

Category	: International Rice Research Conference
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Title of Entry	: Upscale adoption of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) through Junior Farmer Fields and Life Skills (JFFLS) methodology
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Select only one type of presentation	: 15 minute oral presentation
Abstract	: Upscale adoption of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) through Junior Farmer Fields and Life Skills (JFFLS) methodology Introduction. Rice production in United Republic of Tanzania is increasingly becoming important to the national economy, it's among the major sources of employment, and income for many farming households. Rice is mainly produced by small-scale farmers, while marketing is dominated by middlemen and traders. While Tanzania is self-sufficient in rice for more than 98%, rice productivity in the country ranges between 1-3 tones/h _a in average. Low productivity is mainly aggravated by the impacts of climate change, inadequate application of improved technologies including use of low yielding varieties, low levels of involvement of private sector in rice value chain, un-improved irrigation infrastructures, limited involvement of youth in agriculture and poor knowledge among small-scale farmers on executing good agricultural practices. Potentials for increased rice production in the country. Rice is the second most important food crop after maize in the Mainland and first food crop in Zanzibar. In Africa, Tanzania is the second main rice producer after Madagascar. Rice production in TZ is practiced in both lowland and upland with the potential of 44 million hectares of land of which 29.4 million hectares are potential land for irrigated rice. However, only 461,326 hectares of this land is currently under production. Tanzania has a clear articulated long and medium-term policy frame for the economy in general and for the agriculture sector in particular. The long-term policy framework places agriculture at the centre and has evolved various sector and sub-sector policies. The major ones are Tanzania Development Vision 2025; Agricultural policy 2013 and the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP), one of the key instruments that the government uses to meet TDV 2025. The aim is to transform the economy from a low productivity agricultural economy to a semi industrialized one, led by modernized and highly productive agricultural activities which are effectively integrated and buttressed by supportive industrial and service activities in the rural and urban areas. Programmes/projects on rice value chain. There are number of programmes/projects supporting the development of rice subsector in the country. Few to

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