Day 3
(Finance, Technology and Investments)
&
Overall Conference Recommendations for Policy Considerations

Andrew E. Temu, Chief Facilitator - ENGINE
Four papers:
Access to land an livelihoods of youth – Ntengua Mdoe
The rise of medium scale farms: causes and consequences – Milu Muyanga
Synergies between medium and small scale farmers – Roseline Alphonse
Land conflicts in tanzania: causes, impacts and resolutions – Judith Valerian

Some Interesting Findings:

**Land and Youth Mdoe**
Youth migration is a thought process in terms of optimising livelihoods
The need for incentives to motivate youth to engage in productive farming
Improved technologies - seed, fertilizer, irrigation & together with agro-value additions
The need for surplus labour displaced from agriculture should be absorbed in processing

**Milu Muyanga**
There is a clear trend of increases in number of FHH with larger farm sizes
Number of medium scale farms is growinghare under medium-scale farms growing
- Smallholders transit – grow to medium 5%
- New entrants directly into medium scale 35%
- Living in the urban areas 65%  [These grew from around 10 to 30%]
Causes: Rise in price; Elite Capture, Population Growth, New Town
Four papers:
Access to land an livelihoods of youth – Ntengua Mdoe
The rise of medium scale farms: causes and consequences – Milu Muyanga
Synergies between medium and small scale farmers – Roseline Alphonse
Land conflicts in Tanzania: causes, impacts and resolutions – Judith Valerian

Some Interesting Findings:
Furaha Rashidi / Roseline Alphonse
Generally a call for synergistic co-existence of small and large scale farmers
Synergy proxied by distance & scrutinizing effects commercialisation, productivity, specialisation etc

Judith Valerian
Analysis is motivated by the speed of formalization process: nature & extent, resolutions,
Un-registered land ownership, diverse range of conflicts, affecting crop production
Efforts to resolve are there, thanks to government authorities – success rates at over 70%
Occupancy rights and enforcing VLUP could ease the challenge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A Call for Youth Agriculture Parks</strong></td>
<td><strong>Land Remains Sensitive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackle land ownership</td>
<td>Registering and Titling is key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deploy the Youth DF</td>
<td>Sustainable use is important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Track Rural to Rural Migration</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enactment of a Law to Protect Agriculture Land</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging New Urban Areas</td>
<td>Land based investments need this security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research on Youth Jobs</strong></td>
<td><strong>A Need for Positive Advocacy for ASDP and SAGCOT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitutability</td>
<td>Land based investments need this security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E.g. Bodaboda vis a vis Agriculture</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A Need for National Human Resource Policy</strong></td>
<td><strong>A Need for Coordinated Strategies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance and Mgt. of Lbr. Force</td>
<td>Min. of Land Urban Settlements, Livestock and agriculture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 3: Mid Morning Papers

Finance
Six papers:
Access to financial Services – FINSCOPE – Mwombeki Baregu
Reaping Richer return: Public spending priorities for African Agriculture – Peter Goodman
Social accountability – Investing where there is potential ... Sizya Lugeye
Drones in agriculture – Rose Funja

Key Findings:
Baregu
- FINSCOPE farmers are overall performing relatively less favorably than the general population
- E.g. borrowing is predominantly from friends and neighbours [informal]; savings – livestock
- Both demand and supply side indicators don’t show progress in financial services to agriculture
- New models: aggregation efforts, coordinated interventions, de-risking agriculture, policies

Goodman
- The 10% target of national government budget is yet to be met
- Most of the spending is on inputs subsidy; followed by extension services, less on research
- Brazil & Chile examples inform Tanzania on the importance of research
**Finance & Technology**

**Six papers:**
- Access to financial Services – FINSCOPE – Mwombeki Baregu
- Reaping Richer return: Public spending priorities for African Agriculture – Peter Goodman
- Social accountability – Investing where there is potential ... Sizya Lugeye
- Drones in agriculture – Rose Funja

**Key Findings:**

**Sizya Lugeye**
- An assessment of resource allocation vis a vis agriculture potential
- Overall budgetary allocation to agriculture is low and has been declining
- Budgetary and staff allocation is not necessarily aligned to potential [productivity]

**Rose Funja**
- There is a call for deployment of drones for agriculture
- Monitoring, fend pests. Improve land tenure [P-GIS], estimate yields, advise fertilization
Commercial Finance

Policies should support innovative finance arrangements
- VAT on Ag. Financial Services
- Products diversification

What is it that should be financed?
Could policies direct the flow of commercial finance?

Who, What and How to Finance
Is there room to promote VC Finance through policies?

Notably 2 Banks contribute 50% of lending to Agriculture
- Regulation of Ag. Banking need not be the same as normal commercial banks

Public Investment, Technology

Land Investments, Soil Nutrition
- Policies, Strategies Programs

Research and Development Finance
- Broad range – Technology, Services, Financing, Entrepreneurship, Firms Development

Adoption of Technology
- It is low and should go in hand with research security

Budgetary Allocation vis a vis Agricultural Potential
- Entry point for revising should be a review of budget guidelines
Cross Cutting Issues

1. Women and industrialization Economy in Tanzania – Dr. Masululi (Mlote)
2. Enhancing enabling environment to increase youth participation - Hafidh Kabanda
3. Tracking key CAADP indicators and implementation: TZ progress – Prudence Lugendo
4. ASDP 2 – Zacharia, Ministry of agriculture

Key Findings:

- 53% TZ farmers are female, 1,972 prof. agriculturalists, diversely involved in value addition,
- Challenges: Finance, Marketing, Infrastructure, Technology
- CAADP process – Tanzania, despite many projects we are still struggling in productivity
- Declining trends of undernutrition and stunting but the rate could be improved
- Poverty level is declining but we still aren’t satisfied with the rate
Overall Conference Areas of Recommendations for Policy Considerations

Andrew E. Temu, Chief Facilitator - ENGINE
Key areas of recommendations to be made to the government

1. Reversing the declining and stagnant resources allocation to agriculture
   • Resource allocation based on agricultural production potential
   • Increase funding for research and development

2. Reducing costs of production and enhancing productivity
   • Redesign extension services
   • Review taxes on agricultural inputs, equipment and machinery

3. Enhancing competitiveness in Agro-industry
   • Address production, markets and finance policy issues around prioritised sectors
   • Institutionalize holistic value chains development in interventions
   • Pursue ASDP2 with rigor and high prioritisation in budgets allocation

4. Resolve policy impediments to access to finance
   • Resolve the challenge of VAT on credit guarantee and other empowerment schemes
   • Review banking regulations to relax stringent conditions for agriculture lending
   • Explore special regulatory banking regulations for agricultural finance institutions
Key areas of recommendations to be made to the government

5. Enact policies to promote youth engagement and employment in agriculture
   • Consider national human resource policy
   • Innovate around Youth Investment Parks
   • Youth development funds for agriculture, incubators and higher education curricula review

6. Land
   • Continue land reforms, land-use plans, and learning from land conflicts resolutions
   • Research and kick-start the process to enact a law to protect agriculture land

7. Nutrition
   • Handle nutrition as a cross-cutting issue
   • Enact laws and subsequent policies to enhance nutrition improvements
   • Enforce regulations against non-desirable foods – sugary, fatty and salty
   • Address costs of baskets of goods of foods with high nutritive values