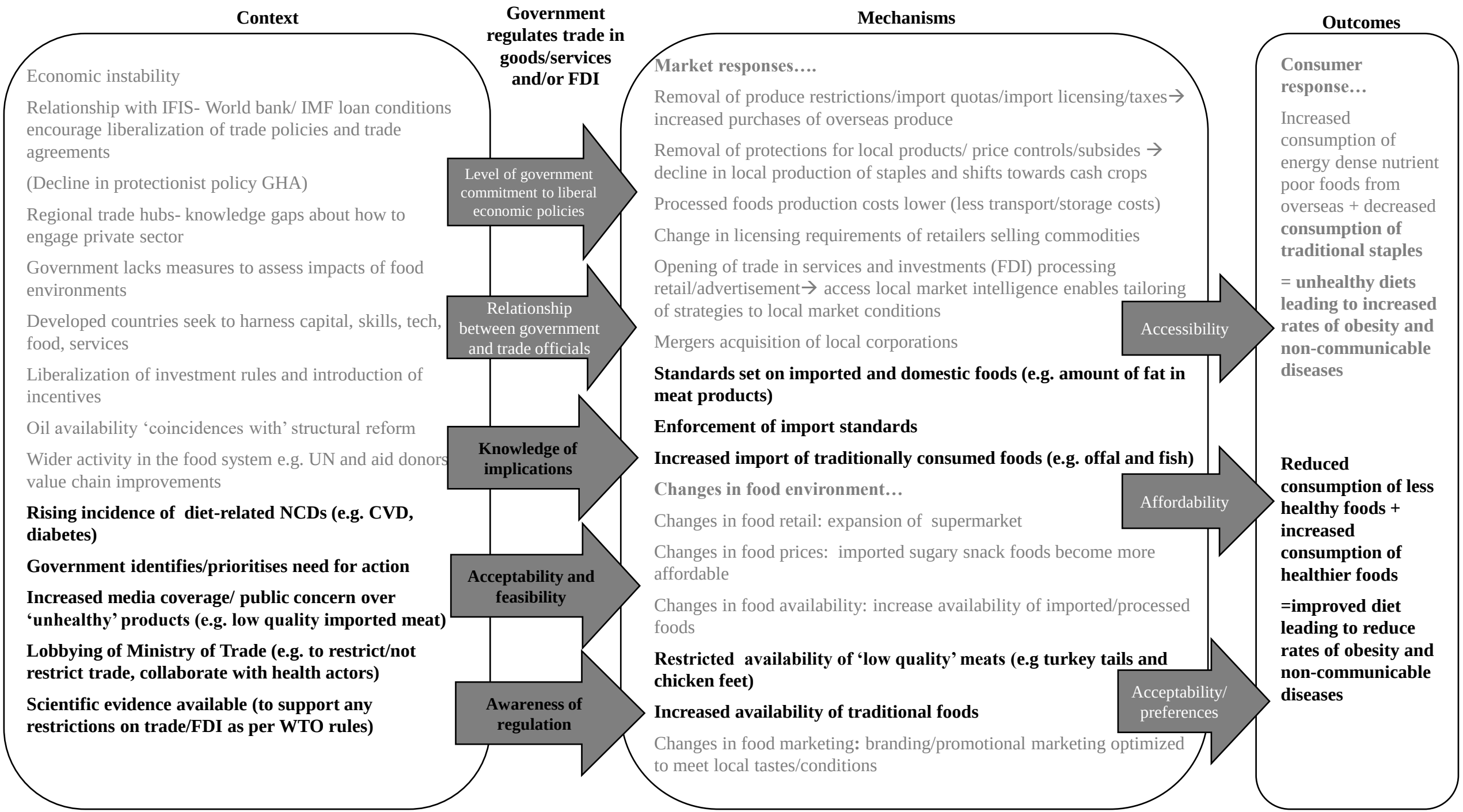
Context
Government regulates trade in goods/services and/or FDI
Mechanisms
Outcomes
Economic instability
Relationship with IFIS- World bank/ IMF loan conditions encourage liberalization of trade policies and trade agreements
(Decline in protectionist policy GHA)
Regional trade hubs- knowledge gaps about how to engage private sector
Government lacks measures to assess impacts of food environments
Developed countries seek to harness capital, skills, tech, food, services
Liberalization of investment rules and introduction of incentives
Oil availability 'coincidences with' structural reform
Wider activity in the food system e.g. UN and aid donors value chain improvements
Rising incidence of diet-related NCDs (e.g. CVD, diabetes)
Government identifies/prioritises need for action
Increased media coverage/ public concern over 'unhealthy' products (e.g. low quality imported meat)
Lobbying of Ministry of Trade (e.g. to restrict/not restrict trade, collaborate with health actors)
Scientific evidence available (to support any restrictions on trade/FDI as per WTO rules)
Level of government commitment to liberal economic policies
Relationship between government and trade officials
Knowledge of implications
Acceptability and feasibility
Awareness of regulation
Market responses….
Removal of produce restrictions/import quotas/import licensing/taxes→ increased purchases of overseas produce
Removal of protections for local products/ price controls/subsides → decline in local production of staples and shifts towards cash crops
Processed foods production costs lower (less transport/storage costs)
Change in licensing requirements of retailers selling commodities
Opening of trade in services and investments (FDI) processing retail/advertisement→ access local market intelligence enables tailoring of strategies to local market conditions
Mergers acquisition of local corporations
Standards set on imported and domestic foods (e.g. amount of fat in meat products)
Enforcement of import standards
Increased import of traditionally consumed foods (e.g. offal and fish)
Changes in food environment…
Changes in food retail: expansion of supermarket
Changes in food prices: imported sugary snack foods become more affordable
Changes in food availability: increase availability of imported/processed foods
Restricted availability of 'low quality' meats (e.g turkey tails and chicken feet)
Increased availability of traditional foods
Changes in food marketing: branding/promotional marketing optimized to meet local tastes/conditions
Accessibility
Affordability
Acceptability/ preferences
Consumer response…
Increased consumption of energy dense nutrient poor foods from overseas + decreased consumption of traditional staples
= unhealthy diets leading to increased rates of obesity and non-communicable diseases
Reduced consumption of less healthy foods + increased consumption of healthier foods
=improved diet leading to reduce rates of obesity and non-communicable diseases