The Tanzanian government has developed ambitious policy priorities to achieve economic growth and implement climate-smart approaches in the agriculture sector. However, the government and producers need technical assistance to achieve these goals and improve links between science, policy, and implementation.

Implemented in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Capacity Building in Agriculture activity supports the government of Tanzania to improve data collection and information dissemination, and connect key actors in the agricultural sector to develop income-generating activities for smallholder farmers.

The activity provides a range of technical assistance programs in Tanzania, collaborating with national and local governments to address the most pressing challenges for the growing agriculture sector.

- USDA provides training and mentorship to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries, and the National Bureau of Statistics to collect and analyze data, formulate policy, and implement programs to improve food security.
- USDA’s Economic Research Service improves food insecurity measurements through partnership with the Government of Tanzania by using the food basket methodology, which measures the ability of consumers to purchase food using data on local prices.
- USDA’s National Agriculture Statistics Service supports the National Bureau of Statistics to implement the Annual Agricultural Sample Survey, which provides relevant and accurate data to the MOA and MLF to develop policy.
Private Sector Growth: Private sector engagement is an essential component to the success of this activity. Capacity Building in Agriculture supports the Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), a private sector member-based organization advocating for the growth and competitiveness of the horticulture industry. The activity also supported the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in developing a biocontrol product for aflatoxin (a food contaminant caused by certain fungi). Additionally, IITA and TAHA are addressing challenges posed by pests and plant diseases by coordinating with the government to harmonize and streamline pesticide registration and to register new, safer pesticides.

Resilient Agriculture: The Government of Tanzania has ambitious policies to improve the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change and other development challenges. USDA and the Ministries of Agriculture in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, in partnership with IITA, the World Agroforestry Center, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, have identified several key capacity building areas:

- Collecting data on the climate-smartness of various agriculture practices
- Prioritizing resilient agricultural practices for specific regions
- Demonstrating and disseminating information on best practices
- Improving the forecasting and collection of agrometeorological information (weather and climate data) for use by local farmers to improve production

RESULTS
U.S. Government assistance has helped achieve the following results:

- Over 20,000 individuals in the agriculture sector have received short-term productivity or food security training.

- Over 5,000 farmers have applied improved agriculture technologies or management practices such as improved seeds, planting techniques, and pest management.

- Close to 2,000 hectares of land are under improved technologies or management practices.