United Republic of Tanzania will undertake a number of measures geared to addressing harmful impacts of climate change. The mitigation measures include huge investments made in forestry, energy, transport and waste management sectors. The Government has initiated the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project that will produce 2115MW upon its completion. Rural Electrification Project is another initiative with the aim of increasing access to electricity to 100% by 2025. These projects will help in reducing emission from deforestation as currently 80-90% of domestic cooking energy in Tanzania comes from biomass energy. The Government and other stakeholders continue with trees planting and natural forest reserve to contribute in reduction of Ghg emission. Each year, the Government targets to plant 276 million trees through Local Government Authorities. The Government is constructing a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) of 1,457kms from Dar es Salaam to the shores of Lake Victoria and Rapid Bus Transport System in the Dar es Salaam Megacity which will contribute significantly in reducing global Ghg emission. For monitoring purposes the Government has established the National Carbon Monitoring Centre which is mandated to build national capacity to measure, verify and report adequately on carbon emission at national and International level.

b) Milestone 2025:

The United Republic of Tanzania is aligned with the Paris Agreement, UN 2030 sustainable development goals (SDGs) (2015) in particular SDG 13, and other closely related SDGs such as SDGs 1, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17, the New Urban Agenda (2016), agenda 2063 on the Future Africa We Want and Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. It is also guided by local frameworks including the CCM Election Manifesto of 2020, Third Five Year National Plan (2021-2026), National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021), the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme 2015- 2025). These frameworks which elaborate adaptation measures and mitigation actions that are deemed necessary to address climate change in the country. They also set stepping stones and building blocks towards mobilization of climate change finance for addressing climate change.

c) Milestone 2030:

URT through the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) has set the target of reducing 30 - 35% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. In implementing this, the Government has critically selected Forestry, Energy, Transport and Waste Management as priority mitigation sectors to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Adaptation initiatives include sustainable agriculture, livestock, coastal, marine and fisheries, investment in infrastructure, tourism, health and capacity building.

3.5 Resilient food systems and livelihoods [Action Tracks 4]

URT will continue to build on our experience and success to address vulnerabilities and poverty and to strengthen the resilience of food system actors, networks and infrastructure to human and climate-related shocks and stresses. URT will improve the potential of food systems to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change and other shocks and stresses. The COVID-19 Pandemic has highlighted the importance of strengthening existing systems (health, economic, agricultural, environmental, information and social protection systems, export markets, inputs) to withstand future shocks and stresses, and provides a unique opportunity for alternative approaches.

In promoting resilient livelihoods, this roadmap supports youths, women, smallholder farmers and SMEs in food production and processing to strengthen rural livelihoods for enhanced resilience. Building forward better from the COVID-19 Pandemic fits with the commitment of the URT Government to release (stimulus package BoT) to help businesses recover from the global impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The URT will continue to increase public and private food reserve Systems, TASAF social assistance program and expand the shock-responsiveness of these programs.

a) Game changers:

(i) Strengthening of MUCHALI; expand shock responsive social protection to include vulnerable families and strengthen resilience and maintain food reserves; strengthening early warning systems; steer food systems transformation towards climate smart; private sector involvement in digitalization; financing; agro-ecological transformations; resource efficiency; reducing waste and food losses; renewable energy uses; and improving infrastructure including irrigation and rural roads.

b) Milestones 2025:

The competitiveness of food value chains and smallholder livelihoods will be enhanced through improved market linkages. Health and social protection systems will be reinforced throughout the country and information systems will be integrated (for improved targeting, shock-responsiveness, awareness raising and communication). Food reserves will be maintained to prepare for future disasters, at households and national. Infrastructure, including irrigation and processing facilities, and trade facilitation will be strengthened across the food system.

c) Milestone 2030:

The resilience of households and food systems to future climate and human induced shocks and stresses will be strengthened through improved livelihoods, strengthened food value chains and markets; health and social protection systems and investments in climate resilient infrastructure will be expanded.

3.6 Mainstream cross-cutting issues including ICT, gender, environment, equity and R&D, [Action Tracks 1,2,3,4,5]

Rationale of the pathway: The cross-cutting issues include not limited to only these – the ICT, gender, the environment, equity and R&D. ICT and digital technologies are key in transformation of food value chains and the food system at large. Precision agriculture technologies increase efficiency in the use of productive resources such as water, seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals – hence not only saving costs of production but protecting the environment from excessive use of chemical inputs. Gender and social equity are critical to ensure inclusivity of vulnerable groups such as women, youths and people with disabilities. In the context of Malabo Declaration, AU member states are committed to create at least 30% of jobs for the youth through investments in agricultural value chains. Agricultural Research for Development (R&D) is lever for driving sustainable food systems through technological innovations. However, Tanzania is currently investing far less than 1% of its GDP in its overall R&D. Political economy entails policies, regulations, politics, and governance that determine allocation of public resources, and development process and outcomes. Such cross-cutting issues are pertinent in the transformation of the food systems under the auspices of the agenda 2030 of sustainable development.

Game-changers: 1) Fast track legal framework for protection of agricultural land; 2) Effectively implement policies, strategies and plans that addresses climate change; 3) Promote sustainable circular economy in the rural and urban food systems; 4) Promote gender mainstreaming in policies and plans; 5) Mainstreaming nutrition in agricultural policies, strategies and programs and action plan; 6) Design economic incentive structures and legal frameworks to promote nutrition-sensitive agro-processing sector; 7) Promote the use of ICT and digitization of agriculture including food security monitoring, assessment and planning; 8) Improve safety and security of fishers through supporting proper fishing and safety gears, and maritime surveillance and patrols; 9) Review the national food and nutrition policy of 1992; and 10) Restrict marketing that promotes unhealthy diets through policy and fiscal instruments such as mandatory limits and taxes on advertising of unhealthy diets such as ultra-processed foods.

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Post-summit way forward: in next 2-3 years

Food system is at the center stage of sustainable development agenda. The thrust of the country's multi-stakeholder dialogues was kick-start an inclusive journey of advancing the food systems for sustainable development agenda of 2030. The multi-stakeholder coalitions forged during the national dialogues will continue to fulfill the common vision of transforming the national food systems. Once the Summit has taken place, the Convener will organise a national stakeholder meeting involving participants from and beyond the previous dialogues to reflect on the overall outcomes of the UNFSS and collectively among others address the following tasks:

- Development of an action plan with refined milestones, results target, and roles and contribution of different stakeholders in the implementation of the action pathways towards sustainable food systems by 2030
 - Mainstreaming of the commitments into the existing Government strategies, programs and implementation plans
 - Development of results-based monitoring and evaluation framework outlining how stakeholders will review and monitor progress and maintain accountability.
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