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SERA POLICY PROJECT YEAR 4 QUARTER 2 REPORT

TANZANIA ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

JANUARY 1, 2015 – MARCH 31, 2015

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SERA POLICY PROJECT

YEAR 4 QUARTER 2 REPORT

Contract No. 621-C-00-11-00003-00
USAID Feed the Future SERA Policy Project
Tanzania Enabling Policy Environment for Agricultural Sector Growth

Implemented by Booz Allen Hamilton

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution Africa
AIRD	Associates for International Resources and Development
AIRF	Agriculture Innovation and Research Foundation
BoD	Board of Directors
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
BRN	Big Results Now
CI	Custom Indicator
COP	Chief of Party
DAEA	Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFS	Department of Food Security of MAFC
DFSN	Department of Food Security and Nutrition
DMD	Disaster Management Department
DPP	Department of Policy and Planning
EAC	East Africa Community
ERS	Economic Research Service
FBM	Food Basket Methodology
FtF	Feed the Future
GoT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
IAAE	International Association of Agricultural Economics
iAGRI	USAID Feed the Future Research and Education Project
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IR	Intermediate Result
ISTA	International Rules for Seed Testing
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MITM	Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing
MIU	Market Intelligence Unit
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MUCHALI	Tanzanian Food Security and Nutrition Analysis System
NAFAKA	USAID Feed the Future Staples Value Chain Project
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NFSD	National Food Security Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	International Seed Certification Scheme
PDB Ag	Presidential Delivery Bureau for Agriculture

PMO	Prime Minister’s Office
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PRU	Policy Research Unit
PS	Permanent Secretary
RCT	Rice Council of Tanzania
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RIG	Regional Inspector General
SAGCOT	Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SERA	USAID Feed the Future Policy Project
SMEs	Small- and Medium-Scale Enterprises
SOW	Statement of Work
STTA	short term technical assistance
SUA	Sokoine University
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TAPP	Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program
TASTA	Tanzania Seed Traders Association
TBD	To be determined
TOR	Term of Reference
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania SERA Policy Project (SERA) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative is implemented by Booz Allen Hamilton. The SERA Project is focused on improving the policy environment for agriculture, and developing individual and institutional capacity to undertake policy analysis and advocate effectively for policy reforms. SERA began in April 2011, and completed the third full year of operation on 30 September 2014. This Quarterly Report, Quarter 2 (Q2) of Project Year 4 (Y4), covers the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 March 2015.

The SERA Policy Project was very busy in the second quarter with the presentation of an important workshop and the start of several new activities. However, access to Government officials was limited by the busy schedule of Government staff as they prepared for the budget discussions in May and June, and national elections in October. SERA was advised that Government officials and staff were likely to be even less available for the next several months because of these obligations. Consequently, SERA activities were focused on completing existing projects where possible, and developing research and capacity building activities with non-Government stakeholders.

Finally, there were several changes in senior leadership within the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT); a new Minister of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC), Honorable Stephen Wasira, and a new Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments (MLHSD), Honorable William Lukuvi.

Important SERA work activities in Q2 included:

- Presentation of the workshop on Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction to GoT,
- Support to the Rice Council of Tanzania (RCT) for their first strategic plan workshop,
- Start of the Rapid Assessment of the Rice Sector with RCT,
- Development of a draft Concept Note for the SERA-led study of the Business Environment in Tanzanian Agriculture,
- Development of a draft Term of Reference (TOR) for a study of Gender in Maize Marketing; a study to be undertaken jointly with the World Bank (WB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC),
- Discussion with iAGRI on Phase 2 of the Policy Seminar Series, and,
- Discussions with the MAFC Seed Unit and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) on seed policy.

A rapid assessment of the rice market was completed in response to media reports that rice prices were rising rapidly. The assessment was provided to the Rice Council of Tanzania and the Department of Food Security of the MAFC. (Annex1). The research on Drivers of Maize Prices in Tanzania, completed jointly with the World Bank, was accepted for presentation at the International Association of Agricultural Economics (IAAE) in Milan, Italy in August 2015 and will

be jointly presented by Don Mitchell, Senior Advisor of SERA and John Baffes, Senior Economist at the World Bank. Discussions are on-going with the Department of Food Security of the MAFC on the implementation of the Food Basket Methodology (FBM) to measure the cost of a typical food basket in each region, and the Department has been requested to propose a pilot study to implement the FBM. The development of a collateral registry system by the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) was delayed due to other priorities of the BoT. The study of Land Compensation and Benefits Sharing Schemes undertaken by Landesa, an international non-governmental organization (NGO) specializing in land issue, with SERA support was also delayed due to the change in Ministers at the MLHSD . Edith Lazaro joined SERA as a research associate in February and she will study food demand in Tanzania. Don Mitchell, the Senior Advisor to SERA Project completed two trips to Tanzania (17 – 31 January 2015 and 18 February – 8 March 2015). SERA was not actively involved in policy research or capacity building on Zanzibar in Q2.

The workshop on Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction was presented on 27 February to GoT officials and invited guests (Policy Options Workshop). The workshop was hosted by the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) and chaired by Mr. Peniel Lyimo of the Big Results Now (BRN) activity on agriculture. The presentations were well received and the summary of the workshop, policy recommendations and actions are attached as Annex 2. The background papers will be finalized in Q3 and made available on the SERA website at www.tzsera.com. Mr. Lyimo concluded the workshop by noting that there were no strong objections to the 24 recommendations presented at the Policy Options Workshop and that many of the recommendations required only administrative approval and could be implemented quickly. The SERA Project will follow up with GoT to develop a prioritization and implementation plan. The USAID NAFKA Staples Value Chain Activity supported the workshop with two international consultants who provided background papers and presentations.

The SERA Project moved forward with two capacity building support activities for the Rice Council of Tanzania namely, hosting a strategic planning workshop and conducting a rapid market assessment of the rice sector. The strategic planning workshop was held in March and the draft plan will be finalized and presented to stakeholders in Q3 (Annex 3). Phase 1 of the rapid assessment of the rice market started with a team traveling to Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeye for an initial field assessment (Annex 4). Phase 2 of the field assessment will be completed in Q3, as well as the final report.

A draft Concept Note on the Business Environment in Tanzanian Agriculture was developed in Q2 (Annex 5) and meetings were held with senior officials of the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Center and BRN. The activity will be led by SERA in collaboration with the SAGCOT Centre, BRN and the MAFC. It will look at how the agricultural business environment in Tanzania compares with that in neighbouring countries. It will build on work done by the BRN, World Bank, and other organizations and seeks to better understand why investment in Tanzanian agriculture is low compared to other countries and other sectors in Tanzania. Initial interviews were conducted with key experts and insights gained were used in the preparation of the Concept Note.

A draft TOR on Gender in Maize Marketing (Annex 6) was developed by SERA for a joint study with the World Bank and International Finance Corporation. The proposed study will conduct farmer surveys in two regions to study maize marketing by men versus women farmers and after adjusting for quality and other factors, will try to determine whether female farmers receive lower prices for their maize. The study's findings may lead to programs to reduce these differences through marketing education or information directed to women maize farmers. The WB and IFC used the TOR to secure financing from a donor and invited qualified firms to express interest in undertaking the study. The response was large, with 39 firms expressing interest and 6 were short-listed to provide a proposal for the research. The study will be undertaken in Q3 and SERA Project will then continue the study in Q4.

The SERA team met with the iAGRI team in Q2 to discuss the second phase of the Policy Seminar Series at Sokoine University (SUA). The Policy Seminar Series was initially developed by SERA and jointly sponsored by SERA and iAGRI. Its objective is to encourage policy research by providing financial support to teams undertaking research on agricultural or nutrition policy issues of importance to FtF. Support is provided on a competitive basis and the first series of four studies was completed in Y3. The quality of some of the research was not acceptable and a more focused approach will be used in the second phase to try and improve quality. The second phase of the Policy Seminar Series will focus on land issues.

Seed policy has been a priority of SERA Project since Year 1 and previous efforts have focused on improving the tax treatment of seeds and seed packaging materials. This effort culminated in Y3 with a presentation by the MAFC Seed Unit and the Tanzania Seed Traders Association (TASTA) with SERA support to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) committee on taxation. However, severe budget constraints of GoT made it difficult to obtain tax relief and SERA Project will now focus on other policy issues. In that regard, meetings were held with the Seed Unit of MAFC and with AGRA staff in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam to identify important policy constraints to expanded use of improved seeds. Several issues were identified and SERA will work closely with the MAFC Seed Unit to address them. SERA will partner with AGRA to leverage resources and impacts, and will provide leadership on policy issues.

The SERA Project faced implementation challenges due to delays by key counterparts in the GoT in completing agreed work activities. In particular, progress on the collateral registry/secured transaction system, undertaken by the Bank of Tanzania was not achieved as the BoT did not complete work on the legal framework as planned; the National Food Security Department (NFSD) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) did not submit a proposal to pilot the implementation of the Food Basket Methodology as agreed; and discussions on the Data Harmonization workshop have not taken place.

The SERA Project works closely with other development partners in an effort to leverage resources and increase effectiveness. In Q2, SERA concluded an on-going activity with the USAID FtF NAFKA Staples Value Chain Activity to undertake research on trade policy and food security policy with the delivery of the Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction paper on 27 February. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has also

collaborated with SERA on food security, consumer demand, and the Food Basket Methodology to measure food basket costs at the regional level. SERA also partnered with iAGRI to sponsor the Policy Seminar Series at Sokoine University and that activity continues. More recently, SERA has collaborated with the World Bank and International Finance Corporation on the gender in maize marketing study and with AGRA on seed policy. SERA has also collaborated with private sector organizations, including TASTA to improve seed policy and, this quarter, began a collaboration with AGRA on seed policy.

INTRODUCTION

The Tanzania SERA Policy Project assists both the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the private sector to enable a broad-based, sustainable transformation of the agricultural sector through policy reform. The vision for this project is twofold: to improve the policy and regulatory environment for agriculture growth and to build a group of public sector institutions, advocacy organizations, and individuals capable of performing rigorous policy analysis and advocating for policy reform. Improving agricultural policies is accomplished by working with the GoT and other stakeholders to identify important policy constraints to growth in the agricultural sector and by helping to alleviate these constraints through policy and regulatory reforms.

The SERA Project conducts and commissions evidence-based policy research to inform the GoT and other stakeholders of the impacts of existing policies and the potential benefits of improved policies. In addition, the SERA Project develops the capacity of individuals, institutions, and organizations to engage in policy analysis and advocate for policy change. At the conclusion of the project, we expect USAID will leave behind an improved policy environment and a legacy of enabling the GoT and other stakeholders to initiate, develop, and utilize evidence-based research in policy decisions and implementation. The SERA Project focuses its activities around priorities identified in collaboration with the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania initiative.

OVERVIEW

The SERA Policy Project has three primary components: Policy Research and Reform, Capacity Building, and Advocacy and Communications. Other important activity areas include collaboration, leadership, monitoring and evaluation.

Policy Research and Reform

The SERA Project's approach to policy reform is to provide evidence-based research on important policy issues to inform GoT and other stakeholders on policy impacts and options. This has proven to be an effective method of encouraging policy debate and achieving policy reform, such as the lifting of the maize export ban in 2012 that was credited to SERA research by Prime Minister Pinda.

Capacity Building

The SERA Project is engaged in both institutional and individual capacity building in support of policy reform. This includes institutional evaluations and support for strategic planning as well as

formal training for GoT staff. Support to individuals includes financial assistance for research on important policy issues and training for selected individuals.

Advocacy and Communications

The approach to advocacy and communication is to provide information and disseminate research findings rather than to publicly advocate for policy reform. This is consistent with our approach to policy reform which is focused on GoT counterparts for policy reform rather than grass roots organizations or other stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

COMPONENT I: POLICY RESEARCH AND REFORM

The SERA Project undertakes analysis and research on important policy issues in an effort to provide evidence-based analysis of policy impacts and provide policy options to government. Some of this research is conducted by SERA staff, and some is contracted to consultants. In all cases, high standards are maintained. Increasingly, the SERA team is invited to join policy discussions at an early stage to provide input on important policy issues and this is an effective way to influence policies while they are still in the early development stages.

In Q2 the SERA Project delivered the final report on Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania. The report represents the culmination of research initiated in Year 1 on the policy environment and implication of the Maize Export Ban 2011-2012. The report presented 24 policy issues, recommendations, and options in five policy areas, many of which are the direct work of the USAID SERA Project. The specific recommendations and options are addressed in relations to SERA Project work plan in the sections below.

1. Intermediate Result 1: Improved Agriculture Productivity

A. Seed Policy

Access to high quality seeds is essential to raising productivity and improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. However, improved seeds in Tanzania are estimated to be only 15-25 percent of total seeds planted, which is among the lowest in the region. This situation is due, at least in part, to weak enforcement of existing regulations and strong GoT controls on certain aspects of the seed industry that limits private sector involvement. The SERA Project seeks to improve access to high quality seeds at internationally competitive prices, and to stimulate investment in the seed sector by creating an enabling economic environment for the private sector. One critical issue that is not being adequately addressed is *making protected government seed varieties produced from public sector research readily available to the private sector for multiplication and sale to farmers.*

In Q2, SERA Project investigated obstacles to this issue, and develop and circulate a concept note for comment. Initial consultations with the MAFC Department of Policy and Planning (DPP) indicate a willingness to engage on this topic. SERA Project Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor met with Patrick Ngwediagi from the MAFC Registrar of Plan Breeders’

Rights on 17 February to discuss the status of the seed approval process, access to public varieties, and accreditation to the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) accreditation.

Progress has been made to address key concerns, including:

- Understanding the definition of protected seed varieties that seeds are protected by the seed breeder and cannot be released for use without the authorization of the seed breeder.
- The MAFC produced a Circular in 2011 that outlines the conditions for release of protected seed varieties produced in publicly supported Agricultural Research Institutions. The procedures for the private sector to gain access to these seeds were only produced and gazette in February 2015. These procedures now need to be discussed and issues resolved with the MAFC and industry stakeholders.
- Tanzania is completing the requirements to join UPOV and international organizations, including International Rules for Seed Testing (ISTA) and International Seed Certification Scheme (OECD).
- Accreditation to UPOV requires both the mainland and Zanzibar to separately comply with the requirements prior to joining. The mainland is still working on meeting the requirements, while the only action required for Zanzibar is for the Government to declare the effective date for the law.

In addition, SERA met with Joseph Rusike of AGRA in Nairobi. A follow-up meeting with Dr. Mary Mgonja, the AGRA Tanzania country lead, was held to discuss seed policy and explore opportunities for SERA and AGRA to support reforming procedures for private sector access to protected government varieties. AGRA and SERA will work with TASTA and MAFC to conduct a stakeholder's workshop to discuss access to protected seed varieties and procedures to be followed.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Prepare a Policy Paper on greater access to GoT protected varieties.

Completed:

- ✓ Meet with MAFC Seed Unit and Seed Registry officials to discuss seed policy.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Prepare a Policy Paper on greater access to GoT protected varieties.
- Support a stakeholder's workshop to discuss industry issues.

Milestones:

- Stakeholder's workshop held as appropriate (to be determined (TBD)).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- MAFC
- SAGCOT
- TASTA

Contribute to:

- Intermediate Result (IR) 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- Custom Indicator (CI) 1.1.1 Volume of improved seed available in domestic market.

B. Taxes on Seeds and Seed Packaging Materials

High taxes on seeds and seed packaging materials have been identified as one of the constraints to expanded local production and sale of seeds, and the SERA Project is working with the seed industry through MAFC, TASTA, and SAGCOT to improve the tax treatment of seeds and seed packaging materials. The case for reducing taxes on seeds and seed packaging materials was prepared by SERA in collaboration with TASTA and SAGCOT in Year 2 and 3 and submitted to MAFC. This material was used to support MAFC's request to the Ministry of Finance to reduce taxes. However, no policy action was taken and the severe budget constraints faced by GoT suggest that improved tax treatment of seeds and seed packaging materials is remote. The activity will be re-evaluated with the MAFC and TASTA.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory).

Tasks planned for Q2: None.

Tasks planned for Q3: None.

Milestones: TBD.

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- MAFC
- SAGCOT
- TASTA

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 1.1.1 Volume of improved seed available in domestic market.

2. Intermediate Result 2: Expanding Markets and Trade

SERA Project works to expand markets through improved trade policies, improved market performance, and increased access to credit. Trade policy is an important component of economic policy and an enabling economic environment. The SERA Project has previously focused on two important trade policy issues. The first is the requirement of the MAFC that traders obtain export and import permits from the GoT before undertaking trade. The second is to address the ad hoc approach of GoT to emergency food imports that can disrupt markets and are vulnerable to rent seeking. A new policy issue arose in Year 3—promoting exports in an effort to reduce surpluses and raise producer’s prices. SERA Project offered to support his activity but the offer was not taken up by the Department of Food Security (DFS) in the MAFC and no further action is planned. Improved credit also contributes to expanding markets and trade, and is addressed by the collateral registry system being developed by the Bank of Tanzania. SERA is also researching the performance of maize and rice markets and exploring policy alternatives to increase market efficiency, and exploring a study on gender and maize markets.

A. Export Permits

Permits are required from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative to import or export food crops. The confusing, lengthy, and costly procedure for obtaining permits has led to widespread efforts to circumvent the system. Research conducted by the SERA Project in Years 1 and 2 showed that export permits do not provide accurate information on export levels nor do they control the flow of exports. Imports are similarly controlled by permits and traders report that food crops are often imported without appropriate permits.

In response to concerns over the maize surplus and access to markets, the government announced the temporary decentralization of the export permit system on 12 October 2014. The temporary decentralization allows for Regional Commission Administrators the authority to issue export permit for staple crops, mainly maize. No additional information was made available to the public regarding the length of time of the action or new procedures. Permits are still available from the MAFC National Food Security Department.

The Food Security and Policy Options Paper presentation included the following recommendation and action regarding the Export Permit System:

Recommendation: Promote private-sector led agricultural exports by reducing trade barriers and streamlining export approval requirements.

Action: Remove export permits and streamline granting of other permits required for exports.

The SERA Project is working closely with the MAFC and the Prime Minister’s Office to remove unnecessary permits and provide a better method of recording trade. The PMO has requested additional guidance on the appropriate use of export permits. SERA Project will continue to discuss and advocate for less burdensome requirements for exports and imports and respond to the PMO’s request for guidance.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Presentation of results of ongoing research to GoT at Policy Options Workshop.

Task planned for Q3:

- Finalize background papers.
- Engage with PMO to develop an implementation plan.

Milestones: TBD.**Resources:**

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- BRN
- MAFC - DPP
- NAFKA - Associates for International Resources and Development (AIRD)
- PMO

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

B. Transparent and Rules-Based Import Policy

Emergency food imports are allowed on a case-by-case basis and often unduly disrupt markets as was the case when GoT allowed duty-free rice imports during January to March 2013. A more transparent and less disruptive policy would be for the GoT to enforce existing tariffs and allow the private sector to import and export freely based on market conditions. The SERA Project presented a series of recommendations and options in the Food Security Policy Options Paper and is ready assist the GoT in designing and implementing a rules-based and transparent mechanism to allow emergency food imports. The proposed recommendations included the following points:

- The East Africa Community's (EAC) Common External Tariff should be used to regulate private sector food imports and stabilize domestic prices under normal market conditions.
- When world prices are high, reduce the tariff to allow imports to cap domestic price increases (after obtaining EAC approval).
- In rare cases, world market prices of some food crops may exceed levels that allow profitable imports even at zero tariff. In those cases, Tanzania should approach the international community for assistance.

To support this system, the SERA Project further recommended the creation of a Market Intelligence Unit (MIU) with the purpose of collecting and monitoring both international and domestic prices to support the rules-based system.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Presentation of Policy Options Workshop to GoT.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Work with GoT to implement a Rules-Based Emergency Food Import Policy.

Milestones:

- Rules-based transparent system presented to GoT and other stakeholders (Q2).
- Implementation plan and capacity building action plan created (Q3).
- Capacity building provided (Q4-Y5).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- MAFC
- PMO
- NAFKA - AIRD
- SAGCOT

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

C. Export Promotion

Tanzania has a history of restricting exports of food crops, but currently finds itself with a large cereals surplus. This has led to discussions with key GoT officials on ways to promote exports in order to clear the surplus before the next planting season. This activity focuses on relaxing policy constraints in order to facilitate exports. Various ideas have been considered, including fast tracking export procedures, facilitating the ease with which foreign traders can buy in Tanzania, and promoting the availability of surplus supplies to traders in neighbouring countries. The DFS of MAFC did not express interest in this activity and no further activity is planned.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 1, Analysis.

Tasks planned for Q2: None.

Tasks planned for Q3: None.

Milestones: TBD.

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- BRN
- Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE)

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research outputs.

D. Credit to Smallholders and SMEs /Collateral Registry

Credit is essential to investments and delivering credit to small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) and small farmers has been a challenge in Tanzania because of the lack of assets that can be used as collateral. Land cannot generally be used as collateral because most land is owned by the government and held in common by local communities. Other assets such as machinery have been used as collateral in other countries, but not extensively in Tanzania due to the weak legal structure and undeveloped registry to record liens against such assets. The SERA Project is working to improve this situation by completing the legal requirements for a modern collateral registry system. The new registry system will help SMEs to use moveable assets as collateral and will also benefit smallholders with limited assets. The SERA Project has agreed to collaborate with the World Bank on this important activity, with the World Bank providing financial support for the necessary computer equipment and software, and SERA providing policy support. Capacity to use this system will then be developed through trainings and capacity building activities.

The Food Security and Policy Options Paper restated the importance of the Collateral Registry and included its establishment among the recommendations.

In an effort to address internal bottlenecks within the BoT, SERA Project will seek external support for this activity with the development of a policy brief.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- None planned, while BoT continues its preparation of a Concept Note and draft legislation.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Publish a Policy Brief on the Collateral Registry.

Milestones:

- Draft legislation presented to the Ministry of Finance (Y4).
- Draft legislation presented to parliament for approval (Y4).
- Computer equipment procured (Y5).
- Training program for primary users designed (Y5).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst
- Short term technical assistance (STTA) Legal Expert, Dale Furnish
- M&N Law Associates

Key Partners:

- BoT
- World Bank

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- IR 4.5.2-30 Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans.
- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.

E. Improving Performance of Maize and Rice Markets/Improve Markets

Improving the food crop market's performance could result in higher prices to producers and lower prices to consumers as prices would adjust more quickly to changes in market conditions, and crops would move more quickly from surplus to deficit areas. The SERA Project's research to better understand the performance of the maize market, *Drivers of Maize Prices*, was submitted and accepted by the International Association of Agricultural Economics, and will be presented in Milan, Italy in Q4. New research was begun on the performance of the rice market.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Initiate research on rice market.

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Complete research paper on maize and submit to journal.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Continue research paper on rice market efficiency.

Milestones:

- Research results presented to stakeholders (Q1).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analyst
- STTA Economist, Varun Kshirsagar

Key Partners: NA.

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

3. Intermediate Result 4: Improved Enabling Policy Environment for both Agriculture and Nutrition

An enabling environment is essential to a competitive private-sector led agricultural sector. The SERA Project has several activities designed to improve the enabling environment, including reviewing food security policies, reviewing operations of the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), improving land policies, and improving the business environment.

A. Food Security

The presentation of the Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania on 27 February is the primary deliverable for this research and policy reform activity. The Paper concludes our research efforts to provide mainland Tanzania with options for a more comprehensive food security program. Continued support will be provided to prioritize policy recommendations and actions, and support implementation.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Presentation of Food Security Policy Options Paper to GoT.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Finalize Policy Options Background Papers.
- Support the GOT to prioritize recommendations and actions.

Milestones:

- Food Security Policy Options Paper presented to GoT (Q2).
- Food Security Policy Options Paper presented to stakeholders in public workshop (*revised* TBD).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analysts

Key Partners:

- NAFKA - AIRD

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

B. National Food Reserve Agency/Food Security

An assessment of the policies and procedures of the National Food Reserve Agency was initiated in Year 2 as part of SERA Project on-going work to identify policy option for food security. That assessment was intended to provide an improved understanding of Tanzania's emergency food requirements and implementation capabilities. The Policy Options for Food Security paper presented final recommendations and actions in support of this activity. In summary, NFRA is mandated to hold food reserves for food assistance and emergency purposes; it should not be called upon to engage in other activities such as price contracts. To the extent that NFRA is required to engage in such activities, its budget should be increased to compensate for associated costs. NFRA should operate in a business-like manner, and buy and sell grain stocks at prevailing market prices in order to reduce disruptions to local markets and budgetary requirements.

While the overall reception to the Policy Options for Food Security Paper was positive, questions and concerns over the strategic role of the NFRA were discussed at length.

Policy Action Status:

This activity is part of the Food Security Policy, Stage 2.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Complete the assessment of NFRA.
 - ✓ Presented policy options regarding strategic reserves.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Finalize and distribute research paper.

Milestones:

- Assessment report completed and presented to GoT (Q4).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analysts

Key Partners:

- NAFKA - AIRD

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.

C. Business Environment for Maize and Rice Value Chains

The business environment faced by agricultural producers in key value chains is not well represented in existing reports like the World Bank's Doing Business Indicators or the World Economic Forum's report on competitiveness. These studies are focused on economy-wide business conditions and are not sector specific. The SERA Project will undertake a study of the business environment for maize and rice value chains for producers in Tanzania and other large producers in the region to determine the feasibility and value of a more complete study. In Q1, SERA Project initiated a meeting with SAGCOT Center regarding this activity. In Q2, the MAFC DPP and Presidential Delivery Bureau for Agriculture (PDB Ag) Big Results Now expressed interest in working with the SERA Project on the preparation of a business environment policy paper.

As a result of this meeting, SERA Project plans to assemble a Tanzanian research team, with members from SAGCOT Center, MAFC DPP, and PDB Ag, to support the Business Environment report. A draft Concept Note was developed for circulation, and subsequent comments and additional research indicate that several development partners and organizations are exploring this topic. SERA Project will revise the Concept Note to ensure that all recent and current activities are considered and that the research will contribute to existing work.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 1, Analysis.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Prepare Concept Note (Q2).

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Revise and finalize Concept Note
- Initiate research activities with partners, SAGCOT Center, BRN and MAFC DPP

Milestones:

- Desk study completed (Q2).
- Statement of Work (SOW) for field study approved (*revised* Q3).
- Field research completed (*revised* Q4).

- Draft report delivered (*revised* Y5).
- Final report delivered (Y5).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA DCOP/Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
- SERA Policy Analysts

Key Partners:

- SAGCOT

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

D. Land Policy

Only one-quarter of the land suitable for cropping in Tanzania is actually used to grow crops, which suggests that there is substantial land available to expand agricultural production by new investors and existing farmers. However, much of this is used for other livelihood activities by people with informal use rights. These people are often displaced when land is allocated to investors. The SERA Project was invited to undertake a study on Compensation and Benefits Sharing approaches used in the region by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development. The study was completed and presented to MLHSD for comments prior to convening a national stakeholder’s workshop. However, the dates for release of the report and national workshop have not been scheduled by the MLHSD.

The Food Security and Policy Options Paper included recommendations and actions based off this research, specifically:

Recommendation: Improve land policies to allow under-utilized land to be used for crop production while protecting the rights of local communities and those with informal land use rights.

Action: Clarify the legal authority of local communities to retain control of village lands while leasing or partnering with investors on productive activities.

Policy Action Status:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Contact MLHSD to receive comments and a schedule for distribution of report and presentation of national workshop.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Contact MLHSD to receive comments and a schedule for distribution of report and presentation of national workshop.

Milestones:

- Release of study and Policy Brief (*revised Q3*).
- National Workshop held (*revised Q3*).

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor
- Landesa

Key Partners: NA.**Contribute to:**

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

E. Price Stabilization

The MAFC has replaced the input subsidy program operating since 2008 with two new programs, including a price stabilization program for selected cash crops. Since such price stabilization programs have been tried in other countries without success, the SERA Project planned to prepare a Policy Brief on these experiences in an effort to inform GoT on the international experience. However, this activity is being done by Michigan State University and no further action is planned by SERA Project.

Policy Action Status:

- This is part of the collaboration with the Policy Analysis Group and linked to a policy activity.

Tasks planned for Q2: None.

Tasks planned in Q3: None.

Milestones: NA.

Resources:

- SERA Senior Advisor

Key Partners:

- MAFC Department of Policy and Planning

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.

COMPONENT II: INDIVIDUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

The SERA Project's approach to capacity building is twofold. The first approach focuses on institutional capacity building activities of selected organizations that can provide the greatest

impact to support development of an enabling policy environment. The second approach addresses increasing capacity for research and evidenced-based policy analysis of individuals through training and support for research and policy analysis.

In Year 4, the SERA Project will continue to focus on public sector institutions, providing institutional and individual capacity building to support the implementation of policy reforms. The majority of resources will focus on GoT and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) agriculture line ministries and institutions, and will complete institutional capacity building action plans. SERA will continue to provide strategic support to private sector institutions, targeting critical stakeholders in the policy reform process. Partnerships with private sector organizations will be limited in an effort to minimize conflicting priorities with GoT counterparts. SERA Project will continue the individual capacity building efforts already underway and will initiate new ones based on demand. In some cases trainings will be part of a larger institutional capacity building effort.

1. Intermediate Result 4: Improved Enabling Policy Environment for both Agriculture and Nutrition

A. MUCHALI - Institutional Assessments and Capacity Building Action Plan

In Year 3, SERA Project conducted an assessment of Tanzania's Food Security Early Warning System. The objectives of this assessment were to determine information requirements, data sources, and to review systems that provide data and information for the Tanzania national food security system; specifically the Food Basket Methodology and the MUCHALI framework. The activity identified strengths, limitations, opportunities, gaps, and weaknesses in the current Food Security Early Warning Information System utilized by the MAFC.

In Q1 of Year 4, the draft report was circulated to key stakeholders for comment and input. Stakeholders contacted included:

1. MUCHALI, Acting Chairperson, Emmanuel Experious.
2. Tanzania Food Security and Nutrition Center, Senior Research Officer, Catherine Kimalando.
3. PMO Disaster Management Department (DMD), Economist and Disaster Risk Reduction Expert, Ewald Bonifasi.

Several attempts were made to organize a meeting with the above stakeholders to discuss outstanding questions. Scheduling conflicts resulted in postponing this activity to Q3.

The Food Security and Policy Options Paper addressed the finding of this report and made the following recommendations:

Recommendation: Formalize MUCHALI into an institutional entity and increase resources for its activities.

Action: Begin efforts to institutionalize MUCHALI and obtain dedicated financing.

Related Policy Action:

- Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate.

Food Security - Comprehensive Food Security Study, Policy Options Paper: better targeting of social safety.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Incorporate comments and finalize the draft report.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Incorporate comments, finalize report, and present to stakeholders.

Milestones:

- Assessment Report delivered (*revised Q3*).
- Capacity Building Action Plan adopted by MUCHALI Secretariat (*revised TBD*).

Resources:

- SERA Chief of Party (COP)
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- MAFC National Food Security Department, Crops and Early Warning Unit
- MUCHALI Secretariat
- PMO Disaster Management Department

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

B. Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, National Food Security Department

Activities in Year 4 include the continuation of the Food Basket Methodology training, FBM implementation, and support for a Data Harmonization workshop.

Food Basket Methodology

SERA Project and USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) have provided support to the MAFC National Food Security Department for the development of a regional food basket. In Year 4, SERA Project completed the training program. It was agreed that a pilot of the activity is the next step for this activity. In Q1, a Concept Note was jointly prepared with USDA ERS, SERA and NFSD. In Q2, SERA Project diligently followed up with the NFSD regarding a proposal for piloting the FBM based on the Concept Note prepared by SERA. No proposal was received in Q2.

SERA Project was advised by USDA ERA of the interest from the USAID Washington DC Bureau of Food Security to support the development and implementation of a nutritious food basket (Annex 7). The proposal focuses on three key activities: 1) development of a healthy food basket; 2) integration of the food basket measures as part of ongoing food security monitoring activities in the MAFC; and 3) analysis of implications of healthy food basket for Tanzania food security programs.

SERA Project reviewed the proposed activity and work plan providing technical comments and recommendations for addressing the MAFCs key concerns and criticisms of the methodology. This includes:

- Conducting a desk study with NFSD staff comparing currently available district MAFC data with regional National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) data.
- Continuing to work with available data, that is regional level data, and investigating approaches to use Household Budget Survey data to address questions of income and consumption.
- Technical assistance should be strategic while ensuring MAFC ownership.
- No new proposals to activities should be discussed with MAFC until a proposal for the pilot implementation is prepared and received.

SERA and USDA are committed to continue to work together. A proposal from the MAFC NFSD is expected in early Q3.

Finally, the Food Security Policy Options Paper recommends the adoption of the FBM as part of the food security early warning system.

Policy Action Status:

- Food Security, Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate.
- Food Basket Methodology, Stage 4: Approval.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Review of proposal for pilot implementation activity.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Review of proposal for pilot implementation activity.
- Initiate work plan for pilot implementation.

Milestones:

- FBM Pilot completed (Q4).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst
- STTA Training Specialist, Marina Panov

Key Partners:

- MAFC NFSD
- USDA ERS

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

Training of Trainers

The first draft of the training materials for the FBM Training of Trainers was completed in Q1. These materials include, slide presentations, a participant workbook, and the lead trainer manual. Further work on this activity is contingent upon the implementation and success of the pilot activity.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Complete draft of training materials.
- Identify potential training dates.

Tasks planned for Q3: None.

Milestones:

- Training material finalized (TBD).
- Training delivered (TBD).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst
- STTA Training Specialist, Marina Panov

Key Partners:

- MAFC NFSD
- USDA ERS

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

Data Harmonization Workshop

The issue of quality data for policy decision-making was discussed throughout Year 3. As early as January 2014, the MAFC prepared a draft program and agenda for a Data Harmonization Workshop that sought to bring together public and private sector stakeholders in the rice sector to discuss approaches to harmonizing data. This was a result of the GoT decision to import duty-free rice in December 2013. Both USAID NAFKA and USAID SERA projects were asked to consider supporting this activity. It was determined that primary leadership for the activity was with the MAFC with support from SAGCOT. A series of planning meetings and draft agendas did not result in agreed upon objectives and timing for this activity. Despite support from the PMO and the PDB on Agriculture, the workshop remains in the development stage. Competing priorities and weak leadership have contributed to delays in this activity.

This activity was brought to the attention of the MAFC Permanent Secretary (PS) in the USAID Feed the Future quarterly meeting. PS Kaduma directed the director of the Department of Policy and Planning to take on this activity.

Other government priorities prevented SERA Project from securing the necessary follow-up meeting with the DPP on this activity.

Related Policy Action:

- Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate.
Related to Food Import Policy - Transparent rules-based import policies: Efforts to establish a more stable and transparent trade regime that reduces tariff and non-tariff trade barriers.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Plan workshop.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Plan workshop.
- Follow-up with MAFC regarding interest in this activity.

Milestones:

- Data Harmonization agenda set (Q3).
- Data Harmonization workshop completed (Q3).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst

Key Partners:

- MAFC NFSD
- USDA ERS

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

C. Policy Analysis Unit – Sokoine Univeristy, iAGRI Collaboration Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Department of Policy and Planning

The FtF iAGRI Project will lead this activity and will be supported by the SERA Project with the development of a Policy Research Unit (PRU) in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA) at Sokoine University.

SERA Project received the proposal from DAED for a Policy Analysis Group in Q2. The proposal and budget were not consistent with the vision to conduct demand driven evidence-based policy analysis for internal and external clients. SERA Project and iAGRI met in Q2 to discuss possible options for moving forward. SERA Project declined the proposal and recommended an alternative pilot approach. The purpose of the pilot would be to:

- Bring together returning students and professionals with economic modeling experience and, using fee for service agreements, match with the demand for economic modeling and policy analysis.

- Build and conduct economic modeling and analysis in response to demand. It is anticipated that a minimum of two models and a maximum of five individual activities will be completed in a nine-month period.
- The pilot activity will meet immediate demand for economic modeling, support the skills development of iAGRI students and professionals, build awareness of the service available, and support the long-term capacity development for Tanzanian institutions to conduct evidenced-based policy research and analysis.
- At the conclusion of the pilot activity, the partners will evaluate the demand for services and conduct a feasibility assessment for the establishment of a permanent policy research unit in the DAEA.

SERA Project anticipates receiving another proposal in Q3.

Related Policy Action: NA

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Meet with iAGRI to discuss the formulation and commitments to create a PRU.
 - ✓ Receive and review proposal, provide comments, and finalize commitments.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Receive and review revised proposal based on recommendations.

Milestones:

- PRU Staff hired (*revised* Q3).

Resources:

- Local STTA Economist

Key Partners:

- Diligent Consulting Ltd
- iAGRI

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

D. Strategic Support – Rice Council of Tanzania

SERA Project began working with the Rice Council of Tanzania in Q1 supporting two separate activities: organizational strategic plan and a rapid assessment of the rice sector.

Strategic Plan Development

In Q2, SERA meet with the RCT Strategic Planning Committee to finalize the TOR for the Strategic Planning activity, determine a work plan, and identify a consultant.

The Agriculture Innovation and Research Foundation (AIRF) was selected to implement the TOR and contracted with SERA subcontractor, Diligent Consulting Ltd. AIRF worked closely with RCT leadership and SERA Project Communications and Capacity Building Specialist to complete an

environmental assessment, select stakeholders, and prepare for and convene the strategic planning workshop. All participants were required to cost-share in their participation.

The Strategic Planning Workshop was conducted 10 – 12 March 2015 at the Ocean View Resort in Bagamoyo with 21 participants attending, representing members of the RCT as well as other critical stakeholders, including small shareholder farmers, small and medium traders, large out-growers, input suppliers, and research and financial institutions.

The draft report will be circulated to the RCT Board of Directors (BoD) for their review in mid-April. A final draft will be prepared and presented by RCT to stakeholders in Q3.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Draft and finalize the activity TOR.
 - ✓ Select Strategic Planning expert.
 - ✓ Hold Strategic Planning Workshop.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Present draft Strategic Plan to BoD
- Finalize Strategic Plan
- Present Strategic Plan to stakeholders

Milestones:

- TOR for Strategic Planning developed (Q2).
- Strategic Planning workshop held (Q2).
- Strategic Plan finalized (Q3).
- Strategic Plan presented to stakeholders (Q3).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- STTA Strategic Planning Expert

Key Partners:

- USAID NAFKA Value-Chain Project

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

Rapid Rice Sector Assessment

In Q1, SERA Project offered to assist the RCT to complete a rapid assessment of private sector rice stocks held in Tanzania. The rapid assessment would provide a snapshot of the location and quantities available from Mbeya, Morogoro, and Shinyanga regions. A TOR was developed and potential team identified. This activity was initially planned for December 2014 but was postponed due to scheduling conflicts.

SERA Project met with RCT early in Q2 to discuss the best way forward regarding this activity. It was agreed that the rapid sector assessment was still relevant with the addition of a market survey. (Annex 8, revised TOR). The revised terms of reference was extended to include market research in Morogoro, Mwanza, Arusha, and Kilimanjaro.

Implementation of this activity was planned for Q2. The lead consultant was approved and the field team assembled to include the RCT Executive Director as Deputy Team Leader for field activities and a staff member from the Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing. In March the team met, developed and tested the survey tool (Annex 9, Survey Tool). Phase one of the field study was completed (Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya). The second phase of the field study (Shinyanga, Mwana, Arusha, and Kilimanjaro) will be completed in Q3. The final report and presentation will be delivered by 30 April.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Draft TOR.
 - ✓ Recruit and mobilize assessment team.
 - ✓ Phase one of the field research completed.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Complete field research.
- Draft report presented to RCT and USAID.
- Final report delivered.

Milestones:

- TOR developed (Q2).
- Study completed (*Q3 revised*).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- STTA Regional Rice Market Expert

Key Partners:

- USAID NAFKA Value-Chain Project

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

E. Policy Seminar Series at Sokoine University

The SERA Project and iAGRI have jointly sponsored a Policy Seminar Series for faculty and students at Sokoine University to encourage agricultural policy research. The second Policy Seminar Series will begin in Year 4. Changes in the terms of reference have been made based on the experiences and lessons learned from the Series I. The teams in Series I did not produce the

research within the designated timeframe, and the final papers did not meet the quality standards envisioned. A more structured and targeted approach will be taken in Series II. Specifically, teams and topic areas will be pre-identified, the number of teams will be limited to two, and additional supervision and support will be provided.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Meet with iAGRI staff to discuss the Policy Seminar Series II.

Tasks planned for Q3: None.

Milestones:

- Research teams and topics selected (Q2).
- First draft reviewed (Q4).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Senior Advisor
- SERA Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor

Key Partners:

- iAGRI
- Diligent Consulting Ltd

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

COMPONENT III: ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS

The SERA Project will focus on communication activities that support the policy research agenda and will target public sector institution. The primary communication instruments will be the SERA Project website, policy briefs, and public events such as conferences and workshops.

1. Intermediate Result 4: Improved Enabling Policy Environment for both Agriculture and Nutrition

A. SERA Website

The website is the main communications tool for SERA, making available evidence-based research and other key policy information. In addition, SERA will explore ways to engage more directly with target audience of the website.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Upload completed Policy Brief of Food Security Policy Options.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Upload completed Policy Brief of Food Security Policy Options.

Milestones: NA.

Resources:

- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist

Key Partners:

- OMIS

Contribute to:

- CI 4.1.3 Number of hits/visits to the SERA website.

B. Policy and Research Briefs

The SERA Project will publish Policy Briefs in Year 4 in support of policy analysis and research. Policy Briefs will summarize specific policy research and recommendations on key issues affecting the agriculture sector environment and are meant to inform decision makers and stakeholders.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Prepare Policy Brief of Food Security Policy Options.
- **Completed:**
 - ✓ Prepare a Draft Policy Brief on Land Compensation and Benefits Sharing Schemes with distribution pending re-engagement with the MLHSD.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Prepare Policy Brief of Food Security Policy Options.
- Publish a Policy Brief on Food Basket Methodology.
- Publish a Policy Brief on the Collateral Registry.

Milestones:

- Policy Briefs published and circulated:
 - Food Security Policy Options (*revised* Q3),
 - Drivers of Maize and Rice Markets (Q2),
 - Land Compensation and Benefits Sharing (Q3),
 - Secure Transactions Systems: Collateral Registry (Q3).

Resources:

- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst
- SERA Senior Advisor

Key Partners:

- Collaboration with Michigan State University and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Contribute to:

- CI 4.1.2 Total number of SERA mentions in the press and social media.

C. Success Stories

In Year 4, SERA Project will prepare two USAID Success Stories: the Lifting of the Export Ban and the Food Basket Methodology. The success stories will follow USAID branding and marking requirements.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2: *None.*

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Draft Export Ban Success Story.

Milestones:

- Lifting of the Export Ban Success Story delivered (*revised* Q3).
- Food Basket Methodology Success Story delivered (Q4).

Resources:

- SERA COP
- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst
- SERA Senior Advisor

Key Partners:

- USDA ERS

Contribute to:

- CI 4.1.2 Total number of SERA mentions in the press and social media.

D. Policy Conferences and Workshops

In Q2 SERA Project participated in several workshops and conference, including the presentation of the Food Security Policy Options Paper and three USAID events.

Food Security Policy Options Presentation

The Prime Minister Office held the Food Security Policy Options February. This event was the third and final series of food security workshops held by the PMO for the presentation of USAID SERA Project research. The workshop took place on 27 February and was chaired by President Delivery Bureau Deputy for Big Results Now Agriculture Penile Lyimo. Participants came from government ministries and agencies, universities, and the private sector. The SERA Project presented 24 specific recommendations and actions in five key policy areas: increasing food crop production, promoting exports, providing a social safety net, holding adequate food reserves, and implementing a rules-based system for emergency food imports. There were no specific objection to the recommendations and it was agreed that all the recommendations fall within with objectives of the National Agricultural Policy. The next step is to follow-up with key Ministries and Agencies and support the GoT efforts to prioritize recommendations and implement actions.

USAID Feed the Future Quarterly Meetings MAFC and MANR

The SERA Project participated in the Quarterly USAID Feed the Future meeting with the MAFC and MANR respectively. The presentation to the MAFC took place on 9 February. The SERA team presented the project's main activities and challenges in Q1 and ongoing activities for Q2. Among the activities discussed were the Data Harmonization Activity, campaigned by the National Food Security Division. PS Kaduma requested that the Director of the Department of Policy and Planning take leadership of this activity.

The presentation to the MANR – Zanzibar took place on 19 February and SERA Project reported on continuing support for the development of a Food Basket Methodology for Zanzibar.

USAID 1st Annual Development (DO2) Partners Meeting

The SERA Project participated in the DO2 Partners meeting 3 – 4 March 2015.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2: None.

Tasks planned for Q3: None.

Milestones: NA.

Resources: NA.

Key Partners: NA.

Contribute to:

- CI 4.1.2 Total number of SERA mentions in the press and social media.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN ZANZIBAR

1. Intermediate Result 2: Expanding Markets and Trade

A. Irrigated and Rain-fed Rice Profitability Analysis

The SERA Project worked with the NAFKA Project and the Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program (TAPP) to evaluate the profitability of irrigated and rain-fed rice on Zanzibar. This analysis was used to guide policy and investment decisions of RGoZ, USAID, and other donors for the rice sector of Zanzibar. The activity is complete and no further action is planned.

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1, Analysis; Stage 2, Stakeholder consultation/public debate; Stage 3, Drafting or revision; Stage 4, Approval (legislative or regulatory); Stage 5, Full and effective implementation.
- CI 4.1.1 Number of research output.

2. Intermediate Result 4: Improved Enabling Policy Environment for both Agriculture and Nutrition

A. Zanzibar Department of Food Security and Nutrition

In Q2, SERA Project continued to work with the ZDFNS on the development of a Zanzibar Food Basket approach, with support from USDA ERS. Progress on the development of communications materials was slow due to the unavailability of Department of Food Security and Nutrition (DFSN) counterparts.

Related Policy Action: NA.

Tasks planned for Q2:

- Complete FBM analysis and training.
- **Completed:**
 - ✓ FBM analysis and training for Zanzibar completed; however, additional information and analysis is required.

Tasks planned for Q3:

- Complete the collection of data for the development of the FBM – Zanzibar.
- Complete FBM analysis and training.

Milestones:

- Implementation for Performance Management Plan (PMP) evaluated (*revised* TBD).
- Capacity building plan for PMP created (*revised* TBD).
- Draft DFSN brochure finalized (Q3).
- DFSN newsletter template finalized (Q3).
- FBM Analysis for Zanzibar completed (revised Q3).
- FBM Training to DFSN staff delivered (Q2/3).
- FBM Operational Manual delivered to DFSN (Q3).

Resources:

- SERA Communications and Capacity Building Specialist
- SERA Policy Analyst
- USDA ERS Nancy Cochrane

Key Partners:

- USDA ERS

Contribute to:

- IR 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.
- CI 4.2.1. Number of institutions receiving USG assistance.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

1. Management

In Q2, SERA Project added a new long-term staff member through local subcontractor Diligent Consulting. Ms. Edith Lazaro started in March as SERA Project Junior Research Associate. She will conduct short and long term research project related to the maize and rice sectors.

Booz Allen Hamilton corporate management visited the SERA Project 4 – 6 March. Mr. Sabittin Yelken, new SERA Program Manager and Mr. Joe Bice, Principle Associate responsible for the international development portfolio, travelled to Dar to meet with the SERA Project COP and staff, and USAID client.

RoseMarie LeongSon completed a short-term assignment 25 February through 6 March. The purpose of the assignment was to complete the migration of new financial systems and training for the Operations Manager.

The Regional Inspector General (RIG) requested to meet with USAID SERA Project as part of their USAID Tanzania Feed the Future Performance Audit. While SERA Project was not one of the specific projects of this investigation, the RIG requested a meeting with SERA to gain further clarification of the agriculture policy environment and institutional relationships.

PROBLEMS / CHALLENGES

SERA Project continued to face challenges with various Government of Tanzania institutions. Increased demands for time and resources from critical counterparts led to decreased accessibility. The parliamentary sessions in February, budget planning, and national elections have limited the government's ability to respond. It is anticipated that these challenges will remain throughout Year 4 as the GoT prepares for presidential elections in October 2015.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

1. Gender

Gender is an important cross cutting issue and the SERA Project is exploring research topics on women maize farmers and how their input use, yields, and price received compare to men maize farmers. This activity will be undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank and International Finance Corporation in Q3 and Q4.

2. Poverty

Poverty is an important cross cutting issue and SERA policy reform activities are expected to be pro-poor because they deal with food crops produced by most rural households.

3. Climate Change

Climate change is an important cross-cutting issue and the research conducted by SERA Project on the Determinants of Maize Prices in Tanzania provided some useful insights into policies that can mitigate climate change impacts. The findings of the study were that export bans intensify the impacts of weather shocks and seasonal price fluctuations, and open trade policies can mitigate the impacts of such factors. That implies that policies that restrict trade in food crops will result in greater price variability and delayed transmission of prices to market forces.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

QUARTERLY REPORT	SERA YEAR 4 - QTR 2				Contract Cumulative
	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Quarter Total	
Reimbursable Costs	\$117,637	\$76,197	\$377,208	\$571,041	\$5,413,616
Fee	\$9,409	\$6,094	\$29,873	\$45,376	\$436,763
Reimbursable Costs plus Fixed Fee	\$127,046	\$82,291	\$407,081	\$616,417	\$5,850,378
Contract Cumulative	\$5,361,007	\$5,443,298	\$5,850,378		

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 1. USAID Standard Indicator and Required if Applicable Indicator Targets for Life of Contract

Indicator		Baseline	Y4 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	Y4 Total	LIFE OF CONTRACT TARGET
IR 4.5.2-7. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG).	New	0	98	15	21	0	0	36	1,700
	Continue	0	100	9	0	0	0	9	
	Male	0	132	12	17	0	0	29	
	Female	0	66	12	4	0	0	16	
IR 4.5.2-36 Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (\$).	Maize	\$20,820,000	\$34,990,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	\$56,749,200
	Rice	\$37,050,000		NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
IR 4.5.2-30 Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans (\$).	Medium	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	2,400
	Small	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	350
	Micro	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	250
IR 4.5.1-24 Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1: Analysis • Stage 2: Stakeholder consultation/public debate • Stage 3: Drafting or revision • Stage 4: Approval (legislative or regulatory) • Stage 5: Full and effective implementation. 	NA								
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		0	0	0	6*	0	0	6	3
		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11

* Represents specific policies presented in the Food Security Policy Options Workshop 27 February 2015.

Table 2. Project/Custom Level Indicator Targets for Life of Contract

Indicator	Baseline	Y4 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Q4 Actual	Y4 Total	LIFE OF CONTRACT TARGET
1.1.1 Volume of improved seed available in domestic market	26,545 tons	5,000 tons	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36,000 tons
4.1.1. Number of research output	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
4.1.2 Total number of SERA mentions in the press and social media	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	40
4.1.3 Number of hits/visits to the SERA website	0	2,000	68*	210	0	0	278	9,000
4.2.1 Number of institutions receiving USG assistance	0	4	2	18	0	0	20	15

**Google Analytics is used to track this indicator. Tracking began on 2 December 2014.*

Annex 1. Analysis – Rice Sector, January 2015

Rice Price Analysis SERA Policy Project, 30 January 2015

Issue

Rice prices have begun to rise as was reported in the Guardian on 26 January 2015 in an article entitled “Foreign traders blamed for soaring rice prices”. There is concern that this could lead to a Government action such as licensing imports or reducing the tariff as happened in 2013, and that the article may be part of an effort to pressure the Government into such action.

Investigation

The SERA team obtained and analyzed the most recent wholesale price data from Ministry of Industry and Trade for all regions, did a survey of the Dar es Salaam retail rice market, and interviewed the head of the Export Trading Group’s Kupunga Rice Farm in Mbeya.

Conclusions

Rice prices are rising, but it is a normal seasonal increase and not caused by market manipulation or extreme shortages. The new harvest rice will begin to enter the market in March and that will cap the price increases. Even though prices are rising, they remain well below the levels in 2012 that led the Government to allow duty free imports.

Recommendation

No action should be taken by Government. If the Government were to lower the tariff and license imports, they would arrive at harvest and accelerate the normal seasonal decline in prices. Such policy action would also risk disrupting the market and causing trade disputes with neighboring countries as happened in 2013 when duty-free imports were allowed.

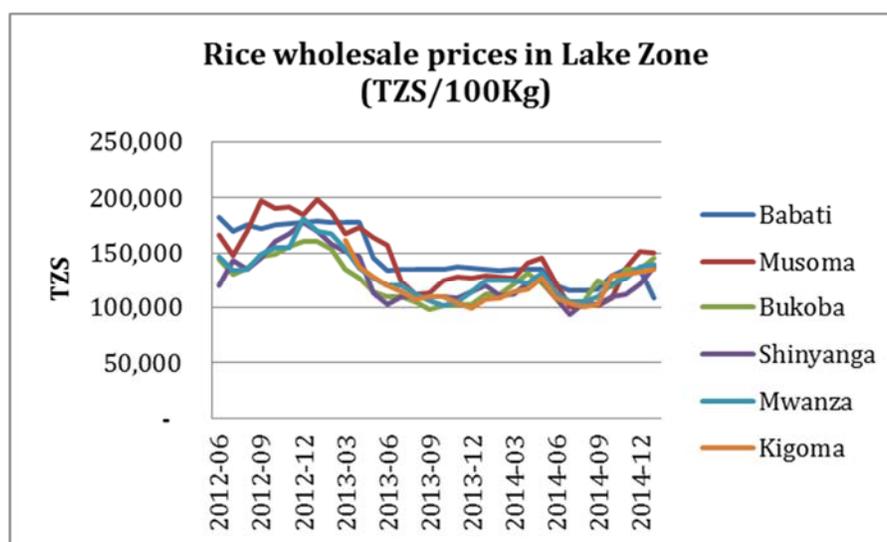
Analysis

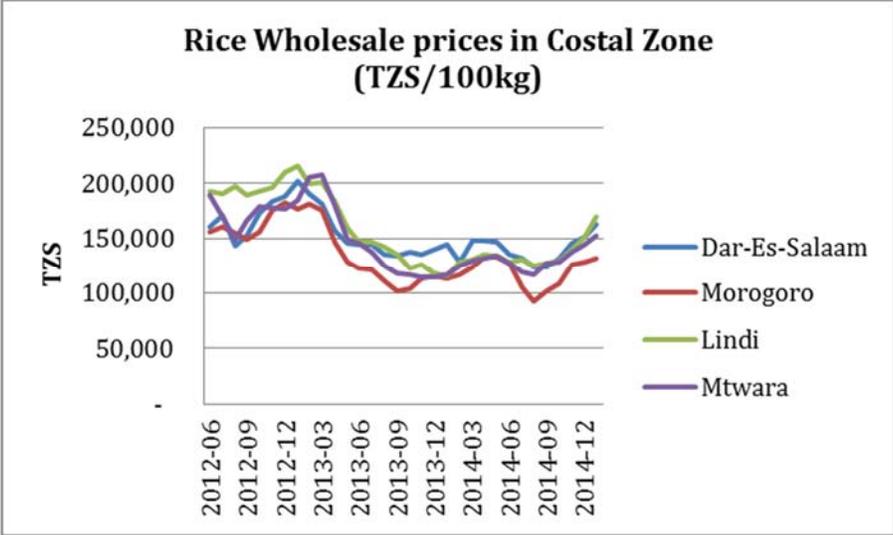
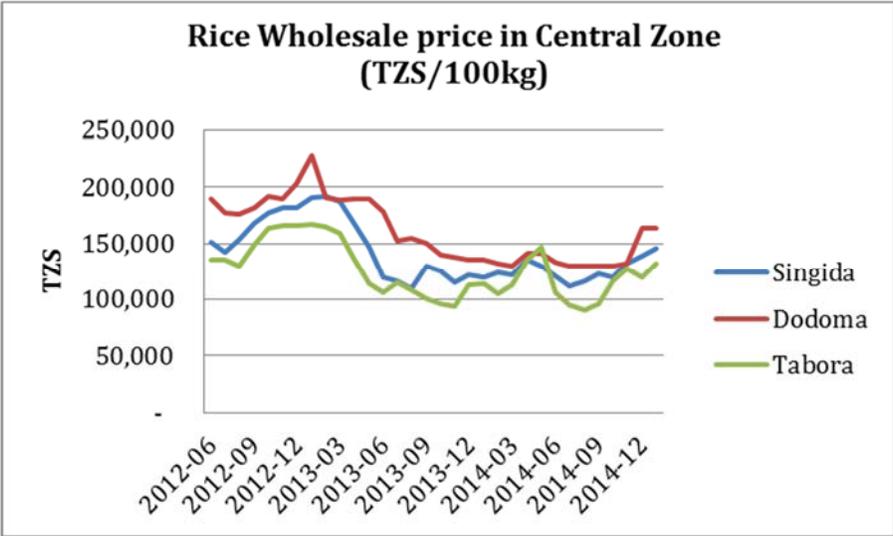
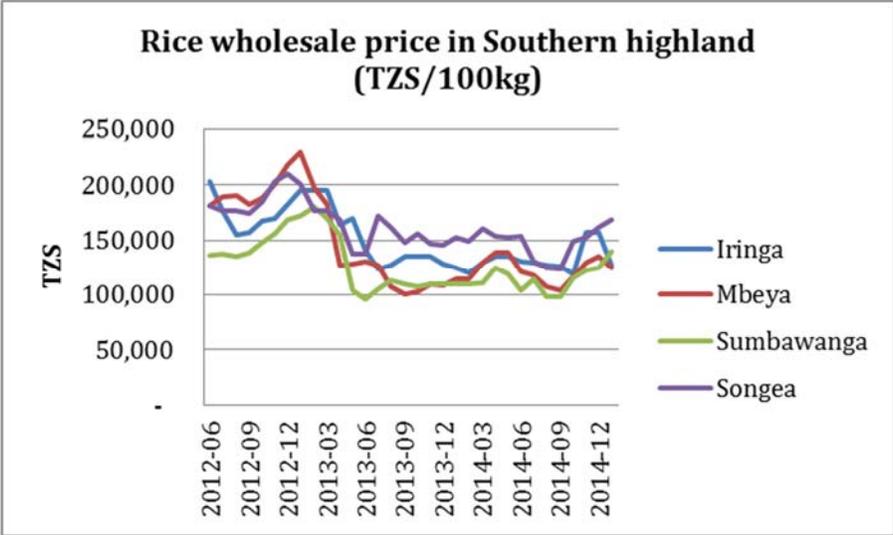
SERA went to the Tandika market on 29 January to investigate the report in the Guardian that rice prices were TZS 2,000 per kilogram. He interviewed five traders at five different shops, and concluded that the market seemed to have enough stocks. In addition he observed that trucks that were off loading, which indicates that stocks were still coming in. He was also informed that there are stocks of imported rice (VIP) in the market which is normally blended with local rice. Depending on quality and origin, rice prices range from TZS 1,400 to TZS 2,000/kg as shown in following table. With regard to the imported rice, the traders informed that the rice was always available in the market throughout last year. Traders are expecting local rice in or around the months of March and April.

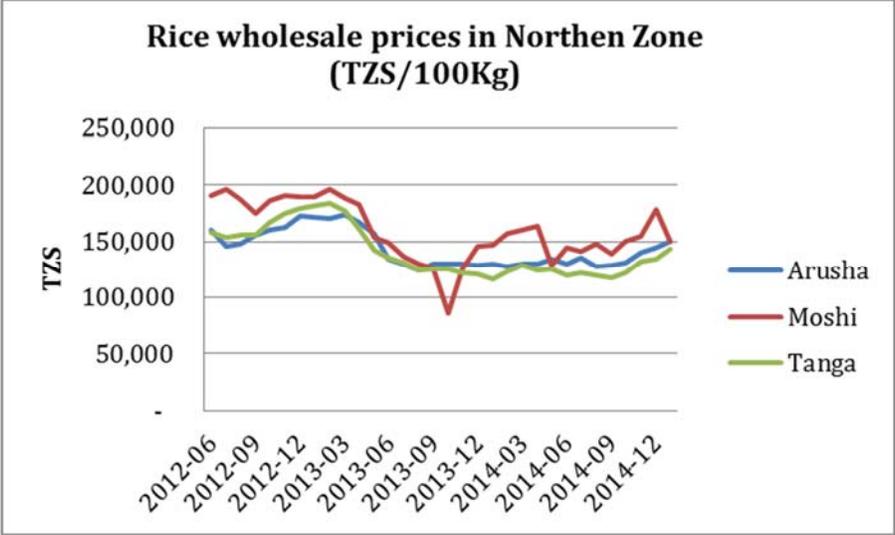
Origin	Price	Comment
Morogoro	1,400	Approx 30% broken
Mbeya	1,600 – 1,750	Approx 20% broken
Shinyanga (Kahama)	1,900 – 1,950	Good quality
Kyela (Mbeya)	2,000	Looked like blended rice

SERA met with Mr. Niladdri Chowdhury, manager of Export Trading Group’s Kapunga Rice Farm in Mbeya on 29 January and were informed that the rice market has been in relative balance for most of the year and he does not see much on an increase in prices. Good quality rice at the farm gate is TZS 1,150 for Mbeya and TZS 1,250 for best quality Kyela rice. Dar prices is +100 TSH or about 1,250-1,350 wholesale. The new paddy harvest will start in late February, and they could have it in the market in only a few days if the price is attractive. They and others could have significant quantities in the market by mid-March. NFRA has not paid farmers for the paddy they have bought and that is preventing farmers from paying Kapunga for services. The export market has opened up and they are selling to DRC.

SERA obtained the latest monthly wholesale rice price data from the Ministry of Industry and Trade for all regions (complete through December) and then calculated the prices during the last week of January using daily data (Jan 21-28) and the data showed that the price increase in December continued in January in most regions (see charts). However, the prices are well below the levels in 2012 that led to duty free imports. The charts show monthly average data from June 2012 through December 2014 plus the most recent five days of prices available for January.







Annex 2. Summary – Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction Workshop, February 2015

Conclusions from the Workshop on Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth, and Poverty Reduction

The Workshop presented to Government on February 27, 2015 was hosted by the Prime Minister's Office and chaired by Mr. Peniel Lyimo of the President's Delivery Bureau. (Agenda attached) Approximately 30 Government officials from various Ministries attended (list attached). The three presentations were well received and the discussion that followed was lively, constructive, and well informed. The main messages from the workshop were:

- Tanzania can be the food basket of East Africa by following the right policies.
- Consistent, stable and well communicated policies are critical for Tanzania's economic growth.
- Food crops exports can be the engine of growth for the agricultural sector and increase agricultural growth, increase food security, and reduce poverty.
- A social safety net will still be needed to assist the poor and most vulnerable.
- The current capacity to hold grain stocks for food assistance and disaster relief are adequate.
- A transparent and rules-based system for emergency food imports is needed to reduce market disruptions and opportunities for rent seeking.

The overall response to the 24 recommendations was positive. There were no specific objections to the recommendations and it was agreed that all the recommendations fall within the objectives of the National Agriculture Policy. Mr. Lyimo stated that many of the recommendations are administrative in nature and easily implementable. It was also noted that several of the recommendations may face political challenges, specifically changes to the NRFA stock holding levels.

Among the recommendations that attracted the greatest support were efforts to improve the business environment for agriculture and the need for a market intelligence unit to provide timely and reliable information to identify export opportunities and support a rules-based emergency food import system. The SERA Project in collaboration with the SAGCOT Centre, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Cooperatives, and The President's Delivery Bureau will undertake a study that compares the business environment in Tanzania with that in neighboring countries as a first step towards providing a competitive business environment for agriculture. A Concept Note for a market intelligence unit will also be prepared by the SERA Project for consideration by Government and the donor community. Other challenges noted in discussion included weak internal coordination to implement of policy changes, poor data and weak capacity to conduct timely evidenced-based policy research and analysis.

The challenge for Government is to prioritize and implement the recommendations of the workshop during a period when Government budgets are limited. However, many of the recommendations are budget saving or revenue generating as the following checklist shows and those could provide financing for other activities. Many other activities, such as implementing the Collateral Registry and Disseminating Production Technologies, have donor support available and include training and capacity building. The next step to follow the Workshop is to meet with key Ministries and Agencies to prioritize recommendations and develop a work plan for implementations.

Table 1. Budget Implications of Policy Workshop Recommendations.

Policy Activity	Revenue Generating	Budget Saving	Budget Taking	Budget Neutral
Increase Production				
Accelerated Approval of Improved Inputs*				X
Improve the Business Environment			X	
Implement Collateral Registry System*			X	
Improve Access to Land*			X	
Disseminate Production Technology*			X	
Increase Policy Stability and Transparency				X
Promote Exports				
Impose EAC Tariff on Imports	X			
Created Market Intelligence Unit			X	
Social Safety Net				
Adopt Food Basket Methodology			X	
Institutionalize MUCHALI			X	
NFRA Operations				
Reduce Target Grain Stockholding		X		
Limit Storage for Surplus Disposal		X		
Rules-Based Emergency Food Import System				X

* Donor Support Available

Policy Recommendations

1. Support Increased Food Crops Production

- 1.1. Follow stable and transparent policies to provide incentives and encourage production.
- 1.2. Disseminate policies and policy changes.
- 1.3. Improve access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and agro-chemicals.
- 1.4. Introduce a modern Collateral Registry System to make credit more easily available.
- 1.5. Support smallholders to access technology and increase production and incomes.
- 1.6. Provide incentives to agricultural investors that are competitive with other countries in the region.
- 1.7. Land policies should allow underutilized land to be used by investors while protecting the rights of communities and those with informal rights.

2. Encourage Exports of Food Crops to Stabilize Prices and Raise Incomes

- 2.1. Promote private-sector led agricultural exports by reducing trade barriers and streamlining export approval requirements.
- 2.2. Reduce the Crop Produce Cess from 5% to 3% to reduce barriers to export and internal trade.
- 2.3. Improve monitoring of food crop exports.
- 2.4. Strengthen monitoring of food crop imports and collect tariffs.

3. Improve Systems to Identify Food Insecure and Vulnerable Groups and Deliver Food Aid

- 3.1. Formalize MUCHALI into an institutional entity and increase resources for its activities.
- 3.2. Monitor food basket costs in each region using the Food Basket Methodology.
- 3.3. Integrate food basket costs into MUCHALI framework
- 3.4. Improve agricultural data for policy decision making.

4. Hold Adequate Food Grain Reserves

- 4.1. NFRA to procure 100,000 MT of grain annually to be used for the food assistance program and emergencies and distribute according to need or sold before the next harvest.
- 4.2. NFRA to operate in a transparent and rules-based way and buy and sell grain at prevailing market prices.
- 4.3. Determine and apply the target level of carryover stocks.
- 4.4. Expand secure NFRA sales outlets (such as World Food Program (WFP)) as well as external sources of supply.
- 4.5. Reduce NFRA operating costs to be competitive with private sector.

5. Establish a Transparent Rules-Based System for Emergency Food Imports

- 5.1. MAFC to follow a predictable, transparent, and rules-based emergency food import system.
- 5.2. The East Africa Community's Common External Tariff should be used to regulate private sector food imports and stabilize domestic prices under normal market conditions.
- 5.3. When world prices are high, reduce the tariff to allow imports to cap domestic price increases (after obtaining EAC approval).
- 5.4. In rare cases, world market prices of some food crops may exceed levels that allow profitable imports even at zero tariff and in those cases Tanzania should approach the international community for assistance.



USAID
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FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

POLICY OPTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURAL GROWTH, AND POVERTY REDUCTION

*A presentation of research by the USAID Feed the Future SERA Policy Project
for consideration by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania*

AGENDA

CHAIRMAN PENIEL LYIMO, PRESIDENT'S DELIEVERY BUREAU

Friday, February 27, 2015

- 03:00-03:30 **Welcome and Introductions**
- 03:30-04:00 **Opening Remarks**
Chairman P. Lyimo, on behalf of the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office
Ms. Sharon Cromer, Mission Director, USAID
- 04:00-5:30 **Presentation of Research and Policy Options**
- *Policy Options for Food Security, Agricultural Growth, and Poverty Reduction*
Dr. Don Mitchell, Senior Advisor, SERA Policy Project
 - *Tanzania National Food Reserve Agency's Role in Assuring Food Security in Tanzania*
Dr. Dirck Stryker, President and Chief Economist, Associates for International Resources and Development
 - *Transparent Rules-Based System for Emergency Food Imports*
Mr. Mukhtar Amin, Senior Economist, Associates for International Resources and Development
- 05:30-06:30 **Discussion and Dialogue**
- *Questions and discussion on presented research*
Led by Mr. Peniel Lyimo
- 06:30-07:00 **Way Forward and Next Steps**
Led by Mr. Peniel Lyimo

Annex 3. Agenda – Rice Council of Tanzania Strategic Workshop, March 2015

**RCT STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP
BAGAMOYO, March 10-12, 2015
PROGRAM**

Time	DAY 1	Responsible Person
10:00 - 11:00	Registration, Tea/Coffee, Pre-Workshop Side Discussions	All Participants
11:00	<p>Opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose and program outline • Introduction of Participants • Welcome address by Mrs Renalda R. Kimaro, ED, RCT, 10 min • Remarks by Marialyce Mutchler, Chief of Party, SERA Policy Project, 5 min • Opening Remarks by Chair, RCT Board, 5 min 	Facilitator
	Opening presentations	
11:30 - 12:00	The Overview of the Rice Industry in Tanzania: The current state, the critical/strategic value chain stakeholder priority needs and expectations, lessons from other countries, and desired future	Mrs Renalda R. Kimaro, ED RCT
12:00 - 12:30	The State of RCT and the Opportunities, Challenges, Strengths, Weaknesses and Proposed Solutions/Approaches	Mrs. Winnie Bashagi, RCT
12:30 - 13:30	Open Discussions on presentations; Future thinking on rice industry's sustainable development and growth & potential RCT's contribution	Facilitator, All
13:30 - 14:30	Lunch	All
14.30 - 15.30	Group Work Session I: Formulation/Review of Vision, Mission, Motto, and Values statements –to be preceded by a brief presentation on the “How to formulate Vision & Mission statements”	Groups
15:30 - 16:15	Group presentations & Discussions	All
16:15 - 17:00	Group Work Session II: Setting SMART objectives (review of RCT's Strategic and Operational Objectives of January 9, 2015- see attached Annex I)	
17:00 - 17:15	Tea/Coffee Break	All
17:15	End of day one	

Time	DAY 2	Responsible Person
08:00 - 09:15	Group presentations & Discussion from Day 1, Setting SMART objectives	All
09:15 - 12:00	Group Work Session III: Brainstorming on the Most Important and Prioritized Outputs and Projects to be attained/conducted by RCT in the period 2015- 2019.	Groups
10:45 - 11:00	Tea/Coffee Break- <i>Groups to decide when to break</i>	All
12:00 - 13:00	Group presentations & Discussions	All
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	All
14:00 - 15:00	Group Work Session IV: Developing strategies/actions for attaining the set objectives	Groups
15:00 - 16:00	Reports from breakout groups and general discussion	All
16:00 - 17:00	Group Work Session V: Governance Model for RCT: a) Review of RCT organization structure to align it to new Objectives, Mission, and Vision. b) Improving the RCT talent base: review/identification of human resource needs & qualifications, knowledge, skills & experience levels that can deliver on the Vision, Mission, Key Result Areas, Objectives, and Activities in the new SP. c) Identifying Resource/Financial needs and sources of funding to implement the strategic plan. d) Propose type of Board and key roles and responsibilities	Groups
17:00 - 17:15	Tea/Coffee Break	
17:15	End of day two	

Time	DAY 3	Responsible Person
08:00 - 08:30	Reports from breakout groups and general discussions from Group Work Session V: Governance Model for RCT	
08:30 - 13:00	Group Work Session V: Developing the Action Plan for Implementing the Strategic Plan (Objective, Activity, Verifiable Indicators, Lead & Partners, plan, milestones, Implementation Period, Cost/Budget, Sources of Funds, projected Outputs, Impact) <i>(completing the submitted Logframe Table)</i>	Groups
10:30 - 11:00	Tea/Coffee Break-Groups to decide when to break	All
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	All
14.00 - 15:30	Reports from breakout groups and general discussions	Groups
15:30 - 16:00	Next Steps and Way forward	SERA, RCT, Facilitator
16:00 - 16:15	Closing Remarks	Chair RCT
16.15	End of day 3 and the Workshop Tea Break	All

Annex 4. List of Meetings – Rapid Assessment of Rice Market, Phase One, March 2015

List of Meetings

Name	Title/ Organization	District	Date of visit
Dar es Salaam			
Juma Abdoul Janga	Tandale Market (TAMAGRASAI), Secretary	Kinondoni	20/03/2015
Sadick R. Kabiga	Tandale Market (TAMAGRASAI), Treasurer	Kinondoni	20/03/2015
Sebastian Sambuo	RUDI		20/03/2015
Morogoro			
Kazimoto Noel	Ag. RAS - Morogoro	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Rozalia Rwegasira	Agricultural Officer	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Evanca Gambishi	Agricultural Officer	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Martina Pangani	Ag. MAICO	Morogoro Municipal	23/03/2015
Eunice Kyungay	Crop Officer	Morogoro Municipal	23/03/2015
Agatha Juma	Agricultural Input Coordinator	Morogoro Municipal	23/03/2015
William Jaseda	Ag. DAICO	Morogoro Rural	23/03/2015
Godfrey Pyupa	Irrigation Officer	Morogoro Rural	23/03/2015
Amir Ndaja	Miller- Simba road	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Chrisant Robert	Diwechi Mills	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Karim Warji	Rahim Rice Flour Mills	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Frank Selamani Ndede	Miller	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Michael Adam	Miller	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Rashid Majuto Katundu	Karundu Rice Mills	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Justine Emmanuel	Adere Milling, Operator	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Ramadhan Kacheche	Adere Milling, Operator	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Kulwa Dionizi	Asmani Mills	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Hassan Hussein Mahindi	Karama warehouse	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Rajabu Maduki	Maunta warehouse	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Lucas Mzige	TUBOCHA, Staff	Morogoro Urban	23/03/2015
Thomas Kakema	UWAWAKUDA, Chairperson	Mvomero	24/03/2015
Mwanadi Masema	UWAWAKUDA,-Treasurer	Mvomero	
Justine Bikaru	UWAWAKUDA, Farm Manager	Mvomero	24/03/2015
Iringa			
Adam Swai	RAS- Iringa	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
	RUDI	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Ismail Mange	Rice Trader	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Abdalah Shomali	Rice Trader	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Mathew Nyinge	Rice Trader	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Emmanuel Edward	Rice Trader	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Ben Sanga	Rice Trader	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Angela Chalamila	Rice Trader	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015

Name	Title/ Organization	District	Date of visit
Onesmo Temba	New Temba Store	Iringa Urban	24/03/2015
Alphonse Chengua	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Vincent Chengula	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Mathias Mpalansi	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Lufumbe Lamek	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Allen Kisawa	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Simon Ndambo	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Isaya Mbwilo	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Matandula Demetilo	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Samuel Nyanda	Miller	Iringa Urban	25/03/2015
Njombe			
Venus Fabian Mgeni	Miller/Trader	Makambako	26/03/2015
Method Ngwale	Miller/Trader	Makambako	26/03/2015
Festo Lutumo	Miller/Trader	Makambako	26/03/2015
Mbeya			
Msigala Castory	Ag. RAS	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
Kayombo Wilfred	Irrigation Agronomist	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
George Mtenda	Mtenda rice Supply, Director	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
Julius Ngawala	SIDO Mwanjelwa Cluster, Secretary	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
Abell Mwang'ondya	SIDO Mwanjelwa Cluster, Treasurer	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
Ramzanali D. Walji	Wella Highlands Mills LTD	Mbeya Urban-Iyunga	27/03/2015
Peter D. Mlegula	Raphael Group Limited, Production Manager	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
Emmanuel Lietinga	Miller	Mbeya Urban	27/03/2015
Mama Samuel	Ebener Mill	Kyela	28/03/2015
Mama Happy	Elijah Posho Mill	Kyela	28/03/2015
Modan Mwakanyamala	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Mama Frank	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Mwakinga	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Salila	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Juma Santanga	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Japheti Mushi	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Wifi K	Miller	Kyela	28/03/2015
Ester Ilonga	Miller	Ipinda	28/03/2015
Mr. Mbuto	Mbuto Posho Mills	Ipinda	28/03/2015
Abdala S. Chanki	Miller	Ipinda	28/03/2015
Lewadi Sanga	Ipinda Congregation Kanisa Milling	Ipinda	28/03/2015
Mwakisambe Omari	National Milling	Ipinda	28/03/2015
AMCOS	Ipinda AMCOS Rice Milling Machine	Ipinda	28/03/2015
Jesko Linga	Mtenda Kyela Rice Supply	Mbeya Urban	30/03/2015
Lawrance Mwinuka	Warehouse	Mbarali- Igalako	30/03/2015
Shani Maulidi	Warehouse	Mbarali- Igalako	30/03/2015
Fines Langeli	Warehouse	Mbarali- Igalako	30/03/2015

Name	Title/ Organization	District	Date of visit
Shukuru Fungo	Ipatwaga Association	Mbarali- Igalako	30/03/2015
Rev. Raphael Swila	Ipatwaga Association	Mbarali- Igalako	30/03/2015
Mr. Milele	Kaponda Company	Mbarali- Igalako	30/03/2015
Odrina Joseph	Accountant- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Shermani Shila	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Mr. Adam	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Mr. Mwarabu	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Mr.wakabwanga	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Daina Mwaisambula	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Paul Mkubwa	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Hamdi Ibrahim Kiwele	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Ayubu Kauzeni Gogo	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Mr. Mwakibwangazi	Miller- Igulusi Rice Market	Mbarali- Igulusi	30/03/2015
Mathew Varughese	Kapunga Rice Farm	Mbarali	30/03/2015
Mr. James	Kapunga Rice Farm	Mbarali	30/03/2015
Emmanule Kasekwa	Kapunga Rice Farm, Outgrower	Mbarali	30/03/2015
Twalibo Tamimu	Kapunga Rice Farm, Outgrower	Mbarali	30/03/2015
Wile Mwamkeja	Kapunga Rice Farm, Outgrower	Mbarali	30/03/2015
Karsh Tisho	Kapunga Rice Farm, Outgrower	Mbarali	30/03/2015
Nelson Igenge	Miller	Mbarali -Chimala	30/03/2015
Peter Muhema	Miller	Mbarali -Ubaruku	30/03/2015
Renatus Raphaeli	Miller	Mbarali -Ubaruku	30/03/2015
Richard Ramadhani		Madibila	01/04/2015.

Annex 5. Concept Note – Business Environment for Agriculture, March 2015

DRAFT Concept Note Business Environment for Tanzanian Agriculture 5 March 2015

An estimated three quarters of the Tanzanian population depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood and investments are crucial to increasing growth and reducing poverty. The business environment facing Tanzanian agriculture has a strong influence on the willingness of investors to enter the sector and on their ultimate profitability and successful operation. The business environment comprises the policies and regulations that influence the sector; the macroeconomic situation such as exchange rates, inflation, interest rates; taxes, licenses and fees; the input and out prices facing agricultural producers; the investment incentives available to producers; and the effectiveness of Government in implementing policies and regulations. The business environment in neighboring countries is also important because Tanzania must compete for foreign investors with other countries in the region. Foreign investors can bring needed capital, technology, management, and access to markets, and attracting foreign investors has been a corner stone of Kilimo Kwanza, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT), and Big Results Now (BRN) initiatives. The BRN called for 25 commercial farming deals in rice paddy and sugarcane to be completed by 2015¹. This will be a big challenge because foreign investment in agriculture in Tanzania has been extremely low, averaging just USD26 million per year from 2008-2011 according to the Bank of Tanzania.²

Other African countries, such as Nigeria, have been more successful in attracting foreign investors into the agricultural sector with a more aggressive approach that targeted specific industries. For example, Nigeria was able to attract more than USD3.0 billion of foreign investment into the sugar sector following the implementation of the National Sugar Master Plan designed to attract investors.³ ⁴ This strategy may not be appropriate for Tanzania but it indicates that some neighboring countries are aggressively trying to attract foreign investors. Tanzania has been very successful in attracting foreign investors into non-agriculture sectors. It led the East Africa region in attracting overall foreign investments according to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2012⁵ by attracted over USD 1.1 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the 12 months ending June 2012. But, less than 2% of this was in the agriculture sector. According to several sources, investors initially express interest in investing in Tanzanian agriculture, but that did not often result in actual investments. One report stated that, of the 27 agricultural projects reported to have been concluded in Tanzania since 2008, 11 have been abandoned or had not begun

¹ Big Results Now Agriculture Lab, September 2013.

² Government of Tanzania (GoT), Tanzania Investment Report 2012.

³ THISDAY (newspaper), 17 December 2013, Nigeria newspaper. Jonathan to Receive Fresh Report on Implementation of Sugar Master Plan. By Crusoe Osagie.

⁴ Nigerian Sugar Master Plan, National Sugar Development Council, Abuja, FCT, Nigeria, 5 October, 2012.

⁵ UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2012.

production within one year of the contract signing.⁶ This has led the Government of Tanzania to conclude in its Investment Report 2012 that “Efforts to make agriculture more attractive to investors need to be stepped up in order to boost inflows to agriculture, which have so far remained low compared to traditional recipients”

-Tanzania Investment Report 2012, Page xi, Para iii.

There could be many reasons why foreign investors decide not to invest in Tanzania, but cross country comparisons of competitiveness, doing business and corruption do not provide a clear understanding of what these reasons might be. For example, Table 1 compares Tanzania with other countries in the region on three commonly used global rankings: The World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business, The World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness, and Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index. Tanzania’s rankings are about average for countries in the region (excluding Rwanda). Rwanda stands out as having improved its ranking the most and having the highest rankings in the region by a large margin. In the Ease of Doing Business and Corruption Perception indexes, it ranks comparable with many developed countries, while Tanzania and others in the region are well down in the rankings. These rankings do not provide significant insights into the reasons for the lack of foreign investment in agriculture in Tanzania. They are also not sector specific and don’t necessarily reflect the business environment in agriculture.

The incentives available to agricultural investors in Tanzania through the Tanzania Investment Center, such as duty-free imports of equipment and tax holidays, also need to be considered and compared to other countries in the region. These incentives may not be competitive with incentives available in other countries and they may not be adequate to stimulate investments in agriculture. Tanzania does not provide special incentives to agriculture while some countries, such as Zambia, do provide special incentives to agricultural investors beyond what are available to other investors. Such incentives may be necessary because agriculture is a high risk industry due to weather variability and volatile crop prices. It is also traditionally a low profitability sector. Incentives such as temporary tax holidays and duty-free imports of capital equipment may not be as beneficial to agricultural investors as investors in other sectors because a large share of the costs in agriculture are in labor intensive land preparation activities and not capital intensive equipment. Tax holidays may also not provide sufficient revenue savings during the early startup phase when profits are low.

If Tanzanian agriculture is to commercialize and achieve higher growth, it will need a favorable business environment for both domestic and foreign investors. But, available evidence indicates that foreign investment is low despite an abundance of natural resources that should make Tanzania an attractive investment destination (comparable data on domestic investments are not available). Policy reforms such as the lifting of the food crops export ban since 2012 should further add to the attractiveness of investments in Tanzanian food crops production. Despite these seemingly favorable circumstances, investments are low and a better understanding of the

⁶ The Poisoned Chalice of Land Deals, IRIN. November 2013.

business environment may help to understand why and help create an enabling business environment for agriculture.

Table 1. Country Rankings on Various Measures⁷

Country	Ease of Doing Business*		Global Competitiveness**		Corruption Perception ***	
	2014	2009	2014/15	2009/10	2014	2009
Kenya	135	82	90	98	145	146
Malawi	164	134	132	119	110	89
Mozambique	127	141	133	129	119	130
Rwanda	46	139	NA	NA	55	89
Tanzania	131	127	121	100	119	126
Uganda	150	111	122	108	142	130
Zambia	111	100	96	112	85	99
Average (excl. Rwanda & Tanzania)	137	114	115	113	120	119
No. Countries Compared	189	181	144	133	175	180

* World Bank Group, Ease of Doing Business, 2015 and 2009. Comparing business regulations for domestic firms.
 **World Economic Forum, The Global Competitiveness Report, 2014-15 and 2009-2010.
 *** Transparency International, 2014. The perceived levels of public sector corruption.

Note: Countries are ranked relative to the number of countries in the study. For example, Tanzania’s ranking of 131 out of 189 countries on the Ease of Doing Business Index means that 130 countries are ranked higher(lower number) and (189-131 = 58) countries ranked lower (have higher number).

Objective

The objective of this concept note is to propose a program of work to be undertaken jointly by the SERA Policy Project of USAID’s Feed the Future Initiative, the SAGCOT Centre, the President’s Delivery Bureau on Agriculture of Big Results Now, and the Ministry of Agriculture’s Department of Policy and Planning to investigate the business environment for Tanzanian agriculture. A better understanding of the business environment may help explain why investments in the agricultural sector are low and provide guidance on the changes that could lead to more rapid investment for both domestic and foreign investors. A comparison of the business environment in agriculture

⁷The World Economic Forum’s Global competitiveness Report ranks countries’ competitiveness according to a weighted average of over 100 indicators based on country data and Executive Opinion Surveys. The components of competitiveness include 12 pillars: Institutions, Infrastructure, Macroeconomic Environment, Health and Primary Education, Higher Education and Training, Good Market Efficiency, Labor Market Efficiency, Financial Market Development, Technological Readiness, Market Size, Business Sophistication, and Innovation.

The World Bank’s Doing Business report measures and tracks changes in the regulations applying to domestic small and medium-size companies, operating in the largest business city of each country, in 10 areas in their life cycle: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. The Doing Business report uses four sources of information: Doing Business respondents, the relevant laws and regulations, the governments of the economies covered, and the World Bank Group Regional staff. Doing business does not rely on surveys from firms, but instead relies on professionals engaged in aspects of business.

The Corruption Perception Index has been published since 1995 and is widely credited with putting public sector corruption on the map.

in Tanzania with that of other countries in the region would also be completed to determine how competitive the Tanzanian business environment in agriculture is within the East Africa region. The focus would be on specific value chains, such as maize and rice, which account for a large share of crop production and the typical diets. The focus countries for comparison with Tanzania would include the Eastern and Southern African countries that are large agricultural producers and potential competitors of Tanzania for foreign investment (Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia).

Work Program

- Analyze the macroeconomic environment, input and output prices, tax rates, and trade policies from available databases of international organizations (FAO, IMF, OECD, World Bank, UNCTAD) and country sources (TRA, BoT, Ministry of Finance)
- Incentives available to investors in Tanzania and neighboring countries from TIC and websites of Government of neighboring countries
- Interviews with domestic and foreign investors, knowledgeable Tanzanian experts, and companies that considered investing to identify effectiveness of Government in implementing policies and regulations, and experience of investors

Tentative Work Schedule

March 1-31:	Formation of the study team Agreement on the work program and countries to be analyzed Collection and organization of cross country data
April 1-30:	Continued Collection and organization of cross country data Interview of agricultural experts Selection of companies to interview Design of questionnaire for company interviews
May 1-31:	Field trip to interview investors Preparation of report of findings Interview with TIC
June 1-30:	Preparation of Draft Report
July 1-31:	Draft Report Circulated for Comments
September 1-30:	Presentation of Report to Stakeholders

Annex 6. Term of Reference – Gender in Maize Marketing Study

Survey of Maize Producers in Tanzania

Maize is the most important food crop in Tanzania. It accounts for nearly 50 percent of total calories in the diet and 40 percent of cropped area. It is also an important export crop and the potential to increase exports within the region is good because most countries in the region are maize deficit and have limited resources to increase production. Maize production is concentrated in the Southern Highland regions of Mbeya, Iringa, and Rukwa; but occurs in all regions and by an estimated 85 percent of farmers. Seventy percent of maize farmers are reported to be women, but little is known about the resources, production, and marketing of women maize farmers. Do women maize farmers have similar access to inputs, produce similar quantities and qualities of maize, and receive similar prices for maize compared to men? This proposed research would attempt to answer these questions by surveying women and men maize farmers in selected regions of Tanzania. The primary focus of the survey would be on prices received for maize because that influences production incentives and input use, but other useful information about production and input use would also be collected. The findings of the survey could lead to targeted interventions to support women farmers, such as extension on best practices in production, better information on input and output prices and markets, and training on record keeping and business practices. These interventions could reduce the constraints on women maize farmers, increase their incomes, reduce poverty, and contribute to national production which could increase food security as well as exports. The findings may also be applicable to other crops produced by women farmers and could lead to further research and targeted assistance to women.

Task Managers: The research is a joint activity of the USAID Feed the Future SERA Policy Project and the World Bank Group and the co-Task Managers are Donald Mitchell, Senior Advisor of the SERA Project and Panos Varangis, Lead Economist, International Finance Corporation

Objectives: The primary objective of the research is to determine whether women farmers receive significantly different prices for maize as men farmers after adjusting for quality and other factors. A secondary objective is to compare production inputs use, production and yields of women maize farmers compared to men maize farmers.

Methodology: The methodology will be to conduct farmer surveys of an equal number of men and women farmers in two maize producing regions of Tanzania. Tentatively, the regions to be surveyed would be Mbeya (because that is a major maize producing region that is well connected to major domestic and regional markets) and Rukwa (because that is a major maize producing region with limited linkages to markets outside the region due to remoteness and transport constraints) according to recent research.⁸ These two regions should provide a comparison of a region that is surplus and export oriented versus a region that is surplus but oriented to

⁸ SERA Research: Drivers of Maize Prices in Tanzania.

consumption in the region and that may lead to different marketing opportunities for farmers and different outcomes for men and women farms.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis I: That women farmers receive lower prices for maize than men farmers after adjusting for quality and other factors.

Hypothesis II: That women farmers have lower maize yields than men farmers.

Responsibilities of Consultant: The consultant selected to undertake the study should have experience in conducting farmer surveys in Tanzania, knowledge of agriculture, a record of successfully completing similar studies, and the proven ability to analyze and report on the results of the survey.

The tasks of the consultant would include:

- Design a survey to determine prices received by men and women maize farmers and the factors that could influence those prices such as, but not necessarily limited to, quality, quantities sold, location of sale, prices in market centers during date of sale, and knowledge of market conditions. The survey should also collect information on input use, access to credit, condition of resources, and distance from market centers. The consultant will provide the survey framework and questionnaire to the Task Managers approval prior to administering the survey. Enumerators that speak Swahili are required.
- Administer the survey to 250 randomly selected farmers in each of the two regions during or shortly after the harvest season from May to August 2015. The surveys should be geo referenced, time and date stamped.
- Analyze the survey, quantify the results, and prepare a written report. Provide the completed questionnaires, raw data, and analysis to the Task Manager for review and for subsequent analysis. Revise the analysis and written report as required by the Task Managers.

Timeline: The survey is to be completed within a 30 day period during the harvest season to minimize the changes in market prices that are likely to occur.

The preliminary analysis of the survey results will be presented in a report within 45 days after the survey is to be completed and a final report will be due 15 days after written comments on the preliminary report are received.

Budget: The budget for the activity will be USD 125,000 paid in increments of one-third upon signing of the contract, one-third when the surveys have been completed, and one-third when the final report is accepted.

Annex 7. Proposal – USDA ERS Proposal for a Nutritious Food Basket

Estimating the Cost of Nutritionally Balanced Food Basket in Tanzania Proposed Workplan

Background

Under a reimbursable agreement with USAID, USDA’s Economic Research Service (ERS) and been working with the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) since 2013 to construct regional representative food baskets. The baskets are made up of the most commonly consumed foods in a particular region and scaled up to supply 2100 calories per day. Using available retail food prices, it is possible to calculate the monthly cost of the food baskets. Comparing to cost to income provides a measure of access to food. The exercise has also revealed significant dietary diversity across the regions of Tanzania. Maize features prominently in diets of the maize surplus regions, but maize deficit regions in the north tend to rely more on cassava and bananas as the dominant source of calories.

To date, ERS, in cooperation with the USAID-funded SERA (Policy) Project has conducted two training sessions for MAFC staff in the calculation and use of the food basket methodology. ERS has conducted one training session for the Ministry of Agriculture in Zanzibar. One additional training session is planned for Zanzibar in the spring of 2015. Next steps in Dar es Salaam depend on further steps to be taken by MAFC staff. They have been hesitant to adopt the methodology as part of their regular work because of questions about data quality. They expressed a desire to do a pilot study in one or two regions to seek out better price data, but they haven’t yet put forward a concrete proposal.

ERS is proposing a second phase of the food basket analysis which will focus on the construction of a “healthy” nutritionally balanced food basket. The food baskets constructed so far are representative food baskets—they include foods typically consumed by the population but do not necessarily provide a nutritionally balanced diet. USAID Washington, the Government of Tanzania, and USAID/Tanzania have expressed interest in developing a “healthy food basket” that would complement the empirically-based “representative food basket” calculated by ERS. On December 7, 2015 Jim Oehmke, William Akiwumi, Nancy Cochrane and Cheryl Christensen discussed these, and some additional possibilities, as the starting point for developing a 2-3 page proposed proposal for work in Tanzania. There is also strong interest in exploring activities and incentives for members of the food security unit in MAFC to build on their training in the food basket approach by taking steps to introduce it as a complement to the ongoing work of the Ministry.

Suggested Workplan

During the next one to two years, ERS is proposing a program of work to include three major components: 1) construction of a set of “healthy” regional food baskets, 2) assist the MAFC with a pilot food basket study and completion of training in Zanzibar, and 3) analyze implications of healthy food basket for Tanzanian food security programs. Objective 1 would entail two weeks

of travel in the spring of 2015 followed by a shorter trip in the fall. Objective 2 would also entail two-weeks in country during the spring of 2015, with a follow up trip later in the year if it is determined to be appropriate. It is possible that objectives 1 and 2 could be combined into a single spring 2015 trip. But it is probably more practical to plan two separate trips.

a. *Develop a healthy food basket.*

Background and objectives. The government of Tanzania is interested in improving nutrition within the country. There has been interest in developing a “healthy food basket measure” to complement the empirically-based “representative food basket” measure ERS has computed. Comparing representative and healthy food baskets could help identify the magnitude of the gap between the two measures as well as identifying priority areas (and food classes) upon which to focus dietary improvement policies and strategies.

ERS initially calculated representative food baskets for two regions—Mbeya in the surplus maize producing Southern highlands, and the maize deficit region of Mara, bordering Lake Victoria. Through training that ERS conducted for MAFC, food baskets have now been constructed for five additional regions. Preliminary calculations, using the Tanzanian Food Composition Tables, suggest that the representative food baskets in Mbeya and Mar are deficient in a number of macro- and micro- nutrients. Thanks to the dominance of maize, the Mbeya food basket is sufficient in protein but deficient in vitamins A, C and E, calcium, potassium and other minerals. The Mara food basket comes closer to meeting minimum daily requirements for vitamins A and C, thanks to the large shares of cassava and sweet potatoes, but is deficient in protein, as well as niacin, vitamin B12, folic acid and many minerals. Further analysis will likely show that other regional food baskets are also deficient in a number of nutrients.

The objective is to construct “healthy” food baskets for these (and other) regions that provide more nutrients while deviating minimally from traditional diets. The food composition tables provide data on 47 different nutrients—we hope to narrow this list down to perhaps ten key nutrients. The ERS team has initiated discussions with colleagues working on the thrifty food program here in the US to identify priority nutrients to cover. Their experience has been that some categories of nutrients tend to “move together” and hence, some nutrients can serve as proxies for a larger group of other nutrients. We propose to continue this collaboration, identify the key foods (and associated nutrients) upon which the healthy food basket could be calculated. We would interact with counterparts in the USAID nutrition offices, as well as with Hal Kerry and SERA project staff and Government of Tanzania colleagues to develop a commonly accepted set of foods/nutrients. ERS could then calculate the healthy food baskets for the regions for which we have complete representative food baskets. Ideally ERS could partner with a Tanzanian counterpart. A key partner would likely be MAFC, but we could also consider staff from universities, research institutes, or the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center.

USAID also expressed interest in the possibilities for using the food baskets to estimate the Aflatoxin content of diets in different regions and evaluate the potential for reducing Aflatoxin exposure by switching to a more diverse diet. At present, ERS is uncertain of the feasibility of such an endeavor. However, we are prepared to explore the Aflatoxin issue in more depth.

Implementation. ERS is prepared to move forward on Item 1 (Healthy Food Basket) almost immediately. Much of the initial research can take place in Washington and can be funded through Borlaug. Some preliminary work has been done, and the additional data analysis required could be started quickly. These activities could, in principle, be part of the Borlaug program, since they have a significant research component. ERS believes that the construction of a complete and credible healthy food basket would require travel to Tanzania.

Desk research would be followed by one to two trips to Tanzania for 1-2 people. The first trip would take place in the spring of 2015 and the objective would be to meet with counterparts in key Tanzanian institutions (MAFC, university researchers, the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center, and others), as well as the USAID nutrition office. We would also envision meeting with people involved in Aflatoxin work. Once a set of healthy food baskets is completed and reviewed, ERS could do some initial exploration of policy issues under Item 2 (analysis of food security issues using the healthy food basket). The second trip could—if there is interest on the part of USAID and the Tanzanian Government—focus on formal presentation of the results of the analysis.

b. Assist MAFC in the integration of the food basket measures as part of ongoing food security work.

ERS has completed two training sessions on the food basket methodology for most (12) of the working level staff of the Ministry's food security analytic unit. At the end of the training, the group had constructed representative food baskets for five additional regions. The group appears to understand the methodology, but is reluctant to move forward. They are uncomfortable because the only complete set of retail prices available to calculate the food basket cost is the prices that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) collects from urban markets for the computation of the CPI. MAFC staff would prefer to use prices from rural markets. District offices are collecting prices from local markets but are not transmitting the information to Ministry headquarters, as formally required, with the result that the information is not available as an alternative source of price data. In addition, integrating the food basket measure into the Ministry's ongoing analysis may entail costs (e.g. need for better technology, new organizational and procedural protocols, etc.).

During the spring of 2015 ERS proposes to fund and accompany a Ministry team to a few high priority regional locations, identify available price data, and develop a plan to organize the data into a usable form. These data would then be compared with the NBS retail prices to determine the magnitude and direction of any differences as well as the similarity between the local price trends over time and the NBS trends. If the overall pattern is similar enough to give a good representation of changing food basket costs, the less costly NBS data could be used. If there are significant differences, then ERS and its Tanzanian partners would determine methods for getting local data available and well organized to allow for their use in food basket price monitoring. Estimates of cost and additional requirements for equipment and training would be included in the evaluation.

ERS would work with its Tanzanian partners within the Ministry to determine an organizational structure and standard operating procedures for producing food baskets and monitoring food

basket costs as an adjunct to the ongoing work of the food security unit. The assessment would identify the costs and additional resources required (computers/tablets, database software, external storage and backup for price data, supervision etc.)

c. Analyze implications of healthy food basket for Tanzanian food security programs.

Once a set of healthy food baskets is completed and reviewed, ERS could do some initial exploration of policy issues under Item 3 (analysis of food security issues using the healthy food basket). The major domestic food program currently operated by the Government of Tanzania is the distribution of maize by NFRA. NFRA also maintains stocks of beans. In addition to being distributed domestically, NFRA stocks are also sold to WFP for international distribution. A better understanding of nutritional needs, as well as regional dietary differences, could help evaluate options for improving direct distribution of food commodities to food insecure villages and households.

In addition, Tanzania has begun a pilot cash transfer program, with World Bank funding, and has 1-2 ongoing cash transfer programs with WFP. Estimates of the cost of a healthy food basket could guide decisions regarding amounts of cash to be transferred. Recipients of cash transfers could be encouraged through education to use their income to purchase a wider range of commodities (better aligned to dietary patterns and desires).

This analysis could start during the spring trip to Tanzania to develop the healthy food basket measures and continue in Washington following this trip. Results could be presented to stakeholders at USAID and the Tanzanian Government.

USDA ERS Proposal – Estimating the Cost of Nutritional Balanced Food Basket in Tanzania

USAID SERA Policy Project Comments

USAID SERA Project is working in partnership with USDA-ERS on the development and implementation of a Food Basket Methodology (FBM) to measure food basket cost in Tanzania. Training of key staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative-Department of Food Security (MAFC-DFS) has been completed. MAFC-DFS is developing a proposal to pilot the FBM. This proposal is expected in Q2.

1. Background

The FBM allows the food basket cost to be calculated over time to measure food cost trends. With timely price data, the method can provide early warning of an impending food crisis. This indicator can be used to compare food costs-income ratios at the household level in different regions of a country or across countries. Monitoring changes in food costs relative to consumer purchasing power can provide feedback on the effectiveness of government food security policies, the efficiency of marketing systems, and the investment required to address problems of food security. Furthermore, this method relies on data that are already available and avoids the high cost of primary data collection.

Data required for FBM calculations and their sources:

- Monthly retail prices by region from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- Regional consumption pattern from National Panel Survey (NPS)/NBS
- Annual regional GDP per capita from NBS

The only reliable and consistent data is reported by NBS at the regional level. As a result, the methodology has been proposed for regional level analysis.

USDA proposal for *Estimating the Cost of Nutritional Balance Food Basket in Tanzania* is the next logical step in supporting monitoring of improved food security systems in Tanzania. SERA Project experience indicates that this activity would be welcomed by GoT counterparts.

The purpose of the document is to share SERA project comments regarding the USDA proposal in an effort to further define activities and ensure long-term sustainability of the adoption and implementation of a Food Basket Approach in Tanzania's Food Security System.

2. Proposal Comments

The primary technical concern of the MAFC-DFS is the quality of food price data generated by NBS and the level of analysis (regional vs. district). The proposed pilot activity seeks to address the MAFC-DFS hypothesis that regional center prices do not reflect rural prices nor district level food access; hence, the methodology must be applied at the district level in order to be of value for food security situational analysis. In addition, the MAFC-DFS is concern about the financial and human resource required to implement the FBM.

2.1 Assist MAFC in the integration of the food basket measures as part of on-going food security work.

a) USDA's ERS Proposal

During the spring of 2015 ERS proposes to fund and accompany a Ministry team to a few high priority regional locations, identify available price data, and develop a plan to organize the data into a usable form. These data would then be compared with the NBS retail prices to determine the magnitude and direction of any differences as well as the similarity between the local price trends over time and the NBS trends.

Existing system of data collection at MAFC – DFS

During July 2014 SERA did an assessment of Food Security Information Systems (report is still a draft) and the following weakness were observed.

Apart from the shortage of manpower noted in MAFC -DFS, the main weakness of the system is its requirement for the aggregation of data at the District level and subsequent communication to the national MAFC –DFS. Data aggregation poses methodology problems related specifically to the averaging of results from different sized villages. There are technical/hardware problems. Communication requires a functional Internet connection, and computers in order to submit the Excel spread sheet data. Additional level of effort for the already overstretched District Agriculture and Livestock Officers (DALDOs) is required. Lastly, there is no direct reporting relationship between the DALDOs and the MAFC. These constraints reduce the level of compliance in terms of data submission and staff within the MAFC-DFS. The MAFC-DFS reports that only 20-30 per cent of all Districts submit regular reports to the national database (George *et al*, 2014).

SERA Comments:

Based on these study findings it would be ideal to conduct a desk study before proceeding with the field research. For the districts with the missing price data, obstacles should be noted and addressed if possible. If price data is only available from half the number of districts in a region, this will be sufficient to compare with NBS prices. This desk study will inform the pilot and facilitate future planning for implementation of the methodology countrywide, if MAFC data were to be used.

NB: Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing (MITM) also collects retail prices for different food items, and it is suggested to compare NBS prices with MITM.

b) USDA's ERS Proposal

Significant differences identified in the pilot will be documented and constraints identified. ERS and its Tanzanian partners would determine methods to address the constraint and provide technical assistance.

SERA Comments:

- Will the assistance from ERS be countrywide or only for the pilot regions?
- Using retail prices at the district level while consumption patterns are at the regional level might be misleading.

Currently, reliable consumption data is only available at the regional level through the NPS and Household Budget Survey (HSB). For NPS this is expected to be the case for some time as long as they keep tracking the same households. For HBS there is hope that in the future data will be reliable at district level as the sample size and the number of household expands. If FBM uses data from HBS at the district level validation will be needed to see how much people change their consumption patterns within five years and how much data are representative at that level.

c) USDA's ERS Proposal

ERS would work with its Tanzanian partners within the Ministry to determine an organizational structure and standard operating procedures for producing food baskets and monitoring food basket costs as an adjunct to the on-going work of the food security unit. The assessment would identify the costs and additional resources required (computers/tablets, database software, external storage and backup for price data, supervision etc.)

Opinion

The MAFC-DFS is preparing a proposal for the piloting of the FBM. The SERA Project and USDA-ERS have been supporting this effort. SERA Project recommends that the additional resources sited in the USDA -ERS proposal be utilized in collaboration with SERA. An external approach may undermine current efforts and the long-term sustainability of the activity.

2.2 Develop a healthy food basket.**USDA's ERS Proposal**

ERS calculates the healthy food baskets for the regions for which there are complete representative food baskets. Ideally ERS could partner with a Tanzanian counterpart. A key partner would likely be MAFC, but we could also consider staff from universities, research institutes, or the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC).

Opinion

MAFC and TFNC are the key partners. TFNC have been conducting nutritional assessments which mostly based on women at the reproductive age and children under the age of five hence FBM is expected to add value in their assessment.

NB

- Discussion with the PMO, MAFC and TFNC should determine stakeholders' roles and responsibilities for a nutritious food basket activity.
- All issues regarding price data and consumption patterns need to be addressed prior to starting activities related to calculating the cost of a nutritious food basket.

3. Conclusion

USDA presents a well thought out long-term strategy for developing and implementing a nutritious Food Basket for Tanzania; however there are issues that require a long-term approach to ensure sustainability and Tanzanian ownership. Specifically:

- Reliable, consistent data are a serious constraint; hence, have to be well analyzed and clearly addressed.
- The expected FBM output, given data available, how it will fit in the MAFC and TFNC programmes of monitoring food security and nutrition should be well understood before training and pilot activities to avoid confusion and surprises that may undermine implementation of the methodology.
- Technical assistance should be designed to ensure the long-sustainability for the application and use of the FBM.

Annex 8. Term of Reference – Rapid Rice Sector Assessment (Revised)

TERMS OF REFERENCE RAPID MARKET ASSESSMENT OF THE RICE SECTOR 2015

I. Project Overview

The Tanzania SERA Policy Project assists the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and the private sector to enable broad-based, sustainable transformation of the agriculture sector through policy reform. The project facilitates and supports partnerships such as SAGCOT, conducts policy analysis, research, advocacy, and legal work in support of policy reform and builds capacity of the private/public sectors and advocacy organizations. SERA Project also provides institutional and individual capacity building support to public and private sector institutions. Support for private sector institutions and advocacy organizations targets critical stakeholders in the policy reform process.

II. Background

In 2013, GoT allowed duty-free rice imports from Asia without following the East African Community procedures. This action disrupted the market and led to trade disputes in the region. The private sector did not anticipate the allowance of duty-free imports and has concluded that better organization and communications with the GOT is needed.

As a result, rice stakeholders formed and formally registered the Rice Council of Tanzania Limited (RCT) to spearhead, coordinate and lobby the activities of the rice industry in Tanzania as an apex body.

The overall objectives of RCT are:

1. To effectively influence policy decision makers in the government of Tanzania on matters that effect the rice value chain
2. To convene multiple actors from across the rice value chain to address critical rice value chain challenges
3. To strengthen rice sector's cohesion and capability as required to develop a commercially successful value chain
4. To facilitate partnership development amongst members and other actors
5. To facilitate sharing of rice sector specific information to strengthen commercial business

In 2014 Tanzania recorded a surplus of grains production. It has been reported that public (NFRA) and private warehouses are filled to capacity. With no place to store the grains, harvested stocks are being stored on the ground in some regions. In addition, there is conflicting and unreliable data on quantity and location stocks and the varieties of rice currently available in the market.

The RCT seeks to establish better understanding of the private sector rice stocks held in Tanzania, rice imports, and the varieties and price points of major urban markets. This information will be

used as part of the RCT's continuing policy dialogue with the MAFC. To meet this end, RCT will work with USAID SERA Policy Project to conduct a rapid assessment of private sector rice stocks, major markets and cross border trade.

III. Assignment Objectives

The rapid assessment will provide a snapshot of the location and quantities available from Mbeya, Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions; varieties sold in major markets, Dar es Salaam, Arusha Kilimanjaro, and Mwanza; and, review office import data available from TRA. This information will be used to support policy dialogue between the Rice Council of Tanzania and Government of Tanzania.

IV. Tasks to be performed

1. Identify key stakeholders in Mbeya, Morogoro and Shinyanga regions regarding private sector stocks.
2. Design questionnaire for stock assessment.
3. Design questionnaire for market assessment.
4. Meet with local government officers, rice producer groups, traders, warehouse officials and other relevant rice sector stakeholders in the identified regions to determine the following:
 - Location of current rice stocks
 - Quantities of current rice stock, held by traders and warehouses
 - Quality/Varieties held
 - Quality/Varieties and price points in major markets.
5. Visit markets in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Arusha to collect information on the varieties and price points of rice currently in the market.
6. Collect and analysis rice import data for 2014 from TRA
7. Draft a summary report, cross-referencing official MAFC data with rapid assessment estimates.

V. Deliverables

- Work plan
- Brief report (weekly) on progress
- A draft policy brief on the current status of private sector rice stocks in Tanzania.
- A study report as per scope of work.
- A fact sheet summarizing the findings in figures in tables, graphs and charts, not more than 5 pages.
- Presentation to the Board Members of RCT and SERA project.

VI. Illustrative Timetable of Activities

The Rapid Assessment shall be led by an independent consultant and supported by RCT. An individual from the MAFC National Food Security Department Early Warning Unit and MAFC Policy Planning unit will be invited to participate.

Day	Dates	Key Activities	Location
Day 1 and 3	17-19 March	Travel to Dar, meet with RCT, MAFC counterparts, identify stakeholders and develop questionnaire	Dar es Salaam
Day 4	22 March	Travel to Morogoro, (car hire)	Travel/Morogoro
Day 5	23 March	Meet regional government, district government officials, farmers, traders. Morogoro Town	Morogoro
Day 6	24 March	Meet farmers, traders. Kilombero district	Morogoro
Day 7	25 March	Travel to Mbeya trip – (car hire)	Travel to Mbeya
Day 8	26 March	Meet regional, district government officials, farmers, traders. Kyela district	Mbeya
Day 9	27 March	Meet farmers, traders and district government officials, Mbalialia district	Mbeya
Day 10	28 March	Return to Dar es Salaam	Travel to Dar
Day 11	30 March	Visit Dar Market	
BREAK FOR EASTER HOLIDAY			
Day 12	12 April	Travel to Shinyanga (Fly)	Shinyanga
Day 13	13 April	Meet regional and district government officials, farmers, traders. (District TBD)	Shinyanga
Day 14	14 April	Meet district government officials, farmers, traders. (District TBD)	Shinyanga
Day 15	15 April	Travel Shinyanga to Mwanza, visit Mwanza Market	Mwanza
Day 16	16 April	Fly Mwanza to Arusha, visit Arusha Market	Arusha
Day 17	17 Ar	Visit Kilimanjaro Market.	Dar
Day 18	18 April	Fly to Dar	Return to Dar es Salaam
Days 19-22		Debrief with team, review information collected. Deliverables preparation and presentation to RCT, SERA and USAID	Dar es Salaam

VII. Team Composition

Team Leader, Isaac Koech Tallam, *Proposed*.

Deputy Team Leader, Winnie Bashagi, Rice Council of Tanzania

Policy Analyst (SERA Project), Aneth Kayombo

Research Associate (SERA Project) Edith Lazaro

MAFC Department of Food Security Representative – TBD

MAFC Department of Policy and Planning - TBD

VIII. Period of Performance

March 16, 2015-April 30, 2015.

Annex 9. Survey Tool – Rapid Rice Assessment

MARKET ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: _____

Name of Market: _____

Region: _____ District: _____ Ward/Town/City: _____

GPS Coordinates: _____

Name of Trader/Contact Person: _____

Mobile No.: _____ Email: _____

i) Type/Variety of Rice

Type/variety	Origin/Source	Qty (kg)	Price/kg	Reason for trading that variety & quantity	Comments

ii) Quality/ Grades

Quality	Foreign Matter			% Broken				Color			Aroma		
	2%	5%	10%	5%	15%	25%	>25%	White	Brwn	Mxd	Aromtc	Semi	Non

iii) Markets

- When did you start business? _____
- How and where do you get your price information? _____

- Who are your buyers?
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

- Where do the buyers come from?
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- What are form of payment do you use? a) _____ b) _____
- Do you trade other cereals besides rice? Yes / No
- If **Yes**, which ones?
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- What type of storage facilities do you own?
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) Other _____
- How many traders/farmers operate in the market? _____

iv) Organization

- Are the traders/farmers organized? Yes / No
- If **Yes**, what form of organization do you have? _____
- Is your organization registered? Yes / No

v) What challenges have you faced as a stakeholder in the rice industry?

- a) _____ c) _____
- b) _____ d) _____

vi) Other Issues

- What mode of transport is used from your supply source to the market? _____

- What kind of packaging do you use? _____
- In what amounts is the rice usually packed in?
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- How did the duty free rice imports affect you? _____

- Any comments /advice for RCT? _____

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