

TANZANIA- CGIAR Site Integration National Consultation Workshop



High-level Summary Report

Venue: Whitesands Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Date: December 3-4, 2015

Introduction

This report gives a highlight and summarizes the key outputs of the national consultation workshop on CGIAR site integration in Tanzania held on 3 – 4 December 2015 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The workshop brought together representatives of the CGIAR centres CGIAR Research Programs (CRP) working in Tanzania and their key partners/stakeholders in the agriculture sector, to deliberate on how they can better work together and how the CGIAR/CRPs can better align their activities and research agenda to the country's priorities. About 60 participants were in attendance.

The partners present included representatives from the two key agriculture ministries – that of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, and of Livestock and Fisheries; supporting ministries such as of Environment, Natural Resources and Water; from National Agriculture Research Systems (NARS), universities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), donor community, private sector and farmers group. The workshop was well facilitated by Ed Rege from Image Africa. By the end of the workshop, the participants came up with a draft framework of the site integration which spelt out the principles to be followed in identifying the issues and sites to work on as well as rough suggestions on how to govern and operationalize the integration, how to monitor and evaluate impact and to communicate both within the partners in the integration framework as well with external audiences.

General lessons learnt:

- 1. Relevance of the site integration at country-level:** There is a strong buy-in and good will by the government officials and the national actors in the agricultural sector on the concept of site integration. This was so apparent in the pre-workshop visits and consultations we had with the top officials at Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security, Livestock and Fisheries Development and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation respectively. At the Ministry of Agriculture, the Permanent Secretary Mrs. Sophia Kaduma, indicated that the coordination and alignment needs have been stipulated in the second phase of the Agricultural Development Sector (ASDP II) which will be operational in 2016, and so the CGIAR-site integration process was timely hence critical in leading towards better coordination on addressing the national priorities with the common goal. She indicated that once this process is done well and completed, a resulting integrated framework would serve as a reference document for any future engagement / intervention by the CG centres and other actors. This was also reflected in the speeches and remarks made at the opening ceremony by various actors including the development agencies active in Tanzania who want to see a lot of coordination happening and also maximize effective utilization of the limited resources.
- 2. Mapping of donor funding and CGIAR activities:** The two reports –one by the CGIAR centres and their associated CRPs, and the other one by the University of Dar es Salaam-Business School, were an eye-opener and well received by the participants. Major observations in both reports were that interventions although many in the country are still very much fragmented and not necessarily add up to show significant impact. This again stressed the need for integration.
- 3. Potential challenges on the integration:** In a country like Tanzania, integration may pose challenges because of the agricultural framework which is very much decentralized at zonal levels that even have more decision making power on the funding priorities in agriculture and implementation plans. The question is this, in such a system, at which level (s) should CGIAR site-integration take place to ensure coordination and alignment? For CG centres, what should be the starting point? Is it at national or zonal levels? Therefore, like in Nigeria, it is to be noted that Tanzania probably presents a unique geographical and organizational system that would require a different or a customized approach to integration.
- 4. Site integration concept:** There is need for the CG centres and CRPs teams to clearly understand the concept of site integration and demonstrate it may be where possible use some live case studies through projects such as Africa-Rising. This is a USAID-funded project which is implemented in several African countries by multi-CG centres and national partners. These are already collaborating in many areas and in most cases aligning with the national partners. It may be useful to use such as an example while figuring out on how the CG centres can coordinate and integrate better before going out to engage with others in the country. To be honest, many of the focal persons of various CG-centres and CRPs although active in the meeting, they seemed to also be observing and learning about this process like many of the participants present. We checked with few colleagues on this, and they

suggested that for other countries where yet to undertake this process, it may be very appropriate for the CG team to meet first and agree on their integrated modalities in any particular country. Thereafter organize a national stakeholders' consultation meeting to learn about the country priorities and agree with the national partners on how to engage better on areas where CG centres and CRPs have comparative advantages and added value.

It is critical that the CG team members from various centres and CRPs understands and owns the process so that they can advocate it better to the partners.

5. **Networking:** The workshop provided a big forum for the CG team to interact and know many people in the agricultural sector development of Tanzania. Likewise, the national partners / stakeholders had an opportunity to learn more about the work of the CG centres in the country to the extent of establishing contacts for future correspondences in several R4D areas.
6. **Timing of the workshop:** This was a major challenge to plan the best dates that suit all. While we were successful with the Centres and CRPs reps., many officials couldn't attend because in the same period, there were three other national agricultural meetings/ events taking place. Therefore, before the workshop dates are confirmed, it is very important to consult widely with the critical offices if those dates are okay otherwise you lose the attendance of the right people on the table
7. **Resourcing/ funding of the site integration process:** This seems like a step-wise process but continuity isn't assured because of no resources to continue with the dialogues between the stakeholders. In the workshop, all partners wanted to know the way forward and how this integration plan will become a reality and where possible operationalize it. We didn't commit much on the next steps but as shown in this report, we drafted a rough road map of follow-up steps.
8. **Acquiring of documents on the national agricultural and livestock development strategies:** As noted in Nigeria, probably, one approach that should have been adopted was for the Project Steering team to have obtained information about the country's agricultural strategy ahead of time from the different government ministries. These documents should have formed the basis of discussions. Presentations by the two ministries (agriculture and livestock) weren't very comprehensive to be used as basis for discussions despite key guiding questions we sent them during the preparations of their presentations.

NOTE: To avoid repetitions, other cross-cutting lessons are as stipulated in the report from Nigeria since we used the similar format in the consultation process. In the report these include Lessons # 4, 5, 7, 8 & 10 respectively.

DAY 1

Session 1: Official opening and back ground on site integration and national priorities

The workshop started with welcoming remarks by Victor Manyong, the Regional Director IITA East Africa Hub who welcome participants on behalf of IITA. This was followed by Sarah Simmons from the World Bank on behalf of the donor group. Ms Simmons expressed her optimism that integration between CGIAR centres and CRPS and their national partners and alignment to with national priorities will lead to better impact in the efforts to improve the country's productivity and Agriculture sector. This was reiterated by Thomas Price from the Global Forum on Agriculture Research (GFAR) who stated the integration will improve agriculture production to eliminate hunger, poverty & malnutrition, and create business opportunities for rural communities.

The workshop was officially opened by the Director of Policy at the ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives who delivered the speech of the Permanent Secretary in the same



ministry. In the speech, the PS Mama Sophia Kaduma stressed on the importance of the Agriculture sector to the country's economy and that the Tanzania government was looking forward to the CGIAR integration as she assured the participants of its full support of the initiative.

CGIAR presence in Tanzania

The official opening session was followed by more presentations to give a background of the site integration process, an overview of CGIAR and CRPs working in Tanzania and the national priorities in the agriculture and livestock ministries. The presentation on integration overview was delivered Victor Manyong while Regina Kapinga, IITA, gave the summary of the CGIAR activities in Tanzania, their priority areas and sources of funding. Each of the CRPs representative, were further given 2 minute each to give more details on the activities they were carrying out in the country.

Tanzania's agriculture goals and the agenda in the agricultural and food security and of livestock and fisheries

Dr Jackson M. Nkuba gave an overview on crops research status in Tanzania. He noted that that though agriculture ministry had made a lot of progress in developing the agriculture sector challenges such as lack of infrastructure, limited resources, insufficient human capital, and frequent changes of organizational structure in government still plague the centre. He further said efforts were needed to strengthen research co-ordination, enhance public private sector partnership, capacity building and improve technology transfer.

Next was an overview on the status of livestock and fisheries status in Tanzania which was given by H. Lyimo. Similar to the agriculture ministry, the challenges the sector faced included virus and

disease, low adoption of improved technologies, limited resources, postharvest losses, lack of proper fishing regulation due to open access to water and poor livestock breeds among others.

Panel discussion on financing the integration: The representatives from Donor institutions at the meeting took part in a panel discussion and gave their view on the integration and better alignment of the CGIAR to Tanzania's priorities, the challenges as well as opportunities for donor support. The panel members were Sarah Simmons (World Bank), Lauren Good (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - BMGF), Elizabeth Maeda (USAID, Tanzania) and Thomas Cadogan (Irish Aid, Tanzania). They all supported the idea of integration which they said would have better impact on farmers by improving the efficiency of delivery of technologies to farmers and reducing duplication of projects and wastage of funds.



Session 2: Meaning of Integration and principles

The facilitator led the participants through an exercise to help reach a common understanding on the meaning of integration and the principles that would guide the CGIAR and national partners in the process.

By the end of the session participants agreed integration entails the different CGIAR centres and CRPs, their national partners and other stakeholders along the value chain coming together to work for a common goal.

Some of guiding principles of integration in selecting sites and issues included alignment to the country's national priorities and those that would have the highest impact potential.

Opportunities for integration

The participants identified some of the areas that specifically needed support from the CGIAR. These were: dissemination and adoption of new technologies, business and enterprise development, capacity building, value addition, productivity improvement with focus on climate change, management of postharvest losses, and sustainable intensification of smallholder systems.

DAY 2

Presentations and discussions for day 2 focussed on some of the practical aspects of site integration in Tanzania such as funding mechanism, Monitoring and Evaluation, Communications and governance issues.

Donor mapping: The first presentation was on who was funding agriculture in Tanzania by Drs Chiroga and Mduma from the University of Dar es Salaam. This was based on a study they had been

contracted to understand all the donor funded projects in the countries. Various gaps were identified

Monitoring and Evaluation: A presentation on how to track the implementation and impact of the integration was given by M. Kpaka and S. Feleke, IITA M&E specialists based in Dar es Salaam. The challenge of blending the different M&E approaches and methodologies by all the different centres and partners in a way that did not create additional work load highlighted. On the important role that M&E would have was on facilitating learning and sharing of experiences among the different partners.

Communication – a presentation on the Communications challenges was presented by IITA’s communications officer, C. Njuguna. She stressed on the importance of integrating communications in the integration process both to facilitate and support internal communications and to share on the successes and activities with external audiences such as donors, policy makers among others.



Governance structure and coordination: Frank Place from the Policy Institutes and Markets (PIM) looked at some of the issues that needed to be factored in in coordinating and governing the integration. He suggested the need to have coordination focal points at both the ministry and CGIAR/CRPs and a small team to look at coordination, communications and M&E.

The ‘Integration framework’

The participants were then divided into several groups to look into various critical areas of the integration framework, the challenges to be addressed and suggestion.

- a) Identification of R & D issues and project development
- b) Partners and partnerships
- c) Resourcing
- d) Monitoring and Evaluation
- e) Communication
- f) Governance and co-ordination

Closing session

Evaluation: what worked well and what did not: An evaluation of the workshop was mostly positive with members praising both the facilitation processes well as the integration idea which they said was very timely and necessary. What could have been improved was mostly logistical such as the setting of the room.

Closing remarks: Closing remarks were made by Mr Peniel Lyimo, formerly a Permanent Secretary with the Prime minister’s office who urged all noted the successful implementation of integration process would lead to sustained transformation and commercialization of agriculture sector.

Next steps

What	When	Who
1. Site Integration Working Group: CGIAR Centres and Stakeholder institutions Focal Points for Tanzania (confirmation)	Today	Regina
2. Workshop report submitted (to Regina)	Dec 21, 2015	Emerge-Africa (Ed & Bettina)
3. Consultation with CG Focal Points – to agree on draft integration plan (what and how)	Dec 22 – January 29, 2016	Regina
4. Share the integration plan with stakeholders, Consortium, CRP Directors and GFAR	January 29, 2016	Regina
5. Finalize integration plan, share with stakeholders, and submit to Consortium and CRP Directors	Feb 15, 2016	Regina
6. Finalize agreement on host institution of national focal point (for the integration)	End March 2016	Regina (with national partners)
Representation at GCARD3, Johannesburg, SA	5-8 April, 2016	Regina & P. Limo