



Work package 2, Task 2.2	
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Joint Deliverable <u>2.2.1</u> & 2.2.2	
Deliverable 2.2.1: Report on workshops and focus groups conducted (Month 1-20)	
Deliverable 2.2.2: Monitoring report on stakeholder involvement and necessary adjustments needed over time (Month 1-20)	
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1. Background

Trans-SEC is a five years (2013/2017) research project with the title “Innovating Strategies to safeguard Food Security using Technology and Knowledge Transfer: A people-centred Approach”. It is implemented in Morogoro and Dodoma regions, specifically in Changarawe and Ilakala villages in Kilosa district and in Ilolo and Idifu villages in Chamwino district with the aim to improve the food supply for the most-vulnerable poor rural population in Tanzania, while focussing on the entire food value chain (FVC). Trans-SEC is made up of members from research organizations and NGOs from Germany, Tanzania and CGIAR-centres, involving approximately 90 researchers/scientists and nongovernmental professionals from the 14 partner organizations. A stakeholder involvement process has been set up from the beginning as an integral part of most analytical steps of Trans-SEC.

In Trans-SEC we distinguish stakeholders such as:

- a) “primary users” at grassroot level such as farmers (and pastoralists), processors, millers, stockiest, traders, middlemen, transporters, and consumers, and
- b) interested organisations & institutions (key informants) such as policy makers, extension officers, service providers, NGOs, churches, ...

This report aims to report major multistakeholder’ engagement activities that were implemented by Trans-SEC partners and associated results for the period of M1 to M20 since the project started. It is the specific topic of a PhD thesis (L. Kaburire).

2. Present Trans-SEC stakeholder groups from local to national level

The main categories of stakeholders so far identified along the food value chains are the following (cp. Del. 2.1.1):

- **Producers from the case study sites:** This category comprised mainly small-scale farmers whose main source of livelihoods is agriculture. Some farmers are also engaged on selling of products of natural resources such as charcoal, firewood and forest fruits among others.
- **Agro-Dealers:** Agro-dealers are mainly involved on selling of seed of both main commodity crops and horticultural crops. They also sell pesticides to the farming communities.
- **Middlemen:** Middlemen normally link with traders in the chain by simply buying agricultural commodities from producers and sell to traders.
- **Millers/processors:** This category deals with milling of cereal crops and processing of food crops such as shelling of groundnuts, extraction of oil for sunflower and baobab seeds. It is also involved on value addition to the agricultural produce by creating utility and use value to the crops.



- **Traders/buyers:** This category of stakeholders has capacity to handle business at regional and/or national level by exporting and importing of commodities. They buy crop produce from middlemen and farmers. Traders interact very much with other actors particularly middlemen in accessing the commodities from farming communities.
- **Brewers:** At village levels the crop produce is used for brewing local beer. Conversely, Chibuku, one of the local beers produced by Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) uses huge amounts of sorghum to brew alcohol locally known as chibuku
- **Manufacturers:** This category stakeholder is involved in manufacturing and fabricating agricultural implements and tools.
- **Non-government institutions/ service providers:** These actors play key roles in supporting and complementing government initiatives in various FVC sectors.
- **Policy makers:** This category of stakeholders involve people from government institutions responsible for the formulation policies and frameworks related to agricultural and natural resources management at village, district, regional and national levels

3. Trans-SEC implementing partners, roles and responsibilities

Table 1: Work package and Task overview

Work Package	Task	Key implementers	Other contributors
WP1: Scientific Coordination and Management	Task 1.1: Setting-up and ensuring the network, management and scientific coordination within Trans-SEC	ZALF & SUA	
	Task 1.2: Risk control of deliveries, supervision of processes and mediation for inter-cultural understanding for all Trans-SEC tasks	ZALF, SUA	
	Task 1.3: Academic capacity building, knowledge transfer and sustainability of the Trans-SEC consortium	ZALF, SUA	Supported by all other partners
WP2: Participative Stakeholder Systems and Knowledge	Task 2.1: Identifying stakeholder groups, developing organisation plans for stakeholder involvement including defining their roles and tasks	ARI, MVIWATA,	ZALF, ACT, TFC, DITSL
	Task 2.3: Operational preparing, setting-up and conducting on-farm trials in case study sites and	ARI	MVIWATA, UHOH, SUA,



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Transfer	(few) on-station trials for validation		DITSL
	Task 2.4: Analysing and considering gender and socio-cultural differences	DITSL, SUA,ARI	DIE, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA
WP3 Food Value Chains and Risk	Task 3.1: Identifying, defining and typologising FVC and upgrading strategies to establish a comprehensive Tanzanian inventory (data base)	SUA, ARI, IUW, UHOH, MVIWATA	ZALF, DITSL, TFC, ACT, ICRAF
	Task 3.2: Analysing the current situation (baseline) by socio-economic, natural resource-oriented household surveys in the four case study sites: wave 1	IUW, ARI, SUA,	IFPRI, ZALF, DIE supported by all and MAFC
	Task 3.3: Assessing and analysing the impact of upgrading strategies within FVC by socio-economic household surveys: wave 2	IUW, ARI, SUA,	IFPRI, ZALF, DIE supported by all and MAFC
WP 4 Natural Resources	Task 4.1: Establishing a web-based Geo-Information-System (GIS) with a multi-scale digital Food Security Atlas (FSA) of Tanzania	UHOH, SUA,	ZALF, ARI, ICRAF, IFPRI
	Task 4.2: Developing and applying tools to link-up crop, land evaluation, and water management to optimize planning of food security	UHOH, SUA,	ZALF, ARI, ICRAF, IFPRI
	Task 4.3: Modelling climate risks for regional production systems and FVC (Climate impact models SWIM, LPJmL, IMPACT)	PIK, IFPRI,	IUW, SUA, ZALF
	Task 4.4: Water availability and water demand: past and current water resources development in the Wami river basin and impact of land use change on the Ngerengere river basin hydrology	ZALF, SUA	
WP 5 Food production	Task 5.1: Analysing the current situation regarding biophysical conditions and rainfed crop-, livestock- and agroforestry systems (baseline)	SUA, ICRAF, UHOH, ARI	TFC, ACT, MVIWATA
	Task 5.2: Participatory on-farm/station testing, monitoring and assessing impacts of a) natural resource conservation technologies and b) food production technologies	ARI, SUA	ZALF, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA, ICRAF, DITSL
	Task 5.3: Analysing and enhancing food quality and consumption practices; minimizing quality losses related to food processing	UHOH, SUA, IUW	TFC, ACT, MVIWATA
WP 6 Post-harvest processing, Biomass and Waste Product Utilization	Task 6.1: Analysing, testing and assessing impacts of improved regional and local post-harvest processes including biofuel/biogas options (Life Cycle Assessment (LCA))	SUA, UHOH, ZALF	ACT, TFC, MVIWATA
	Task 6.2: Analysing options on waste	SUA, UHOH,	ACT, TFC,



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	management and nutrient cycling to assess efficiency potentials in rural agricultural systems	ZALF	MVIWATA
	Task 6.3: Assessing feasibility and developing income potentials of using complementary biomass production in crop production systems	ZALF, SUA, IUW, UHOH, ICRAF	DIE, ACT, TFC, MVIWATA
WP7 Commercialisation, Trade, Policies and Institutions	Task 7.1: Assessing commercialization pathways for smallholders to enhance market integration and information to bring added value in agricultural food systems	SUA, IUW, DIE, IFPRI	ARI, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA, ICRAF
	Task 7.2: Assessing national market and trade policies; scenarios of market expansion; and regional trader surveys to assess market chains on input-output prices	IFPRI, SUA, IUW, DIE,	ARI, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA
	Task 7.3: Analysing supportive and inhibitive policies and related regional and national institutions to recommend reforms in and beyond FVC and output markets	DIE, IFPRI, HU SUA, IUW,	TFC, ACT, MVIWATA,
WP8 Integration and dissemination	Task 8.1: Synthesising all conducted FVC assessments of upgrading strategies (ex-post and ex-ante impact assessment) and recommendations	ZALF, IFPRI, SUA, IUW	PIK, ARI, UHOH, DISTL, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA supported by all
	Task 8.2: Synthesizing innovation feasibilities on the information flows and the network related to stakeholder activities for Tanzanian Trans-SEC partner organisations	HU, DIE	ARI, SUA, ZALF, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA supported by all
	Task 8.3: Disseminating Trans-SEC strategies, methods and results for public outreach at the level of policy, organisations and media	ZALF, TFC, ACT, MVIWATA	SUA, ARI, DIE supported by all

4. Stakeholders' engagement in Trans-SEC project implementation process

Research that takes an innovation systems perspective indicates that production and exchange of (technical) knowledge are not the only prerequisites for innovation; several additional factors play a key role including policy, legislation, infrastructure, funding, and market development (Klein et al., 2005). Joint problem-solving arrangements can play a useful role in capability enhancement by promoting the transfer of complex and difficult-to-codify knowledge. For an innovation system to bring positive results, a continuous interaction of actors in innovation networks has to take place (Klerkx and Leeuwis, 2007). Scholars taking an innovation systems perspective are increasingly advocating for some broad principles that enhance an innovation system to take place and progress. These principles include joint action research, working with diverse groups of local partners, setting action plans with stakeholders and monitoring stakeholder roles and interests and joint learning in stakeholder platforms.



These principles are embedded in Trans-SEC, which is a participatory action research project being implemented using multistakeholder partnership approach to upgrade FVC. Trans-SEC project encourages wide participation and engagement of multiple stakeholders in the innovation process. Multistakeholder' involvement processes are used in Trans-SEC as means to bring together scientists/experts and professionals with different backgrounds and interests in the FVC. They represent their organisations, diagnose problems, identify opportunities and find appropriate ways to upgrade the FVCs of priority commodities. These so-called upgrading strategies (UPS) have been selected by local stakeholders in the four CSS. In Trans-SEC project, the stakeholders' engagement process ranges from coordination and management activities to the methodological design, development of tools, capacity building. It needs identification, priority setting and the actual implementation of the UPS in the CSS. Multistakeholder' engagement activities that were implemented by Trans-SEC consortium members for the first 20 months are described here below.

5. Account of multistakeholder' engagement activities implemented from M1 – M20

Multistakeholders' engagement activities can be grouped under seven major clusters. Here below (Table 2) these clusters are described implemented up to M20.

Table 2: Clusters of multistakeholder involvement activities

S/N	Main clusters of multistakeholder involvement activities	Responsible partner
1.	Inventorying priority commodities and constraints to address food security and livelihood of farmers in the case study sites	SUA, MVIWATA, TFC, ACT, ARI
2.	Stakeholder mapping in the four case study sites, at district, regional and national levels	ARI, MVIWATA, ACT
3.	Inventorying potential FVC upgrading strategies based on priority commodities	SUA
4.	Identification and validation of food security criteria for assessing the impact of UPS	ZALF, SUA, ARIs, MVIWATA
5.	Stakeholders participation in decision making on UPS for implementation in each CSS	SUA, ARI, MVIWATA
6.	UPS farmer group formation in the four CSS	MVIWATA SUA, ARI,
7.	Facilitating establishment of leadership for the management of UPS groups	ARIs, MVIWATA

An inventory of multistakeholders involvement process highlighting all activities implemented under each cluster, type of event, timeframe, implementing partners, stakeholder groups, participants, objectives, location and methodology used is provided in Annex1.



5.1 Inventorying priority commodities and constraints to address food security and livelihood of farmers in the case study sites.

This activity was led by SUA, NGOs and ARI, but with inputs from all other consortium members. It started with a scoping study that was conducted in the four CSS to understand the local context in the regions and CSS regarding the existing food sub-sector commodities and potential food value chains. During this study, six focus group discussions (FGDs) were organized, 2 FGDs at district level and 4 FGDs at village level whereby a total of 15 – 20 participants (both male and female of all age categories) including farmers, traders/middlemen and processors were involved in each FGD. The identification of food sub-sector commodities and FVCs was followed by a household baseline survey to understand better the social - economic and environmental conditions of people in the CSS at the start of the project. The aim of the HH baseline survey was to establish baseline information that will be used to measure the impact of the FVC upgrading strategies that will be implemented under Trans-SEC to upgrade the prioritized FVCs. To inventory food security constraints and requirements in the FVCs, various stakeholders' consultations workshops were organized in the four CSS villages to get views of farmers and village leaders on commodities mostly preferred by community members to provide an entry point for the action research. In each CSS, one workshop involving 15 – 20 participants selected from different stakeholder groups with gender consideration were organized. Information from these workshops together with data from the baseline survey helped to come up with four priority commodities for research, Maize and Sesame in Kilosa district and Pearl millet and Sunflower in Chamwino district. Contrarily to the initial project design, two other more commodities were also ranked higher by village members and finally considered as add-on crop by the project leaders and scientific researchers. These add-on sub-sector commodities are cowpea in Kilosa district, groundnut in Chamwino district, and poultry in all districts.

5.2 Stakeholder mapping in the four case study sites, at district, regional and national levels.

This activity was led by ARIs. The stakeholders mapping exercise along the FVC was undertaken in order to generate an overview of stakeholders existing along the identified FVCs of prioritized commodities. The mapping focused mainly on potential and influential stakeholders who in one way or another are engaged in the FVCs of commodities identified in the four CSS of Dodoma and Morogoro regions. The exercise was done through consultations with key actors at village, district, region and national level scales. The study investigated key roles of all stakeholders consulted along FVCs at the same time looking at their goals, mission, vision, and challenges faced by each actor in the value chain and the existing linkages between the stakeholders. Finally, the identified stakeholders were characterized and categorized into various stakeholder groups based on the roles they are playing in the FVCs. On the top of the actual stakeholders directly engaged in the implementation of Trans-SEC UPS, the main categories of stakeholders that were identified during the mapping activity encompass producers, stockiest, processors/millers, buyers/traders/exporters, manufacturers, service providers, and non-government organizations.



5.3 Inventorying potential FVC upgrading strategies based on priority commodities

This main activity was led by SUA. The activity for inventorying the FVC requirements and/or UPS was implemented in two different phases which involved scientists and experts from all research and development institutions from Germany and Tanzania. The first phase involved village based FGDs involving local stakeholders in the CSS to map out the potentially existing FVC (upgrading) strategies used by different actors to address challenges along the FVCs of priority commodities. These workshops were conducted by SUA PhD students. In each case study site, one FGD involving 15 – 20 participants selected from different sub-villages with gender consideration were organized to get perceptions and views from local stakeholders on existing crops, their constraints related to priority commodities and requirements and/or strategies being used in the villages to address the challenges. Participants to the FDGs were selected based on their engagement along the FVC components. For each focal commodity, the identified constraints and requirements were screened and clustered along the predefined Trans-SEC FVC components (1) Natural resources, (2) Production, (3) Processing, (4) Marketing and (5) Consumption. These local requirements later in the participatory process were further developed and refined by the Trans-SEC researchers to create better defined upgrading strategies.

The second phase of this activity involved a desk work review of the literature to identify potential UPS related to the priority FVCs to be upgraded in the CSS followed by consultations and exchange of experience between scientists and experts for validation purposes. The literature review was grounded from the baseline information, HH survey, and the experience of experts in the field of agricultural research on food security. To reach a consensus on possible and applicable UPS appropriate for the CSS, the project coordinators facilitated consultations and exchanges of information about the proposed UPS together with associated success stories on the UPS so that they can easily prioritize which one will be presented to all stakeholders for decision upon implementation in the field. This process resulted in a number of 3-5 potential UPS per FVC component that were considered suitable for the CSS and the selected FVCs. The requirements/UPS that were proposed by local stakeholders / scientific experts were consolidated. Using FGDs they were then discussed among all stakeholders for validation, prioritisation and decision on which ones shall be tested in the CSS (see chapter 5.5).

5.4 Identification and validation of food security criteria for assessing the impact of UPS.

In order to assess the impact of Trans-SEC project on food security and livelihood of farmers in the CSS, and specifically to understand the changes associated to the UPS that will be implemented along the FVCs, a two week mission in March/April 2014 was carried out with the aim to engage local stakeholders in defining food security criteria and indicator that will be used for assessing the impact of the project on the target communities. The mission involved scientific experts from ZALF, SUA, ARIs, MVIWATA and CSS stakeholders. The methodological approach used was a preparatory activity of the Framework for Participatory Impact Assessment (FoPIA). At each CSS a total of 2 focus group discussions workshops and



one feedback meeting were held whereby two FGDs (one each for women and men) were organized per day. FGDs aimed to capture local criteria and indicators of food security and cluster them. These criteria were defined based on local understanding of community members and prevailing challenges regarding food security situation in the CSS. At each workshop 12-15 local stakeholders were selected to participate in the workshops. Selection criteria were a) their competencies and engagement in activities related FVC components in the villages, b) sub-village representation, c) participation in the HH survey, d) gender consideration, and e) age distribution. One day there was used for feedback with mixed FGD for joint feedbacks both from the researchers and stakeholders on the agreed upon food security criteria and indicators proposed by participants of the two FGD workshops. Food security criteria and indicators proposed by local stakeholders were later-on consolidated with those proposed by Trans-SEC scientific experts, FAO and WHO to come up with final ones that will be used to measure the impact of the project prior and after the project phase out. The proposed criteria provided the basis for prioritization of potential UPS among focal commodities and FVCCs in the CSS. The final set of food security criteria proposed by Trans-SEC stakeholders and their definition are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Final set of food security criteria proposed by Trans-SEC stakeholders

Social	Economic	Environmental
Food diversity (diversified, balanced food-intake)	Production (agr. yield)	Soil fertility (improved soil properties)
Social relations (socio-cultural acceptance on family- and village level)	Income (household income)	Available soil water (available water for plants over the growing season)
Working conditions (working hours, quality, load)	Market participation (surplus sold at markets or inputs purchase)	Agro- Biodiversity (Nr. of crops and wild species)
Farming skills [trainings/adoption of new techniques]		

5.5 Stakeholders' participation in decision on UPS for implementation in CSS

This activity aimed to involve representatives from all sub-villages of the CSS villages, specifically representatives from the households which participated in the baseline survey. The first step involves the presentation of all FVC upgrading strategies elaborated and defined earlier in particular by scientific experts (based on local constraints and requirements). Then FGD were held to capture anticipated benefits, challenges and requirements associated with each UPS in the four CSS villages prior to actual implementation. In each CSS, 4 FGD involving 12 - 15 participants and one joint feedback meeting involving 5 members selected from each of the four FGDs were organized. Participants in the FGDs were selected based on their competencies and engagement in activities related to FVC upgrading strategies, age, and gender consideration. After the presentation of findings from each group discussion, participants in each workshop were asked to prioritize the shared UPS to remain with 2 UPS for Natural resources and production component, 2 UPS for processing component, 1 UPS for marketing and 1 UPS for consumption component bringing a total of 6 UPS per each CSS.



Later –on it was agreed that the project will also have few UPS as add-ons to those selected. (Table 4)

Another mayor activity and mission consisted of feedback sessions to share with all stakeholders from the baseline HH survey the UPS that were prioritized for implementation in each CSS. These feedback sessions were done both at village level through large organized meetings, at project level through management and coordination meetings of scientific experts, and during the national stakeholders workshop which was held in Dar es Salaam in August 2014 to validate the UPS prioritized in each CSS. These feedback missions helped to get inputs and views from other stakeholders regarding the UPS prioritized in each CSS. The national stakeholders’ workshop ended by proposing key recommendations to address policy constraints identified in the CSS that are likely to affect negatively the implementation of the prioritized UPS. After validation of UPS prioritised by stakeholders at local and national levels, a team of experts from SUA, ARIs, MVIWATA, ACT and TFC organised two workshops in each CSS to share with all farmers who participated in the baseline survey the final list of UPS that will be implemented in each CSS. These workshops were also used to provide a feedback on all activities that took place since the start of the project up to the decision on UPS for implementation. An average of 130 to 140 farmers participated in the workshops in each CSS. The UPS that have been prioritized for implementation in each CSS are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: UPS selected by Trans-SEC stakeholders, and add-ons and trainings amended by Trans-SEC scientists

Natural Resource Management/ Crop Production FVCC (2 UPS in each village)

UPS	Ilakala	Changarawe	Iloilo	Idifu
1 Rainwater harvesting	X (tied ridges)	X (tied ridges)	X (infiltration pits)	X (infiltration pits)
2 Fertilizer micro-dosing	X	add-on	X	X
3 Optimized weeding	add-on	X	add-on	add-on

Processing (2 UPS in each village)

UPS	Ilakala	Changarawe	Iloilo	Idifu
1 Byproducts for bioenergy	X			
2 Improved processing	X	X	X	X
3 Biogas				
4 Manure collection				
5 Improved wood supply			X	
6 Improved stoves	Training	X	Training	X

Marketing (1 UPS in each village)

UPS	Ilakala	Changarawe	Iloilo	Idifu
1 New product development			X	X
2 P&M oriented storage	X	training	Training	training
3 Poultry-crop integration		X		
4 Market access system (m-IMAS)	add-on	add-on		



Consumption (1 UPS in each village)

UPS	Iakala	Changarawe	Iolo	Idifu
1 HH nutrition education	X	X	X	X
2 Kitchen gardens	trainings	trainings	trainings	trainings
3 Technologies for processing, preservation and storage				

5.6 UPS farmer group formation in the four CSS

In order to implement the UPS prioritized for the priority commodities in CSS and monitor the outcomes, participating farmers need to be well organized for easy coordination, accessibility, monitoring and training. To achieve this, Trans-SEC emphasizes the use farmers’ groups approach based on farmers’ interests and competencies on each of the UPS. From 21st September 2014 to 4th October 2014, the process of group formation started in all villages, facilitated by MVIWATA in collaboration with scientists and experts from SUA, ARI Ilonga and ARI Hombolo. Prior to actual group formation, a one day meeting was held at SUA to discuss and refine the criteria for (self-) selecting members of the groups for each UPS. However, not all UPS had specific criteria for selecting members of the groups. Such UPS need flexibility and required to be presented to local stakeholders to reach a consensus of how they will be implemented. A team of scientists and experts 8 (6M, 2F) participated in this meeting. The criteria which were proposed by task leaders were shared and refined by the team members to create a common understanding on the groups formation process, methodological approach and tools for implementing the activity. The following criteria were proposed for selection of group members:

- HH members should be selected from 150 households which participated in the baseline survey. It need not be the HH head participating.
- Each HH is allowed to be involved in more than 1 UPS group, but not more than 2 UPS.
- Each UPS groups to have members selected from all sub-villages
- Gender consideration for each UPS group.
- Farmers should voluntarily choose the UPS groups they want to join. However they should meet the minimum criteria set for each UPS.

In each CSS, the facilitation team organized a two day workshop to share the prioritized UPS for each specific CSS. The workshops involved farmers from the 150 households which participated in the HH survey. The aim of the workshops was to share with HH representatives the UPS that were prioritized for each CSS and criteria for selecting members of the group which will implement each UPS. The methodological approach for UPS groups’ formation included but was not limited to the followings:

- A brief presentation of Trans-SEC project, its objectives and results expected from UPS groups
- Presentation of the UPS prioritized for each village and UPS selection process up to decision making level
- Presentation of criteria characterizing farmers who will form each UPS group and the expected results from each UPS group.



A total of 27 UPS groups were formed in the four CSS, 7 UPS groups in Ilakala, 7 UPS groups in Changarawe, 7 UPS groups in Iloilo and 6 UPS groups in Idifu village (Table 5).

Table 5: Overview of UPS stakeholders groups in Trans-SEC

UPS	Ilakala	Changarawe	Iloilo	Idifu
1 Rainwater harvesting & Fertiliser micro-dosing & Optimised weeding	✓ (tied ridges)	✓ (tied ridges)	✓ (infiltration pits)	✓ (infiltration pits)
2 Byproducts for bioenergy	✓			
3 Improved processing	✓ (maize sheller)	✓ (maize sheller)	✓ (millet threshing)	✓ (millet threshing)
4 Improved wood supply			✓	
5 Improved stoves	✓ (training)	✓	✓ (training)	✓
6 New product development			✓ (sunflower oil pressing)	✓ (sunflower oil pressing)
7 Optimised market oriented storage	✓	✓ (training)	✓ (training)	✓ (training)
8 Poultry-crop integration		✓		
9 Market access system (m-IMAS)	✓	✓		
10 HH nutrition education & Kitchen garden training	✓	✓	✓	✓
UPS groups (total)	7	7	7	6

5.7 Facilitating establishment of leadership for the management of UPS groups

While the external management of UPS groups will be done by ARIs and other scientists and experts of each particular UPS, the internal management will be done by UPS group members themselves. After group formation process, currently MVIWATA has embarked to formalization and strengthening of UPS groups to ensure that they are capable to manage themselves the activities and any business related to the group. The strengthening mission involves among others supporting farmers to elect leaders for each group and to develop internal rules/regulations to guide the conduct of members in each group.

6. Lessons and challenges

The selection of 150 HH who were involved in HH survey was done at random. Thus not all people are willing to participate in the project activities (approximately 5% per CSS). Some of the HH members interviewed are too old for UPS participation and if they have no other HH member to represent or assist them they cannot join UPS implementation activities.

We anticipate difficulties of engaging stakeholders who are not staying in the village (e.g. traders, agro dealers etc) in the FVC improvement.



Annex 1: Inventory of Trans-SEC stakeholder meetings, workshops & focus group discussions

No.	Date	Trans-SEC partner organizing	Participating organisations	Type/name of event	Type of stakeholder groups	Number of participants	Objectives or issues discussed	Location(s)	Methodology	if applicable: main resolutions or way forward
1	Oct. 2013	ARI		Stakeholder analysis in Case Study Sites (CSS) and district levels	Farmers, processors, Input stockiest, NGOs, Seed producers and suppliers.		To generate an overview of key stakeholders existing along the FVCs village and district levels	Ilakala, Changarawe, Iloilo and Ididfu & Kilosa and Chamwino districts	Interviews, FGDs	
2	Nov. 2013	ARI	TFC	Stakeholder analysis at Regional level	NGOs, Implement and processing machine manufactures, processors, Seed companies		To generate an overview of stakeholders existing along the FVCs at regional level	Morogoro and Dodoma	Interviews	
3	Nov.- Dec 2013	ARI	MVIWATA, TFC	Stakeholder analysis at National level	NGOs, Implement and processing machine manufactures, Exporters/traders, processors.		To generate an overview of stakeholders existing along the FVCs at national level	National level	Interviews	
4	Dec, 2013	SUA	ZALF, ARIs	Participatory Value Chains Sub-Sectors/Crops Selection and Prioritization Criteria.	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS (different economic status, businessmen/middlemen and processors)	20 participants per CSS: male and female of all age categories)	To identify priority value chain sub-sectors for upgrading	Changarawe - Kilosa	FGD	



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5	Jan - Feb, 2014	IUW	ARIs, SUA	House hold Survey (HHS) in all CSS and in control villages	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	900 HH representatives (male and female of all age categories)	To understand the socio- economic and environmental conditions of farmers in the CCS	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo, Idifu	Interviews
6	Feb, 2014	SUA		Participatory FVC Sub-Sectors/Crops Selection and identification of Prioritized Criteria in all CSS.	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	15-20 farmers per CSS: male and female of all age categories, traders/middle man and processors.	To identify priority value chain sub-sectors for upgrading	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	FGD
7	Feb - April, 2014	DITSL	MVIWATA, ARI	Participatory gender analysis	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	60 farmers from the four CSS: male and female of all categories	To identify social, political, cultural and gender specific factors which influence behavioural change for effective development of food value chains and adoption of certain farming practices	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	FGDs



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8	Feb – April 2014	DITSL		Participatory problem analysis of crop production in the four case study sites	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	108 farmers from the four CSS: male and female of all categories of local stakeholders. A total of 17 workshops with an average of 6-7 participants (5 for males, 5 for females and 7 combined) were conducted	To identify key points of entry for innovations to improve productivity from the farmer's perspective	Ilakala, Changarawe, Iloilo and Idifu	FGDs. Workshops
9	Mar - Apr, 2014	ZALF, SUA	ARI, MVIWATA	Food security criteria identification	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	60 - 70 participants per CSS: one group of women with 15 participants, 1 for men with 15 participants, and 1 combined group of 30-40 participants	To identify and define locally relevant food security criteria and indicators	Ilakala, Changarawe, Iloilo, Idifu	Brainstorming, FGD
10	28 th March-14 th of April			Preparatory – Mission for the EX-ante Impact Assessment for July 2014	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	30 farmers per CSS (15 men and 15 female)	To determine possible effects of different UPS on food security and livelihood on farmers	Ine the four CSS	FGDs



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11	May, 2014	SUA		UPS determination at District level	District head of programs		To get inputs from the districts on possible UPS that can be tested to upgrade selected FVCs	Kilosa and Chamwino	Interview
12	July, 2014	ZALF, SUA	ARI, MVIWATA	Making decisions on Upgrading Strategies by farmers at each CCS	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	78 to 88 participants per CSS: 4 workshops (1 for each FVCC) with 12 participants each, and one common workshop with 30-40 participants	To select 3-5 UPS per FVCC in each CSS, Impact Assessment of selected UPS on Food Security Criteria	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo, Idifu	Workshops & FGDs
13	July, 2014	ZALF	SUA, ARI, MVIWATA	Preparation meeting for UPS selection	Trans-SEC Experts		To consolidate UPS proposed by both Tras-SEC experts and local stakeholders in the CSS and agree on the methodology for conducting stakeholders' workshops in the CSS	SUA	Meeting



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14	July, 2014	ZALF	SUA, ARI, MVIWATA	Decision making of UPS to be implemented in each CSS	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	48 participants per CSS: 4 FGDs comprising of 12 farmers (6 female and 6 male) per UPS selected based on their relation to the specific UPS	To come up with 1-2 UPS per FVCC for implementation	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	FGDs	
15	Aug, 2014	ACT	SUA, ARIs, MVIWATA, TFC	National stakeholders' workshop	Producers, processors, input suppliers, researchers, traders, regulators, policy makers	27 participants	Introducing the project concept, seeking inputs from stakeholders and promoting partnerships among stakeholders for successful project implementation	DSM	Workshop	Identification of policy contact point
16	August, 2014	SUA	ARI, MVIWATA, ACT, and TFC	UPS decision mission feedback meeting in each CSS	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	150 HH survey stakeholders per CSS and village authorities	To share with all farmers involved in Trans-SEC the UPS that were prioritised by their representatives for validation purposes	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	Workshops, FGD	



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17	August, 2014	SUA	ARI, MVIWATA, ACT, and TFC	Tanzania partners meeting	Trans-SEC experts		Preparation of Trans-SEC AGM	SUA	Meeting
18	Sep, 2014	PIK	UHOH, ZALF, ARI, DISTL, SUA, TMA (Tanzania Meteorological Agency)	Workshop scenario definition		20 participants	Climate scenarios, Bio-physical and economic climate change risk assessment: Temporal resolution, number of scenarios	Morogoro	Workshop
19	Sept, 2014	ZALF	ARI, MVIWATA, ACT and TFC	Management meeting	Trans-SEC experts	13 participants	Preparation of Trans-SEC AGM	SUA	Meeting
20	Sept, 2014	MVIWATA	ARI	UPS group formation	Farmers	600 farmers from the four CSS	To assist farmers in the selection of UPS they want to implement each UPS in the CSS. The process was guided by criteria pre-defined by UPS experts	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	Workshops
21	Oct, 2014	MVIWATA	ARI	Establishing UPS group leadership structure and strengthening	Farmers	600 farmers from the four CSS	To elect leaders of UPS groups, and inform members on their roles and tasks in Trans-SEC	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	Workshops



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22	Oct- Nov 2014	SUA	ARI	Conduct traders' survey in all CSS and beyond	Traders		Identfy market constraints and opportunities of the prioritized FVCs	At all CSS, Kilosa nad Chamwino districts, Morogoro and Mododma regions and at national levels	Interviews, FGD
23	Oct - Nov 2014	ARI		Participatory selection of UPS under NR/PR FVCC to implement in the baby plots	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	200 farmers engaged in NR/PR FVCC	To help farmers select UPS of their choice they want to test	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	FGDs
24	Nov 2014 - Jan 2015	ARI		Selection of baby plots by farmers and layout	Grassroot level stakeholders in the CSS	200 farmers engaged in NR/PR FVCC	To help farmers select appropriate sites for baby plots based on pre-defined criteria	Ilakala, Changarawe, Ilolo and Idifu	Visits to farmers' farms and discussions