

**Topic Three. Goal Two: Zero Hunger:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

1. Choose one of the targets of goal two. What are your observations and recommendations for addressing this target in your host country, based on your experience?

From my observations in the city of Dar es Salaam, I believe the methods of improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture would definitely lie in the agricultural policies and programs in order to help achieve this goal. I have noticed that the availability of food depends on what has been cultivated during the season and different areas grow different things. For example you might find the growth of maize and beans in certain Kilimanjaro regions, causing them to rely on these products for dietary needs. As a result of this, often there is a saturation of certain types of produce in the market. I have learned from coworkers that this where miscommunication happens as most farmers do not have systems of communication in place to reduce overproduction. This overproduction, coupled with a lack of food storage systems to extend the life of the produce, causes insufficient consumption.

The need for sustainable policies and programs in terms of food production and security is key. One might find that a change in government creates a change in the current agenda. For instance the Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First) initiative to revolutionize the agricultural industry was brought forth by the ex-president of the country; with the change in government in October 2015, the initiative no longer seems to be a top government priority. Additionally, within these policies, there is a need to include systems of control for storing and preserving produce for later uses, in the instance of over production. Thus I believe that the government putting forth a sustainable plan is a feasible way of achieving this target.

2. How does the target you chose relate to goals four and five, if indeed it does?

Improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture is a cross cutting issue which is tied in with gender equality and promotion of education. As I see in my local markets, many women depend on agriculture for their daily survival. Yet the active role of women in this sector is often undervalued and misrepresented. It is estimated that 81% of Tanzanian women are engaged in agricultural activities, however the income arising from the agricultural production is severely limited by social and traditional factors. Throughout my engagement with women produce sellers in Kariakoo (my local market), I have learned that these women are selling in markets from 7 am to 9 pm at night hoping that they will make 5,000tsh/- (\$3) after the deduction of all costs. After these excruciating working hours these women still have to attend to their domestic duties. Though there might be laws in place by the Tanzanian government to protect the rights of these women, their implementation is inadequate. The women are most likely not educated enough to know what they should tolerate, and even in instance of violations women's access to justice is sometimes limited as well. The knowledge of the general public on agricultural policies is also limited; the government often will not provide learning opportunities to the people working in the agricultural field to gain more insight.

