

# **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES**

## ***CATALYSING THE FUTURE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS OF TANZANIA” (CFAST) PROJECT***

### **DISCLOSURE NOTE FOR INTERGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (IPMP)**

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The CFAST project aims at supporting the transformation of selected agri-food systems to yield higher revenue to farm households, while being more resilient to climate change. The project will develop and implement business plans for joining the value chains and marketing of the main crop (in most cases rice) as well as for diversifying the production system into higher value crops and enterprises (e.g. vegetables, fruits, and aqua-culture) and in making complementary community investments to enable all farmers, especially women, to work on their plots and engage in processing and marketing. Such an approach is expected to: (i) empower the small scale farmers and their organizations, (ii) sustainably increase the productivity and competitiveness of the priority commodity value chains and associated production systems; (iii) increase the volume and value of produce that enters the market channels for both domestic and export markets, as well as reliable raw material supply for local industries; (iv) allow for significant impact of investments, especially in infrastructure and other interventions in priority areas as selected by the IOs and recorded in their business plans (especially irrigation, value addition and marketing infrastructures); (v) enhance economies of scale by improving farmers (in IOs) access to agricultural inputs and financial services, and lower transaction costs for input/output markets, as volumes and competition increase; (vi) promote expanded investments by private sector, at farm and off-farm levels, especially in priority value chains and (vii) through community investments alleviate women’s ‘time poverty’ and improve child nutrition. The CFAST project design follows the guidance from the ASDP-2 Program Document, which emphasizes the role of strong and inclusive small farmer organizations as the main vehicle for enabling small holders to participate in the private sector stimulated agricultural growth and value chains (Agricultural Sector Program Document 2, 2015).

The activities that will be funded under the CFAST may lead to the increased use of agricultural pesticides, especially when growing vegetables of high value. This Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) has been prepared in order to ensure the Project is managed in compliance with the World Bank’s Operational Policy OP 4.09 on Pest Management, and with the related safeguard requirements of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT). The IPMP includes proposals for effective and sustainable integrated pest management relating to rice production and marketing systems extending beyond the lifetime of the Project.

This IPMP briefly summarizes current knowledge of the incidence of rice pests in the cropping and marketing systems of the CFAST Regions especially Mbeya Region which has high percentage of irrigation scheme to be supported by CFAST. The Plan reviews relevant national

policies and regulatory systems, and recent experience in the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques. These are followed by an outline of the workplan and budget for integrated pest management to be applied in CFAST.

The key pest problems encountered in the targeted rice production systems include field insects, weeds, birds and rodents. Few farmers use any pesticides, though government officers occasionally apply pesticides for the control of migratory and outbreak pests such as armyworm and birds. Herbicide use is becoming more common, though still amongst a small minority of the target population. The Project may encourage greater experimentation with herbicide as an option for farmers applying the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technologies.

1. The project does not expect to promote greater use of insecticide. Nonetheless, it is deemed important to provide all participating farmers with stronger advisory assistance relating to the safe use of both insecticide and herbicide. Pest scouting will be encouraged to allow control of migratory and outbreak pests at an earlier stage, thus reducing the need for pesticide application.

The Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) is designed to minimize potential adverse impacts on human and environmental health through promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), as well as training and supervision for the safe use and disposal of pesticides. The training will target Extension staff and farmers, irrigation technicians and Trainers/TOTs. The training will focus on IPM concept, elements of IPM, biology and life cycle of rice pests and management options, soil management, preparation of bio-pesticides and application, and pesticides management.

The Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 stipulates that “in assisting borrowers to manage pests that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods, and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides”. Further, “in appraising a project that will involve pest management, the Bank assesses the capacity of the country’s regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. As necessary, the Bank and the borrower incorporate in the project components a workplan to strengthen this capacity”.

In line with these objectives, IPMP (i) reviews the proposed aims and activities of the Project; (ii) highlights the anticipated pest and pest management problems in the areas targeted by the Project; (iii) reviews national policies and regulations for dealing with these pests; (iv) reviews the country’s pest management practices including its experiences with IPM; (v) outlines a workplan for applying IPM to improve the effectiveness and safety of pest management under the proposed Project; and (vi) defines a monitoring and evaluation plan for the implementation of the IPMP.

The preparation of this IPMP involved literature reviews, consultations with relevant government departments, and consultations with farm communities. The literature review included the following documents:

- i) CFAST Draft Project Appraisal Document
- ii) CFAST Project Concept Note;
- iii) Environmental Management Act (2004);
- iv) Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005-G.N. No 349 of 2005;
- v) Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007;
- vi) World Bank Safeguard Policies in particular OP 4.09 and BP 4.01,

vii) Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan; and

The preparation of this document also involved consultations with regional and district officials in the targeted areas to review the project plans and pest management challenges. An inventory of common pest problems in the project sites, and the practices commonly used by farmers to control these pests was undertaken, discussed and compared with adoption data available in the literature.

The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries and the World Bank is now disclosing the IPMP in-country and also at the Infoshop of the World Bank to the Public.



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