

FTF Tanzania – ASPIRES Project

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY POLICY PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN TANZANIA: RESULTS OF THE 2016 STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

By

Edith Lazaro and Mywish K. Maredia



Food Security Policy *Research Papers*

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AUTHORS

Edith Lazaro is an Agricultural Economist by training, and is the Training and Capacity Building Specialist for the ASPIRES Project and Mywish Maredia is Professor, International Development in the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics at Michigan State University.

Authors' Acknowledgment:

We are grateful to the ASPIRES Team members, Lorna Yoyo, Elizabeth Mwambulukutu, Claire Ijumba and Emmanuel Domonko for their assistance in compiling the list of stakeholders and assistance during data collection, especially for their effort to contact and follow up with respondents. We would also like to thank Prof. Isaac Minde and Prof. David Nyange for their support and guidance, and to Zokhid Ibragimov for formatting the questionnaire for PDF and online surveys, and helping us retrieve the data from the electronic surveys, and entering the data from paper surveys.

This study was conducted as an activity of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) and the Tanzania-ASPIRES project, and was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this publication are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, Michigan State University (MSU), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) or the University of Pretoria (UP). This FSP Research Paper is intended to promote discussion and has not been formally peer reviewed.

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Published by the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics, Michigan State University, Justin S. Morrill Hall of Agriculture, 446 West Circle Dr., Room 202, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA

ABSTRACT

The successful implementation of any agricultural and food security policy hinges upon the effectiveness of an existing system used to formulate, implement and monitor policies. A policy that is inclusive in its formulation and established through the use of reliable evidence, and effectively implemented and monitored, is likely to promote sector transformation. In recognition of the importance of the quality of the policy formulation processes and the supporting institutional architecture, the Tanzania ASPIRES project under the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab (FSP) funded by the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) was established in 2016 with the main objective of accelerating the adoption of more effective policies and programs, to drive a broad based agricultural sector growth, improve food security and nutrition, and reduce poverty.

This paper reports on the perceived quality and institutional architecture of agriculture and food security policy processes as it existed in 2015, to serve as a baseline qualitative indicators of the policy environment in Tanzania. The assessment is based on a survey involving 79 stakeholders from the government, NGO, private sector, donor, and research communities that are active in the agriculture and food security policy space in Tanzania. The overall results indicate that while there are positive aspects of the policy processes that are in place, there is scope for improvements. There is need to ensure that Tanzania's policy process is better informed by effectively utilizing available empirical evidence and enabling the availability and accessibility of reliable sector performance data. This will in turn enable a consistent assessment of the performance of the sector and appropriate allocation of resources for policy implementation.

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|--|
| ACT | Agricultural Council of Tanzania |
| ASDS | Agricultural Sector Development Strategy |
| ASPIRES | Agricultural Sector Policy, and Institutional Reform Strengthening Project |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| ESRF | Economic and Social Research Foundation |
| FSP | Food Security Policy |
| FtF | Feed the Future |
| FYDP | National Five Year Development Plan |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| MSU | Michigan State University |
| NGO | Non-Government Organization |
| TDV | Tanzania Development Vision |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UP | University of Pretoria |
| URT | United Republic of Tanzania |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

1. Introduction

The Government of Tanzania has put forth an ambitious plan to transform the country into a middle income and semi-industrialized economy by 2025 as underlined in Tanzania's vision 2025 (TDV 2025) and is further emphasized in the country's second Five Year Development Plan (FYDPII). These master plans clearly highlight the agricultural sector to be a central piece in achieving this transformation. Initiatives to achieve this transformation recognize that the agricultural sector has a key role to play.

In recognizing the role of agricultural sector in economic development, the Tanzanian Government and other stakeholders over years have attempted to develop and support initiatives that promised growth within the agricultural sector. Some of these initiatives include the *Kilimo Kwanza* initiative, the agricultural sector development strategy (ASDS), and the Tanzania CAADP compact. However, most of these initiatives fell short of their promises, leaving the sector underdeveloped. As described in the drafting of TDV 2025, "*Agriculture [as] the back bone of the economy, continues to be dependent mainly on rainfall and on backward technology. Thus agricultural productivity is low and erratic.*"

Tanzania's agricultural sector has considerable potential for growth. Yet, this has not been realized due to a number of reasons that have created unfavorable environment for growth. Some of the key reasons include unfavorable sector policies and weak institutions (URT 2016a). Literature shows that promoting agricultural sector growth, requires an environment where there are stable and efficient sector policies that are enforced by well calibrated institutions. And successful implementation of a policy hinges upon the effectiveness of an existing system used to formulate, implement and monitor policies. A policy that is inclusive in its formulation and established through the use of reliable evidence, and effectively implemented and evaluated, is likely to promote sector transformation.

Tanzania's agricultural policy formulation process has evolved over time to be more inclusive of stakeholders and is beginning to utilize available evidence in making crucial policy decisions (ESRF 2004). Moreover, the country's policy environment could largely benefit from the review, adjustment, and modification in several aspects of the policy formulation process and the supporting institutional architecture. In recognition of this the ASPIRES project under the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab (FSP) funded by the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) was formulated in 2016 with the main objective of accelerating the adoption of more effective policies and programs to drive a broad based agricultural sector growth, improve food security and nutrition, and reduce poverty. The project supports the government of Tanzania, the private sector and civil society stakeholders in policy research and analysis, policy outreach, capacity building, and promotion of policy coordination both in the agriculture and nutrition space.

Two of ASPIRES Project's qualitative indicators included in the FSP Performance Monitoring Plan are indices that measure: 1) the quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania and, 2) the quality of the institutional architecture. These indices were to be computed based on the results of baseline and end line surveys of stakeholders involved in agriculture and food

security policy processes in Tanzania. Towards this goal, a baseline survey was launched in November 2016 and completed in May 2017. A total of 127 questionnaires were distributed to different stakeholders within the agricultural sector of which 79 completed surveys were received. This report presents the results of this baseline survey, which was designed to capture the policy environment in Tanzania as of December 2015 (i.e., the year prior to the start of the ASPIRES project) for the broad agriculture sector, including issues relating to food security at the Local and Central government level. Following the methodology of similar surveys conducted in other FSP countries (i.e., Malawi, Nigeria, Mali, Zambia, etc.), this report assesses opinions and perceptions of different stakeholders on the quality and inclusiveness of agricultural and food security policy process, and institutional architecture supporting these policies with a focus on Tanzania (Benson et al. 2016, Maredia et al. 2017, Traoré et al. 2017, Ngoma et al. 2017).

The results of this baseline survey is expected to guide ASPIRES on strategic areas to support within Tanzania's agricultural policy space. The plan is to repeat a similar survey in 2018 and compare results to see the direction of change over time in the quality of the policy process and institutional architecture in Tanzania. The comparison will also assist to gauge the impact of ASPIRES in Tanzania and provide recommendations for future initiatives supporting agricultural sector policy in the country.

2. Data and Methods

Sample Selection

Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting respondents for the survey. The main aim for this exercise was to develop a reasonably representative sample of individuals that are key and prominent within Tanzania's agricultural policy space. The selected respondents represented stakeholders from the government, private sector, donor agencies, civil society and non-governmental organizations and research and think tank organizations. The survey was launched in November 2016 and a total of 127 respondents were approached to participate in the survey out of which 79 respondents completed the survey.

Survey Instrument

The questionnaire was adapted from similar baseline stakeholder surveys conducted in Malawi, Zambia and Nigeria with similar FSP policy projects. The instrument was designed to capture from each respondent his/her assessment of the quality of policy processes on agriculture and food security in Tanzania (Table 1). The questionnaire consisted of five modules with a total of 77 questions. (See Annex 1 for complete questionnaire.) The survey used Likert-scale type questions/statements covering various aspects of the policy process and institutional architecture. Survey respondents indicated their level of agreement or disagreement by selecting one of the four options provided--'0' completely disagree '1' somewhat disagree, '2' somewhat agree, '3' completely agree.

Table 1. Content of Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes Questionnaire

| Section Contents | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A | Respondents background information and details and their organization |
| B | Opinion on quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania |
| C | Opinion on quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania |
| D | Factors that affect agenda-setting within policy processes on agriculture and food security issues and the design of the policies or programs considered |
| E | Participation in agriculture and food security policy process events |

Survey Implementation

When the survey was launched in November 2016, the modality of distributing the survey instruments was mainly via email that included both a link to the online electronic questionnaire and an attached PDF survey instrument. The response rate via email was low, and thus the follow-up plan carried out by the survey team included sending reminder emails and making reminder phone calls. For those who did not respond after several reminders, hard copies of the questionnaire were delivered to them, and for a few of them face-to-face interviews were conducted. Despite these efforts, from November 2016 to May 2017, we received 79 completed surveys 31 respondents had completed the survey using the electronic method and 48 individuals had completed the survey using paper based method. This represents an overall response rate of 62% based on the sample size we had targeted for the survey.

Data Description: Respondents' Background Information

Module A of the questionnaire captures background information on respondent and their organizations. Among the five respondents' categories interviewed, the government category represented the highest number of respondents 35.4% followed by NGOs/CSOs 31.7%, Donor and Research category at 22.7 % and private sector category with only 7.6%.¹ On average, respondents had about 14 years of experience in agricultural policy in Tanzania, respondents from research category had the most experience with a mean score of about 22 years followed by the government category respondents who had an average of 14 years' of experience, the group that reported the least number of years of experience was the private sector with an average of 9 years. On the year of affiliation with current organization, the overall mean score was 8 years. Not surprisingly, respondents from the research institutions had the most number of years with the same organization (15 years) indicating low staff turnover, and respondents from NGOs/CSOs had the lowest years of affiliation of about 5 years indicating a high staff turnover due to the nature of projects they implement which are usually on contract bases and for a limited number of years (Table 2).

¹ Due to the small sample size, we caution against generalizing the results of the survey for the private sector group.

Table 2. Institutional Category and Experience of Survey Respondents

| Institutional Category | Frequency | Percent | Level of involvement (%) | | | Years with current organization (mean) | Years of involvement in agricultural policy in Tanzania (mean) |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | | | Central | Local | Both | | |
| Government | 28 | 35.4 | 75 | 4 | 21 | 10.2 | 14.1 |
| NGO/CSO | 25 | 31.7 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 4.5 | 12.3 |
| Private | 6 | 7.6 | 50 | 17 | 33 | 8.6 | 9.2 |
| Donor | 10 | 12.7 | 30 | 10 | 60 | 6.1 | 10.2 |
| Research | 10 | 12.6 | 10 | 0 | 90 | 14.5 | 22.3 |
| Total | 79 | 100 | 42 | 10 | 48 | 8.3 | 13.7 |

Source: Tanzania Stakeholder Survey (2016)

Table 3 provides an assessment of the level of influence of respondents' organizations on agriculture and food security policy process at different levels of the government. Tanzania has a two tier government system, the central government and the local government. The relationship between the two levels of government is one of legal accountability. The roles of the central government include policy making, guidance, standard setting and monitoring while the local governments are responsible for service delivery to the public and the implementation of policy and programs designed by the central government. On average, respondents perceived their organizations to have high influence at the central government level and moderate influence at the local government level. Respondents from government and donor agencies assessed their institutions to be on the high end spectrum in influencing policy both at central and local government level, while respondents' categories reporting the least influence at all levels included the private sector and NGOs/CSOs. The differences between mean scores across the different stakeholders' categories are all insignificant for both central and local government level, indicating a general consensus on their self-assessed level of influence on policy change. Individual respondents' involvement in the policy process at the two levels of government shows that, 42% of the respondents had experience with policy process at only the central government level, 10% had experience with the policy process only at the local government level, and 48% reported having experience or involvement at both central and local government level (Table 2).

Table 3. Level of Influence of Own Institution on Agricultural and Food Security Policy Change at Central and Local Government Level

| | Central Level Influence | | | | Mean score | N |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | None% | Limited% | Moderate% | High% | | |
| Government | 0 | 4 | 30 | 67 | 2.6 | 27 |
| NGO | 0 | 22 | 43 | 35 | 2.1 | 23 |
| Private sector | 0 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 2 | 6 |
| Donor agencies | 0 | 10 | 40 | 50 | 2.4 | 10 |
| Research | 0 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 2.2 | 10 |
| Total | 0 | 16 | 34 | 50 | 2.3 | 76 |
| <i>P= 0.1236</i> | | | | | | |
| | Local Government Level Influence | | | | Mean score | N |
| | None% | Limited% | Moderate% | High% | | |
| Government | 0 | 20 | 50 | 30 | 2.1 | 20 |
| NGO | 0 | 32 | 50 | 18 | 1.9 | 22 |
| Private sector | 0 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 1.8 | 5 |
| Donor agencies | 0 | 33 | 44 | 22 | 1.9 | 9 |
| Research | 0 | 33 | 67 | 0 | 1.7 | 9 |
| Total | 0 | 29 | 51 | 20 | 1.9 | 65 |
| <i>P=0.6141</i> | | | | | | |

Source: Tanzania Stakeholder Survey (2016)

3. Results and Discussion

Modules B and C of the 2016 Tanzania stakeholder survey consisted of 21 and 26 questions, respectively, that explored respondent's opinion on the general quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes, and on the institutional architecture through which these processes were conducted in the country. The four-level Likert scale questions were framed as generally positive statements on various dimensions of the policy processes or the associated institutional architecture. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statement – 'Completely disagree', 'Somewhat disagree', 'Somewhat agree', and 'Completely agree'. No 'neutral' or "neither agree nor disagree" option was offered. To analyze the results from the Likert scale, multiple-choice responses to the questions in modules B and C, were assigned integer values: 0 for a 'Completely disagree' response; 1 for 'Somewhat disagree', 2 for 'Somewhat agree', and 3 for 'Completely agree'. Mean responses to the questions were then computed overall and across the five respondents' categories.

In order to test statistically whether the aggregate responses to a question for each of the five stakeholder categories differed significantly between any of the groups, a Kruskal-Wallis rank test was used with each set of responses to each question. The implication of a significant result to this test is that at least one of the categories of respondents have pointedly different assessments compared to other categories of respondents on the quality of the dimension of agriculture and food security policy processes being explored in that particular question.

Perceptions on the Quality of Agricultural and Food Security Policy Processes in Tanzania (Module B)

Module B evaluates the quality of the content and inclusiveness of the dialogues and discussions in agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania. Taking into consideration that the government is the principal architect and organizer of policy processes, the questions investigate the degree to which the perspectives of other stakeholder groups are brought into these government-led processes, how well structured the processes are, and the degree to which evidence has been or could be used to inform agriculture and food security policy dialogues and debates in Tanzania.

The mean score for the five stakeholder categories for module B are presented in Figure 1 and Table 4. The last column to the right of Table 4 presents the p-values for the Kruskal-Wallis rank test applied by category of stakeholders' responses in Module B. More than half of the responses to module B questions were statistically significant indicating there is a considerable difference in opinion among different categories of stakeholder groups on their perceptions of the quality of the agricultural policy process in the country.

The general perception of stakeholders on the quality of the policy process in the country as reflected in module B responses showed moderate optimism on the quality of the process. The overall response pattern in figure 1 shows that the average response in this section falls between 'somewhat disagree' and 'somewhat agree' with many of the responses inclined towards the later. The average assessment score for all stakeholders is about 1.9, with government respondent's falling more on the optimistic end of the spectrum on a majority of measures of the quality of the policy formulation process compared to other stakeholder categories. The overall mean score for government respondents of 2.2 is 0.5 points higher than the mean score of 1.7 for respondents from non-government groups. This suggests that there is space to improve the level of, and quality of dialogue and stakeholders' involvement in agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania. Looking at specific questions within module B the following were some of the key observations we would like to highlight.

The first set of five questions in section B are trying to conceive whether dialogue with the government on agriculture and food security policy issues in Tanzania is occurring on a sustained basis and whether a range of stakeholder's perspectives are taken on board in these policy dialogues. Respondents were asked to consider these questions both in general terms and specific to their own institutions. In general, stakeholders seemed somewhat optimistic on the existence of continuous dialogue on agriculture and food security issues between the government and other stakeholders. With regards to inclusiveness of stakeholders' perspective into the policy process, government stakeholders appeared to be more satisfied with the manner in which other stakeholders' perspectives were considered during the policy process compared to non-government stakeholders who were dissatisfied with the inclusivity of other stakeholders in the policy process. Donor respondents in particular were the least satisfied stakeholder category on their perception of inclusivity of different perspectives in the policy dialogues (B1-B4).

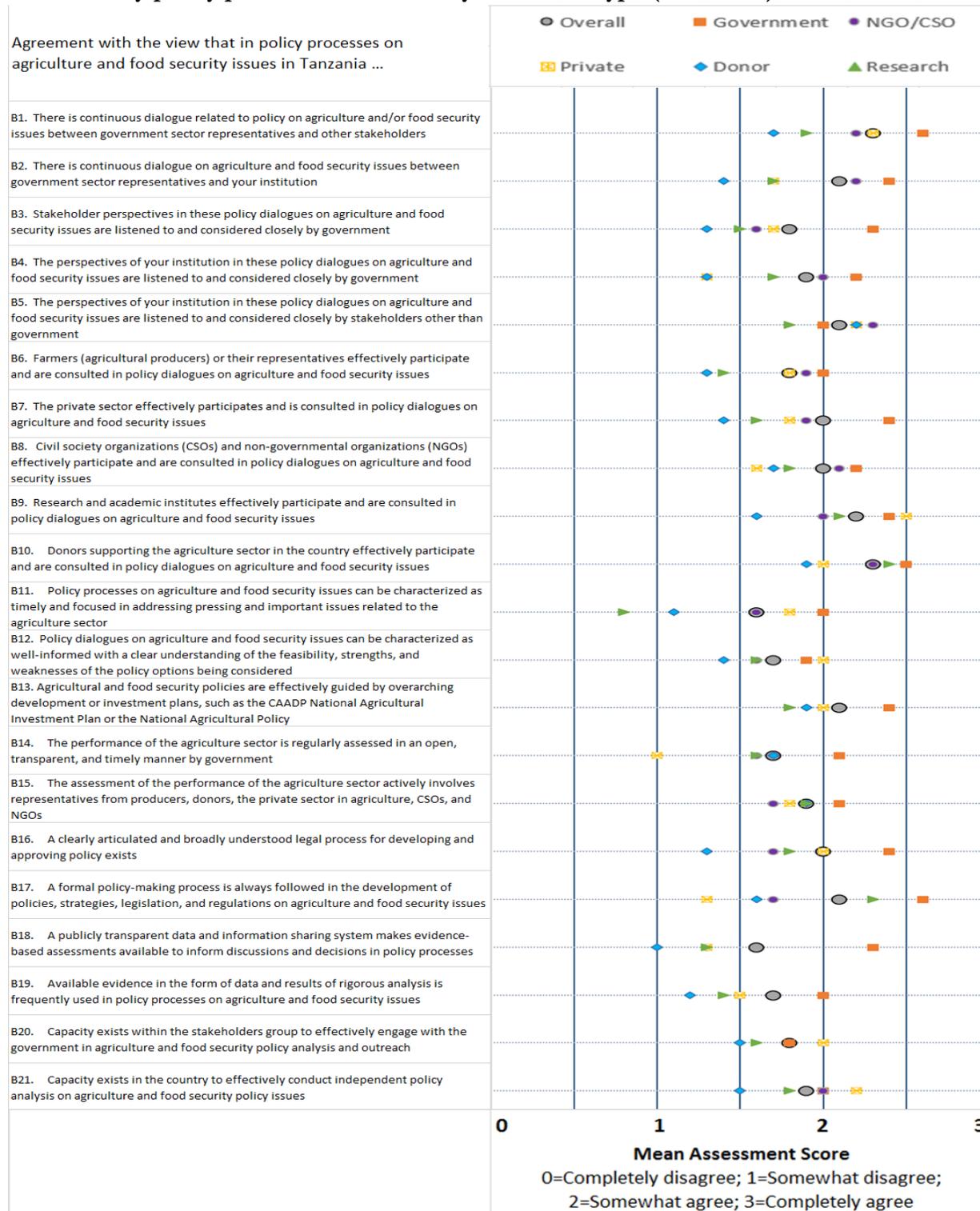
The degree of effectiveness in the participation of different stakeholder groups is assessed in questions (B6-B10). The assessment included stakeholders from farmer groups or their representative organizations, private sector, CSOs and NGOs, research institutions, and donors. The participation of farmers and their representative organizations was perceived to be the least effective

by all stakeholder groups. Overall the donor group was least satisfied with the effectiveness of participation of different stakeholder groups in policy dialogue while the government and NGOs/CSOs respondents were more content on the effectiveness of participation of different stakeholders in policy dialogue on agriculture and food security issues.

Questions (B11-B17) looked into how well-structured the policy processes are in the country. As indicated in Figure 1 government respondents were overly optimistic in most of their assessments, compared to other stakeholder categories. One of the lowest ranked assessments in section B was question B11 enquiring whether the policy process is timely and focused on addressing pressing and important issues within the sector. On this question, respondents from research and donor categories ranked this the lowest while respondents from other stakeholder categories were moderately critical on this issue. Despite most of the respondents being in agreement that agricultural and food security policies in the country are guided by an overarching development/investment plan (B13), most of them did not agree that the policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized as well informed with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strength and weaknesses of the policy options being considered (B12). On the nature in which the performance of the agricultural sector was assessed in the country, respondents were relatively more satisfied with inclusiveness of different stakeholders in the process (B15) but rather critical on whether the assessment is done in an open, transparent and timely manner by the government (B14). All respondent categories were in agreement on the existence of well-grounded policy formulation and approval procedure (B16). However, it was only government respondents who felt that the formal policy making process was followed during the policy making process.

The remaining questions in this section (B18-B21) examined the existence of data and available capacity to use evidence generated through research and objective policy analysis in guiding decisions in agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania. Questions B18 and B19 inquired whether transparent data and information sharing systems are in place to provide this evidence (B18) and whether evidence is frequently used in policy processes (B19). Stakeholders' perceptions from non-government respondents were highly critical of these practices. In particular, respondents from donor agencies and civil society ranked these statements the lowest, while respondents from government continued to be in agreement with both these statements. The last two questions are the only questions in section B where we observe less agreement from the government respondents compared to non-government respondents. On the statement whether capacity exists within stakeholders to engage with the government, NGOs/CSOs and private sector respondents were more optimistic on the existing capacity compared to government stakeholders. Donors and research institutions were the least satisfied on the existence of such capacity. Similarly, on the statement of whether capacity exists to conduct independent policy analysis within the country, the private sector, NGOs/CSOs, and government respondents were more satisfied with the existing capacity than respondents from donor and research categories

Figure 1. Summary of mean assessment score of perception on the quality of agriculture and food security policy process in Tanzania by institution type (Module B)



Source: Analysis of Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Table 4. Summary of Mean Assessment Scores Concerning Perceptions on the Quality of Agricultural and Food Security Policy Processes in Tanzania, by Institutional Type, with Test of Differences in Responses Between Respondent Categories (Module B).

| Agreement with the view that in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues in Tanzania | Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3) | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-----------|
| | Overall | Government | NGO/CSO | Private | Donor | Research | P-Value |
| B1. There is continuous dialogue related to policy on agriculture and/or food security issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.0007*** |
| B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture and food security issues between government sector representatives and your institution | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.006** |
| B3. Stakeholder perspectives in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by government | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0024** |
| B4. The perspectives of your institution in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by government | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.0027** |
| B5. The perspectives of your institution in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by stakeholders other than government | 2.1 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.4311 |
| B6. Farmers (agricultural producers) or their representatives effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues | 1.8 | 2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.1012 |
| B7. The private sector effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues | 2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.0057** |
| B8. Civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues | 2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.067 |
| B9. Research and academic institutes effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.0447* |

| Agreement with the view that in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues in Tanzania | Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3) | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-----------|
| | Overall | Government | NGO/CSO | Private | Donor | Research | P-Value |
| B10. Donors supporting the agriculture sector in the country effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agr. and food security issues | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.1636 |
| B11. Policy processes on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized as timely and focused in addressing pressing and important issues related to the agriculture sector | 1.6 | 2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0025** |
| B12. Policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized as well-informed with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the policy options being considered | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.1766 |
| B13. Agricultural and food security policies are effectively guided by overarching development or investment plans, such as the CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plan or the National Agricultural Policy | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2 | 2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.1624 |
| B14. The performance of the agriculture sector is regularly assessed in an open, transparent, and timely manner by government | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.0194* |
| B15. The assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector actively involves representatives from producers, donors, the private sector in agriculture, CSOs, and NGOs | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.6352 |
| B16. A clearly articulated and broadly understood legal process for developing and approving policy exists | 2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.0079** |
| B17. A formal policy-making process is always followed in the development of policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations on agriculture and food security issues | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.0006*** |
| B18. A publicly transparent data and information sharing system makes evidence-based assessments available to inform discussions and decisions in policy processes | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.3 | 0.0001*** |
| B19. Available evidence in the form of data and results of rigorous analysis is frequently used in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues | 1.7 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.0124* |

| Agreement with the view that in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues in Tanzania | Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3) | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | Overall | Government | NGO/CSO | Private | Donor | Research | P-Value |
| B20. Capacity exists within the stakeholders group to effectively engage with the government in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.5693 |
| B21. Capacity exists in the country to effectively conduct independent policy analysis on agriculture and food security policy issues | 1.9 | 2 | 2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.3122 |
| N (max) | -- | 28 | 25 | 6 | 9 | 10 | -- |
| N (min) | -- | 21 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 6 | -- |

Source: Analysis of Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Note: The rightmost column presents the p-values for the Kruskal-Wallis rank test of statistically significant differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents. The mean assessment score is the average of the four assessment levels, assigning a score of 0 to 'Completely disagree', 1 to 'Somewhat disagree', 2 to 'Somewhat agree', and 3 to 'Completely agree'. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.00

Perceptions on the quality of the institutional architecture for agricultural and food security policy processes in Tanzania (Module C)

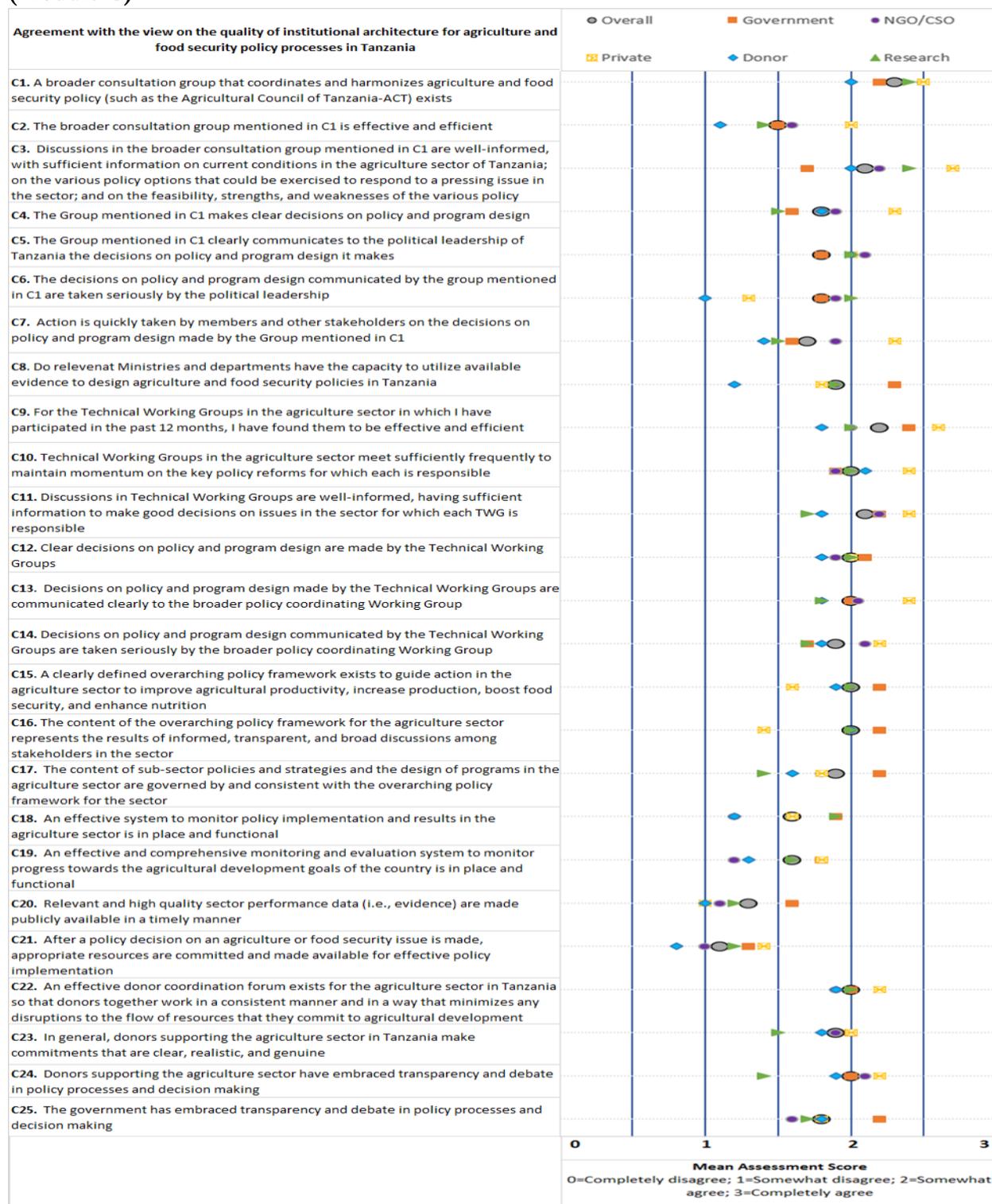
Module C looks at the quality of institutions as well as the monitoring and implementation framework for agriculture and food security policy process in Tanzania. The questions in this section evaluate the degree to which institutions involved in policy process are effective and examines the capacity of these institutions to design and inform policy, and their ability to assess the performance of the agricultural sector. Results of Module C are presented in figure 2 and table 5.

The overall response pattern of module C as presented in figure 2 shows that the mean assessment of all stakeholders' opinions falls between somewhat disagree and somewhat agree but with an inclination towards 'somewhat agree.' This implies that most respondents were fairly optimistic on the quality of institutional architecture that is in place and the policy monitoring and implementation frame work that exists in the country. On average they also lean towards somewhat agreeing that the existing institutions could benefit from the review, restructuring and strengthening of some key aspects of their institutional architecture. The overall mean score for section C is 1.9, which is exactly same score as the overall score for section B (assessment of the quality of policy process). However, unlike in module B, the government respondents do not appear to be overly optimistic on their assessment of the quality of institutional architecture. The average assessment from government respondents is 1.9, which is 0.1 points higher than non-government respondents whose mean score is 1.8. This difference in the overall mean scores is significantly smaller than the difference in perceived quality of policy processes among government and non-government stakeholder groups expressed in module B.

The mean score for the five stakeholder categories for each statement in module C are presented in table 5. The last column in table 5 presents the p-values for the Kruskal-Wallis rank test applied by category of stakeholders' responses in module C. Mean assessments of different stakeholder groups were statistically significant at $p=0.05$ for only four out of 25 questions in module C indicating that stakeholders from different categories have relatively similar opinions on the quality of institutional architecture that are in place and the policy monitoring and implementation frame work in the country.

The first question in module C asked if a broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy (such as the Agricultural Council of Tanzania-ACT) existed in Tanzania (C1). Fifty-nine respondents agreed with this statement. The next six questions in module C (C2-C7) then focused on the operation of this broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy in Tanzania. The overall assessment score of whether this existing agriculture consultation group is effective and efficient (C2) received the least score of the six questions by all respondents' categories. However, respondents were more optimistic on the issue that discussions by the broader consultation group are well informed on the current condition of the agricultural sector (C3), and that the group makes clear decisions on policy (C4) and also that the consultation group clearly communicates decisions on policy and program to the political leadership in the country (C5). It is interesting to note that not all the respondents are in agreement with the statement that decisions by the consultation group are taken seriously by the political leadership (C6). Respondents from donor community and private sector, especially disagreed on this aspect. On the assessment of whether action is taken by members and other stakeholders on the decisions made by the agricultural consultation group (C7), respondents from

Figure 2. Summary of mean assessment score of perception on the quality of institutional architecture of agricultural and food security policy process in Tanzania by institution type (Module C)



Source: Analysis of Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016

NGOs/CSOs and donor categories felt satisfied with the actions being taken while, respondents from the government, research and donor categories showed dissatisfaction in this assessment.

The general assessment of questions (C9-C14) on the functioning of technical working groups (TWGs) within Tanzania's agricultural sector was quite positive among all respondent categories, with 5 out of 6 questions received an overall mean score of more than 2. The questions inquired whether the TWGs are effective and efficient (C9), tend to meet sufficiently frequently (C10), are well informed (C11), make clear decisions on policy (C12), communicate decisions clearly to the broader policy coordinating working group (C13), and whether decisions by TWG are taken seriously by the broader policy coordinating working group. Respondents from NGOs/CSOs and private sector categories felt that the decision by TWG were taken seriously by a broader policy working group while respondents from the remaining categories were skeptical about this matter.

With the exception of the assessment from the private sector category, all other respondent categories seem to have a positive view on the existence of an overarching frame work guiding action in the agricultural sector (C15). Respondents were also in agreement with the statement that the overarching policy framework represents the results of informed, transparent and broad discussions among stakeholders in the sector (C16). However, respondents appeared to be more reserved on whether the agricultural policies, strategies, and programs are governed and consistent with the overarching policy framework (C17). Respondent from the donor and research categories seemed to be more critical of this issue than respondents from other categories.

Assessment on the existence of an effective and functioning evaluation system to monitor policy implementation and results within the agricultural sector is measured in questions C18-C20. Overall, respondents from all categories neither felt the presence of an effective system to monitor policy implementation and results within the sector (C18) nor the existence of a functional and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to measure progress towards agricultural development goals. Respondents from all categories were largely in disagreement on the availability of relevant and high quality performance data (C20) and that resources are made available to support policy implementation once a policy is announced (C21). Assessments for questions C20 and C21 were lowest scored in Module C, indicating that availability of reliable sector data and resources for policy implementation are critical gaps in Tanzania's current policy architecture.

Question C22 to C24 look at the effectiveness of donor coordination, commitments and dialogue within the agricultural sector in Tanzania. Majority of respondents are in agreement with the existence of effective donor coordination forums (C22). Respondents from the government, private sector and research categories gave a high score, while respondents from NGOs/CSOs seemed to be moderately agreeing with this statement. Likewise, respondents were more-or-less in agreement with the statement that donors supporting the agricultural sector have embraced transparency and debate in the policy process and decision making (C24). Unlike, assessments in C24 and C22 respondents seem to be relatively modest in assessing whether donor commitments within the agricultural sector are clear, realistic and genuine (C23). Respondents from the private sector and government categories showed a positive assessment of these issues, giving them high scores, while the lowest score was provided by respondents from the research category.

Table 5. Summary of Mean Assessment Scores Concerning Perceptions on the Quality of the Institutional Architecture of Agricultural and Food Security Policy Processes in Tanzania, by Institutional Type, with Test of Differences in Responses between Respondent Categories (Module C)

| Agreement with the view on the quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania | Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3) | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| | Overall | Government | NGO/CSO | Private | Donor | Research | P-Value |
| C1. A broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy (such as the Agricultural Council of Tanzania-ACT) exists | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.4 | 0.845 |
| C2. The broader consultation group mentioned in C1 is effective & efficient | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6443 |
| C3. Discussions in the broader consultation group mentioned in C1 are well-informed, with sufficient information on current conditions in the agriculture sector of Tanzania; on the various policy options that could be exercised to respond to a pressing issue in the sector; and on the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the various policy options proposed | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2 | 2.4 | 0.0453* |
| C4. The Group in C1 makes clear decisions on policy & program design | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.4267 |
| C5. The Group mentioned in C1 clearly communicates to the political leadership of Tanzania the decisions on policy and program design it makes | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.8198 |
| C6. The decisions on policy and program design communicated by the group mentioned in C1 are taken seriously by the political leadership | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1 | 2 | 0.1062 |
| C7. Action is quickly taken by members and other stakeholders on the decisions on policy and program design made by the Group mentioned in C1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.2188 |
| C8. Do relevant Ministries and departments have the capacity to utilize available evidence to design agriculture/food security policies in Tanzania | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.0206* |
| C9. For the Technical Working Groups (TWG) in the agriculture sector in which I have participated in the past 12 months, I have found them to be effective and efficient | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.0447* |

| Agreement with the view on the quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania | Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3) | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| | Overall | Government | NGO/CSO | Private | Donor | Research | P-Value |
| C10. TWGs in the agriculture sector meet sufficiently frequently to maintain momentum on the key policy reforms for which each is responsible | 2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2 | 0.6258 |
| C11. Discussions in TWGs are well-informed, having sufficient information to make good decisions on issues in the sector for which each TWG is responsible | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.1052 |
| C12. Clear decisions on policy and program design are made by the TWGs | 2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.7271 |
| C13. Decisions on policy and program design made by the TWG are communicated clearly to the broader policy coordinating Working Group | 2 | 2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.6039 |
| C14. Decisions on policy and program design communicated by the TWGs are taken seriously by the broader policy coordinating Working Group | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.5618 |
| C15. A clearly defined overarching policy framework exists to guide action in the agriculture sector to improve agricultural productivity, increase production, boost food security, and enhance nutrition | 2 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2 | 0.4049 |
| C16. The content of the overarching policy framework for the agriculture sector represents the results of informed, transparent, and broad discussions among stakeholders in the sector | 2 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.4 | 2 | 2 | 0.2689 |
| C17. The content of sub-sector policies and strategies and the design of programs in the agriculture sector are governed by and consistent with the overarching policy framework for the sector | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0501 |
| C18. An effective system to monitor policy implementation and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.0317* |
| C19. An effective and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to monitor progress towards the agricultural development goals of the country is in place and functional | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.1425 |
| C20. Relevant and high quality sector performance data (i.e., evidence) are made publicly available in a timely manner | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 0.0683 |

| Agreement with the view on the quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania | Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3) | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| | Overall | Government | NGO/CSO | Private | Donor | Research | P-Value |
| C21. After a policy decision is made, appropriate resources are committed and made available for effective policy implementation | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.1953 |
| C22. An effective donor coordination forum exists for the agr. sector so that donors together work in a consistent manner and in a way that minimizes any disruptions to the flow of resources they commit to agr. development | 2 | 2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2 | 0.9063 |
| C23. In general, donors supporting the agriculture sector in Tanzania make commitments that are clear, realistic, and genuine | 1.9 | 2 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.3808 |
| C24. Donors supporting the agriculture sector have embraced transparency and debate in policy processes and decision making | 2 | 2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.3169 |
| C25. The government has embraced transparency and debate in policy processes and decision making | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.0787 |
| N (max) | -- | 27 | 24 | 6 | 9 | 10 | -- |
| N (min) | -- | 17 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- |

Source: Analysis of Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Note: The rightmost column presents the p-values for the Kruskal-Wallis rank test of statistically significant differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents. The mean assessment score is the average of the four assessment levels, assigning a score of 0 to 'Completely disagree', 1 to 'Somewhat disagree', 2 to 'Somewhat agree', and 3 to 'Completely agree'. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

Question C25 assesses the nature of government involvement during policy process and decision making, specifically, it asked whether the government embraces transparency and debate during the process. Respondents from the government category characteristically appeared to be quite optimistic on this matter. Yet, assessment from other respondent categories show modest dissatisfaction on the transparency of the policy process and the way government involves other stakeholders in the policy debates.

Overall Quality of Agricultural and Food Security Policy Processes in Tanzania

As highlighted in the introduction to this report, responses from this survey are also used to generate baseline indices for FPS activities in Tanzania. These indices measure: 1) the quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes, and 2) the quality of the institutional architecture within which those processes take place.

The first index on the quality of policy processes is derived directly from respondents' answers to question C26 of the survey:

C26: How satisfied are you today with the overall quality of dialogue, coordination, cooperation, and partnership between stakeholders in the sector and government for advancing policy reforms on agriculture and food security issues in Tanzania?

Mean scores for C26 by different stakeholder groups are shown in Figure 3 and Table 6. The average score of this index is 1.8 indicating that stakeholders are not satisfied but are fairly optimistic with the overall quality of dialogue, coordination, cooperation, and partnership between stakeholders and the government in advancing policy reforms in agriculture and food security in Tanzania. Results within respondent categories show respondents from donor and research categories as most dissatisfied, respondents from NGOs/CSOs somewhere in the middle, and the government respondents most optimistic.

The second index on the quality of institutional architecture was computed as an aggregate mean score across questions C2, C9, C15 and C18. These are:

C2: An effective and efficient broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy exists

C8: For the Technical Working Groups in the agriculture sector in which I have participated in the past 12 months, I have found them to be effective and efficient.

C14: A clearly defined overarching policy framework exists to guide action in the agriculture sector to improve agricultural productivity, increase production, boost food security, and enhance nutrition.

C17: An effective system to monitor policy implementation and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional.

The aggregate index for the overall quality of institutional architecture is 1.8 showing a similar rating as the index on quality of policy process above (Table 6). This suggests that stakeholders have a similar perception on the quality of the policy process and institutional architecture in Tanzania. Ranking within respondents' categories differ from the first index in that respondents from the private sector and the government seemed to be satisfied with the quality of institutional architecture while respondents from NGOs/CSOs and donor categories were the most dissatisfied categories and the respondents from research institutions seemed to be moderately dissatisfied (Figure 3).

Figure 3 provides a breakdown of these two indices as assessed by respondents from different organizational categories. A wide variation in the score between respondents' categories is more prominent at in the first index where you have different categories of respondents scoring some of the highest and the lowest marks among the two indices. Generally, government respondents were the most optimistic category across all indices while the donor and research category were the least optimistic and NGO/CSOs and private sector categories being moderately optimistic in between the two extremes

Table 6. Indices of Perception on the Quality of Policy Reform Process and Institutional Architecture within which those Policy Processes Take Place in Tanzania by Institutional Type

| Qualitative Indicators | Mean Score |
|--|------------|
| Index (or scorecard) of quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania, as measured by stakeholder evaluation to capture level of satisfaction and confidence | 1.8 |
| Index (or scorecard) of quality of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania, as measured by stakeholder evaluation survey to capture level of satisfaction and confidence | 1.8 |

Source: Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016.

Figure 3. Indices of Perception on the Quality of Policy Reform Process and Institutional Architecture within which those Policy Processes Take Place in Tanzania by Institutional Type



Source: Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016.

Note: Assessment score scale: 0 = 'Completely disagree', 1 = 'Somewhat disagree', 2 = 'Somewhat agree', and 3 = 'Completely agree'

4. Conclusion

The overall assessments in this 2016 survey indicate that while most of the stakeholders are fairly optimistic on the quality of policy process and institutional architecture there is still some work that needs to be done in improving the quality of Tanzania's agricultural policy making process and architecture. There is need to ensure that Tanzania's policy process is better informed by effectively utilizing available empirical evidence and enabling the availability and accessibility of reliable sector performance data. This will in turn enable a consistent assessment of the performance of the sector and appropriate allocation of resources for policy implementation. Improved quality in Tanzania's policy process and institutional architecture is key to the development of the sector and in advancing the country's ambitious plan to become a middle income country by 2025.

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Annex 1: Survey Questionnaire

Assessment of agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania Stakeholder Survey, 2016

This research survey is part of the Agriculture Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening (ASPIRES) Project to study the institutional architecture and quality of policy processes on agriculture and food security in Tanzania. The project is managed by Michigan State University (MSU) with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Similar research surveys are being conducted by the FSP project in other countries in Africa and Asia to derive “best practice” lessons on strengthening policy processes on agriculture and food security issues. Survey respondents will be contacted again in two years to obtain from them an updated assessment on the topics covered in this survey in order to better understand any changes in the institutional architecture or in the quality of policy processes on agriculture and food security in Tanzania. You are free to voluntarily choose to participate in this research survey, refuse to answer certain questions, or stop participating at any time without any loss or harm to you. If you choose to participate, your help in answering these questions is greatly appreciated. Your responses will be kept completely confidential to the maximum extent allowable by law. Your responses will be summed together with those from other stakeholders in Tanzania and possibly from other countries. Only general averages from the analysis will be reported. For any questions about the study, contact *<name and contact details of local PI>*.

By continuing with this survey, you indicate your voluntary consent to participate in this study.

A. Please tell me about yourself and the organization you represent:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| A1. Name: | |
| A2. Position: | |
| A3. Organization: | |
| A4. Contact information: | |
| 4.1. office address(es): | |
| 4.2. e-mail address(es): | |
| 4.3. telephone number(s): | |

A5. Number of years you have been with this organization:

A6. Total years of experience you have with agriculture and food security issues in Tanzania:

A7. Is your experience in policy development at the Central government, Local government or both?

- 1-Central
 2-LGA
 3-Both

A8. Is your organization a member of any Technical Working task force, steering committee, or other policy or sub-sector review committee on agriculture or food security?

- 1-Yes
 2-No
 3-Don't know / Not applicable

A9. If your organization is a member of the groups mention in Question A8., please specify the details of this group below. For e.g., indicate the name or type of group and scope/nature of the issues addressed:

A10. How would you rate the influence your organization has on agriculture and food security policy change processes in Tanzania at the central and local level?

Central Gvt level: 0=no influence 1=limited influence 2=moderate influence 3=high influence

Local Gvt level: 0=no influence 1=limited influence 2=moderate influence 3=high influence

A11. If you rated your influence as 'moderate' or 'high', please provide an example of when your organization had influence on agriculture and food security policy change processes in the past (*use space below*):

A12. Can you please mention 2 key policy areas that your organization is currently working on; *(use space below)*

Please rate each of the following statement on a scale of 0 to 3, where:

- 0 = you completely disagree/dissatisfied;
 - 1=somewhat disagree/dissatisfied,
 - 2=somewhat agree/satisfied, and
 - 3=you completely agree/satisfied.
- (If the question is not applicable or you do not know, mark 'NA/DK'.

All the statements refer to the policy environment in Tanzania as of December 2015 (prior to 2016) for the broad agriculture sector, including issues relating to food security at the **Local and Central government level**. You may, if you wish, add a comment in the space provided under each statement to elaborate your response.

The term '**stakeholder**' is used here to collectively include representatives from the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, research organizations, the donor community, producer organizations etc. that are active **in Tanzania** on agriculture and food security policy issues. The term excludes government institutions. Government institutions are collectively referred to as "**government**".

The term '**policy**' as used here includes the content of master development frameworks for Tanzania, sector strategies, sub-sector strategies, public investment plans, proposed legislation and regulations, and the design of public programs.

B. Quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Tanzania

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>B1. There is <u>continuous dialogue</u> related to policy on agriculture and/or food security issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/>-0 1-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>-2 3-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NA/DK-<input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture and food security issues between government sector representatives and <u>your institution</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/>-0 1-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>-2 3-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NA/DK-<input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>B3. <u>Stakeholder perspectives</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>government</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/>-0 1-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>-2 3-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NA/DK-<input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>B4. The perspectives of <u>your institution</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>government</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/>-0 1-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>-2 3-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NA/DK-<input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>B5. The perspectives of <u>your institution</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by stakeholders other than <u>government</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/>-0 1-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>-2 3-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NA/DK-<input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>B6. <u>Farmers (agricultural producers) or their representatives</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/>-0 1-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>-2 3-<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NA/DK-<input type="checkbox"/></p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>B7. The <u>private sector</u> effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B8. <u>Civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B9. <u>Research and academic institutes</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B10. <u>Donors</u> supporting the agriculture sector in the country effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B11. Policy processes on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized <u>as timely and focused</u> in addressing pressing and important issues related to the agriculture sector</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B12. Policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized as <u>well-informed</u> with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the policy options being considered</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B13. Agricultural and food security policies are effectively guided by overarching development or investment plans, such as the CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plan or the National Agricultural Policy.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B14. The performance of the agriculture sector is regularly <u>assessed</u> in an open, transparent, and timely manner by government</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B15. The assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector actively involves representatives from producers, donors, the private sector in agriculture, CSOs, and NGOs</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B16. A <u>clearly articulated and broadly understood legal process</u> for developing and approving policy exists</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B16. A formal policy-making process is <u>always</u> followed in the development of policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any): <input type="text"/></p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1- <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3- NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>B17. A <u>publicly transparent data and information sharing system</u> makes evidence-based assessments available to inform discussions and decisions in policy processes</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B18. Available <u>evidence</u> in the form of data and results of rigorous analysis is <u>frequently used</u> in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B19. <u>Capacity exists</u> within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with government in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>B20. <u>Capacity</u> exists in the country to effectively conduct <u>independent policy analysis</u> on agriculture and food security policy issues</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |

C. Quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in the country

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|---|---|
| <p>C1. A broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy (such as the <u>Agricultural Council of Tanzania - ACT</u>) exists</p> <p><i>If Yes, please specify this group (you can specify ACT or another that you are more familiar with). Otherwise, skip to C8:</i></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 0-No |
| <p>C2. The broader consultation group mentioned in C1 is <u>effective and efficient</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C3. Discussions in the broader consultation group mentioned in C1 are <u>well-informed</u>, with sufficient information on current conditions in the agriculture sector of Tanzania; on the various policy options that could be exercised to respond to a pressing issue in the sector; and on the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the various policy options proposed</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C4. The Group mentioned in C1 makes <u>clear decisions</u> on policy and program design</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |

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|---|---|
| <p>C5. The Group mentioned in C1 clearly <u>communicates to the political leadership</u> of Tanzania the decisions on policy and program design it makes</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C6. The decisions on policy and program design communicated by the group mentioned in C1 are <u>taken seriously by the political leadership</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C7. <u>Action</u> is quickly taken by members and other stakeholders on the decisions on policy and program design made by the Group mentioned in C1</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C8. Do relevant Ministries and departments have the capacity to utilize available evidence to design agriculture and food security policies in Tanzania.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C9. For the <u>Technical Working Groups</u> in the agriculture sector in which I have participated in the past 12 months, I have found them to be <u>effective and efficient</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C10. Technical Working Groups in the agriculture sector <u>meet sufficiently frequently</u> to maintain momentum on the key policy reforms for which each is responsible</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C11. Discussions in Technical Working Groups are <u>well-informed</u>, having sufficient information to make good decisions on issues in the sector for which each TWG is responsible</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C12. <u>Clear decisions</u> on policy and program design are made by the Technical Working Groups</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C13. Decisions on policy and program design made by the Technical Working Groups are <u>communicated clearly to the broader policy coordinating Working Group</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C14. Decisions on policy and program design communicated by the Technical Working Groups are <u>taken seriously by the broader policy coordinating Working Group</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |

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| <p>C15. A <u>clearly defined overarching policy framework</u> exists to guide action in the agriculture sector to improve agricultural productivity, increase production, boost food security, and enhance nutrition</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C16. The content of the overarching policy framework for the agriculture sector <u>represents</u> the results of informed, transparent, and broad <u>discussions among stakeholders</u> in the sector</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C17. The content of sub-sector policies and strategies and the design of programs in the agriculture sector are governed by and <u>consistent</u> with the overarching policy framework for the sector</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C18. An effective system to monitor <u>policy implementation</u> and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C19. An effective and comprehensive <u>monitoring and evaluation system</u> to monitor progress towards the agricultural development goals of the country is in place and functional</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C20. Relevant and high quality sector <u>performance data</u> (i.e., evidence) are made publicly <u>available</u> in a timely manner</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C21. After a policy decision on an agriculture or food security issue is made, <u>appropriate resources</u> are committed and made available for effective policy implementation</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C22. An effective <u>donor coordination</u> forum exists for the agriculture sector in Tanzania so that donors together work in a consistent manner and in a way that minimizes any disruptions to the flow of resources that they commit to agricultural development</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C23. In general, donors supporting the agriculture sector in Tanzania make <u>commitments that are clear, realistic, and genuine</u></p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>C24. Donors supporting the agriculture sector have embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making</p> <p>Comment (if any):</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 25. The government has embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making | | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1- |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3- |
| Comment (if any): | | NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| C26. How satisfied are you today with the overall QUALITY of dialogue, coordination, cooperation, and partnership between <u>stakeholders in the sector</u> and <u>government</u> for advancing policy reforms on agriculture and food security issues in Tanzania | | <input type="checkbox"/> -0 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1- |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> -2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3- |
| Comment (if any): | | NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/> | |

D. Agenda-Setting and Policy Design

Following are examples of some important agriculture or food security policy change of reform that has taken place in Tanzania in the past five years.

1. Imposition, then lifting, of a ban on maize/rice exports in 2016
2. Reduction /lifting of VAT Tax on selected spare parts for farm machinery in 2015
3. Termination of the National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme (NAIVS) after 2014

D1a. Please select one of these policy reforms you are most familiar with (write the policy #):

In your assessment, which of the following factors played an effective role in contributing to the policy change or reform noted above, and how important was the contribution of a given factor.¹

| Contributing Factor | (a) Factor played role in above policy reform? | (b) <u>If YES</u> , please identify and describe this factor in the context of the above policy change | (c) Relative importance of factor 0 = not important 3 = very important |
|---|---|--|---|
| D2. Did some type of a focusing event occur that brought the issue to the forefront of the policy agenda (e.g., change in government leadership, food security crisis, natural disaster, international initiatives or declarations, etc.)? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> -0 <input type="radio"/> -1 <input type="radio"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3 |

¹The content of this section of the questionnaire is based on the Kaleidoscope conceptual framework of the drivers of policy change in agriculture, nutrition, and food security. This framework was developed under the Food Security Policy project. A detailed description of the framework can be found at <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01414.pdf>.

| Contributing Factor | (a) Factor played role in above policy reform? | (b) <u>If YES</u> , please identify and describe this factor in the context of the above policy change | (c) Relative importance of factor 0 = not important 3 = very important |
|---|---|--|--|
| D3. Did an advocacy group (or groups) play an important role in the process by pushing the issue onto the policy agenda? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |
| D4. Does the policy issue address a relevant problem for key segments of the population of the country? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |
| D5. Did the policy action taken reflect a response to a pressing problem (i.e., a problem forced on policy makers to address due to crises, immediate threats, or external circumstances)? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |
| D6a. Was there broad news coverage in the local media on the problem and the underlying issues? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |
| D6b. If 'yes', was this media attention a factor in triggering the policy change? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |
| D7. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by the ideas and beliefs of the <u>leaders of the policy reform effort</u> ? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |
| D8. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by the ideas and beliefs of the <u>political leadership of the country</u> ? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 |

| Contributing Factor | (a) Factor played role in above policy reform? | (b) If YES , please identify and describe this factor in the context of the above policy change | (c) Relative importance of factor 0 = not important 3 = very important |
|---|---|--|--|
| D9. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by the ideas and beliefs of <u>donors supporting the agriculture sector</u> in Tanzania? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> -0 <input type="radio"/> -1 <input type="radio"/> -2 <input type="radio"/> -3 |
| D10. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by evidence from policy research or by researchers? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> -0 <input type="radio"/> -1 <input type="radio"/> -2 <input type="radio"/> -3 |
| D11. Were the choices on the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by financial cost-benefit considerations? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> -0 <input type="radio"/> -1 <input type="radio"/> -2 <input type="radio"/> -3 |
| D12. Were the choices on the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by considerations of available human, institutional, or administrative capacity ? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> -0 <input type="radio"/> -1 <input type="radio"/> -2 <input type="radio"/> -3 |
| D13. Were the choices on the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by political considerations ? | <input type="radio"/> 1-yes <input type="radio"/> 2-no <input type="radio"/> 3-don't know | | <input type="radio"/> -0 <input type="radio"/> -1 <input type="radio"/> -2 <input type="radio"/> -3 |

D.14. What do you think are three key policy issues that are in need of immediate attention from stakeholders and the government; (use space below):

E. Participation in agriculture and food security policy processes events

E1. **During 2015** (i.e., 1 January to 31 December 2015), in total how many workshops, forums, or other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy organized by the government or another stakeholder did you attend?

E2. Please list all of the workshops, forums, or other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy that you attended in **2015, and who was the main organizer?**

| | |
|----|--|
| a) | |
| b) | |
| c) | |
| d) | |
| e) | |
| g) | |
| g) | |
| h) | |
| i) | |
| j) | |

E3. **Since 1 January 2016**, how many workshops, forums, or other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy organized by the government or other stakeholder have you attended?

E4. Please list for me all of the forums and other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy organized by the government or other stakeholder that you attended since **1 January 2016, and who was the main organizer?**

| | |
|----|--|
| a) | |
| b) | |
| c) | |
| d) | |

****ASANTE SANA****

