# Bringing evidence to bear on negotiating ecosystem service and livelihood trade-offs in sustainable agricultural intensification in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia as part of the SAIRLA programme

# Solwezi District, Zambia: Stakeholder Workshop September 29th 2016 Workshop report

Report prepared by Patricia Masikati, Lorraine Chilipa, Evans Mutonga, Howard Tembo and Petani Hamazakaza

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**Table of contents**



The Sustainable Intensification of Agricultural Research and Learning in Africa (**SAIRLA**) Programme is a UK Department for International Development-funded initiative that seeks to address one of the most intractable problems facing small-holder farmers in Africa - how to engage in the market economy and to deliver sustainable intensification of agriculture, that is, which avoids negative impacts on the environment. SAIRLA will generate new evidence to help women and poor African smallholder farmers develop environmentally and financially sustainable enterprises and boost productivity. The research will focus non-exclusively on 6 countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia), thus complementing other research efforts in these regions.

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# 1. Introductions and welcome

Evans Mutonga welcomed the participants. As an icebreaker, participants were asked to take 3-5 minutes and ask their neighbour their names, organisation and workshop expectations. Introductions were conducted as group and it was announced that the guest of honour will officiate the meeting later in the morning. Mr Howard Tembo, Chief Agriculture Research Officer (CERO) from Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI)-HQ Lusaka, presented the overall project objectives and workshop agenda (Appendix 1). Lorraine Chilipa presented the rules of engagement. The total number of participants was 32, representing a variety of organizations (see list of participants in Appendix 2).

## 1.1 Expectations

Participants were asked to share their workshop expectations with the group, which were recorded on a flip chart and referred to throughout the meeting to gauge how well we were achieving them.

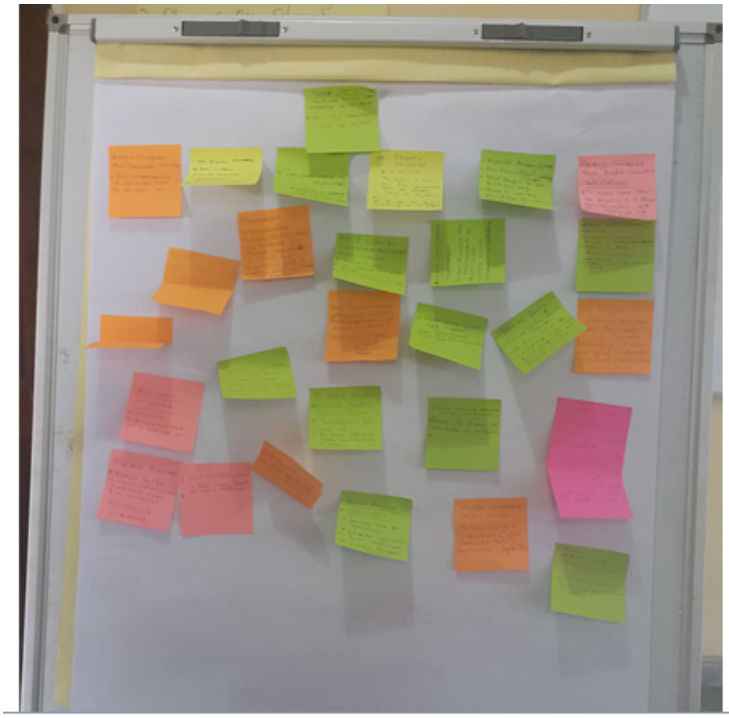

Figure 1: Recording of workshop expectations from the participants.

The workshop expectations from the perspective of the participants include:

- To better understand the roles of the various stakeholder regarding sustainable agricultural intensification (SAI)
- To get views and learn more on SAI
- To understand how the organizations will be linked to the other organizations and how the same program is going to help Kansanshi Foundation improve its operations
- To learn more about SAI in Solwezi district
- To develop a full understanding of the SAIRLA project
- To learn more and share experiences with others

- To learn what the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared for farmers in the project
- Hear what organizations are doing on SAI
- To learn and understand what is involved about the whole program
- To learn about activities that will be involved in SAI
- To know how the project will be done in Zambia, what are the benefits to farmers and project implementation
- To use the knowledge gained to improve their farming activities
- To know and understand what SAI is, since it is the first time some people are hearing the term and to share information with those not present
- To create an opportunity for partnership in agriculture
- Expect to see a clear implementation road map after the workshop
- Let's put much effort on value change towards new agriculture technologies
- Successful workshop through contributions from different stakeholders
- To find fast labour for soya bean growers and for inputs to arrive in time
- To have attractive rates and be paid in time

## 1.2 Workshop objectives

Mr Tembo gave the meeting objectives and also highlighted the linkages with the existing ICRAF-led VIP4FS project, funded by ACIAR:

- Introduce the project to targeted stakeholders at each action site
- Identify key stakeholders engaged in the various aspects of SAI
- Capture information on the key stakeholders, their roles and connectivity in relation to SAI and value chains where appropriate
- Introduce the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) approach
- Initiate discussion on the SAI interventions at each site
- Capture baseline information for the project
- Conduct Social Network Analysis (SNA)

## 1.3 Introduction to the project

Patricia Masikati introduced the project highlighting the importance of the project in complementing efforts by the VIP4FS project. The presentation began by briefly describing the VIP4FS project and its main objective (**To identify principles and drivers that can support innovation platforms to improve food security by connecting more smallholder farmers with markets**). Activities that the VIP4FS project has already undertaken were also highlighted and these include:

- The inception workshop in Lusaka and also field visits in Solwezi
- Scoping studies
- Household, producer, processor surveys
- Visits to project sites
- Value chain selection
- Stakeholder mapping workshop

Introduction to the SAIRLA project started through a detailed explanation of the project title emphasizing on **evidence**, **ecosystems**, **trade-offs** and **sustainable intensification**.

*SAIRLA Project Aim: to build an interdisciplinary research programme to increase the uptake of context-appropriate SAI innovations in East and southern Africa through evidence generation, data analytics and the development of innovative tools for stakeholder engagement with evidence.*

It was also explained that the project is part of a larger programme: the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Research and Learning in Africa (SAIRLA) funded by the UK Department for Integrated Development fund and managed by WYG and University of Greenwich. The overall programme is being implemented in six countries in Africa and the project led by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) is working in three countries: Zambia, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

The project has a research focus and aims to address two key research questions. **Primary Question:** How can the ***trade-offs*** between increased production and environmental impact be analysed and managed across different scales?
**Secondary Question:** What are the key policy processes? How can ***engagement structures,*** tools and metrics help decision makers create an enabling environment for resource-poor smallholders, especially women and young people, to sustainably intensify agricultural enterprises?

Before showing the slides on the project definition of SAI, participants were asked to show by raising their hands those who could define SAI. Only about four participants lifted their hands. Generally, their definition was for sustainable agriculture, highlighting practices related to increased production per unit area sustainably. The project definition of SAI was then presented as **approaches that increase food production in response to the demand of a growing population while conserving critical ecosystem services.**

The need for interdisciplinary approach in SAI was highlighted:

- It is widely agreed that to accomplish these aims, a truly **interdisciplinary approach** is needed.
- Recent analyses show that key barriers to adoption of SAI by smallholders in SSA are associated with, institutions, markets, policies and technologies (Reardon et al., 2011).
- Addressing these requires that SAI approaches embrace a farmer-centered approach, encouraging **constructive communication across multiple stakeholders**, development of a conducive policy environment (Barrett et al., 2002) and creative social learning innovations, including **co-learning with farmers** and gender-transformative approaches (Pretty et al., 2011).

The major project activities were presented and also how they are linked and will be undertaken through an iterative process as shown in the project conceptual framework below:


**Figure 2: Conceptual Framework for the project, displayed in a simplified form.**

The project is working at multiple scales, from the farm to the international level.

- Incorporate spatially explicit analyses of indicators of land and soil health as well as human well-being across scales
- The co-production of socio-ecological datasets will be used to conduct multi-scale trade-off analysis to inform and prioritize SAI interventions.

After the introductory presentation Mr Petani Hamazakaza asked: "Which organizations are currently engaged in SAI?"

1. At what scale are they operating?

We received responses from a few organizations and generally they were talking about sustainable agriculture or some components of SA such as conservation agriculture and agroforestry; and generally working with individual farmers or farmer groups:

1. International Voluntary Services (SVI): Using trees for environmental conservation and soil fertility
2. Farm Business Advisor (FBA) using compost for crop production
3. International Development Enterprise (IDE), conservation agriculture
4. Ministry of Agriculture; residue retention and use of ridges minimum tillage and informing policy
5. BARRACK MINE promoting diversification and looking for partners
6. LUMWANA MINE Agroforestry

## 2. Welcome note by special guest

The workshop was officiated and opened by the Acting Provincial Agriculture Coodinator (PACO) Mr Dennis Munyachusa. The PACO was welcomed by Mr Tembo the Chief Agriculture

Research Officer (CERO) from Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI)-HQ Lusaka. Mr Tembo gave a brief description of the project and this was followed by the PACO's speech.

Mr Munyachusa welcomed the facilitators and the participants to the workshop and appreciated their commitment and time spent on advancing agricultural production in the district and province at large. He went on to talk about the climatic conditions of the province which are conducive for diverse agricultural production. However he stressed that despite these good climatic conditions, the soils are poor and are highly leached and can potential affect crop production. However soil conditions can be amended through use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and use of conservation farming prices. He said the province does have potential to be one of the country's food baskets.

The acting PACO mentioned that the province, in particular, Solwezi district is facing a crisis in population increase due mining activities, thereby creating pressure for agriculture to meet the demand for food. This situation has potential for both positive and negative outcomes. The positive would come if farmers would engage in serious production and supply the crops in demand. **However, if production is not done in a sustainable way this can cause land degradation.** Both production and marketing sectors in the district still have challenges hence the importance of stakeholders' participation to bring about solutions.

He mentioned how that the **government is promoting agriculture food production** through various projects like the farmer input support programme (FISP) and small holder agribusiness promotion programme (SAPP) through the Ministry of Agriculture. Despite these efforts by the government, production levels especially under FISP, are still very low at 2.2 ton/ha when potential yields can be greater than 6 ton/ha. Despite these challenges faced in the district by the various stakeholders, the acting PACO encouraged all the stakeholders to work together in promoting the Value Chain approaches for various commodities.

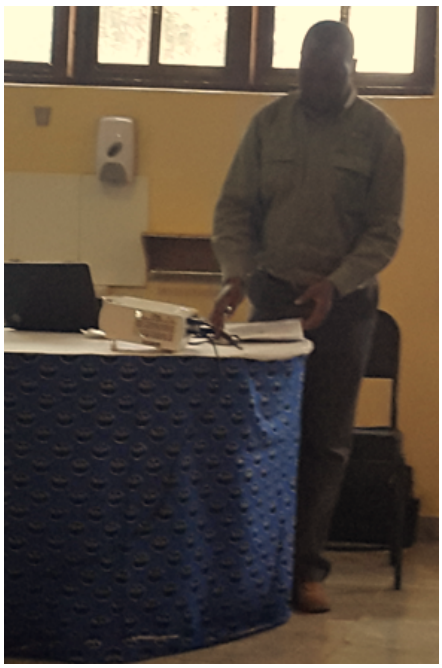

Figure 3: *Acting PACO, Mr Dennis Munyachusa, providing remarks on the project.*

# 3 Gathering perspectives

A key ice breaker to start gathering perspectives and discussions on SAI, the following activity was conducted. Mr Evans Mutonga asked participants to respond to the statement: 'SAI is just another name for what we are already practicing.'

Participants were asked to physically move and stand next to the statement that best represents their answer/view: "strongly agree, somewhat agree, neutral, somewhat disagree and strongly disagree". Participants at each of the points were asked to provide some insight on their response choice.

Figure 4: Participants engaged in the ice breaker discussion on the definition of SAI.

## 3.1 Feedback

The following were the reasons provided by each group:

**i. Strongly disagreed (one participant)**

- Was in between strongly agree and somewhat agree because they argued that not many farmers are currently practicing SAI
- Farmers are producing little from very large areas especially those doing livestock production
- SAI is not being practised, because if it was, productivity would be higher
- There is still use of non-environmental friendly agricultural practices

**ii. Strongly agreed (nine participants)**

- Conservation Agriculture is similar and is helping people understand the importance of sustainable agriculture
- It is just sustainable agriculture that we have been preaching and practicing for years, the only thing we have been missing is the intensification but basically the aim is the same to increase productivity.
- We are practising crop diversification and conservation

**iii. Somewhat agreed (12 participants)**

- Although we are promoting SA, farmers are still expanding their fields, which leds to deforestation
- We are promoting SA technologies but there is low adoption
- Farmer sensitization is needed
- Increased production on farm is occurring but not done holistically
- There is lot of room for improvement, we have received training but have not reached level of high production due to the knowledge it requires
- Few farmers are not aware

**iv. Neutral (three participants)**

- We are in the transport business really do not have much to say
- Am neither this or that side

# 4 Sustainable Agricultural Intensification (SAI)- relevant practices in Solwezi District

In groups, participants were asked to identify three to four SAI practices currently ongoing in the district. Each practice was recorded on the top of a card with the gender (men, women, both) using that practice also being recorded. The benefits and any negative consequences as well as barriers to adoption were discussed in the groups and recorded.

Figure 5: *One group discussing and recording key SAI practices, benefits, negative consequences and barriers to adoption.*

Table 1. SAI practices, gender relevant to the practice, benefits, negative consequences and barriers to adoption

| SAI practice | Gender (M/F/B) | Benefits | Negative consequences | Barriers to adoption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | | | | |
| Intercropping | Women | -Soil improvement<br>-Reduced costs of production<br>-Improved water retention. | -Reduced plant population for target crop | -Limited access to extension services<br>-Culture |
| Conservation agriculture - compost manure and its uses | Men | -Improved soil fertility<br>-Soil improvement<br>-Reduced costs of production<br>-Improved water retention. | -Smell | -Labour intensive<br>-Time consuming<br>-Limited quantities |
| Fisheries- fish cage farming | Both | -High productivity<br>-Controlled management | | -High cost of production<br>-Theft |
| Use of bamboos in staking of tomatoes | Men | -Reduced deforestation<br>-Quick establishment | | -Availability of bamboo<br>-Takes time to grow |
| Group 2 | | | | |
| Use of permanent planting stations (minimum tillage) | Both | Less labour<br>Less cost<br>Mountain soil structure | -Too much weed<br>-Use of herbicides<br>-Destroy soil organisms | -High initial costs<br>-Traditional perceptions<br>-Policy matters |
| Use of agroforestry | Both | -Improve soil fertility<br>-Use less chemical fertilizer<br>-Less harmful to the environment | -Over growth (shading) | -Not enough planting materials<br>-Additional work<br>-Take long to grow<br>-Trees use more land in the fields |
| Crop rotation | Both | -Less diseases<br>-Soils improved | | -Labour<br>-Lack of |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | knowledge<br>-Not enough manpower<br>- Profits<br>-Not enough land<br>-Not practical for large scale farmers |
| Group 3 | | | | |
| Crop rotation | Both | -Improved soil fertility<br>-Reduced pests and diseases | -Access to seed<br>-Market challenges | -Too many practices<br>-Lack of technical know how |
| Intercropping with agroforestry species | Both | -Reduced risk of crop failure<br>-Improved soil fertility<br>-Reduced pest infestation | -Competition for nutrients<br>-Loss of harvest | -Access to seed for agroforestry species |
| Moisture management practices e.g. mulching | Both | -Improved crop production | -Labour intensive<br>-Attracts termites | -Loss of mulching materials from fire |
| Organic farming or utilization of crop residues | Both | -Improved crop yield<br>-Improved soil fertility<br>-Cheaper | -Increased spread of weeds<br>-Inadequate quantities | -Access or availability<br>-Lack of knowledge |
| Group 4 | | | | |
| Conservation agriculture basins | Both | -Cost saving (time, labour)<br>-Maximum use of input | -Seed rot | -Flooding<br>-Mind set |
| Crop rotation | Both | -Disease control<br>-Soil fertility improvement | | -Limited land<br>-Crop failure<br>-Crop preference |
| Integrated farming | Both | -Cost effective<br>-Promotes diversification | | -Knowledge intensive<br>-High incidence of diseases |

It is very interesting to see stakeholders have an understanding of negative impacts are brought about by promoted SAI practices. Examples are crop rotation, agroforestry and conservation agriculture basins.

## 5 Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Base Decision Making (SHARED)

Patricia Masikati, of ICRAF, presented on the SHARED approach, which is:

- A demand driven facilitation process for co-learning and co-negotiation of actions to achieve mutually agreed upon development outcomes.
- The SHARED supports that decision-making must be inclusive, embrace the complexity of reality, take into account risk and identify investment priorities.
- The SHARED approach includes convening and facilitating the integration of diverse knowledge systems, sectors and institutions and opportunities for stakeholders to interact with and interrogate the knowledge, experience and evidence.

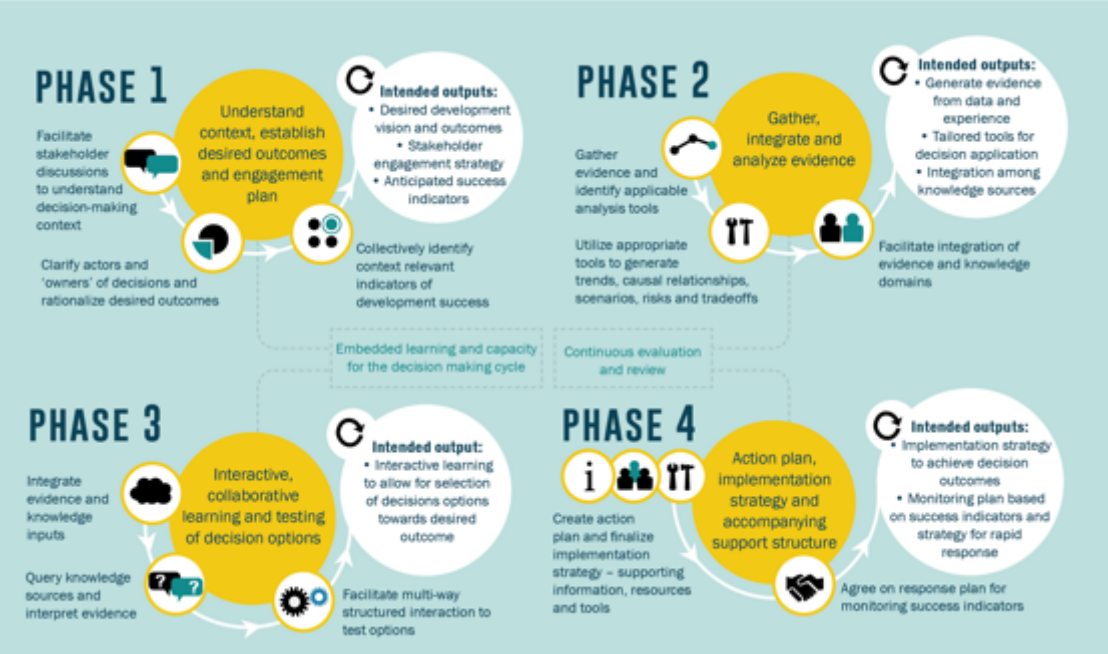


Figure 6: *Four key phases of the SHARED approach.*

The unique features of SHARED include:

- **Decisions can be tested** toward long term desired outcomes and impacts.
- Emphasis is placed on **scientific and experience based evidence**, and a comprehensive facilitation process that **integrates research, practice and policy.**
- Negotiations are based on a much **stronger foundational understanding of intervention implications** and necessary **changes in behaviour.**

Examples of SHARED approach application were given including work in Turkana County in Kenya.

# 6 Root cause analysis for barriers to adoption of SAI practices

Participants agreed on four key barriers to adoption of SAI practices in the district. Each group addressed one of these key barriers. Participants drew maps showing the causes of the key barrier. For each cause the question 'Why?' was asked so the groups moved towards root causes.

The take home message of this exercise was that root causes need to be addressed when considering barriers to adoption. Below are pictures showing results of the exercise from the different groups.

### Results of root cause analysis

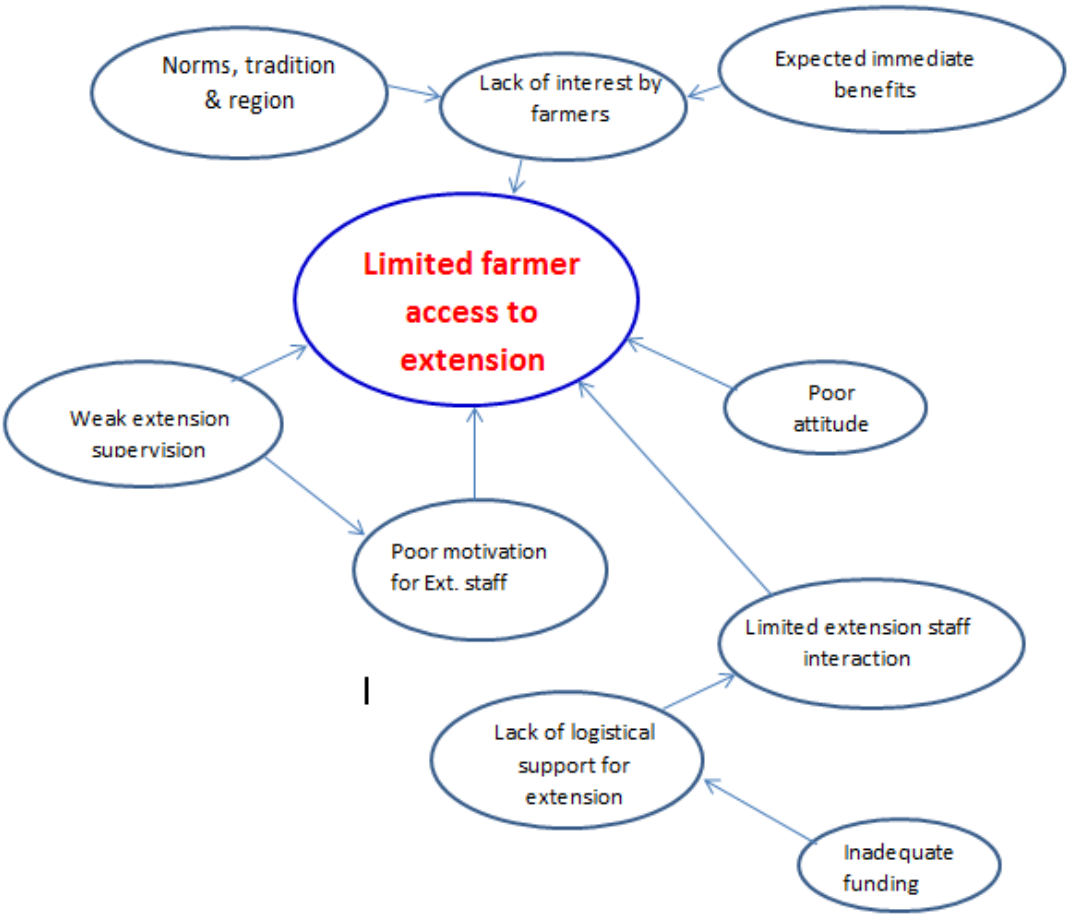


Figure 7: Root cause of limited farmer access to extension services, Group 1.

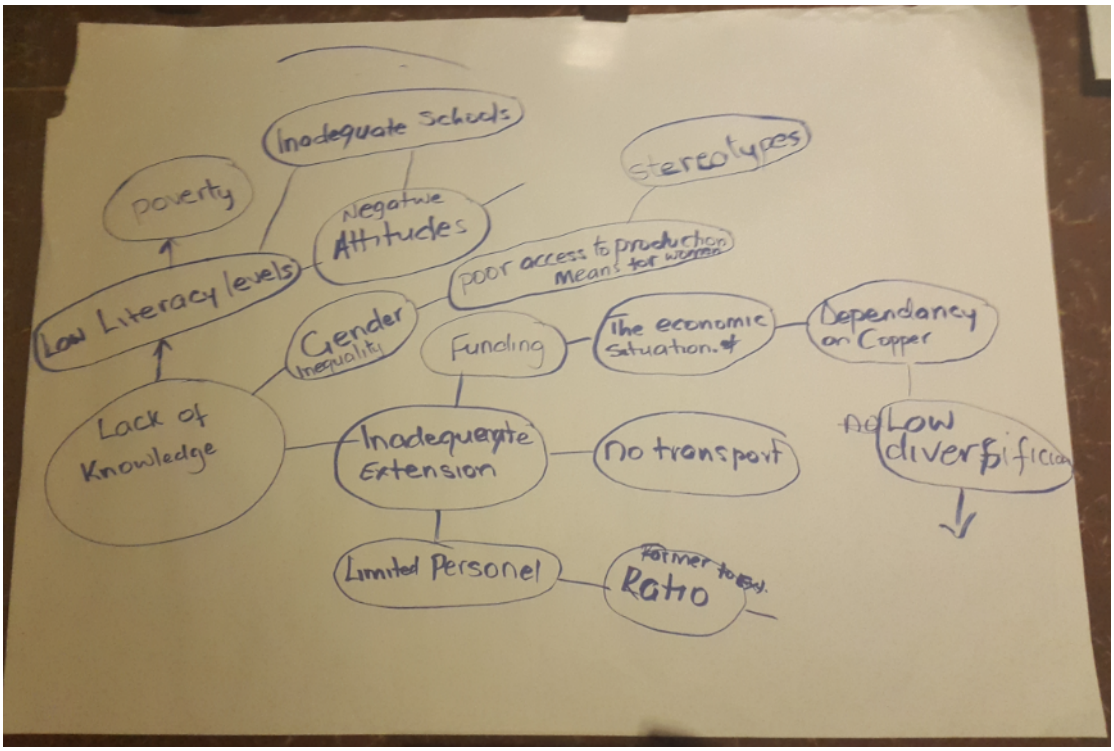


Figure 8: Root cause analysis of poor access to production means for women, Group 2.

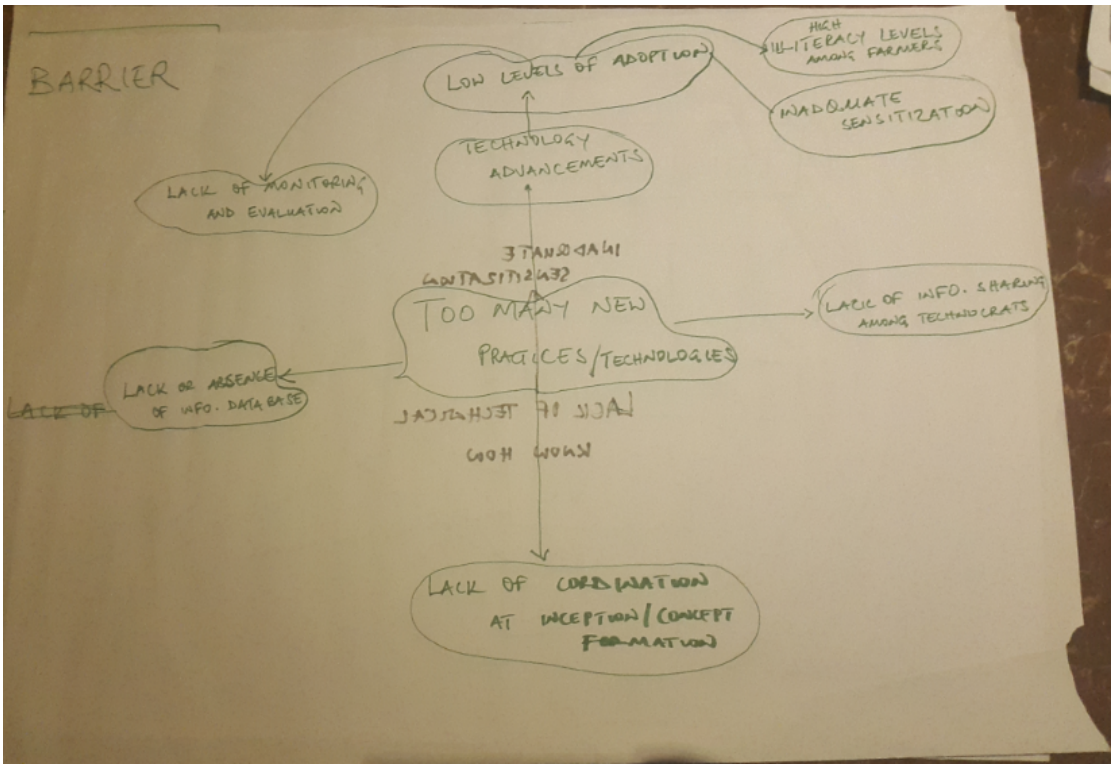


Figure 9: Root cause of too many new practices/technologies, Group 3.

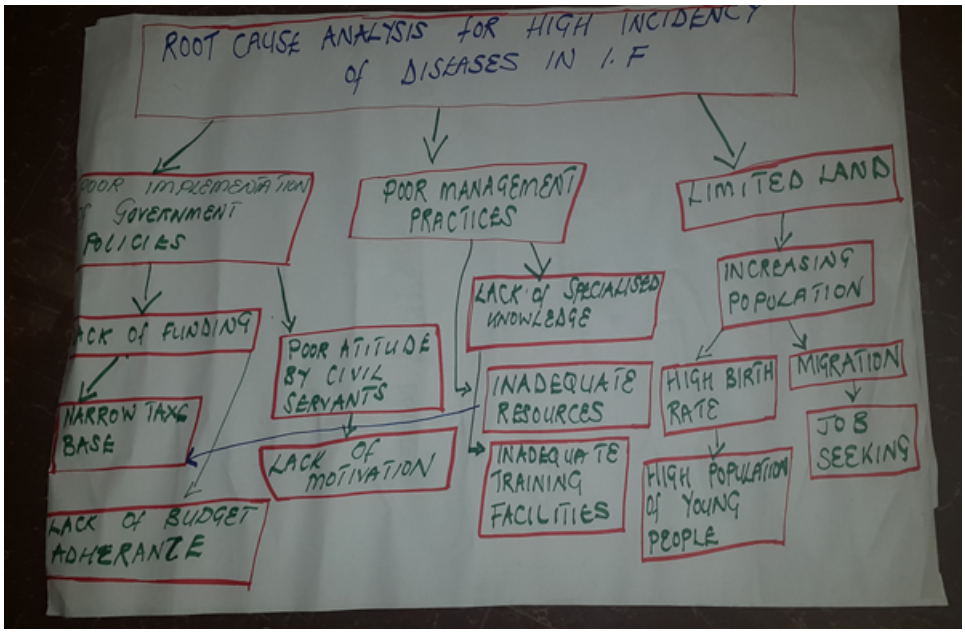


Figure 10: Root cause analysis around high incidence of disease in integrated farming, Group 4.

# 7 Stakeholder mapping

Participants worked in groups to list the stakeholders related to SAI that they knew of.

Table 2. Stakeholders listed by each group

| Group | Stakeholder name in English |
|---|---|
| 1 | - Ministry of Agriculture/Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI)<br>- Musika<br>- Lumwana Mine<br>- International Development Enterprise (IDE)<br>- International Voluntary Services (SVI)<br>- Kansanshi Mine<br>- Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU)<br>- Zambia Commercial Farmers<br>- World Vision International |
| 2 | - Farmers/Cooperatives<br>- District Agriculture Coordinator's (DACO) office<br>- ZARI<br>- ZNFU<br>- Lumwana mine<br>- Kansanshi Foundation<br>- IDE<br>- SVI/Peace corps<br>- Department of Livestock and Fisheries<br>- Ministry of Commerce (DCOs)<br>- Agrodealers<br>- Consumers<br>- Department of forestry |
| 3 | - Department of Agriculture |

| | |
|---|---|
| | - Farmers<br>- ZARI<br>- Kansanshi<br>- IDE<br>- ZNFU<br>- Lumwana mine<br>- SVI<br>- District Cooperative Unit (DCU)<br>- WVI |
| 4 | - Farmers<br>- Lending agencies<br>- Processors<br>- Household consumers<br>- Transporters<br>- Traders<br>- Extension services<br>- Agrodealers |

On a flip chart the groups drew the stakeholders, with the size of each circle indicating the importance of the stakeholder (bigger circles more important). Lines were drawn between stakeholders to indicate interaction with arrows used to indicate the direction of the interaction (one way or both ways). Solid lines indicating stronger interactions while the dotted lines show weak interactions. The participatory stakeholder mapping exercise aims to get individuals and organizations to start thinking about networks, flow of information, collaboration as well as gaps. The stakeholder maps prepared by each group indicates the relevant SAI stakeholders, their importance and connections.

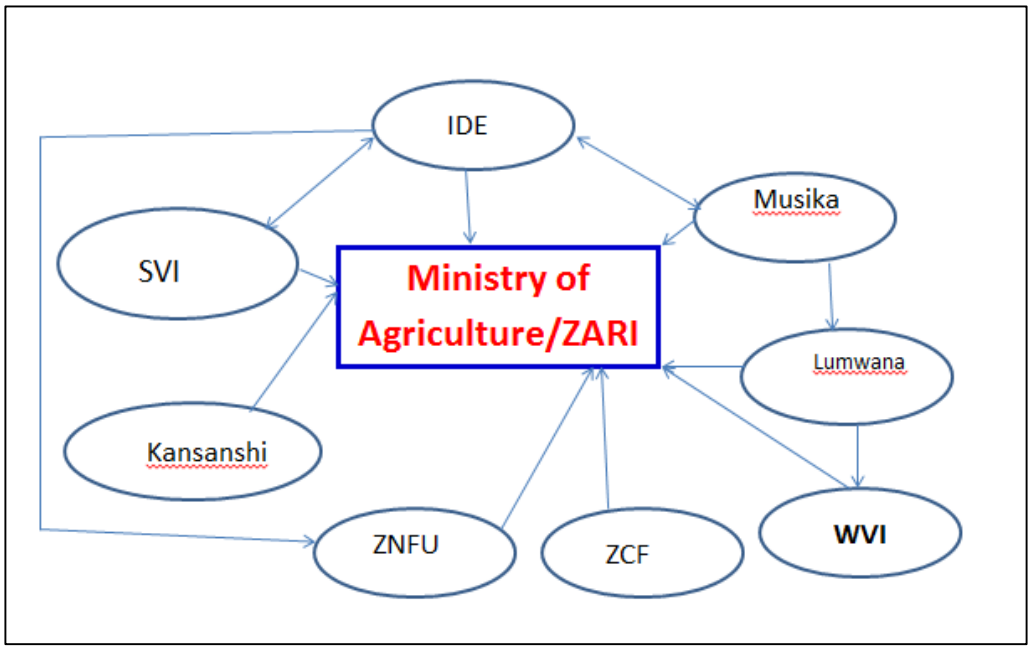


Figure 11: Participatory stakeholder mapping from Group 1.

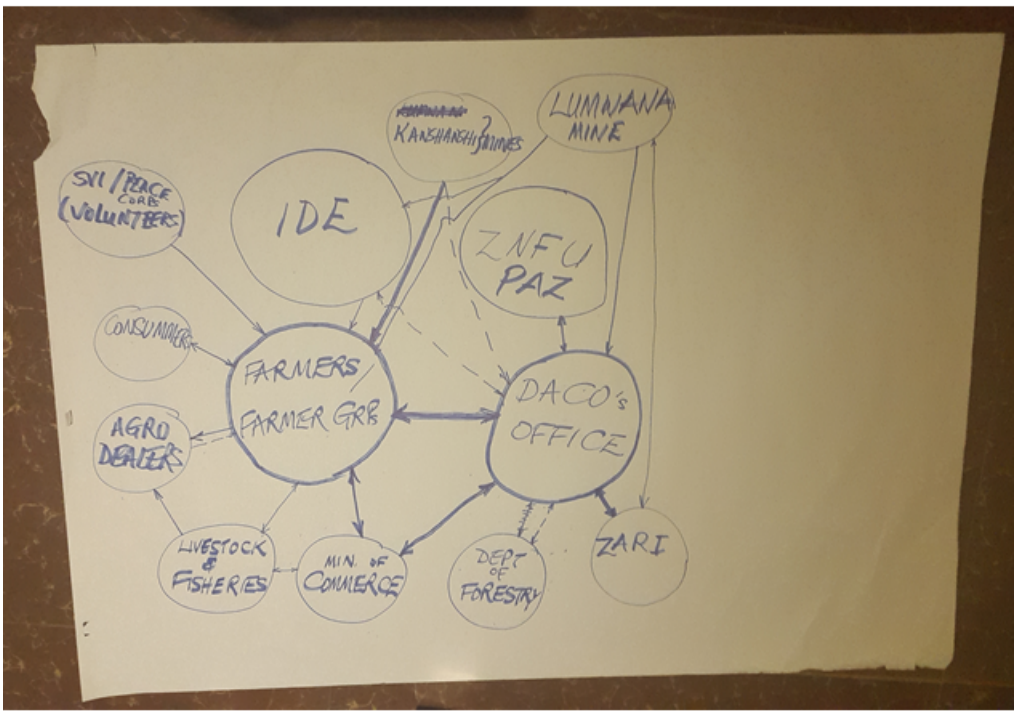


Figure 12: Participatory stakeholder mapping from Group 2.

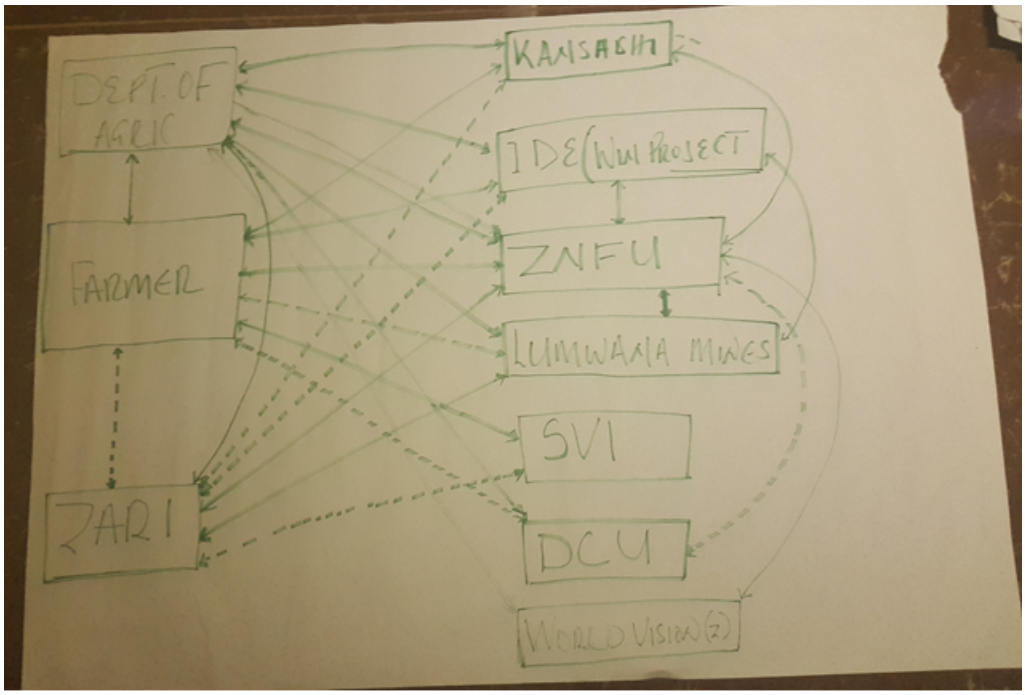


Figure 13: Participatory stakeholder mapping from Group 3.

Figure 14: Participatory stakeholder mapping from Group 4.

Individuals were then asked to fill a survey (Appendix 3) about the stakeholders their organisation interacts with in respect to SAI. These data will be used to quantitatively assess and map stakeholders working in SAI, identify linkages as well as opportunities for engagement. The results from these surveys will be reported in both the baseline assessment and stakeholder mapping Milestone Reports.

During the afternoon sessions, participants were individually interviewed to determine their engagement in SAI related practices, policy and programmes and their access to information. Responses were collected on hard copy surveys (see Appendix 4). These data are used in the social network analysis (SNA) to be presented in the Milestone Report.

# 8 Close and next steps

Patricia Masikati, from ICRAF and Mr Tembo, of ZARI, closed the workshop by thanking all participants for their contributions and engagement.
Mr. Tembo highlighted that:

- Stakeholder network information will be mapped (will show organisation name) as a baseline and be used to identify entry points for future activities
- Next activity in the field will be participatory identification of SAI interventions for pilots (early next year)
- SHARED workshop is scheduled for mid-late next year (2017)

Participants were asked if there were any questions or comments. Participants provided contact details for sharing project documents. The meeting was closed with a prayer from the participan

# 9 Appendices

## Appendix 1. Workshop Agenda – September 29, 2016, Solwezi, Zambia

| Session | Time | Activity | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8.30-9.00 | Registration, | Evans/Lorraine (ZARI) |
| 2 | 9:00 – 9:15 | Opening remarks (PACO)<br>Welcome and Introduction of Participants | Lorraine |
| 2 | 9.15-10.30 | Workshop Objectives<br>Introduction of Project | Patricia/Howard/Petani |
| | 10.30-11.00 | Tea Break (interviews with some stakeholders plus group photo) | All |
| 3 | 11.00-12.00 | Discussion on SAI and identification of main practices in the area and decision making levels and processes | Patricia<br>Evans |
| 4 | 12.00-13.00 | Introduction to SHARED and decision making processes | Patricia |
| | 13.00-14.00 | Lunch (interviews with some stakeholders) | |
| 5 | 14.00-15.30 | Participatory exercise on stakeholder mapping Completion of stakeholder network form<br>Complete one page questionnaire on stakeholder information (include baseline interviews with some stakeholders)<br>Tea break included in this time | Patricia<br>Evans<br>Lorraine<br>Howard |
| | 15:30-16:00 | Tea break | All |
| 6 | 16.00-16.30 | Interviews with some stakeholders, Close and next steps | Howard/Patricia |

## Appendix 2. List of Participants – Solwezi Stakeholder Mapping Workshop

| No | Name | Gender | Organisation | Contact number (all have +260) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Juliana Ngandu | F | Nwandana (IDE) | 977449561 |
| 2 | Willy Kalota | M | Transport Association | 977420619 |
| 3 | Ntambo Jerry | M | Farmer/DCU | 963951048 |
| 4 | Petan Hamazakaza | M | ZARI | 977440948 |
| 5 | Sara Chumya | F | MUSACCO | 975413752 |
| 6 | Aggie Chama | F | IDE | 955855371 |
| 7 | Chiyeso Morgan | M | Chikango | 0968306553 |
| 8 | Muyobo Shimabale | M | DACO | 0977458061 |
| 9 | Martin situmbeko | M | PFLC | - |
| 10 | Mtonga evans | M | agriculture | 0978301745 |
| 11 | Lorain chilipa | F | ZARI | - |
| 12 | Abraham mutale | M | Ministry of Commerce | 0977249998 |
| 13 | Denis munachusa | M | Ag/PACO | - |
| 14 | Kasonde zimba | M | ZARI/ Ag-PO | 0955880305 |
| 15 | Landless kasaro | M | ZNFU | - |
| 16 | Chrittler shamabenga | M | Molid Agro | 0955855371 |
| 17 | Kansonso kelvin | M | Farmers | - |
| 18 | Sydey Musemangeji | M | Kanshanshi Foundation | 096492862 |
| 19 | Kutapa Emma | F | Forestry Deapartment | 0977792991 |
| 20 | Tembo Howard | M | ZARI-HQ | 0977805182 |
| 21 | Kyanika Amon | M | Zambia Correctional Services | 0977710416 |
| 22 | Kasonso Kelvin | M | Farmer | 0969991413 |
| 23 | Osborn Mutale | M | ZARI | 0978532238 |
| 24 | Himanga Nsekule | M | ZARI | 0978059689 |
| 25 | Roy Sakahundu | M | Mapheso Farmer group | 0966998914 |
| 26 | Richard Chilikima | M | Ministry of Agriculture | 0977429905 |
| 27 | Phiri Jimmy | M | ZNS | 0979464007 |
| 28 | Kalubeto Erad | M | SVI | 0976649350 |
| 29 | Christopher Mukala | M | LMC | 097773532 |
| 30 | Floyd Chipaela | M | ZARI | - |
| 31 | Juliana Ng'andu | F | IDE | 0977449561 |

## Appendix 3. Stakeholder Network Survey Tool.

Solwezi District Zambia 29 September 2016 Name: _____ Organisation representing: _____

*Please provide details on any other organizations or persons your organization works with or is in contact with on sustainable agricultural intensification issues over the past year.*

| Organizations or persons your organization works with or is in contact with on sustainable agricultural intensification issues *(list each stakeholder in its own line below)* | Contact type:<br>1-Government<br>2-Private sector (profit)<br>3-NGO<br>4-Academic or research org.<br>5-Farmer's organization/ union<br>6-Community based organisation (CBO)<br>7-Media<br>8-Other (specify) | Interaction over (select all that apply):<br>1- Policy development<br>2- Policy implementation<br>3-Research development<br>4- Programme or project development<br>5- Fundraising<br>6 –Provision of training or extension<br>7-Other (specify) | Where the organization or person is based (headquartered) | Specific locations interact with the organization/ person (districts etc) | One or two contact name(s) with number, position and gender<br>1.Male<br>2.Female | How valuable is the interaction with this contact to your organisation?<br>1. Very<br>2. Moderately<br>3. Not very | How often do you interact with them?<br>1-Very often (daily or weekly)<br>2-Often (about 1 time per month)<br>3-Sometimes (2-4 times per year)<br>4- Rarely (about 1 time per year) | Is information shared:<br>1. From you to the<br>2. From them to y<br>3. Both-ways |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

## Appendix 4. Stakeholder Profile Information and Baseline Data Collection Tool.

Person filling this profile:_____
Date : __ / 09 / 2016
Start time of survey: _____
Country (circle): Ethiopia Tanzania Zambia
Locality where individual is based (Eg name of city or town): _____

*Introduce yourself. Explain the following:* We are carrying out this questionnaire for ICRAF and its partners to help us understand more about Sustainable Agricultural Intensification (SAI) as it is promoted at both the local and national levels in your country.

You may be aware that Sustainable Agricultural Intensification--or SAI for short--has been defined as a form of agricultural production where yields are increased without adverse environmental impacts like deforestation, water pollution, soil erosion, and encroachment on areas not already under agricultural production.

Would you be willing to spend approximately about 20 minutes of your time answering my questions? (circle) Yes No

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| 1. What is your full name? | |
| 2. Gender | Female<br>Male |
| 3. What is your contact number? | |
| 4. Do you have an email address? If yes, what is your email address? | |
| 5. What is the name of the main organization you work for or represent? | |
| 6. What type of organization is this? | Government<br>Private sector (profit)<br>NGO (Non Governmental Organization)<br>Academic or research organization<br>Farmer's organization/union<br>Community based Organization (CBO)<br>Media<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 7. What your main role (position) in this organization or body? | Director/Chair/Leader<br>Board Member<br>Unit Head/Manager<br>Program/Project/Extension Officer<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 8. In what particular ways is sustainable agricultural intensification-- defined as intensifying agricultural production without negative environmental impacts--relevant to the work your organization does? *(select all that apply)* | We are involved in developing country-level agricultural policies<br>We are involved in designing specific agricultural programmes and projects<br>We are involved in managing or implementing agricultural programmes and projects<br>We provide agricultural extension support directly to farmers<br>We carry out research on agriculture<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 9. To what extent does your organization develop government agricultural policy that may be relevant to SAI? | To a large extent<br>To a medium extent<br>To a small extent<br>Not at all |

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| 10. To what extent does your organization make decisions on how resources (financial and human) are allocated to the agricultural sector? | To a large extent<br>To a medium extent<br>To a small extent<br>Not at all |
| 11. To what extent is your organization involved in the development and design of agricultural programmes, projects, and interventions? | To a large extent<br>To a medium extent<br>To a small extent<br>Not at all |
| 12. To what extent is your organization involved in disseminating information on improved agricultural methods? | To a large extent<br>To a medium extent<br>To a small extent<br>Not at all |
| 13. Over the past 12 months--that is, since September of last year--have you either read, participated in a workshop or training, or accessed information from another source on how to intensify agricultural production without harming the environment? | Yes<br>No<br>*(many of the stakeholders at local level may say no here, in which case move to question 23 and then go to projects and then the stakeholder network survey)* |
| 14. What type of information were you able to access in particular? *(select all that apply)* | General background information on SAI<br>Information on specific SAI practices relevant for specific areas of your country<br>Evidence on the effectiveness of one or more specific SAI interventions, such as that generated from an impact study<br>Other (specify)_____ |
| 15. What was the source of this information on SAI? *(select all that apply)* | Brochure/pamphlet on SAI with a specific focus on your country<br>Brochure/pamphlet on SAI that does not specifically focus on your country<br>General (non-research) report on SAI specifically focused on your country<br>General (non-research) report on SAI not particularly focused on your country<br>Research report on SAI for research undertaken in your country<br>Research report on SAI for research undertaken in another country<br>Training session or workshop on SAI<br>Internet information on SAI (word form)<br>Online video<br>Television program<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 16. Did this information specifically discuss or present how the SAI interventions in question affect men and women differently?<br>If yes<br>How in particular did this information describe how the SAI intervention(s) affects men and women differently? *(select all that apply)* | Yes<br>No<br>General description on how SAI may potentially affect men and women differently<br>Findings from a qualitative case study on how SAI affects men and women differently<br>Disaggregated quantitative data on how SAI affects men an women differently<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 17. Did this information describe how the SAI interventions in question affect other specific social groups differently, such as rich versus poor farmers or farmers in one particular geographical area versus another?<br>If yes<br>How in particular did this information discuss | Yes<br>No<br>General description on how SAI may potentially affect different groups of farmers differently<br>Findings from a qualitative case study on how SAI affects different groups of farmers differently<br>Disaggregated quantitative data on how SAI affects |

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| or present how the SAI intervention(s) affected these other social groups of farmers differently? *(select all that apply)* | different groups of farmers differently<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 18. To what extent did you find this information on SAI trustworthy and reliable (that is, credible)? | To a large extent<br>To a medium extent<br>To a small extent<br>Not at all |
| 19. To what extent did you find this information relevant and applicable to the work of your organization? | To a large extent<br>To a medium extent<br>To a small extent<br>Not at all |
| 20. Has your organization incorporated any of this information on SAI into its work over the last 12 months, that is, since September of last year?<br>If yes<br>In what particular ways did your organization do this?<br>*(select all that apply)* | Yes<br>No<br>It was used in the design of government/ organizational policy and/or strategy on agriculture<br>It was used in the design of one or more specific programmes or projects<br>It was used in the design of one or more specific interventions under an existing programme or project<br>It was used to inform the training of or direct extension given to farmers<br>It was used to inform design of extension materials to be delivered to farmers<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 21. Has any of the information/evidence on how SAI affects men or women differently been factored into your oganization's work over the past 12 months?<br>If yes<br>In what particular ways did your organization do this? *(select all that apply)* | Yes<br>No<br>It was used in the design of government/ organizational policy and/or strategy on agriculture<br>It was used in the design of one or more specific programmes or projects<br>It was used in the design of one or more specific interventions under an existing programme or project<br>It was used to inform the training of or direct extension given to farmers<br>It was used to inform design of extension materials to be delivered to farmers<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 22. Has any of the information/evidence on how SAI affects particular groups of farmers (other than men and women) differently been factored into your organization's work over the past 12 months?<br>If yes<br>In what particular ways did your organization do this? *(select all that apply)* | Yes<br>No<br>It was used in the design of government/ organizational policy and/or strategy on agriculture<br>It was used in the design of one or more specific programmes or projects<br>It was used in the design of one or more specific interventions under an existing programme or project<br>It was used to inform the training of or direct extension given to farmers<br>It was used to inform design of extension materials to be delivered to farmers<br>Other (specify) _____ |
| 23. Is your organization or group involved in any agricultural programmes, projects or initiatives for which sustainable agricultural intensification may be relevant? | Yes<br>No |

I am now going to ask you questions about the specific programmes, projects, or initiatives that you organization is involved with that may be directly work on SAI or for which SAI may be relevant.

*Programmes, Projects, Initiatives (capture as many as possible)*

| | Initiative 1 | Initiative 2 | Initiative 3 | Initiative 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| What is the name of this programme, project or initiative? | | | | |
| What are the specific objectives of this programme, project or initiative? | | | | |
| Is this programme, project or initiative already working directly on SAI?<br>If not<br>To what extent do you think that the integration of SAI issues into this programme, project, or initiative is important? | | | | |
| What is the budget of this particular programme, project or initiative? | | | | |