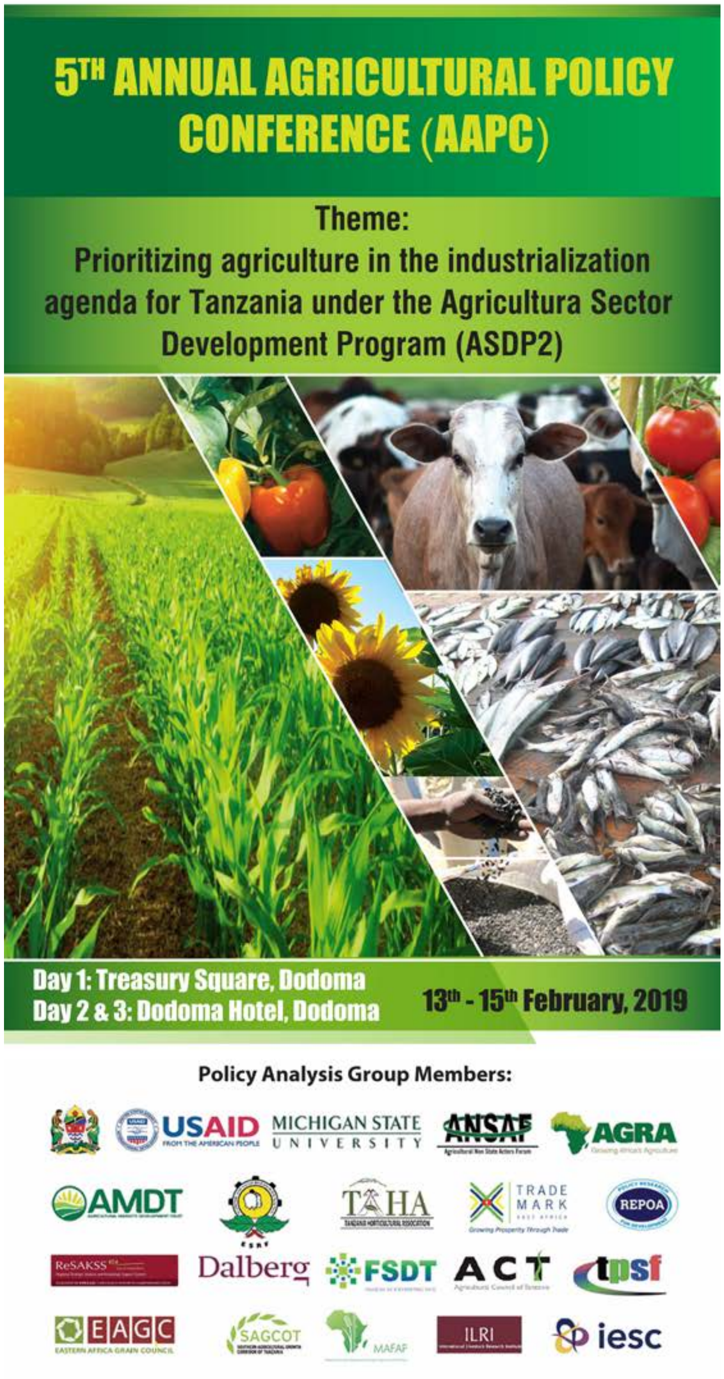
Theme: Prioritizing Agriculture in the Industrialization Agenda for Tanzania under ASDP-2
Tackling Value-chain Specific Policies to Deepen the Impact on Food Security, Nutrition and Job Creation
13th – 15th February 2019 | Dodoma, Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania
Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries



THE CONTEXT: 5TH AAPC THEME AND SUB-THEME

Tanzania is determined to transform its economy into a middle income country by the year 2025 where its per capita income would be raised from the current US $ 900 or (US $ 836 in 2015) to US$1,200 dollars in 2025. On top of this agenda is the industrialization drive where according to the Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) targets to increase the share of the manufacturing sector in GDP from the current 10 to 12 percent to 17.5 percent by 2025 while increasing its share of employment from the current 9 percent to 17 percent. Concurrently, as the economy transforms, the share of agriculture in GDP is expected to decrease from 29 percent in 2015 to 20 percent by 2025 while the share of the population employed in agriculture is expected to fall from 65.5 percent in 2015 to 40 percent by 2025.

In June 2018, the second phase of the Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP-2) was launched by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellence Dr John Pombe Magufuli. ASDP-2, a 10-year program is expected to contribute to transforming the agricultural sector in Tanzania in its journey to middle income status by 2025 in which among other things, the program would accelerate the sector growth from the current 3 percent to 6 percent per annum. Among the main objectives of ASDP-2 include operationalizing transformation of the agricultural sector (crops, livestock and fisheries value chains) into modern, commercial, highly productive, resilient, and competitive in both national and international markets. The expected outcomes of ASDP-2 include increased productivity, enhanced development of the value chain, development of sustainable market linkages for competitive surplus commercialization, value addition, increased farmer incomes, increased food security and nutrition, and poverty reduction.

The main component/ program areas of ASDP 2 include: a) Sustainable Water and Land Use Management; b) Enhanced Agricultural Productivity; c) Rural Commercialization and Value Addition; and d) Strengthening Sector Enablers.

Despite being food self-sufficient at national level, Tanzania is among countries with high incidence of child malnutrition in which stunting is at 34 percent. The National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP, 2016-2021) among other targets aims to reduce the percentage of stunted children in Tanzania from 34.5 percent to 28 percent by 2021.

Tanzania has made great strides in policy reforms during the last five years to create an enabling environment for agriculture. The most notable ones include:

- ✓ Reduction in agricultural levy (produce cess) administered by local governments from 5 percent to 3 percent.
- ✓ Relaxation in trade restrictions for staples (export ban).
- ✓ Removal and reduction of over 105 levies and charges administered by regulatory agencies including crop board.
- ✓ Waiver of VAT or import duty on various agricultural technologies such as irrigation equipment, etc.

- ✓ Temporarily raising of import tariff on some of the import substitution commodities to reduce competition with domestic industry.

Despite these achievements, especially in fiscal regime, farmers and agribusinesses are still grappling with perceived overregulation. In 2018, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) endorsed the "Blueprint on regulatory reforms to improve business environment in Tanzania". The "Blueprint", as popularly referenced provides a comprehensive roadmap for regulatory reforms in Tanzania across sectors and within specific sectors. The Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) have to champion reforms within their sectors. Implementation of reforms under the Blueprint offers a great opportunity to accelerate reforms in the sector.

The 5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) taps onto existing efforts by the GoT including the recently launched ASDP-2 and inception of the reforms under the Blueprint. The 5th AAPC theme "Prioritizing Agriculture in the Industrialization Agenda for Tanzania under ASDP-2" captures very well the 5thphase Government agenda for industrialization in which agriculture has to be the driver, as the source of raw materials and workforce, especially for the low skilled labor.

The theme will help broaden the industrialization agenda into the big picture of economic transformation in a manner that is inclusive. The transformation agenda captures key elements such as inclusive growth, poverty reduction, food and nutrition security and job creation especially for youth and women. The sub-theme brings into context regulatory reforms which are mostly value-chain specific. ASDP-2 prioritizes value chains according to agro-ecological zones and hence it makes sense to analyze policy issues in the context of value chain.

Therefore, the 5th AAPC approach is of value chain as opposed to thematic areas of the previous conference.

KEY POLICY QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Based on the theme and sub-theme for the 5th AAPC, the following are some of the key questions to be tackled during paper presentations and discussions:

1) What is the current status and prospects for agriculture and economic transformation in Tanzania? What is the position of agriculture in economic transformation including the industrialization agenda? Is agriculture the driver or follower of economic transformation?

2) Is Tanzania making progress in policy reforms? Does the pace of reforms keep up with the ever-changing market conditions? What policy areas has Tanzania made remarkable progress and which thematic areas are reforms lagging?

3) Of the six broad groups of value chains across agro-ecological zones, which value chains are facing more challenges than others and why? What are the value-chain specific challenges? Could the policy issues be prioritized?

ABOUT PAG AND AAPC:

The Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) is organized by the Policy Analysis Group (PAG) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. PAG is an informal (community of practice) and voluntary group with members working on agricultural policy projects and initiatives. Members are from the academia, local and international policy think tanks. Established in 2013, the group has about 20 members and provides a platform for sharing information on policy research findings so as to enhance coordination, collaboration and synergy. PAG also aims at ensuring consistency in policy messaging.

The AAPC brings together over 150 participants from academia, research institutions, policy-makers, advocacy groups and development practitioners from Tanzania, in the region and beyond. The Conference provides an opportunity to assess progress in implementation of policy reforms under the CAADP framework of the New Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition. In addition, the conference discusses successes, lessons learned and identify remaining gaps and emerging issues that require attention.

Policy Analysis Group (PAG) members include:

- Africa Lead
- Agricultural Markets and Development Trust (AMDT)
- Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF)
- Agricultural Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening (ASPIRES)
- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- Dalberg
- Eastern Africa Grain Council (EAGC)
- Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)
- Enabling Growth through Investment and Enterprise Program (ENGINE)
- Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agriculture Policies (FAO-MAFAP)
- REPOA
- Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)
- Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)
- Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA)
- Trademark East Africa (TMEA)
- Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

PREAMBLE FOR VALUE CHAIN SESSIONS:

The 5th AAPC unlike previous conferences is organized around value chain groups in order to analyze policy issues that are specific to value chains.

Staples Value Chains: Maize and rice are Tanzania's major staples in which the annual production stands at 6.7 million and 2.2 million tons, respectively in 2018 (MoA-Food Security Department, 2018). It is estimated that 50% of farmers (2 million) grow maize while 20% (700,000) grow rice. In East, Central and Southern Africa, Tanzania is the second largest producer of rice after Madagascar.

The production of cereals alone was at 9.5 million tons (59 percent) and non –cereals (potatoes, cassava, banana and pulses) at 7.4 million tons (BoT, 2018). The national food requirement in 2017/18 was about 13.6 million tons. This implies a surplus production of about 3.3 million tons and a food self-sufficiency ratio of 124 percent (MoA-Food Security Department, 2018). This indicates adequate food supply in 2018/19. It is estimated that around 30 and 42 percent of all maize and rice respectively, produced in the country are marketed (Wilson and Lewis, 2015). Most countries in East and Southern Africa region are importers of maize and rice and hence an opportunity for intra-regional trade. Currently, intra-regional trade in East Africa is about 12 percent which is far below intra-regional trade in Asia (60%) and Europe (40%).

Although growing conditions are often good for staples, the average yields are still low. For instance, productivity for maize and rice averages about 2 tons/ha. On the other hand, staple crops consumed in the country has been increasing steadily in the past decade, mainly attributable to population growth and increased use of maize as raw material for animal feed.

In summary, the key policy issues that will form part of the discussion in staples include:

- ✓ How to participate in intra-regional food trade without risking food insecurity?
- ✓ What are alternative food security policy options beyond export bans?
- ✓ How to manage public stocks such as NFRA without distorting the market?
- ✓ Despite being self-sufficient, Tanzania has one of the highest incidences of malnutrition: How could Tanzania achieve agriculture-sensitive nutrition?
- ✓ Will the role of staples diminish during agriculture transformation and dietary change?

Traditional Export Value Chains: Tanzania earns approximately US $ 850 million from export of coffee, tea, cotton, cashew-nut, sisal, and tobacco. The export portfolio has not changed much over years beyond the six crops. The share of traditional exports in the 1990s decreased from about US$ 400 million in export value (over 50% of export value) to US$ 200 million (about 30% of total export value) in the early 2000s (BoT, 2016).

During the last 10 years, the average production of cotton, sugar and cashewnut has been increasing while production of tobacco and coffee has been dwindling.

Currently, traditional exports are valued at approximately USD 1,115 million-- that is 12.9% share of the total exports (BoT Monthly Economic Review, November 2018). Despite the decline in the overall share of export crops, there has been significant growth in export earnings from tobacco and cashew by over 200% in the past 10 years. Currently earnings are US $ 228.3 and US $ 575.6 million for tobacco and cashew respectively (BoT Monthly Economic Review, November 2018).

Over 90 percent of crops are exported in raw form and hence missing an opportunity to create jobs through agro-processing.

Agricultural boards in the early 2000s among other things have transformed the role of boards from marketing to a regulatory function.

Traditional export value chain has the following policy challenges:

- ✓ Indicative pricing and the perceived risk of market distortion
- ✓ How to operationalize commodity exchange
- ✓ How to incentivize domestic production taking into consideration policy tools such as export levy

Non-traditional Value Chains: The horticultural sector is estimated to annually grow at 10-12 percent which is far above the 3 percent growth for the overall agricultural sector (TAHA 2018).

The annual export earnings in 2018 for horticulture is estimated to stand at US $ 156 million (BoT Monthly Economic Review, November 2018), creating employment for over 2.5 million Tanzanians especially youth and women (TAHA, 2018). Despite its potential, the horticultural sector is struggling with the following policy issues:

- ✓ Over-regulation – over 40 fees and charges

- ✓ Land access challenges
- ✓ Delay and costly registration of pesticides, seed and fertilizer

Livestock and Fisheries Value Chains: Tanzania has the second largest livestock population in Africa after Ethiopia. According to livestock census, Tanzania has approximately 30.5 million cattle, 18.8 million goats and 5.3 million sheep. Other livestock kept in the country include 38.2 million local breed chicken, 36.6 million exotic breed chicken and 1.9 million pigs. Also Tanzania hosts three of the large lakes in the world-- Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa. Tanzania has also over 1,500 km coast line of the Indian Ocean. Despite such wealth, livestock and fisheries subsectors contribute only 6.9% and 2.2% respectively to the GDP (Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Budget Speech, 2018).

This session will address the following key policy issues in the livestock and fisheries sub-sector:

- ✓ Policy options to manage imports (day old chicks, milk, etc.)
- ✓ How to enhance the competitiveness of import substitutes
- ✓ Managing conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers
- ✓ Managing feed quality and cost and how to develop the feed industry without adverse competition with human consumption

Import Substitution Value Chains: The annual food import bill in Tanzania is estimated to be US$700 million. Major food imports are edible oil (US$270 million), wheat (US$225 million), and sugar (US$133 million). These account for 39 percent, 32 percent and 19 percent respectively of the total food import bill. Rice imports in recent years have exceeded US$75 million (USDA, 2018). Although most of imported products are locally produced, the demand exceeds supply and hence the need to import in order to close the supply gap. The domestic production has not increased fast enough to close the supply gap resulting in continued dependency on imports. The challenge has been on how to manage imports in a way that meets the short-term supply gap without undermining long-term domestic production. The GoT is promoting the industrialization agenda which could help to reduce the country's dependency on imports to create employment opportunity for Tanzanians particularly the youth, while also creating a market for farmers.

This session will address the following key policy questions:

- ✓ What is the best policy option (s) for managing imports among the commonly used policy tools such as import tariff, trade restrictions/quotas/licensing, etc.?
- ✓ What is the best policy option(s) to incentivize domestic import substitution industry taking into consideration the commonly used policy tools such as export levy, export licensing, export processing zone, etc.? How could the country mitigate dumping of imports and export subsidy in the country of origin?
- ✓ What policy would promote domestic industry without restricting trade?

Farm Inputs Value Chains: For maximum productivity, there are three factors that need to be taken into account: the genetic make-up (seed), nutrition (feed/fertilizer) and management (animal husbandry and agronomic practices).

Tanzania imports more than 90% of its inorganic fertilizer requirement. About 60% of all the fertilizer is used in the Southern Highlands regions. The Bulk Procurement System (BPS) was established in February, 2017 for importation of Urea and DAP fertilizers.

The low use of modern farm inputs has resulted in low productivity. For instance, average yields for most cereals (e.g. maize and rice) is below two ton per hectare as compared to seven tons per hectare in Asia.

This session will discuss key policy issues in farm input such as:

- ✓ Regulatory reforms to reduce the timeline and cost of registration for seed/breed variety, pesticides/veterinary medicine, and fertilizer/livestock feed
- ✓ Regulatory reforms to enhance competition and efficiency in farm input value chain
- ✓ Extension policy to ensure farmers access to knowledge for appropriate agronomy and livestock husbandry
- ✓ Alternative policy options to enhance access to farm input without dependency on input subsidy

Farm Services Value Chains: The value chain for agricultural services is often overlooked but such services are critical for successful value chain development. Agricultural services are critical to agricultural transformation as they are necessary for farmers to access input, product and credit markets. Agricultural services entail both public and private investment. This session will discuss:

- ✓ Policy options (fiscal and non-fiscal) to enhance farmers and agribusiness access to agricultural services e.g. secured transactions reforms, the role of agricultural development banks, the role of social venture funds, etc.

- ✓ The role of cooperatives and farmer organizations to enhance farmers' access to agricultural services
- ✓ Policy and regulatory framework to promote public-private-partnership in providing agricultural services e.g. private versus public extension service
- ✓ Impact of public investment (rural roads, rural electrification, water projects, extension) in productivity and the competitiveness

PARTICIPANTS:

The three-day conference will bring together about 150 stakeholders from the agricultural and nutrition sensitive sector. These include representatives from:

- Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries
- Nutrition specific and sensitive sectors/organizations
- Regulatory authorities in agriculture
- Members of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture
- Farmers and agribusiness associations
- Development partners
- NGOs engaged in agricultural development
- Research and training institutions
- Private sector

THE APPROACH:

The format of the conference will be the "Davos" style in which papers will be presented followed by a panel discussion before opening the session to the floor for questions and answers.


SAVE THE DATE!
5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC)
Theme: Prioritizing Agriculture in the Industrialization Agenda for Tanzania under ASDP-2
13th – 15th February 2019
Dodoma, Tanzania

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

DAY ONE: 13th February 2019

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
0800 - 0900	Registration	Secretariat
0900 - 1000	**OPENING SESSION** Announcements and Program Overview	Facilitator: Andrew Temu, Technical Adviser, ENGINE
	Arrival of the Guest of Honor and Welcoming Remarks	Audax Rukonge, Chairman, Policy Analysis Group (PAG)
	Welcoming Remarks and Objectives of the 5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC)	David Nyange, Coordinator, Policy Analysis Group (PAG)
	Welcoming Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs), the Private Sector and DPs	Elius Asangalwise Mwakalinga, PS, Prime Minister's Office
	Short Remarks from the Private Sector	Salum Shamte, TPSF, Chairman
	Short Remarks from Development Partners/ Agricultural Working Group (AWG)	Andrew Read, Feed the Future Coordinator, Office of Economic Growth/ Fred Kafeero, FAO Country Representative
	*** Short Remarks from the Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Japhet Ngailonga Hasunga (MP)
	*** Short Remarks from the Minister of Livestock	Hon. Luhaga Joelson Mpina (MP)
	*** Short Remarks from the Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment	Hon. George Joseph Kakunda (MP)
	Short Remarks from the Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Seniors and Children	Hon. Ummy Mwalimu (MP)
	*** Short Remarks from the Minister of the State in the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government	Hon. Selemani Said Jaffo (MP)
	Minister of Agriculture welcomes the Guest of Honor	Hon. Japhet Ngailonga Hasunga (MP)
	Official Opening of the 5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) by the Prime Minister, United Republic of Tanzania	Hon. Kassim Majaliwa (MP)
	Vote of thanks followed by media engagement	Audax Rukonge, Chairman, Policy Analysis Group (PAG)
1015-1030	***Teal Coffee Break***	

1030-1050	Keynote Address: Progress in agriculture policy reforms	Policy Analysis Group (PAG)

Featured Session: Agricultural Sector Transformation		**Moderator**: Blandina Kilama, REPOA
	The changing face of agriculture in Tanzania: Indicators of transformation	Thomas Jayne, University Foundation Professor, AFRE at MSU and Senior Technical Advisor, AAP
	Macroeconomic policies and agricultural performance in Tanzania	Holger Kray, Head of Africa Agriculture Policy Unit, World Bank Group
1050-1150		
Panelists		
David Tschirley, Co-Director of the AFRE Department, MSU		
Raphael Chibunda, Vice Chancellor, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)		
Geoffrey Kirenga, CEO, SAGCOT Center		
Obey Assery, Director of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture		
Elisante Ole Gabriel, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries		
1230-1400	**Lunch Break**	
1400-1530 Featured Session: Nutrition		**Moderator**: John Msuya, Professor, SUA
1530-1545	***Tea/ Coffee Break***	
1545-1630	***Recap and closing of Day 2***	

DAY TWO: 14th February 2019

Special Guest: Hon. Japhet Ngailonga Hasunga (MP), Minister of Agriculture

Breakfast Meeting		**By Invitation**
Thematic Area 1: Staples Value Chains		**Moderator**: Gerald Masila, Executive Director, EAGC
0900-1030	1.1 Policy options to improve efficiency and optimize storage use of the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA): Taking stock and looking ahead	Alethia Cameron, Policy Analyst, FAO
	1.2 Consumers' preferences for processed foods in secondary cities and small towns in Tanzania: effects of product origin and fortification information	Roselyne Alphonse, Researcher, SUA
	1.3 The rise of wheat as an alternative staple in stabilizing food markets: A case of Tanzania	Edith Lazaro, Training and Capacity Building Specialist, ASPIRES
	1.4 Seasonality of maize price and implications to regional trade in East and Southern Africa	Emmanuel Domonko, MIU Advisor/ Claire Ijumba, Assistant Researcher, ASPIRES
Panelists		
Cereals and Mixed Crop Board		
Gungu Mibavu, Assistant Director of Policy and Planning, MoA		
1030-1045	Tea Break	

Thematic Area 2: Traditional Exports Value Chains		**Moderator**: Muna Ngenda, Project Manager, Dalberg
1045-1230	2.1 A proposal for agricultural board reforms to improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery	David Nyange, ASPIRES
	2.2 Progress in rolling out commodity exchange in Tanzania	Godfrey Malekano, CEO, Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX)
	2.3 The agricultural produce cess in Tanzania: Effects of reform options using farm household scale model	Aymeric Ricome, Researcher, European Commission
	2.4 Promoting domestic processing of cashewnuts: Lessons on opportunities and challenges	George Kaishozi, Acting Country Manager-Tanzania, TechnoServe
Panelists		
Japhet Justine, Managing Director, TADB		
Brian Lobue, Director/ Co-Founder, Koko Kamili, Tanzania		
Fatma Riyami, CEO, Naturipe Tanzania Ltd		

Thematic Area 2: Traditional Exports Value Chains		**Moderator**: Muna Ngenda, Project Manager, Dalberg
*Mr Hamza, Coffee Association of Tanzania		
Dunstan Kaijage, Acting Director General, Cashewnut Board of Tanzania		
1230 - 1400	**Lunch Break**	
Thematic Area 3: Non-traditional Value Chains		**Moderator:** Jacqueline Mkindi, CEO, TAHA
1400-1500	3.1 The rise of medium sized farms in Tanzania: A case of horticulture in agriculture transformation	Milu Muyanga, MSU
	3.2 Trends in global sesame market and an opportunity for Tanzania to diversify its export market to the US	Ephraim Nkonya, IFPRI
Panelists		
Neema Mrema, Project Director for Soya ni Pesa Project, Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		
Franklin Bagalla, Operations Director, Tomoni Farms		
Elizabeth Swai, Managing Director, AKM Glitters Company		
Khadija Jabiry, Managing Director, GBRI		
1600-1615	Tea Break	

Day THREE: 15th February 2019 **Special Guest: Hon. Luhaga Joelson Mpina (MP), Minister of Livestock and Fisheries**		
Thematic Area 4: Livestock and Fisheries Value Chains		**Moderator:** David Nyange, Chief of Party, ASPIRES
0830-1015	4.1 Analysis of the livestock subsector in Ngorongoro District: shortcomings and options for improvement	Lucas Yamat, Livestock Policy Officer, ANSAF
	4.2 Translating the livestock masterplan into action through the Private Sector Desk (PSD)	Steven Michael, Coordinator – Private Sector Desk, MLF
	4.3 Market analysis and value chain prioritization in the livestock and fisheries sector in Tanzania – Aquaculture investment opportunities	Steve Kisakye, Associate Director, Dalberg
	4.4 Tracking fisheries indicators at sub-national level in the EAC region: An activity contributing to CAADP monitoring and evaluation	Stella Massawe, Monitoring and Evaluations Analyst, ReSAKSS
Panelists		
Jay Ewald, Partner/Managing Director, Tanfeeds		
Didas Mtambalike, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries		
Elizabeth Swai, Managing Director, AKM Glitters Company		

Amos Omore, Epidemiologist/ Researcher, ILRI		
Simba Mfaume, Technical Manager, Silverlands		
Zainali Bhiman, CEO, Shazain Fisheries Company		
Fuad Jaffer, Managing Director, ASAS Dairies		
1015-1030	Tea Break	
Thematic Area 5: Import Substitution Value Chains		**Moderator:** Gilead Teri, Lead, World Bank's Tanzania Investment Climate Program
1030-1230	5.1 Seed availability for opening up markets for processed sunflower oil and cake	AMDT
	5.2 Effect of Government interventions on commodity market (sunflower, cashewnut and fertilizer)	Godfrey Simbeye, Executive Director, TPSF
Panelists		
Titus Awokose, Chairman, AFRE Department, MSU		
Devang Vussonji, Partner, Dalberg		
Wilson Malosha, Director, MITI		
Solomon Baregu, Private Sector Specialist, World Bank		
Jay Ewald, Partner/Managing Director, Tanfeeds		
Gerald Masila, Executive Director, EAGC		
Dunstan Kaijage, Acting Director General, Cashewnut Board of Tanzania		
Japhet Justine, Managing Director, TADB		
1230-1400	Lunch Break	
Thematic Area 6: Farm Inputs Value Chains: Fertilizer, pesticide, seed (day-old chicks, fingerlings, heifers, etc), feed		**Moderator**: Isaac Minde, ASPIRES
1400-1530	6.1 Streamlining regulatory and administrative procedure for importation, testing and registration of farm inputs	Solomon Baregu, Private Sector Specialist, World Bank / Onesmo Shuma, Consultant
	6.2 Building a competitive farm input market: Alternative policies to bulk procurement	Hoseana Lunogelo, ASPIRES
	6.3 Effects of demonstration plots on farmers' decisions to adopt agro-inputs in Tanzania: Implications for policy and practice	Haroon Sseguya, Technology Scaling Specialist, IITA
	6.4 An ex-ante impact assessment of removing VAT on hermetic storage technologies	Liston Njoroge, Project Officer, AGRA
Panelists		
Neema Lugangira, Director of Policy, SAGCOT		
Ahadi Katera, Co-Founder, GUAVAY		
Ntemi Nkonya, Economist, TFRA		
Joseph Nyamboha, Policy Analysis Coordinator, ANSAF		

Thematic Area 7: Farm Services Value Chains: Extension, credit, machinery, storage, irrigation, water, energy, transport, logistics, etc.		**Moderator:** Kelvin Remen, Business Environment Manager, TAHA
1545-1645	7.1 An assessment of the economic implication related to accessibility of affordable and reliable energy among agribusiness actors in the SAGCOT corridor	*SAGCOT
	7.2 Transportation challenges that pose constraints to the development of agriculture transformation in SAGCOT areas	*SAGCOT
	7.3 VAT on mechanized and insurance services for farmers: Implications for farmer competitiveness	Joseph Nyamboha, Policy Analysis Coordinator, ANSAF
	7.4 Business development services, maximizing opportunities for value chain enhancement	Aneth Kayombo, Policy Analyst, ENGINE project
	7.5 Implications of VAT on mechanization services and agricultural insurance to smallholder farmers in Tanzania	*Tim Andrews, Quality Food Products/ AMDT
Panelists		
John Ulanga, Country Director, Trade Mark East Africa		
Mwombeki Baregu, Head of Agriculture & Rural Finance, FSDT		
Stephen Nindi, Director General, National Land Use Planning Commission		
Angelina Ngalula, Chairperson, Tanzania Truck Owners Association (TATOA)		
Felix Ngamlagosi, Director General, EWURA		
Nicomed Bohay, Managing Director, Private Agriculture Sector Support (PASS)		
Victor Seff, CEO, TARURA		
Richard Shetto, Tanzania Tractors		
Victor Van Berg, Country Manager, John Deer		
1645 - 1730	Emerging Policy Issues and Closing	**Moderator**: Andrew Temu, ENGINE
	Closing Ceremony's Special Guest: Hon. George Joseph Kakunda (MP), Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment	