



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 program

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Mbarali District, Tanzania Stakeholder Workshop, September 22<sup>nd</sup> 2016  
Workshop report

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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

Dr. Boniface Massawe welcomed the participants and highlighted the workshop purpose, objectives, agenda (Appendix 1) and rules of engagement for the workshop.

All participants introduced themselves, their organisation and their expectations for the one day workshop. List of participants available in Appendix 2.



*Photo: Dr. Massawe leading introductions and outlining the workshop objectives*

### 1.1. Expectations

The expectation of workshop participants are listed below:

- To know the meaning of SAI in it is broad perspectives
- To know the importance of SAI
- To understand what should be done to enhance SAI practises
- To understand the best way of planting beneficial trees and soil issues in general
- To be equipped with technical know-how on practicing SAI
- To learn more on the issues of land use planning, forest conservation in hand with bio organisms found in the respectively areas
- To participate fully and enjoy the meeting
- To understand the project in general and the intended activity to be implemented
- To get in touch with other stakeholders
- To be trained and sharing of perceptions among other stakeholders
- After the workshop will have a new perception
- To have something to bring back to my fellows
- To learn the alternative ways of practising agriculture
- To know the advantages and disadvantages of practising SAI

- To know the proper areas to practise SAI
- To have a knowledge on the recommended fertilizer in a given area of production
- To learn on how experts practising SAI

### 1.2. Workshop objectives

Dr. Massawe explained that the objectives of the workshop were to:

- Introduce the project to targeted stakeholders
- Capture information on:
  - who are key stakeholders,
  - their roles and connectivity in relation to SAI
- Introduce the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) process.
- Initiate discussion on the SAI interventions and identify gaps.
- Capture baseline information for the project.

He also discussed the general meaning of Sustainable Agricultural Intensification (SAI). He explained that the concept of SAI developed in response to the need for **approaches that increase food production in response to the demand of a growing population while conserving critical ecosystem services**. A key premise is that increased food production should not lead to encroachment into protected biodiversity hotspots.

In Kiswahili SAI was described as *‘Kilimo Endelevu’*

### 1.3. Introduction to the project

Mrs. Natai introduced the project, highlighting the aims, research questions, project action areas and conceptual framework.

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.

She outlined 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 the University of Greenwich.

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?



*Photo: Mrs. Aikande Natai Shoo of EMU-MALF, Tanzania introducing the project*

Mrs. Natai highlighted the interdisciplinary approach of SAI:

- 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 project is working in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia.

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.



Figure 1. Conceptual Framework for the project, displayed in a simplified form.

Lastly, Mrs. Natai highlighted that the project will build on projects that have taken place in the area such as the Evergreen Agriculture, Kilimo Hifadhi na Miti (CAWT) project implemented by the World Agroforestry Centre and the CCAFS, CIAT project: Understanding farmers' indicators in Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization.

## 2. Welcome note by special guest

The workshop was officiated and opened by the Acting Mbeya Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) Mr. Enock C. Nyasebwa. After the arrival of the guest of honour, the Mbarali DAICO welcomed him and his company. Re-introduction of participants was done.

DAICO welcomed Mrs. Natai for the brief description of the project and the objectives of the project followed by welcoming the guest of honour to give the opening speech.

The acting RAS started by acknowledging the project team for selecting Mbarali District in Mbeya Region to be an area of implementation instead of so many other districts in Tanzania. He urged the participants to take it as a challenge because the outputs have to be learned by other districts in the region and nation-wide.

SAI is very crucial as the population goes up while arable land is diminishing. Therefore, adoption of SAI technologies is one of the solutions. He also linked SAI with the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals for food and nutrition security, and poverty alleviation.

He went further by ensuring the full support to the project including ensuring more stakeholders such as the health department to be involved. He urged the Mbarali District to be a lead example for the region, nation as well as to other countries where the same project is implemented.

He urged all stakeholders to practise SAI for sustainable usage of land that in turn leads to increase in productivity and the access to market will be enhanced. He concluded by asking the project to share the outcomes after the end of the workshop and the project implementation.



*Photo: Mr. Enock C. Nyasebwa, Mbeya Acting RAS, providing remarks on the project*

### **3. Gathering perspectives**

Following Tea, Dr. Boniface Massawe asked participants to respond to the statement: SAI is just another name for what we are already practicing. Participants were asked to physically move to one of the cards on the floor moving from strongly agree, somewhat agree, neutral, somewhat disagree and strongly disagree. Participants at each of the points were asked to provide some insight on their choice.

The following responses were received from each group:

**i. Strongly disagree (06 participants)**

- It is different in a way that the currently practises do not involve all stakeholder in the value chain.
- It is different from what we are practising now (farmer's practises).
- There is environmental degradation, which SAI is coming to address.

**ii. Somewhat disagree (02 participants)**

- Livestock affect farms by feeding on crops, hence there is no link or integration.
- Health sector is not involved in particular where pesticides are being used.
- There is misuse of land that leads to acidic soil.
- To some extent the themes, objectives and goals are known.

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

- They have been training on the same but using a different name, through the CAWT project under ICRAF.
- Practises are the same like mulching and agroforestry.
- They get to know the practises from Participatory Forest Management (PFM) even if it was in different name.
- Some of them are currently practising SAI after getting knowledge from ACT (on conservation agriculture).
- It is the same in a way as leaving beneficial trees has been traditionally practiced.

**iv. Somewhat agreed (07 participants)**

- From the existing one the missing components are research and policy.
- Agroforestry practises are existing.
- The sustainable usage of water is also addressed by Rufiji River Basin.



*Photo: Most participants either somewhat or strongly agreed with the statement*

#### **4. Sustainable Agricultural Intensification relevant practices in Mbarali 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 recorded. The benefits and any negative consequences as well as barriers to adoption were discussed in the groups and recorded.





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

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

SAI practice	Gender (M/F/B)	Benefits	Negative consequences	Barriers to adoption
Usage of industrial fertilizer	B	Enhance / increase in productivity	-It distracts soil health -It affects human health and other beneficial organism	-Higher purchasing cost -Difficult to assess it - The existing of adulterated fertilizer product
Usage of pesticides	M	Reduce the pests, hence increasing productivity	It effects the ecology of the environment	-Higher purchasing cost -It needs a skilled person - The existing of adulterated products
Agroforestry	B	-It is source of energy, timber, fruits and shade -It add nutrients in the soil -It decelerate soil erosion	-It may be a competitor to the main crops for nutrients, space and light -It accommodates destructives birds	-Existence of drought -Few experts -Effects of termites
Ridge farming	B	-It reduce soil erosion -It conserves soil moisture and fertility	-It takes too long to make the ridges	-It is only done in a specific area
Usage of farm yard manure (FYM)	B	-It add nutrients into the soil	-It might be a medium of transmitting pests and diseases	-Alternative usage of manure for generating energy

Water usage	B	-It assist in crop productivity -It turns soil to friable	-It reduce rivers capacity and hence affects ecology of living organism	-Increase in population -Unimproved infrastructure -Existing of water usage authorities
Mixed cropping	B	-It conserve soil -It add soil nutrients -Has no harm to living organism	-It is easy for disease transmission -It leads to low yield	-It only needs related crops
Crop rotation	B	-It breaks disease life cycle -It adds nutrients into the soil	-It is only applicable in mono cropping system	-Climatic condition in an area which might not favour other crops

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

Mrs. Bourne 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 2 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 behavior**.

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

### 5.1. Root cause analysis for barriers to adoption of SAI practices

Participants agreed on five 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.



Photo: One group discussing the causes of the key barrier they were given to consider

The take home message of this exercise was that root causes need to be addressed when considering barriers to adoption.



Photo: One participant sharing with all those present the findings of her group



## 6. Stakeholder mapping

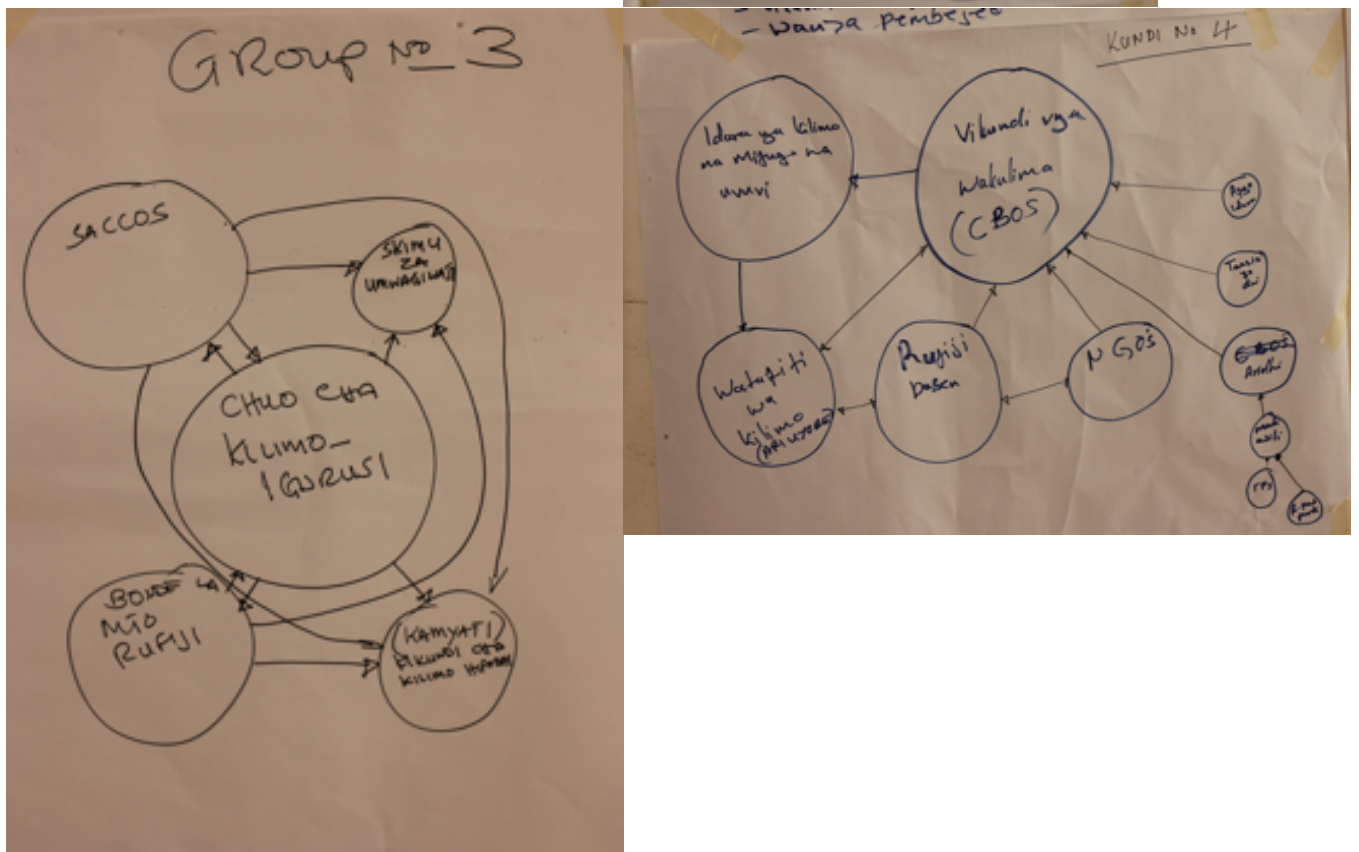
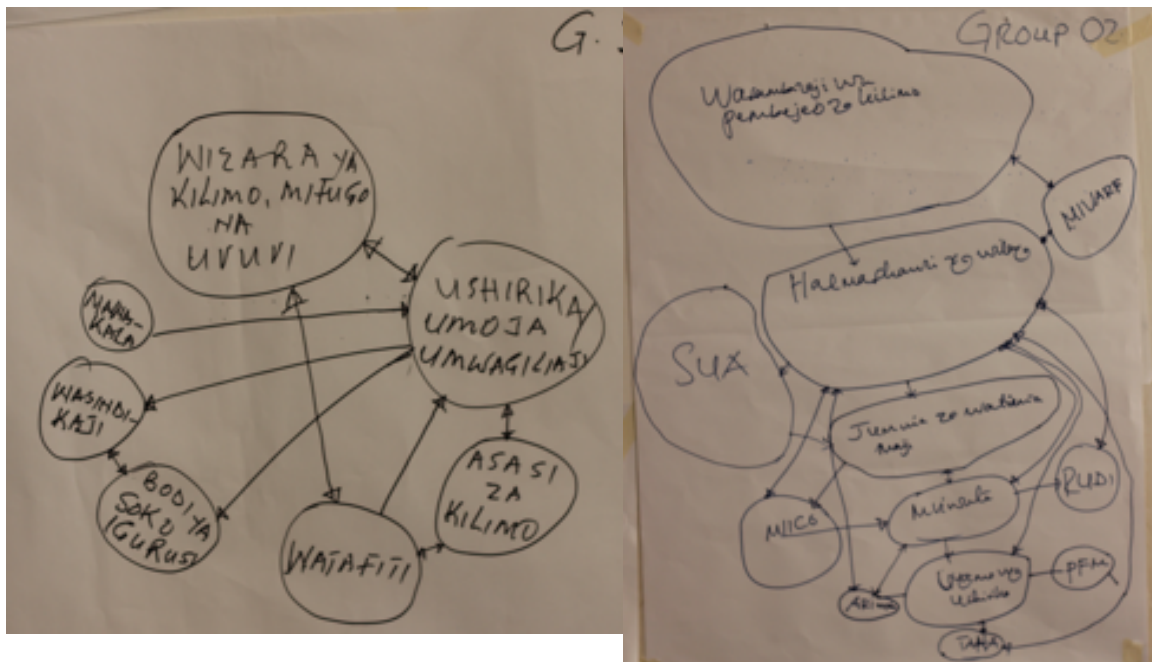
Participants worked in groups to list the stakeholders related to SAI that they knew of.

Table 2. Stakeholders listed by each group

Group	Stakeholder name in Kiswahili and English
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wizara ya kilimo, mifugo na uvuvi (Ministry of agriculture, livestock and fisheries)</li> <li>- Ushirika/umoja wa Umwagiliaji (Irrigation association)</li> <li>- Asasi za kilimo (Agricultural Organisations)</li> <li>- Wasindikaji (Processors)</li> <li>- Watafiti (Researchers)</li> <li>- Mawakala wa pembejeo (Agro-dealers)</li> <li>- Bodi ya soko Igurusi (Igurusi market board)</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wasambazaji wa pembejeo (Agro-dealers)</li> <li>- Halmashauri ya wilaya (District Council)</li> <li>- Sokoine University of Agriculture</li> <li>- MIICO</li> <li>- RUDI</li> <li>- TAHA (Tanzania Horticultural Association)</li> <li>- ARI-Uyole</li> <li>- MVIWATA</li> <li>- Jumua za watumia maji (Water User Association)</li> <li>- MIVARF</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SACCOS (Savings and Credit)</li> <li>- MATI-Igurusi</li> <li>- Skimu ya Umwagiliaji (Irrigation scheme)</li> <li>- Bonde la mto Rufiji (Rufiji River Basin)</li> <li>- KAMYATI Kikundi cha kilimo hifadhi (KAMYATI Conservation Agriculture group)</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WWF</li> <li>- RUDI</li> <li>- BOMAMBA (Improve Crops in Mbarali)</li> <li>- RIEFP</li> <li>- MVIWATA</li> <li>- Idara ya kilimo na mifugo (Crop and Livestock Department)</li> <li>- Watumiaji wa maji (Water User Association)</li> <li>- Vyama vya Ushirika (Farmer's Association)</li> <li>- Wauzaji wa pembejeo (Agro-Dealers)</li> <li>- MATI-Igurusi</li> <li>- Idara ya maliasili na utalii (department of tourism and nature conservation)</li> <li>- Taasisi za watafiti (Research Institutions)</li> <li>- Bonde la mto Rufiji (Rufiji River Basin)</li> <li>- Idara ya aridhi (land department)</li> </ul>

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). The groups presented their maps, photo below.



Photos: Stakeholder maps prepared by groups indicating SAI relevant stakeholders, their importance and connections

Individuals were then asked to fill a survey (Appendix 3) about the stakeholders their organisation interacts with in respect to SAI.



*Photo: Individual participants filling details on their organisations stakeholder relationships linked to SAI*

Throughout the workshop, 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) or through ODK, an online survey tool.

## **7. Close and Next Steps**

Dr. Boniface Massawe closed the workshop by thanking all participants for their contributions and engagement. He highlighted that:

- Baseline data will be used to measure the project impact
- 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)
- Next workshop will be mid-late next year

He asked for any questions or comments and asked for participants to share any relevant project reports or information.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Responsible
8.30 – 9.00	Registration	Mieke Bourne
9.00 – 10.00	Opening speech Introductions and w/shop objectives Introduction of Project	RAS Dr. Boniface Massawe Mrs. Natai
10.00 – 10.30	Tea break	All
10.30 – 11.30	Discussion on SAI and identification of main practices in the area and decision making levels and processes	Mieke Bourne Dr. Boniface Massawe Mrs. Natai
11.30 – 12.30	Introduction to SHARED and decision making processes	Mieke Bourne
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch	All
13.30 – 15.30	Participatory exercise on stakeholder mapping then completion of stakeholder network form	Mieke Bourne Dr. Boniface Massawe Mrs. Natai
15.30 – 16.00	Tea/soda	All
16.00 – 16.30	Next step and closing	Dr. Boniface Massawe

### Appendix 2 Participants

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact number (+255 if not indicated)
1	Oliva Sule	Female	Division Officer-Ilongo	+255 754 347 623
2	Anganile N. Luvanda	Female	Village Executive Officer-Igava	+255 714 - 636 266
3	Chesco Kiyao	Male	Agric Teachers/secondary schools Malenga	+255 754 257 405
4	Mary Nyika	Female	Extension officer - Ward	+255 759 834 994
5	Sosthenes Silayo	Male	Division Officer-Rujewa	+ 255 756565500
6	Mayasa Y.Madabi	Male	MVIWATA - Igurusi	+255 753 640 088
7	Gaston Mwakasege	Male	Agrodealers (input shops)	+255 752 522 289
8	Faraja Pongo	Female	Farmer group, Rice	+255 762448763
9	Samson Mwambungu	Male	Extension officer - Village	+255 755 813 503
10	Jamson D.Mwailana	Male	DED Office, Mbarali District	<a href="mailto:jnchimbis@yahoo.co.uk">jnchimbis@yahoo.co.uk</a> 0754429692
11	Solomon E. Mwambene	Male	Farmer group, maize	+255 759 275 143



12	Adinan Seki for Kenedy Kirenga	Male	NGOs; crops production - RUDI - representative Mbarali	+255 757 718 531
13	Meshack Mbuhilo	Male	Igurusi Rice Market Company LTD	+255 768 753 684
14	John Manyama	Male	Ltd Mbarali DC. Cooperative Officer, DED Mbarali District	+255 755 550 310
15	Baraka Barton Kiluswa	Male	Traders/offtakers-Rice	+255 764 77 46 06
16	Augustino Lawi	Male	DLFDO, Mbarali District	0753122758
17	Remigius Mdetele	Male	NGOs; environmental education - RIEFP	+255 784 345 059
18	Rashid Ngovano	Male	Ward Executive Officer-Itamboleo	+255 756 540 664
19	Jesca Mahenge	Female	Extension officer – Village - Itamboleo	+255 769 336 517
20	Sevelina Mwazembe	Female	Farmer Group Nursery operator - Itamboleo	+255 755 167 645
21	Dickson Maruchu	Male	DAICO, Mbarali District	+255 754 888 954
22	Joseph Moses Chambo	Male	Extension officer – Ward Miyombwezi	+255 762 058 211
23	Sebio Juju Ruben	Male	Farmer Group Nursery operator – Rujewa Ihangha	+255 764 805 563
24	Patrick Charles	Male	DFO, Mbarali District	+255 754 441358
25	Grace Mwakitalima	Female	Ward Executive Officer-Ihahi	+255 755 708 812
26	Mganga Ngomuo	Male	Mbarali DC Ag DED	0763412171
27	Geofrey Mwangobebe	Male	Mbarali DC	0754345200
28	Philipo Zakaria	Male	Village Executive Officer-Iheha Madibira	+255 757 612 010
29	Paison Ndonelo	Male	Extension officer - Ward	+255 752 091 943
30	Wilfred Wayomba	Male	RS - Mbeya	0715380589
31	Nyasebwa Chimagu	Male	RS - Mbeya	0754475502
32	Nicholaus Johaness	Male	ACT – working under SUA	0654897188
33	Boniface H.J. Massawe	Male	SUA - National	<a href="mailto:bonmass@yahoo.com">bonmass@yahoo.com</a> 0762822247
34	Aikande Shoo	Female	MALF – National	<a href="mailto:aikairuwa@gmail.com">aikairuwa@gmail.com</a> 0754893346
35	Mieke Bourne	Female	ICRAF - Nairobi	<a href="mailto:m.bourne@cgiar.org">m.bourne@cgiar.org</a> (+254)0788523232

### Appendix 3 Stakeholder network survey tool

Mbarali District Tanzania 22 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 ( <i>list each stakeholder in its own line below</i> )	Contact type: 1-Government 2-Private sector (profit) 3-NGO 4-Academic or research org. 5-Farmer's organization/ union 6-Community based organisation (CBO) 7-Media 8-Other (specify)	Interaction over (select all that apply): 1- Policy development 2- Policy implementation 3-Research development 4- Programme or project development 5- Fundraising 6 –Provision of training or extension 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 1.Male 2.Female	How valuable is the interaction with this contact to your organisation? 1. Very 2. Moderately 3. Not very	How often do you interact with them? 1-Very often (daily or weekly) 2-Often (about 1 time per month) 3-Sometimes (2-4 times per year) 4- Rarely (about 1 time per year)	Is information shared: 1. From you to them 2. From them to you 3. Both-ways
<i>Taasisi au watu wa Taasisi yako wanaofanya nao kaziau wanajuhusisha na shughuli za Kilimo Endelevu (SAI) (orodhesha kila mdau kwenye mstari wake hapa chini)</i>	Aina ya Taasisi: 1-Serikali 2-Taasisi binafsi (inayolenga faida) 3-Shirika lisilo la Kiserikali (NGO) 4-Taasisi ya Elimu au ya Utafiti 5-Taasisi ya Wakulima/Ushirika 6-Taasisi ya Kijamii (CBO) 7-Habari 8-Zingine (taja)	Mahusiano: 1-Utayarishaji wa Sera 2-Utekelezaji wa Sera 3-uendelezaji wa Utafiti 4-Utayarishaji wa Programu au Mradi (Project) 5-Utafutaji wa fedha 6-Utoaji wa mafunzo au ugani 7- Mengineyo (taja)	Taasisi hiyo iko wapi au mtu huyo anakaa wapi (Makao Makuu yake)	Mahali maalumu panapohusiana na taasisi/mtu (wilaya, nk.)	Majina moja au mawili na nafasi yke/yao na jinsia yake /yao 1. Me 2. Ke	Uthamani wa mahusiano ya mtu/watu hao na taasisi yako? 1. Sana 2. Wastani Siyo sana	Mara ngapi mnahusiana nao? 1. Mara nyingi (kila siku au kila wiki)	

## 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

1. What is your full name?	
2. Gender	Female 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 Private sector (profit) NGO (Non Governmental Organization) Academic or research organization Farmer's organization/union Community based Organization (CBO) Media Other (specify) _____
7. What your main role (position) in this organization or body?	Director/Chair/Leader Board Member Unit Head/Manager Program/Project/Extension Officer 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 We are involved in designing specific agricultural programmes and projects We are involved in managing or implementing agricultural programmes and projects We provide agricultural extension support directly to farmers We carry out research on agriculture Other (specify) _____

9. To what extent does your organization develop government agricultural policy that may be relevant to SAI?	To a large extent To a medium extent To a small extent Not at all
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 To a medium extent To a small extent 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 To a medium extent To a small extent Not at all
12. To what extent is your organization involved in disseminating information on improved agricultural methods?	To a large extent To a medium extent To a small extent 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 No <i>(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)</i>
14. What type of information were you able to access in particular? <i>(select all that apply)</i>	General background information on SAI Information on specific SAI practices relevant for specific areas of your country Evidence on the effectiveness of one or more specific SAI interventions, such as that generated from an impact study Other (specify) _____
15. What was the source of this information on SAI? <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Brochure/pamphlet on SAI with a specific focus on your country Brochure/pamphlet on SAI that does not specifically focus on your country General (non-research) report on SAI specifically focused on your country General (non-research) report on SAI not particularly focused on your country Research report on SAI for research undertaken in your country Research report on SAI for research undertaken in another country Training session or workshop on SAI Internet information on SAI (word form) Online video Television program Other (specify) _____
16. Did this information specifically discuss or present how the SAI interventions in question affect men and women differently? If yes How in particular did this information describe how the SAI intervention(s) affects men and women differently? <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Yes No General description on how SAI may potentially affect men and women differently Findings from a qualitative case study on how SAI affects men and women differently Disaggregated quantitative data on how SAI affects men and women differently Other (specify) _____
17. Did this information describe how the SAI interventions in question affect other specific	Yes No

<p>social groups differently, such as rich versus poor farmers or farmers in one particular geographical area versus another? If yes How in particular did this information discuss or present how the SAI intervention(s) affected these other social groups of farmers differently? <i>(select all that apply)</i></p>	<p>General description on how SAI may potentially affect different groups of farmers differently Findings from a qualitative case study on how SAI affects different groups of farmers differently Disaggregated quantitative data on how SAI affects different groups of farmers differently Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>18. To what extent did you find this information on SAI trustworthy and reliable (that is, credible)?</p>	<p>To a large extent To a medium extent To a small extent Not at all</p>
<p>19. To what extent did you find this information relevant and applicable to the work of your organization?</p>	<p>To a large extent To a medium extent To a small extent Not at all</p>
<p>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? If yes In what particular ways did your organization do this? <i>(select all that apply)</i></p>	<p>Yes No It was used in the design of government/ organizational policy and/or strategy on agriculture It was used in the design of one or more specific programmes or projects It was used in the design of one or more specific interventions under an existing programme or project It was used to inform the training of or direct extension given to farmers It was used to inform design of extension materials to be delivered to farmers Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>21. Has any of the information/evidence on how SAI affects men or women differently been factored into your organisation's work over the past 12 months? If yes In what particular ways did your organization do this? <i>(select all that apply)</i></p>	<p>Yes No It was used in the design of government/ organizational policy and/or strategy on agriculture It was used in the design of one or more specific programmes or projects It was used in the design of one or more specific interventions under an existing programme or project It was used to inform the training of or direct extension given to farmers It was used to inform design of extension materials to be delivered to farmers Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>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? If yes In what particular ways did your organization do this? <i>(select all that apply)</i></p>	<p>Yes No It was used in the design of government/ organizational policy and/or strategy on agriculture It was used in the design of one or more specific programmes or projects It was used in the design of one or more specific interventions under an existing programme or project It was used to inform the training of or direct extension given to farmers It was used to inform design of extension materials to be delivered to farmers Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>23. Is your organization or group involved in any agricultural programmes, projects or initiatives for which sustainable agricultural intensification may be relevant?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>

I am now going to ask you questions about the specific programmes, projects, or initiatives that your organisation 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? If not 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?				