

**FACASI Project- Review Workshop on National Policy Effects on the Expansion of Smallholder
Mechanization**
University of Zimbabwe, Harare
03-05 August 2015

Participants:

1. Frederic Baudron (FACASI Project leader)
2. Moti Jaleta (FACASI Objective 3 coordinator)
3. Paswel Marenja (CIMMYT)
4. Walter Mupangwa (CIMMYT).
5. Erick Njau (Tanzania)
6. Tom Agwa (Kenya)
7. Yared Derbie (Ethiopia)
8. Raymond Nazare (Zimbabwe)



Agenda:

- Identify ideal policy environments that could potentially facilitate the wider expansion of smallholder farm mechanization
- Inventory of country specific policies facilitating/impeding expansion of farm mechanization
- Identify key policy gaps, constraints and opportunities related to the expansion of farm mechanization
- Develop a document to be used in evaluating policy options used as an input for the national policy dialogue on farm mechanization
- Discuss on the details of contents and procedures of the upcoming national policy dialogue/ workshop to evaluate alternative policy options in each target country



Achievements:

- Review of national policies affecting small mechanization presented and discussed by CIMMYT staffs and national partners.
- National policies potentially affecting small mechanization were listed and how these policies either positively or negatively affect the expansion of smallholder mechanization was discussed.
- Developed a summary table for each country discussing whether the listed policies are available, if available, what elements encourage or discourage small mechanization, what important element(s) is (are) missing, etc.
- For each country, key policies were identified and a schematic diagram was developed showing how these policies affect smallholder mechanization.
- Relevant stakeholders for the national policy dialogue to be conducted in each target country were identified, and tentative dates were set for the policy evaluation workshop.

Immediate action plan agreed:

- End of August 2015, revised and final version of the national policy review documents by the national partners submitted to CIMMYT.

Summary of National Policies Affecting the Expansion of Agricultural Mechanization

1. Ethiopia

Policy areas affecting agri mech expansion	Does it exist? Yes/No	Elements encouraging small mech as stated in the policy (specify how)	Elements discouraging small mech expansion as stated in the policy (specify how)	What element(s) is (are) missing?
1. Mechanization policy	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already designed strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy not accompanied by policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and implementing the policy itself
2. Agricultural intensification (transformation, etc)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTP's focus on technology multiplication and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization has got little attention for intensification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus and support for the sector is missing
3. Livestock Policy (intensification)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of livestock fattening and dairy resources development technology. Then reduce drought power in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
4. Agriculture and rural development policy (Labor productivity vs displacement)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of row planting and other packages created huge labor demand in peak seasons. Utilization of 2WT, will have non-displacing nature on labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of machines in general was less favored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits from increased productivity of labor and land
5. Energy Policy (relative to labor market)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity is an essential ingredient of the rural transformation agenda (SS irrigation, commercialization and processing) • Bio-fuel(ethanol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization policy which supports use of planters and implements

6. Land policy (ownership, tenure, etc)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to unused land for investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinders land consolidation and affects mechanization negatively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for the commercialization of SH agriculture is missing
7. Import policy (taxes, subsidies)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives access to exemption from taxes and duties on imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incentive is only for investors and the period of six months is so short • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not designed for smallholder farmers or cooperative/unions (mechanism for smallholder mechanization)
8. Industrial Policy (incentives for local manufacturing, absorbing labor to industrial sector)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector is considered the engine of the sectors' growth. Policy gives special treatment (reduced land leasing rate, improve license provision services, attract foreign investment) for manufacturing sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive for import of parts separately is not there • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax incentives for assemblers, Implementation and enhancing efficiency of the service
9. Subsidies on machinery (with view of phasing them out)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
10. Research, extension, development	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of research in mechanization in different regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and extension has limitation on capacity and manpower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferring mechanization technologies simply merged with the supply of seed and fertilizer inputs
11. Environmental policy 12. (Environment and Climate Change)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation, Use of • Hydropower, wind and geothermal power. • Building a carbon neutral and climate resilient economy. • Then need to • shift to utilization of tractor power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
13. Business environment	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy to Support the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business related to supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilitation,

(PPP, etc.)		exist	of tractors and custom hiring is not based on free competition	encouragement and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> efficient involvement of the private
14. Regulation and enforcement (mobility, quality etc)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of organization for Assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not substantiated with the responsible body? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enforcement and Implementation
15. Infrastructure (national and local roads, electricity, etc)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good access to national roads, efforts to connect rural villages with towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
16. Finance, credit, insurance	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence of microfinance institutions (group lending), e.g. METEC Farmer cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smallholders lack access to credits to purchase tractors, land and livestock not used as collaterals, No specific access to insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible collateral requirements and mechanisms for access to credit Insurance for investment in machines
17. Pricing policy on agricultural commodities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output markets working better due to policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Far located farmers are still less integrated to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformation to empowered and regulated farmers institutions, Transport produce & linkages

2. Kenya

Policy areas affecting agri mech expansion	Does it exist? Yes/No	Elements encouraging small mech as stated in the policy (specify how)	Elements discouraging small mech expansion as stated in the policy (specify how)	What element(s) is (are) missing?
1. National Agricultural Mechanization policy(2016)	No	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of agri machinery to off farm activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery hire services • Group own ship • Establishing new supply chain for agri mech • Shift away from direct ownership of agri machineries • Quality control and product testing. • Institutions and legal frameworks
2. National Agriculture policy - Agricultural intensification (transformation, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialization ,Private sector involvement, Agro processing, Agribusiness • Demand driven • Farmer Credit facilities, • Value addition and agro-processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of marketing Authority that concentrate on the traditional cash crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension on Conservation agriculture • Agricultural mechanization
3. Livestock Policy (intensification)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialization , Mechanization 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of use of animal draft power
4. Labor productivity vs displacement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising of the minimum wages • Labor unions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-farm employment opportunities
5. National Energy Policy(2012)	Yes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of renewable energy • Subsidies on fuel use on farm machinery

(relative to labor market)				
6. National Land policy (ownership, tenure, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land ownership • secure rights over land • investment and the reduction of poverty • An efficient and effective utilization of land and land-based resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of taxes • Cost of valuation and survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land registration • Establishment secure land transaction system
7. Import policy (taxes, subsidies)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No taxes on importation of agri machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes on machinery spares and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free importation of of agri machinery spares and materials
8. Kenya national industrialization policy framework(2010) - Industrial Policy (incentives for local manufacturing , absorbing labor to industrial sector)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive for international company to set local Plants • Promote the usage of farm machinery • Provide tax exemptions on imported farm machines and implements • Promote local manufacture of agro-processing machinery and equipment • Provide incentives for investment in high value processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public involvement on industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of local industries for the production of machinery and implements, • Rising of real wages
9. Subsidies on machinery (with view of phasing them out)	NO			
national	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on agri mechanization

<p>agricultural research system policy(2012) , National Agricultural sector extension policy (2012),</p>		<p>collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link research to end user • Human resource development • Private sector to take up extension • Decentralisation/empowering farmers organization • Technology development is demand driven, market oriented and covers entire value chain • Creation of KALRO(Kenya agriculture and livestock research organization) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and extension covering agri mech. • Establish and upgrade training facilities • Vocational training • PPP in research • Creation of Regional networks on agricultural mechanization
<p>10. Environmental policy</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to sustainable land use through soil, water and biodiversity conservation • Emphasis on conservation agriculture • Creation of NEMA 		
<p>11. Business environment (PPP, etc.)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support and business advisory services • Support the development of partnerships and alliances • Establishment of market information system • Development of one stop shop
<p>12. Regulation and enforcement</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardization and testing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free movement of agri. machinery •

(mobility, quality etc.)				
13. Infrastructure (national and local roads, electricity, etc.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Electrification • Rural road network • Irrigation infrastructure • Creation of rural road development Authority 		
14. Finance, credit, insurance	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credit for agri. machinery • Creation of Agricultural • Finance cooperation • <i>Killimo salama-</i> • <i>Uwezo</i> funds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit targeting mall scale farmers. • Establishing credit guarantees
15. Pricing policy on agricultural commodities	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting of price of major commodities. • Production cost of maize is 500 yet Kenya it is 2000 	

3. Tanzania

Policy areas affecting agricultural mechanization expansion	Does it exist? Yes/No	Elements encouraging small mechanization as stated in the policy (specify how)	Elements discouraging small mechanization expansion as stated in the policy (specify how)	What element(s) is (are) missing?
1. National Agriculture Policy 2013	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilization of farm machinery, implements, equipment and • Agro-processing and renewable energy machines sources underutilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High costs of agricultural machinery and implements and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient comprehensive agro-mechanization packages and non-compatibility of mechanical technologies to local conditions. • Low utilization of farm machinery and implements, low level of using other renewable energy and small sources of power machines. • Low purchasing power of most farmers; • Inadequate quality control mechanism for agricultural machinery and implements; and • Inadequate trained operators, mechanics and insufficient after-sale services to agricultural machinery and implements.
2. Mechanization policy/Strategy (TAMS Strategic areas)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialization of agriculture through mechanized farming • Improve dissemination of mechanization technologies to enhance up-take • Promotion of alternate technologies such as power tillers • Quality control and product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Animal Traction Technologies • High costs of product testing • Smallholder farmer unable to access to credit • Focus highly only on 4W tractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train oxen users the benefit of using small mech. • Reduce the risk of climate variability/unreliable rainfall • Use of agricultural machinery to off farm activities such as transportation, city cleaning activities. • Suitable machinery packages for main agricultural operations • Train 2WT-operators

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> testing Private sector to establish and manage tractor-hiring services centers Improve Access and Availability to Mechanization Inputs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road license of 2WTs Driving license to 2WT operators.
3. Agricultural intensification (ASDS, Tanzania Development Vision 2025, NSGRP, <i>Kilimo Kwanza</i> , and ASDP)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology multiplication and dissemination Machinery and equipment hire services to smallholder farmers Commercialising smallholder agriculture through mechanization Agro-processing and Agribusiness. Increasing access to rural micro-financial Support research in CA and provides inputs for CA Private sector involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasis on Draught animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor phase out strategy by delegating much power to private sector. Purchasing power of most small scale farmers Strengthening 2 WT based CA
4. Livestock Policy (intensification)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercialization Mechanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft animal power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repurpose of Oxenization Training Centers (OTC) along with is to train on small machines. Reduction of use of animal draft power Emphasize more on smallholder dairy and beef production for income generation – 2 WT can substitute animal draft power
5. Labor productivity	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor union Private Sector provides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Youth Migration Lacking youth strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of small mechanization to improve labor productivity

vs displacement		<p>machinery and equipment hire services to smallholder farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes that SME sector has the potential in creating jobs and contributing towards economic growth • Rising of the minimum wages 	in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off farm employment opportunities
6. Energy Policy (relative to labor market)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural electrification, and use of renewable natural resources • Giving the private sector appropriate incentives to develop technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rural Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of small mechanization combined with CA to reduce energy use in agriculture
7. Land policy (ownership, tenure, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Livelihoods and Land Management through Conservation Agriculture • Integrated and sustainable utilization of agricultural lands • legal and physical access to land and use to land titles as collateral for loan • Provides for a stronger local control of land resources, and establishes the basis of a more effective land market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of land taxes • Cost of land valuation and survey is high • Long time process in securing collaterals • Most of the arable land is owned by old farmers • Youth – energetic – don't have easy access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security for small-scale farmers to be able to borrow loans, equipment • Establishment secure land transaction system • Collaboration between MAFC and MLHHS in Agriculture Land. • National agricultural Youth Strategy
8. Import policy (taxes, subsidies)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving policy, legal and regulatory environment for agricultural mechanization • Exemption taxes on agricultural machinery and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importation of tools, equipment and machinery of poor quality. • Taxes on spare parts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free importation of agricultural machinery spares and materials. • Strong Testing and regulatory activities • Weak after sales services • Short working life of farm machinery

		<p>implements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers has access to a wide choice of farm machinery and implements 	<p>and VAT in the provision of services like tractor hire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Mechanization Law 	
9. Industrial Policy (incentives for local manufacturing, absorbing labor to industrial sector)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of small and medium industries, and encouraging informal sector businesses to grow • Increase usage of farm machinery • Promote local manufacture of agro-processing machinery and equipment • Build capacity of manufacturers and distributors for supply of CA inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public involvement on industries i.e., SUMA JKT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General technical know how • development of local industries for the production of machinery and implements, • Rising of real wages
10. Subsidies on machinery (with view of phasing them out)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and availability of mechanization inputs • Strengthen the capacity of various informal private sector players • Waive tax on farm mechanization • Provision of Loans for the purchase of new tractors and rehabilitation of old tractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of well-trained operators and mechanics to operate and maintain and repair agricultural machinery • When projects / programs phase out the price increases and the smallholder farmer fails to meet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have close monitoring the sustainability of implemented projects before phase out
11. Research, extension, development	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen agricultural support and technical services. • Development of appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financing; • limited laboratory and testing equipment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on agricultural mechanization • • Training and extension covering

		<p>smallholder agricultural mechanization and agro-processing technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of mechanization technologies to enhance up-take • Financing of research at public and private institutions • Private Sector involvement to develop agro-industries in the rural areas • Use of technology-incubator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of transport and limited human capacity skills • Weak linkages in the R & D system 	<p>agricultural mechanization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and upgrade training facilities • Vocational training • Creation of Regional networks on agricultural mechanization • Replacement and decrease of mechanization officers in LGAs
12. Environmental policy	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agriculture especially Conservation Agriculture • Enforce environmental laws and regulations • Efficient use of renewable natural resources shall be strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use management and soil degradation • Inadequate irrigation and water harvesting strategies • Poorly infrastructure of irrigation scheme including leveling and farm roads • Local Manufacturing and poor availability of CA tools and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis on CA is needed due to effects of mitigate climate change which reduces production
13. Business environment (PPP, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract local and foreign investors to engage in production, importation and supply of agricultural machinery through review the Govt. • Commercialization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agricultural machinery • Low business volume resulting to poor cash flow due to the seasonality of demand of agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support and business advisory services • Support the development of partnerships and alliances • Establishment of market information system

		<p>agriculture through mechanized farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization and free market trade 	<p>machinery and implements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate business and technical knowledge in relation to agricultural machinery 	
14. Regulation and enforcement (mobility, quality etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Policy, Legal and Regulatory Environment for Agricultural Mechanization • Standardization and testing through institution like TBS and CAMARTEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of regulation which guide mobility of small mechanization and its implements (under construction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized regulations • Speed up the implementation of agreed policy of registering and legalize small engine use of road
15. Infrastructure (national and local roads, electricity, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural road networks for improved agricultural development • Availability and accessibility to rural electrification through REA, water, communication, transport services and market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state or lack of rural infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards and Quality of rural roads
16. Finance, credit, insurance	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a micro-finance system that will serve low-income households, smallholder farmers, and small and micro enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital due to lack of trade financing • Long term loans to finance production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit targeting small scale farmers. • Establishing credit guarantees to smallholder scale

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Guarantee Schemes; agricultural window at Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) for the purpose of supporting farmers (large and medium farmers and service providers) • Purchasing of new farming techniques and technologies as well as to assist in acquiring access to essential farm inputs. • Financial Regulations, business licensing procedures, by-laws with impact on mechanization 	<p>need collateral which is often lacking to smallholder farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loans provided is too small for farmer to acquire agricultural machinery and implements especially engine powered ones • Unreliable and Weak farmer groups/ associations 	
17. Pricing policy on agricultural commodities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes creation of marketing authorities- minimum guaranteed price which incentivize farmers • Removed border trade barrier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak agro-industries and poor linkages within the • marketing, processing and production chains • Setting of price of major commodities • Low producer prices • Failure by marketing authorities to guarantee profitable producer prices • Lack of marketing division in MAFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create multiple marketing options • Improve access to market information • Complete liberalization and good regulation of food markets • No incentive for small-scale farmer investment in small-scale mechanization • Weak coordination between MAFC and MITM

4. Zimbabwe

Policy areas affecting agri mech expansion	Does it exist? Yes/No	Elements encouraging small mech as stated in the policy (specify how)	Elements discouraging small mech expansion as stated in the policy (specify how)	What element(s) is (are) missing?
1. Mechanization policy	No			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest processing and storage • Reduce the risk climate variability/unreliable rainfall • Procurement, distribution, operation and maintenance of small-scale mechanization inputs • Quality control and enforcement • Access to credit • Development of infrastructure and services to support procurement, distribution, maintenance of small mechanization
2. Agricultural intensification (transformation, etc.)	No (there is a recent policy that focuses on scaling out of CA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1Promotion of manual, animal traction and motorized (big tractors) forms of CA • Support research in CA – addressing technical and social issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reference to 2 WTs based CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure support of small mechanization • ZIMCAN should facilitate small mechanization

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support industry that provides inputs for CA practices • Support M&E to guide policy 		
3. Livestock Policy (intensification)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures rebuilding of the national herd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft power & promote dairy industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy should emphasize more on smallholder dairy and beef production for income generation – 2 WTs can substitute animal draft power
4. Labor productivity vs. displacement	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting minimum wage encourages mechanization 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of small mechanization to improve labour productivity
5. Energy Policy (fuel, relative to labor market, rural wages)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting use of alternative energy sources in agriculture eg bio-diesel 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of small mechanization combined with CA to reduce energy use in agriculture
6. Land policy (ownership, tenure, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmentation of land to accommodate smallholder farmers – small scale mechanization is ideal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title deeds – limits borrowing powers of small scale farmers to get equipment & loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security for small scale farmers to be able to borrow loans, equipment
7. Import policy (taxes, subsidies)	Not as a stand-alone policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No duty on agriculture equipment including tractors • Import policy gives farmers access to a wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local manufacturers pay duty on imported raw materials – makes it uncompetitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the tariff structure to create level playing field for importers and local manufacturers

		choice of equipment		
8. Industrial Policy (incentives for local manufacturing, absorbing labor to industrial sector)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of locally manufactured goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No incentives for local manufacturers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit incentives to promote local manufacturers
9. Subsidies on machinery (with view of phasing them out)	Not as a stand-alone policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower costs for farmers from subsidized government services (e.g., DDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service was not sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned phasing out of the subsidized services to promote private participation
10. Research, extension, development	Not as a stand-alone policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned infra-structural development for research, extension and development Structured training programs for staff Countrywide supply of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not sustainable because it was purely government funded Slow to readjust to accommodate current changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector participation More public-private sector partnerships in research, extension and training
11. Environmental policy	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tightening of pollution controls, land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No interventions for specific sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop recommendations for specific sectors eg small mechanization sector
12. Business environment (PPP, etc.)	Not as a stand-alone policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom to exploit business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumbersome business registration and certification laws/procedures Lack of incentives to register businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create shorter and more convenient methods of registration and certification Create incentives for registration of individual businesses
13. Regulation and	Not as a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public safety – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonized regulations

enforcement (mobility, quality etc.)	stand-alone policy	public good	and harmonization of laws and regulations pertaining to small mechanization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of the public on the requirements for small mechanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation on the requirements for small mechanization
14. Infrastructure (national and local roads, electricity, etc.)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes infra structural development to promote economic growth-indirect benefit to small mechanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference to local and national infrastructure and services to promote small mechanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of national and local level infrastructure to promote small mechanization Promote services specific to small mechanization
15. Finance, credit, insurance	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local banks that offer loans/credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stringent measures for farmers without security Bank requirements not aligned to income sources for small scale farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More flexibility by the banks in response to farmers' income sources
16. Pricing policy on agricultural commodities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes creation of marketing authorities- minimum guaranteed price which incentivize farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure by marketing authorities to guarantee profitable producer prices – no incentive for small scale farmer investment in small scale mechanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create multiple marketing options Improve access to market information

National Policy Review Workshop Program

Day 1: Monday, 3rd August 2015

Time	Activity	Presenter/ Facilitator
8:30-8:45	Welcome and Introduction	Frederic/Raymond
8:45-9:00	Workshop objective and expected output	Moti/Paswel
9:00-10:30	How and which policies matter in the expansion of farm mechanization? Review	Moti/Paswel
10:30-11:00	Health Break	
11:00-11:45	Policy related outputs from Objective 1 and 2 of the project activities	Frederic
11:45-12:30	Discussion on the above 2 presentations	Moti/Paswel/Frederic
12:30-13:30	Lunch break	
13:30-15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural mechanization related policies in Tanzania and Ethiopia: <i>What worked and what didn't?</i> • Experience from Kenya and Zimbabwe 	Eric and Yared Tom and Raymond
15:00-15:30	Health Break	
15:30-17:00	Write-shop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of farm mechanization related policies by country • Ideal policy environments in expanding farm mechanization • Policy gaps (what is already in place and not?) 	Participants <i>(Support from Moti and Paswel)</i>
17:00	End of Day 1	

Day 2: Tuesday 4th August 2015

Time	Activity	Presenter/ Facilitator
8:30-8:45	Recap of Day 1 and Plan of the day	Moti/Paswel
8:45-10:30	Write-shop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy gaps (costs and benefits due to the identified policy gaps) 	Participants <i>(Support from Moti and Paswel)</i>
10:30-11:00	Health Break	
11:00-12:30	Write-shop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy constraints/impediments 	Participants <i>(Support from Moti and Paswel)</i>
12:30-13:30	Lunch break	
13:30-15:00	Write-shop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy constraints/impediments • Opportunities due to the existing policies 	Participants <i>(Support from Moti and Paswel)</i>
15:00-15:30	Health Break	
15:30-17:00	Write-shop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy constraints/impediments • Opportunities due to the existing policies 	Participants <i>(Support from Moti and Paswel)</i>
17:00	End of Day 2	

Day 3: Wednesday, 5th August 2015

Time	Activity	Presenter/ Facilitator
8:30-8:45	Recap of Day 2 and Plan of the day	Moti/Paswel
8:45-10:30	Presentation (KEN, TAN) 40 minutes each • Summary of latest policy review documents per country	Tom and Eric
10:30-11:00	Health Break	
11:00-12:30	Presentation (ETH, ZIM) 40 minutes each • Summary of latest policy review documents per country	Yared and Raymond
12:30-13:30	Lunch break	
13:30-15:00	Discussion on the upcoming national policy evaluation workshop: <i>Expected participants and workshop contents</i>	Moti/Paswel
15:00-15:30	Health Break	
15:30-16:45	Discussion on the upcoming national policy evaluation workshop: <i>methodologies to be used during the workshop, expected outcome of the workshop</i>	Paswel/Moti
16:45-17:00	Way forward and closing	Frederic/Moti/Paswel