

An impressionistic painting of a woman in profile, facing left. She has a dark silhouette and wears a crown of colorful flowers. Her dress is multi-colored with broad brushstrokes in shades of blue, green, red, and purple. The background is a textured mix of yellow, orange, and blue. A vertical blue bar is on the left side.

MAY 6, 2025



TANZANIA STAPLE FOOD PROGRAMME

SDEP AND ECHO IMPLEMENTATION

CREATED BY

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Project Title:	Tanzania Staple Food Programme: SDEP and ECHO Implementation (TSFPS-EI)
Recipient Region:	Tanzania
Government(s)/other counterpart(s):	Tanzania, Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organisation
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Tanzania Staple Food Programme: SDEP and ECHO Implementation

Sent in by

Name

Position

Agency

Contact information



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
Tanzania-BBIP	Tanzania Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Programme
Tanzania-BHAP	Tanzania Bioprotectants Harmonization Programme
Tanzania-FAUP	Tanzania Fertilizer Access and Utilization Programme
CEHA	COMESA EAC Horticulture Accelerator
Tanzania-SHCP	Tanzania Seed Harmonisation and Certification Programme
TSFPS-EI	Tanzania Staple Food Programme: SDEP and ECHO Implementation
AU	African Union
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CET	Common External Tariff
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECHO	Environmental, Circular, Holistic, Optimized (infrastructure platform)
EU	European Union
EUSL	European Social Label
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth Development Office
FOs	Farmer Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GSIA	Global Social Impact Alliance
ISAAA	International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MG FIAM	Matching Grant Facility Implementation and Modality
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RVCs	Regional Value Chains.
SDEP	Social Development and Empowering Programme
SFPSEI	Staple Food Programme, including SDEP and ECHO
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania Staple Food Programme: SDEP and ECHO Implementation (TSFPS-EI) is a comprehensive strategic initiative aligned with Tanzania's Agricultural Sector Development Programme Phase II (ASDP II) and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. It is also aligned with the European Social Label (EUSL) framework, particularly the Social Development and Empowering Programme (SDEP) and Agenda for Social Equity 2074. This programme aims to accelerate agricultural productivity and enhance intra-African trade, particularly under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Drawing insights from EAC and SADC's agricultural transformation efforts, the TSFPS-EI seeks to strengthen Tanzania's food systems and promote inclusive economic growth by addressing key areas such as seed systems, fertilizers, biotechnology, and horticulture.

By implementing five Specific Programmes (SPs) tailored to Tanzania's agricultural landscape, the TSFPS-EI supports national objectives of sustainable productivity increases, food security, climate resilience, and economic diversification, consistent with Tanzania's strategic development priorities.

Programme Structure

The TSFPS-EI consists of seven targeted programmes, each addressing critical aspects of agricultural development and aligning with best practices across the region:

1. **Tanzania Bioprotectants Harmonisation Programme (Tanzania BHAP)** – Facilitating the harmonization and adoption of bioprotectant standards to improve environmentally sustainable pest and disease management. This programme references COMESA's COMBIHAP and works within Tanzania's Plant Protection Framework, aligning with the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) to promote climate-smart agriculture through the use of natural biocontrol solutions.
2. **Tanzania Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Programme (Tanzania BBIP)** – Supporting safe and effective deployment of biotechnology to enhance crop resilience and productivity. This programme aligns with Tanzania's Biosafety Regulations under the GMO Act (2009) and the role of the National Biosafety Focal Point, ensuring compliance with global standards and enabling the adoption of genetically improved crop varieties.
3. **Tanzania Fertilizer Access and Utilization Programme (Tanzania FAUP)** – Strengthening fertilizer access and distribution through alignment with the Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA). This programme promotes soil health management and supports domestic blending capacity and distribution networks, in line with ASDP II and SADC's regional fertilizer strategies.
4. **Tanzania Seed Harmonisation and Certification Programme (Tanzania SHCP)** – Advancing seed system development by streamlining certification, registration, and distribution, using protocols from the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI). The programme will harmonize with the East African Seed Committee (EASC) to facilitate regional seed trade, enhance seed security, and ensure access to drought- and disease-resistant varieties.
5. **Tanzania Horticulture Accelerator (Tanzania HA)** – Elevating Tanzania's horticulture sector by enhancing productivity, export capacity, and post-harvest handling infrastructure. This programme draws from the COMESA EAC Horticulture Accelerator (CEHA) framework, supports regional integration, and expands climate-resilient horticultural value chains.



6. **Technology Implementation and Infrastructure Support (SDEP Tech)** – Introducing modular infrastructure solutions, including renewable energy, digital tools, and water systems for rural communities. The ECHO platform is embedded in this component, enabling resource optimization and boosting productivity for Tanzanian smallholders.
7. **Vocational Training and Capacity Building (SDEP VTCB)** – Enhancing technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in agriculture, agribusiness, and agro-logistics. This programme supports skills transfer, employment creation, and institutional leadership development in alignment with Tanzania’s National Skills Development Strategy.

Strategic Components

The success of TSFPS-EI rests upon three interconnected pillars:

1. **Natural Resource Management** – Promoting regenerative agricultural practices that restore soil health, enhance water conservation, and build ecosystem resilience while achieving productivity growth.
2. **Market and Financial Integration** – Expanding farmers’ participation in local, regional, and international markets, while improving access to finance, agri-insurance, and investment tools tailored for SMEs and cooperatives.
3. **Agricultural Policy Harmonization** – Aligning national policies with best practices from the EAC, SADC, and COMESA to improve governance, reduce barriers, and foster a coherent regulatory environment.

Policy Development and Alignment

TSFPS-EI emphasizes enabling policy environments for agribusiness through:

- Development of harmonized seed, fertilizer, and biosafety regulations consistent with regional frameworks.
- Capacity-building for government institutions involved in agricultural policy-making and monitoring.
- Strengthening compliance mechanisms for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards to ensure trade competitiveness and food safety.

Key Focus Areas

- Policy and regulatory reform to support inclusive agri-sector growth.
- Capacity-building via mentorship, training, and institutional strengthening.
- Digital transformation and mechanization of the agricultural sector.
- Climate-smart and regenerative practices for sustainability.
- Empowerment of women and youth within the agricultural value chain.

Implementation Approaches

- **Country-led ownership** – Full alignment with ASDP II and national rural transformation strategies.



- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** – Mobilizing private capital and innovation across the agri-value chain.
- **Regional integration** – Enhancing Tanzania’s role in AfCFTA trade corridors by leveraging EAC/SADC frameworks.
- **Research and Innovation** – Using FlexSus and national R&D platforms for evidence-based interventions.

Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders for **TSFPS-EI** may include:

- **Government Entities:** Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Finance, and the President’s Office – Planning and Investment.
- **Development Partners:** African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), and other key donors.
- **Private Sector and Industry Bodies:** Farmer cooperatives such as TAHA, technology suppliers for ECHO, vocational training organisations, agribusinesses, commercial banks, financial institutions, and trade associations.
- **Research and Academia:** Universities, technical institutions, and research centers supporting agricultural innovation and climate adaptation strategies.
- **Civil Society and NGOs:** Organizations working on food security, climate resilience, rural development, and market access for smallholder farmers.

Key Focus Areas for TSPFS-EI

Drawing from successful regional approaches, **TSFPS-EI** will focus on:

- Developing national agricultural policies aligned with best practices from regional economic communities (RECs) such as **COMESA** and **EAC (East African Community)**.
- Promoting agricultural investments to enhance productivity, mechanization, and value chain development.
- Advancing trade in agricultural commodities by fostering competitive production, improving logistics, and strengthening market linkages.
- Encouraging private sector participation through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and investment-friendly policies.

Targets and Goals

TSFPS-EI aims to achieve a 10% annual growth rate in intra-African agricultural trade over the next decade. Key focus commodities will align with Tanzania’s national development strategies and may include:

- **Staple Crops:** Maize, rice, cassava, sorghum, sweet potatoes.
- **High-Value Crops:** Avocados, onions, Irish potatoes, horticultural products (e.g. green beans, passionfruit).
- **Livestock and Fisheries:** Poultry, dairy, beef, tilapia, and other aquaculture products.

Productivity improvements will be driven by:

- Doubling the use of fertilizers and improved seeds to increase agricultural yields.
- Expanding the area under small-scale irrigation from the current ~5–9% to over 30% by 2035.

- Facilitating market integration to connect Tanzanian producers with regional and international buyers.

Contextual Overview

Agricultural Landscape in Tanzania

Tanzania has made significant progress in agricultural development, leveraging its vast arable land and water resources. However, challenges persist in ensuring food security, enhancing market competitiveness, and building resilience against climate change.

Similar to other COMESA and EAC member states, Tanzania's agricultural sector is dominated by smallholder farmers who often face constraints such as limited access to quality inputs, finance, irrigation, and structured markets.

Agriculture contributes roughly 27% of Tanzania's GDP and employs over 65% of the population, yet the country still experiences periodic food deficits and imports certain essential commodities. Enhancing agricultural productivity and strengthening value chains are vital to achieving food self-sufficiency and positioning Tanzania as a regional agricultural trade hub under AfCFTA.

Key Challenges

TSFPS-EI seeks to address the following challenges:

- **Low Productivity:** Limited access to modern inputs, mechanization, and extension services reduces agricultural efficiency.
- **Market Fragmentation:** Weak value chains, insufficient post-harvest infrastructure, and underdeveloped regional market access constrain trade.
- **Policy Gaps:** Fragmented policy implementation, inconsistent regulatory frameworks, and inadequate trade facilitation mechanisms inhibit private investment.
- **Climate Vulnerability:** Droughts, floods, land degradation, and unreliable rainfall patterns continue to threaten the sustainability of agriculture in many regions.

Regional Integration and Lessons from COMESA & EAC

As a former member COMESA and current member of EAC, Tanzania is well positioned to benefit from existing regional agricultural trade and investment frameworks. TSPFS-EI will align with and build upon these frameworks to drive sustainable growth.

Examples include: ACTESA (Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa), a COMESA institution created to harmonize trade policies and improve market access for smallholder farmers.

- Regional efforts like the COMESA Seed Harmonization Implementation Plan (COMSHIP) and COMESA Fertilizer Policy (COMFREP) have enhanced the availability of quality agricultural inputs.
- The EAC's Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy also promotes regional cooperation on cross-border trade, food security, and climate-smart agriculture.

By integrating lessons from both COMESA and EAC, **TSFPS-EI** will position Tanzania as a key player in advancing regional food systems transformation.

Mandate and Focus of TSPFS-EI in Tanzania

TSFPS-EI will align with Tanzania's national development strategies—including the Agricultural Sector Development Programme Phase II (ASDP II), Tanzania Development Vision 2025, and the Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III)—while incorporating proven regional strategies from COMESA, EAC, and continental frameworks.

Its core focus includes:

- **Staple Crops and Market Development:** Enhancing production and competitiveness of cereals (maize, rice, sorghum), pulses (beans, cowpeas), and horticultural crops (tomatoes, onions, green beans).
- **Seed and Input Systems:** Establishing a national seed certification framework, modeled on the COMESA Seed Harmonization Implementation Plan (COMSHIP), to standardize and improve seed quality, availability, and trade.
- **Livestock and Fisheries:** Supporting rural livestock systems (poultry, dairy, beef), promoting feed innovation, and advancing sustainable aquaculture (tilapia and other species) in inland and coastal zones.
- **Value Chain Enhancement:** Strengthening value chains through processing capacity, rural logistics, storage, cold chains, and regional agricultural trade networks.

Strategic Role of TSFPS-EI

TSFPS-EI will serve as a coordinated national initiative designed to improve Tanzania's agricultural transformation agenda. Its strategic roles include:

1. **Agricultural Policy Development:** Aligning national strategies with continental frameworks such as AfCFTA, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and the African Union's Agenda 2063.
2. **Investment and Trade Facilitation:** Encouraging agribusiness investments, mobilizing public-private partnerships (PPPs), and supporting the creation of a structured, predictable agricultural market system.
3. **Research, Innovation, and Capacity Building:** Utilizing FlexSus digital tools, research by Tanzanian universities and agricultural institutes, and global best practices to inform agricultural decision-making, improve extension services, and build capacity at the grassroots level.

Current Focus Areas

In its initial phase, TSFPS-EI will concentrate on four key areas of intervention:

1. **Policy Harmonization:** Developing regulatory frameworks in alignment with COMESA and EAC best practices to enable intra-African trade and regional agricultural integration.
2. **Investment Promotion:** Creating incentive structures for private sector engagement in agriculture, value addition, mechanization, and agri-processing industries.
3. **Trade Facilitation:** Expanding access to regional markets under AfCFTA and enhancing Tanzania's competitiveness through infrastructure improvement, market intelligence, and trade logistics.
4. **Sector-Specific Interventions:** Supporting climate-smart agriculture, livestock productivity, seed system reform, input supply chains (especially fertilizer access), and irrigation expansion.

Through these interventions, TSFPS-EI aims to position Tanzania as a regional leader in sustainable food systems, strengthen national food security, generate inclusive economic growth, and build resilience in line with both national and continental development goals.

Partnership with the European Social Label (EUSL)

The Tanzania Sustainable Food Production Systems for Empowerment and Integration (TSFPS-EI) is strengthened by a strategic partnership with the European Social Label (EUSL)—a mission-driven, membership-based organization committed to advancing socio-economic sustainability through Charity as a Business (CaaB) and innovative public-private collaboration models.

Recognizing the urgent need for an inclusive and climate-resilient agricultural transformation in Tanzania, EUSL brings to TSPFS-EI a tested, impact-oriented approach that ensures solutions are not only economically scalable but also socially equitable and environmentally responsible. This partnership enables TSPFS-EI to fully integrate the Social Development and Empowerment Programme (SDEP)—a flagship initiative that aligns public sector priorities with private sector capacities, forming the foundation for long-term, system-wide agricultural reform.

SDEP has already demonstrated measurable impact across regional and international settings, capturing the attention of institutions such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), academic researchers, and private-sector stakeholders. It facilitates policy reform, infrastructure deployment, and inclusive economic empowerment, adapting proven mechanisms like those under COMESA's Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) to meet Tanzania's unique agricultural context.

Key Components of the EUSL Partnership within TSPFS-EI

Modular Infrastructure Platform: ECHO

At the heart of TSPFS-EI's infrastructure strategy lies ECHO—a modular, scalable, and adaptive infrastructure system that delivers essential services such as:

- **Renewable energy**
- **Water purification and irrigation**
- **Waste management and recycling**
- **Digital connectivity**

By integrating ECHO modules into Tanzania's agricultural growth corridors and production hubs, TSPFS-EI aims to resolve long-standing infrastructure deficits that undermine productivity, value addition, and market access. Inspired by COMESA's focus on trade-facilitating infrastructure, ECHO supports the emergence of agro-industrial clusters, positioning rural communities to thrive in the formal economy.

Beyond physical implementation, ECHO functions as a living lab for research, data collection, and policymaking. It provides a platform for continuous feedback, enabling stakeholders to measure, refine, and scale agricultural models that are efficient, resilient, and inclusive.

Research, Data Systems, and Climate Resilience

Advancing climate-smart agriculture and data-driven governance is a cornerstone of TSPFS-EI. The initiative leverages FlexSus, a decision-support platform developed in collaboration with universities and research centers, to improve strategic planning across agricultural systems. FlexSus enables:

- Real-time monitoring using satellite imagery, soil diagnostics, and yield analytics
- Adaptive strategies to enhance crop performance and mitigate environmental risks

- Early-warning systems to inform proactive climate interventions
- Evidence-based land-use planning for long-term ecological stewardship

This system is vital in enhancing Tanzania's capacity for anticipatory action and resource optimization in the face of climate volatility, a major challenge across the region.

Digital Inclusion and Rural Connectivity

To ensure that Tanzania's agricultural transformation is truly inclusive, TSFPS-EI incorporates a community-led broadband initiative, extending digital connectivity to underserved farming regions. By doing so, the program enables:

- Access to real-time market prices, financial services, and agricultural extension platforms
- Integration of youth and women entrepreneurs into the rural digital economy
- Improved transparency and efficiency in trade, logistics, and supply chain coordination

This component aligns with Tanzania's national agenda for digital economy development and reinforces efforts to create a competitive, data-driven, and equitable agricultural sector.

Through this robust partnership with EUSL, TSFPS-EI exemplifies a new paradigm of agricultural development—where innovation, equity, and sustainability converge to empower communities and transform national food systems.

Vocational Training and Capacity Building

TSFPS-EI recognizes that the cornerstone of sustainable agricultural transformation is a skilled, empowered, and locally rooted workforce. To this end, the initiative embeds a comprehensive vocational training and capacity-building component, designed to upskill stakeholders across the agricultural value chain.

Through strategically curated training modules, TSFPS-EI will equip:

- Smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs with modern cultivation techniques, digital tools, climate-smart farming practices, and mechanization know-how.
- Policy makers and regulators with the analytical and strategic skills required to draft, implement, and monitor progressive agricultural policies.
- Public-sector professionals with improved leadership, governance, and agrarian administrative competencies, reinforcing institutional efficacy.

A defining element of this program is the integration of postgraduate academic engagement. PhD and Master's students from Tanzanian and international universities will be embedded in community-based knowledge transfer ecosystems, ensuring that cutting-edge research is not confined to academia but is transformed into practical guidance on the ground. This field-academic synergy not only accelerates rural development but also cultivates the next generation of agricultural leaders in Tanzania.

Global Social Impact Alliance (GSIA) and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

To unlock scalable investment and foster innovation, TSFPS-EI collaborates with the Global Social Impact Alliance (GSIA)—a sister entity of EUSL focused on mobilizing capital and technology through blended finance and PPPs. GSIA plays a pivotal role in delivering catalytic infrastructure projects across Tanzania's agricultural landscape.

Under GSIA's stewardship, TSFPS-EI will:

- Expand access to high-quality agricultural inputs, including the establishment of certified seed laboratories, fertilizer innovation hubs, and biological protection centers, ensuring smallholders have access to productive and sustainable tools.
- Mobilize private-sector capital to develop processing plants, climate-resilient storage facilities, and regional logistics corridors, facilitating value addition and efficient market access at domestic, regional, and global levels.
- Support trade policy alignment, including the adoption of seed harmonization protocols modeled after COMESA's COMSHIP, enhancing Tanzania's integration into regional and continental agricultural trade frameworks.

GSIA's structured financing mechanisms ensure that TSFPS-EI is not dependent on ad hoc donor funding. Instead, it is grounded in long-term, commercially viable models that balance social impact with financial sustainability.

Strategic Goals and Regional Alignment

TSFPS-EI is anchored in a forward-looking vision that blends innovation, inclusion, and integration, advancing a resilient agricultural economy for Tanzania. The initiative commits to the following strategic outcomes:

- Promoting a circular economy, embedding waste-to-energy systems, regenerative agricultural methods, and sustainable resource management across production cycles.
- Building resilient and self-sufficient rural economies, reducing dependency on external aid and fostering local agency through enterprise development, community ownership, and localized value chains.
- Positioning Tanzania as a leader in intra-African agricultural trade, in alignment with AfCFTA, EAC, and COMESA objectives, advancing both food security and economic competitiveness at the continental level.

RATIONALE

The logic underpinning TSFPS-EI is rooted in Tanzania's urgent need to transform its agricultural sector into a resilient, competitive, and inclusive engine for economic growth and social empowerment. Inspired by regional models such as COMESA's ACTESA and tailored to Tanzania's unique socio-economic context, the initiative is structured around three foundational principles:

1. **Restoring and Preserving Natural Capital:** TSFPS-EI prioritizes environmental sustainability through the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, regenerative land-use models, and ecosystem restoration practices. By embedding climate adaptation strategies into every stage of the agricultural value chain, the initiative safeguards Tanzania's biodiversity, soil fertility, and water systems—thereby future-proofing national food systems against environmental volatility.
2. **Creating an Inclusive and Enabling Environment:** The initiative empowers smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and agri-entrepreneurs by improving access to finance, expanding extension services, and simplifying policy frameworks. By advancing financial inclusion, gender equity,

and market access, TSFPS-EI ensures that the voices and contributions of all rural actors are integral to Tanzania's agricultural modernization.

3. **Expanding Market and Financial Access:** TSFPS-EI supports the removal of systemic trade barriers, mobilizes blended capital, and upgrades agricultural infrastructure to position Tanzania as a leading hub for intra-African and global agri-food trade. Through public-private partnerships and targeted investment incentives, the program fosters a more dynamic and responsive agri-financing ecosystem.

With agriculture serving as a cornerstone of Tanzania's Vision 2025 and its broader economic diversification agenda, TSFPS-EI represents a transformative platform to:

- Scale agricultural productivity by deploying precision technologies, mechanization, and farmer-centric innovation models.
- Strengthen Tanzania's trade competitiveness through investment in value-added processing, transport logistics, and cross-border market integration.
- Ensure national food security and climate resilience, building a sustainable agricultural system that balances economic growth with ecological stewardship.

By fostering regional cooperation, evidence-based policy making, and cross-sector collaboration, TSFPS-EI repositions Tanzania as a progressive force in Africa's agricultural economy—one that is innovation-led, inclusive by design, and strategically aligned with global best practices.

Merging Programmes under SDEP for Greater Impact

To drive systemic change, TSFPS-EI will consolidate and integrate five key agricultural and food security programs within the broader umbrella of the Social Development and Empowering Programme (SDEP) and its implementation via ECHO. This holistic framework will draw on the ACTESA Merger Assessment Framework to ensure that each program, while retaining its core objectives, contributes synergistically to TSFPS-EI's overarching vision of:

- **Enhanced productivity**
- **Efficient trade facilitation**
- **Research-driven policy innovation**
- **Sustainable rural transformation**

Where pre-existing national programs are already in place—be they government-led, donor-supported, or NGO-initiated—TSFPS-EI will harmonize rather than duplicate efforts, ensuring optimal use of resources and alignment with national priorities.

Recognizing critical capacity gaps and thematic opportunities, EUSL, in partnership with GSIA and regional partners, will lead the design and rollout of the following integrated programs within TSFPS-EI:

- A National Bioprotectant and Biotech Development Program, supporting the domestic production and regulated application of eco-friendly inputs.
- A Fertilizer Access and Innovation Program, enabling localized fertilizer blending, soil health mapping, and market stabilization tools.



- A Seed Harmonization and Quality Assurance Program, aligned with COMESA's COMSHIP and integrated into EAC regional trade systems.
- A Horticulture Acceleration Program, focused on peri-urban and rural horticulture zones with strong export potential.
- A Youth and Women Agripreneur Empowerment Initiative, strengthening inclusive participation and localized innovation.

Each of these interventions will be embedded within a Unified Research and Implementation Framework, leveraging Tanzania's existing research institutions, universities, and local knowledge systems to ensure sustainability, scalability, and national ownership.

The integration of these programs within TSFPS-EI will be structured around the following interventions:

1. Tanzania Bioprotectants Harmonization Programme (Tanzania-BHAP)

(Adapted from COMBIHAP – COMESA Bioprotectants Harmonization Programme)

The adoption of bioprotectants and organic inputs is a critical component of Tanzania's transition to climate-smart agriculture. The Tanzania-BHAP initiative will:

- Develop a national regulatory framework for sustainable, organic bioprotectants, including biopesticides and biofertilizers, ensuring safe and efficient distribution.
- Facilitate cross-border trade in bioproducts through harmonized standards, allowing Tanzania to integrate into regional agricultural trade systems.
- Promote agroecological farming by reducing dependency on chemical inputs, improving soil health, and fostering environmentally responsible production methods.

EUSL, through SDEP and GSIA, will establish pilot programs to demonstrate the efficacy and scalability of bioprotectants in Tanzania's diverse agro-climatic zones.

2. Tanzania Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Programme (Tanzania-BBIP)

(Adapted from COMBIP – COMESA Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Programme)

Biotechnology has the potential to enhance crop resilience, increase yields, and improve food security in Tanzania. Given the lack of a structured biosafety framework, Tanzania-BBIP will:

- Develop and standardize biosafety regulations for biotechnology applications, ensuring alignment with international best practices.
- Facilitate research and safe deployment of biotechnology innovations, including drought-resistant, high-yield crop varieties.
- Strengthen Tanzania's capacity to regulate, monitor, and control the use of biotechnology in agriculture and food production.

Through TSFPS-EI, EUSL will support Tanzania in establishing a national biosafety authority that enables responsible innovation and market integration while protecting public health and environmental sustainability.

3. Tanzania Fertilizer Access and Utilization Programme (Tanzania-FAUP)

(Adapted from COMFREP – COMESA Fertilizer Regional Programme)

The lack of affordable and high-quality fertilizers remains a major constraint to Tanzania's agricultural productivity. Tanzania-FAUP will:

- Expand access to quality fertilizers, including customized blends suited to local soil conditions.
- Develop a regulatory framework to standardize fertilizer quality, pricing, and market transparency.
- Strengthen fertilizer distribution networks, improving supply-chain efficiency and affordability for smallholder farmers.

EUSL, through SDEP and GSIA, will facilitate public-private partnerships (PPPs) to establish localized fertilizer blending plants and logistics hubs, ensuring that farmers have consistent access to soil-nutrient solutions.

4. Tanzania Seed Harmonisation and Certification Programme (Tanzania-SHCP)

(Adapted from COMSHIP – COMESA Seed Harmonization Implementation Programme)

Seed availability and quality are fundamental to Tanzania's agricultural transformation. However, the country currently lacks a harmonized seed certification and distribution system. Tanzania-SHCP will:

- Develop a national seed certification framework, ensuring that farmers have access to certified, high-quality seeds.
- Harmonize seed trade regulations to enable the cross-border movement of improved seed varieties, supporting regional market integration.
- Establish seed research and multiplication centers, ensuring a sustainable supply of climate-adaptive crops.

Given the success of COMSHIP in standardizing seed markets across COMESA, TSFPS-EI will advocate for Tanzania to establish a similar national system, with EUSL leading policy design, capacity building, and investment mobilization.

5. Tanzania Horticulture Accelerator (Tanzania-HA)

(Adapted from CEHA – COMESA-EAC Horticultural Accelerator)

Horticulture has the potential to become a key driver of rural income growth and export diversification in Tanzania. However, the sector is currently constrained by post-harvest losses, inefficient supply chains, and a lack of market access. Tanzania-HA will:

- Develop infrastructure for post-harvest handling, cold storage, and logistics, reducing wastage and improving market efficiency.
- Facilitate trade in high-value horticultural crops, such as avocados, onions, Irish potatoes, and citrus fruits, ensuring that Tanzanian farmers tap into lucrative export markets.
- Promote climate resilience in horticulture, supporting precision irrigation, protected cropping, and sustainable pest management.



Through SDEP and GSIA, EUSL will drive investment in horticultural processing, storage, and transport infrastructure, ensuring that Tanzania's horticulture sector becomes competitive in regional and international markets.

Centralized Governance for Unified Progress in Tanzania

The consolidation of these programs under the Tanzania Sustainable Food and Productivity Enhancement Initiative (TSFPEI) provides a coherent, structured pathway for Tanzania's agricultural modernization and rural transformation. This integrated approach will:

- Centralize governance, infrastructure, and operational delivery, ensuring cohesive execution and increased program effectiveness.
- Harmonize policy, market facilitation, and infrastructure development with East African Community (EAC) regional frameworks and global agricultural trade standards.
- Maximize the impact and scalability of each thematic intervention, while fostering cross-border collaboration and strengthening Tanzania's role in regional food systems.

Through the Social Development and Empowerment Programme (SDEP) and in partnership with the Global Social Impact Alliance (GSIA), EUSL will ensure that Tanzania's agricultural development remains evidence-led, climate-aligned, and investment-ready, positioning it as a model for sustainable and inclusive agrarian growth.

Integrating the Five Programmes through SDEP and ECHO

TSFPEI is not only a framework—it is a platform for scalable and field-adapted transformation aligned with Tanzania's ecological zones and social realities. The foundation of its success lies in:

- SDEP serving as the central resource mobilization and governance platform, ensuring that financial tools, policy instruments, and technical expertise are readily available for each intervention.
- ECHO powering the transformation as an infrastructure and resilience engine, enabling:
 - Irrigated and climate-smart farming systems, securing year-round food production.
 - Decentralized agro-processing and cold storage facilities, reducing post-harvest loss and improving access to value-added markets.
 - Rural economic empowerment initiatives, particularly in regions dominated by smallholder producers, youth, and women-led enterprises.

With ECHO's modular renewable infrastructure and FlexSus' real-time data intelligence, TSFPEI ensures that Tanzania's agricultural transition is resilient, efficient, and socially inclusive, aligned with Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2074.

Tanzania Sustainable Food and Productivity Enhancement Initiative (TSFPEI)

To achieve the above objectives, the TSFPEI will be articulated around the following outcomes, outputs, and activities.

PROGRAMME 1: Tanzania Fertilizer Access and Utilization Programme (Tanzania-FAUP)

OUTCOME 1:

Accelerate the Development and Harmonization of Regulatory Frameworks for Mineral and Organic Fertilizers for Tanzania and Alignment with EAC and SADC Standards

Output 1.1

Support the Development and Harmonization of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizer Frameworks within Tanzania, aligned with EAC, SADC, and AU guidelines.

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Inception workshop on the EAC and SADC harmonized fertilizer regulations, national fertilizer regulatory status assessments, and presentation of reports with development of technical agreements to harmonize standards for inorganic and organic/biofertilizers in Tanzania.
- b) Draft national regulations harmonized with regional and continental frameworks for inorganic and organic fertilizers.
- c) Develop and implement the Tanzania Fertilizer Harmonization Implementation Plan (TANFHIP), which includes the adoption of harmonized fertilizer labeling and a national accreditation system for hub agro-dealers and input suppliers.
- d) Develop national guidelines for the production and use of organic and biofertilizers, including best management practices, and identify areas requiring legislation.
- e) Implement integrated crop, soil health, and water management strategies to build farm-level demand, including omission trials, demonstration plots, and farmer field schools.
- f) Conduct feasibility studies on the use of renewable energy sources for the production of green ammonia by fertilizer blenders in Tanzania.

Output 1.2

Establish Zero Tariffs and Harmonized External Tariff (ET) for Fertilizer Trade within the EAC Region and Tanzania

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Technical meetings with Tanzanian customs and trade officials on zero tariffs and ET for fertilizer.
- b) Draft bilateral and regional agreements on zero tariffs and harmonized tariff structures.
- c) Establish Tanzania's harmonized external tariff for fertilizer production and trade within the EAC and SADC regions.

Output 1.3

Development of New Soil Fertility Maps for Tanzania to Support Fertilizer Blending Companies in Designing Suitable Fertilizer Blends

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Conduct national soil analyses and develop soil fertility maps tailored to Tanzanian agroecological zones.
- b) Based on the soil analysis, develop site-specific fertilizer recommendations including identification of nutrient deficiencies, followed by validation through field trials.
- c) Develop and deploy standardized tools for assessing soil fertility, soil health, and sustainable nutrient management needs.
- d) Establish a digital information system for fertilizer, crop, and climate decision support at the national and regional levels.
- e) Collaborate with fertilizer blending companies to develop nutrient-optimized blends from both organic and mineral sources.

Output 1.4

Develop Tanzania Fertilizer Subsidy Guidelines with Exit Strategies

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Conduct critical review of current fertilizer subsidy programs in Tanzania and the region to derive principles for effective “smart subsidy” design.
- b) Develop national subsidy guidelines, incorporating best practices for e-voucher systems, transparent targeting, and time-bound exit strategies.

OUTCOME 2:

Establish and Strengthen Agricultural Inputs Distribution Networks through the Hub-Agrodealer Model, Including Fertilizer Trade and Agro-Dealer Associations in Tanzania

Output 2.1

Support the Establishment and Strengthening of Fertilizer and Agro-Dealer Associations in Tanzania

Examples:

- Strengthen the Tanzania Fertilizer Association (TFA), TANADA (Tanzania National Agro-Dealer Association), and facilitate coordination with regional entities such as FERTASA and EAFA.

Output 2.2

Implement Credit Guarantee Schemes to Address Financial Bottlenecks in the Fertilizer Value Chain via Agribusiness Partnership Contracts

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Implement trade credit guarantee mechanisms to enable input suppliers to extend credit to hub agro-dealers, ensuring wider access to fertilizers at the last mile.
- b) Set up a revolving fund or insurance-based mechanism to backstop financial risks faced by private sector actors.

Tanzania Bioprotectants Harmonization Programme (Tanzania-BHAP)

Outcome 3: ASSESSMENT REPORTS ON EXISTING BIOPROTECTANT REGISTRATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION FRAMEWORKS IN TANZANIA

Output 3.1: Convene a national inception workshop involving key Tanzanian stakeholders—including the private sector, NGOs, farmer organizations, academia, and regulatory bodies—to develop a national roadmap for bioprotectant registration, harmonization, and commercialization. Output 3.2: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of Tanzania’s bioprotectant regulatory frameworks, through the engagement of national, regional, and international consultants.

Outcome 4: DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR BIOPROTECTANT REGISTRATION

Output 4.1: Develop harmonized bioprotectant registration regulations specific to the Tanzanian context, aligned with EAC and AU standards where applicable.

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Convene technical consultative workshops for the development of Tanzania’s Harmonized Bioprotectant Regulations.
- b) Develop mutual recognition pillars and implementation modalities for bioprotectant regulations across Tanzanian regulatory and certification agencies.
- c) Organize a validation workshop for the Tanzanian Harmonized Bioprotectant Regulations.
- d) Convene Tanzania’s legal and policy drafting committee to prepare legal instruments for bioprotectant registration harmonization and commercialization.
- e) Host a final validation workshop to review the legal framework and technical agreements for bioprotectant regulation and commercialization.
- f) Submit the draft regulations for review and adoption by relevant Tanzanian governance bodies (e.g., TPRI, Ministry of Agriculture, Parliamentary Agriculture Committee).

Outcome 5: TANZANIA HARMONIZED BIO-PROTECTANTS REGULATIONS STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN DEVELOPED

Output 5.1: A Strategic Implementation Plan for the harmonized bioprotectant registration and commercialization regulations is developed for Tanzania.

ACTIVITIES:

- a) Draft a comprehensive Implementation Plan based on stakeholder consultations, aligned with national agricultural and environmental policies.
- b) Launch and disseminate the Harmonized Bioprotectant Registration and Commercialization Regulations through targeted sensitization campaigns across Tanzania’s regions and districts.

Outcome 6: NATIONAL BIOPESTICIDE AND BIOCONTROL AGENT REGISTRATION, HARMONIZATION, AND COMMERCIALIZATION REGULATIONS LAUNCHED IN TANZANIA

This includes nationwide rollout and institutionalization of the developed regulations through coordinated efforts by public, private, and civil society actors.

Outcome 7: PESTICIDE RESIDUE MANAGEMENT AND BIOPESTICIDE CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATED IN TANZANIA

Activity 1: Establish a programme-level support and coordination structure to guide the implementation of the bioprotectants training and knowledge dissemination programme.

Activity 2: Identify and segment target audiences for capacity building (e.g., regulatory authorities, researchers, extension officers, input suppliers, and farmers) and develop a core training curriculum on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), bioprotectant selection, and safe application.

Activity 3: Establish an in-country training management system to address local capacity needs, especially among frontline extension officers and smallholder farmers, with appropriate delivery mechanisms.

Activity 4: Implement targeted training programmes and awareness campaigns through in-person sessions, demonstration farms, and digital tools (including e-learning platforms) to ensure widespread capacity-building across Tanzania.

PROGRAMME 3: Tanzania Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Programme (Tanzania-BBIP)

Outcome 7: ESTABLISH AND INSTITUTIONALIZE A NATIONAL BIOSAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT MECHANISM

Output 3.1 Identify and select potential members of the Panel of Experts (PoE) on biosafety from relevant Tanzanian institutions and stakeholders.

Output 3.2 Convene a technical review meeting to nominate Tanzania's Panel of Experts on biotechnology and biosafety.

Output 3.3 Review and update the structure and operations of the Tanzania National Biosafety Authorities, including standardization of application forms and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Output 3.4 Establish and institutionalize a national biosafety risk assessment mechanism through the selection and technical empowerment of a Tanzanian Panel of Experts (PoE), drawing from various GRASCOM-like national expert groups; includes technical nomination meetings and induction training.

Output 3.5 Deliver induction training for the PoE, including review and mock assessment of dossiers for specific biotechnology products such as fall armyworm-resistant GM maize, stalk borer-resistant GM maize, cassava resistant to CBSD, and stacked IR/HT cotton, which have potential advantages in the Tanzanian agricultural context.

Outcome 8: STRENGTHEN BIOSAFETY REGULATORY CAPACITIES IN TANZANIA

Output 8.1 Conduct annual data collection in Tanzania to update national policies, regulatory frameworks, and product development databases.

Output 8.2 Pilot and test the national biosafety risk assessment process through carefully selected case studies, including import applications for crop-specific biotech traits.

Output 8.3 Disseminate and popularize PoE case study findings within Tanzanian regulatory and academic communities.

Output 8.4 Strengthen biosafety capacities through national biotechnology and biosafety status updates, technical workshops, and expert consultations, with emphasis on case studies, data transportability, and economic analysis.

Output 8.5 Conduct an economic assessment of Tanzania's harmonized biosafety approach using data transportability principles in risk assessment.

Outcome 9: ENHANCE AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION ABOUT THE TANZANIA BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOSAFETY POLICY AMONG STAKEHOLDERS



Output 9.1 Review and establish a data-driven communication strategy for the TABIP programme.

Output 9.2 Strengthen national awareness and ownership of Tanzania's Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy across government, academia, and civil society.

Output 9.3 Engage and build the capacity of media networks, youth platforms, women's organizations, and other special interest groups to effectively communicate and popularize the national biosafety policy.

Output 9.4 Publicize farmer and trader experiences with genetically modified crops, both in Tanzania and in comparable international contexts.

Output 9.5 Implement targeted awareness and communication actions, including validation of the data-driven communication strategy with lead regions in Tanzania; conduct workshops with biosafety authorities, media, women, and youth, as well as organize strategic study tours for Tanzanian stakeholders requiring additional exposure.

Output 9.6 Hold annual national biosafety and biotechnology conferences to assess progress, align with evolving global practices, and advance the TABIP agenda.

Output 9.7 Submit progress reports on the TABIP programme to the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Parliamentary Committees, and national advisory bodies for biotechnology governance.

Tanzania Seed Harmonisation and Certification Programme (Tanzania-SHCP)

The Tanzanian Seed Harmonization Implementation Programme

Activities:

a) Develop a National Seed Digital Tracking and Traceability System

Design and operationalize a digital tracking and traceability system for seed inputs in Tanzania. This system shall include:

- An electronic verification (e-verification) mechanism allowing farmers to confirm product authenticity.
- A yield-feedback loop to capture actual vs. declared performance data, supported by inspections, field surveillance, and yield reporting from seed companies, farmers, regulatory agencies, and independent third-party evaluators. This will align with regional seed traceability standards under the EAC and CEHA frameworks.

b) Implement the Tanzania Seed Information System (TaSIS)

In close collaboration with the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and relevant regional partners, operationalize a comprehensive digital platform for managing seed variety data, certification, trade information, and regulatory documentation. This will serve as the national analogue to the COMESA Seed Information System (COMSIS) and interface with EAC and CEHA data nodes.

c) Facilitate Cross-Border Testing for Tanzanian Seed Companies

Support small and medium Tanzanian seed enterprises to test their varieties in at least one other EAC or CEHA-aligned Member State. This will enable inclusion of Tanzanian varieties into the **Regional Variety Catalogue**, utilizing streamlined Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) or National Performance Trials (NPT) over one growing season, in accordance with regional seed harmonization protocols.

d) Support Domestic Alignment of Regional Seed Trade Regulations

Advance full domestication and implementation of EAC and CEHA Seed Trade Harmonization Regulations within Tanzania's legal and regulatory framework. Ensure policy coherence between national laws, regional agreements, and continental strategies for seed trade integration.

e) Provide Technical Assistance for Seed Registration and Regional Trade

Offer capacity-building and advisory support to Tanzanian seed companies for:

- Submitting applications and completing registration processes for the Regional Variety Catalogue.
- Acquiring and activating regionally accepted seed certification labels.
- Trading in seeds using harmonized regional platforms compliant with EAC and CEHA protocols.

f) Implement the Regional Seed Labeling System in Tanzania

Operationalize the use of Regionally Harmonized Seed Labels within the Tanzanian market. Ensure full collaboration between TOSCI, the Ministry of Agriculture, seed companies, and EAC/CEHA regional technical bodies to guarantee uniform standards, traceability, and quality assurance.

g) Support National Engagement in the Regional Seed Committee

Facilitate Tanzania's active participation in the operations of the Regional Seed Committee mandated by EAC and CEHA Seed Harmonization Regulations. Engage in collective decision-making to resolve cross-border trade challenges and support national companies participating in the Regional Seed Trading Platform.

PROGRAMME 5: COMESA-EAC HORTICULTURE ACCELERATOR (CEHA)

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES/TARGETS

The CEHA is envisaged to reach the following Targets by 2035²:

1. **Market Growth:** Increase intra-regional trade and global exports. Exports to the global market for fruits to increase to USD950M from the current USD 416 Million. Exports to the global markets for fruits to increase from USD125Million to USD 350Million
2. **Processing Capacity:** Expand processing and preservation volumes. Increase in the proportion of processed fruits from the current 8% to 16%
3. **Efficiency:** Reduce logistics costs, time-to-market, and strengthen traceability.
 - i. Reduce time from farm to market by 50%
 - ii. Decrease market price relative to farmgate by 25%
 - iii. Strengthen traceability - 80% of F&V from clusters fully traceable
4. **Consumption:** Boost consumption of fruits and vegetables for better nutrition. Average affordability increases 25% relative to baseline
5. **Production Volume:**
 - i. Increase in Area under fruit production by 5% from 9.5MHa to 10M Ha

² Adopted from the EAC Fruits and Vegetables Value chain Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2031



- ii. Increase in vegetable production by 5% of area cultivated from 33M to 45M Ha
- 6. **Farm Productivity:** Increase land and labour productivity and reduce post-harvest losses.
 - i. Fruits yields by 4%, Vegetable yields by 3%, labour productivity by 25%
 - ii. Reduce post-harvest losses from 40% to 20%
- 7. **Farmer Economics:** Enhance farmers' profitability and financial resilience.
 - i. Farmer profitability increased by 25%
 - ii. Monthly cashflow volatility reduced by 50%
 - iii. Debt to asset ratio decreased by 10%
- 8. **Climate-Smart Practices:** Promote sustainable practices while maintaining profitability.
 - i. Adoption of climate smart practices while maintaining profitability
 - ii. Adoption to grow crop varieties that are resilient to predicted changes in local weather patterns
- 9. **Policy Harmonization:** Align standards and eliminate trade barriers. Top 5 policy related barriers to trade removed or harmonised
- 10. **Value Creation:** Increase the marketed value of horticultural products and employment.
 - i. USD500Million of increased sales generated
 - ii. 100,000 additional jobs created along the value chain

Strategic objectives

Objective 1: To Facilitate the development of sustainable regional horticulture value chains COMESA and EAC regions.

Objective 2: To Ensure Adequate and Profitable Production of Quality, Safe, and Affordable Fruits and Vegetables.

Objective 3: To Stimulate Industry Growth via Strong Enabling Conditions and a Business **Ecosystem** for a resilient horticulture sector that contributes to job creation, nutritional health, and economic empowerment across the region.

Objective 4: To support and encourage research as outlined above, to seek to ensure the effective outcome of the overarching objectives cross-borders in the region.

Results

Result Area 1: Enhanced Regional Value Chain Coordination Robust and efficient mechanism of coordination established within the horticulture sector, fostering collaboration and synergies among horticulture stakeholders

Result Area 2: Increased Productivity and Market Access -Increased productivity, profitability, and market access for quality, safe, and affordable fruits and vegetables through, access to quality inputs, adoption of appropriate technologies and strengthened value chain systems. .

Result Area 3: Improved Policy and Business Ecosystem – Strengthened and harmonised policy and regulatory mechanisms and increased number of horticulture value chain actors accessing finance and technical assistance

Result Area 4: Increased Research Driven Development and Reporting – Increasing collaboration within members between public sector stakeholders, research academies, the private sector, and the UNDP, aimed to identify future areas for development, and assist in reaching national key objectives and combine a report thereupon. Further, foster increased cross-border regional and international collaboration, for development and faster more efficient and cost-effective solutions implementations

Output and Main Activities

Result Area 1: Enhanced Regional Value Chain Coordination

This Strategic Objective (SO) focuses on transforming regional horticultural value chains into more **efficient, integrated, and resilient systems** by addressing fragmentation, reducing transaction costs, and enhancing infrastructure for appropriate storage, logistics, and processing. The aim is to put in place proactively structured frameworks for coordination, cohesion and building synergies among all stakeholders by aligning work plans through close fertilization of knowledge and experience of all partners across the FVVC and leading resource mobilization as well as convening periodically. CEHA RSAP 2025-2035 will prioritize the establishment of structured and proactive coordination frameworks to improve cohesion, reduce inefficiencies, and align stakeholder efforts across the value chain. Key actions include.

- i. Established regional platforms and mechanisms for coordination among value chain actors.
- ii. Resource Mobilization Mechanisms developed.
- iii. Public private dialogue mechanisms improved.
- iv. Cross-border collaboration for efficient trade and logistics strengthened.

Established regional platforms and mechanisms for coordination among value chain actors.

To support the efficient functioning of horticultural value chains, this component focuses on building **collaborative and responsive coordination mechanisms** that align stakeholders, policies, and resources.

- i. Establishment of multi stakeholder collaboration supported.
- ii. Centralized digital platform to address information gaps along the FVVCs, providing real-time data on market trends, production forecasts, logistics, and quality standards developed.
- iii. Access to critical value chain information for stakeholders—including smallholders, processors, exporters, and policymakers—facilitating informed decision-making and improved coordination across the horticulture sector Supported.
- iv. Integrated digital trading systems for market visibility and connectivity for stakeholders across the region established.



Resource Mobilization Mechanisms developed:

- i. Convening platform to pool resources from private investments, public sector initiatives, and donor funding to support infrastructure, capacity building, and technology adoption along the FVVCs supported
- ii. Regional assessment conducted, and potential areas for establishing production clusters have been identified
- iii. Organize consultative forums with smallholder farmers, producer cooperatives, agribusinesses, and policymakers to co-design the production cluster framework.
- iv. Cluster-specific frameworks that integrate production, aggregation, processing, and export activities supported
- v. Engage private sector actors, including processors, exporters, and financiers, to support cluster investments.
- vi. Production Clusters, aggregation hubs for Targeted Horticultural Value Chains established and operationalised
- vii. Innovative financing mechanisms, such as matching grants and blended finance models, to de-risk investments and ensure sustainable funding for value chain upgrades Identified and supported
- viii. Appropriate produce storage facilities, aggregation centres, and logistics hubs within the production clusters to minimize post-harvest losses Developed and improved.
- ix. Traceability systems to monitor production quality and supply chain performance supported.
- x. Governance structures, operational procedures, and legal frameworks for the production clusters developed formalised.
- xi. Compliance manuals for producers and SMEs Developed
- xii. Capacity building to farmers and producer groups within the clusters on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and food safety standards Provided

Public private dialogue mechanism Improved:

To ensure the successful transformation of regional horticultural value chains, **effective collaboration between public and private stakeholders** is critical. Strengthening public-private dialogue (PPD) mechanisms will create an enabling environment for value chain development, policy alignment, and investment promotion.

- i. Improved private and public sector coordination.
- ii. Frameworks for aligning work plans and interventions by fostering cross-fertilization of knowledge and experiences among stakeholders established and developed.
- iii. Public private sector dialogue platform established and operationalised.

Addressing Key Value Chain Challenges

The coordination frameworks under SO 1 will target specific bottlenecks in the FVVC's, including:

- i. **Supply Chain Fragmentation:** Connecting smallholders with processors, exporters, and markets to reduce inefficiencies and ensure a steady flow of produce.
- ii. **Post-Harvest Losses:** Support investments in shared cold chain systems, storage facilities, and logistics to minimize losses and improve the quality of fresh and processed produce.
- iii. **Market Access:** Improving the flow of information to ensure stakeholders can comply with market standards, certifications, compliance to market requirements, and consumer preferences.

Policy Harmonization: Facilitating alignment of regulatory frameworks, such as SPS standards, to ease cross-border trade and reduce transaction costs.	Activities
Strategic Interventions	
Established regional platforms and mechanisms for coordination among value chain actors	Support establishment of multi stakeholder collaboration
	Create a centralized digital platform to address information gaps along the FVVCs, providing real-time data on market trends, production forecasts, logistics, and quality standards
	Enable stakeholders—including smallholders, processors, exporters, and policymakers—to access, share, and utilize critical value chain information for better decision-making
	Leverage this platform to integrate digital trading systems, improving market visibility and connectivity across the region
Establish Resource Mobilization Mechanisms	Provide a convening platform to pool resources from private investments, public sector initiatives, and donor funding to support infrastructure, capacity building, and technology adoption along the FVVCs
	Establish horticulture commercial clusters based on comparative advantage to crowd in infrastructure and program investments
Support Public Private Dialogue Mechanisms	Develop frameworks for aligning work plans and interventions by fostering cross-fertilization of knowledge and experiences among stakeholders
	Establish mechanisms for regular communication, ensuring that all partners work cohesively toward common objectives
	Host regular regional forums, workshops, and consultative meetings to review progress, share updates, and address emerging challenges in the horticulture value chain



Expected Outcomes:

- i. Improved connectivity and reduced fragmentation among stakeholders across the fruit and vegetable value chains (FVVCs).
- ii. Streamlined linkages between producers, processors, distributors, and markets, ensuring efficiency and reducing redundancies.
- iii. Strengthened partnerships among private sector players, government agencies, donors, and other stakeholders.
- iv. Aligned work plans and interventions through cross-fertilization of knowledge and experiences, fostering synergy across the value chain.
- v. Secured financial and technical resources to support the development of critical infrastructure, capacity building, and technology adoption.
- vi. Leveraged innovative financing mechanisms to ensure sustainability and resilience in value chain investments.
- vii. Minimized inefficiencies in production, aggregation, and logistics by establishing regional production and processing clusters.
- viii. Enhanced market visibility through improved forecasting, digital trading platforms, and shared infrastructure like cold storage and transport networks.

Result Area 2: Increased productivity and Market access.

This aims to strengthening the region's capacity for horticulture production by addressing critical gaps in research, technology, post-harvest management, and climate-smart agriculture. This will ensure that production systems are efficient, sustainable, and aligned with market demands, contributing to the profitability and resilience of horticultural value chains. More Specifically:

- i. Research, Innovation, and Technology for Inputs, Data, and Extension Systems strengthened
- ii. Improved Post-Harvest Management and Circularity Promoted
- iii. Accessibility and Adoption of Appropriate Climate-Smart Agriculture Technologies Supported

Research, Innovation, and Technology for Inputs, Data, and Extension Systems strengthened

This intervention targets the integration of modern technologies, knowledge sharing, and skills development to enhance horticultural production and productivity.

Key Activities:

- i. Agricultural research initiatives to deliver climate-smart, high-yielding, and pest-resistant varieties promoted
- ii. Partnerships between research institutions, academia, and private sector players strengthened to ensure innovative solutions are scaled and adapted.
- iii. Embed Climate Early Warning Systems: Early warning systems to help farmers anticipate and mitigate climate risks, preserve profits, and ensure production continuity established and supported



- iv. **Sustainable Water Management Promoted:** Introduce and scale water-efficient practices, such as drip irrigation, and train farmers on sustainable resource use to ensure adequate water availability for horticulture production.
- v. **Capacity building** to value chain actors to achieve required market standards supported
- vi. **Facilitated access to high quality inputs and climate smart technologies**
- vii. **Market linkages** between producers, aggregators and buyers supported
- viii. **Trade Missions** and partnerships to expand domestic, regional and international market opportunities supported

Improved post-harvest management and circularity enabled

Post-harvest losses in Eastern and Southern Africa's horticulture sector are estimated to range between 30% and 50%, primarily due to inadequate handling, storage, and transportation infrastructure. This loss translates into significant economic and food security challenges, as much of the produce spoils before reaching markets. The absence of sufficient cold storage facilities, coupled with weak logistics networks, exacerbates these losses, and hinders the competitiveness of smallholder farmers in regional and international markets.

Outputs:

- i. **Circularity for Waste Management Promoted:** Promote the repurposing of agricultural waste into valuable by-products, such as compost or bioenergy, to reduce environmental impact and generate additional income streams
- ii. **Compliance with Quality Control and SPS Standards Supported:** Provide technical assistance and training to help stakeholders comply with domestic and international quality and SPS requirements, ensuring market readiness.
- iii. **Aggregation and Cooperative Capacity Enhanced:** Strengthen the operational skills of farmer cooperatives and aggregation centres to improve efficiency and bargaining power within the value chain.
- iv. **Market Systems Linkages supported:** Develop stronger connections between producers, processors, and buyers to ensure a smooth flow of goods and reduce inefficiencies.
- v. **Develop and Disseminate Post-Harvest Handling Protocols developed:** Minimize spoilage and losses by providing farmers and traders with guidelines on proper handling, storage, and transport of produce.
- vi. **Invest in Shared Infrastructure supported:** Facilitate investment in cold storage facilities, aggregation centres, and packaging units to enhance post-harvest handling and value chain efficiency.

Accessibility and adoption of appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies and mechanisation Support

This intervention aims to equip farmers with the tools and technologies needed to adapt to climate change while improving productivity and sustainability.



Key Activities:

- i. **Solar-Powered Irrigation Systems Promoted:** Expand access to sustainable, affordable irrigation solutions, particularly solar-powered systems, to increase water-use efficiency and ensure reliable water supply.
- ii. **Circular Practices Supported:** Advocate for the adoption of composting, recycling, and reuse of by-products as part of a sustainable production model.
- iii. **Awareness of Available Technologies Supported:** Conduct campaigns and training programs to familiarize farmers and value chain actors with the latest climate-smart technologies, fostering widespread adoption.

Strategic interventions	Activities
Strengthen research, innovation, and technology for input, data, and extension system	Embed climate early warning systems to de-risk, preserve profit
	Support Expansion and alignment of Agricultural research initiatives to deliver climate smart varieties
	Facilitate knowledge and data exchange among academia, public and private stakeholders
	Promote sustainable water management to ensure adequate resources for horticulture production
	Capacity building on conducting horticulture production surveys
	Data collection on Horticulture -Survey
	Horticulture production Survey Data analysis
	Horticulture production Survey Validation, Publication and dissemination of survey results
Enable improved post-harvest management and circularity	Advocate circularity for waste management and waste as an asset; repurpose waste
	Support Compliance with Quality and SPS Standards
	Build better aggregation and cooperative understanding and operating skills capacity
	Support market systems linkages
	Develop and disseminate post-harvest handling protocols to minimize spoilage
	Support investment in shared infrastructure, including cold storage, aggregation centres, and packaging facilities, to improve value chain efficiency
Support accessibility and adoption of appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies	Make sustainable, affordable, solar powered irrigation systems accessible to farmers
	Promote circular practices such as composting, recycling, and reusing by-products
	Support the awareness of the available technologies across the value chains

Expected Outcomes

- i. Increased productivity and reduced post-harvest losses across the horticulture value chain.
- ii. Enhanced resilience of production systems through the adoption of climate-smart and sustainable practices.
- iii. Improved access to shared infrastructure and modern technologies, resulting in higher profitability for farmers and agribusinesses.
- iv. Strengthened value chains with better compliance to quality standards and market requirements, enabling regional and global competitiveness.
- v. Increased Resilience of the Horticulture Sector through adoption of sustainable and climate-smart practices to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change and market disruptions
- vi. Increased profitability for farmers and agribusinesses, with equitable distribution of benefits across the value chain.
- vii. Creation of new employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth, fostering inclusive development in the region.
- viii. Aggregation and processing hubs developed/established/improved to enhance value addition and market readiness.
- ix. Capacity building provided for producers and SMEs on food safety standards
- x. Improved availability of data on Horticulture production

Result Area 3: Improved Policy and business ecosystem.

To achieve these CEHA will focus on creating an enabling environment to stimulate growth in the horticulture sector. By addressing key challenges such as access to finance, regulatory hurdles, this pillar aims to foster a resilient, inclusive, and competitive horticulture ecosystem across the region. More specifically:

- i. Availability of Finance Across the Value Chain facilitated
- ii. Policy, Institutional, and Coordination Framework Among Horticulture Value Chain Actors Strengthened
- iii. Regional and International Collaboration for Harmonization of Trade Standards and SPS Regulations supported

Availability of Finance Across the Value Chain Facilitated

Access to affordable and tailored financing is a critical enabler for growth and innovation in the horticulture sector. CEHA seeks to unlock financial resources across the value chain by implementing the following activities:

- i. **Availability of Working Capital and Bridging Finance strengthened:** CEHA will work with financial institutions and development partners to provide short-term working capital and bridging finance solutions for actors across the horticulture value chain. This ensures liquidity and addresses seasonal cash flow challenges for farmers, aggregators, and processors.
- ii. **Supported SMEs Through Seed, Venture, and Growth Stage Capital Along With Technical Assistance:** CEHA will facilitate access to various stages of financing for small and medium



enterprises (SMEs), including seed capital for startups, venture capital for scaling, and growth-stage funding for expansion. Complementary technical assistance (TA) will be provided to improve business acumen, operational efficiency, and compliance with market requirements.

- iii. **Targeted Finance Policy Reforms on the Composition of the Loan Book promoted:** CEHA will collaborate with policymakers and financial institutions to advocate for policies that prioritize horticulture value chains in the loan portfolios of commercial banks and development finance institutions. This includes incentives to increase lending to smallholder farmers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses.

Policy, Institutional, and Coordination Framework Among Horticulture Value Chain Actors strengthened
Robust policies and well-coordinated institutions are essential for enabling growth and investment in the horticulture sector. CEHA's interventions in this area include:

- i. **Simplifying Tariff Regime to Create Growth and Investment supported:**

CEHA will work with regional governments to simplify and streamline tariff structures, making them more predictable and conducive to investment in the horticulture value chain.

- ii. **Review of Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) Based on Regional Trade Protocols supported:** CEHA will support the review and update MRAs to ensure they align with regional trade protocols under frameworks like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Regional and International Collaboration for Harmonization of Trade Standards and SPS Regulations facilitated

Quality standards and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) regulations are critical for accessing regional and global markets. CEHA will prioritize collaborative efforts to harmonize and implement these standards through the following activities:

- i. **Reduction or Elimination of Formal and Informal Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers supported:** CEHA will advocate for the removal of both formal (e.g., tariffs) and informal (e.g., delays at border points) trade barriers. This includes engaging policymakers to address regulatory inconsistencies and streamline customs procedures.
- ii. **Harmonization of Regional Food Safety Regulations, Pesticides, and Quality Standards to Facilitate Trade supported:** CEHA will collaborate with regional and international stakeholders to harmonize food safety and quality standards, particularly concerning pesticide use and residue limits. These efforts aim to enable producers to meet export market requirements while reducing compliance costs and trade inefficiencies.
- iii. Simplified manuals and guides on compliance with SPS regulations and harmonized quality standard supported.

Expected Outcomes

- i. Improved access to affordable and diverse financing solutions for horticulture value chain actors.
- ii. A simplified and predictable tariff regime that attracts investment and enhances trade.
- iii. Strengthened policy and institutional frameworks for better coordination among stakeholders.



- iv. Harmonized trade standards and SPS regulations, reducing trade barriers and increasing market access.
- v. Enhanced regional and global competitiveness of African horticultural products.
- vi. Greater compliance with regional and international trade standards through harmonized policies and regulations.

Strategic Interventions	Key Activities
Increased intra-regional trade and exports by addressing tariff and non-tariff barriers and improving logistical coordination.	
Facilitate availability of finance across the value chain	Strengthen availability of working capital and bridging finance
	Support SMEs through seed-, Venture-, and growth stage-, capital along with TA
	Advocate for targeted finance policy reforms on the composition of the loan book
Strengthen the policy, Institutional and coordination framework among horticulture value chain actors including tariff regimes	Support simplifying tariff regime to create growth and investment
	Review MRA based on regional trade protocols
Facilitate regional and international collaboration for the harmonisation of trade standards, SPS regulations and support implementation	Facilitate the reduction/elimination of formal and informal tariff and non-tariff barriers
	Support the Harmonisation of regional food safety regulations/pesticides and quality standards to facilitate trade

TECHNICAL APPROACH

The Tanzania Staple Food Programme under the SDEP and ECHO Implementation (SFPSEI) will adopt a comprehensive three-pronged approach to agricultural development, anchored in the interlinked pillars of agriculture policy, agriculture productivity, and agriculture commercialization through value chain upgrading. Together, these pillars represent a unified strategy for revitalizing Tanzania's agricultural sector, addressing both foundational enablers and market-facing components.

Agricultural supply and demand will be shaped by the interaction between a cohesive policy and regulatory environment and a network of empowered institutions, both public and private. These institutions will be equipped to translate strategic ambitions into real-world outcomes. At the heart of the programme lies a commitment to unlocking commercially viable transactions between organized clusters of farmer organizations (FOs) and diverse agri-enterprises—ranging from SMEs to large-scale formal off-takers. This will require targeted interventions across the agricultural landscape, including

awareness creation, capacity development, technical assistance, and agribusiness incubation through mechanisms such as MG-FIAM (Market Gateway Facility for Inclusive Agribusiness Mechanisms).

Moreover, the programme will forge networks, stimulate business linkages, and deliver customized support based on the evolving needs at country level. Special attention will be paid to the alignment of national frameworks with regional and continental aspirations—particularly in areas such as seed systems, biotechnology, bioprotectants, horticulture, and fertilizer policy—ensuring that Tanzania plays a leading role in the harmonization process toward EAC and CEHA integration.

What sets this approach apart is its systemic orientation. Rather than focusing on isolated outputs, the programme views agriculture as a living ecosystem that demands simultaneous action at structural, institutional, and enterprise levels. From this vantage point, agricultural development becomes a means not only for improved productivity but for socio-economic transformation, enabling the transition from subsistence farming to commercial viability, while fostering food security, rural employment, and economic diversification.

The programme is ultimately forward-looking—less concerned with where farmers are now, and more focused on where they, their organizations, and their communities need to be. By embedding principles of inclusion, gender equity, and regional cohesion into the design, the SFPSEI for Tanzania charts a course toward a resilient and competitive agricultural economy—one that aligns with the broader aspirations of African Union 2063 and Agenda 2074.

THEORY OF CHANGE

The underlying premise of the programme's theory of change is both bold and pragmatic: that by harmonizing agricultural policy frameworks and realigning regulatory systems—particularly in relation to critical inputs such as seeds, planting materials, biotechnology, bioprotectants, horticultural inputs, and fertilizers—Tanzania can lay the foundation for a robust and inclusive agricultural economy.

The programme envisions a transformation driven by value chain clustering and commercialization, wherein smallholder farmers are not only producers, but integral actors in structured markets supported by reliable off-takers, access to finance, and a facilitative ecosystem. This ecosystem must be inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs of all stakeholders—from women and youth to cooperatives and SMEs.

Through these interconnected efforts, the programme seeks to catalyze increased investment in agriculture, expand intra-regional trade, and boost household incomes—building a sustainable and dignified future for farming communities across Tanzania. This transformation is not envisioned in isolation but within a broader continental framework, positioning Tanzania as a regional leader in agri-food systems innovation.

At the core of this vision is a simple truth: for agriculture to flourish, the policy environment must evolve. National agricultural strategies must be aligned with regional frameworks, responsive to global trends, and adaptive to the changing climate and market conditions. Only then can Tanzania attract the level of investment necessary to transform its rural economy and empower its food system actors.

This enabling environment must reduce barriers to entry, mitigate credit risks, and stimulate innovation across the sector—especially among farmer organizations, processors, SME service providers, and exporters. When these conditions are met, agriculture shifts from being a high-risk, low-return sector to one of the most promising engines of national development.



The development hypothesis acknowledges that fragmentation remains a critical barrier—within Tanzania’s own policy domains and between regional partners. When policies are disjointed or implemented in isolation, competitiveness is undermined. It becomes difficult to meet international standards, and both local and foreign investments are deterred. Youth disengagement grows, and market linkages deteriorate. In such a context, food insecurity persists—not due to lack of potential, but because of a lack of coherence.

Thus, the SFPSEI’s Theory of Change recognizes that the solution lies not just in growing more food, but in changing the way food systems are governed, financed, and connected—both within Tanzania and beyond. By fostering policy coherence, unlocking inclusive finance, and enabling coordinated transformation, the programme aims to create a new future for agriculture in Tanzania: productive, inclusive, and globally competitive.

	<h2>Objective Hierarchy – Tanzania TFPSEI</h2>
Impact	<p>The overarching impact of the programme is to enable the inclusive and sustainable development of food systems across Tanzania and the EAC region, contributing directly to improved food security, enhanced agricultural commercialization, and the empowerment of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses.</p> <p>This transformation will be measured by a set of strategic key performance indicators (KPIs), beginning with the full harmonization and alignment of EAC regulations and laws on agriculture by its Member States. A seamless landscape for agricultural engagement is expected to emerge, in which smallholder farmers (SHFs) and agribusinesses can operate without systemic barriers across borders. Furthermore, the geo-clustering of agricultural value chains will support the commercialization of agriculture among SHFs, creating scale efficiencies and territorial specialization. This evolution will be supported by streamlined regional programming in areas such as seed systems, biotechnology, bioprotectants, and fertilizer usage.</p> <p>KPI 1-EAC regulations/laws on agriculture are fully harmonized and aligned by the Member States KPI 2 -Seamless engagement in agriculture activities by the SHFs and agribusinesses within EAC. KPI 3 -Commercialization of Agriculture by SHFs in EAC through geo-clustering of value chains</p>
Outcomes	<p>The achievement of this impact will be driven by a set of interconnected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of Enabling Environments Through Policy Harmonization <p>An increasing number of Member States will have established coherent enabling environments by harmonizing their national agricultural policies, laws, and regulations with EAC regional frameworks. This alignment will include, but not be limited to:</p> <p>Tanzania Seed Harmonisation Implementation Plan (Tanzania SHCP), which will guide the integration of seed systems across borders.</p> <p>Tanzania Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Plan (Tanzania BBIP), ensuring safe and regulated adoption of biotechnologies.</p> <p>Tanzania Bio-Protectants Harmonisation Programme (Tanzania BHAP), supporting sustainable alternatives to synthetic pesticides.</p> <p>Tanzania Fertilizer Access and Utilization Programme (Tanzania FAUP), advancing soil health through harmonized fertilizer policies.</p> <p>COMESA EAC Horticulture Accelerator (CEHA)</p> <p>These regulatory alignments will lower trade barriers, reduce market segmentation, and allow for greater fluidity in agricultural input supply and product movement across the COMESA region.</p>



	<p>2. Increased Participation of Smallholder Farmers in Agricultural Activities</p> <p>As the policy landscape becomes more facilitative, smallholder farmers will be better positioned to engage in agriculture as a secure and economically viable livelihood. The enabling environment will reduce risk and enhance support systems, resulting in a higher proportion of SHFs contributing to the agricultural economy.</p> <p>3. Expansion of Commercial Agriculture Through Inclusive Value Chains</p> <p>There will be a marked increase in the share of commercial agriculture activities led by SHFs and agribusinesses, facilitated through the development of inclusive, sustainable, and territorially relevant value chains. These value chains will prioritize not only productivity, but also equity and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The KPIs associated with these outcomes include:</p> <p>Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status, providing insight into the equity and reach of agricultural transformation.</p> <p>Number of smallholders reached through African Development Bank (AfDB)-supported interventions, particularly those aimed at boosting sustainable production, enhancing market access, and securing land tenure.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1.Capacity Development and agriculture Commercialization:</p> <p>KPI 1.1: Number of SHFs and FBOs engaging in agri-culture activities.</p> <p>KPI 1.2: Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying climate smart</p>	<p>2.Value Chain Development:</p> <p>KPI 2.1: Value Chain development</p> <p>KPI 2.2: Number of agriculture value geo clustered along the regional territories.</p> <p>KPI 2.3: Number of SHFs and FBOs engaging in viable agribusiness in</p>	<p>3 Markets facilities for trade expansion:</p> <p>KPI 3.1: Number of trade volumes on the geo clustered value chains</p> <p>KPI 3.2: Number of trade-climate nexus promoted</p> <p>KPI 3.3: Number of trade volumes</p>	<p>4.Policy Development and Implementation:</p> <p>KPI 4.1: Member states aligning their regulations/laws to Programme (COMSHIP).</p> <p>KPI 4.2: Member states aligning their regulations/Laws to the Programme COMSHIP.</p>	<p>5. Access to finance</p> <p>KPI 5.1: Number of targeted agribusiness groups having improved access to finance and financial support services with support of AfDB funded interventions.</p> <p>KPI 5.2: Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with AFDB</p>	<p>6. Climate Change</p> <p>KPI 6.1: Number of vulnerable communities enhanced their capacity to adapt to climate change impacts.</p> <p>KPI 6.2: Number of climate-resilient livelihoods plans created/promoted.</p>	<p>7. SDEP/ECHO & PPP</p> <p>KPI- 7.1: Number of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) system adheres to global standards and aligns with regional priorities.</p> <p>KPI 7.2: Number of farming communities accessing equitable infrastructure through ECHO Platform.</p> <p>KPI 7.3: Number of Flexus monitoring tools integrated.</p>



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	<p>agriculture production practices with AFDB support</p> <p>KPI 1.3: Number of SHFs and FBOs using high quality seeds following the EAC Guidelines.</p> <p>KPI 1.4 Number of SHFs and FBOs applying the recommended fertilizer in the EAC region</p> <p>KPI 1.5 Number of SHFs and FBOs using the right Bioprotectants recommended in the EAC Region</p> <p>KPI 1.6 Number of SHFs and FBOs engaging the recommended biotechnology practices</p>	<p>clustered value chains.</p> <p>KPI 3.2-Number of SHFs and FBOs producing products along the geo clustered value chains.</p> <p>KPI 3.3-Number of value chains products meeting the international/global standards</p> <p>KPI 3.4-Number of value chain players actively engaged in the agriculture value chains.</p>	<p>coordinated by AFDB support</p>	<p>KPI 4.3- EAC Member states aligning their regulations/laws to COMBIHAP.</p> <p>KPI 4.4- Member states aligning their regulations/laws to COMBIP,</p>	<p>support: people (all financial services)</p> <p>KPI 5.3 Number and total value of matching grants disbursed to targeted agri-business groups with AFDB support</p>	<p>KPI 6.3 -Number social-economic wellbeing of targeted communities improved.</p> <p>KPI 6.4- Number of sustainable development practices and environment stewardship fostered.</p>	
<p>Main activities and tasks</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthening existing farmer organizations</p> <p>T1. Strengthening Farmer Based Organizations (FBO's) by promoting viable models that</p>	<p>2.1. Strengthening existing farmer organizations.</p> <p>T1. Strengthening Farmer Based Organizations (FBO's) by promoting viable models that can</p>	<p>3.1. Create service forums that will bring together alliance members and stakeholders within the staple food value chains to interact with each other and</p>	<p>4.1 Improving the competitiveness of the staple food sector.</p> <p>T1. Comparative competitiveness benchmarking of</p>	<p>5.1. Facilitate access to information and linkages between targeted agri-business groups and existing financing and de-risking mechanisms.</p> <p>T1. Conduct a rapid market assessment of</p>	<p>6.1. Community engagement and needs assessments.</p> <p>T1. Conduct participatory consultations to understand the</p>	<p>7.1. Pre-study phase of the SDEP/ECHO.</p> <p>T1. Test soil fertility, pH levels, and suitability for climate-smart agriculture.</p>



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<p>can sustainably provide needed services such as storage, access to finance and market linkages to smallholders is critical for the growth of the staple food sub sector.</p> <p>T2. strengthening formal value chain linkages between farmers, FBO's and regional marketing infrastructure such as larger warehousing facilities and commodity exchanges.</p> <p>T3. Capacity building activities to enhance the effectiveness of FBO's.</p> <p>1.2. Innovative linkages to markets.</p> <p>T1. Developing methodologies to promote increased farmer integration.</p> <p>T2. Strengthen the relevant public sector stakeholders'</p>	<p>sustainably provide needed services such as storage, access to finance and market linkages to smallholders is critical for the growth of the staple food sub sector.</p> <p>T2. Strengthening formal value chain linkages between farmers, FBO's and regional marketing infrastructure such as larger warehousing facilities and commodity exchanges.</p> <p>T3. Capacity building activities to enhance the effectiveness of FBO's.</p> <p>2.2. Innovative linkages to markets.</p> <p>T1. Developing methodologies to promote increased farmer integration.</p> <p>T2. Strengthen the relevant public sector stakeholders' capacity to review, harmonise, and</p>	<p>share best practices and lessons learnt.</p> <p>T1. Establish and run service forums in areas critical to the value chain including input and commodity production, trade facilities, market infrastructure and transport, finance and investment, regulations, strategic food reserves, industrialisation and humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>T2. Collate information generated from the service forums and present them to the advisory committee highlighting impacts, the action needed, potential costs and time frame of the various actions.</p> <p>3.2. Input market access development and expansion.</p>	<p>national business environments among ESA member states through analysis and empirical client satisfaction surveys.</p> <p>T2. Analysis of key sectors across intra-regional markets in ESA.</p> <p>T2. Comparative analysis of ESA regional markets against alternative export sources in viable export destinations for selected staple foods.</p> <p>4.2. Agricultural trade policy harmonisation</p> <p>T1. Securing approval from EAC Policy Organs for policy reform and harmonisation.</p> <p>T2. Supporting national adoption and implementation.</p> <p>T3. Working with national level partners/programs to ensure activities are anchored around policy reforms.</p> <p>T4. Conducting value chain training and</p>	<p>the traditional and non-traditional sources of finance available to agri-business groups.</p> <p>T2. Assess the plans and capacity of the agri-business groups looking to raise finance.</p> <p>T3. Conduct Investment readiness capacity building training and mentorship to ensure the FOs and SMEs are attractive for investments.</p> <p>T4. Facilitate linkages between bankable SMEs and FOs and prospective public, private, and donor sector financial services providers and de-risking mechanism.</p> <p>5.2. Set up matching grants to facilitate investment in productive assets and incentivise acquisition of further financing.</p> <p>T1. Develop and field test a matching grants operating manual (inception period).</p>	<p>specific needs and challenges faced by target communities.</p> <p>T2. Identify existing livelihood practices and assess their vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>T3. Identify potential opportunities for climate-resilient livelihoods based on local resources and capacities.</p> <p>6.2. Capacity Building and Skills development.</p> <p>T1. Provide training and workshops on climate change adaptation and sustainable livelihood practices.</p> <p>T2. Build technical skills related to climate-resilient agriculture, agroforestry, sustainable fisheries, renewable energy,</p>	<p>T2. Identify potential impacts on ecosystems, water, and biodiversity.</p> <p>T3. Engage local communities, governments, and private sector partners.</p> <p>T4. Gather socioeconomic data to tailor project goals to community needs.</p> <p>T5. Assess gaps in transport, energy, and water infrastructure for ECHO.</p> <p>T6. Evaluate vulnerability to climate impacts and develop resilience strategies.</p> <p>T7. Ensure alignment with regional, national, and international frameworks.</p> <p>T8. Identify gaps in farming techniques and opportunities for improvement.</p> <p>T9. Analyse supply chains and post-harvest logistics for optimization.</p> <p>T10. Establish initial ESG compliance criteria for all project phases.</p> <p>7.2. Skills training for SDEP/ECHO.</p>
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<p>capacity to review, harmonise, and improve existing digital market information systems to better meet the needs of agri-business groups</p> <p>1.3. Productivity and technology adoption.</p> <p>T1. Training and support to enhance adoption of technologies such as drip irrigation, promotion of climate-smart varieties with EAC Climate Change programme.</p> <p>T2. Support for use of agriculture productivity enhancing options such as conservation farming, carbon trading, biotechnology through GMO cotton.</p> <p>T3. Support for extension by enhancing the capacity of farmer</p>	<p>improve existing digital market information systems to better meet the needs of agri-business groups</p> <p>2.3. Productivity and technology adoption.</p> <p>T1. Training and support to enhance adoption of technologies such as drip irrigation, promotion of climate-smart varieties within the programs with EAC Climate Change programme.</p> <p>T2. Support for use of agriculture productivity enhancing options such as conservation farming, carbon trading, biotechnology through GMO cotton.</p> <p>T3. Support for extension by enhancing the capacity of farmer organisations and adoption of extension models such as training of lead</p>	<p>T1. Organization and formalizing of regional staple food value chain into competitive canterers.</p> <p>T3. Strengthen the capacity of targeted agri-business groups to engage in competitive trade</p> <p>3.3. Market information and trade intelligence systems.</p> <p>T1. Strengthen and leverage existing national systems and create linkages to the regional ESA wide Market Information System.</p> <p>T2. Strengthen national data collection systems to ensure data integrity and reliability.</p> <p>T3. Strengthen cross border data collection and monitoring systems.</p> <p>T4. Drive use of market information by both smallholder</p>	<p>awareness campaigns on these regional decisions and opportunities, targeting key players within the staple food value chain.</p> <p>2.2 Establish Zero Tariffs and Common External Tariff (CET) Harmonisation for Fertilizer Trade in the EAC Member States.</p> <p>T1. Technical meetings of customs officials from EAC member states held on zero tariffs and CET for fertilizers.</p> <p>T2. Drafting of agreement on zero tariffs and CET for EAC .</p> <p>4.3. Development of new EAC Soil Fertility Maps to assist Fertilizer Blending companies in coming up with new Suitable Fertilizer Blends.</p> <p>T.1 Conduct soil analysis and develop soil fertility maps based on the soil analysis for the EAC region.</p>	<p>T2. Develop and deploy marketing collateral to be used to solicit matching grant application.</p> <p>T3. Establish and train the PTC who will be evaluating the matching grant applications.</p> <p>T4. Open the call for applications and/or concept papers to those participating in the programme. Note, different terms and conditions may apply to the grant levels.</p> <p>T5. Where applicable, link targeted agribusinesses and FOs to other financing arrangements available in EAC Region.</p>	<p>and other relevant sectors.</p> <p>T3. Promote financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and market linkages to support the development of viable livelihood initiatives.</p> <p>6.3. Livelihood diversification and Innovation.</p> <p>T1. Support the establishment of climate-resilient livelihood initiatives, such as sustainable agriculture practices, aquaculture, eco-tourism, renewable energy enterprises, and nature-based businesses.</p> <p>T2. Facilitate access to appropriate technologies, inputs, and resources necessary for the</p>	<p>T1. Train farmers on intercropping, agroforestry, and reduced tillage.</p> <p>T2. Educate on installing and maintaining solar panels and biogas units.</p> <p>T3. Provide skills in irrigation, recycling, and purification techniques.</p> <p>T4. Teach conversion of agricultural waste into biogas or fertilizers.</p> <p>T5. Equip farmers with skills to manage loans, savings, and investments.</p> <p>T6. Train beneficiaries to use FlexSus for resource monitoring.</p> <p>T7. Educate on storage, processing, and packaging techniques.</p> <p>T8. Build local leadership for promoting sustainable practices.</p> <p>T9. Train on safe equipment use and occupational health standards.</p> <p>T10. Train on safe equipment use and occupational health standards.</p>
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<p>organisations and adoption of extension models such as training of lead farmers to serve as focal points for information dissemination.</p> <p>2.1. Assessment reports of existing Bioprotectants registration and commercialization in EAC member states.</p> <p>T1. Convene a regional inception workshop for all EAC Member States, to develop a roadmap for regional bioprotectant registration, harmonization and commercialization.</p> <p>T2. Conduct assessment of bioprotectant regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>2.2. Developed a harmonized bioprotectant registration</p>	<p>farmers to serve as focal points for information dissemination.</p> <p>2.1. Established Regional Platforms and mechanisms for coordination among value Chain actors.</p> <p>T1. Facilitate Establishment of CEHA National Chapters.</p> <p>T2. Conduct CEHA Stakeholders Mapping and Forums.</p> <p>T3. Organise regional Workshops/Forums for network Establishment.</p> <p>T4. Facilitate establishment and coordination of multistakeholder collaboration.</p> <p>T5. Facilitate workshop and seminars at national level - at least 4 workshop/seminar per partner state.</p> <p>T6. Facilitate Public Private Dialogue</p>	<p>producers and private actors.</p> <p>T5. Disseminate information through various communication tools for example SMS's, radio and periodic publications of the regional food balance sheet.</p> <p>3.4. Development of a EAC -wide agricultural commodity exchange.</p> <p>T1. Accessing the existing national commodity exchange available in the EAC region in terms of commodity policy/ credit act and regulatory framework and review capacity gaps to strengthen them.</p> <p>T2. Supporting furthering systems (exchange or electronic) development between existing national commodity exchanges and</p>	<p>T2. Develop new fertilizer recommendations based on the soil analysis that will include the missing nutrients, validate the findings via fertilizer trials.</p> <p>T3. Work with fertilizer blending companies to develop the new fertilizer blends (promote the sourcing of the nutrients from both organic and mineral fertilizer sources).</p> <p>4.4. Develop EAC Regional Fertilizer Subsidy Guidelines with Exit Strategies.</p> <p>T1. Conduct a critical review and analysis of existing subsidy programs in the EAC region and elsewhere to determine key principles and associated actions for developing "smart" fertilizer subsidy programs for the region.</p>	<p>success of these initiatives.</p> <p>T3. Promote innovation and knowledge sharing among participants to enhance adaptive capacity and productivity.</p> <p>6.4. Strengthening Institutional support.</p> <p>T1. Collaborate with local government agencies, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders to create an enabling policy and regulatory environment for climate-resilient livelihood programs.</p> <p>T2. Advocate for the integration of climate change adaptation and sustainable livelihood strategies into regional and national</p>	<p>T11. Focus on inclusive participation in skill-building programs.</p> <p>7.3. ECHO Implementation Activities.</p> <p>T1. Identify and prepare suitable ECHO deployment locations.</p> <p>T2. Deploy solar panels for irrigation and community energy needs.</p> <p>T3. Install units to convert organic waste into energy and fertilizers.</p> <p>T4. Establish clean water supply through purification and recycling.</p> <p>T5. Deploy electrolyzers for hydrogen fuel generation.</p> <p>T6. Connect ECHO to power grids and irrigation systems.</p> <p>T7. Install FlexSus sensors for real-time resource and emissions monitoring.</p> <p>T8. Train technicians to maintain and troubleshoot ECHO systems.</p> <p>T9. Develop facilities to process waste into renewable energy.</p>
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<p>regulations for EAC member states.</p> <p>T1. Consultative Technical Workshops for the development of EAC Harmonised Bioprotectants' regulations.</p> <p>T2. Develop Mutual Recognition Pillars and Modalities on Bioprotectant regulations EAC Legal Drafting Committee convened.</p> <p>T3. EAC Organs Meetings: Committee on Agriculture; EAC Council of Ministers to review and adopt the EAC Harmonized Bioprotectants Regulations.</p> <p>3.1. Strategic implementation plan of the EAC bioprotectant registration harmonization and commercialization</p>	<p>workshop and seminars at Regional level.</p> <p>T7. Resource Mobilisation systems for CEHA enhanced.</p> <p>T8. Establish strategic partnerships and collaborations and strengthen existing ones.</p> <p>2.2. Trade Information, data Management and other instruments for Deepening Trade Agreements and integration developed and operationalized.</p> <p>T1. Leveraging the platform to integrate digital trading systems, improving market visibility and connectivity across the region.</p> <p>T2. Support the enhancement of the Trade Information Portals through addition of processes for prioritized FV and Nuts VC and include the regional corridor</p>	<p>facilitate market information system (including regional food balance sheet and informal cross border monitoring already in place).</p> <p>T3. Development of regulatory framework for national commodity exchanges where nonexistence or in draft form.</p> <p>T4. Enhance private sector and smallholder farmers' capacity to comply with regional and international market standards for staple food trade.</p> <p>T5. Conducting a regional workshop to come up with a roadmap on harmonization of the commodity trade exchanges in the EAC region.</p> <p>T6. Come up with a EAC Regional Commodity exchange and co-ordinate spot and</p>			<p>development plans.</p> <p>T3. Strengthen local institutions and community-based organizations to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives beyond the project duration.</p> <p>6.5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Sharing.</p> <p>T1. Establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the impact and effectiveness of the climate-resilient livelihood programs.</p> <p>T2. Document best practices, lessons learned, and case studies to inform future initiatives and policy development.</p> <p>T3. Facilitate knowledge sharing</p>	<p>T10. Test and scale modular ECHO systems in selected regions.</p> <p>7.4. PPP System Enhancements (GSIA).</p> <p>T1. Develop policies aligned with global standards for transparency.</p> <p>T2. Establish ESG criteria and reporting systems for sustainability.</p> <p>T3. Engage auditors to validate ESG compliance and reporting.</p> <p>T4. Train stakeholders in ESG principles and project management.</p> <p>T5. Design structured leasing agreements for non-creditworthy countries.</p> <p>T6. Include insurance and maintenance in lease agreements.</p> <p>T7. Establish a pool for early adoption of modular systems like ECHO.</p> <p>T8. Enable scalable infrastructure through flexible leasing terms.</p> <p>T9. Align PPP initiatives with regional policies and EAC goals.</p>
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	<p>regulations developed.</p> <p>T1. Development of Implementation Plan of the EAC Registration Harmonization and Commercialization Regulations, taking into consideration the input from the EAC Member States.</p> <p>T2. Launch and sensitization of Registration Harmonization and Commercialization Regulations in EAC Member States.</p> <p>3.0. Establish and Institutionalize a regional Biosafety risk assessment mechanism.</p> <p>T1. Technical review meeting to nominate PoE members.</p> <p>T2. Review, update National Biosafety Authorities including Standardisation of application forms and Standard</p>	<p>mapping, agricultural commodities, and products.</p> <p>T3. Develop Centralized digital platform to address information gaps along the FV and nuts VCs, providing real-time data on market trends, production forecasts, logistics, and quality standards.</p> <p>T4. Engage IT Providers to develop/Improve digital trading platform.</p> <p>T5. Support Training of stakeholders on Platform Use.</p> <p>T6. Facilitate the establishment of integrated digital trading system for market visibility and connectivity for value chain actors.</p> <p>T7. Support Convening platform to pool resources from private investments, public</p>	<p>futures exchanges in the ESA Region dealing with inputs markets.</p>			<p>and networking among project participants, local communities, and relevant stakeholders through workshops, conferences, and online platforms.</p>	<p>T10. Track project outcomes and compliance with ESG and PPP standards.</p>
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	<p>Operating Procedures (SOPs).</p> <p>T3. Establish, institutionalize a regional biosafety risk assessment mechanism through selection, and technical support to EAC Regional Panel of Experts on biotechnology and biosafety.</p> <p>T4. Induction training for PoE members, including a review of dossiers for a specific product or products.</p> <p>3.2. Strengthen Biosafety regulatory capacity in selected EAC member states.</p> <p>T1. Annual data collection in EAC Member States for updating policies and products' development.</p> <p>T2. Testing of the regional risk assessment process through appropriate case studies. Import</p>	<p>sector initiatives, and donor funding to support infrastructure, capacity building, and technology adoption along the FV and nuts VCs.</p> <p>T8. Undertake detailed regional assessment to identify potential areas for establishing production clusters based on comparative advantages, resource availability and market demand.</p> <p>2.3. Support establishment/improvement of regional production cluster.</p> <p>T1. Support Capacity Building for Aggregation and Cooperative - strengthen the operational skills of producer cooperatives and aggregation centres to improve efficiency and bargaining power</p>					
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	<p>application: Crop-specific trait.</p> <p>T2. Popularize the “case study” PoE opinion among select Member States.</p> <p>T3. Strengthen Biosafety Capacities in EAC member states through EAC Member States Biotechnology and Biosafety status updates, case study meeting/data transportability, Popularize the case study and Economic Assessment.</p> <p>T4. Economic Assessment of Regional Harmonization Approach Using Data Transportability in Risk Assessment.</p> <p>3.3. Enhance communication awareness and communication about EAC Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy among member</p>	<p>within the value chain.</p> <p>T2. Support Market Systems Linkage - Develop stronger connections between producers’ processors, and buyer to ensure a smooth flow.</p> <p>T3. Support investments in shared infrastructure and logistics (appropriate storage, aggregation centres and packaging.</p> <p>T4. Needs assessment conducted of potential cooperatives/associations/SMEs targeting women, youth.</p> <p>T5. Technical support provided to cooperatives and associations to register, develop business and sustainability plans, business management, governance, negotiations,</p>					
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	<p>states and stakeholders.</p> <p>T1. Review and put in place data driven Communication Strategy.</p> <p>T2. Strengthen awareness of the EAC Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy among Member States.</p> <p>T3. Engage and build the capacity of regional networks for media, youth, women and special interest groups to effectively popularize the policy.</p> <p>T4. Publicize the experiences of farmers and traders with GM crops in EAC Member States and other parts of the world.</p> <p>T5. Awareness and Communications through development of model data-driven Communication</p>	<p>financial management.</p> <p>T6. Link SMEs/cooperatives/associations to local markets, regional and international markets.</p> <p>T7. Women's and youth's businesses linked to large companies' product buyers locally, regionally and globally.</p> <p>2.4. Reinforce the extension system and delivery.</p> <p>T1. Support convening of regional workshop for research institutions, academia and private sector players to formulate deployment mechanisms of innovative solutions, and adoption within local contexts.</p> <p>T2. Support research initiative aligned deliver climate smart technologies.</p>				
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	<p>strategy and validation with lead countries including regional workshop with biosafety authorities.</p> <p>T6. Hold annual regional Biosafety and Biotechnology meetings in moving forward programs.</p> <p>T7. Report progress on moving forward to the Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources / Council of Ministers and EAC Summit.</p>	<p>T3. Support accessibility and adoption of appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies and mechanisation.</p> <p>T4. Support the translation of the developed and validated Publications to the commonly most used languages in the region.</p> <p>T5. Promote Access to Genomic technologies - Support investments in technologies that accelerate the breeding of high yielding and resilient crop varieties.</p> <p>T6. Support establishment of trial farms in Different agro -ecological zones to test and validate the performance of new varieties under varying climatic conditions.</p>					
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		<p>T7. Establish a private-sector logistics engagement platform to enhance regional coordination, foster strategic partnerships, and support evidence-based research and advocacy in the logistics sector.</p> <p>T8. Support compliance to Private Voluntary Sustainability standards systems to promote sustainable production and business practices.</p> <p>T9. Development and rollout of early warning and monitoring systems (EWS) to mitigate shocks.</p> <p>T10. Mapping, review and needs assessment of existing early warning systems.</p> <p>T11. Establish early warning systems to help value chain</p>					
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		actors anticipate and mitigate climate risks. T12. Design programme to support existing EWS frameworks or development to enhance planning and mitigate against shocks (EAC food balance sheet).					
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Budget and use of funds

PROJECT 1: Tanzania Fertilizer Access and Utilization Programme (Tanzania FAUP)

OUTCOME 1: Accelerates the development and harmonization of regulatory frameworks and Implementation Plan for Organic fertilizer for Tanzania, as reference to EAC Member states

Output 1.1. Develop and Harmonize Organic and Inorganic Fertilizer Frameworks for Tanzania

<i>Description</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Unit Cost</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Man days / Months</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Regional inception and planning meeting.	Regional workshop	1500	30	1	1	45,000.00
Technical assessment of fertilizer policy and regulations in Tanzania and the EAC Member States	National consultants	250	10,5	20	1	52,500.00
Regional synthesis report taking into consideration national reports, SADC, EAC and COMESA.	Regional consultant	500	1	20	1	10,000.00
Development of EAC Harmonised Fertilizer Regulations.	Technical workshops	1500	30	3	1	135,000.00
Development of the EAC Harmonised Fertilizer Regulations Implementation Plan.	Regional consultant	500	1	20	1	10,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	252,500.00



Output 1.2. Establish Zero Tariff and common external tariffs (CET) Harmonisation for Fertilizer Trade in the EAC Member states.						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Development of EAC Fertilizer CET.	Regional consultant	500	1	40	1	10,000.00
Technical customs meetings held on fertilizer CET drafting of the EAC CET conducted.	Regional workshop	1500	40	2	4	240,000.00
Validation and launch of EAC Fertilizer CET conducted.	Regional workshop	1500	40	2	5	300,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	550,000.00
Output 1.3. Development of new EAC Soil Fertility Maps to assist fertilizer Blending companies in coming up with new suitable fertilizer Blends.						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Conduct soil analysis and develop soil fertility maps based on the soil analysis for the EAC region	National consultant	300	21	20	1	126,000.00
Develop new fertilizer recommendations based on the soil analysis that will include the missing nutrients, validate the findings via fertilizer trials	Regional consultant	500	1	30	1	15,000.00



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Work with fertilizer blending companies to develop the new fertilizer blends (promote the sourcing of the nutrients from both organic and mineral fertilizer sources).	Regional consultant	500	1	30	1	15,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	156,000.00
Output 1.4. Developing EAC Regional Fertilizer Subsidy Guidelines with existing strategies						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Conduct a critical review and analysis of existing subsidy programs in the EAC region and elsewhere to determine key principles and associated actions for developing “smart” fertilizer subsidy programs for the region.	Regional consultant	500	1	30	1	15,000.00
Develop Regional Fertilizer Subsidy Guidelines comprised of best practices to support EAC Member States in the implementation of “smart” subsidies that use e-vouchers and have exit strategies.	Regional consultant	500	1	20	1	10,000.00
Regional validation and launch of the EAC Fertilizer Subsidy Guidelines.	Regional Workshop	1500	50	1	2	150,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	175,000.00



OUTCOME 2: Establish and Strengthen the Agriculture input distribution networks using the hub agro-dealer model including national and regional fertilizer trade and agro-dealer association in the EAC member states

Output 2.1. Support the Establishment of New and Strengthening of Existing Regional and National Fertilizer Trade Associations

Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Conduct needs assessments of the existing regional fertilizer associations; 5 existing national fertilizer associations; and 5 existing agro-dealers associations	Regional consultancy	500	1	30	1	15,000.00
Develop and deliver capacity building support	National consultants	300	21	55	1	346,500.00
Conduct a study and recommend 5 countries for the establishment of new fertilizer associations or agro-dealers associations	Regional consultant	500	1	20	1	10,000.00
Convene a regional meeting of regional and national fertilizer associations to raise awareness about the initiative, share lessons learned and agree on next steps to strengthen/establish regional and national fertilizer associations in EAC.	Regional fertilizer stakeholder Forums	1500	30	1	1	45,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	416,500.00



Output 2.2. Implement credit guarantee schemes to Hub Agrodealers through Agribusiness Partnership Contracts						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Establish a credit guarantee fund for the project	Regional fund	600,000.00	1	1	1	600,000.00
Profile Screen and select 5 hub-agrodealers in 10 selected countries.	National Consultants	300	10	10	1	30,000.00
Implement capacity building of hub agrodealers	Direct National engagement	10000	1	1	5	50,000.00
Develop linkages with suppliers and execute the credit guarantee scheme	Regional consultancy	500	1	5	5	12,500.00
Provide support, monitor and report on APC performance	National Consulatnst	300	10	10	1	30,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	722,500.00
Output 2.3. Implement the fertilizer and soil health capacity building programme						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Conduct capacity needs assessment of existing Hubs and agrodealers in 10 countries for: a) business and technical services; b) safe application and use of nutrient technology;	National Consultants	300	10	10	1	30,000.00



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Develop an appropriate training curriculum	Regional Consultants	650	1	5	1	3,250.00
Provide appropriate training to the targeted groups in each country	Regional consultancy	650	1	3	5	9,750.00
Convene a regional trade fair to facilitate business linkages with suppliers in the region	Regional workshop	1500	50	1	5	350,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	393,000.00
Output 2.4. Conduct out-scaling of green ammonia fertilizers by fertilizer blenders in the Tanzania and EAC region						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Conduct feasibility of green ammonia production.	Regional consultancy	500	1	40	1	20,000.00
Link fertilizer blenders with green ammonia for blending through matching grants.	Regional workshop	1500	5	2	4	60,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	80,000.00
	-	-	-	Total Project Fund		2,745,500.00



PROJECT 2: Tanzania Bioprotectants Harmonisation Programme (Tanzania BHAP)						
OUTCOME 1: Assessment reports of existing Bioprotectants registration and commercialization in EAC member states						
<i>Description</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Unit Cost</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Man days / Months</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Convene a regional inception workshop for all EAC Member States, to develop a roadmap for regional bioprotectant registration, harmonization and commercialization	Regional workshop	1000	40	2	1	80,000.00
Conduct assessment of bioprotectant regulatory frameworks	National, regional and international consultants	650	5	25	1	81,250.00
					Sub total(USD)	161,250.00
OUTCOME 2: Production of a synthetic report on regional regulatory framework for Bioprotectants registration						
Output 2.1. Developed a harmonized bioprotectant registration regulations for EAC member states						
<i>Description</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Unit Cost</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Man days / Months</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
Consultative Technical Workshops for the development of EAC Harmonized Bioprotectants' regulations.	National workshops	1500	50	2	1	150,000.00



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Develop Mutual Recognition Pillars and Modalities on Bioprotectant regulations EAC Legal Drafting Committee convened.	Regional consultants	650	7	25	1	113,750.00
Validation workshop of the EAC Harmonized Bioprotectants Regulations.	Regional workshop	1500	50	2	1	150,000.00
EAC Organs Meetings: Committee on Agriculture; EAC Council of Ministers to review and adopt the EAC Harmonized Bioprotectants Regulations	Regional workshop	1500	50	2	1	150,000.00
					Sub total(USD)	563,750.00
OUTCOME 3. EAC Harmonised Bioprotectants regulations strategic Implementation Plan in place						
<i>Output 3.1. Strategic implementation plan of the EAC bioprotectant registration harmonization and commercialization regulations developed</i>						
Description	Means	Unit Cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Development of Implementation Plan of the EAC Registration Harmonization and Commercialization Regulations, taking into consideration the input from the EAC Member States.	Regional consultants	650	7	25	1	113,750.00



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Launch and sensitization of Registration Harmonization and Commercialization Regulations in EAC Member States	National workshop	1500	25	1	21	787,500.00
					Sub total(USD)	901,250.00
				Total Project Funds (USD)		1,522,500.00
PROJECT 3: Tanzania Biotechnology and Biosafety Implementation Programme (Tanzania BBIP)						
Output 3.1 Establish and Institutionalize a regional Biosafety risk assessment mechanisms						
Description	Means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Technical review meeting to nominate PoE members	Regional workshop	1500	30	1	1	45,000.00
Review, update National Biosafety Authorities including Standardisation of application forms and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).	Consultant	650	1	25	1	16,250.00
Establish, institutionalize a regional biosafety risk assessment mechanism through selection, and technical support to EAC Regional Panel of Experts on biotechnology and biosafety.	Consultant	650	1	25	1	16,250.00



Induction training for PoE members, including a review of dossiers for a specific product or products.	Consultant	650	1	10	1	6,500.00
					Sub total(USD)	84,000.00
Output 3.2. Strengthen Biosafety regulatory capacity in selected EAC member states						
Description	Means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Annual data collection in EAC Member States for updating policies and products' development.	Consultant	650	1	20	1	13,000.00
Testing of the regional risk assessment process through appropriate case studies. Import application: Crop-specific trait.	Consultant	650	1	20	2	26,000.00
Popularize the "case study" PoE opinion among select Member States.	Consultant	650	21	10	1	136,500.00
Strengthen Biosafety Capacities in EAC member states through EAC Member States Biotechnology and Biosafety status updates, case study meeting/data transportability, Popularize the case study and Economic Assessment.	Workshops	1500	50	5	1	375,000.00



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Economic Assessment of Regional Harmonization Approach Using Data Transportability in Risk Assessment.	Consultant	650	1	10	1	6,500.00
					Sub total(USD)	557,000.00

Output 3.3. Enhance communication awareness and communication about EAC Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy among member states and stakeholders.

Description	Means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Review and put in place program data driven Communication Strategy.	Consultant	650	1	20	1	13,000.00
Strengthen awareness of the EAC Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy among Member States.	Consultant	650	1	20	1	13,000.00
Engage and build the capacity of regional networks for media, youth, women and special interest groups to effectively popularize the policy.	National Consultant	300	21	10	1	63,000.00
Publicize the experiences of farmers and traders with GM crops in EAC Member States and other parts of the world.	Consultant	650	1	30	1	19,500.00



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Awareness and Communications through development of model data-driven Communication strategy and validation with lead countries including regional workshop with biosafety authorities.	Consultant	650	1	20	1	13,000.00
Hold annual regional Biosafety and Biotechnology meetings in moving forward program.	Workshops	1500	25	1	1	37,500.00
Report progress on moving forward program to the Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources / Council of Ministers and EAC Summit.	Consultant	650	1	15	1	9,750.00
					Sub total(USD)	168,750.00
				Total Project Funds (USD)		809,750.00
PROJECT 4: Tanzania Seed Harmonisation and Certification Programme (Tanzania SHCP)						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Develop EAC Regional Seed digital tracking and traceability systems.	Consultant	650	1	25	1	16,250.00



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Support small and medium private seed companies through testing their varieties in second EAC Member State to enable them to register their varieties on the EAC Variety Catalogue.	workshops and Meetings	1500	25	5	1	187,500.00
Support full domestication of the EAC Seed Trade Harmonisation Regulations	Workshops and Meetings	1500	25	3	2	225,000.00
Provide technical assistance to support seed companies with application, registration of varieties on EAC Variety Catalogue and acquisition, activation and trading using EAC Regional Seed Labels conducted.	Consultant	650	1	25	1	16,250.00
Support the full implementation of the Seed Labels in close collaboration with the Tanzania and EAC Seed Committee.	Consultant	650	1	50	1	16,250.00
Support data collection and Input into the COMSIS platform	Consultant	650	1	60	1	19,500.00
Conducting COMSIS Data validation meeting.	workshops and Meetings	1500	80	3	1	180,000.00
Development of the COMSIS software	Procuring	190000	1	1	1	95,000.00
Maintenance of COMSIS Software	Procuring	25000	1	1	1	12,500.00



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				Total Project Funds (USD)		768,250.00
PROJECT 5: COMESA EAC Horticulture Accelerator (CEHA)						
OUTCOME 1: Facilitate Development of sustainable and resilient Value Chain(s)						
Output 5.1.1. Established Regional Platforms and mechanisms for coordination among value chain actors						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Facilitate Establishment of Tanzania HA National Chapters	Workshop	1,500.00	25	1	5	187,500.00
Conduct Tanzania HA Stakeholders Mapping and Forums	Workshop	1,500.00	25	1	5	187,500.00
Organize regional Workshops/Forums for network Establishment	Workshop	1,500.00	30	1	1	45,000.00
Facilitate establishment and coordination of multi stake holder collaboration	Workshop	10,000.00	1	1	1	10,000.00
Facilitate workshop and seminars at national level - at least 4 workshop/seminar per partner state	Workshop	1,500.00	25	1	4	150,000.00
Facilitate Public Private Dialogue workshop and seminars at Regionallevel	Workshop	1,500.00	25	1	2	75,000.00



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Resource Mobilisation sytems for Tanzania HA enhannced	Workshop	10,000.00	1	1	1	10,000.00
Establish strategic partnerships and collaborations, and strengthen existing ones	Workshop	10,000.00	1	1	1	10,000.00
				SUB TOTAL (USD)		675,000.00
Output 5.1.2. Trade Information, data Management and other instruments for Deepening Trade Agreements and integration developed and operationalized						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Leveraging the platform to integrate digital trading systems, improving market visibility and connectivity across the region	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Support the enhancement of the Trade Information Portals through addition of processes for prioritized products and include the regional corridor mapping, agricultural commodities, and products.	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Develop Centralized digital platform to address information gaps, providing real-time data on market trends, production forecasts, logistics, and quality standards	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Engage IT Providers to develop/Improve digital trading platform	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00



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Support Training of stakeholders on Platform Use	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Facilitate the establishemet of integrated digital trading system for market visibility and connectivity for value chain actors	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Support Convening platform to pool resources from private investments, public sector initiatives, and donor funding to support infrastructure, capacity building, and technology adoption.	Regional workshop	1500	25	1	1	37,500.00
Undertake detailed regional assessment to identify potential areas for establishing production clusters based on comparative advantages, resource availability and market demand.	Regional consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
				SUB TOTAL (USD)		72,500.00
Output 5.1.3. Support establishment/improvement of regional production cluster						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Identify potential cluster locations	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00



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Support Capacity Building for Aggregation and Cooperative -strengthen the operational skills of producer cooperatives and aggregation centers to improve efficiency and bargaining power within the value chain	Consultant	500	1	15	1	7,500.00
Support Market Systems Linkage – Develop stronger connections between producers processors, and buyer to ensure a smooth flow	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Support investments in shared infrastructure and logistics (appropriate storage, aggregation centers and packaging	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Needs assessment conducted of potential cooperatives/associations/SMEs targeting women, youth	National Consultant	300	1	10	1	3,000.00
Technical support provided to cooperatives and associations to register, develop business and sustainability plans, business management, governance, negotiations, financial management.	National Consultant	300	1	10	1	3,000.00
Link SMEs/cooperatives/associations to local markets, regional and international markets	National Consultant	300	1	10	1	3,000.00



Women’s and youth’s businesses linked to large companies product buyers locally, regionally and globally	National Consultant	300	1	10	1	3,000.00
				SUB TOTAL (USD)		34,500.00
OUTCOME 2: Strengthen Research Innovation and Technology for inputs and extension systems						
Output 5.2.1. Reinforce the extension system and delivery						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Support convening of regional workshop for research institutions, academia and private sector players to formulate deployment mechanisms of innovative solutions, and adoption within local contexts	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support research initiative aligned deliver climate smart technologies	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support accessibility and adoption of appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies and mechanization	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support the translation of the developed and validated Publications to the commonly most used languages in the region	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00



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Promote Access to Genomic technologies - Support investments in technologies that accelerate the breeding of high yielding and resilient crop varieties	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support establishment of trial farms in Different agro -ecological zones to test and validate the performance of new varieties under varying climatic conditions	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Leverage Public Private Partnerships by engaging private seed companies in co developing and disseminating improved crop varieties for rapid commercialization and farmer adoption	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Establish a private-sector logistics engagement platform to enhance regional coordination, foster strategic partnerships, and support evidence-based research and advocacy in the logistics sector.	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support compliance to Private Voluntary Sustainability standards systems to promote sustainable production and business practices	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Development and rollout of early warning and monitoring systems (EWS) to mitigate shocks	National Consultant	300	1	15	5	22,500.00



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Mapping, review and needs assessment of existing early warning systems	National Consultant	300	1	15	5	22,500.00
Establish early warning systems to help value chain actors anticipate and mitigate climate risks	National Consultant	300	1	15	5	22,500.00
Design programme to support existing EWS frameworks or development to enhance planning and mitigate against shocks (EAC food balance sheet)	Regional consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
				Sub Total (USD)		317,500.00
Output 5.2.2. Improved post-Harvest management circulatory						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Advocate circularity by rrepurposingagricultural waste into value by-products, such compost or bioenergy, to reduce environmntal impact and generate additional income streams	Consultant	1500	1	5	1	7,500.00
Develop and disseminate post-Harvest Handling Technologies	Consultant	1500	1	5	1	7,500.00
Support marketsystems linkages	Consultant	1500	1	5	1	7,500.00



				Sub Total (USD)		22,500.00
Output 5.2.3. Support Implementation of EAC Food Safety Regulatory and Operational framework initiated in key trade corridors						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Information awareness	Consultant	5000	1	5	5	125,000.00
Identify Key Trade corridors in the region	Consultant	750	1	5	5	18,750.00
Support consultancy to identify and address Food safety Gaps	Consultant	750	1	5	5	18,750.00
				Sub total (USD)		162,500.00
Output 5.2.4. Access to Finance across the value chain facilitated						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Strengthen of working capital and bridging finance	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00



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Improve the processing and handling infrastructure, primary and secondary packaging	Consultant	500	1	5	5	12,500.00
Support SMEs through matching Grants funds and agribusiness incubators (MGFIAM)	Funding seed	500 000	1	1	5	2,500,000.00
Advocate for targeted finance policy reform on the composition of the loan book	Consultant	500	1	1	5	2,500.00
Facilitate trade missions and partnerships to expand domestic, regional and international markets	Consultant	500	1	1	5	2,500.00
Targeted capacity building on credit worthiness, keeping good records and developing bankable business proposals	Training	1500	25	10	5	1,875,000.00
				Sub Total (USD)		4,417,500.00
Output 5.2.5. Facilitating regional and international collaboration for Harmonisation of Trade stands and SPS Regulations						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Facilitate the reduction or elimination of firmal and informal Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers	Consultant	500	1	5	5	25,000.00



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Support the harmonization of regional food safety regulations, pesticides, and quality standards to facilitate trade	Consultant	500	1	5	5	25,000.00
Develop simplified guides on compliance with manuals and guides on compliance with SPS regulations and harmonized quality standards	Consultant	500	1	5	5	25,000.00
Support the establishment of Trade Experts Engagement Networks to enable provision of rapid responses on emerging issues related to trade policy, trade facilitation, SPS and SQI. The delivery modality shall be as follows:	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Consultancy services from Trade Policy Expert; SPS Expert and SQI Expert	Regional Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Dissemination and communication services for purposes of facilitating sharing the analysis and information collected.	Regional Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Capacity building to VC actors within the clusters on GAPS, Plant health, Social, Environment and Food safety standards	National Consultants	300	5	5	5	37,500.00
Support the translation of the developed and validated NTBs toolkit/factbook to the commonly most used languages in the region	National Consultants	300	5	5	5	37,500.00



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Selection and profiling of target border points and target via a review of existing cross-border assessment reports and conducting cross-border assessments.	National Consultants	300	5	5	5	37,500.00
Regional stakeholder engagement for validation and dissemination of border assessment findings	workshop	1500	25	2	5	375,000.00
Conduct Assessment of key phytosanitary risks affecting trade in plants and plant products	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Consultancy to conduct study on key pest risks of food security and trade concerns in plant and plant products in the region (harmful organisms, plant protection products, etc)	Consultant	500	1	10	1	5,000.00
Expert Group meeting to develop pest risk management recommendations/options on plants and plant products (seed, pest control products, etc)	Regional workshop	1500	25	1	1	37,500.00
Expert Group meeting to develop risk management recommendations/options for plant health risks	Regional workshop	1500	25	1	1	37,500.00



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Support compliance with quality control and SPS standards - provide technical assistance and training to help stakeholders comply with domestic and international quality and SPS requirements, ensuring market readiness	Regional Consultant	1500	25	1	1	37,500.00
				Sub Total (USD)		760,000.00
Output 5.2.6. Support development and validation of CEHA Cross Cutting strategies/methodology and impact assessment informed by gender and youth analysis						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Develop a job creation strategy and data collection methodology and model, integrating gender and youth analysis	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support rollout of validated strategy and rollout of data collection on job creation across the Member states with a focus on jobs for women and youth	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Capacity building of Tanzania and CEHA National Chapters on approved job creation methodology and market systems approach	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support access to Job Creation and employment opportunities for Women/Youth through MGFIAM	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00



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Support development and validation of climate change strategy/methodology and impact assessment informed by gender and youth analysis	Consultant	500	1	10	5	25,000.00
Support development and validation of ME& L strategy	workshop	1500	25	2	5	375,000.00
Support development and validation of CEHA marketing and information	workshop	1500	25	2	5	375,000.00
				Sub Total (USD)		875,000.00
CEHA IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Hosting of the CEHA General Assembly		1500	50	2	5	750,000.00
Tanzania CEHA Board Meetings		1500	5	1	4	30,000.00
Technical Committee Meetings		1500	5	1	4	30,000.00
National Chapter Consultative Meetings		20000	5	1	4	400,000.00
Support B2B Business Forums		1500	5	1	4	30,000.00
Project Visibility		20000	1	1	1	10,000.00



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Support to Private Business to improve and out scale CEHA Operations Inclusive of Small-Holders		10000	1	1	5	25,000.00
M&E (Baselines, data collection, project evaluations)		1500	1	10	5	75,000.00
Communication		10000	1	1	5	25,000.00
Host Forum on Gender/Youth and climate Change		5000	1	1	5	25,000.00
Support participation in the National Chapters forums		5000	2	1	5	50,000.00
Mainstreaming activities (Environment, Climate Change and Gender)		5000	1	2	5	50,000.00
				Sub Total		1,450,000.00
				Total Project Funds		8,787,000.00
				Combined Program Funds		14,633,000.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERING PROGRAMME						
Description	means	Unit cost	Persons	Man days / Months	Frequency	Total (USD)
Pre-study of ECHO implementation	Soil and Environmental Analysis	50 000			4	200 000



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	Stakeholder Engagement Workshops	10 000			10	100 000
	Infrastructure Feasibility Study	150 000			1	150 000
	Policy Alignment Reviews	25 000			2	50 000
	Climate Risk Assessment	50 000			1	50 000
	Coordination and Overhead	1 750 000			Fixed	1 750 000
Total						2 300 000
Skills Training						
	Vocational Training (Climate-Smart Agriculture)	50 per participant	30 000			1 500 000
	Renewable Energy Training	1 000 per session			300 sessions	300 000
	Water Management Practices	1 500 per module			120 sessions	180 000



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	Post-Harvest Management	750 per session			300 sessions	225 000
	Leadership Training	1 000 per program			250 programs	250 000
	Digital Literacy Programs	1 000 per session			75 sessions	750 000
	Coordination and Overhead	1 000 000			Fixed	1 000 000
Total						4 205 000
ECHO Deployment				Aprox Capacity / T.C and p/day		
	Solar generation	300 000		500 to 750 kWh capacity p/day	8	2 400 000
	Solar storage	155 000		1350 kWh capacity	8	1 240 000
	Water Purification Systems	480 000		1000 cubic meter p/day	8	3 840 000
	Water storage	190 000		1000 cubic meter p/day	8	1 520 000
	Hydrogen Production Electrolysers	375 000		500 kWh p/day = 240 kg Hydrogen p/day	4	1 500 000
	Hydrogen Storage	350 000		240 kg capacity	4	1 400 000



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	Water Treatment Plant	370 000		250 cubic meters/day	5	1 850 000
	Installation and maintenance	145 000			5 years	725 000
Total						14 475 000
FlexSus and Research						
	Real-Time Monitoring sensors	5 000 per system			25 systems	125 000
	Data Analysis and Reporting tools	10 000 per tool			25 tools	250 000
	Training for Local Teams	5 000 per session			20 sessions	100 000
	Research and Development	2 250 000			Fixed	2 250 000
Total						2 725 000
GSIA: PPP Enhancement and connected Research	Compliance Framework Development	250 000			1 program	250 000
	ESG Criteria and Reporting Tools	5 000 per tool			20 tools	100 000



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	Leasing of ECHO Model Setup	1 000 000			Fixed	1 000 000
	Training for Stakeholders	5 000 per session			150	750 000
	Risk Mitigation	25 000 per package			5 packages	125 000
	Administration and overhead	900 000			Fixed	900 000
Total						3 125 000
Merger of Programs	CEHA, FAUP etc	500 000			1	500 000
UNDP/UNHCR		100 000			5	500 000
Total						1 000 000
				Total SDEP		27,830,000.00
				Program + SDEP Total		42,463,000.00

SECTION 3 – FEASIBILITY

3.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1.1 Significant risks facing the programme

This Programme is largely a capacity development programme with limited to no environmental or social risk envisaged. Additionally, the process of mobilizing and involving communities around the sites combined with the progressive hands-on capacity building of critical masses of actors will result in the development of local capacity to mitigate foreseen risks, which might arise during the Project implementation. Risks like time constraints, acceptability of activities, commitment to implementing parties, and/or a shift in interest of the EAC Alliance are to be observed and mitigated through the embedded monitoring tools of the Programme.

3.1.2 Environmental and Social Risks

Tanzania recognizes that agriculture-based enterprises including crop production, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture have the potential of generating negative environmental and social impacts. As such, Tanzania developed a framework for Environmental and Social Management to provide guidance for managing environmental and social risks when implementing sustainable development interventions. The aim is to protect and sustainably use natural resources and social capital whilst meeting society's growing needs by offering decent and resilient livelihoods through agriculture development, and a better policy environment.

The Tanzania Climate Change division is the agency responsible for ensuring that development projects/programmes are compliant with the environmental management precepts. The agency ensures that projects/programmes are conducting environmental and social impact assessments together with risk management plans.

3.1.3 Risk management strategy

In a bid to manage and mitigate risks throughout the programme cycle, an internal control framework with clear segregation of duties and responsibilities will be set up under the direct supervision of the CEO of the programme leader, with support of the Programme technical and operational teams.

A comprehensive project Risk Log, detailing the risks envisaged to affect the programme, the risk level, assumptions and mitigation measures that will be put in place to manage the risks. It will be closely monitored for progress on the mitigation measures and updated regularly to ensure that appropriate strategies are in place to address any emerging threats to the successful implementation of the Programme. This will be done on an annual basis as part of annual work planning and budgeting process. The overall Tanzania Programme Steering Committee (APSC) or the TSFPS-EI Board will be regularly briefed on the status of the risk management strategy and guidance sought on the appropriate action to be taken if the need arises. Likewise, all implementing partners and key stakeholders will be kept informed of any significant residual risk exposures that may affect them.

– ENTERPRISE	– NATURE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– SOURCES OR CAUSES OF THE PREDICTED IMPACTS	– MITIGATION MEASURES	– EFFECTS
– Crop and fruit production enterprises	– Negative environmental impacts	i. Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearing of marginal land to increase production areas, poor farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on increased yields rather than additional land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of tree cover and biodiversity - Accelerating soil erosion - Enhancing climate change by removing trees as a carbon sink to reduce carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas
		ii. Land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing of crops and fruits as monocultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote multi-cropping and soil management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of soil fertility and soil biodiversity - Food diversification poor - Nutritional input low
		iii. Pollution of the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of pesticides to achieve crop/fruit protection against pests and diseases - Crop/fruit processing wastes during value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the use of organic fertiliser, biochar, parythm products, and other agro-ecological practices and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of biodiversity - Crop and fruit produce contamination due to pesticide residues - Water, air and soil pollution - Poisoned food - Low nutrient value in crops



– ENTERPRISE	– NATURE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– SOURCES OR CAUSES OF THE PREDICTED IMPACTS	– MITIGATION MEASURES	– EFFECTS
		iv. Pest resistance and build-up	- Excessive and improper use of agricultural pesticides	- See above - Build awareness of the danger and impact of synthetic pesticides to human health	- Increased economic cost of production and reduced enterprise profitability - Spread of crop diseases to other areas - Poor nutritional value of food crops
		v. Waterlogging and Salinity	- Irrigated production systems	- Utilisation of improved technologies such as drip irrigation - Integration of solar water pumps	- Loss of land productivity - Low crop yield and stunted growths - Poor quality of produce - Limited cultivating times and options
– All enterprises	– Negative social impacts	i. Water scarcity	- High water demand and abstraction rates for aquaculture, livestock, crop and fruit production	- The Project will work with other projects focusing on water and watershed management practices	- Increases costs and time to access water for non-agricultural uses - Depleting water level - Scarcity of water availability throughout the year



– ENTERPRISE	– NATURE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– SOURCES OR CAUSES OF THE PREDICTED IMPACTS	– MITIGATION MEASURES	– EFFECTS
				- Technologies that require less water will be favoured including fruit tree varieties, which are more adaptable to local conditions	
		ii. Poor human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fertiliser and Pesticide exposure during application- Consumption of food products with fertiliser and pesticide residues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sustainable agricultural practices including climate and environmentally smart agriculture will be part of all agronomic training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Morbidity, loss of human life and increased healthcare costs- Labour constraints due to poisoning- Lack of Awareness of danger to human health
		i. Social disturbances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improved household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gender awareness, education, and communications including	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Migration- Increase in gender-based violence



– ENTERPRISE	– NATURE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– POTENTIAL IMPACTS	– SOURCES OR CAUSES OF THE PREDICTED IMPACTS	– MITIGATION MEASURES	– EFFECTS
				Dimitra Clubs and Household Approaches will be delivered across the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Creation of islands of wealth within a region- Breaking up of social systems due to competition
		ii. Labour constraints	Increased demand for labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Training and technical assistance provided by the prospective employers as, supported by the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shortage of labour
		iii. Spread of communicable diseases including HIV	Increased social interaction due to increased household incomes Increased access to diversified food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Community education- Awareness campaigns on the impact of nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Poor human health (morbidity)- Rise in 1st world illnesses- Weakened immune system

SECTION 4 – IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The TSFPS-EI CEO shall be the budget holder and oversee operational, financial and management aspects of the programme. The programme will employ a team of technical and operational teams to steer the programme into fruition. The flagship programme contains 5 distinct areas of agriculture development.

The Tanzania programmes will be implemented by the ministry of agriculture or relevant ministry in close cooperation and coordination with EAC secretariate with oversight responsibility for the targeted countries governments. Regular technical support will be provided by other divisions of EAC including Statistics, Gender, Climate Change. As an agriculture development programme built along with the geo clustering of value chain, the programme may also work with sector wide as well as value chain umbrella bodies such as the SACA, EAFF and AFSTA, AUDA NEPAD, and the secretariat of AFCTA as well as regional producer and processor associations. These organizations may be replaced or extended with others.

As described in section 1.4.3 above, a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) or the TSFPS-EI covering the three components will be established by the SACA ministry of agriculture, with participation from relevant governments, AfDB and EUSL senior officials, among others. The PSC will be established as the overall “Flagship Programme’s” oversight body for all Projects under it, responsible for providing strategic direction, general policy guidance, and for approving annual budgets, work plans and progress reports for each of them. Actual mandate and membership will be determined during the inception phase in coordination with the other Flagship Programme components. In principles, the PSC shall meet semi-annually, or more often if warranted, to review progress and performance of the various Flagship Programme components.

A Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) comprised of TSFPS-EI Project staff at the EAC secretariat will be established under the Flagship Programme to support the PTC and PSC in order to ensure efficient and effective implementation and coordination of all the technical aspects of the Projects, led by the TSFPS-EI CEO or equivalent. The PIU will be responsible for the day-to-day oversight and management of the Project to ensure coherence, alignment, achievement of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and delivery of the annual work plans. The PIU will meet regularly as needed. In principles, its membership will comprise of project implementation staff, drawn for each country, along with representation from select Tanzanian and EAC divisions and units. More specifically, the PIU at the secretariat will comprise an Agriculture Inputs specialist, Legal and Grants Management Specialist, Organizational Development and Capacity Building Specialist, Administrative assistant, and a Plant, Protection and Biotechnology specialist (See **Annex 10** for job descriptions for key staff.)

Environmental and Social Screening form

PART A: General information

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Name	
Estimated Cost (K)	
Project Site	
Funding Agency	
Project Objectives	
Proposed Main Project Activities	
Name of Evaluator/s	
Date of Field Appraisal	



PART B: Brief description of the proposed activities

Tanzania and EAC Region's total hectareage of farming that is attributable to Smallholder stands at hundreds of thousands of Square meters. For the TSFPS-EI project we envisage half of the available land mass to be impact by this project. A number of agriculture production activities will take place during the implementation phase. Activities such as putting up Irrigation structures which including solar panel, irrigation pipes and other water system will entail clearing and levelling the land to the accepted levels hence a lot of trees will be cut to accommodate the changes. Other notable areas will be the construction of productive assets to spurn economic growth in the area which includes construction of warehouses and other value addition centers. The construction as well as acquisition of these productive assets will have an impact on the environment therefore every beneficiary of the project will design their own environmental mitigating measures before development of the production assets. A detailed action plan will have to be developed containing mitigating measures for any environmental impacts according to the laws and regulations of that particular country.

PART C: Environmental and social baseline information of the site brief description

Category of Baseline Information	Brief Description
Geographical location X Name of the Area (Name of the FO, District, T/A, Village) X Proposed location of the project (Include a site map of at least 1:10,000 scale / or coordinates from GPS)	
Land resources X Topography and Geology of the area X Soils of the area X Main land uses and economic activities	
Water Resources X Surface water resources (e.g. rivers, lakes, etc.) quantity and quality X Groundwater resources quantity and quality	
Biological resources X Flora (include threatened/ endangered/ endemic species) X Fauna (include threatened/ endangered/ endemic species) X Sensitive habitats including protected areas e.g. national parks and forest reserves	
Climate - This is needed in flood-prone regions X Temperature X Rainfall	



Category of Baseline Information	Brief Description
Social ✕ Number of people potentially impacted ✕ Type and magnitude of impacts (i.e. impact on land, structures, crops, the standard of living) ✕ Socio-economic overview of persons impacted	

PART D: Environmental and social screening form

NO	AREAS OF IMPACT			IMPACTS EVALUATION						POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES
1.0	Is this sub-project site within and/or will it affect the following environmentally sensitive areas?			Extent or coverage (on-site, within 3-5km or beyond 5km)			Significance (Low, Medium, High)			
		Yes	No	On-site	Within 3-5 km	Beyond 5 km	Low	Medium	High	
1.1	Sensitive habitats ✗ National Parks and Game Reserve, ✗ Wet-lands; ✗ Areas with rare or endangered flora or fauna ✗ Areas with outstanding scenery/tourist site									
1.2	Productive traditional agricultural /grazing lands									
1.3	Within steep slopes/mountains with potential for erosion									
1.4	Dry tropical forests such as Brachystegia species									
1.5	Along lakes, along beaches, riverine									
1.6	Near industrial activities									



1.7	Near human settlements									
1.8	Near cultural heritage sites									
2.0 Screening Criteria for Impacts during Implementation and Operation										
Will the implementation and operation of the activity within the selected site generate the following externalities/ costs/impacts?										
2.1	Deforestation									
2.2	Soil erosion and siltation									
2.3	Siltation of watercourses									
2.4	Environmental degradation arising from obtaining construction materials									
2.5	Damage of wildlife species and habitat									
	Hazardous wastes, Asbestos, PCB's, pollution from unspent PV batteries									
	Nuisance - smell or noise									
	Incidence of flooding									
3.0 Screening Criteria for Social and Economic Impacts										
Will the construction of classrooms within the selected site generate the following socioeconomic costs/impacts?										
3.1	Loss of land/land acquisition for human settlement, farming, grazing									
3.2	Loss of assets, property, houses									
3.3	Loss of livelihood									
3.4	Require a RAP									
3.5	Loss of cultural sites, graveyards, monuments									
3.6	Loss of income-generating Capacity									
3.7	Consultation (comments from Beneficiaries)									



PART E: Overall evaluation of screening exercises

The results of the screening process of the proposed activity would be either exempted or subjected to further environmental and resettlement assessments. The basis of these options is listed in the table below:

Review of Environmental Screening (OP 4.01)	Tick	Review of Resettlement Screening (OP 4.12)	Tick
1. The project is cleared. No serious impacts. (When all scores are “No” in form)		1. The project is cleared. No serious social impact. (Where scores are all “No”, or “few” in form)	
2. There is a need for further assessment. (when some scores are “Yes, High” in form)		2. There is a need for resettlement/compensation. (When some scores are “Yes, High” in the form)	
Endorsement by the Environmental Country Officer		Endorsement by the Director of Planning and Development	
Name:		Name:	
Signature:	Date:	Signature:	Date:

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT MONITORING PLAN

No	Project activity	Expected impacts	Proposed mitigations/ mitigation activities	Indicators	Target	Responsibility for Implementation	Estimated Cost



STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Senior Inputs and Biotechnology Officer (SIB Officer)

Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M&E Officer)

Legal and Contracts Officer (GD Officer)

Senior Administrative and Human Resource Officer (SAHR Officer)

TSFPS-EI Chief Executive Officer

TSFPS-EI HA Regional Coordinator

TSFPS-EI Agri-Business and Policy Advisor

TSFPS-EI Finance and Planning Officer

TSFPS-EI Knowledge, Events, Communication and Programme Officer.

EUSL TSFPS-EI STAFF

Programme Development Manager

FlexSus and Technical Manager

Visual Design Manager

Implementation Manager