

**The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture  
Development Programme and agricultural  
policies in Tanzania:  
A Tale of Three Policies**

**International Conference  
Political Economy of Agricultural Policy in Africa**

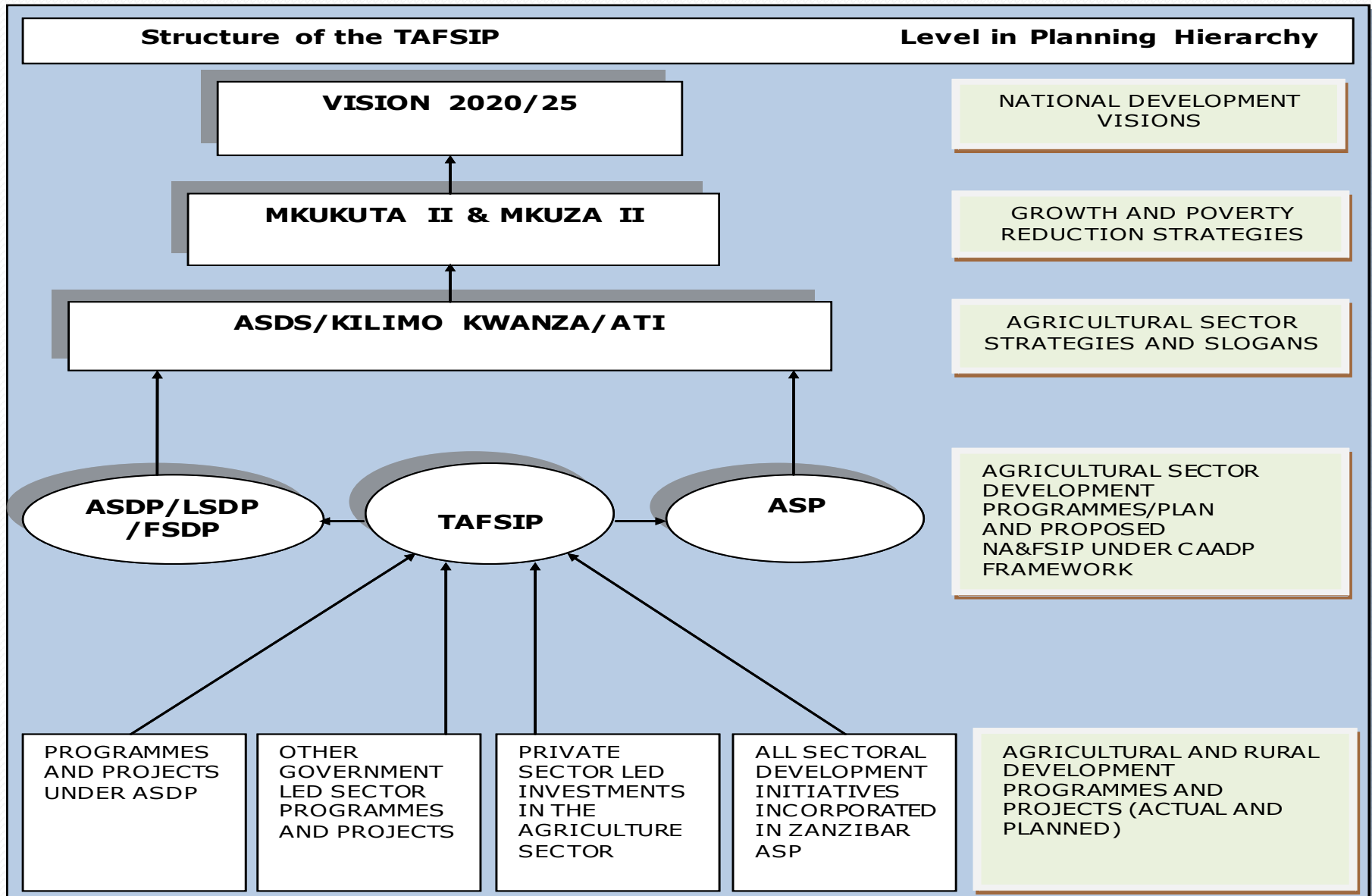
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# ACT 1: IN WHICH CAADP MEETS THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND KILIMO KWANZA , EMBRACES THE FIRST AND DISMISSES THE SECOND AS A 'SLOGAN'

Policy	Driver	Time-frame	Coordinator	Cost \$ billion	Finance	Key linkages	Main focus
Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP)	Ministry of Agriculture (MAFC)	Phase 1: 2006-13 Phase 2: planned	MAFC	1.9	GoT, donors	Five 'agricultural' ministries; Donor projects	Smallholder production; Irrigation
<i>Kilimo Kwanza</i>	Tanzania National Business Council	2009- (not time-bound)	PMO-RALG	Not costed	GoT, donors, private sector	Commercial farmers; SAGCOT	Commercial agriculture
Tanzania Agriculture & Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP)	CAADP/ MAFC	2012-17	MAFC	5.3	GoT, donors, private sector, philanthro-capitalists	ASDP	Smallholder production; Food security

# Structure of TAFSIP



# TAFSIP AT A GLANCE

PROGRAMME	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	TOTAL	%
<b>Production and Commercialisation</b>	958	1,148	1,254	1,361	1,500	6,221	71
<b>Irrigation development</b>	187	214	236	265	298	1,200	14
<b>Policy &amp; Institutional Reforms and Support</b>	104	170	131	145	131	681	8
<b>Rural Infrastructure, Market Access &amp; Trade</b>	62	76	79	72	63	357	4
<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>	23	49	49	44	46	211	2
<b>Disaster Management and Climate Change Mitigation</b>	9	11	19	16	12	66	<1
<b>Private Sector Development</b>	4	3	3	3	3	16	<1
<b>Total</b>	1,351	1,672	1,770	1,906	2,05	8,752	100
<b>USD million equivalent</b>	819	1,013	1,073	1,155	1,245	5,304	

## **ACT 2: IN WHICH US/G8 HIGHJACKS THE CAADP AGENDA IN THE INTERESTS OF GLOBAL AGRIBUSINESS**

- In May 2012 US President Obama launched the *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition* (NAFSN).
- Endorsing TAFSIP, NAFSN proposes major new investment and regional trade agreements.
- Numerous US departments are involved in a co-ordinated policy initiative to promote global food and energy production and support US /G8 agribusiness.
- The aid community, philanthro-capitalists and venture capital funds have all aligned with the emerging strategy.
- **CAADP/TAFSIP IS NOW THE US/G8 VEHICLE FOR THE PROMOTION OF LARGE-SCALE AGRICULTURE IN TANZANIA (AND ELSEWHERE) EVEN THOUGH THE CONTENT OF THE US/G8 POLICY BEARS ALMOST NO RESEMBLANCE TO THE ORIGINAL TAFSIP BLUEPRINT.**

# The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN)

- Under NAFSN G8 members pledged USD 900 million to support CAADP
- Private companies announced ambitious investment intentions
- The Tanzanian Government committed to policy reforms, including land rights for investors and reduced trade barriers

# G8 Commitments to NAFSN

Country	Commitments (USD million)	Period (years)	Sectors
USA	315	5	Agriculture
France	50	4	Agriculture, food security, rural development, nutrition
Germany	95	2	Rural energy & water infrastructure, biodiversity conservation
Japan	178	3	Agriculture and agriculture-related areas
Russia	30	1	No details
UK	99	3	Agriculture, food security, and nutrition
E Union	130	2	Ongoing and planned programmes
<b>Total</b>	<b>897</b>		

# NAFSN PRIVATE INVESTMENT

## 'PLEDGES' to AFRICA

- Monsanto and Syngenta (seeds, pesticides)
- Unilever (consumer goods)
- Diageo, SABMiller and Armajaro Trading (drinks)
- AGCO (farm machinery)
- Swiss Re (insurance)
- United Phosphorous and YARA International (fertilisers)
- Vodafone



# AGRICULTURAL POLICY STAKEHOLDERS IN TANZANIA

- Ruling elite: patronage and vote-seeking incentives
- Investment in and profits from large land holdings
- Endorsement of *Kilimo Kwanza* (not ASDP/TAFSIP)
- Yet ambiguity in public support for ‘the private sector’
- Agricultural produce processing and trading cartels versus emerging (?) African commercial farmers (and MNCs)
- Continued disempowerment of smallholder farmers
- Civil society voices against GMO/agribusiness, ‘land grabbing’
- Donors: falling in line with their agribusinesses → reducing investment risks. Funding private *not* public investments

# CAADP'S IMPACT

- CAADP/TAFSIP has mobilised modest additional investments via the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) BUT:
- Has had minimal/no impact on agricultural spending
- Has stretched policy-making and coordination capacities
- Though formally participatory, CAADP/TAFSIP involvement of civil society and the private sector has been token.

# CONCLUSIONS

- Tanzania's recent economic growth has largely bypassed small farmers: traditional policies failed to increase productivity /reduce poverty
- CAAPD initially produced an enhanced ASDP (state-led model of agricultural development) focusing on service provision in which the private sector played a residual and dependent role
- Kilimo Kwanza heralds the emergence of Tanzanian commercial farmers as an active policy lobby
- NAFSN abandons the 'enhanced ASDP' version of CAADP and replaces it with an enhanced 'Kilimo Kwanza' version favouring MNCs.