The Maziwa Zaidi R4D Program
(Tanzania smallholder dairy value chain R4D program)

Testing how to improve AR4D: Where partnerships and investments fit

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The Background & Context

• Lots of research; little impact on the ground
• Many reforms have aimed to improve AR4D (NARS, CGIAR)
  – 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
#1: Addressing the whole value chain

#2: In partnership with development actors

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

Multi-stakeholder innovation processes

- SUA / TALIRI
- Advanced Research Institutions
- Public Investors (Govt, Donors)

- ILRI / Other CG partners

- Heifer, Faida Mali
- TDB, Ministry
- Private Sector Investors
- Public investors (Govt, Donors)
- ANSAF

Research

Development
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
- Evidence

Attracting investment

Design
- Piloting

Advocacy
- Dissemination

Lessons
- Context

Knowledge partner

Implementing large-scale interventions

Development partners

Relative degree of involvement

Year 1
Maziwa Zaidi Program horizon

Year 8-12

PIPIELINE
Long term goals

**Vision:** an inclusive and sustainable development of the dairy value chain by 2023.

Three principle goals:

- Smallholder farmers have reliable and consistent access to **quality inputs and services** in order to efficiently achieve high milk productivity.

- Smallholder farmers have access to reliable, well-coordinated, and efficient dairy products **marketing arrangements** with resultant improvement in **household income and livelihoods**.

- Poor consumers have **improved access** to quality, safe, and nutritious dairy products at **affordable prices** to increase per capita consumption of the dairy products.

- Goals were derived from ASDP I
- Are they still relevant for ASDP II?

More investments is a pre-requisite
Maziwa Zaidi R4D underlying the policy highlights: 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) - ongoing
4. Feeds (BMGF, USAID livestock Innovation lab) - pipeline

**Genetics**
5. Dairy Genetics East Africa Phase II (DGEA2, BMGF) - closed
6. Evaluation of breeds, productivity and fitness for smallholder dairy cattle (TDG, AgriTT-DFID) — closed
7. Platform for African Dairy Genetic Gain (BMGF) — recently started: 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) - ongoing

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

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

**Environment**
14. Comprehensive Livestock Environmental Assessment Value Chains (CLEANED ; BMGF) — closed
15. Potential farm-to-landscape impact & adoption of forage technologies (CIAT; BMZ) — ongoing
16. Research and Learning for Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Livestock Value Chains (SAIRLA) — just started
17. Others: e.g., Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) — ongoing

Complementary Livestock Master Plan developed in 2016/17
Pilot sites selected to target the poor and marginalized

Aim to prove the concept that poor and marginalized (pre-commercial cattle keepers in extensive areas) can be targeted successfully

Key:
R-to-R = Rural production milk sales mostly to rural consumers (pre-commercial)
R-to-U = Rural production milk sales mostly to urban consumers (more commercial)

• R-to-R selected to extend the frontiers of commercial dairying
How is it an improved AR4D model?

Providing **urgency**, **accountability** and **sharper prioritization**:

1. Pragmatic objective of designing integrated interventions to **facilitate more investments and going to scale**
2. Longer-term commitment 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
There has been underinvestment in Tanzania dairy!
(hence this focus in theory of change)

Tanzania livestock and its economy

- Third highest livestock numbers in Africa contribute to only **13%** to ag GDP
- Tanzania cattle examples:
  - **25m** cattle - Africa's 3rd largest
    - **0.72 m** improved dairy
  - 2 billion litres per yr
  - Dairy cattle contributes **1.5%** of total GDP
  - History of low private and public investments
  - Investments now increasing (e.g., ongoing PAID project)

Comparison with elsewhere (Ke, Rw)

- Globally, the livestock sector makes up about **40%** of ag GDP (e.g., 42% of Ag GDP in Kenya)
- Kenya/Rwanda cattle examples:
  - **18m** cattle in Kenya – Africa’s 5th
    - **3.8m** improved dairy – Africa’s largest
  - 5 billion litres per yr
  - Dairy cattle contribute **8%** of total GDP in Kenya; **6%** in Rwanda
  - Long history of private and public investments (e.g., AI subsidy for 10 years in Ke; Girinka in Rw)
The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock aims to increase the productivity and profitability of livestock agri-food systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and eggs more available and affordable across the developing world.

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