



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



Ziway District, Ethiopia Stakeholder Workshop, September 29th 2016 Workshop report

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Managed by:



and



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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

Ato Tahir Hedeto, Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha Woreda administration representative welcomed the participants. Ato Tahir underlined that intensification of sustainable agriculture for improvement of community livelihood could be realized with the involvement of relevant stakeholders. According to the speaker, it is in that aspect that research-backed and evidence-based livelihood diversification strategy could be achieved in to intensify sustainable agriculture for society welfare. Diriba Debele asked participants to write down their expectation and introduce themselves (participant list Appendix 1).



1.1. Expectations

Expectations for the workshop (and project in some cases) from participants are listed below:

- Deep knowledge about sustainable agricultural intensification
- Good idea sharing
- New ideas about SAI
- The way to solve productivity delay
- How to increase productivity
- How to maintain ecosystem diversity
- Current status of Ethiopia agricultural production system
- Knowledge about SAI in economy
- Contribution of the research in CTP
- Newly initiated research join technologies
- Appropriate agriculture technologies based on ago-ecological zone
- Sustainable natural resource management specially how to minimize deforestation
- Introducing good ideas for community to be food secure
- Importance of conserving our ecosystem
- How to conserve natural resources
- Adaptation to climate change

- Improving and increasing productivity and agricultural production
- How to manage natural resources
- To develop the know how of the goal of the project
- The background of the project and its framework
- About SAI, who is the rolling part among the SAI
- Its specific objectives
- Good experience sharing expecting other country
- After this workshop I hope I gain good knowledge about the project
- I expect this workshop is given for our community
- Can understand the project objectives and objective of stakeholder participation as well as where the implementation areas will be
- Can understand the definition of SAI and the main objectives and its use for the development of sustainable agricultural intensification
- Will get knowhow on the aim of the project and the training, what the project plans to do in our woreda
- I will know what is the linkage between our woreda and the project
- We will know trend of the project
- Good participation, good job
- High knowledge
- Per diem
- Good facilitation, sharing experience form the project
- Tree development
- Changing our environment
- The role of stakeholders will be an input for this project especially related with policies and intervention
- Individually I will provide hoe to assess baseline assessment as well as mapping exercise

1.2. Workshop objectives

Hadia Seid highlighted the workshop purpose, objectives, agenda (Appendix 2) as well as rules of engagement for the workshop.

Workshop objectives are:

- 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



Photo: Hadia Seid introducing the workshop objectives and describing SAI

She 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.

1.3. Introduction to the project

Mieke Bourne 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 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?

Mrs Bourne 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.



Figure 1. 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.

Diriba provided some information on the ACIAR Funded Trees for Food Security Project which is implemented by the World Agroforestry Centre and operating in the area:

The **Trees for Food Security Project (T4FS)** is an Australian Centre for International Agricultural research (ACIAR) funded project aimed at enhancing food security for resource-poor rural

people in Eastern Africa. T4FS' research goal underpins national programmes to scale up the use of trees within farming systems in Ethiopia and Rwanda and then out-scale successes to relevant contexts in Uganda and Burundi.

Partners in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI), the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, the Oromia Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Addis Ababa University, the Mekele University, CIMMYT and World Vision Ethiopia. International scientists (from ICRAF and CSIRO) have been involved in implementing the project and supervising students. In turn, PhD and MSc students works contribute to achieve some of the project objectives.

Major activities

- ✓ Long term trials (LTTs) (Melkasa and Bako) to quantify Tree-crop interaction
- ✓ Participatory trials in 8 districts (more than 400 farmers reached with fruit trees & timber/fodder tree species).

Besides, the project built two rural resource centres (Ziway & Bako Tibe) that are playing critical role in capacitating farmers, youth entrepreneurs and the local community in production and supply of improved fruit trees and other economically important tree species for farmers, private investors and local NGOs and CBOs. The youth entrepreneurs are profit making entity that provide services for the local communities and other interested youth groups who want to cultivate their own fruit tree production.

Hadia provided background on Africa RISING project, part of which is implemented in Ethiopia by the World Agroforestry Centre.

- The Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING) program comprises three research-for-development projects supported by the United States Agency for International Development
- Through action research and development partnerships, Africa RISING is creating opportunities for smallholder farm households through sustainably intensified farming systems that improve food, nutrition, and income security, particularly for women and children, and conserve or enhance the natural resource base.
- In Ethiopia, the main aim of the project is to identify and validate solutions to achieving efficiencies from managing crops, trees, water and livestock together.

Operation Sites: The project works in eight intervention kebeles in four woredas (districts) of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regions.

Partners:

- Academic institutions
- Federal research organizations
- Regional research organizations
- Offices of Agriculture
- Agricultural Transformation Agency

Phase I achievements:

- Knowledge and skills in farming communities have been strengthened equitably, allowing all family members to benefit.
- Farmers operating systems becomes sustainably intensified which means, levels of production and productive efficiency have increased in ways that can be maintained both environmentally and economically over the longer term.

- Improved partnerships among farmers, support services and other value chain actors have reduced uncertainties about market function
- They have more reliable input supplies and resilient production that ensure a more consistent profit from produce sold at market.

Dr Assefa gave closing remark during the one day workshop. In his remark, Dr Assefa, explained that the title 'Bringing evidence to bear on negotiating ecosystem service and livelihood trade-offs in sustainable agricultural intensification in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia' contains core terms: ecosystem services, livelihood, trade-offs and negotiation in sustainable agricultural intensification. He further explains that ecosystem service is enhanced through intensification (cropping per unit area), diversification and expansion of sites. According to Dr Assefa, the first option (intensification) that encompasses more crop production per drop of water, improving soil fertility and plant management is the focus of the project. The participants underlined the importance of enhance land cover through afforestation and or area closures in important to make difference in sustainable agricultural intensification. It was also asked if there are other technologies for water use efficiency other than furrow irrigation.



Photo: Dr. Assefa Abegaz providing context on SAI in Ethiopia

2. Gathering perspectives

Mrs. Bourne and Dr. Assefa asked participants to respond to the statement: SAI is building up on 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 response choice.

Participants from the different groups gave the following reasons for their choice:

Somewhat agreed

- Few participants explained that there is a good start to incorporate the issue of SAI in existing practices but it lacks consistency and it is not in a well organised manner.

Strongly agreed

- More participants mentioned that it is one of critical government agendas, there is evidences on soil and water conservation, area enclosure, mixed cropping, supplementary irrigation and intercropping and other similar practices. Particularly in Oromia Region, conservation agriculture is under implementation with different stakeholders.



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

3. Sustainable Agricultural Intensification relevant practices in Ziway

In groups, participants were asked to identify four SAI practices currently ongoing in the area. Each practice was recorded on the top of a card with the gender (men, women, youth,all) 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

Group	SAI practice	Gender (M/F/Y/A)	Benefits	Negative consequences	Barriers to adoption
4	Soil and water conservation	All	-Degraded land rehabilitation -Increase in production, productivity, soil fertility and water table -Decrease soil erosion, runoff	-Tedious activity -Long term effect	-Highly needs skilled manpower -Materials are not available (eg surveying materials)
4	Area enclosure	All / Y	-Increased animal feed, land productivity, opportunities and restoration of mother tree -Income generating activity	-Some conflicts over land use	-By-laws not functioning
4	Seedling production	All	-Increase income, forests -Microclimate amelioration -Biodiversity conserved	-	-Lack of knowledge on quality nursery management -Lack of inputs -Unavailability of market chain -Practical skills problem/lack of
4	Irrigation system	All	Increase food security and income	-Over-use of water/water productivity decrease -Soil, climate and water pollution by chemicals and fertiliser	-Unequal distribution of water and land for irrigation

2	Agroforestry practices on farm	M	-Increased soil fertility -Increased production and fodder	-Shading effect if distance is not appropriate	-Free grazing -(insetiity?) moisture
2	Crop diversification	All	Increase crop production -Improve nutrition, soil fertility, ecosystem service -Reduce risks -Income generation	-	-Lack of sufficient inputs -Skill gap
2	Homestead agroforestry	All	-Increase soil fertility -Income generation -Use for wind break -Improve retention	-Have allopathic effect if it is not practiced scientifically	-Lack of inputs -Lack of awareness
2	Intercropping	All	-Increase production -Improve soil fertility -Income generation	-Shade impact if not appropriately managed	-Need large human power -Lack of awareness -Climate change -Lack of inputs
1	Crop rotation	M	-Improve soil fertility -Increase production and productivity -Reduce pests and diseases	-	-Knowledge problem -Shortage of agricultural land
1	Intercropping	M/W	-Harvesting different crops within one season from a plot -Contribute to the fertility of soil -Alternative income -Effective utilization of land -Risk minimization	-Needs different agronomic practices and different time of maturation	-Inputs -Knowledge and skills
1	Afforestation	All	-Income -Improved soil fertility -Improved environment -Source of animal feed	-	-Willingness of farmers -Lack of proper species for difference agro ecologies
1	Soil and Water Conservation	All	-Avoid soil degradation -Maintain soil fertility -Increase ground water availability -Increase production period	-	-Needs budget, large manpower that is skilled -Willingness of farmers
3	Compost	W/Y	-Improved soil fertility -Improved productivity of the land -Decreases cost of productivity -Get organic product -Increase water retention	-Labour -Need large amount of biomass per m ² -Transportation	-Lack of raw materials -Water scarcity
3	Inorganic fertilizer	All	Improved production	-	-
3	Soil and water conservation	-	-	-	-
3	Agroforestry	-	-	-	-

Key barriers across the identified SAI practices:

- Awareness / knowledge by farmers

- Practical skills gap for technical staff
- Inputs eg tree species (quality germplasm), materials, (large scale such as gabion if for watershed), improved seed/seedlings that fit context
- Lack of up to date and/or lack of implementation of by-law / local policies eg free grazing (either not there, not up to date or not implemented)
- Competition for resources eg manure, area enclosure grazing/re-vegetation

4. 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 behaviour**.

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

4.1 Root cause analysis for barriers to adoption of SAI practices

Participants agreed on five key barriers to adoption of SAI practices in the district (listed above). Each group addressed one of these key barriers each. 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.

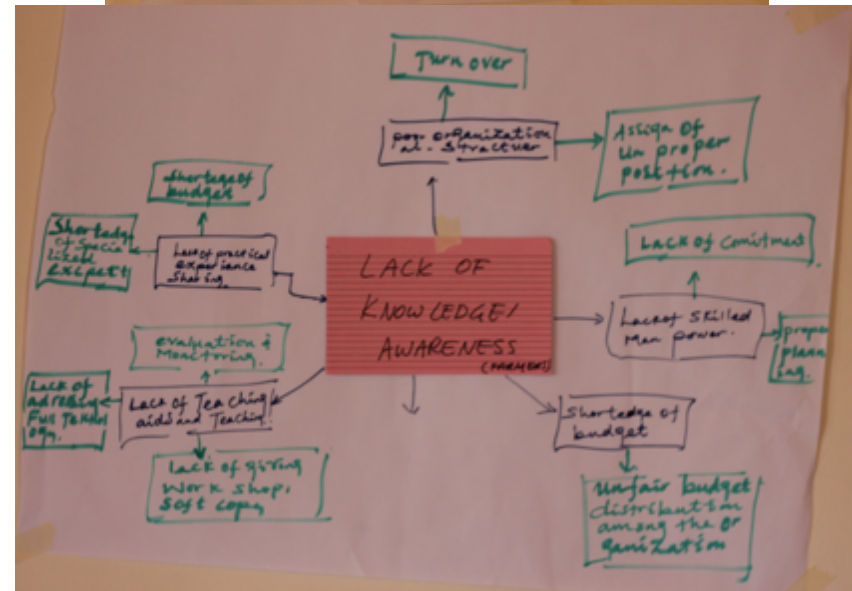
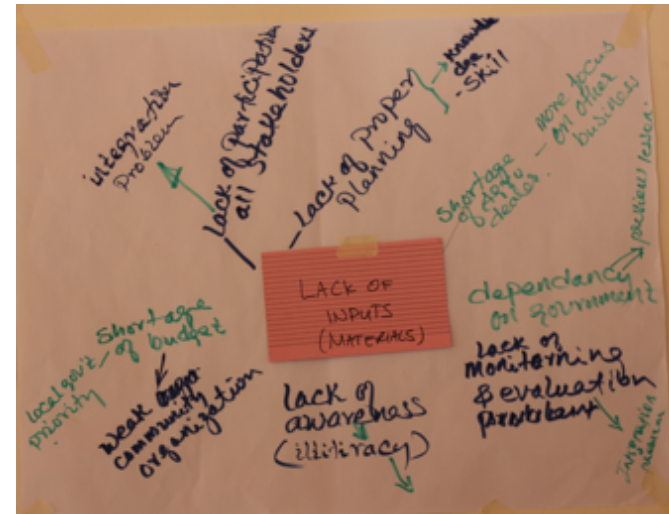


Photos: A group member presenting their root cause map

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

Additional to the group presentation (maps shown in photos below) the following comments were made:

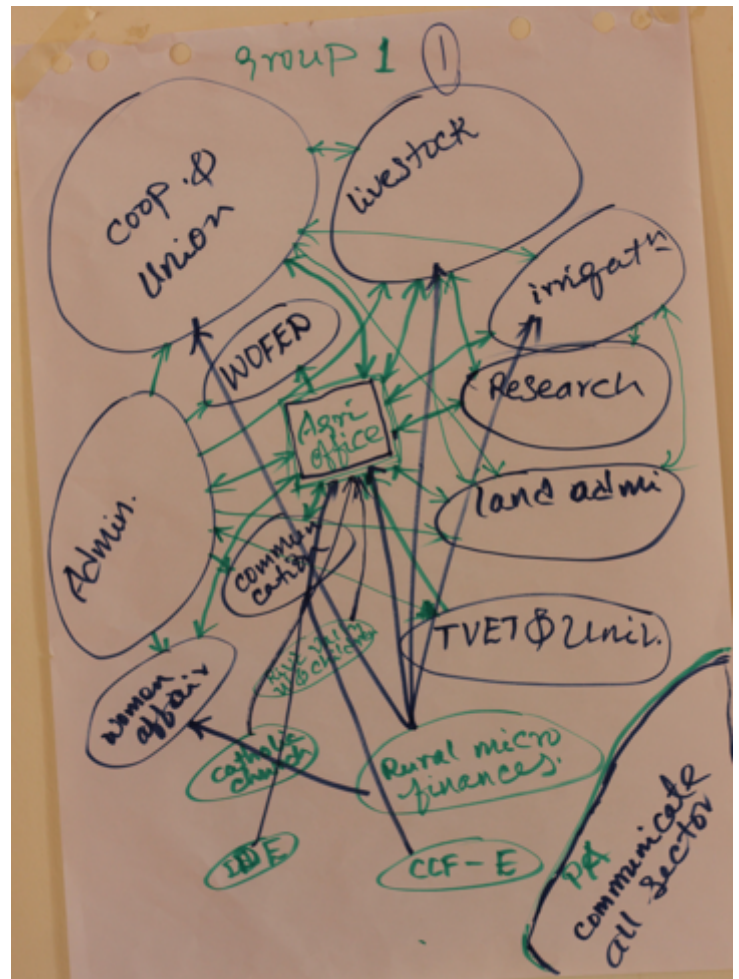
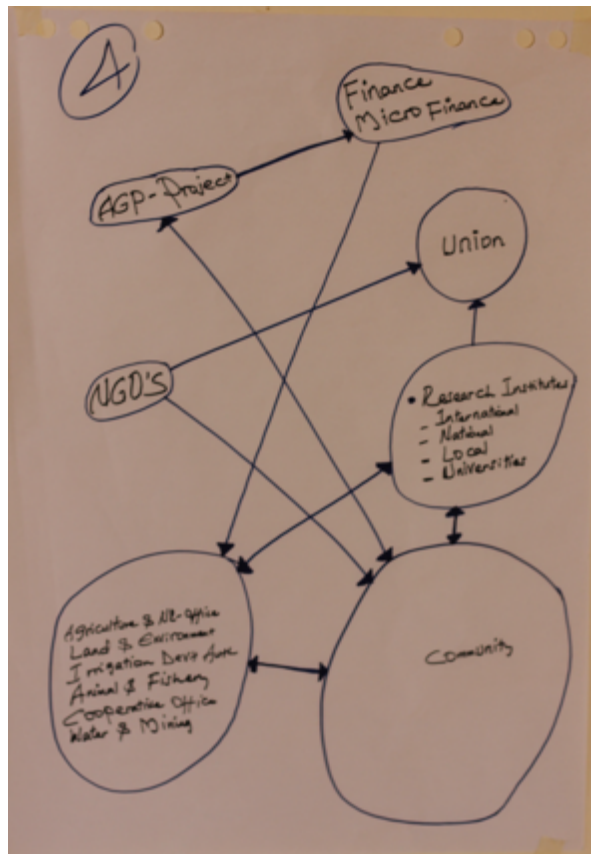
- With respect to lack of policy/by-law implementation:
 - Awareness creation for farmers and mid-level officials is needed. During by law formulation it should be participatory from different social group, and the Local government should ensure implementation of by-laws otherwise the implementation of existing by law will remain limited.
 - Need a revised agricultural office structure
 - Give focus on the long term and mid-term plan only they consider short term plan. Staff turnover still there
- With respect to access for knowledge and skills:
 - Follow proper planning and training of trainers should be based on training need assessment and experts performance evaluation
 - Consider expert motivation via incentives, Improve experts' commitment
- With respect to inputs:
 - Proper and participatory planning
 - Close monitoring and evaluation
- RRC Women farmer comment
 - Need immediate supervision and follow up and Create market linkages for the RRC

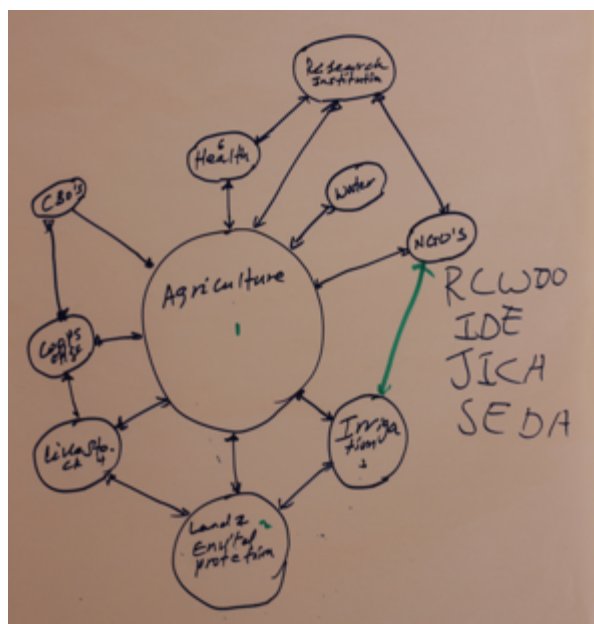


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5 Stakeholder mapping

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





Stakeholders:

AGP – Agricultural growth project

JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency

IDE – International Development Enterprise

SEDA – Sustainable Environment Development Association

Rift Valley Children and Women Development organisation

TVET – Technical Vocational Education Training

Woreda Agriculture office

Woreda finance office

Agriculture Research center

Cooperative and unions, Rural micro finance.

University

Photos: Stakeholder maps prepared by groups indicating SAI relevant stakeholders, their importance and connections, most maps were drawn for Woreda/District level

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

6 Close and Next Steps

Dr. Assefa highlighted that it had been a productive day, it raised participants awareness on existing available resources and opportunities on SAI. In the workshop meeting basic information on existing SAI were collected, relevant stakeholders were identified, and organization network were performed.

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). There will be a small pilot intervention by early 2017. After the pilot intervention selection and screening we will have a workshop at mid and later year on pilot implementation.

At the end he said that each participants idea and suggestion is very important and we can take it as input. He forwarded his gratitude for participants active participation and contribution and asked for any questions or comments and asked for participants to share any relevant project reports or information. Participants outlined that the workshop was relevant and will contribute more in sustainable farming practices in the area.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Participant list

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Contact Number
1	Lemi Mekonnen	M	Bora woreda Agriculture office Natural resource expert / Alem tena	0924559059
2	Gebere Godana	M	Bora woreda Agriculture office Head/ alem tena district	0926664061
3	Shalo Gudeta	M	Bora woreda Agriculture office Extension expert /Meki district	0912150343
4	Tahir Hedeto	M	Adami tulu jido kombolcha woreda office head / ziway district	0934895650
5	Bonsa Fentale	M	Adami tulu Agricultural research center	0931263210
6	Marki Bude	M	Adami tulu jido kombolcha woreda office head / ziway district	0913746891
7	Haji ogeto	M	Adami tulu jido kombolcha woreda Extension expert /ziway District	0911964909
8	Lemi Erko	M	Lume woreda Agriculture office head/ Mojo District	0913796502
9	Abreham walelegn	M	Climate change forum for Ethiopia	0911305642
10	Eyobe tufa	M	Ziway RRC	0940234821
11	Nega Beyene	M	Dugda woreda Agriculture office NR expert /Meki District	0921712716
12	Gezaw Abate	M	Lume woreda Agriculture office head/ Mojo District	0923722942
13	Naol Butta	M	Dugda woreda Agriculture office head /Meki district	0912035251
14	Usheto Alyiu	M	Rift valley children and women development Association	0916831560
15	Teklemariam Seim	M	Dugda woreda Model farmer	0919576853
16	Beselfuwa Tafese	F	Ziway RRC focal person	0940218618
17	Shaite Demamu	F	Model farmer	
18	Atalay Demelew	F	Model farmer	0920087354
19	Ahmed Seid	M	East showa zone Agriculture and NR office head	0915746425
20	Dr Assefa Abegaz	M	Addis Abeba University	0911706793

21	Meike bourne	F	ICRAF HQ	0768523232
22	Hadia Seid	F	ICRAF Ethiopia	0913293250
23	Diriba Nigusse	M	Central Ethiopia Environment and Forest Research center / CEE-FRC	0911162899
24	Eshetu Bekele	M	Driver from east showa zone	-
25	Samuel Hailu	M	ICRAF Ethiopia	0911981838
26	Bekele Achame	M	ICRAF Ethiopia	0943298895

Appendix 2 Agenda

Session	Time	Activity	Responsible
1	8.30-9.00	Registration	Mieke Bourne
2	9.00-10.00	Welcome Introduction of Participants Workshop Objectives and Introduction of Project	Ahimad Said / Husien Kebero Diriba / Hadia Diriba / Hadia /Mieke / Dr Assefa
	10.00-10.30	Tea Break	
3	10.30-11.30	Discussion on SAI and identification of main practices in the area and decision making levels and processes	Hadia / Mieke / Diriba
4	11.30-12.30	Introduction to SHARED and decision making processes	Mieke Bourne
	12.30-13.30	Lunch	
5	13.30-16.00	Participatory exercise on stakeholder mapping then completion of stakeholder network form and baseline survey completion Tea between exercises	Hadia / Mieke / Diriba
6	16.00-16.30	Close and next steps	Dr Assefa

Appendix 3 Stakeholder network survey tool

Ziway, Ethiopia 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 (<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 tl 2. From them to 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

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 social groups differently, such as rich versus poor farmers or farmers in one particular geographical area versus another? If yes	Yes No General description on how SAI may potentially affect different groups of farmers differently

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>)	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) _____
18. To what extent did you find this information on SAI trustworthy and reliable (that is, credible)?	To a large extent To a medium extent To a small extent 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 To a medium extent To a small extent 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? If yes In what particular ways did your organization do this? (<i>select all that apply</i>)	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) _____
21. Has any of the information/evidence on how SAI affects men or 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>)	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) _____
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>)	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) _____
23. Is your organization or group involved in any agricultural programmes, projects or initiatives for which sustainable agricultural intensification may be relevant?	Yes No

I am now going to ask you questions about the specific programmes, projects, or initiatives that your 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? 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?				