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KILIMO KWANZA

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SUPPORTING THE PROMOTERS OF THE GREEN REVOLUTION

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EMBRACING THE YOUNG GENERATION OF FARMERS



**Letting the youth chant
'Do Agric, it pays'...**

The country must make good and effective use of the youth – its force for change, which is currently undermined and underutilised – to achieve the ambitious green revolution dream. ...

SPECIAL

Balanced
Crop Nutrition
Program.

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An avian perspective on youth unemployment

IT was with much interest that I followed the recent bubble and burst of the quail trade in neighbouring Kenya. In case you missed it, apparently the diminutive birds and their miniature speckled eggs are a much sought after health food and delicacy in the neighbouring state.

Spurred by rumours of their amazing health and nutritive properties, a market for quail products has emerged in Kenya. In return, tens if not hundreds of farmers and even people with no previous farming experience jumped onto the quail trail, rearing hundreds if not thousands of the tiny birds in the hope of making a quick buck. However the higher rates of production did not match the actual demand for quail. As market forces dictate, prices soon dropped and the quail farming bubble burst and appears to be dissipating into the fluff from whence it came.

Although we are yet to witness anything of those proportions on this side of the border, isn't it time that more Tanzanians took an active interest in commercial farming?

For example, in the course of writing this editorial piece I casually commented to a young colleague about my new found interest in chicken farming. Sounding more than a little surprised she quipped, 'You are keeping chickens... in the city!'

I smiled. While I don't exactly live 'in the city', this venture into chicken farming started innocently enough. A colleague at work, himself a budding farmer, informed me that he was selling off some of his old layers at a give-away price. Did I want some, for the kitchen perhaps? 'Sure,' I responded; thinking about the chicken filled dinners that were to soon follow.

However we must have misunderstood each other. While I was expecting him to deliver the birds slaughtered, dressed and ready for the oven; he brought five live clucking hens with a crowing cockerel to boot. 'Come on man, you can slaughter them yourself,' he declared, adding that with the unreliable electricity, it was probably wiser to keep the live chickens and eat them fresh whenever I needed. By morning I had three yellow-yolkedeggs for breakfast. Seeing as one is not supposed to slaughter the bird that lays the golden eggs, I put my chicken dinners on hold.

Almost a year later and what started as a hobby is quickly sprouting wings into a fully-fledged commercial venture. Interestingly, this change too started innocently enough. At a brief stopover at a village market during a recent trip to the hinterlands, I made a casual query into the price of chicken. The stopover quickly turned into a

buying spree as I acquired some more hens to add to my already budding flock.

You see, while an average sized free range hen currently retails at over Tanzania shillings 14,000/- in the city, a similar sized chicken costs less than half that price in the village. Which brings me to the key topic in this week's issue of Kilimo Kwanza- youth and unemployment.

Many a commentator has come forward to decry the high rates of youth unemployment in the country. Our writer Cleophas Rwechungura of ACT adds his voice to this growing chorus.

Statistics is a strange creature. The popular view of the Tanzanian economy is one of a large lumbering bird, flapping wildly as it tries to take off into the grey skies. However I was pleasantly surprised to discover that if statistics are to be believed, Tanzania is ranked amongst 30 of the world's fastest growing economies in the world. As a percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country also spends more on education than majority of the countries in this league of so called 'fastest growing nations.'

However statistics from the Government put the country's youth unemployment rate at over 13%. In this case youth are defined as persons aged between 15 - 24 years. Moreover, there is a constant influx of youth flocking to towns in search of salaried employment. So how does one of the fastest growing economies in the world that also spends a lot on education wind up with such high rates of youth unemployment?

Well... perhaps it's because the thousands of youth abandoning the villages for the city lights have not realised that they could double their money simply by bringing with them a boxful of chickens next time they come to town. While this may not do a lot for the statistics on youth unemployment, at the very least it will increase the amount of cash at the youth's disposal.

This is the lesson that needs to be drilled into our youth when they leave school. The rest is just statistics.

Wallace Mauggo

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Editor

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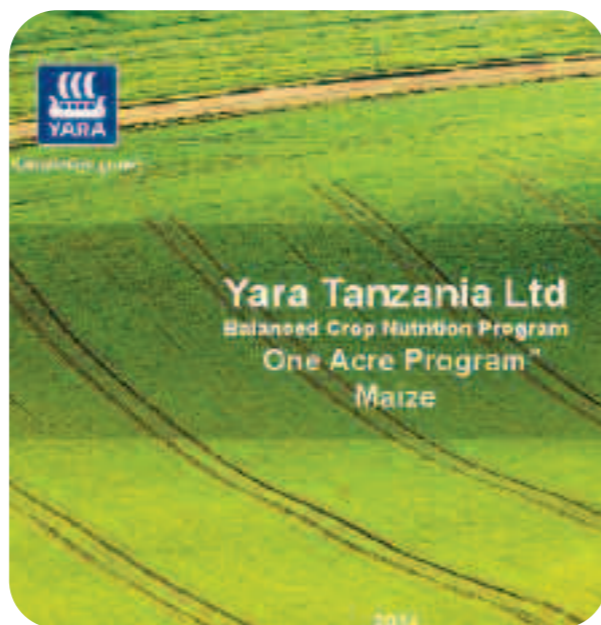


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Cashew: 100pct processing by 2020 is possible



By Ansaf Correspondent

Tanzania has the big potential for creating wealth for its people and boost economic growth. Over the decades, poverty in the country has taken the rural face, and implicitly very much related to agriculture. With its annual population growth averaging 3 per cent, Tanzania's macro-economic growth has been stable over the last two decades, with the gross domestic product (GDP) increasing on an average of 7 per cent.

The GDP per capita for the period between 1988 and 2012 was recorded to be on an average of \$341 (545,600/-). Smallholders are the main players in ensuring food security, as they produce raw materials needed in primary and secondary agro-processing industries.

While the Tanzanian economy remains mainly agrarian, there have been efforts by the government and other key actors to support joint actions and initiatives to transform the sector. The broad sector view indicates enormous opportunities along various value chains, through which small farmers can benefit and attain higher

contributions to the national economy through creation of jobs.

It is also evident that the level of unemployment is relatively high, and young graduates need jobs that will assure them of better livelihood.

Capitalising cashew

Cashew is among the traditional export crops that contribute to the country's foreign currency earnings. It is among the three major export crops. During its early years after independence, Tanzania produced 20 per cent of the total global cashew nuts. For example, in 1974 the country produced about 145,000 metric tonnes.

The cashew sub-sector encountered challenges and due to a number of reasons, production declined for almost three and a half decades. By 2012, Tanzania was the third and eighth largest producer of cashew in Africa and globally, respectively.

The vice-president, Dr Mohammed Gharrib Bilal, told participants of a cashew sector conference that economic growth of the country depended very much on agriculture and cashew was one of the important crops that can make a difference.

"We need to make progress to

make cashew take its relevant position in agriculture and economic progress of Tanzania," he stressed in his remarks at the forum.

Production up

During the last fifteen years, cashew production has been steadily increasing, reaching official record of 158,000 metric tonnes in 2012. The increase in production came at a time when the global cashew demand was projected to continue increasing at between nine and eleven per cent over the next decade. It is estimated that, with the current cashew tree reestablishment and good management practices, Tanzanian farmers can produce up to 300,000 metric tonnes annually.

Tanzania has strategic opportunities to optimise benefits from cashew at the national and individual levels. Cashew can grow in many districts in Tanzania. Currently, there are over 40 districts growing cashew nuts with varying capacity.

Tanzania has an edge over other countries in the region to further advance cashew production. One of them is the fact that it has one of the best cashew research institutions in sub-Saharan Africa known as Naliendepe, which has good experts.

Also, the seasonality influence gives Tanzania's cashew sub-sector a comparative advantage over other countries in the continent.

Marketing snags

Cashew marketing in the country has mainly been ineffective, with small producers being the key players and price-takers. Until recently when the government introduced the Warehouse Receipt System, the farm-gate price share of the export value was relatively low, and marketing was chaotic and marred with poor practices.

Nonetheless, in the recent past marketing of cashew has stabilised and an auctioning system has attracted more buyers than before. "Despite such positive changes, Tanzania's cashew processing capacity remains low, about 10 per cent of what is currently produced; and India remains the only destination of the 90 per cent exported raw cashew nuts," reports Hassan Namagoro, a farmer from Nanyumbui.

Losses due to raw exports

It is estimated during the span of five years (from 2008 to 2012) Tanzania lost over US\$750 million (1.2 billion/-) in rural economy through raw cashew exports. On average, the country has been losing \$110 (176,000/-) annually, and over 45,000 job opportunities have been lost over the same period to raw cashew exports.

"Tanzania needs hard cash and employment for its bulging youth population. The lost revenues could be invested in strategic investments to boost the economy," says Ansaf chief executive officer Audax Rukonge.

The fact that the present processing factories in the country cannot absorb the current and projected production levels, he suggests investment in ultra-modern cashew processing plants.

Facts: About the Cashew Investors' Conference

The forum was organised jointly by the Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (Ansaf), Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT), Cashew Board of Tanzania (CBT) and Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) on November 4 and 5, 2013 at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre in Dares Salaam.

This was the first ever Cashew Investors' Conference in Tanzania. The conference brought together local and foreign investors, private sector actors, financial institutions, government officials, civil society and smallholder farmers.

The purpose was to create sustainable partnerships and bring to light the opportunities available to invest in the cashew sub sector.

The overall goal was to put cashew back on its rightful place by optimising and realising its contribution to the country's economy, job creation and individual incomes through attracting meaningful investors who will enhance 100 per cent capacity in cashew processing.

Specific objectives of the initiative were bringing together the investors, financiers, producers and regulators as key players along the cashew value-chain for increased investment in cashew processing; identifying avenues and opportunities through which chain actors (small, medium and large) can benefit and symbiotically benefit each other; and agreeing on milestones and roadmap on increased production capacity, and 100 per cent export of processed cashew by 2020.

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2014: The year of family farming, food security, challenges and opportunities

By Kilimo Kwanza Correspondent

2014 has been declared the 'Year of Agriculture and Food Security' by the African Union (AU) and the 'Year of Family Farming' by the United Nations (UN) and World Food Organisation (Fao). The July 22 AU summit will provide the opportunity to commit that support and kill off once and for all the myth that Africa's farmers will always be poor.

Why now?
As any other key stakeholder in the agricultural sector, I'm just asking myself a number of questions. Why this year and why now? What has already been in place? Is the farmer knows about this? What is the position of the small scale farmer in Tanzania about this? And what about agricultural extension officers and the youth who hold the future of this country's farming?

If one travels by road in Tanzania he or she can realise how smallholders have been struggling to feed their families. Many projects and programmes have been initiated to give them support and to transform the agricultural sector over the years.

Programmes such as ASDP, DADPs, Lamp and now 'Kilimo Kwanza, Sagotand Big Results Now (BRN)' have been adopted to improve farming and livelihoods of the vast majority, who are small farmers based in rural areas.

The availability of many donor-funded projects with different success stories using different approaches, as exemplified in the previous paragraph, has been well documented in the country as we speak today.

The 10pct promise

In 2003, African leaders pledged to invest at least ten per cent of their national budgets in agriculture so as to boost their economies. After a decade now, only eight countries have fulfilled the promise, while the rest, despite efforts to scale up their budgetary commitments, have done little or nothing at all about the commitment.

The agricultural sector in Tanzania, as in many of African countries, faces myriads of challenges which are mainly associated with access to quality and quantity inputs, land tenure, financing, sustainable markets as well as the business model of the sector and entrepreneurship.

Also, the sector is suffering now



Family at work to improve food security.

from inadequate labour, particularly of the youth due to the fact that most of them migrate from rural to urban areas due to inequalities in economic opportunities and advancement.

Declining yields

In many parts of the country, farm yields have been stagnant or declined due to a number of issues, including lack of open and effective public spending, inadequate support for women, poor land governance, and few resources for pro-poor research and extension services.

Other issues holding back farming and affecting yields are; weak links in agriculture value chains which create few opportunities and diminishing interest of the youth in agriculture - the country's backbone sector, as underlined in this discussion.

Investing in agriculture strategically can help other sectors grow. To make the sector effective and efficient investments have to be in human and social capital. Policies should relate to the education system, science and technology, and land, trade and natural resources must be well coordinated using laws and regulations.

There are genuine concerns that small farmers have been ignored by state leaders for too long. We can sometime forget that they are the people who feed all of us! They are the people most connected to our lands and animals, but unfortunately their efforts and access to resources don't make

them thrive.

Strategic investment pays

Studies show that strategic investing in agriculture pays. The sector can help lift millions of people out of extreme poverty, provide jobs, and boost the country's economy. Tanzania has a lot of arable land than other countries in the east Africa region.

Therefore, if capitalised effectively, the sector can, not only ensure food security to Tanzanians, but also help a great deal in filling the gap of global food demand. As Tanzanians, we have to sense and tap this potential for economic growth.

In order to turn around the sector and make it effective, we need political will and good infrastructure. We also need improved seeds and varieties, affordable and accessible advisory and extension services, better irrigation and farming equipment, market access, storage, and improved access to land rights.



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'DoAgric' campaign

Despite a close follow up and advocacy made by the non-state actors such as Ansaf, ACT, TPSF, TGFA, and Mviwata, to push for small farmers' conducive environment, still the target to adopt the 2003 Maputo Declaration and Caadphave not been well achieved.

On January 29, the 'DoAgric' slogan was launched through which for the coming months non-state actors with their partners will be working to mobilise hundreds of thousands of African citizens, including those residing in Tanzania, to demand their leaders step up efforts to improve agriculture.

Popular Nigerian singer and songwriter, Dapo OyeBanjo, alias D'banj, launched the "Do Agric, It pays" campaign. D'banj says, "There are massive untapped business opportunities in agriculture that could create jobs for millions of Africans on and off the

farm." The musician adds, "I want Africans to know that farming is not only the foundation of the economy, but also that farming 'is cool'. I believe that, if the needed attention is given to agriculture we, Africans, will not only produce for ourselves, but also feed the rest of the world."

Also the ONE Africa director, Dr Siphon Moyo, says, "Now is the time to get our leaders to commit to a big push toward implementing effective agricultural policies, scale up public investment in agriculture and catalyse private sector participation in agriculture development."

Youth, women involvement

There is a need to invest in human capital for the sector development. We, as well, need to think in entrepreneurial lines. Most importantly, our leaders should think beyond their physical existence by committing and keeping their promises in the Maputo protocol.

The leaders and all other players should make good use of the Caadp documents in the strategic plans of their nations. There is also need to advocate increasing youth and women involvement in decision making.

The plans also should focus on investing more in human capital and infrastructure which will catalyse innovation, advisory services, and productivity. By doing so, there will be conducive environment that will allow local and young adults to establish farm

and agribusiness enterprises. The youth and women have critical roles in improving agriculture. Many examples of young Africans launching exciting new projects in agriculture are needed now than ever before to allure the youth into farming.

The strategies include social mobilisation events, help desks, information centres, inspiration talks, radio programmes that give advice to farmers, social media platforms that provide them with the latest market prices, technologies, and links to potential buyers and funders.

Family: The food security pillar

Since most of our small farmers are involved in family farming, the family-based agricultural system is the pillar of food security in the country. The family is the basis of sustainable production of food and ensures a balanced biodiversity environment as underlined in the Caadp document.

It is obvious that with development of other sectors in Tanzania such as mining, oil and gas, the country's economy will find a place in the global stage. However, mining, oil and gas are not sustainable sectors to guarantee the improvement of the livelihoods of the vast majority who depend on agriculture.

In many cases, these changes and discoveries have not helped a great deal in improving the welfare of the vast majority. Elsewhere in Africa, mining, oil and gas wealth have proved to be 'the right' of the privileged few while on the other hand, agriculture - the sector that employs about 80 per cent of Tanzanians and contributes to a third of GDP - has the ability to drive economic growth and lift tens of millions of people out of poverty.

Unity for success

For the agriculture sector to perform well now and in the future and to achieve the promises made in Maputo protocol, our governments, farmers, civil societies and businessmen must work together to achieve shared objectives and goals.

The power to transform the lives of Africans is in their hands. It's crucial that agriculture funding is increased and challenges to the sector are addressed holistically. We need to address challenges which were previously overlooked.

These include, but not limited to, removing barriers to intra-regional trade and establishing mechanisms to minimise the loss of revenue caused by poor post-harvest management through innovations and good farming practices.

Youth leaders and representatives with the support of civil society organisations should make sure that they advocate youth inclusion in agricultural activities to create jobs and give the key sector new momentum by capitalising the power of their often underestimated and underutilised labour force.

If we do that, the 'Year of Family Farming' and the 'Year of Agriculture and Food Security' will be meaningful to our nation because it will bring positive impacts in the near or far future on the welfare of the vast majority whose livelihoods rely on farming.

Send your comments for free starting with (FOOD) to 15774



Charles Sanare holds a crate of snow peas in his farm at Midawe in Arusha recently.

Fighting poverty with snow peas on the foot of Mt Meru

By Likati Thomas, Taha

Mount Kili'young brother'

Only 70 kilometers away from its more famous brother, Mount Kilimanjaro, there is a beautiful peak known as Meru. The second tallest mountain in Tanzania and the fifth in Africa, Meru is the centerpiece of the Arusha National Park.

Beauty, fertile soil, altitude and rainfall along its slopes make it a prime location for many agricultural activities. And in one of the beautiful foothills under the shadow cast by the peak, there is a village called Midawe. In this village, several members of the Tanzania Horticultural Association (Taha) have taken advantage of the fertile soil to fight hunger, poverty and malnutrition through the cultivation of vegetables.

Snow peas

Although slightly cooler at this altitude, farmers including Charles Thomas Sanare stay warm by keeping busy in their fields growing snow peas. Charles is new to growing snow peas. He began growing them on half an acre of the land he owns just eleven months ago.

"I just started growing snow peas recently after noticing the success of my neighbors," Charles reveals. "Honestly speaking, I don't use extensive labour like in the other crops that I previously cultivated. That is why I confidently state that growing snow peas is quite profitable," he adds.

Charles, who also keeps cows in the backyard of his small house, affirms

that, if things go as planned, he expects at least one thousand kilograms of snow peas which he will sell at 2,035/- per kilo, creating a revenue of more than 2m/-.

With a total production cost of 300,000/-, he will be able to earn a profit of not less than 1.7m/-. Charles notes, "The income is reasonable for this small piece of land and I plan to expand the farming land soon after harvesting and selling my produce."

Welfare improved

Many farmers in and around Midawe have improved their livelihoods through horticultural production. The farmers often use the money earned from selling their produce to build or expand their homes as well as facilitate better medical health services and education for their families.

"Don't judge a book from its cover, appearance could be deceiving," Japhet Lameck, another snow peas farmer, states, adding, "You know, most people get used to the idea that smallholders are always poor. They may be right, but with a little help, farming can be more profitable undertaking than most of economic activities, including manufacturing."

Japhet is very right. Horticultural farming is quite profitable when farmers are given the knowledge to improve productivity of their crops. Charles and Japhet, who are the neighbours living in Midawe, are members of the Midawe Mshikamano Fruits and Vegetable Growers association, which is supported by Taha through its various projects such as those funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Ministry of Industry and

Trade. Lameck, the secretary of the Midawe Mshikamano Fruits and Vegetable Growers association, is excited about the future due to the opportunities given by Taha. He sates, "Taha has assisted the group through training in Good Agronomic Practices (Gap) to improve production and quality of our produce. This has enabled us to get better prices for our produce in the market."

"If it was not for Taha, I am sure we wouldn't have been where we are today. Taha brought us together, empowered our group, gave us training, provided us with daily support and linked us to profitable markets. Personally, as a father of four children, I have been

able to build a new house using the profit I earned from cultivating snow peas," says Lameck, as he points in the direction of his new home.

Lameck, as he looks at his new home, which stands in stark contrast to the old house built using mud and poles, is happier than before. "Very soon, I will get rid of the old house," he notes.

Godwork Amani, another member of the pea growers association, joins the conversation stating, "Yes, that is Japhat's old house, the local teenagers would call it 'mbavuzambwa,'" which literally means dog's ribs' due to the fact that the walls are made of mud and poles, which when its walls start to wear out, it looks just like the ribs of unhealthy dog.

During my conversation with Godwork, he kept thanking Taha for the work it is doing in Midawe to improve the livelihoods of small farmers through training as well as through the construction of a collection centre to store produce prior to transport to markets.

"The infrastructure will help the community remain on track with their profit goals because the cooler will reduce postharvest loss," says Godwork.

"We also thank God for giving us an idea of settling here at Midawe. It has allowed us the ability to fight poverty, hunger and even malnutrition. We have also been able to improve our diets with increased consumption of the nutritious products we produce."

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Embracing the young generation of farmers

Letting the youth chant 'Do Agric, it pays'... The country must make good and effective use of the youth – its force for change, which is currently undermined and underutilised – to achieve the ambitious green revolution dream. This masterpiece explores opportunities and outlines challenges in the course of achieving the dream. Read on...

By Cleophas Rwechungura, ACT

Force for change

The United Nations (UN) defines "youth" as people whose age is between 15 and 24 years. However, in Tanzania and for the sake of this article, I will extend the age to 35 years. In Tanzania therefore, youth constitute approximately 40 percent of the entire population.

The vast majority of youth live in the rural areas where the most obvious occupation is farming. Their sheer numbers make them an important force for change, and they are critical for participation in societal development programmes.

Despite their diversity, youth around the world have a lot in common. They share many of the same aspirations and concerns. They have determination to accomplish something during their life time. They know their respon-

sibilities, yet they have no authority.

These odds make their economic future bleak, and make most of them abandon agriculture and migrate to urban areas, while dreaming for a better life. In reality, they end up in slums, crime, poverty and depression. That's how and where their energy and creativity end up.

Youth productivity

Unfortunately, this energetic age is not as productive as it should be. There are many factors contributing to this situation, such as poor infrastructure in the rural areas, including electricity and roads, absence of crucial amenities, especially education and health services, and lack of incentives to start farming as a lifetime business.

With proper tools, opportunities and encouragement, the youth of this country and the world can greatly contribute to more sustainable national development and fight against hunger better than any other group.

It is important to look at the factors that hinder the young generation to accept agriculture as a way of living and thriving. Youngsters encounter a lot of obstacles. They do not own land, they do not have the basic knowledge on

agricultural principles, and they lack capital to start farming.

Youth as partners

Additionally, most of the current policies do not address resolvedly the needs of the youth and potential farmers. It is necessary to treat them as active partners in agricultural production activities, and the time to do that is now.

This calls for concerted efforts from all interested partners, both local and foreign, to provide youths with the guidance and technical support they crucially need to strengthen and expand rural youth programmes.

If that is done effectively, they will be disentangled from the abject poverty cycle and make them active partners in building a food secure nation. With proper training, support and access to resources, young people can become innovative and highly productive partners in developing the agricultural sector.

Young citizens aspiring for farming should access land, credit, technical skills and vital support services to be provided by the public and private sectors.

Keeping youths rural

If social amenities are readily available locally, such as formal education, vocational training, employment, social and cultural fulfillment, young people would stay in rural areas where farming is done and engage in agricultural related enterprises. This way, youths can be in a position to choose a direction and a destiny, and stop seeing themselves as victims.

This implies controlling their own circumstances, and by doing so, improving both their lives and the lives of those around them. What the youth require is an enabling environment to realise their prospects. This means, removing barriers and expanding opportunities.

With their heads full of dreams, and hearts full of hope, the youth can play a decisive role in revolutionising agriculture. This has been demonstrated by many young and visionary Tanzanians who have formed groups to embark on different agricultural activities.

Showing the way
Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative (Sugeco) is an association of young university graduates with agriculture background. It

was established in July 2011 by 40 graduates. The membership has grown steadily and by the end of last year, it reached 270.

The idea to form Sugeco was conceived after noticing a growing number of graduates from the Sokoine University of Agriculture (Sua) roaming around searching for employment and ending with desperation. They, therefore, resolved to venture into agribusiness entrepreneurship. Their vision is to achieve self-employment and create jobs for others.

Since its conception, Sugeco has entered into partnerships with several stakeholders in farming, agro-processing and marketing, and capacity building. These youths have stamped their mark in many places in this country and beyond.

They are engaged in farming, agro-processing, marketing, and improving rural infrastructure. "Apart from attaining commendable successes, we still have a long way to go," states Goodhope Shombe, the Sugeco manager.

Some of the Sugeco achievements include, acquiring land to practice agriculture, processing, canning and packaging food items, engaging in vigorous

campaigns to promote their products, diversifying their business by including apiculture (bee keeping) and aquaculture (fish farming).

Others are running groceries for their commodities, and conducting courses in entrepreneurship and business planning. They are also participating in community work, such as building or innovating classrooms, and upgrading rural roads.

Living example

Thirty year-old Simon Kinabo is a Sua graduate as well as Sugeco founder member. He believes universities are meant to offer education, not jobs. After his graduation in 2012, he contemplated about this next step, his future.

He then ventured in fish farming. "But I had nothing. No land and no capital. The only resource I had was my knowledge about aquaculture which I studied in my second year at the university," he narrates.

His parents offered him a piece of land in Rombo District, Kilimanjaro Region, to construct a pond. He relied on his own manpower to construct it. He started the construction using savings from the allowance he got for his

meals and accommodation at the university.

Kinabo obtained the first batch of the fingerlings from a nearby prison. He also convinced his fellow villagers to share part of the irrigating water which flows from the mountain. The going was tough, but he prevailed.

Young Kinabo got a wind of CRDB Bank loan programme which is geared towards assisting university leavers to start business. "I applied and the luck struck. I got 20 million shillings (about \$12,000) which boosted my business. I improved the pond, added some vital infrastructure, and increased the stock".

Now, Kinabo has made history. He has created some jobs for his village-mates, he is producing fish to boost the nutrition level of the local communities, he has linked women vendors to fish marketing and they are making profit.

Above all, the loan recovery is on schedule. His aspiration is to construct more fish ponds and establish a fish processing plant to add for value to this commodity. Indeed, Kinabo is a role model to many emerging farmers.

Changing mindsets
Agriculture in Tanzania, like in

many countries in African, is regarded as a last resort career. It is for the drop-outs, the failures. This is unfortunate assumption. Agriculture is the biggest job creator in this country. It offers the opportunity to get rid of rural poverty and improve food insecurity.

Moreover, as demands for food out-pace supplies, both locally and globally, the market for agricultural commodities will always be assured. The sky is the limit.

Many youths have a "hired jobs syndrome". This is very dangerous, because such jobs are decreasing very fast, giving way to automation, robots and computerised services. The only occupation which is not threatened by these mechanical devices is farming.

The government, therefore, should put in place policies, strategies and regulations that will attract more investments in agriculture. The young generation should be encouraged and supported to undertake farming or livestock keeping.

Youths, who after graduation are willing to undertake farming, need to own land, and capital. They will need grants or affordable loans as a start-up capital. They will need mentoring to manage their enterprises professionally.

Whenever possible, they can also supplement their income from paid services, such as offering technical advice to fellow farmers, supplying farm inputs, or repairing farm equipment. Such options could provide extra income and make the rural life attractive.

On the other hand, the government has the responsibility to assist farmers, both young and old ones, increase productivity and profitability. The farming community needs improved seeds, genuine fertilisers and pesticides, constant advisory services, value addition technologies, assured market outlets and free border trading.

That is to say, our leaders must convert their theoretical commitment into actions that will enable young farmers to transform their lives and realise their aspirations. The country must make good and effective use of its youths – its force for change – to achieve the ambitious green revolution dream.

Send your comments for free starting with (PESTICIDES) to 15774



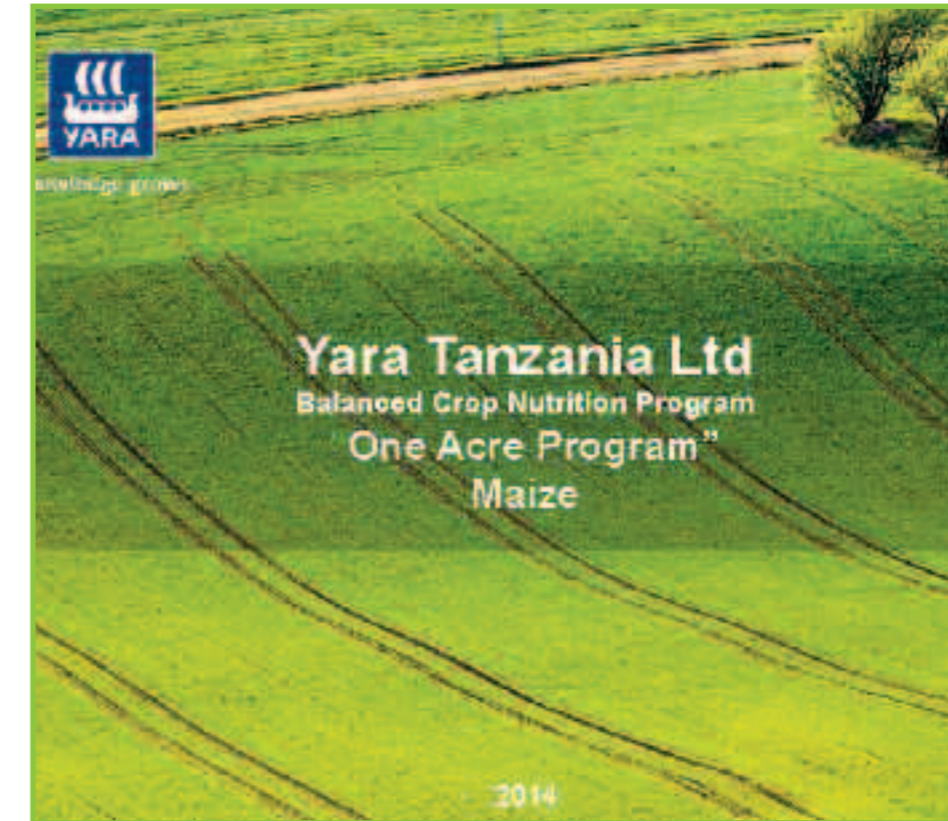
YaraBela™
SULFAN

N 24%+ 6% S

Mchanganyiko sahihi wa Naitrojeni na Salfa unaokuhakikishia ukuaji bora wa zao lako. Suluhisho la mbolea ya kukuzia.



YARA SPECIAL



Yara – One Acre Program - Maize

Balance Crop Nutrition

- Yara Tanzania LTD has over a period of the last 4 years developed an organization and a fertilizer program that is focusing on developing and improving the Tanzanian Agriculture
 - *Improved productivity*; food security, increased income
 - *Improved quality*; human nutrition, storage ability
- Yara Balanced Crop Nutrition is highly adapted to the type of crops and the soil conditions that we find in Tanzania.
- *Balanced Crop Nutrition is about feeding the soil with minimum the same amount of nutrients that will be removed during harvesting*
- This program has been validated through trials carried out at Governmental research stations and with commercial farmers



Yara – One Acre Program - Maize

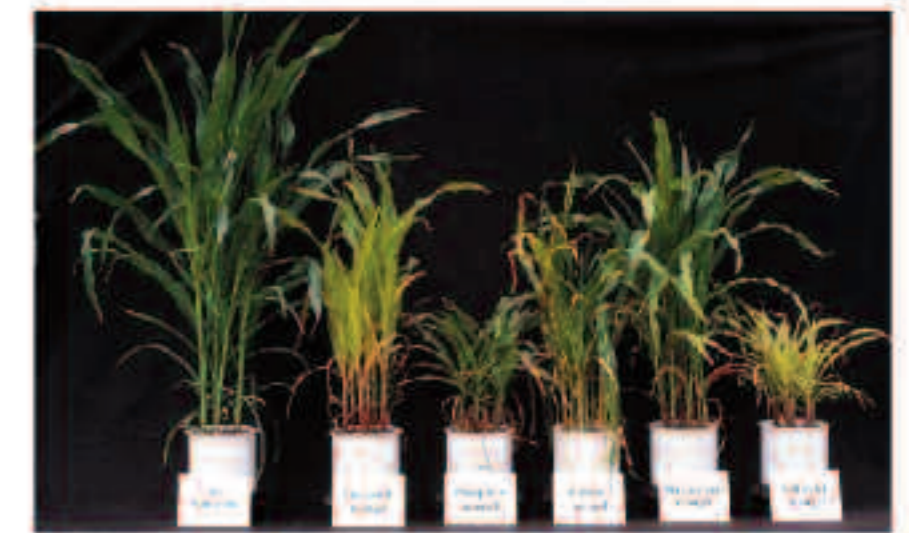
Increased productivity

- The recommended Yara Balanced Crop Nutrition Program is based on a product known as *YaraMila Cereal*
 - specialized for maize and rice
 - either as basal and topdressing or basal alone determined by the soil conditions.
- *YaraMila Cereal* : a NPK fertilizer 23N:10P2O5:6K2O+2MgO+3S+0.3Zn
 - ratios in a balanced form easy available for efficient crop uptake and it suits most soil conditions independent of pH level.
- Soil analysis from many maize and rice growing areas in the country confirm deficiencies for both macro-, secondary- and micronutrients
 - especially Sulfur, Magnesium, Zinc which all together are critical to the yield and quality in cereal crops.

If the farmer do not realise that he / she have low productivity – input is to expensive and the crop price will always be to low!



Balanced nutrition



Key nutrients for Maize

Good structure
S, Ca, Q, K, Cu, Mn, Zn

Green leaves
N, P, K, Mg, S, Fe

Healthy roots
P, Ca, Q, Zn

Cob development and yield
N, P, K, Ca, Zn, S

Yara - One Acre Program - Maize

Balanced nutrient supply
- YaraMila CEREAL, 25-10-5 + 39 + 2Mgo + 0.3Zn

Straights

Yara - One Acre Program - Maize

Top dressing with CAN + S in one granule - normal N requirement

Chemical properties:

- 24 % nitrogen (N)
- 12 % ammoniacal nitrogen
- 12 % nitric nitrogen
- 6 % sulphur (=16% SO3)
- N:S ratio: 4

Yara - One Acre Program - Maize

Cost / Benefit analysis for Subsidy fertilizer recommendations

- YaraMila Cereal is available in 5, 25 and 50kg bags in order to meet the individual farmers demand and purchase ability
- Cost / Benefit analysis carried out based on the Subsidy terms documents that a Yara Balanced Crop Nutrition Program gives significantly better results than Governmental recommendations and farmer practices
- Fertilizer Application is key to obtain a good result
 - Planting: 2,5 gram of fertilizer pr maize seed
 - applied 5 cm away and 5 cm below the maize seed
 - Top dressing: 2,5 gram of fertilizer pr plant
 - applied 5 cm away from the plant (4-6 leaf stage)
- a 5kg package is enough to fertilizer 1.000 maize plants properly

Yara - One Acre Program - Maize

Yara - One Acre Program - Maize

Fertilizer price (TSh/5kg)	Fertilizer price (TSh/100kg)	Fertilizer	Yield increase %	Yield (kg/ha)	Maize Income	Benefit over (TSh/ha)	50kg Bags / Acre	Yield	Cost pr kg MTDC
3000	30000	Control	-	500	271,000	271,000	0	0	-
27,000	270,000	Farmer Practice	62%	825	412,500	140,000	1 DAP + 3 Urea	4	35
25,000	250,000	Mixing Maize (100kg)	76%	880	440,000	190,000	2 DAP + 1 Urea	5	45
34,000	340,000	YARA Program - acid soil	105%	1040	520,000	220,000	1 YM Cereal + 3 YM Cereal + 3 Urea	4	35
28,000	280,000	YARA Program - normal soil	110%	1100	550,000	270,000	1 YM Cereal + 3 Urea	3	35
29,000	290,000	YARA Program - normal soil	110%	1100	550,000	260,000	1 YM Cereal + 3 Urea	3	35
		Urea	DAP	Granul	MTR	DAN			
30,000	300,000	37,000	370,000	52,000	520,000	46,500			
40,000	400,000	45,000	450,000						
20,000	200,000	21,000	210,000						

*Subsidy price / Total income (TSh/ha)

Yara - One Acre Program - Maize

Fertilizer application

1 Acre - 100 kg (2 bags x 50kg)

Benefit: TSH 220,000

Fertilizer cost: TSH 34,000

1/2 Acre - 50 kg (1 bag x 50kg)

Benefit: TSH 110,000

Fertilizer cost: TSH 20,000



Tanzania in the year 2030



Have you ever wondered where or how you will be a day, week, month, or year from now? This is undoubtedly a subject we are always faced with time and time again and for some of us it is an issue that brings with it a mortal fear of the unknown. But on the other hand there is no reason to have a long face; a bright future is ahead of us.

A lot of clamor is being stirred about over the East African integration and one of the main issues at the heart of this integration process is the improvement of the life of East Africans. Now that we know this what does the future hold for us?

We all have dreams, some achievable, some needing more than extra hard work and some are just plain foolish. Nevertheless all these are what we see ourselves in the future. Tanzania is a beautiful, resource rich country and we all want to see its future bright and radiant.

The citizenry have various ideas of grandeur about their country. There are visions of it being the breadbasket of not only East Africa but the whole of Africa. This is hugely possible due to

This side of Africa

By Nicolas Begisen



the large expanse of unused arable land within the country.

Agriculture is undoubtedly the key to Tanzania's drive to greatness, as it contributes about 25 per cent to the economy and approximately 70 per cent of Tanzanians depend on it to make a living. Proper management might just tilt the scales and an explosion of agricultural innovation seen across the industry leading to more than the 70 per cent relying on agriculture.

We all want to see a future

Tanzania where the extent at which women own assets particularly land will increase. This will propel the country to being Africa's breadbasket. To add on this there should also be more women transitioning from secondary education into tertiary education.

Apart from agriculture, education is the second most important aspect of any society. We should strive to see a Tanzania in 2030 where education is in high demand not only to boys, but girls too.

Entrepreneurship is also taking

over and we shall see a situation where small and mid sized enterprises (SMEs) are driving the economy, which in turn might lead to better resource mobilisation and management.

The increasing gap in inequality between the 'haves' and 'have nots' is constantly creating a pain amongst the peoples. The future does not look good when viewed from this angle as it creates unease and tension among the majority that feel cheated by their own government.

Who is to blame for this widening gap? Is it the people themselves, the leaders they chose to work for them or is it the minority few who feel entitled to what the majority are clamoring for?

Whether we will have less or more inequality is something we have to wait and see but then again we cannot afford to sit on our hindquarters and do nothing. But then again the churning out of more politicians than entrepreneurs further complicates the Tanzanian scenario.

There are more talkers out there than action takers.

For more info or comments: nkbegisen@gmail.com

KILIMO KWANZA DIRECTORY

WATER AND SANITATION

- Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) – Tel: +255 22 276 0006
- Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Corporation (DAWASCO) Tel: +255 22-2131191/4
- Drilling and Dam Construction Agency (DDCA) Tel: +255 22 2410430/2410299
- Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority Tel: +255 22 2123850, 22 2123853
- Balton Tanzania Limited Mikocheni Industrial Area, CocaCola Road. Tel: +255 22 2772826
- Ministry of Water Tel: +255 22 245 1448

INDUSTRY SUPPORT AND ASSOCIATIONS

- Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) – Email: dg@sido.go.tz, info@sido.go.tz
- ANSAF - P.O. Box 6370, Dar es Salaam
- CNFA - info@cnfantanzania.org
- Tractors Limited Cells: +255 784 421606, 786 150213
- Consolidated Holdings Corporation (CHC) Tel: 255 (022) 2117988/9
- Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) – Tel: +255 22 2863683/2863409
- Export Processing Zones in Tanzania (EPZ) Tel: +255 22 245 1827-9
- Agricultural Economics Society of Tanzania (AGREST) – Tel. +255-23 260 3415
- Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) Tel: +255 22 2122984-6
- Tanzania Agriculture Partnership (TAP) Tel: +255 22 2124851
- Tanzania Milk Processors Association (TAMPA) Tel: +255 222 450 426
- Rural Livelihood Development Company (RLDC) Tel: +255 26 2321455
- Tanzania Cotton Board Tel: +255 22 2122564, 2128347
- Horticultural Development Council of Tanzania (HODECT) Cell: +255 789 222 344; Fax: +255 27254 4568
- TATEECO Ltd – Tel: +255 784 427817

AGRO-PROCESSING

- ERTH Food - Tel: +255 22 2862040
- MUKPAR Tanzania Ltd Tel: +255 28 250038/184
- ASAS Diaries Limited - Tel: +255 26 2725200
- Tanga Fresh – Tel: +255 27 2644238
- NatureRipe Kilimanjaro Limited Tel: +255 22 21 51457

EQUIPMENT

- Gurudumu Tatu Limited Tel: +255 22 2865632 / 2863699
- National Service Corporation Sole (SUMAJKT) Cell: +255 717 993 874, 715 787 887

FINANCE

- Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) Tel: 023-3752/3758/3765
- Cotton & Textile Development Programme Tel: +255 0718 835 679
- Email: ctdp@tanzania-gatsby.com

