

The Facilitator

WORK PROFILE FOR
ANDREW E. TEMU

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Who is Andrew E. Temu.

Andrew E. Temu is a Tanzanian professional trainer, a son of a family of six sisters and one brother, all with higher education qualifications. He is married to Dr Anna A Temu with whom they have two children; Aisaa and Anel. He started his career as a tutor at an Agricultural Training Institute in Tengeru, Arusha Tanzania in the 1980s. From, 1985 to 2016, he served as a Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, and then a Professor at The Sokoine University of Agriculture. In addition, he served as a visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for African Studies, Illinois, Urbana Champaign and worked for the Capacity Building Unit of the Communication Department at the International Food Policy Research institute (IFPRI) in Washington DC, from 2003 to 2005. Therefore, being in front of groups of people who are eager to achieve a certain objective, such as learning a new skill, sharing experiences or developing a joint plan or strategy has been Andrew's passion and at the core of his career activities.

He is an entrepreneur who worked with two other partners to establish what is now a profitable firm called Diligent Consulting Ltd (DCL). DCL is a highly reputed Tanzanian Development Consulting firm dealing with agriculture and agribusiness enterprises, SME development, and management of development projects and programs.

Andrew has also established A4TReal. This is a real estate firm focusing on the lower-end market for retail outlets for a variety business up-country Tanzania. Andrew Temu enjoys inspiring people to make progress in their businesses, professional and academic endeavours. This is in fact an art that undoubtedly requires high intellectual skills and talents, which Andrew Temu demonstrates with great ease.

He has written and published on a wide variety of topics including those focused on participatory research and facilitation methodologies. His facilitation skills are not only endowed with great sense of humour but are also focused at involving learners as activity players in their own learning process. As a keen lover of African beat and reggae music, he part-timed as a disc jockey during his youth age and has volunteered as a Master of Ceremonies during social gatherings including a number of weddings. He cherishes the skills harnessed from such social undertakings and deploys them tactically in technical professional meetings.



A handwritten signature of Andrew Temu in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style and is positioned above a horizontal line that extends to the right.





ANDREW'S APPROACH



The theme of the 2008 ANSAF Learning, Knowledge, and Experience sharing Forum was entitled "Three Years On: Will DADPs deliver agricultural transformation in Tanzania." Sixty-two (62) participants attended the workshop from various organisations.

The general objective was to facilitate learning and sharing of experiences and knowledge amongst stakeholders of the agricultural sector on pertinent issues concerning the rapid development of agriculture in Tanzania. For the year 2008, ANSAF chose to address the processes and challenges of implementing the District Agricultural Development Plans – DADPs and therefore, it reviewed the DADPs process after three years of implementation. This review aimed at highlighting achievements, opportunities, challenges, and key lessons; assessing the role and level of participation of wider actors in delivering agricultural change; assessing if DADPs and the ASDP framework are adequate instruments to steer agricultural transformation in Tanzania; and discussing and recommending areas for improvement directed to different stakeholders.

The outcomes of the review were rated as excellent by the Ministry of Agriculture and were used to improve DADPS.

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Andrew considers facilitation as a process of enabling people to work cooperatively and effectively to reach a consensus, common understanding and achieve a shared goal.

According to Andrew, facilitation is less of teaching and imparting knowledge and skills onto others, but more of harnessing the wealth of skills and knowledge amongst members of the group for an aggregate and jointly composed impactful outcome. It is therefore the art of understanding the individuals and the group, knowing the diversity of skills, knowledge, strengths, and weaknesses, and harmonizing them for a useful outcome. Enabling each one's wealth of knowledge to be accessed by others, and organizing mechanisms for all participants to be able to enrich themselves from colleague's knowledge. This is a key to Andrew's approach to facilitation.

Andrew places much effort, over 30 percent of the effort level to preparation, 50 percent to running the event, and 20 percent to reporting and communicating after the event.

Much effort is placed on a thorough planning and guiding the proceedings

"He focuses more on the group process, participants' knowledge and methodology, followed by content and outcome –"

effectively. He focuses more on the group process, participants' knowledge and methodology, followed by content and outcome – summarized in the figure below.

Andrew has therefore always found facilitation as interesting, rewarding, and an important role worth engaging in. If you seek Andrew's services be ready to labour with him to prepare properly he has to understand you and your organization's goals for the proposed event. Andrew prefers to facilitate processes where he has mastered the subject mater and is technically knowledgeable. He emphasizes that he is not a Master of Ceremonies.

Andrew's 5 Stage Facilitation Process



UONGOZI



UONGOZI INSTITUTE – Green Growth Platform (GGP), 2019

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated the 2019 Green Growth Platform on Promoting Forest Management for Sustainable Water Resource in Tanzania from the 31st July – 01st August. H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Patron of the Green Growth Platform officiated the event. The platform is UONGOZI Institute's sixth Green Growth Platform. It brought together representatives of the government, private sector, civil society, training and research institutions and development partners. Two Ministers were in attendance: Hon. Capt. (Rt.) George Mkuchika (MP), Minister of State, President's Office – Public Service Management and Good Governance and Hon. George Boniface Simbachawene (MP), Minister of State, Vice President's Office – Union Affairs and Environment. The Platform discussed how forest and

water resources in Tanzania could be managed more sustainably. During the proceedings, the basic principles, policy and institutional frameworks, capacity requirements, as well as good practices and experiences in managing forest and water resources in Tanzania were explored. The key emphasis is that forestry and water sectors are interdependent and reinforce each other. To increase efficiency, it is important to integrate forest and water policies, strategies and institutional mechanisms. In addition, the Platform sought to address the integration opportunities and challenges. The exercise combined plenary discussions and field visits to Chenene Forest Reserve and Mzakwe Catchment Area to promote a greater understanding of the link between forest management and sustainable water resource..

ANSAF



Agriculture Non-State Actors Stakeholders Policy Forum, 2008

Prof Andrew E. Temu of Diligent Consulting Ltd organized and facilitated the 2008 ANSAF Learning and Knowledge Sharing Forum held on the 28th and 29th of October 2008 in Morogoro, Tanzania. A consortium, which is known as the Private Sector and Civil Society Agricultural Working Group (PSCS-AWG), was established in 2006 and later renamed Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF).

This is a FORUM made up of like-minded organizations with the following common objectives. The first is to share and promote learning among agricultural sector actors. The second is to promote proven and innovative practices within the sector for wider uptake and consideration by farmers, policy

makers and other stakeholders. The third is to develop a shared and common understanding of the challenges, threats, and opportunities that the sector faces. The fourth is to develop common positions and joint actions toward influencing policies and practices that hinder the development of the sector,

ANSAF includes The Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT), MVIWATA, Concern Worldwide, PELUM Tanzania, VECO Tanzania, Oxfam GB, MS Tanzania, Oxfam Ireland, Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement, SNV Tanzania, Katani Ltd, Farmland Consultant Ltd, and Action Aid.

HODECT

HODECT

Horticulture Company Ltd (HODECT) Strategy Development, 2010 Report

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated the 3rd National Stakeholders Workshop that took place at Naura Springs Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania, from 31st May -1st June 2010, under the theme Horticulture Development for Kilimo Kwanza. The workshop brought together all sub-sector stakeholders to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of horticulture in Tanzania addressing challenges in the sub-sector and the vast opportunities it represents. Among other issues, specific workshop objectives included, deliberating and adopting the draft Tanzania National Horticultural Development Strategy, with HODECT Stakeholders, working in partnership with the government, can take full ownership, and proceed to implement as an important component of KILIMO KWANZA.



AFRICAN
LEADERSHIP
FORUM



ALF 2019

Africa Leadership Forum 2019: Promoting Good Natural Resource Management for Socio-economic Transformation in Africa

Prof. Andrew E. Temu was secretary to the Africa Leadership Forum of 2019 and facilitated the meeting to come up with a forum statement. The gathering, which was addressed by HE Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, received a Key Note address from H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa and was attended by five other former African Heads of States: Excellencies Olusegun Obasanjo-Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Thabo Mbeki-Former President of the Republic of South Africa; Hery Rajaonarimampianina-Former President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Hassan Mohamud-Former President of the Republic of Somalia and Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete-Former President of The United Republic of Tanzania. The

gathering reflected on the potential for land, wildlife, fishery and forestry in fostering socio-economic transformation in Africa; widespread this unsustainable use across the continent; as well as the socio-economic, environmental and climate change consequences anticipated, a regional discussion among African countries is inevitable. The Forum engaged high-level decision-makers and people of influence to deliberate the prospect of promoting good natural: resource management for socio-economic transformation in Africa.

The main objectives were:

(i) Exploring the basic principles for managing land, wildlife, fishery and forestry resources to foster socio-economic transformation in Africa;

(ii) Sharing good practice, experiences and lessons learnt in combating illicit practices/trade in wildlife, fishery and forestry resources in Africa; and

(iii) Discussing the African perspective of climate change and its impact on land, wildlife, fishery and forestry resources.

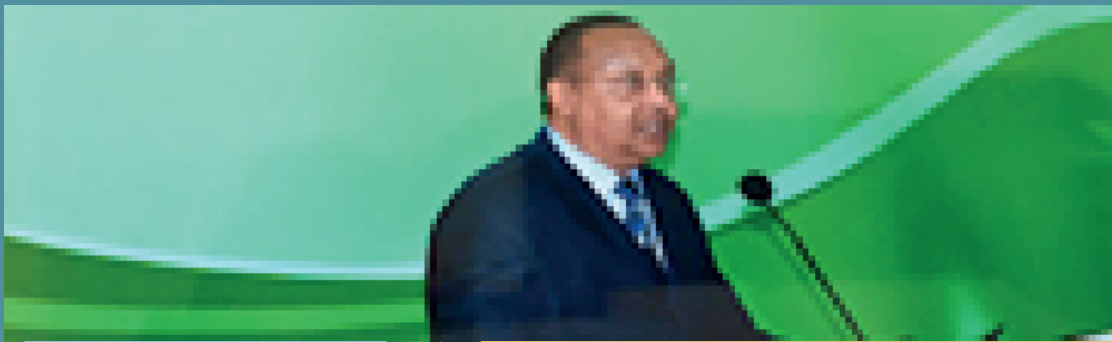
The meeting was rated a success and made concrete recommendations for African Governments.



their business operations indicated that AgFiMS was successful in doing so. A market segment of 25 percent of the universe of approximately two million agribusinesses met the AgFiMS selection criteria, that is, approximately 520 000 agribusinesses. Agribusiness owners in the AgFiMS market segment illustrated entrepreneurial characteristics, and the ability of managing their businesses wisely in spite of significant lack of access to business, financial, and agricultural information. Agribusinesses saved money for the purpose of business, and were willing to re-invest profits into the business; savings behaviour was significantly growth-orientated. They were not risk averse and were willing to borrow for the purpose of the business. Although business owners were, in general, entrepreneurial and had extensive agricultural experience, some business operations illustrated lack of key skills/capacities, which are needed in achieving higher levels of commercial success.

The business environment in Tanzania was not conducive for agribusiness success; access to infrastructure, markets, and financial services (including credit) were not favourable for agribusiness owners in the AgFiMS market segment. In terms of access to infrastructure, the only evident strength or advantage for agribusiness owners in the AgFiMS market segment lay in connectivity – specifically access to mobile phones.

A geographical misalignment of compatible links in the value chain and the consequential distance to market and transport-related obstacles resulted in a large proportion of agribusinesses, across the value chain, being kept in the trap of engaging in distressed sales as they could not access their preferred markets. Formal financial service provision to agribusiness owners was not effective.



FSDT



Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT): Launch of AgFiMS Tanzania 2011

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated a one-day workshop on the Agricultural Financial Markets (AgFiMS). At the heart of the workshop is the conviction that development of the agricultural sector is fundamental for poverty alleviation. One major constraint faced by both smallholder farmers and agribusinesses is lack of finance for production and growth. Both smallholder and agribusiness finance continue to be considered as high risk investments by the financial community. This has hampered the development of financial services and products that are suited to agriculture. Lack of quality information to guide intervention strategies significantly contributes to this situation. In response to this, the Agricultural Financial Markets Scoping (AgFiMS) tool was developed. The implementation of the first AgFiMS survey (AgFiMS Tanzania

2011) was commissioned by the Financial Sector Deepening Trust Tanzania (FSDT). The funding for the survey was provided by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation and the FSDT, with co-funding from the Rockefeller Foundation. Prof. Temu, by then the Chairman of the Investment Committee at FSDT, chaired the steering technical committee to undertake the study, facilitated the one day workshop to present the results. AgFiMS Tanzania 2011 had, at its core, the objective of identifying potentially commercially viable agribusinesses in Tanzania.

The facilitation exercise was centred on generating new knowledge. It was very successful and the results of the whole task can be summarized in the following body of knowledge. The study managed to assess profiles of business owners in the market segment identified through specific selection criteria, and the manner in which they managed



SAGCOT

Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) – Annual Forum 2015

This annual forum assessed progress made by the SAGCOT Centre Limited in forging partnerships and fostering investments in the corridor and it articulated measures of improving delivery in the years to follow. The basic thrust of SAGCOT is to concentrate agricultural investments - public and private - in an identified geographical area to address Agriculture commerce, food security and poverty. Over 300 participants, partners to the SAGCOT initiative, gathered to work on this task. The meeting entailed technical paper presentations, panellists' discussions, and plenary sessions.

The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor covers approximately one-third of mainland Tanzania. It extends north and south of the central rail, road and power 'backbone' that runs from Dar es Salaam to the northern areas of Zambia and Malawi. The SAGCOT initiative is an agricultural partnership, which originates from Kilimo Kwanza

(Agriculture First), buttressed by the World Economic Forum and designed to improve agricultural productivity, food security, and livelihoods in Tanzania. The SAGCOT Investment Blueprint was launched nationally by URT Prime Minister, Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda, in Dar es Salaam and internationally by H.E. President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete at the 2011 World Economic Forum in Davos.

The forum, and thus the facilitation, was an effort of ensuring that SAGCOT makes a serious and significant impact by bringing together government, business, donor partners and the farming community to pool resources and work together towards a common goal. It is a comprehensive and inclusive initiative. By addressing the entire agricultural value chain, the SAGCOT approach goes beyond raising agricultural productivity to ensuring that there is the necessary infrastructure, policy environment, and access to knowledge to create an efficient and well-functioning agricultural value chain.



AAPC

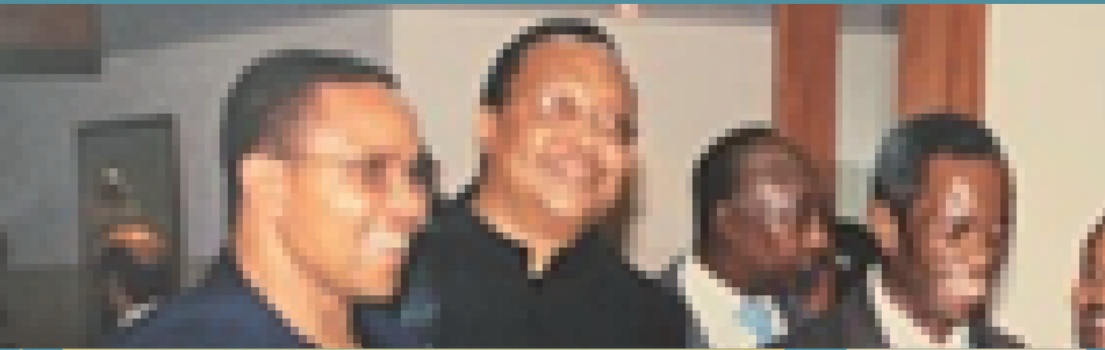
Annual Agricultural Policy Conferences (AAPC) 2015 - 2019

Andrew has been the Chief Facilitator of the AAPC for five years. This has entailed working closely with the Policy Analysis Group (PAG) and the Ministry of Agriculture. The initiative has been very positively influential in promoting good agricultural policies in Tanzania. The PAG, which was established in 2013, is a 20 member community of practice voluntary group with members working on agricultural policy projects, academia, and policy think tanks who share policy research findings so as to enhance coordination for consistent policy messages. Members include Africa Lead, Agricultural Markets and Development Trust (AMDT), Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Agricultural Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening (ASPIRES), Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) Dalberg, Eastern Africa Grain Council

(EAGC), Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), and Enabling Growth through Investment and Enterprise Program (ENGINE). Others include Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agriculture Policies (FAO-MAFAP), and Platform for Agricultural Policy Analysis and Coordination- PAPAC, representing the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries. Others are REPOA, Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), Trademark East Africa (TMEA), and Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF).

that aimed at achieving agricultural growth, economic development and household income and food security in the country. The objectives of the meeting were: to provide an overview of the CAADP Process in Tanzania and agree on the investment areas as provided in the TAFSIP that would drive the growth of the sector in accordance to the Compact and Technical review recommendation and to draw stakeholder's commitments and pledges, financial and other factors in implementing the program. The outcome, TAFSIP Report, is a key reference for agricultural development investments in Tanzania.

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TAFSIP

Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Programme (TAFSIP), 2011

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated The TAFSIP business meeting that was convened from the 10th to 11th November 2011 at the Blue Pearl Hotel in Dar es Salaam. The meeting was attended by key agriculture stakeholders from Tanzania Government Ministries, Agriculture Sector Institutions, Farmer Organizations, Private Sector Firms and Industry Associations, Civil Society Organizations, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Union Commission (AUC), ReSAKSS/IFPRI and Bilateral and Multilateral Development Partners.

The meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Dr Mohammed Gharib Bilal the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania on the 10th of November 2011

and by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the 11th of November 2011. The two day Business Meeting was a major milestone after the CAADP Compact signing occasion, which was held on the 8th of July 2010, led to the development of the Tanzania Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP). TAFSIP is an implementation framework of Tanzania's CAADP Compact

The two day Business Meeting was a major milestone after the CAADP Compact signing occasion,...

Each annual Forum selects a unique topic to address. The 5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) coincides with the launching of ASDP-2 and inception of the reforms under the Blueprint. The 5th AAPC theme "Prioritizing Agriculture in the Industrialization Agenda for Tanzania under ASDP-2" captures very well the 5th phase Government agenda for industrialization in which agriculture has to be the driver, as the source of raw materials and workforce, especially for the low skilled labour. The theme helped to broaden the industrialization agenda into the big picture of economic transformation in a manner that is inclusive and addressed three questions:

- 1) What is the current status and prospects for agriculture and economic transformation in Tanzania? What is the position of agriculture in economic transformation including the industrialization agenda? Is agriculture the driver or follower of economic transformation?
- 2) Is Tanzania making progress in policy reforms? Does the pace of reforms keep up with the ever-changing market conditions? What thematic policy areas have Tanzania made remarkable progress and which thematic areas of reforms are lagging.
- 3) Of the six broad groups of value chains across agro-ecological zones, which value chains are facing more challenges than do others and why? What are the value-chain specific challenges? Could the policy issues be prioritized?

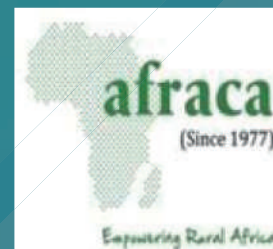
SAGCOT



Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT): Ihemi Cluster Compact Reviews, 2016

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated the High Level Ihemi Cluster Leadership Compact Review Meeting organized by SAGCOT Centre Ltd through support from UKAID, USAID, UNDP, Norwegian Embassy, and AGRA. The event was held from the 19th to 20th of May 2016 at the Nazareth Youth Centre, in Njombe. The 2016 ICL Compact Review Meeting aimed at reaching a common understanding among agricultural stakeholders on the following overarching issues: a review of the progress of the commitments agreed upon, and challenges and opportunities encountered by the GoT. Others include Private Sector and Non State Actors (NSAs) in the implementation of the

Ihemi Cluster Compact statement, which was signed on May 2015, and the setting of new commitments and agreeing on the way forward by various actors based on the experience learnt from one year implementation of the compact. The conference enrolled 117 and 86 participants in days 1 and 2 respectively. Participants came from public and private sectors, development partners, research institutions, and the academia and from projects and programs. The summary of key themes, deliberations made, and issues raised are as follows:



AFRACA

Africa Rural and Agriculture Credit Association (AFRACA), 2012

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated the AFRACA Eastern Africa Sub Regional Workshop held from 16th – 18th May 2012 with a Theme: Enhancing the Agricultural value Chain through Innovation. The workshop objectives were but not limited to fostering closer partnerships between financial and non-financial institutions involved in agricultural value chain finance; increasing awareness and learning key innovations for funding MSMEs through non-traditional banking approaches; and creating a deeper appreciation for both Foreign and Local Direct Investment in Agriculture within the continent. Others include providing new ideas for the development of innovative products that would allow significant funding to reach various stages of the agriculture value chains in Africa.

The conference also offered participants with the opportunity of learning from others on what has worked on innovative value chain financing and how such could be replicated. The achieved outcomes after the three days were an identification of outstanding innovations and successful strategies in financing the Agriculture Value Chain; an agreement on future directions in Agricultural Finance for accelerated growth and wealth creation; a developed long term, mutually beneficial, networking framework of exchanging knowledge and expertise in the rural and agricultural finance sector in the sub-region.



FAO & UNIDO

FAO and UNIDO Public-private Stakeholder Workshop
on Agribusiness Investment Promotion Capacity
Development Program, 2013

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated FAO/ UNIDO training on Agribusiness Investment Promotion. The course was run for five days, from 7th to 11th October 2013, at The Oceanic Bay Resort in Bagamoyo, Tanzania. It covered 9 modules organized in a way that provides a sound analytical sequence of designing a comprehensive agribusiness investment promotion strategy implementable in coordination with several public and private stakeholders. Trainers came from FAO and UNIDO headquarters and were organized and managed by Prof. Temu. Participants came from private organizations, government agencies and central government ministries, both from mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

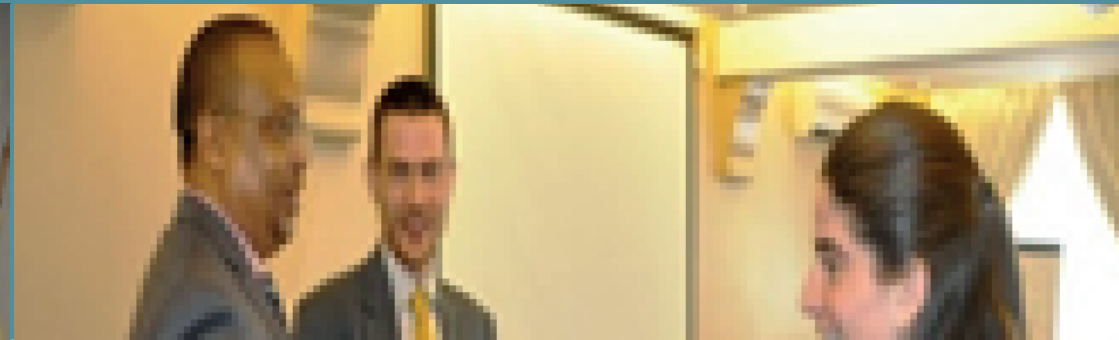
The training was delivered through lectures, and participants had the opportunity of doing group exercises for the purpose of contextualizing the training into realities on the ground. In view of the lectures and group work, participants were able to draw lessons to help in furthering the efforts towards implementing agribusiness investment promotion. In conclusion, Prof Temu wrote a report on how future training could be improved to enable the one-week course to be more relevant and yield expected results that would ensure an effective promotion strategy of agribusiness investment.



Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT): Ihemi Cluster Compact Reviews, 2016

The workshop identified the following key issues from the session, which also suggest needed potential researches and policy interventions to be:

- i. Enabling farmers in Ihemi Cluster to attain improved production and value addition;
- ii. Speeding up conflict resolution between tea farmers and investors in Tanga and Lushoto;
- iii. The challenges in agricultural transformation process offers various opportunities for investment;
- iv. There are good efforts to engage the local companies in the SAGCOT region.
- v. Private Sector-smallholder partnership is needed for transformation to be realized;
- vi. Open and transparent dialogue amongst parties is necessary to achieve transformation;
- vii. Need for regular dialogue to address challenges and seize opportunities;
- viii. Regulatory institutions need to be harmonized to reduce bureaucracy.



ANSAF



ANSAF and HELVETAS Swiss Interco-operation (HSI), 2014

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated the launching of the Tanzania National Post Harvest Management Multi-Stakeholders Platform, which was held at Golden Tulip Hotel, Dar es Salaam on the 20th of August 2014. The workshop was a culmination of the establishment of the PHM platform, which came from HELVETAS Swiss Interco-operation (HSI), a Swiss Development Organization that works to create a fairer world in which the basic needs of all men and women are satisfied and human rights are protected. HSI was then implementing a project in the Central Corridor of Tanzania known as Grain Post Harvest Loss Prevention (GPLP). The project focused on three strategies, namely: raising awareness among smallholder

farmers on post-harvest grain/pulses losses, the use of improved post-harvest grain technologies (metal silo and other alternative technologies), and the strengthening of economic power of farmers (men and women) through the promotion of community financial institutions and policy strengthening. The organization uses the "Making Markets Work for the Poor" (M4P) approaches. The ultimate goal of the GPLP project is improved quality of life of the targeted groups (smallholder farmers and artisans) through reduced post-harvest losses in food grains/pulses, enhanced food security and incomes as well as increased rural employment as a result of appropriate technology, capacity building and informed policy. The cross cutting issues of gender, HIV/AIDS, and climate change are also taken on board. Post-harvest grain losses in Tanzania are high and may range from 15 percent to 40 percent depending on the type of the crop.

TARIPA

Facilitating the formation of The Tanzania Rice Partnership (TARIPA) 2013

TARIPA meeting was designed to respond to the question whether there is a need and interest among private actors in the rice value chain to establish their own rice coalition or rice sub-sector association in Tanzania. The facilitation was intended to enable the group to decide and pursue a multi-stakeholder rice focused organization; establish a common objective of the organization and firm-up commitments for continued effort. The above required the facilitator to be strategic to allow participants to get to know each other, tactically creating a 'safe' environment for the private sector to share experiences and ideas, and lastly to promote learning about a possible national organizational set-up. As the process unfolded, it was clear that the intended organization could be built upon work done by the NAFKA project whose tasks can be summarized as information clearing house-used as a place where actors

received and exchanged information; partnership incubation- as a place where partnerships were formed and encouraged, and organizing formal-gatherings to keep actors together. The structure under NAFKA was still loose with no formal governance system to guide the involved actors. Going forward it was clear that a cluster approach should be the focus of TARIPA, the new organization. The meetings deliberated further on challenges in the sector, possible solutions and eventually it was very clear that there is a need of forming a body (TARIPA) which would address challenges and work on possible solutions on critical issues facing the rice sector in Tanzania. It was concluded unanimously that the work of establishing a rice association should be initiated, and during the workshop, a proposed Task Force was endorsed and given the mandate of working on the next steps.

Tanzania would still need development partners because, despite the country's resource endowments, these may not necessarily make her rich. As custodian of the resource, the government need to ensure that foundations are built so that Tanzania's economy can outlast the gas economy.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT: More needs to be done to develop skills in both the private and public sector. Although few direct jobs will be created, there are many opportunities for job creation through linkages to the rest of the economy. Public sector capacity also needs to be developed in contract negotiation, regulation of the sector, contract management, and management of the fiscal regime.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: Government revenues from the gas sector should be used to build the infrastructure needed to attract investment in other areas. The private sector can also play a role in this area either through developing the infrastructure on their own or through PPPs. This presents the opportunity of diversifying the economy and contributing to industrialisation directly and through complementary investments, and by leveraging the linkages from the gas sector.

MACRO-ECONOMIC AND REVENUE MANAGEMENT: The government needs to exercise caution on the macroeconomic fundamentals to ensure that the competitiveness of other areas of the economy is not reduced as a result of gas developments. Revenue needs to be appropriately managed.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH: Ensuring that no sector is left behind the Government needs to ensure that other sectors of the economy are not left behind. Appropriate plans need to be made to ensure that Tanzania becomes competitive in the global economy. Much of the comparative advantage would lie on skills and knowledge and the government should focus on building human capacity in all sectors.

TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: Tanzania is fortunate to discover gas now. The country can learn lessons from other countries on the importance of transparency and good governance. In summary, the information and analysis from the workshop would be useful implementation strategy once the gas policy is finalised. In addition, silos within government will have to be broken down to ensure that all aspects of the potential impacts are addressed within the government.



HELVETAS

The most significant losses, especially for cereals and legumes take place during storage at home. As a coping strategy to the grain losses in stores, farming communities sell their grains immediately after harvest thus receiving minimum prices. This has a consequence of food insecurity in the long run hence farmers are forced to purchase grain for family consumption at very high prices. The factors that lead to grain losses in Tanzania are many and interlinked. These factors feature from farming community level to national or even international levels involving all players and service providers in the cereal grain value chain. Post-Harvest Management (PHM) therefore requires concerted efforts of all actors in the cereal value chain. In this respect, HSI thought it was prudent to have a platform where all issues on PHM in Tanzania would be discussed and strategies developed with the purpose of improving the situation. from various organisations.



FSDT



Financial Sector Deepening Trust: FinScope 2013
Launch, April 2014 Report

Prof Andrew E. Temu, as the Chairman of The Investment Committee at The Financial Sector Deepening Trust, chaired the Technical Committee that oversaw the undertaking of the FinScope Tanzania 2013 survey. He thereafter facilitated a one day workshop and presented the survey results. The exercise has since then been carried out in other places in Tanzania with Prof. Temu as a facilitator of various process sessions.

The piece of research contains a substantial amount of information about Tanzania's financial services – who use them, what they want, what their attitudes are, and what is still missing. It provides a detailed picture of demand for and access to different kinds of financial services offered in Tanzania. This includes the formal services – banks, insurance companies, mobile financial services, SACCOS and MFIs; informal services – smaller, unregulated savings and loans groups, and finally, the excluded – those who do not engage in any form of financial service. The basic FinScope work has informed the Financial Inclusion Strategy in Tanzania.



UONGOZI

UONGOZI Institute workshop on
Liquid Natural Gas Investment in
Tanzania, 2013

Prof Andrew E. Temu facilitated a workshop on LNG in Tanzania: Likely impact and issues arising on the 27th August 2013. The workshop emanated from the desire of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, which is aimed at making LNG generates the best possible returns for the country, and ensuring that gas development leads to a sustainable socio-economic transformation, contributes to broad-based growth, reduces poverty, and sustains human development. The government thus collaborated with the UONGOZI Institute to work through the challenges, drawing on the experience of other countries, and taking advantage of the lead-time before large-scale gas production. The purpose of the workshop was therefore set to discuss the implications of gas development with a group of public sector stakeholders, based on the report

prepared by Oxford Policy Management. The OPM report adopted the assumptions provided by BG Group, and worked with the government to outline the potential impacts of a hypothetical LNG project focusing on economic impacts, timing, and possible policy issues. In summary, the conclusions pointed to the fact that Tanzania is fortunate to have the opportunity of building on other countries' experiences to get the legislative, regulatory and policy framework right. Tanzania must ensure that she not only benefits from gas discoveries but also attracts investment, and finds an appropriate balance between domestic gas and exports.

The workshop highlighted further on a number of critical issues and next steps: Expectations management: A communication strategy is needed to manage expectations both in government and for the country.