



**Deliverable 2.1.1:
Organisation plan for stakeholder involvement in Trans-SEC and roles and tasks of stakeholders**



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Table of content

1. Background.....2

2. Developing stakeholder involvement pathways2

3. Roles for stakeholder involvement among Trans-SEC partners3

4. Organisation plan for stakeholder involvement in Trans-SEC3



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 the FVC stakeholders we distinguish are:

- 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, ...

We report here on how multi-stakeholder’ engagement has been planned and structured, and how it is implemented by Trans-SEC partners. Stakeholder platform performance in FVC will be the specific topic of a PhD thesis (L. Kaburire).

2. Developing stakeholder involvement pathways

Stakeholder involvement in Trans-SEC happens upon various activities pre-defined from project start. However, stakeholder involvement also evolves and is refined during project lifetime based on ongoing activities. Both approaches are integral parts of Trans-SEC.

This is a selection of activities planned beforehand throughout the Trans-SEC project involving stakeholders:

- 1) planning of action research; 2) realisation of baseline surveys; 3) define roles of different stakeholders; 4) stakeholder consultations and/or focus group discussions; 5) screening and identification of food security constraints and upgrading strategies (UPS); 6) develop food security criteria; 7) create awareness and preparation of training modules and materials for distributing to stakeholders; 8) develop knowledge sharing and communication plans on research findings; 9) development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for stakeholder involvement; 10) monitoring and evaluation of UPS; 11) developing methodological UPS impact assessment tools; 12) conduct training on Trans-SEC processes and tools involving stakeholders; 13) field and other practice learning visits to assess project impacts; 14) developing dissemination strategies; 15) develop documentary videos.



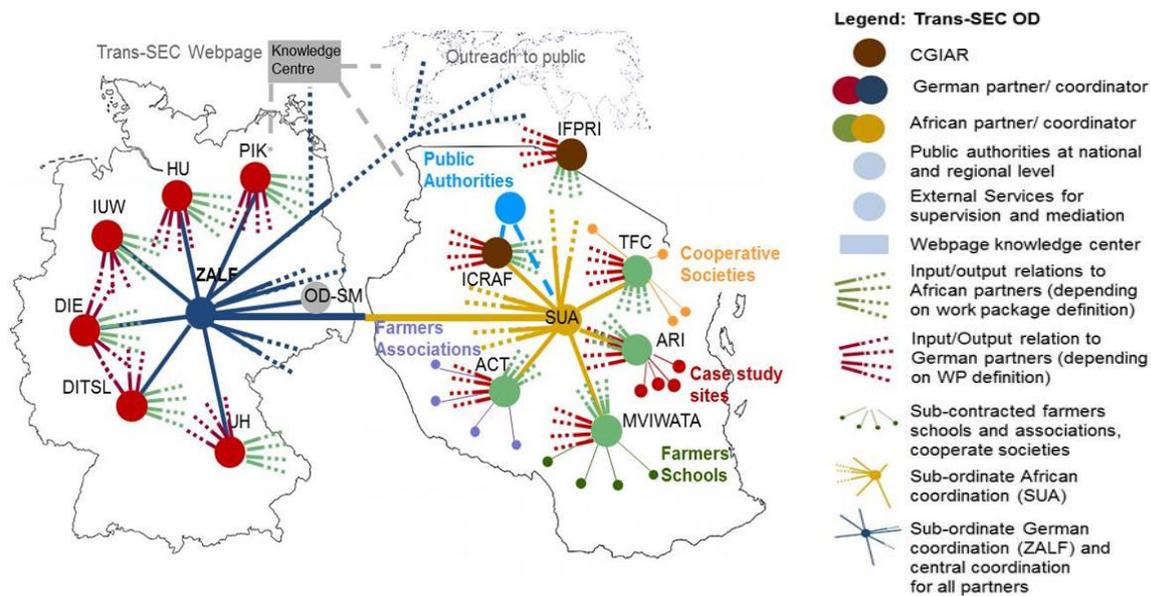
Trans-SEC

Innovating pro-poor Strategies to safeguard Food Security using Technology and Knowledge Transfer

3. Roles for stakeholder involvement among Trans-SEC partners

The Trans-SEC consortium consists of a) a central coordination (ZALF) and b) a Tanzanian sub-coordination (SUA) for operational management and synthesis (Figure 1). ZALF and SUA each coordinate their national partner cluster. ZALF and SUA do the overall planning for involving stakeholders at local, regional and national level. ARIs and MVIWATA are responsible for the local to regional stakeholder involvement, and TFC and ACT for the regional to national stakeholder involvement. German partners approach stakeholders through SUA, ARI, and together with the other Tanzanian partners. All Tanzanian partners feel responsible to disseminate Trans-SEC results, for instance, among farmer associations and schools as well as cooperative societies, public authorities and ministries.

Figure 1: Mapping of the Trans-SEC partner organisations



4. Organisation plan for stakeholder involvement in Trans-SEC

Types of stakeholder involvements inter alia include their mapping, HH-survey, interviews, Focus group discussions (FGD), workshops, decision –making in UPS implementation, practical testing of UPS, and assessing UPS impacts.

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

This task includes interviews, FGDs and workshops of key actors in the FCVs at different levels conducted to identify potential stakeholders to engage in the FVCs upgraded through Trans-SEC interventions. This activity focuses on generating in-depth information from important key stakeholders along FVCs who are operating their activities at main four levels i.e. case study sites, district, regional and national levels. These stakeholders include producers, stockists, processors/millers, agro-dealers, traders/buyers/exporters, middlemen, brewers, manufacturers of farm implements, service providers and policy makers. These



stakeholders were visited and interviewed at all scale levels to get the full picture of existing FVCs in Tanzania (Deliverable 2.1.1).

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

This task includes FGDs and interviews with farmers in the case study sites (CSS) to capture views of local stakeholders on the existing food sub-sector commodities and their potentials on improving food security and livelihood of farmers in CSS. Six FGDs were organized, 2 at district level and 4 at CSS level involving 15 – 20 grassroots level stakeholders each. 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.

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

This task includes FGD and workshops with stakeholders in the CSS to capture local criteria and indicators of food security that will help to measure the impact induced by Trans-SEC project on food security and livelihood of farmers in the CSS, specifically the changes that are associated with the UPS to be implemented in those CSS. The food security criteria were defined based on the experience and understanding of community members of the prevailing challenges regarding food security situation in the area.

4.4 Inventorying potential UPS based on priority commodities

This task includes FGDs and interviews with local stakeholders in the CSS to map out the potentially existing UPS addressing existing challenges along the FVCs of priority commodities. This task aims to get perceptions and views from local stakeholders on existing crops, the constraints related to priority commodities grown by farmers in the CSS and the requirements and/or strategies they are using to address those constraints. The literature review, baseline information, household survey (HHS) and experience of experts in the field of agricultural research on food security complement the information from FGDs and interviews. The inventorying process resulted into a number of potential FVC upgrading strategies suitable for the CSS and the selected FVCs. Both UPS and the requirements/UPS were shared among all stakeholders for validation, prioritisation and later decision making. Trans-SEC experts thereafter prioritised and specified the UPS, complementing information using sheets of facts and figures.

4.5 Decision making on UPS for implementation in each CSS

This task includes FGDs with local stakeholders in the CSS. The activity involves the presentation of all FVC upgrading strategies elaborated and defined by scientific experts (based on local constraints and requirements) to local stakeholders in all CSS to enable them to decide on UPS to be tested in each CSS during Trans-SEC lifetime. The decision making process included participatory impact assessments of the UPS. Altogether 10 UPS were selected (see Deliverable 2.2.1). This decision making was followed by a series of stakeholder workshops at CSS levels to share at larger scale (150 HH per CSS) the UPS prioritized for



implementation. This was done in order to receive feedback and inputs for subsequent implementation.

4.6 UPS Farmer groups formation in the four CSS

This task includes FGDs and workshops of all 150 grassroots level stakeholders in the CSS who participated in the baseline survey. The activity aims to organise farmers into strong and sustainable groups around each prioritised UPS to ensure better and easy coordination, accessibility, monitoring and training of members on specific aspects related to the UPS they are engaged in. In each CSS, a two day workshop was organised for farmers to share the prioritized UPS for each specific FVCC together with proposed criteria for selecting members of different UPS groups for better decision making. This activity resulted into formation of 27 UPS groups: 7 in Ilakala, 7 in Changarawe, 7 in Iloilo and 6 groups in Idifu villages. After formation of UPS groups, MVIWATA organised workshops to facilitate formalization of groups in all CSS through establishment of UPS groups' leadership structures and strengthening to ensure that they are capable to manage themselves the activities and any business related to the group. The strengthening mission involves capacity building trainings to all group members on leadership skills and group dynamics.

4.7 Implementing UPS in the CSS and on farm to test and validate prioritised UPS

The task includes participatory design and implementation of all UPS selected. For instance, the UPS targeting a) soil and water management and b) food production on-field (farmers' land under real life conditions) will improve productivity of prioritized commodities through better soil management, nutrient and water use efficiency along with other non-technological methods to ensure agricultural productivity and sustainability. Field trials are implemented to verify the sustainability of identified upgrading strategies and management practices. Two PhD students from ARI are responsible for the supervision of these activities, while other PhD will supervise other UPS implementations.

4.8 UPS monitoring

This task includes participatory monitoring of impact of all Trans-SEC UPS tested along the selected FVCs in all CSS by all project partners. During this process, Trans-SEC partners with expertise in the 10 selected UPS will jointly evaluate with grassroots level stakeholders (farmers) the UPS for their success, adaptability and adoption basing on pre-defined criteria and indicators of food security. This task aims to generate knowledge to support (1) capacity building and (2) decision making at community, regional, and national level and (3) other research networks active in Tanzania and East Africa. Promising UPS among the FVCs tested will be demonstrated as central lesson learnt. Transferability and up-scaling of this system approach from one Tanzanian target region to the other and beyond will be tested and proved using a set of different present and future scenarios. Trade-offs of limiting resources, production factors and soft factors such as gender-relevant and/or cultural requirements will be identified through this participatory monitoring process.

4.9 UPS dissemination



Trans-SEC

Innovating pro-poor Strategies to safeguard Food Security using Technology and Knowledge Transfer

This task includes the preparation of synopsis reports of the upgrading strategies identified, analysed and/or tested in Trans-SEC including the final conclusions and recommendations for dissemination to both decision makers and stakeholders. The findings from Trans-SEC interventions will be disseminated (1) at extension level using adequate communication channels of MVIWATA, TFC, ACT such as farmer schools, and (2) to regional and national policy programs (e.g. NAPA, NSGRP, ASDS, ASDP). To disseminate the knowledge generated, the following means and communication channels will apply: (1) publishing Trans-SEC results in peer-reviewed and preferably open-access journals and (2) involving partner NGOs to disseminate Trans-SEC results to farmer schools, governance groups and other associations. This task is relevant to stakeholders at multiple scales from local to regional up to national levels. The recommendations will be reported among policy makers and funding organisations Trans-SEC partners and experts from the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives and Tanzanian media to create avenues for outreach to other Tanzanian policy sectors.

Figure 2: Trans-SEC stakeholder activities, stakeholder categories involved, and methods of stakeholder involvements





Table 1: Organisation plan and time schedule for Trans-SEC activities

No.	Activity name	Tasks and activities	Responsible partner	Time schedule
1.	Stakeholder mapping in the four case study sites, at district, regional and national levels	Conducting consultations with key actors at all levels to get an overview of stakeholders existing along the identified FVCs of prioritized commodities	ARI, MVIWATA, ACT	M6-10
2.	Inventorying priority commodities and constraints to address food security of farmers in the case study sites	Conducting workshops to understand the local context in the regions and CSS regarding the existing food sub-sector commodities and potential F	SUA, NGOs and ARI	M8-12
3.	Identification and validation of food security criteria for assessing the impact of UPS	FGD to define food security criteria and indicators for assessing the impact of the project on the target communities	ZALF, SUA, ARIs, MVIWATA	M13-15
4.	Inventorying potential UPS based on priority commodities	FGDs at village and district levels and review of literature to map out potentially existing UPS	SUA, all partners	M14-M15
5.	Decision making on UPS for implementation in each CSS	FGD for decision making on 6-7 UPS for implementation in all CSS; feedback sessions to share with all farmers in the HHS prioritised UPS for validation	SUA, ARI, MVIWATA	M15
6.	UPS Farmer group formation in the four CSS	Setting criteria for forming farmer groups around UPS; Workshops to facilitate formation of farmer groups around prioritized UPS in each CSS	MVIWATA SUA, ARI,	M18
7.	Implementing UPS in the CSS and on farm to test and validate prioritised UPS	Technical support to research groups and provision of inputs; Implementation of UPS in all CSS	ARIs, SUA, ICRAF, MVIWATA	M20
8.	UPS monitoring	All UPS related activities are systematically monitored and captured by stakeholders, assistants, and scientists	ARI, SUA, UHOH, ZALF, ICRAF	M20-M60
9.	UPS dissemination	UPS related results are disseminated to other Trans-SEC stakeholders and beyond, to policy, and scientists	ARI, SUA, MVIWATA, ACT, TFC, ZALF	M30-M60