

European Centre for Development
Policy Management

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Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) Impact Assessment on Food Security in Tanzania

Module 3: Assessing Linkages between OECD Policies and Tanzania's
Agro-Food System and Food Security Situation

CONSULTATION WORKSHOP REPORT

27 November 2014, Dar es Salaam

Introduction

The Economic and Social Research Foundation ([ESRF](#)) and the European Centre for Development Cooperation ([ECDPM](#)) jointly facilitated on 27th November 2014 a consultation workshop to present and discuss with a group of stakeholders, the initial findings of Module 3 of the Policy Coherence for Development Impact Assessment on Food Security in Tanzania. Bringing together a wide variety of government, donor, private sector and civil society representatives working in Tanzania's agricultural sector, the consultation workshop provided participants with the opportunity to informally discuss the preliminary outputs of Module 3 and the way forward of this pilot exercise that aims to map and assess the impact of policies of OECD countries on food security in Tanzania.

Background

This assessment is a pilot testing of a modular, step-by-step methodology developed by ECDPM and the OECD secretariat to identify and assess the impact of OECD countries policies on the food security situation in individual developing countries. The workshop followed a previous one organised on 17th September 2017 in Dar Es Salaam to present and discuss the findings of the module 2 which aimed to map out the drivers and bottlenecks that determine the state of food security in Tanzania, and identify a selection of relevant OECD countries policies with a potential impact on food security in Tanzania. Concretely, the aim of this third module and the workshop is to analyse the causal transmission mechanism and assess the impacts, positive and negative, of the OECD policies identified in module 2 on food security in Tanzania.

Opening Remarks

In his opening remarks, Dr. Hosseana B. Lunogelo (the Executive Director of ESRF), expressed his utmost appreciation for the participants' attendance and stressed on the significance and effectiveness of their contributions to the project's expected outputs. Reflecting on the continued partnership between ESRF and ECDPM, he highlighted the significance of this partnership and particularly the impact that the PCD project shall have not only to Tanzania but also to the OECD member states' policy decision making.

Mr. Simo-Pekka Parviainen, the Deputy Head of Finnish Mission in Tanzania recalled that, the Government of Finland is committed working with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other research partners. As Tanzania stands a better chance in addressing issues related to food security and setting priorities in intensive food production, he expressed his optimism noting that the project has come at such an opportune time to assist the country in addressing these issues.

Mr. Ombaeli Lemweli, the Assistant Director of the National Food Security from the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) of the Government of Tanzania, expressed his sincere appreciation to the government of Finland for continued support in the agriculture sector and welcomed the research findings noting that the Ministry shall continue getting involved whenever necessary.

Workshop Proceedings

The presentations by the research team, enclosed in attachment, first gave an explanatory overview of the concept and use of PCD as a policy-making tool for development, and provided a summary of the findings of module 2 and the outcomes of the first workshop. Next, the second presentation gave an overview of OECD domestic agricultural policies and discussed their spill over effects on Tanzania through

international markets. It was immediately followed by a presentation on the sugar sector as an illustrative case study of the type of analysis that will be performed on the most important agricultural sectors identified by module 2, notably grains, sugar, cotton, milk and dairy products. The research team further made a presentation on the OECD non-tariff measures and private standards and their implication for market access for Tanzania's exports and food security conditions with a focus on traditional export crops such as coffee, tobacco and tea, and non-traditional export such as fisheries and horticulture. The last presentation focused on Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and land acquisition in Tanzania and their implication for food security.

After the presentations, the participants were welcomed to ask questions for clarification and provide their contributions. Some of their productive concerns and recommendations among others included the following:

- There is a need clarify the scope of the study make it explicit that it is not a study of neither the determinant of the food security situation in Tanzania not the impact of domestic Tanzanian policies on that food security situation, but rather a study on the impact of OECD countries policies on the food security situation in Tanzania.
- However, important to fully take into account other factors that influence the food security situation in Tanzania, particularly domestic policies in Tanzania, in order to consistently identify the impact that is attributable to OECD countries policies. For the sugar sector for instance, the low productivity of sugar cane growers and sugar processing factories, the difficulty in curbing illegal importation of cheap sugar and sometimes strategic stocks holding by domestic sugar supplied to raise the domestic price are number of factors that need to be accounted for.
- Although the scope of this study is entirely ex-post, the participants stressed the importance to be forward looking, and consider further development in OECD countries policies and their potential implication for the food security situation in Tanzania. Examples of these developments include the Economic Partnerships Agreements (EPA) with the EU bloc and the forthcoming changes in EU sugar policy post-2017.
- Regarding the impact non-tariff measures, the participants suggested that the complexities of requirements of standards set by both public and private actors in OECD countries need to be further examined and the coherence between the removal of the tariff and the use of these non-tariff barriers considered. Also, the extent to which private companies influence standard setting and the ultimate impact on food security in Tanzania is worth to be integrated in the analysis.
- The presentations depicted a paradox which indicates that Tanzania is performing well in attracting land acquisition but at the same time attracting very little FDI in the agriculture sector. Although land is abundantly available in Tanzania, the participants welcome the initiative of the study to analysis linkages between OECD countries policies and the surges in land acquisitions in the recent years in Tanzania. They suggest that great emphasis should be directed towards answering the following key questions: how does land acquisition affect food security? Does land acquisition conform or contradict traditional laws? And is the land acquired used as planned?

Wrap-up and Closing Remark

Finally, the workshop ended with a wrap-up session and a closing remark from Dr. Hosseana Lunogelo. He made a brief account of the main concerns and recommendations from the workshop's participants as follows: other ongoing government initiatives for food security enhancement like SAGCOT, contract farming etc. need to be considered in this pilot study; measures to control illegal trade should be put in place; improved technology is an important factor in scaling up sugar production and its ultimate market

accessibility; political economy and will affect largely production and marketability of agro-products; the role of private sector in setting standards is extremely significant; most domestically produced products are characterized with price volatility and uncertainties as well as the necessity to further study on how the carbon footprint standard requirement has impacted international markets for several products.

Next Steps

- As a follow up to the workshop, a fieldwork study was conducted in Tanzania the between November 28th and December 4th 2014 and consisted in qualitative interviews with a wide range of stakeholders of Tanzanian agricultural sector to get further insights on the potential impact of the OECD countries policies on the performance of the selected agricultural sectors identified.
- Taking on board the suggestions formulated during the workshop, and the findings from the fieldwork, the research team is now in the process of revising and finalising Module 3, draft the final report and formulate relevant research hypothesis to be further studied in the next steps of the assessments.
- A fourth Module, which aims to move the evaluation from a theory-based framework to an empirical, dynamic, research process, placing the analysis in the context in which the impact plays out will explored or further researched in the country the causal chains defined in Module 3, after which conclusions should be drawn and response strategies defined

Annex I: List of Participants

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Annex II: Workshop Agenda

8:30 – 9:00	Arrival of participants and registration	
Opening		
9:00 – 9:15	Opening remarks and introduction	Dr. H. B. Lunogelo Finnish Embassy Official Participants
9:15 – 9:30	Introduction to Module 3	ESRF and ECDPM
Module 3 part 1: OECD domestic agricultural policies and spillover effects on Tanzania through international markets		
9:30 – 9:55	Overview of OECD domestic agricultural policies and spillover effects on international markets	OECD consultant
9:55 – 10:20	Case studies of commodity-specific impacts of OECD domestic agricultural and trade policies on Tanzania	ECDPM
10:20 – 10:35	Q&A and discussions	All Participants
10:35 – 10:50	Health break	All Participants
Module 3 part 2: OECD Non-Tariff Measures and Private Standards and implications for market access for Tanzania's exports and food security		
10:50 – 11:20	Overview of OECD countries' regulations and private standards and assessment of their effects on Tanzania's access to OECD markets and food security.	ECDPM
11:20 – 11:35	Q&A and discussions	All Participants
Module 3 part 3: Foreign Direct Investment and land acquisition		
11:30 – 11:50	State of FDI in Tanzania and implications of OECD countries' FDI policies for land use and food security in Tanzania	ESRF
11:50 – 12:00	Q&A and discussions	All Participants
Closing		
12:00 – 12:30	Wrap-up and closing remarks	ESRF and ECDPM All Participants
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch and departure	All Participants