Maziwa Zaidi?
Tanzania smallholder dairy value chain R4D program
An experiment to improve AR4D

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Maziwa Zaidi ToC Reflection Workshop
31Oct - 1Nov 2016 Oceanic Bay Hotel & Resort, Bagamoyo
The Background & Context

• Lots of research; little impact on the ground

• CGIAR reform/CGIAR Research Programs; Parallel reforms in NARS
  – Using capacity across CGIAR Centres and NARS more effectively
  – More explicit impact orientation

• Maziwa Zaidi
  – Shift in traditional focus on producers to consumers and increasing supply
  – Value chain development as entry point
  – Win-win for food (& nutrition) security and poverty: By and for the poor

• Approach as improved AR4D model
  – Demonstrate impact orientation
  – Consolidate emerging lessons
  – An ‘experiment’ to improve AR4D: Maziwa Zaidi is one of eight similar efforts across other countries to understand best ways in which to connect research and development efforts
Strategic L&F CRP Cross-cutting Platforms

• Technology Generation
• Market Innovation
• Targeting & Impact

Inputs & Services → Production → Processing → Marketing → Consumers

Major intervention with development partners

Value chain development team + research partners

Strategic L&F CRP Cross-cutting Platforms

- Technology Generation
- Market Innovation
- Targeting & Impact

INTERVENTIONS TO SCALE OUT REGIONALLY

GLOBAL RESEARCH PUBLIC GOODS

Approach: Solution-driven R4D to achieve impact

#1: Addressing the whole value chain
#2: Working directly to design and support intervention at scale
#3: In partnership with development actors

R4D integrated to transform the whole value chain
Integrating R&D actors into the Tanzania dairy value chain

**Research**
- SUA / TALIRI
- ARIs (e.g., Irish institutions)
- Investors (e.g., Irish AID, IFAD, BMZ)

**Development**
- Private Sector
- Heifer, Faida Mali
- TDB, Ministry & other partners under DDF
- Investors (e.g., IFAD, BMGF, Irish Aid)
- ILRI / Other CG partners
Engagement in the value chain embodies our impact pathway

Approach: Solution-driven R4D to achieve impact

Along the Impact Pathway

- **Research partners**
  - Assessment
  - Mobilization
  - Best bets

- **Experiments**
  - Evaluation
  - Evidence

- **Attracting investment**

- **Mobilization**
  - Lessons
  - Piloting

- **Development partners**
  - Advocacy
  - Dissemination
  - Implementing large-scale interventions

Relative degree of involvement

- Year 1
- Year 8-12

Maziwa Zaidi Program horizon
Place of individual projects in ‘Maziwa Zaidi’

Goal: More milk, income, assets and better health & nutrition thro’

- a) access to quality inputs and services
- b) access to reliable, well-coordinated, marketing arrangement
- c) access to quality, safe and nutritious products at affordable prices

Scaling out development partnerships (e.g., EADD2?)

Research & piloting partnerships (e.g., MoreMilkiT, MilkiT; SFFF2; new proposals)

LaF/A4HN Strategic Research

Planning

Time

10 years
Maziwa Zaidi projects since 2012: on-going and closed

**Feeds**
1. Enhancing dairy-based livelihoods through feed innovation and VC dev approaches (MilkIT; IFAD) - $0.5m. closed
2. Fodder & feed driving sustainable intensification of crop-livestock /Africa Rising (USAID) – Ongoing
3. Feed the Future Innov Lab on Small-Scale Irrigation in Tanz, Eth and Gh (USAID) – sub-grant $1.3m to ILRI - ongoing
4. Feeds (BMGF, USAID livestock Innovation lab) – $2.5m coming soon

**Genetics**
5. Dairy Genetics East Africa Phase II (DGEA2, BMGF) - $0.7m closed
6. Evaluation of breeds, productivity and fitness for smallholder dairy cattle (TDG, AgriTT-DFID) – BP 300k - closing
7. Platform for African Dairy Genetic Gain (BMGF) $9m starting: exploiting new technology for herd recording

**Animal health**
8. What’s killing my cow? Re-assessing diseases in smallholder dairying in Tanzania (GIZ) – closed
9. Scaling up of the delivery of the infection and treatment method (ITM; USAID) - $1m ongoing

**Food safety/nutrition**
10. Safe food, fair food (SFFF2, BMZ) – Eur <1m closed
11. Several surveys on health and nutrition  with focus on women & children /impact of hubs on these (ACIAR, USAID Linkage, Immana, SPIA) $0.5m; some closed, some ongoing

**Markets/hubs**
12. More milk in Tanz: Adapting hubs for pro-poor smallholder value chains (MoreMilkIT; Irish Aid) – Eur 2m- ongoing
13. East Africa Dairy Development Project (EADD) Phase II (BMGF) – Large grant -ongoing

**Environment**
14. Comprehensive Livestock Environmental Assessment Value Chains (CLEANED ; BMGF) – closed
15. Potential farm-to-landscape impact & adoption of forage technologies (CIAT; BMZ) – Eur 80k ongoing
16. Research and Learning for Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Livestock Value Chains (SAIRLA) - invited to join
17. Others: e.g., Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP)
How is it an improved AR4D model?

Providing urgency, accountability and sharper prioritization:

1. Pragmatic objective of designing integrated interventions to facilitate going to scale

2. Longer-term commitment to and engagement (to build trust and get to results)

3. Interdisciplinary value chain teams can understand fuller context and test appropriate solutions (while drawing lessons from elsewhere)

4. Value chain teams offer a better interface to partner with development actors to benefit from their knowledge and capacities and influence their actions

5. Deeper understanding of specific contexts by value chains teams defines better specific challenges as better guidance for upstream (longer-term and strategic) research
CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world.
Overall objectives for this workshop

- To think together about the real progress that the programme is making against planned changes over the last 12 months:
  - changing contexts
  - Changes that have actually taken place
  - Contribution analysis
  - Testing assumptions that you have

- To adapt change pathways and plans in the light of this:
Theory of Change - 3 questions

• What is it?
• Whats involved?
• How is the Maziwa Zaidi programme using it?
Theory of change

- It's NOT just another way of planning a programme
- It IS an agreed “theory” describing the best model of change that might work in your contexts
- This model of change is then used to develop, implement and evaluate plans.
- The model is analysed and tested regularly to take account of changing contexts and programme progress
- Plans are adapted in the light of this analysis
What's different about it

ToC - the helicopter view

Log frames - the road view
Key points to note.....

- ToC is a **process** and an approach, **not a tool**
- It needs wide consultation from many stakeholders to be useful
- It is **NOT** a desk exercise
How is the Maziwa Zaidi programme working with Theory of Change?
What we did last year...

1. Through workshops and follow up, developed a ToC narrative and diagram to illustrate:
   - How the programme thought it could make changes happen
   - What roles they could (and couldn’t) play
   - The assumptions that they were making about changes that might happen

2. Developed a mini -baseline study (call “start points” for changes it hoped to achieve in year 1
What we are doing now...
Working together to find out how we are progressing...
“How good is our theory of change and what needs to change?”

• How has the context changed over the last 12 months?

• In relation to our plans and projects, what has actually changed (Good? Bad? Unexpected?)?

• How is the programme actually contributing to these changes? And who/what else is helping or hindering progress?

• So what could we be doing differently/better in order to improve?

And, how should we adapt our plans for next year?
The plan for today and tomorrow ...
Questions?
Session 2

UPDATE ON CONTEXTS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROGRAMME
Why we are doing this session

To provide an opportunity to reflect on and highlight changes in contexts since ToC was developed