

**INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INITIATIVE (iAGRI)
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
NASHERA HOTEL, MOROGORO
3RD AUGUST, 2012**

**iAGRI COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH
WORKSHOP REPORT**

**iAGRI Report Series, No. 3
The Ohio State University Consortium**



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List of Abbreviations

iAGRI	Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MSc	Masters of Science
OSUC	Ohio State University Consortium
PMU	Project Management Unit
P.S.	Permanent Secretary
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI)
Collaborative Research Stakeholders' Workshop
Nashera Hotel, Morogoro
3 August 2012

1.0 Background

The Collaborative Research Stakeholder Workshop originates from one of the four objectives of iAGRI, namely “collaborative research” which is intended to conduct multi-disciplinary and inter-institutional research on demand driven priority areas as identified by key stakeholders of the project. The Needs Assessment study that was carried out from July to August 2011 identified research gaps in key agriculture-related areas. In a follow-up Priority Setting Workshop held in October 2011, key stakeholders (Sokoine University of Agriculture, -Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and private sector) developed a set of eight broad research priorities, namely, crop improvement; value chain management (value addition, postharvest management, bulking and packaging and marketing); climate change; gender and agricultural productivity; water resources management; policy analysis (focusing on agriculture-related policies); extension systems; and nutrition and food science.

In March 2012, iAGRI commissioned the writing of Research Background Papers with a view to: fine-tune the priority areas that were identified in the Priority Setting Workshop; use the information obtained to guide the scope and content of the competitive research grants program that will follow; and provide guidance to iAGRI-sponsored MSc and PhD students and their advisors in the choice of thesis and dissertation topics. iAGRI believes that it is critical that research by iAGRI graduate students be relevant and demand driven. These papers were expected to clearly exhibit these three criteria.

The organizers of the Collaborative Research Workshop held on 3 August 2012 aimed at achieving the following objectives;

- i) Team leaders of the Research Background Papers presented the teams’ key findings to facilitate sharing, discussing and recommending possible improvements in the papers, and
- ii) Discuss competitive grant modalities—regulations, timing and ways to make the execution of the studies effective, efficient and relevant.

2.0 Workshop Process and Methodology

This one-day workshop was planned to be inclusive of stakeholders from SUA, MAFC and the private sector. Participants were chosen based on their expertise in one or more of the eight thematic areas. The organizers abstained from inviting people based on institutional representation. This was to make sure that invitees had the ability to contribute to the paper presentations, adding value to them and critiquing them as necessary. The workshop had three sessions: Session I was the opening

and was chaired by the Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Dr Bendantunguka Tiisekwa. It was comprised of the welcoming of the participants by the iAGRI Project Director, Dr David Kraybill, followed by remarks from Ms Betty Maeda on behalf of USAID, Professor Gerald Monela, SUA Vice Chancellor, and culminating with the opening speech by the Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Mohamed Muya which was read on his behalf by the Director of Research and Development, Dr Fidelis Myaka. Session II had three presentations and was also chaired by Professor Tiisekwa. The first presentation was on the background, objectives and progress to date of iAGRI-- this was presented by Dr David Kraybill. The second presentation was on the road travelled to date by iAGRI on the collaborative research agenda; this was presented by Dr Isaac Minde, the Deputy Director of iAGRI. The third presentation by Dr Amon Mattee was meant to set the stage for the parallel sessions where the eight thematic papers were to be presented. This presentation had three sections, i.e., objectives of the parallel sessions, organization of the parallel sessions, and expected outputs from the parallel sessions.

In order to save time, the PMU appointed chairpersons for the parallel sessions and assigned participants to sessions based on the information on the disciplinary orientation of the individual. The chairpersons of the sessions were: Professor Amon Maerere for Session I, Professor Siza Tumbo for Session II and Professor Joyce Kinabo for Session III. The rapporteurs were members of the PMU, namely, Dr. Carolyne Nombo, Dr. Flavianus Magayane and Mr. Emmanuel Rwambali. Each session had roughly 20 participants. Each session had approximately 20 participants. Each presenter was asked to use a maximum of 30 minutes for presentation and to allow 30 minutes for discussions including questions, observations and remarks. It is important to note that participants had received soft copies of the papers before coming to the workshop

The parallel sessions were divided as follows:

- Parallel Session A: This group was comprised of policy and value chain management experts. Two papers were discussed in this session: agricultural policy research and value chain management;
- Parallel Session B: Thematic area experts in climate change, water resource, and crop productivity deliberated on these papers;
- Parallel Session C: This group was comprised of gender, food and nutrition, and agricultural extension experts. These stakeholders discussed the three corresponding papers.

3.0 Participants

The Collaborative Research Workshop was intended to host 65 participants with representatives from Sokoine University of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, USAID, Ohio State University Consortium, the private sector, and iAGRI PMU staff. Attendance was strong, and out of the total invitations, 51 participants physically attended the workshop and others from Ohio State University attended the later sessions of the workshop through video-conference.

4.0 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAM

TIME	EVENT
0800-0830	Registration
0830-0930	<p>SESSION I: Workshop Opening : Chairperson: Bendantunguka Tiisekwa, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture</p> <p><i>Welcome Note:</i> David Kraybill, Project Director, iAGRI</p> <p><i>Opening Remarks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Elizabeth Maeda, Agricultural Research Specialist, USAID, Tanzania. ii) Gerald Monela, Vice Chancellor, Sokoine University of Agriculture. <p><i>Opening Speech:</i> Fidelis Myaka, Director of Division of Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives on behalf of Mohamed Muya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives</p>
0930-1030	<p>SESSION II: iAGRI BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PROGRESS: Chairperson: Bendantunguka Tiisekwa Dean, Faculty of Agriculture</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Background on iAGRI, Objectives and Progress To Date:</i> David Kraybill, Project Director, iAGRI <p><i>Discussion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) <i>iAGRI Collaborative Research Strategy: From Priority Setting to Research Background Papers to Competitive Research Grants:</i> Isaac Minde, Deputy Project Director, iAGRI <p><i>Discussion</i></p>
1030-1100	Coffee-Tea Break
1100-1130	<p>Introduction to Parallel Sessions: Amon Mattee, Department of Agricultural Education and Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives • Organization • Expected outputs

TIME	EVENT
1130-1230	SESSION III: PARALLEL SESSIONS
	<p style="text-align: center;">PARALLEL SESSION A: AGRICULTURAL POLICY RESEARCH AND VALUE CHAIN MANAGEMENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chairman: Amon Maerere, <i>Deputy Director of Research and Postgraduate Studies, Sokoine University of Agriculture</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rapporteur: Emmanuel Rwambali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Policy Analysis Research in Tanzania. Aida Isinika, Department of Agricultural Education and Extension, SUA Gungu Mibavu, Ministry of Agric Food Security and Cooperatives John van Sickle, University of Florida • Value Chain Management Research in Tanzania. Anna Temu, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agri-business, SUA Donald Larson, Ohio State University Revelian Ngaiza, Ministry of Agric Food Security and Cooperatives
	<p style="text-align: center;">PARALLEL SESSION B: CLIMATE CHANGE, SOIL AND WATER, AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chairman: Siza Tumbo, <i>Associate Professor, Agricultural Engineering and Land Planning, Sokoine University of Agriculture</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rapporteur: Flavianus Magayane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and Water Management Research in Tanzania. Henry Mahoo, Department of Agricultural Engineering and Land Planning, SUA Lait Simukanga, Ministry of Agric Food Security and Cooperatives Larry Brown, Ohio State University • Climate Change and Food Security Research in Tanzania Salim Maliondo, Department of Forest Biology, SUA Emmanuel Mpeta, Tanzania Metereological Authority Jennifer Olson, Michigan State University • Crop Improvement Research in Tanzania Ashura Luzi-Kihupi, Department of Crop Science and Production, SUA Sophia Kashenge, Ministry of Agric Food Security and Cooperatives Conrad Bonsi, Tuskegee University, USA

	<p>PARALLEL SESSION C: GENDER, FOOD AND NUTRITION, AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION</p> <p>Chairman: Joyce Kinabo, Professor, Food Science and Technology, Sokoine University of Agriculture</p> <p>Rapporteur: Carolyne Nombo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and Agricultural Productivity Research in Tanzania Joyce Lyimo-Macha, Director, Institute of Continuing Education, SUA Eunice Bonsi, Tuskegee University, USA Theresia Msacky, Ministry of Agric Food Security and Cooperatives • Extension Systems Research in Tanzania. Raphael Wambura, Department of Agricultural Education and Extension, SUA David Acker, Iowa State University Kissa Kajigili, Ministry of Agric Food Security and Cooperatives • Nutrition and Food Science Research in Tanzania. John Msuya, Department of Food Science and Technology, SUA Jocelyn Kaganda, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre Maurice Bennick, Michigan State University
1230-13:30	LUNCH BREAK
13:30-1500	SESSION III Cont'd
	<p>SESSION IV: CLOSING</p> <p>Chairman: Vedasto Muhikambele, <i>Director of Research and Postgraduate Studies, Sokoine University of Agriculture.</i></p>
1500-1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of Key Issues from the Presentations Emmanuel Rwambali, Carolyne Nombo and Flavianus Magayane, iAGRI, SUA • Next Steps David Kraybill, iAGRI Project Director • Closing Remarks: Gerald Monela, Vice Chancellor, SUA

ANNEX 2. WELCOME NOTE

PROFESSOR DAVID KRAYBILL, iAGRI PROJECT DIRECTOR.

Welcome ladies and gentlemen to the Collaborative Research Workshop, sponsored by the Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI), a USAID Feed the Future project in Tanzania. My name is David Kraybill, Project Director.

To all, we say “karibuni sana.” Let me note a few persons in the audience today to whom we extend a special welcome:

- Professor Gerald Monela, Vice Chancellor of Sokoine University of Agriculture;
- Dr. Fidelis Myaka, Director of Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Cooperatives;
- Dr. Juma Akil, Director of Planning, Policy, and Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar;
- Ms. Betty Maeda, Agricultural Research Specialist, USAID Tanzania
- Dr. Vedasto Muhikambele, Director of Research And Postgraduate Studies, Sokoine University of Agriculture

Studies in many countries have shown that resources invested in agricultural research yield a high return to the economy, registered through improved yields and more efficient markets. The high returns to agricultural research are not automatic but, rather, begin with careful planning that focuses on high-priority problems and issues.

This workshop brings together researchers, administrators, and private sector managers – all important players in the agricultural sector of this country. Our task today is to discuss and engage in ground-truthing of eight Research Background Papers, commissioned by iAGRI, on major themes in agriculture and nutrition. The papers have gone through several revisions, and we now put them before you, a wider audience of experts to assess whether the papers adequately address what matters most regarding these topics. In particular, we want your insights and judgments about the knowledge gaps identified by each of the papers.

The knowledge gaps in agriculture and nutrition which we will discuss today are important for the economic and social development of Tanzania. Filling those gaps, even if only partially, will contribute to improvement in the material well-being of Tanzanians and will stimulate greater growth of the national economy. Filling those knowledge gaps is especially important for the growth of commercial agriculture, which is important for improving the food security of the burgeoning population of Tanzania.

In seeking to improve the agricultural knowledge system of Tanzania, iAGRI is a partner with many other organizations, including the organization that all of you represent. We thank you and your organization for joining this workshop today.

ANNEX 3. OPENING REMARKS

PROFESSOR GERALD C. MONELA, VICE CHANCELLOR - SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE

- The Chairman of the Workshop Opening Session - Prof. B. Tiisekwa, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture,
 - The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Mr. Mohamed Muya
 - USAID Mission Feed the Future Team,
 - OSUC Universities Faculty members who are present
 - The iAGRI Director
 - Distinguished Invited Guests
 - Workshop Organizers
 - Ladies and Gentlemen
1. Allow me, in the first instance to thank the workshop organizers for according me the honour to give my opening remarks at this iAGRI Collaborative Research Stakeholders Workshop. This is an important workshop and, indeed, the first of its kind under iAGRI at SUA. I feel greatly honoured and privileged to be associated with it at this opening session.
 2. Secondly, I take this opportunity to welcome all of you to Sokoine University of Agriculture and to this Workshop. I hope you will find the environment at ICE conducive for lively deliberations during the workshop. I extend a special welcome to participants from outside Morogoro and especially our partners from USA who have travelled a long way to come and participate in this workshop. We cherish the presence of the Permanent, Secretary, MAFS for accepting to come and open this workshop.
 3. Thirdly I wish, also to recognize the presence at this workshop, of Directors from the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, Private Sector Participants and Deans other Directors from SUA. Their wealth of experience will be of immense value to the success of this workshop.
 4. Mr. Chairman may I now take this opportunity to pay my tribute to USAID, the Ohio State University Consortium and IAGRI for their role in supporting SUA and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives in training and collaborative research initiatives.
 5. It is under the auspices of iAGRI that this workshop is being held. I wish to express the University's profound appreciation to iAGRI, USAID and OSUC for their commitment and continued support for capacity building in agricultural research, training and extension at the University and the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) in Tanzania
 6. Mr. Chairman, research is an expensive venture. It requires human, infrastructural and financial resources. Since these resources are always scarce, it is imperative that pursuit of

research is carefully planned and properly implemented. Available resources need, therefore, to be directed to priority programmes and projects. The era of research for its own sake has ended. Research also must contribute to solving the chronic problems facing the society especially food insecurity and poverty.

7. It is good to learn that this workshop is based on one of the four objectives of iAGRI, which is “collaborative research, intended to conduct multi-disciplinary and inter-institutional research on demand driven priority areas as articulated by key stakeholders of the Project; which include SUA, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and the Private Sector.
8. The Research Background papers prepared by iAGRI, and which have explored and identified researchable knowledge gaps on the priority themes; will be very useful in guiding your deliberations in this workshop and leading to priority research areas which are demand driven and relevant to key stakeholders and Tanzania.
9. Mr. Chairman, through iAGRI, the MAFS and SUA are being facilitated to forge close research collaboration and work with private sector to address serious development issues in the Agriculture Sector.
10. It is my hope that during your workshop, you will scrutinize on how your research agenda will fit into the current Agricultural Sector Strategy of ensuring food and nutrition security and alleviation of poverty through the promotion of production systems that raise land and labour productivity; promotion of improved technologies and best practices that are environmentally sound.
11. Mr. Chairman, SUA realizes that research and development must go hand in hand for research to be meaningful. The challenges facing the agriculture sector and the associated opportunities for research and development in Tanzania, far exceed SUA’s capacity to respond effectively.
12. Experience in India and the USA has shown that Collaborative Research efforts between Universities, National and International Research Institutions and Government Departments can greatly enhance the impact of research in agricultural development.
13. Developed countries such as USA have shown interest in collaborating with developing countries in agricultural research. It is our responsibility to ensure that the collaborative efforts accorded to us tackle the most limiting factors of agricultural development in Tanzania.
14. Collaboration in our research efforts therefore should be strengthened to minimize duplication of efforts and promote efficient utilization of the financial and human resources. This workshop, is one step towards this endeavour.
15. It is also important to note that SUA-MAFs collaborative research started about two decades ago in 1992, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between SUA and the then Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives that initiated a formal long term collaborative link in agricultural research between the two institutions.

16. In a parallel development, SUA had also entered into collaborative research links with other institutions with the objective of enhancing capacity in applied agricultural research at the University. It is gratifying that our partners from MAFs and OSUC will be part and parcel of the collaborative research activities now underway under iAGRI.
17. It is my hope that the collaborative research initiatives to be implemented under iAGRI will pave the way for the institutionalization of applied agricultural research at SUA and MAFs in order to achieve the broad goals for the feed the future programme.
18. In concluding my remarks, let me once again thank the organizers of this workshop for inviting me to give my remarks at this opening session.

Let me also wish you all successful deliberations and lively exchanges of information and sharing experiences leading into achieving the objectives of the workshop.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman, Thank you very much for your kind attention.

ANNEX 4: OPENING SPEECH

THE DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND COOPERATIVES, MR FIDELIS MYAKA ON BEHALF OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY MR MOHAMED MU YA

Mr Chairman, Professor Bendantunguka Tiisekwa,
The Vice Chancellor, Sokoine University of Agriculture,
The USAID-Tanzania Representative, Dr David Nyange,
The iAGRI Project Director, Dr David Kraybill,
Workshop Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am very pleased to get this opportunity to be here with you today to officiate the opening of this workshop on collaborative agricultural research. I am told that the purpose of this workshop is to provide an opportunity to key stakeholders of the iAGRI project to share existing knowledge gaps in priority research themes that were identified in a priority setting workshop in October 2011. These thematic research areas are:

- i) Crop improvement
- ii) Agricultural policy analysis research
- iii) Value chain management
- iv) Soil and water management
- v) Climate change and food security
- vi) Gender and agricultural productivity
- vii) Agricultural Extension
- viii) Food and Nutrition

The expected outcome of the workshop is therefore to establish a menu of possible research sub-themes or research topics that may be considered by potential iAGRI competitive research grantees as well as iAGRI sponsored graduate students as they come back to Tanzania to do research after completing their course work.

This workshop brings together key stakeholders of the Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI), one of the Feed the Future projects in Tanzania. Around the world, national agricultural research systems have played a vital role in transforming small-scale agriculture. CAADP Pillar 4 calls for boosting agricultural research and ensuring that research results are disseminated. Boosting research requires increased funding, and funds are more likely to become available if agricultural and nutrition research organizations become truly indispensable to households, communities, and agribusinesses. Research must be done on the topics of the most pressing concern to stakeholders.

This is especially relevant in our assignment here today where we are collectively attempting to identify some important knowledge gaps in our research system.

As we proceed with this process for the whole day today I would like to challenge you to critically consider the following set of issues:

- i) How relevant are the proposed research topics given our critical challenges?
- ii) Are our researchers equipped with the right analytical tools to conduct the research being proposed?
- iii) Adequate funding and conducive infrastructure remain key determinants of good research. How can we as researchers contribute to this?
- iv) What should be the balance among; disciplinary/basic research, subject matter research and problem solving research?
- v) Are we making concerted efforts to attract and retain good researchers? What else can we do to facilitate this?
- vi) We also need to take note of the fact that there are some non-traditional research themes that may need more attention than others in articulating researchable knowledge gaps. These are themes that began being popular only in the last two decades. These are: climate change and food security, value chain management and gender and agricultural productivity.

As we think through the foregoing issues, emphasizing on impact is a critical issue to keep in mind. We all need to organize our work towards impact. By this I mean aiming at producing outputs and outcomes that will ultimately lead to causing positive change in food security and nutrition of our people, resulting in a better environment and general improvement of people's livelihoods.

There were days when our breeders, for example, dealt with nothing else except development, evaluation and release of plant varieties. Today, they breed with the end in sight --asking themselves several questions about how their effort will contribute to our development imperatives.

Of course, it is acknowledged that a typical researcher may not travel and cover the entire distance on the impact chain and cause impact by him or herself. However, realizing that this is not possible, one will have to organize partners along the impact chain so that there is a systematic communication and relaying mechanism for the different agents along the impact chain. For example, for the sake of the breeder, the questions to ask would be; what is his/her link with the seed release system, the seed companies that multiply the seed, seed merchants, traders, transporters, processors and extension agents?.

Mr Chairman, finally, I would like to urge all of you to use the time as efficiently as possible in order to make the outcome of this workshop a truly memorable occasion.

It is now my pleasure and privilege to declare the workshop officially opened.

I thank you.

ANNEX 5: iAGRI BACKGROUND

PROFESSOR DAVID KRAYBILL, iAGRI PROJECT DIRECTOR.

Objectives and Progress to Date

Innovative Agricultural
Research Initiative
(iAGRI)



Objectives

- Degree **training** (100 MSc, 20 PhD)
 - Half studying in United States
 - Half studying in Tanzania and other African countries
- Collaborative **research** with SUA, MAFC, and 6 US universities
- **Capacity building** at SUA
- Tripartite university **linkages**: SUA, U.S. universities, Global South universities

Institutions

- Funded through USAID, Feed the Future
- Key stakeholder institutions
 - Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Cooperatives (MAFC)
- Other institutions
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar
 - RUFORUM

Technical Assistance

- Ohio State University Consortium
 - Ohio State University, prime contractor
 - Michigan State University
 - Tuskegee University
 - University of Florida
 - Virginia Tech
 - Iowa State University

Project Management

- Project Management Unit (PMU) in Tanzania
- Management Entity (ME) in Ohio, US

Project Advisory Board

- SUA: 2 members
- MAFC: 2 members
- MANR: 1 member
- Private sector: 2 members
- USAID: 1 member
- OSUC: 2 members

Timeframe

- Begun in March 2011
- Ends in February 2016

Progress on Training

- 2011
 - 6 MSc trainees in US
 - Returning to Tanzania for field work this month
- 2012
 - 29 MSc and PhD trainees in US
 - 9 MSc and PhD trainees at SUA
 - 10 MSc and PhD trainees at other African universities (through RUFORUM)
 - 10 BSc trainees at SUA
 - Total 58 trainees

Progress on Training (cont'd)

- Degree Training Plan
- Recruitment
 - National
 - Newspaper advertisements
 - Contact with department heads
 - 343 applications received
- Selection
 - iAGRI Training Selection Committee
 - Interviewed 90 applicants

Progress on Training (cont'd)

- Preparation for GRE and TOEFL examinations



Progress on Training (cont'd)

- Research
 - Topical choice guided by iAGRI Research Background Papers
 - Field work conducted in Tanzania
- Supervision
 - US supervisor
 - Tanzanian supervisor
 - Teleconferencing with advisors

Progress on Collaborative Research

- Collaborative Research Plan
- Preparation of Research Background Papers
- Collaborative Research Workshop
- Agricultural Policy Seminar Series
 - Joint with SERA/Feed the Future
 - Four agricultural/nutrition policy studies

Capacity building at SUA

- Short-term training
 - Policy and Procedures for Short-term Training



IPM Plant Disease Diagnostic Workshop

Capacity building at SUA (cont'd)

- Teaching and learning improvement workshops
- Teaching assistant program (pilot) for post-graduate students
- Implementation of SUA gender policy
 - Gender assessment
 - Mentoring
 - Visits to secondary schools

Strengthening Linkages

- VC Monela visited Ohio State University and USAID Washington, July 2012



Strengthening Linkages (cont'd)

- Involvement of RUFORUM in placing iAGRI trainees in African countries
- Probable placement of iAGRI trainees in India and China
 - Punjab Agricultural University
 - China Agricultural University
- Involvement in TEAM Africa (Tertiary Agricultural Education Mechanism)
 - Establishing a role for agricultural higher education within CAADP

Strengthening Linkages (cont'd)

- Probable field-research placement of iAGRI trainees in other USAID programs
 - CRSPs (Dry Bean/Pulse, IITA, CIP)
 - Africa Rising

ANNEX 6: NEXT STEPS

PROFESSOR DAVID KRAYBILL, iAGRI PROJECT DIRECTOR



Competitive Grants Program

TODAY	
3 August	Collaborative Research Workshop in Morogoro for writing teams and stakeholders to present, critique, and outline plans for improving papers.
10 August	Release Call for Proposals.
12 August	Background papers completed by writing teams.
KEY MILESTONES IN THE CALL PROCESS	
15 September	Deadline for pre-proposals submission.
10 September	Concept notes evaluation team constituted.
30 September	Best pre-proposals selected and authors asked to write full proposals.
30 October	Full proposals due.
10 November	Proposal evaluation team constituted and begins work.
25 November	Evaluation of full proposals completed.
1 December	Final awards announced.

Size of Program

- \$500,000 awarded over next year
- Up to 10 awards
- Additional allocations in subsequent years of project

ANNEX 7: ROAD OF COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

PROFESSOR ISAAC MINDE, iAGRI DEPUTY PROJECT DIRECTOR

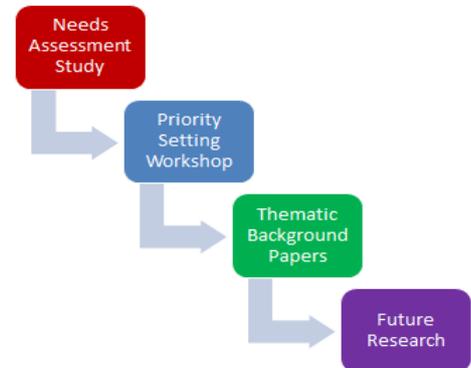
iAGRI Collaborative Research Workshop

From Needs Assessment to Priority
Setting to Research Background
Papers to Competitive Research
Grants

Isaac Minde
Deputy Project Director, iAGRI

3 August 2012

iAGRI Collaborative Research Strategy



Needs Assessment Study

August –October 2012:

- Provided factual foundation for planning activities to be undertaken by iAGRI over the next five years
- Established the existing capacity of SUA, MAFC and selected private sector and the needs of their clientele.

Priority Setting Workshop

17-18 October 2011:

- Presented and discussed the Needs Assessment information
- Eight priority research themes were identified—Crop Improvement, Value Chain Management, Climate Change and Food Security, Gender and Agricultural Productivity,, Soil and Water Resource Management, Agricultural Policy Analysis Research, Agricultural Extension, and Food and Nutrition.

Thematic Background Papers

April-July 2012:

Purpose

- In depth understanding of what has been done in the themes
- Ensure a focused research program
- Provide direction to faculty and student researchers investigating the research priority areas

This will also facilitate the identification of knowledge gaps to be addressed in subsequent collaborative research activities

Menu for Competitive Research Grants & Students' Research Topics

2012-2015:

- Competitive research grants call
- 120 MSc and PhD thesis research topic

THANK YOU!!

ANNEX 8: GUIDELINES FOR THE PARALLEL SESSIONS

PROFESSOR AMON MATEE, iAGRI TRAINING, RESEARCH & OUTREACH ADVISOR

1. Introduction

One of the key components of the iAGRI programme is to support collaborative research that will contribute to the effort to increase agricultural productivity and production in the country. During a needs assessment workshop involving key stakeholders eight priority thematic areas for research were identified which would be considered for funding under iAGRI. However, in order to be more focused and to ensure that the research to be funded really addresses critical needs in the agricultural sector it was decided to conduct further analysis of the priority thematic areas to identify as specifically as possible the knowledge gaps and the issues that deserve further research.

The Background Research Papers were commissioned for this purpose. These papers are based on critical review of the literature on the different thematic areas and involved small teams of experts in the various fields. With this workshop it is expected that participants will contribute to strengthening the papers which will then be used to design the Call for Research Proposals which will be issued later this year.

2. Expected outputs

During the parallel sessions it is expected that participants will:

- Review the research background papers with a view to familiarising themselves with the contents
- Discuss and agree on issues that may need to be added or omitted as part of the thematic area
- Validate the knowledge gaps identified
- Agree on the research agenda that will guide further research by staff and students.

3. Process in the parallel sessions

The parallel sessions are meant to provide an opportunity for focused and critical discussions on the selected thematic areas based on the papers and presentations by the authors. The following process is proposed: Designated chairperson reminds members of the objectives and expected outputs from the workshop, introduces the presenters and the rapporteur and seeks agreement on the sequence of events during the session.

It is proposed that the presentation takes not more than 15 minutes and the discussion of each paper takes not more than 30 minutes.

The discussion should aim at identifying any additional issues that need to be added with respect to the scope of the thematic area, the knowledge gap in the area and the research agenda to be taken up in the Call for Proposals. The rapporteur will summarise the discussion before the end of the session, so that the suggestions from the sessions can be presented to the plenary.

ANNEX 9: SUMMARY OF DELIBERATIONS FOR PARALLEL SESSIONS

ANNEX 9.1: PARALLEL SESSION A

AGRICULTURAL POLICY RESEARCH AND VALUE CHAIN MANAGEMENT

A. COMMENTS ON POLICY RESEARCH PAPER

Additional Issues

1. What are the business constraints brought as a result of various business regulations such as those of WTO and cross-border trade
2. The need to evaluate the methodologies on policy analysis
3. Linkages on research units and policy making bodies- The need for policy to be informed by research. Research on effective linkages
4. Who drives government policy direction and focus- Is it the local needs or donors?
5. Evidence on whether policy development is real influenced by research. i.e. How much of research results have been translated into policy?-the need to gather evidence.
6. Impact of policy implementation as a result of research informed decisions.
7. How does policy influence innovations in the agricultural sector? eg. processing , packaging
8. Investigate on interface between policy analysis and policy formulation i.e. why there is parallel movement between policy research, policy analysis and policy formulation when in fact they are supposed to converge together at one point. How do we reduce the gap between research results and policy formulation?
9. Study methodologies on policy issues. What should be done to stimulate more rigorous methodologies in analysis of policy? What credible evidence is available for policy makers?
10. Research on methods of dissemination for policy research results.
11. Identification of policy issues in research work.
12. Why decision- makers do not use research results into making decisions or policy formulations
13. Research on the suitability of the existing policies and programmes. eg. provision of land for bio-fuels.

B. COMMENTS ON THE VALUE CHAIN MANAGEMENT PAPER

Additional Issues

1. Apart from adding value there is need to research on collaboration in the “value chain”
2. Research need to identify profitable options within the various value chains

3. The need for action research on mainstreaming value chain in the government development programmes such as the DADPs
4. New products value chains could include research in the by-products
5. How to get research results from research activities to the business sector.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Call for proposals should consider the Zanzibar stakeholders
2. How can spices be accommodated in the call for papers since is a priority for Zanzibar government.

ANNEX 9.2: PARALLEL SESSION B

CLIMATE CHANGE, SOIL AND WATER AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

The session had three papers: (i) Water Resources Management in Tanzania: Identifying research gaps and needs and recommendations for a research agenda, (ii) Climate Change and Food Security in Tanzania: An Analysis of current knowledge, research gaps and recommendations for a research agenda and (iii) A Review of Crop Improvement Research in Tanzania With Specific Focus on Maize, Rice and Horticultural Crops

PART A: ISSUES RAISED WITH REGARD TO ALL THE THREE PAPERS

- There was a feeling that all the papers were not gendered enough and it was felt that the papers would be more balanced if they addressed issues of gender. The thinking was that all aspects in the papers would be better addressed if they were approached with a gender perspective, meaning that the issues in the papers should be looked from the perspectives of both men and women

PART B: PAPER SPECIFIC ISSUES RAISED

B1: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PAPER

While in agreement with most of the issues presented in the paper, the following were identified as needing emphasis in the research agenda:

- A whole sub section or subtheme on soils as a major resource base: a number of issues related to soil were identified including soil mapping, soil fertility, fertilizer use, soil water quality including equipping laboratories for assessment of water quality as well as salinity of water
- Underground water: issues of underground water quality, use in irrigation, link between underground water and climate change
- Catchment issues: Since catchments are the major sources of water in rivers and ultimately for irrigation and domestic use, the research agenda on water resources need to include catchment issues. Catchment characteristic are also key in designing irrigation facilities as well as water harvesting
- Governance: There should be research related to governance, which includes both formal and informal institutions that govern use of water. This has an implication on conservation of water resources as well as on catchment and gives room for incorporation of indigenous knowledge
- Other research items though of inclusion include multidisciplinary studies that involve both biophysical and social scientists with social scientists not being confined to economists because water resources study strand beyond economic considerations. This would be especially useful in studies that look into why aren't many people not using soil conservation methods.
- Lastly, it was felt that research on drainage as it relates to efficient water utilization would be useful in strengthening the research agenda for the paper.

- Apart from the above, the deliberations revealed that there was knowledge gap in the area of available underground water as well as on the social science aspects of water. Much of the knowledge is in the area of natural sciences.

B2: CLIMATE CHANGE PAPER

The deliberations on this paper neither touched the scope nor the knowledge gap. All deliberations focused on required additions on research agenda as outlined below:

- Research on climate change models should focus on identifying the most appropriate ones in our context/environment
- Research on analog sites should be emphasized as it would give wider picture of the issue of climate change for the whole country since it is not possible to cover the whole country on account of resource constraints
- Research on coping strategies to climate change should be widened to larger area such as districts and regions so as to capture large strategies that are of wider use.
- Climate change research should be perceived as a crosscutting issue and need to be integrated in all other research
- Economics of climate change should be high on the agenda rather than adaptation to climate change which has received adequate attention to date
- Although there is a theme on gender, climate change research should be tuned to gender by looking at differential coping and impact of climate change by gender categories: gender is conceptualized broadly to include not only men and women, but also the excluded and vulnerable
- Issues of governance in terms of both formal and informal institutions. This would also include indigenous knowledge and its relationship or complementarities with meteorological data
- Issues of old equipment for collecting/capturing data on climate elements were also echoed.

B3: CROP IMPROVEMENT PAPER

Deliberations on crop improvements dwelt on the research agenda and emphasized need for including the following aspects on the research agenda:

- Pathogen characterization and identification so as to speed up the breeding process, thus reducing the time needed to release varieties
- Placing the issue of breeding for drought at the center of breeding programmes. This is in the wake of climate change and is likely to make humanity ready for climate change effects.
- In addition to breeding for adaptation to drought, the direction of breeding should be targeting for crops of the future, where crops will be subjected to temperature, humidity, rainfall and pests and diseases that will be different from the ones we have now.

- Quality attributes should be incorporated in breeding programmes
- Post-harvest research ought to be stepped out because it causes a lot of crop loss
- There is a need to abide to breeding principles that call on the need to continue purifying old released varieties and this is possible as it is a short term activity and can be easily accomplished through student research.
- Research on production technology that would take on board gender aspects
- Research on seed systems and which looks into the private sector participation.
- The need for reviving coordinating meetings among researchers was also raised and especially in view of the fact that officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives were present.

ANNEX 9.3: PARALLEL SESSION C

GENDER, FOOD, NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Gender and Agricultural Productivity in Tanzania by Prof Joyce Lyimo-Macha et al

- Both men and women are involved in agricultural production but have different roles depending on the social cultural context.
- There are differential access and control over productive resources and proceedings from the farm.

Additional knowledge gaps

- How friendly are existing technologies to women bearing in mind their triple roles and cultural barriers?
- Identification of technologies which reduce women labour in different activities at home and on farm
- Impacts of farm proceeding on women's and household's welfare
- There are shifting roles of men and women in agriculture and other livelihood activities. It is important to assess reasons for these changes and how these changes have affected gender relations
- Examine the Role of women in seed identification, production, storage and distribution
- Examine female child labour in Agricultural production
- How access to productive resources lead to women's empowerment
- Gender is not just men and women; hence there is a need to get information about other gender categories in agricultural productivity studies.
- How culture influence the adoption of agricultural related technologies
- How Women agricultural networks influence agricultural productivity
- How shocks and stresses such as climate change, diseases such as HIV/AIDS affect gender relations?
- Methodological challenges to get sex-disaggregated data- what are the appropriate method?
- Need to understand what and why the existing social cultural norms. Findings from such studies will inform other researches and interventions

Additions to the paper

Include local and the international perspective on gender empowerment – e.g. IFPR women empowerment Index

2. Extension systems Research in Tanzania by Prof Wambura et al

Is an agricultural information exchange system and how actors are related in the process. There had been many models in use but no consensus on which one works better or not.

Additional knowledge gaps

- Need to understand the situation on the ground on different types of models used in Tanzania and how they affect agricultural productivity
- Which is/are the effective extension/s model that can be adopted in Tanzania?
- Researches which go beyond conventional extension model e.g. farmer to farmer approach and its impact on agricultural productivity is needed.

- Linking gender and extension services - How do cultural barriers affect access to extension services?
- Impact of ICT use in extension services on agricultural productivity
- How to link extension messages with local indigenous knowledge
- Why farmers are not making use of different extension messages? Behavioral change communication which can be effective in adoption
- How to communicate with farmers and which ways will work better and effectively (Extension methodologies)

Additions to the paper

Documentation on extension policies and how these policies have been affecting agricultural productivity.

Linkages between extension and agricultural productivity need to be established in the paper.

3. Nutrition and Food science Research in Tanzania by Prof J. Msuya et al

Malnutrition is a serious health problem which contributes to poverty. However, much information available is focused on women and children. No information on other social groups

Generally, nutritional situation in the country is not good - Urban areas are better off compared to rural areas. Currently there is “double burden of malnutrition” – Under weight and Overweight and obesity

Additional knowledge gaps

- Need to get information on biological and social impacts of malnutrition on men and other social groups
- Conflicting view on nutrition- Agriculture specialists focus on prevention while health specialist focus on treatment – How can the two views brought up together to come up with an integrated approach to nutrition
- What is the nutrient content of foods grown in different types of soils (geophysical changes due to climate change). How will the nutritional status of people consuming these foods be?
- Nutritional performance of supplements such as Vit A- Do these supplement improve nutritional status of the targeted group?
- What is the impact of nutritional education interventions?
- Which food processing mechanisms increase nutrients bioavailability but at the same time leads nutrient loss? How can one strike the balance?
- What is the cost effectiveness of the processing mechanisms to increase bioavailability?
- What are the barriers to adoption of nutritional technologies - Nutritional education?
- Which types of foods can be adapt to climate change and improve nutritional status?
- Research on foods and diseases – (eg which type of foods can boost CD4 count for AIDS affected individuals and those affected by other diseases?)
- Do locally processed food (Lishe) have enough and recommended nutrients composition?
- Assessment on obesity in adolescents.
- Which kind of nutritional interventions that can be done in schools to improve children’s nutritional status?
- Need to have sufficient nutritional requirements information for people who live in disease challenged areas e.g. malaria endemic areas, HIV/TB and those in climate change affected areas and how their nutritional status affect agricultural productivity.

- Researches linking nutrition, gender and agricultural productivity are encouraged.
- Mechanisms by which mycotoxin work to suppress growth and immunity need to be explored.
- Emphasis should also be on nutritional researches which will generate information to inform nutritional and other relevant policies.

Additions to the paper

Information on life style and nutritional problems in Tanzania, cultural dimensions of food and nutrition and linkages between crop improvement and nutrition can be incorporated to improve the background paper.

General comments

When designing research calls, there is need to emphasize on proposals which cut across different themes e.g. value addition and nutrition

Nutrition, gender and extension where relevant need to be crosscutting issues in researches.

ANNEX 10: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Sex	Title	Institutional Affiliation
1	Gerald Monela	M	Vice Chancellor	SUA
2	Anna Temu	F	Agricultural Economist/ Senior Lecturer	SUA
3	David Kraybill	M	Director, iAGRI	iAGRI
4	Isaac Minde	M	Deputy Director iAGRI	iAGRI
5	Nkori Kibanda	M	Regional Rice Centre of Excellence Coordinator	MAFC
6	Revelian Ngaiza	M	Head of Unit- Investment & Private Sector Development	MAFC
7	Amon Maerere	M	Professor	SUA
8	Julius Wambura	M	Chief Operating Manager	FRABO, Dar
9	Richard Sheto	M	Director- Mechanisation	MAFC
10	Raphael Daluti	M	Director- Irrigation	MAFC
11	Henry Mahoo	M	Assoc. Professor	SUA
12	John van Sickle	M	Professor	OSUC
13	Juma Akil	M	Director of Planning & Policy	MANR, Zanzibar
14	Aida Isinika	F	Professor	SUA
15	Gungu Mohamed Mibavu		Researcher	MAFC
16	Emmanuel Rwambali	M	Training Specialist	SUA / iAGRI
17	Amon Mattee	M	Assoc. Professor /Advisor	SUA / iAGRI
18	Carolyne Nombo	F	Senior Lecturer / Gender Specialist	SUA – DSI / iAGRI
19	Theresia Msaki	F	Researcher	MAFC
20	Eulalia Temba	F	Trainer/ Assoc. Professor	Mzumbe University
21	Bendantunguka Tiisekwa	M	Dean, Faculty of Agriculture	SUA
22	Vedasto Muhikambele	M	Director of Research and Postgraduate Studies	SUA
23	John Msuya	M	Assoc. Professor	SUA
24	Joyce Kinabo	F	Assoc. Professor	SUA
25	Theobald Masha	M	Professor	SUA
26	Rose Kingamkono	F	Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania. Program and Advocacy Manager	Save the Children
27	Flavianus Magayane	M	Senior Lecturer / M&E Officer	SUA / iAGRI
28	Fidelis Myaka	M	Director of Research and Development	MAFC
29	Zubeda Mduruma	F	Plant Breeder	MAFC - DRD
30	Elizabeth J. Maeda	F	Agricultural Research Specialist	USAID
31	Susan Nchimbi-Msolla	F	Deputy Director of Research and Postgraduate Studies	SUA
32	Lilian Jesse Mwanga (Ilonga)	F	Agricultural Researcher Officer	MAFC

33	Ashura-Luzi Kihupi	F	Senior Research Fellow	SUA
34	Sophia Kashenge Killenga	F	Agricultural Research Officer	MAFC- KATRIN
35	Bekunda Mateete	M	Farming Systems Agronomist	IITA
36	Haji Saleh	M	Director	ZARI
37	Salim Maliondo	M	Professor	SUA
38	Emmanuel Mpeta	M	Director Research and Applied Meteorology	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
39	Didas Kimaro	M	Assoc. Professor	SUA
40	Siza Tumbo	M	Professor	SUA
41	Chaboba Zaid Mkangwa	M	Zonal Director – ARI, ILONGA	MAFC
42	Jennifer Olson	F	Professor	Michigan State University
43	Sylvester Samali Njau	M	Researcher/ Director	Horticulture Research Institute (HORTI) Tengeru
44	Joyce Lymo –Macha	F	Assoc. Professor and Director	SUA – Institute of Continuing Education
45	Raphael Wambura	M	Professor	SUA
46	Kissa Kajigili	F	Principal Agricultural Officer	MAFC
47	Dismas Mwaseba	M	Assoc. Professor and Director	SUA-Centre for Sustainable Rural Development
48	Alex Nalitoela	M	Agricultural Advisor	Africare
49	Catherine Msuya - Bengesi	F	Senior Lecturer	SUA
50	Peter j. Mwakiluma	M	Princ. Admin. Officer – Office of the VC	SUA
51	Nicholas Nyange	M	Chief Research Officer	Tanzania Commission For Science and Technology
52	Mark Erbaugh	M	iAGRI Management Entity Manager	OSU (attended via video conferencing)
53	David Hansen		iAGRI Management Entity Coordinator	OSU (attended via video conferencing)

ANNEX 11: CLOSING SPEECH

PROFESSOR GERALD CLAUDIUS MONELA - VICE CHANCELLOR, SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE

- Mr Chairman,
 - The Representative of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives,
 - The Agricultural Expert from the USAID,
 - The iAGRI Project Director,
 - Workshop Participants,
 - Ladies and Gentlemen.
 - Good evening to all of you!
1. It gives me much pleasure to get this opportunity again, to be here with you for officiating the closing of this very important workshop on collaborative agricultural research among the Sokoine University of Agriculture staff and students, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and some selected private sector. In essence, what we have been doing today is to systematically explore researchable knowledge gaps in eight priority thematic areas. This was a view to provide in an indicative manner, research areas that our future researchers in iAGRI can work on. This has successfully been done today, and I congratulate you for your hard work.
 2. This is yet another milestone of iAGRI. As you will all remember that, we gathered here in Morogoro to identify priority thematic areas for iAGRI. But it was thought that, there is a need to further articulate what has been done in the priority thematic areas; and what knowledge gaps still exist that can be responded to by research. In collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (or related agencies) and the Ohio State University Consortium, a group of eight imminent researchers from SUA led this work.
 3. We believe that the product that we have obtained from this workshop today will sufficiently guide us as we move on in our competitive research grants. It is competitive, but to make it more meaningful and useful-and avoid waste of resources and re-inventing the wheel, it is important to embed some elements of “guided competition”. This is exactly what we have tried to do here today. We are not saying that, these are the issues that MUST be done, but rather we are saying that, these are the areas that are worth considering for future research both for our returning iAGRI graduate students and for the forthcoming competitive research grantees.

4. It will be important that we continue building and refining these identified research gaps, and put them into use in our future research endeavors, primarily within the iAGRI research portfolio. But it will also be necessary for researchers outside the iAGRI umbrella to heed the outputs of today's workshop. This eight-person team built on what has been done within the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives as well as SUA and elsewhere, to come up with research gaps-others should also build on this. What we should remember is that, we are working on one country, same agro-ecological regions and same people-and thus, our work must be coordinated to the largest extent possible.
5. In concluding my closing remarks, I would like to acknowledge several institutions and persons who have made this workshop a success;
 - i) The eight thematic working groups from the three institutions who worked on the papers
 - ii) USAID-Tanzania which is funding iAGRI from which this workshop has been funded
 - iii) The iAGRI Project Management, and all working under it for their hard work in the preparation for this workshop.
 - iv) The Ohio State University Consortium of Universities for their partnership in the project.
 - v) To all of you participants for attending and participating in this workshop.
6. Lastly but not least, I would like to request iAGRI to continue organizing similar or related workshops regularly, as this will assist each participating institution to improve the understanding of the programme through information sharing .

It is now my pleasure to declare this workshop on iAGRI Collaborative Workshop officially closed.

I thank you all for your kind attention.

ANNEX 12

INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INITIATIVE (IAGRI)

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH WORKSHOP EVALUATION FORM

Instructions: For each item below, Please place an X in the column 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 to represent your evaluation of each item. Consider 0 the lowest possible rating and 5 the highest possible rating.

Workshop Objectives, presentations and discussions : Number of respondents scoring 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1

	Negative → Positive					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Objectives were relevant	0	0	0	1	10	12
2. Presentations were relevant	0	0	0	2	11	10
3. Discussions were useful	0	0	0	3	14	6
4. Modalities fostered participation of all	0	0	0	5	11	5
5. Modalities fostered focused contributions from participants	0	0	0	6	10	6

ANALYSIS:

Workshop Objectives, presentations and discussions:

corresponding percentages

	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Objectives were relevant				4	43	52
2. Presentations were relevant				9	48	43
3. Discussions were useful				13	61	26
4. Modalities fostered participation of all				22	48	22
5. Modalities fostered focused contributions from participants				26	43	26

A. Positive comments on:

a. Objectives

Objectives were effectively met. About 52 percent of the responding participants gave the best ranking to the objectives.

b. Presentations

Presentations were relevant and timely. The majority of the responding participants—48% were impressed by the presentations. About 9 percent gave moderate views on the effectiveness of the presentations.

c. Discussions

The parallel sessions enabled effective discussions. There were valuable inputs for the improvement of the background papers. More than 60% of the participants thought that the workshop discussions were useful.

B. Negative comments on:

a. Presentations

- Presentation materials should be available to all participants well in advance
- Time allocated was too short and presentations were rushed, in the future it would add value to have discussions before the floor is opened
- Some papers had many mistakes which could have been dealt with before the workshop.

b. Discussions

- Segregation of participants into parallel sessions denied effective contribution of participants to and across thematic areas
- Time allocated for discussion was limited
- Some questions in the discussions were not adequately answered

Number of respondents scoring 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 AND the corresponding percentages shop Setting	Negative → Positive					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Adequacy of Workshop Rooms	0	0	0	1	5	17
2. Quality of Materials, Visual Aids and Equipment	0	0	0	1	12	10
3. Logistic and Administrative Support (communication, travel, monetary etc.)	0	0	0	2	9	12
4. Time Allocated for the Workshop	0	2	4	8	5	4

ANALYSIS:

Corresponding percentages Setting	Negative → Positive					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Adequacy of Workshop Rooms	0	0	0	5	22	74
2. Quality of Materials, Visual Aids and Equipment	0	0	0	4	52	43
3. Logistic and Administrative Support (communication, travel, monetary etc.)	0	0	0	9	39	52
4. Time Allocated for the Workshop	0	9	17	35	22	17

Additional comments regarding workshop setting:

A. Positive comments

- About 74% of the participants viewed workshop setting to be excellent with 52% of them indicating that the quality of materials, visual aids and equipment to be more than satisfactory.
- Workshop was very useful in identifying potential research areas

B. Negative comments

- Generally, time allocation for the workshop was generally not sufficient. There were mixed views of the time allocated with more than 25% of the participant rating the time allocated as little or not satisfactory.

- Key reviewers were supposed to be given additional funds as a recognition to their work for reading the documents, compiling the comments and presenting them

Comments and suggestions for improvement:

- Invite few but effective contributors to the papers not just having a big group for nothing
- Needed to have more time allocated for the workshop
- Some papers were not exhaustive in terms of coverage of what is already known and some come up with gaps needing research
- Need to have farmers representatives in the future
- Improve logistical and administrative support