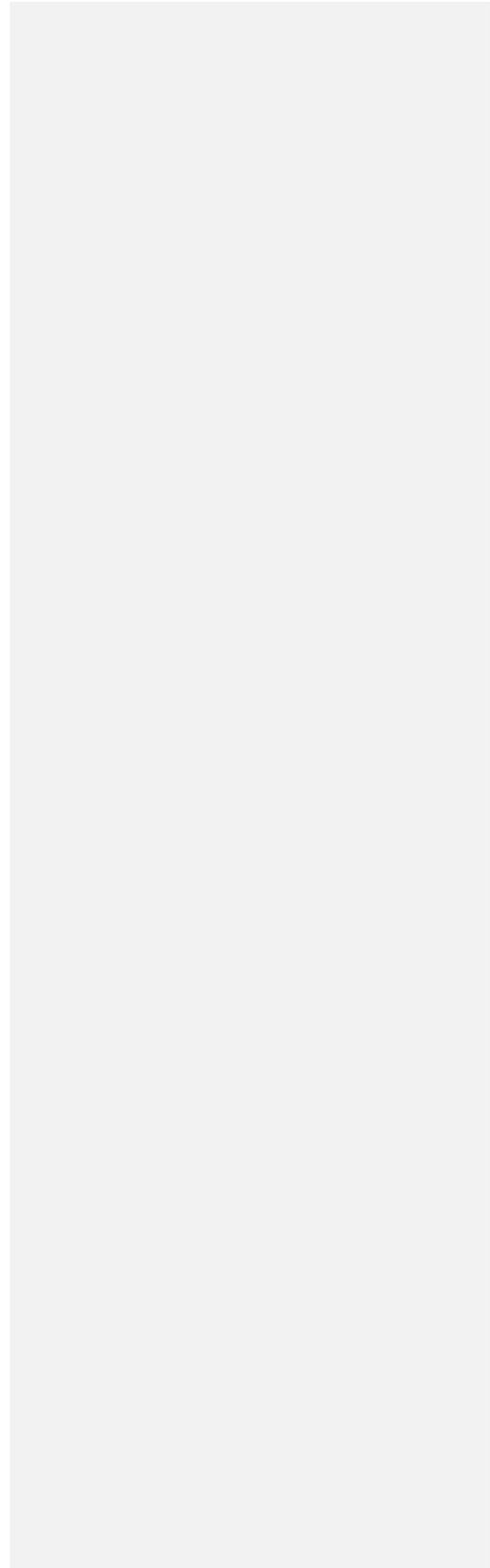
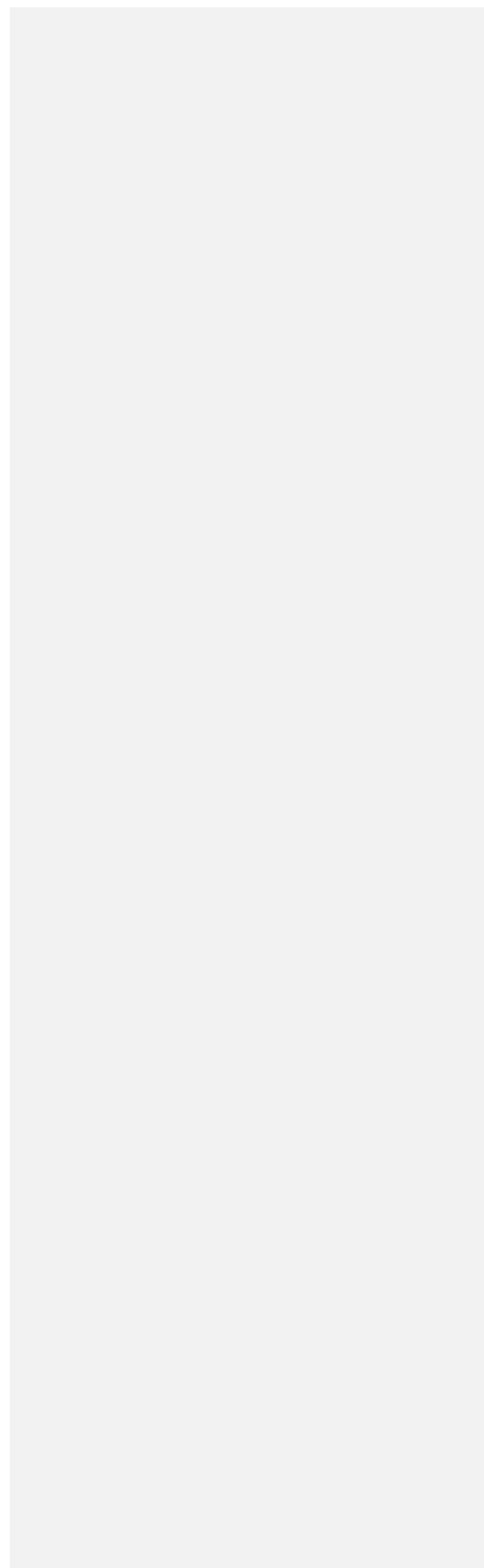


**ZAMBIA CGIAR SITE INTEGRATION PLAN**



**Acronyms**

<del>CIAT</del> CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Market for Conservation
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
R4D	Research for Development
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Program
SCCI	Seed Control and Certification Institute
TLC	Total Land Care (Zambia)
UNZA	University of Zambia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZARI	Zambian Agriculture Research Institute



## Zambia Site Integration Plan

### A. Introduction

Over the past decade (2001 – 2011), Zambia's economy has been growing at an annual average of 6%, rising from -2% in the 1990s. Despite this growth, poverty rates have remained persistently high due to low soil fertility, frequent drought, limited use of high yielding varieties, undeveloped markets for agricultural products and weak extension services. Agriculture is considered vital for attaining broad-based economic growth and social welfare, since 75% of the population rely on smallholder farming for both subsistence and livelihood. Over 85% of the 61% rural population cultivates maize as a primary staple crop under rainfed production systems. The agriculture sector plays a crucial role in the country's food security and nutrition.

**CGIAR Presence in the Country:** There are 12 CGIAR centers (Biodiversity, CIAT-[Harvest Plus](#), CIFOR, CIMMYT, CIP, Harvest Plus, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IITA, ILRI, IWMI and WorldFish) currently operational in Zambia. See annex 1 for a listing of individual activities. Although there is some level of coordination between the centers, there is a realization that their interventions could achieve greater impact if the level of coordination and collaboration between them is improved. One way of realizing such collaboration is through the establishment of a site integration consortium to coordinate development objectives. An introductory meeting was held on November 19, 2015 to establish the integration steering committee. The committee comprises representatives of all the 12 centers with CIMMYT as the lead. Subsequently, a national consultation workshop, which brought together stakeholders from the CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, research agencies, academic institutions, donors, NGOs and the private sector. Stakeholders commended CG centers' efforts to harmonize their operations and align their research agenda to the national agricultural priorities.

**CGIAR Strategic Results Framework (SRF) Link to Site Integration:** The SRF responds and contributes directly to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined by the United Nations, with specific focus on poverty, malnutrition, and environmental degradation. Improved coordination and collaboration of CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs) and other stakeholders through site integration will leverage resources and create synergies, enhancing realization of the SRF goal.

### B. Goal and objectives for site integration

**Goal: To harness CG centers' agricultural material and human resources to accelerate contribution to the national development goal**

#### Objectives

1. To align all CG centers' agricultural development goals to the Zambia national and regional (SADC, COMESA, CAADP) strategic agricultural priorities
2. To establish a sustained mechanism for coordination and collaboration of research and project activities among the CG centers and their national partners
3. To identify and establish clear collaborative research agendas that contribute to a common goal among CG centers and national partners
4. To improve the operational efficiency of all CG centers in Zambia

### C. Expected outcomes

#### Objective 1

- 1.1: CG centers design projects and research objectives based on a common goal developed jointly by the centers and national partners
- 1.2: CG centers' R4D activities are aligned to each other's and directly correspond to the Zambia national agricultural priorities

**Objective 2**

- 2.1: An interagency working group comprising CGs and national partners actively coordinates all CG research activities and projects

**Objective 3**

- 3.1: All CG's work is based on one common goal from which respective research objectives are formulated
- 3.2: CGs and national partners mobilise resources jointly, with single funding applications submitted for all CGs in Zambia
- 3.3: Projects are implemented under the coordination of one CG lead either nationally or in specific geographic areas

**Objective 4:**

- 4.1: CG centers share research and office space either in a single or multiple locations and share staff based on thematic, sectoral or geographic, or other criteria jointly developed
- 4.2: CGs in Zambia centralize administrative, communication and program functions.
- 4.3: CG centers achieve greater delivery and scaling of research outputs to partners
- 4.4: Streamlining policy engagement

**D. Strategic interventions for realizing the outcomes**

There will be a phased approach to realizing the site integration outcomes, the first phase focusing on quick win collaborative activities that get partners used to working in a purposefully coordinated manner as a build up to streamlined joint programming in the second phase.

**Table 1: Strategic interventions**

	Strategic interventions	
	Phase one (2016-2017)	Phase two (2018-2020)
<b>Objective 1:</b> To align all CG centers' development goals to the Zambia national and regional (SADC, COMESA, CAADP) strategic agricultural priorities	Share research objectives for each center and identify areas that are not aligned to the national priorities	In the next funding cycle develop projects jointly and have them reviewed by a projects/proposals working group to ensure alignment to national and regional priorities
<b>Objective 2:</b> To establish a sustained mechanism for coordination of research and project activities among the CG centers and their national partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>A steering committee that will meet on a quarterly basis</b> to plan jointly and review progress has already been established</li> <li>ii. Develop clear terms of reference for the committee to ensure continued progress in coordination</li> </ul>	Establish working groups that will deal with different issues pertaining to integration such as programs, administration, etc
<b>Objective 3:</b> To identify and establish clear collaborative research agendas that contribute to a common goal among CG centers and national partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Appoint individual centers to lead ALL CG programs in specific geographic areas based on criterion to be developed. The lead center, while assuming mainly an administrative role, would coordinate all program delivery in the area, including</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Design projects and funding proposal jointly, with all centers working towards one goal and single funding proposals submitted for all centers in Zambia</li> </ul>

	<p>implementation plans, targeting, field visits, meetings establishment of demo plots and representation</p> <p>ii. <b>Share work plans and joint targeting.</b> Partners have agreed to meet at the beginning of the year to share their detailed work plans. This sharing will involve merging common interventions, and where possible and as feasible, common targeting. For instance targeting of farmers on maize and legume and livestock programs could be done jointly by CIMMYT, IITA and ILRI to achieve diversified livelihoods for the farmers, creating a clear pathway to increased income while leveraging each other's resources</p> <p>iii. <b>Establish joint research sites.</b> Partners will establish joint demo plots where all research in that specific area can be show cased. A criteria for this will be developed and agreed upon by the team, and could include geographic location, objective alignment, etc.</p> <p>iv. <b>Develop standard operating procedures</b> in common areas such as M&amp;E, communication, documentation, dissemination and gender.</p>	<p>ii. Appoint working groups to write and review proposals to ensure alignment with all centers and resource leveraging</p> <p>iii. Jointly develop a policy engagement strategy for all centers and prioritize policy issues</p>
<p><b>Objective 4:</b> To improve the operational efficiency of all CG centers in Zambia</p>	<p>i. <b>Shared office space</b> and amenities. In the next two years at least half of the CG centers should be sharing office spaces between two, three or four of them</p> <p>ii. Design a capacity building strategy for all centers</p>	<p>All CG centers share space, vehicles and common staff. May end up with one sectoral or thematic leaders and shared administrative staff</p>

## E. Responsibility

- **CIMMYT:** lead agency; government policy and donor engagement
- **IITA:** host centre, to provide infrastructural support (offices and other equipment)
- **IITA and HarvestPlus:** to lead the communications / partner engagement efforts
- **ZARI:** to facilitate links with other government agencies; to provide access to research facilities, communication support
- **ICRISAT/ILRI/ Harvest Plus:** Engagement on the delivery of bio-fortified crops to improve nutrition and food safety
- **Private Sector and NGOs:** support the scaling of new technologies
- **University of Zambia:** Lead capacity building efforts

## F. Conclusions

The site integration process was consultative and involved representatives from more than 30 partner agencies who included government, the private sector, CG centres, regional agencies and the donor community. The Government of Zambia was particularly keen and supportive of the site integration process in that it would lead to the actualization of the plans laid out in the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) which is the main strategic document to improve agriculture production and productivity in the country. The site

integration is expected to help the CG centres and government to be more aligned to the NAIP, to better coordinate their activities, to have more strategically focused collaborative research and to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in their operations through better and more targeted resource use.

It is also expected that the site integration plan will constitute an effective communication tool for all CG centres involved and government as they engage donors and other players in the agricultural sector. This will help to streamline resource mobilization efforts and help improve policy engagement efforts.

**Table 2: site integration plan overview**

<b>F. Organizing and steering planning and implementation</b>	
<b>Lead center</b>	CIMMYT
<b>Participating CRPs</b>	# 12 Biodiversity, CIAT, CIFOR, CIMMYT, CIP, Harvest Plus, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IITA, ILRI, IWMI and World Fish
<b>Intra-CG coordination team</b>	There is a Steering Committee composed of all the CG centers' representatives and ZAR. The committee meets on a quarterly basis or as needed
<b>National-CGIAR working group</b>	Established and has had an initial meeting
<b>All stakeholder forum</b>	One consultative forum held
<b>National stakeholders engaged</b>	
<b>Government incl national funding agencies</b>	# 7 government agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL); Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI); Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS); NAIS; National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research; Department of Water Affairs; Ministry of Gender; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development, Ministry of Land, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Disaster Management and Mitigation, Ministry of Gender and Child Development.
<b>Public sector research</b>	#5 Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI); University of Zambia; National Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR); Ministry of Science and Technology; Zambia Development Agency
<b>Public sector along value chain</b>	None
<b>Public sector regional</b>	# 5 COMESA; SADC; ACTESA; INDABA IAPRI
<b>Farmer orgs</b>	#5 Zambia Farmers Union (ZFU); Farmers Cassava Association; Zambia Consumer Association (ZACA); Zambia Millers Association; ZASTA; Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion Programme
<b>Private sector along value chain</b>	#13 Seed Co; Kamano Seeds; Stewards Globe; Unity Seeds; Klein Karoo (K2); Zamseed; MRI/Syngenta; Advanta International; Pioneer; Mkushi; Star Milling
<b>NGOs</b>	#12 PAM; Catholic Relief Services; World Vision; COMACO; Total Land Care; CSO-SUN; TECHNOSERVE; Peace Corps; Concern; Self Help; Africare; Development Aid from People to People (DAPP); Capacity building-marketing linkages-ISST, Concern Worldwide
<b>Regional, International Funding agencies</b>	# 10 DFID; USAID; WFP; African Development Bank; World Bank; European Union; IFAD; FAO; Irish Aid; USDA
<b>G Budgets</b>	
<b>2016 - 17 CGIAR</b>	US\$100700
<b>2016 National partners</b>	ZARI – avail research facilities and research staff; SCCI – avail laboratories and staff Seed companies – provide demonstration sites, staff time; seed and other technologies NGOs – staff time; promotion of technologies Associations – scaling of technologies
<b>2016 - 17 National partners</b>	US\$40,000

Progress towards Site Integration Plan: COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

	Expected outcomes by end 2020	Objective(s) to achieve by end 2017	Developed CG-internally	Proposed, Discussed (with nat partners)	Consulted (with wider audience)	Agreed (Plan)	Implementation started (interventions)	Completed (interventions)	Budget (2016 - 2017) (US\$)	
<b>Sustained coord among Centers/ CRPs</b>	<i>What is this going to lead to by 2020?</i>	<i>What is achieved end 2017 along the way to 2020 (Not yet defined)</i>	Yes, All CG Centres involved, April 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Improved and better coordination among CG centres		Set up Steering Committee								200
		Quarterly coordination meetings								500
		Participate in annual stakeholders coordination meetings								20000
		Joint program reporting and communications								5000
Improved and efficient research		Sharing of research agendas/issues						2000		
<b>All CG align with national plans</b>	<i>What is this going to lead to by 2020?</i>	<i>What is achieved end 2017 along the way to 2020 Not yet defined</i>	Yes, All CG Centres involved, April 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Intervention A	<i>More focused research that addresses the national agenda</i>	Review NAIP								2000
		Incorporate research initiatives outlined in NAIP into the site integration plan								2000
		Support ZARI to implement NAIP initiatives								10000
<b>Collaborative R4D agenda</b>			Yes, All CG Centres involved, April 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<b>S.O. CIMMYT</b> <i>To increase maize productivity through increased access to stress tolerant maize germplasm in Zambia</i>	Improved maize germplasm and agronomy available to both public and private national partners	Stress breeding (drought, Low N, diseases, etc)								
		Capacity building (Long term and short training in collaboration with regional universities in maize breeding, sustainable intensification, seed production, seed marketing and technical backstopping)								
		Bio fortification of maize (quality protein & Pro vitamin A)								



		<a href="#">Zambia project is carried out in the Luwingu District</a>							
		<a href="#">Miombo Systematic Review: carbon stocks and fluxes in the miombo Eco-region countries (include Zambia)</a>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no		10,000
		<a href="#">Chinese involvement in Informal timber trade in Zambia - Part of a larger Africa-China Informal Resources Trade: Resource governance, rural livelihoods and sustainability project looking at cotton in Zambia and Zimbabwe; Mining in Tanzania</a>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no		12000
<p><b>S.O. IITA</b></p> <p><i>To improve food security and availability</i></p> <p><i>To increase the profitability of foods and other agricultural products</i></p> <p><i>And to ensure the sustainability of natural resource management</i></p>	<p>Better understanding of market and farmer needs</p>	<p>Mitigating Cassava Disease Threats for Improved Cassava Production in Zambia was also implemented mostly in Eastern Province. The aim of this project is to improved cassava production by mitigating cassava mosaic and brown streak diseases by deploying improved varieties through participatory and establishing sustainable seeds systems</p>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no		
		<p>The Support to Agricultural Research Development of Strategic Crops in Africa (SARD-SC) funded by AfDB working on two commodities: cassava and maize. The overall objective of SARD-SC project is to enhance food and nutrition security and contribute to poverty reduction.</p>	yesDiscussed with partners	yesConsulted with wider audience	yesAgreed (Plan)	yesImplementation started??	noCompleted or on going???		
		<p>The regional cassava breeding program based in Zambia with objective of developing improved varieties, resistant to major pest and diseases, adapted to different agro –ecologies with key traits preferred by end users for food and nonfoods utilization.</p>	yesDiscussed with partners	yesConsulted with wider audience	yesAgreed (Plan)	yesImplementation completed	noCompleted		
		<p>Soybean breeding and deployment of improved varieties in collaboration with SIL</p>	yesDiscussed with partners	yesConsulted not widely	yesAgreed on work plan	yesImplementation started (interventions)	noOn going A consultancy with a value of \$1.8 million		

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		The Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) project: Its purpose is to establish the relationship between aflatoxin contamination in complementary foods and child stunting and wasting in children less than 2 years. It is an integrated approach to improve nutrition status of women and children through nutrition sensitive agriculture.		yesDiscussed with partners	yesConsulted with wider audience }	yesAgreed (Plans }	yesImplementation started	noOngoing	
		The Scaling Out Integrated Soil Fertility Management Technologies in Zambia (AGRA). It aims at contributing to increase and sustained agricultural productivity, food and income security of 20,000 smallholder farmers.		yesDiscussed with partners	yesConsulted with wider audience	yesAgreed (Plans	yesImplementation started	noOngoing	
		Commercializing the aflasafe biocontrol product for improved public health, increased trade, and enhanced food security in Zambia. The project's main aim is to commercialize the aflasafe biocontrol products for aflatoxin mitigation in Zambia for improved income and nutritional health of farmer families and generate wealth in the maize and groundnut value chain in Zambia.		yesDiscussed with partners	yesConsulted with wider audience }	yesAgreed (Plan)	yesImplementation started	noOngoing	
		Strong expertise in gender transformative approaches		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
		<u>Aflatoxin Mitigation in maize and groundnut which aimed to improve income and nutritional health of farmer by developing a bio control technology that uses native beneficial fungal strains to out-compete toxin-producing species</u>		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	
S.O. WorldFish	Improved ways to preserve fish, increased shelf life, reduced losses and new opportunities for trade.	WorldFish leads the CGIAR component of the Irish Aid-funded research in development project in Northern Province (Luwingu and Mbala Districts): WorldFish activities include development of local fish feeds, domestication of small fish species, and integrated aquaculture-agriculture systems.							
		BMZ-funded project on enhancing fish production, consumption and nutrition linkages for poor consumers							
		Regional fish trade							

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		<p>Aquatic Agricultural Systems CRP – this is now closing, but considerable capacity has been developed among communities and partners in the Barotse Floodplain of Western Zambia; it is hoped that the nutrition work will continue under A4NH</p> <p>Cross-CRP project with the CRP on Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS) has been funded by A4NH</p> <p>For prioritized foods and food safety hazards, the team has attempted to measure levels of contamination with disease causing agents at different points along the value chain, followed by assessing the usefulness of intervention on contamination levels using this data to estimate disease reduction.</p>									
<b>S.O. ILRI</b>	Improved food safety better and sustainable use of livestock	If effective, the intervention will be applied at scale.									
		The priority groups in this study are mothers and infants.									
		One stream of work has been examining food safety of dried fish as part of a strategy for improving diets									
		Another stream has focused on the dairy value chain									
		In collaboration with Scientists from WorldFish and Bioversity, been involved in nutrition work focusing on improved dietary diversity									
		Development of maize varieties rich in beta carotene to reduce Vitamin a deficiency in Zambia									
		Engage with delivery of biofortified crops to improve nutrition									
<b>S.O. HarvestPlus (Zambia)</b>	Improved and more nutritious varieties of staple food crops that provide higher amounts of vitamin A, iron, or zinc	Development of maize varieties rich in beta carotene to reduce Vitamin a deficiency in Zambia									
		Engage with delivery of bio fortified crops to improve nutrition									

<b>S.O. ICRISAT</b> <i>To deploy at scale legumes and dryland cereals that increase production and productivity, ecosystem resilience, and competitiveness of dryland agriculture in Zambia.</i>	Improved nutritious, drought-tolerant, agronomy for groundnut	Fast track release of more pigeon pea varieties								
		Demonstration of best agronomic practices for groundnut								
		Land and water management within the context of multifunctional landscapes. This will be IWMI's contribution towards the FISH CRP.								
<b>S.O. IWMI</b> <i>To provide evidence-based solutions to sustainably manage water and land resources for food security, people's livelihoods and environment</i>	Improved and sustainable management of water and land resources for food security.	Transboundary water governance focusing on the Zambezi River (Bilateral).								
		Ensuring gender and social equity								
		Policy Engagement on agricultural policy funded by USAID?								
		Development of a DSS for water resource management for ZAMCOM (GIZ proposal submitted)								
		Agricultural Production and Productivity Improvement								
<b>S.O. ZARI</b> <i>Facilitate and support the development of a sustainable, dynamic, diversified and competitive agricultural sector that ensures food security at the household and national levels.</i>	Improved and dynamic and competitive agricultural sector	Market Access and Services Development								
		Food and Nutrition Security and Disaster Risk Management								
		Knowledge Support Systems								
		Institutional Strengthening								
		Sharing of resources (such as vehicle, equipment, staff, office space) among CG centers								
<b>Improved intra-CG efficiencies</b>	Efficient utilization of resources among CG and national partners	Joint program interventions (e.g. combined demos)		Yes, All CG Centres involved, April 2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	20000
		Common research sites								20000
		Joint funding proposal development							20000	
		Common financial and project activity reporting							4000	
	Improved funding mobilization and utilization							5000		