

Day 2

- 1. Agriculture Sector Policy: Nutrition in Changing Food Systems
- 2. Agricultural Markets and Trade
- 3. Enabling Policy for Private Sector Investment

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Day 2: Early Morning Papers

Four papers:

- Evaluating policies and public investments for transformation
- Indicators of affordability of nutritious diet
- Food systems for nutrition: policies, programmes and research
- Food systems and diets transformation

Key Findings:

Value chains interrelate (CAADP recommended 5) A call for cross value chains considerations.

Value chains effects on <u>poverty</u>, <u>nutrition</u> and <u>growth</u> Agris-ystem GDP | 'Composite Indicator'

The need to seek for a balanced portfolio for VCs development: A blend-Food and Cash Export Crops

Emphasised the need for food price data monitoring for nutrition policy Nutrient-dense diet is clearly most expensive. Is there anything that can be done to lower cost? Indicator of affordability – a striking revelation is seasonality of affordability.

TZ is in a Transitional period, progressing: Traditional, through mixed to modern food systems
A need for policies addressing challenges of a country transitioning across evolving food systems
An alert in the financing for nutrition policies and programs 135/150
The need to address (policy and regulations) unhealthy foods – fatty, sugary and salty foods



Day 2: Early Morning Papers

Four papers (4th Paper):

- Evaluating policies and public investments for transformation
- Indicators of affordability of nutritious diet
- Food systems for nutrition: policies, programmes and research

Key Findings:

Diets transformation takes place in various forms,

Key features of that transformation should drive our research. Eg. Knowing that:

- 50 to 70% of the food in value terms is perishable;
- 50 to 65% is processed;
- 70 to 80% is purchased;
- 15% is food consumed away from home;
- 90% of foods locally produced / importation trend stagnant;
- Supermarkets are not a solution !!!!



Agricultural Markets & Trade

Day 2: Mid Morning Papers

Six papers:

Informal Maize Markets – Cephas Taruvinga
Reducing Trade Barriers in Agric. Sector, A Case TMEA – Elibariki Shami
Policy options to improve markets for pigeon peas EAGC – Kim Mhando
Competition in Agric Markets S-C-P Model – Anasia Maleko
Econ. Benefits of Reforming Export Permits Issuance – Liston Njoroge
Challenges and Prospects of Smallholder Dairy – Gilbert Msuta

Key Findings:

- Farmers, and traders, post harvest losses are high handling and storage are weak points
- Interventions by TMEA improve efficiency in cross border trade
- Tanzania vulnerability to trade bans e.g. India's pigeon peas ban
 - 5% left unharvested 2017 / Trade loss estimated at US 150mn 2016/2017
- S-C-P analysis highlighted reasons for low levels of engagement in post harvest processes
- Policy decisions such as Export Permits could be informed better with data and MI
- Refreshing to see that not only crops require us to consider markets



Day 2: Mid Morning Papers

Agricultural Markets & Trade

Markets intelligence System and Unit: Data, Information, Knowledge

Dairy:

Research & Development:

e.g. local breeds can serve the market better that they do now!!

Promotion of commodities within the local market – what to do differently:

E.g. Introduce certain meals - school feed systems; hospitals diets; and prisons rations.



Day 2: Afternoon Papers

Enabling Policy Environment

7 papers:

Key impediments to competiveness in Dairy and Poultry – Hans shrader

Enabling the business of agriculture – Farbod Youseffi

Enabling business environment for industrial-led economy through livestock – Lucas Yamat

Developing service providers for TZ's export markets – Gilead Teri

The Role of PPD towards Enabling Investment – Daniel Ngowi

Fertiliser bulk procurement: Nganga Nkonya

Sustainable Intensification Technologies: Francis Muthoni

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Selected Guiding Findings:

- There is need to enable our sectors 'selectively':
 - E.g. livestock sector: 4% Agriculture Finance, 0.2 National Budget
- Enabling Agriculture Business: Process Efficiency, Fertilizer, Machinery, Markets, Finance
- Livestock for Industrialization: Fill gaps e.g. Dairy Operating at 30% of their installed capacity
- Business Support Services are important: Augment their 'Export Readiness'; e.g. de-risking exports
- Importance of PPD and communication: Sustained in effective ways to leverage Invst. In Agric.
- Fertilizer Bulk Procurement and Sustainable Intensification Technologies

THANKYOU



































