Day 2

1. Agriculture Sector Policy: Nutrition in Changing Food Systems

2. Agricultural Markets and Trade

3. Enabling Policy for Private Sector Investment

Andrew E. Temu, Chief Facilitator - ENGINE
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 poverty, nutrition and growth Agris-system 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

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.
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

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
THANK YOU