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# **TANZANIA**

**Bagamoyo Workshop Report - February 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2000**

**Bagamoyo Workshop Agenda**

**Bagamoyo Workshop - List of participants**

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## Bagamoyo Workshop Report - February 28th-29th, 2000

### Aknowledgement

I would like to pay my sincere tribute to the Villagers of Kimange, Bagamoyo and Kiteto and other places, together with other members of different organisations who attended and contributed greatly towards the accomplishment of this process. Also my thanks to all members of other institutions for their willingness to be involved in this workshop and share with others their knowledge and wisdom.

I should not forget, on behalf of all those Tanzanians who attended the workshop, to put forward our appreciation to Ms. Dianne for her involvement in this workshop. All of us did not expect that a person of her caliber could attend a workshop in such a remote village. We really appreciate your endeavour and non-tiring effort of coming and going back to Dar-es-Salaam for other duties, but you spared time for us. We cannot change the world in a day, but it makes a difference! We salute you.

I take this opportunity to thank the World Food Programme for funding the workshop and Irish Aid for their contribution towards the success of the workshop. I also thank Orgut Consulting Ab. For their collaboration in funding participants from Kiteto to learn and share experiences with other villagers and participants on this critical issue which directly deals with human life.

Last but more important, I take this opportunity to thank the Society for International Development (SID), Italy for facilitating this process. In seeing that all people look for ways of having access to/and adequate food for their lives, I hope that this is a start for collaboration with communities and other agencies/ interested actors to help households become permanently food secure.

Thank you all for sparing your time to think about this and starting action with the communities. This is where we are all supposed to actively belong. Thank you.

### Workshop objectives

Workshop objectives are:

- To enable participants contributing to the issue of food insecurity and catalyse a process aimed at people's development. This is to be done through skill development, creation of awareness, creation and establishment of networks so as to grow food secure in our societies.
- To launch a national process of sustainable livelihoods in the light of food security issues.
- To analyse and put together participants thoughts and activities in a national perspective creating sustainable strategies for food security.
- To enable participants to contribute to a worldwide debate/agenda on food

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security, by putting forward the voices of the communities from southern countries in the international arena.

- To create an opportunity where communities, leaders, academics and international agencies can share ideas on the issue of food insecurity in Tanzania.
- To clearly make a distinction between food security, economy and politics.

### **Food security concept - from the participants' perspective**

On the concept of food security, we did a brainstorming exercise in order to get participants' views instead of imposing our own concept. The following were their perceptions.

For every household and community to be food secure, it would be necessary:

- To reduce maternal and child mortality rates (we should not look for witches) and increase our life span.
- To get enough and adequate food at household level so as to get more energy and have more production.
- To increase farming and farm size in order to increase farm produce and get more food crops.
- To change current farming practices.

Among the factors they identified as having a bad impact on food security, were the following:

- Long time spent on searching/fetching water reduces time spent on the farm.
- In areas where production is high, there is unnecessary selling of crops, which leads to food insecurity.
- There should be strategies to pursue food security by improving food storage.
- Post-harvest local rituals, e.g. 'ngoma' which implies use of food, and local brewing activities should stop in order to keep enough food and have better nutritional status.

Adding on the above, Mzee Mpiri added:

*'Msokota kambaa jikoni huku kakoka moto, ukambaa unaungua, mwisho ususi kazi bure'.*

When translated in English, this means that when one is weaving a rope while making fire, and the rope catches fire but s/he continues to weave the rope, the result will be that in the end there will be no rope.

### ***Effects of food insecurity***

Family health is damaged / Families become weaker due to lack of food.

More time is spent on casual labour in order to get money to buy food.

People become beggars --begging from their neighbours.

The importance of farming food crops is no longer acknowledged by most families /

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More effort is put on farming cash crops.

There are huge families but with few people or one person doing the farming; as a result there is little production but high consumption.

### ***Reasons for the fall in production***

Youths are educated and take agriculture as a punishment, and as such production has fallen.

Bad upbringing of children by parents has contributed to the fall of agricultural production

Traditionally, in agriculture there is no measure of how much one has produced.

Cultivating food crops that do not bear any kind of fruit also reduces production and contributes to malnutrition.

Sharing experiences from various areas, a young lady from Kiteto had the following to say on behalf of her group:

'The poorest family or the food insecure family in Kiteto district, Arusha is the one which cultivates or uses three (3) bags of maize per year. A family which is food secure is a family which harvests about 100 to 600 sacks of maize and 20 out of these are put aside for food consumption. A percentage of sacks of maize are put aside for relatives and friends.

Such families do farming both by using a hoe or tractor and they cultivate huge farms of between 500 to 800 acres. Their staple food though is millet. They also sell millet which costs up to Tanzanian shillings thirty thousand (Tshs. 30,000/- per one sack). To get cash, they also sell cattle as most of them are livestock keepers'.

A resident from Kimange said that the lowest harvest is one sack of maize and the highest is between twelve and a half and seven or eight sacks, out of a four to six acre farm. Kimange people said that the problem with them is that a farmer cultivates six acres of land but weeds only two. Yet, they rely mostly on traditional farming, using a hand hoe and no professional farming techniques are applied.

During our first day and even before coming to the point of discussing issues-- discussion heated up from the ground, as food insecurity has become a major problem in most areas of the country. There came questions like how the situation used to be like, the causative agents for the prevailing poor conditions, what should be done to avert the situation, how to do it, how communities used to organise themselves etc.

### ***How it used to be***

Participants agreed that during ancient times up to post independence era, there used to be strategies with agricultural extension staff '*mabwana shamba*', who knew when to cultivate and what should be cultivated at specific times.

Then three groups were formed, with all groups tackling the following three major

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questions related to the areas which that they came from, the way they see or have seen changes taking place etc.

### **Histories of food security based on the groups' own perspectives**

The group went on discussing their experiences and reviewing food security situation over time. This implied a number of activities and investigations illustrated below:

- Drawing a seasonal calendar on food production/security for the period that the group deems to be necessary.
- During times of food shortages, was the food supplied adequate to suffice the required needs? Did it reach the intended clients? How did it help to alleviate the hunger situation? Is it okay that we continue receiving or asking for food aid?
- What are the traditional issues concerning food security in your areas and what changes have taken place?
- It is believed that traditionally, the issue of food insecurity was not prominent, how does it come about then? And what are the traditional ways?
- What is the role of women in the whole question of food security?
- How does the existing structures ensure the sustainability of food security for every individual in the country, taking into consideration the existing regulations and administrative structures.
- Explain whether and how globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation policies have/did affect the livelihoods of the people in your own areas.
- In which ways and to what extent the process of people participation can help in putting into place sustainable food security structures.

The following are the results from group work.

### History on food production for the past 10 years - Bagamoyo district

YEAR	TYPE OF CROP				REMARKS
	MAIZE	RICE	SORGHUM	CASSAVA	
1990 -1993	10	4	5	9	The food situation was good because the weather was favourable: -people were sensitized to produce more food crop; -farm input was readily available; -follow-up was properly done.
1994-1995	4	3	4	5	Production fell because of: -inadequate rainfall; -low awareness creation; -lack of agricultural inputs.
1996	6	6	7	8	Generally, the weather was good.
1997-1999	5	4	3	4	Production fell drastically due to El Nino rains and La Nina effect. It became difficult for people to do farming because of too much water in the farms due to heavy rainfall.





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discouraged. One old man said that he used to see communal work during his youth days that now do not exist any more. They said it is time now for everyone to start farming in their home environment, to plant legumes and other crops in small home gardens apart from concentrating with big farms for big crops; meaning there should be diversification of crops in farming.

They cited cashew nut crop which used to earn a lot of income to Bagamoyo and fell in prices years back. This is one of the crops which could be revived because it has good price in the world market now. They outlined the following situation for the crop: 20% of cashew farms are taken care of voluntarily by owners, 60% of cashew farms are taken care of by owners after the use of force by the government and 20 % are totally abandoned. They said if efforts are made to revive the crop, it will raise the livelihoods of the people of Bagamoyo. They also called for being helped in having a capital for farm inputs for those who are willing to farm instead of waiting to bring in food aid every time that hunger strikes. Agencies and the government should look for ways in which they could reinforce food production at household level and look at a household like a family or community. Households also should be looked at taking into consideration the environment of the place, the ability and capability of households to produce, the availability of labour in the household, the use of professional knowledge and farming methods and the ability to do farm professionally.

They cited the recently established wing of the Bagamoyo Association of CBOs and NGOs (MTANDAO), which could serve as a link to other agencies in developing this strategy. They said they need education to help them come out of laziness, not moving from one shed to another and be ready to do productive work.

It was discussed how does a Bagamoyo resident who harvests only 2 to 1.5 sacks manage to survive and use that for the same period as an Engusero-Kiteto farmer, who holds 20 sacks of food.

They said this is possible because Bagamoyo people do other kinds of jobs like petty trading (selling of charcoal, firewood, fish, timber etc.) during the said period. They are also involved in casual labour. There are people who are really food insecure in this community, and these are the people who fail even to send their children to school. Also there are times of critical food shortages in Bagamoyo and Kimange when the WFP/GOT come in to assist with food aid, as it happened between 1997/99 when Magomeni, Dunda and Kaole wards were affected.

The current systems and governing structures do not favour household food security because of the following reasons:

- They are not explicit to the people; they do not know anything about the policy on food security put in place by the government if there is any.
- There is no guidance or close follow-up of the issue.

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Privatisation and liberalisation policies have strongly affected food security at household level for the following reasons:

- There is no supervision to ensure that the existing policies on private markets are followed, especially prices of commercial crops.
- High prices offered by private companies or individual businessmen seduce farmers to sell even food crops without taking care of putting aside reserve food for the remaining period towards the next season.

Existing democratic opportunities for Community Based Organisations (CBOs) do help in paving way towards food security as follows:

- Individual groups do make efforts in food production. In this way, they increase productivity.
- Groups can seek to educate themselves on different issues concerning food production.
- As groups, it can be easy for them to get assistance on farm inputs.

Farmers should look for and use proper and modern farm implement and inputs. Efforts should be made to revive food crop production and look for availability of markets.

The government should make sure that good agricultural policies are put in place. Farmers should create CBOs or revive local cooperative societies so that they can access markets easily and secure good prices for their produce.

Farmers, NGOs and the government should work together to revive and improve existing farms, start irrigation farming in order to reduce the problem of food insecurity.

All areas involved with farming of different crops should get proper education on farming techniques (they should be offered extension services) in order to increase production.

## **Kiteto group**

Kiteto is a district in the North of the country, in Arusha region. Representatives from this area were farmers (men and women) and the district council staff who had participated in the Participatory Poverty Assessment exercise in the Land Management Programme Project getting support from SIDA. Orgut Consulting Ab., an executing agency on behalf of SIDA, funded three people from this group and the Kiteto District council funded the remaining five to attend the workshop. The group had enormous experiences which they shared with other participants.

They analysed the implementation of food production as follows.

### ***Village level***

Leaders do create awareness in their communities about good farming practices, and insist on construction of grain silos for food storage. There are village by-laws in the

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area, but are not adhered to due to bad leadership.

In cases where the leadership is not strong and does not function as required, this is due to nepotism (people are closely related) and so people tend to favour one another.

### ***Ward level***

Functions of the wards are to safeguard village activities and make sure that food security issues are implemented at the village level.

The current extension service structure does not provide enough support to the farmer to ensure household food security because of lack of farming inputs. Also politicians are hindering development because they interfere so much in technical issues in order to win elections.

### ***Divisional level***

Their role is to follow up in all wards of the division.

### ***District level***

Their role is to emphasise on farming, construction of grain silos, food security at household level and being on alert in case severe hunger looms up. Even though, food insecurity is sometimes a result of bad policies due to political struggles caused by politicians who vie for seats in elections, thus not being serious enough in their positions. This creates friction between extension staff and politicians and so there is no teamwork. There is a workforce decree and government policies but they do not function as required due to nepotism; even in courts there is no justice because of nepotism and high corruption.

Farmers have no access to and/or no proper markets for their produce because the current markets are full of lies (meaning they're being cheated, what they are paid is not consistent with what they actually send to the private markets). As village cooperative societies are weak and have very limited capital, farmers are heavily affected. Because of the low prices they get and the fact that they need money anyway, they are lured to sell all their produce not putting aside anything as a food reserve. They also have no proper plans before hand on how they would use their produce when they harvest. Privatisation policies have hit communities hard and made them careless about food crop production.

Democratic processes going on and the establishment of NGOs/CBOs working hand in hand with the government will help communities to secure capital and farm inputs. They will also help the government in putting more emphasis on food production, food preservation and elaborating strategies for prevention of hunger. They will enhance community awareness using different techniques like theatre, local dances and poetry in food security issues. Will also encourage communities to consider and focus more on production of food crops.



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In Engusero village --Kiteto district, farmers do use modern farming techniques e.g. tractors and that is why their production is high as compared to others. The weather is conducive but also the use of good seeds and professional farming techniques (e.g. planting during appropriate periods) is followed strictly. Youths are leading the search for development opportunities, they got rid of laziness. They consume all their 20 sacks of food in the same period as Bagamoyo villagers because they have little opportunities other than farming for their livelihoods. Liberalisation of trade has affected the villagers' livelihoods by encouraging farmers to sell all their crops to private buyers or companies.

During the 1997 harvesting season, they saw around 20 big trucks loaded with village produce being taken away from the village. This caused severe food shortages in 1998/99 and WFP/GOT had to intervene with food relief supplies. However distribution of food aid was not fair, the distribution was not rational. The intended target/client group were not reached. So, the District commissioner intervened in the distribution system after cries from the ordinary people who really needed aid, and all went well.

All participants discussed about this issue of unfair distribution of food, but one old man from Bagamoyo said that even if various possible solutions were identified and put forward, those involved would find other ways of making it not work if they want to. In summing up, he said this in Swahili:

*'Hasidi hana sababu, atachukua mtama akatilie kuku wake'*, meaning that if a person is bad, s/he will get that sorghum even if s/he does not need to eat, and knowing that there are other people dying from hunger. S/he will rather to go and give it to his chicken.

### ***Coping strategies***

These people are good farmers as we have seen, using modern and professional methods leading to harvesting a lot. Yet they are hit by food shortages. So, their coping strategies are sale of water, firewood and charcoal, and doing casual labour. Casual labour during the harvesting season means harvesting for people with big farms and getting paid 300 Tshs. (three hundred Tanzanian shillings) which one is given in form of maize or any other crop which s/he has harvested. There is high demand for labour during farming season which they cited to be disturbing production at the household level.

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## Kimange village- Bagamoyo (Hosts)

There was a good representation from Kimange because it is the village where the workshop was done.

They analysed food situation in their village as follows:

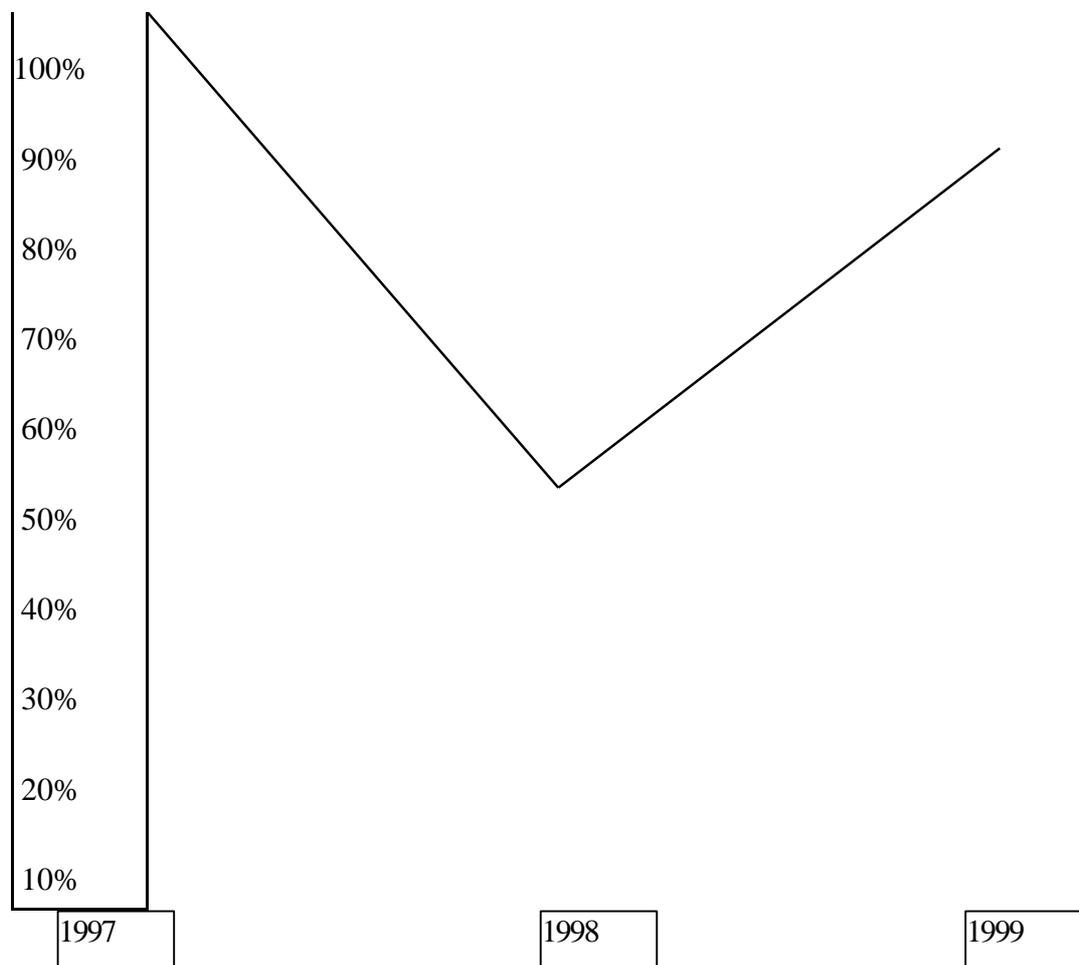
TYPE OF CROP	PERCENTAGE OF CROP PRODUCTION PER YEAR		
	1997	1998	1999
Maize	90%	40%	85%
Cassava	0%	30%	80%
Rice	50%	10%	40%
Sorghum	60%	20%	15%
Bananas	45%	25%	10%
Sweet potatoes	20%	25%	30%

From the above we can clearly see that:

- Maize is a major food crop for the village
- There was a general decrease of food crop production in 1998
- There is an increase in sweet potatoes' production (as a drought resistant crop)
- There is an increase in cassava production for 1998 and 1999.

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Below is a graph drawn to show the situation of maize production as a food crop as from 1997 to 1999.



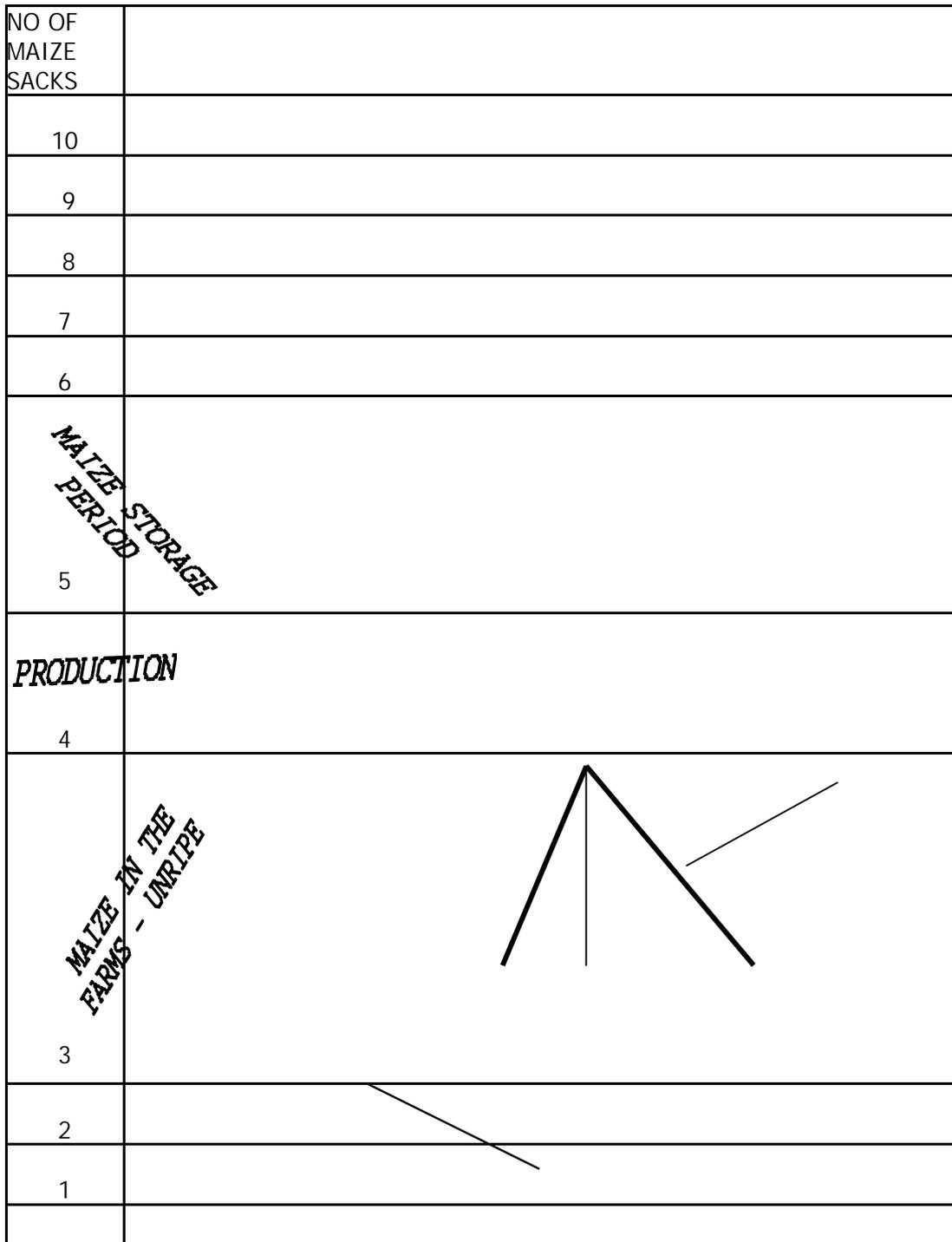
KEY:

1997 – Good harvest, because the weather was good and people participated.

1998 – There was a drastic decline in food production due to El Nino rains and crop pests.

1999 – Production was good enough, because the weather was good and people participated in farming.

**Food availability in a weak household (which is food insecure)**



KEY:

JUNE to JULY: They start eating unripe maize.

-JULY: Harvesting season.

-JULY to SEPTEMBER: They use crops which they have harvested.

OCTOBER to MAY: this is a period when most do intensive casual and petty trading as coping strategies.

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## **Clarification on food production for the past three years - Kimange village**

### **Maize cultivation**

- 1997 -The weather was good and there was an increase in the number of farmers.
- 1998 -It flooded more and there was an outbreak of rats in the farms.
- 1999 -The weather was good and again there was an increase in the number of farmers.

### **Cassava cultivation**

- 1997 -There was drought. There were no first rains.
- 1998 -There was much rain.
- 1999 -They experienced the first rains and more farmers were involved in farming.

### **Rice cultivation**

- 1997 - The weather was good and more people got involved in farming.
- 1998 -It stopped raining in April and this affected farms in the highlands. Conversely in the lowlands El Nino rains flooded the areas.
- 1999 -The weather was conducive for farming.

### **Sweet potatoes**

- 1997 -The weather was good but not many farmers involved themselves in rice farming.
- 1998 -Due to food insecurity caused by El Nino rains in the previous year, many people involved themselves in farming sweet potatoes, because they did not have other grains like maize.
- 1999 -The weather was conducive and many people involved themselves in farming.

### **Cultivation of sorghum**

- 1997 -The weather was good, destructive birds were few and many people involved themselves in farming the crop.
- 1998 -Not many people involved themselves in farming of the crop, due to El Nino rains and there were many destructive birds
- 1999 -Production still dropped because few people farmed the crop due to the fact that many people participated mostly in doing casual labour in other peoples' maize farms.

### **Banana cultivation**

- 1997 -The weather was good.
- 1998 -There was plenty of water due to El Nino rains.
- 1999 -The 1998 rains affected the crop so much.

Discussing further on food production, Kimange villagers said that they have maize, cassava, sorghum, rice and banana as their major crops after the failure of cotton. In 1998, all crops were affected apart from sweet potatoes. It was said also that more

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emphasis is put on maize production and other crops are farmed as subsistence crops. The land is still very fertile so they do not use any fertiliser.

Discussing further on food insecurity, they narrated a process in which unripe maize is used to keep families surviving during food shortages especially at times when they are waiting for the harvesting period.

### **Traditional food security coping strategy**

Unripe maize is harvested from the farm, prepared and boiled, some salt is added to it and it is eaten at this stage with the maize cob. If the maize is a bit more ripe though not quite, they scrape it wholly (together with the cob). This practice is called '*usafu*' or '*gogogo*'. Then it is boiled and eaten. They say '*wanafukuzia njaa*' meaning they are trying to chase hunger, and they make maize meal called '*ugoti*' with this. Also when the maize is ready for harvesting but not dried, they boil and eat it without undergoing any process and that is called '*msemula*'. When the maize is ready for harvesting, but not dry, they take it and grind it to get wet flour called '*bunduga*'. They say '*wanaanikiza*' meaning they dry it and make maize meal.

They said that it takes only from July to September to consume the three sacks that they get from their harvest. The rest of the time they work as casual labourers in peoples' farms but families are affected. Sometimes they get money to buy food, but in most cases they say '*wanavuniza*', meaning they work in the farm and are paid in terms of crop that they are involved in harvesting. They get only what is enough, and sometimes this is not enough for people with big families.

They also said they have gone through a severe period of hunger in 1996 when one villager fainted due to lack of food and in 1999 they got food aid from WFP/GOT (World Food Programme and the Government of Tanzania).

In discussing together whether such aid does help they said generally it does help during critical periods, but it tends to make people not responsible when food is distributed free. Again, on the other hand they said that for those who are unable to work i.e. the old, poor and the vulnerable, food aid is necessary.

### **Discussion**

After presenting their group work, they later held discussions based on the presentations they had made. The following issues emerged:

- Efforts put on farming are wasted as they do not farm in a professional way to increase productivity.
- There is little ability depending on the environment, because there are more people to eat the little food that is produced.
- There is lack of proper farm implements for high production

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- Also, the issue of following unwanted culture and traditions was cited as a hindrance to being food secure.
  - One participant from the Kimange group wanted to know how villagers utilise the time once allocated to cotton production. He wondered why that time was not used to increase food production, whether all the eight bags produced were used in a sustainable way and whether there was no food wasted in the process of harvesting, storage and utilisation.
  - It was observed that food is wasted in the process as they do not have plans made before hand on food utilisation; also they use a lot of food in local dances and rituals.
  - Therefore, they suggested that there should be household work plan for the entire year and this should include all activities e.g. agriculture, trading/business, etc.
  - They also suggested to increase farm sizes and strengthen existing CBOs. In places where there is none, they should be started. In the cases where they cannot afford it as individuals, this will enable them to hire tractors, in accordance with the Kiteto experience.
  - The use of short term and improved seeds was encouraged.
  - Deliberate efforts should be made to reduce post harvest losses and also to plan properly on how to utilise the harvested food. The plan should include which produce to sell and which is to keep for food purposes.
  - Drought resistant crops should be encouraged such as sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum etc.
  - It was stressed that traditional ways of giving a hand to each another especially in farm work should be revived. They gave examples of people being called to prepare food or local brew for some one else, and people that every day go farming in someone else's farm. This kind of communal work was hailed as Bagamoyo and Kimange residents used to do it and they called it '*Kiwili*'; in Mara it is called '*Risaga*'; in Mtwara and Lindi it is called '*Mkumi*' or '*Chipelekane*'.

Currently, Tanzania is going through a transitional period, where the local government reform programme is taking shape. The government stand was analysed by the Temeke district Commissioner, Mr. Chiligati, as follows:

All agricultural issues are supposed to start from the community level through their local government, in this case it will be through the village council, the ward and division up to the district councils. The role of these bodies will be:

- To emphasise on all development issues by: introducing by laws to safeguard the implementation of e.g. farming, weeding etc.
- To make sure that all able-bodied people do participate fully in all exercises and to make sure that all councillors are doing their job properly.
- To make sure that there is a good system of having food reserves in silos or in grain reserves in their areas.
- To encourage professional farming in order to produce enough food per acre.

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There should be deliberate efforts by their councils for good education and extension services. The decision on producing more should be safeguarded by introducing by-laws so that all people will be responsible.

- To diversify on commercial crop production in order to eradicate or get away from the habit of selling all food stored for household use.

Also villages should have by-laws and keep records of all local produce in order to avert unwarranted hunger.

### **Deliberations on what each one should do after the workshop**

When back in the villages, there should be a feedback or briefing explaining what was discussed and what was the outcome of the meeting to those who did not have a chance to attend.

Youths, who are the energetic workforce, should be educated on the need to be responsible and get involved in farming activities.

Parents should call on their children (the youth) to start working hard in the field.

All agricultural plans should be done by the communities themselves.

All village governments should set up by-laws and make sure that they are instituted in order to penalise those who do not want to do farming activities in their areas.

Those who are not able to improve their farming because of lack of capital should be assisted with farm inputs, professional knowledge and capital so that they can get out of food insecurity. If and when they succeed, other people will learn from them and the process will spread when people see the successes.

Professional and extension knowledge should be imparted to farmers so that they can produce more, and also they need education on food preservation so as to reduce post harvest losses. It is necessary to educate communities on the need to get away from bad cultural practices, e.g. the use of all the food on making rituals and local dances should be discouraged.

### **Youths' comments' on their involvement in food security issues**

The workshop was conducted in the outside on the primary school grounds and so we asked if we could have some selected pupils to attend on behalf of their cohorts. We had six pupils chosen to attend.

The scarce involvement of youth in production work was an issue, with elders blaming the youth and claiming that they are lazy, they do not want to work, they are good and listen to parents only when they are still at school, but after they finish the primary school they no longer care or listen to their parents. We asked the pupils on what and how they felt after having attended the meeting and listened for the two days. The pupils came up with the following points.

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Youths do not engage in food production/agricultural activity because:

- Parents do not like to involve their children in farming activities.
- On cultures being eroded, parents do not make any follow up on the behaviour of their children and so they get out of hand.
- Bad upbringing of children by parents results in the fact that youth do not engage in production work.
- Some young people are lazy.
- Some youth regard farming more as a punishment than a livelihood activity.

They suggested that:

- Parents should make sure that they fully involve their children in farming activities.
- They should put a limit to their children not to roam around in streets without any reason.

One female pupil called Amina Saidi and her colleague Adam Sefu of Class seven, had this to say to participants:

'When youths refuse to do farming activities, it is for the parents to refuse them to eat. When s/he follows you while eating and wants to eat refuse him/her. Tell him/her that s/he is not going to eat, because this food is from the farm, on which s/he does not want to involve and do any agricultural activities --and that's it!'

## **Summing up**

In summing up the workshop, representatives from all groups were asked to give comments on the workshop, how they think things are and what should be done as a group.

### ***Bagamoyo***

'The existing policies do not favour the country's food security because there is no close follow up and monitoring.

There is ample workforce but there are no plans on how it should be utilised, and this causes low production.

Bagamoyo and Kiteto differ in their livelihoods strategies because the former do involve in other activities like fishing and petty trading while the later is involved more in casual labour, sale of water and fuelwood apart from farming.

Authorities are not making adequate follow up on the issue of food security. Laws and regulations are in existence but are not applied as required.

Policies and regulations should be changed to safeguard food security in the country.

Liberalisation and free market policies are hindering all farmers' development endeavours. The government has not checked/monitored crop prices which exploit farmers.

Community Based Organisations and farmers' groups will help to create sustainability in food security.

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There will be democracy because these groups belong to us.

Unwanted cultures have contributed to being food insecure, efforts should be made to avoid the unwarranted use of food on local dances in which there is excessive use of food.

Youths should be involved in farming activities; we should involve them'.

### ***Umbeki Women's Group/Temeke district***

'It shows that there is a sign of laziness when dealing with farming activities. We advise that everybody should be involved in farming and teamwork is very much encouraged.

We have to get rid of local dances which do not benefit us at all.

We suggest collaboration and follow up on those who do not weed their farms so that they finish up all farming activities to the harvesting period.

Also it is good to apply for loans or make follow up on agencies who are ready to help in improving the livelihoods of communities. So that we can get the benefit of this seminar'.

### ***Sokoine University of Agriculture***

'Although we are from the department of Human Nutrition, we have come to this workshop because food is very much linked with nutrition, so we have interest and thought we should attend.

We can see that farmers or villagers have come to realise some of their problems/ shortfalls but in a way we think they already knew some of their problems.

The most pressing issue is that of laziness, people tend to take farming as a difficult job and tiring one. So they tend to farm easy but short lived crops and within two days (meaning a short period), they experience hunger.

We should all know that we get food by working hard'.

### ***Kiteto district***

'We have come together with ideas from our communities so that we can exchange experiences in order to improve our livelihoods.

We thank all those who supported us to come to this workshop, i.e. World Food Programme, Irish Aid and Orgut Ab. We hope that they will make it possible again for us to meet and hope that they will make it possible again to meet and evaluate what achievements we have made after having gone through this. Thank you'.

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## **Closing remarks by Dianne Spearman - WFP, Rome**

'I have benefited a lot this morning from your presentations, thanks for your patience.

There are issues which have really moved me, and these are:

That people from the same country, in this case from different parts of Tanzania can learn from one another.

You have mentioned a lot of issues which you can do in your groups without outside interference, without waiting for the government or outside agencies.

I concur with your idea of taking what you have learnt from here back to your communities so that you can get this across and learn from this. In that way, WFP will have started a process in the right direction.

These two days were a start of phase one; phase two is in your hands, its destiny depends on you.

Thanks to facilitators, you were very serious about your work and organisers for making this possible.

It is important to see everyone coming to participate, men, women and children. Food security needs efforts of all these people'.

## Bagamoyo Workshop Agenda

*First day, Monday, 28th February: Meeting of NGOs, Grassroots and Citizens groups*

Time	Activity	Participants
		Grassroots (Women, Farmers,
1000hrs	Groups' selection (3). Selection of group representatives. Past experiences and problems (Discussion)	All groups A, B and C
1300hrs	Lunch break	All groups
1400hrs	Groups discussions Themes: Food Security, Sustainable livelihoods, Poverty alleviation, Comm. Dev., Govt. support.	All groups A, B, C
1500hrs	Evaluation, review and summary of findings	All groups A, B and C
1630 hrs	Excursions and site visits	All groups

*Second day, Tuesday, 29th February: Meeting at National and International level*

Time	Activity	Participants
0900hrs	Conference gathering Welcoming guest of honor.	Representatives (Women, Farmers, NGOs, Citizens); International, National and Media representatives
0945hrs	Selection of Chairperson among	
1000hrs	Opening session	Whole group
1030hrs	Outcomes and voices from women, farmers, citizens, CBOs and NGOs	Whole group
1200hrs	Views from Govt. perspective	Whole group
1300hrs	Lunch break	Whole group
1400hrs	Overview from International Organisations	Whole group
1500hrs	Final evaluation of the findings	Whole group
1530hrs	Drafting Policy Guidelines for action	Whole group
1630hrs	Press conference	Whole group
1730hrs	Closure of the Workshop	

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## Bagamoyo Workshop - List of participants

### School children

1. Iddi Idrisa Std. VII
2. Adamu sefu Std. VII
3. Ramadhani Shabani Std. VI
4. Amina Saidi Ms. Std. VII
5. Swaumu Kioga Ms. Std. V
6. Salama Juma Ms. Std. VII

### From Programmes

1. Ms. Dianna Spearman WFP, Rome
2. Ms. Shannon Ward Program Officer, WFP DSM
3. Mr. Dr. Sizya Lugeye Agricultural Advisor, Embassy of Ireland

### Facilitators

1. Mwajuma Saddy Masaiganah Ms. MWASAMA Pre/Primary School
2. Jamhuri William Bukombe District Council

### From the Government

1. Capt. Chiligati Temeke District Commissioner, Dar es Salaam

### From Kiteto District, Arusha (funded by Orgut Ab.)

1. Hellen I. Ngobei Ms. Community Development Officer
2. Mohamed Bangula Planning Officer
3. Elizabeth Mungure Mrs. Agricultural Officer
4. Fatuma Abdalla Ms. Farmer
5. J.W. Mhando Farmer
6. Ramadhani Athmani Farmer
7. Asha I. Katire Ms. Farmer

### From Sokoine University of Agriculture

1. Harriet Mtae Student
2. Christine Macha Ms. Student

### From MAS

1. Kassim Nusuhela Director MAS
2. Andrew Mallya MAS
3. Erwin Msambila MAS

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### **From UMBAKI Group**

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|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Bernadeta Kahage Mrs.   | Member |
| 2. Veronika Andulenge Mrs. | Member |

### **From Shinyanga**

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Florence Chitomwa | Teacher/farmer |
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### **From Kilimanjaro**

- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. Antipasi D. Massawe | Farmer |
|------------------------|--------|

### **From Mara**

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mwinoki Nyakiboha | Fish Technologist |
|----------------------|-------------------|

### **From Bagamoyo**

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|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Masudi Ally Mpili | Farmer                            |
| 2. Pori S. Mohamed   | Farmer/Tumaini Group              |
| 3. Ibrahim Chilo     | Agriculture and Livestock Officer |
| 4. Rajabu Gumbo      | Farmer/Okoa group                 |
| 5. Neema Saadani Ms. | Agricultural Officer              |
| 6. Mohamed Ahmad     | Farmer                            |
| 7. Issa Ramadhani    | Farmer                            |
| 8. Rajabu Omari      | Farmer                            |
| 9. Ramadhani Mmuya   | Farmer                            |
| 10. Juma Rajabu      | Farmer                            |
| 11. Aisha Rajabu Ms. | Farmer                            |
| 12. Eugene Moshi Ms. | Farmer                            |

### **From Kimange**

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Juma Waziri               | Village Chairperson        |
| 2. Daniel Majenga            | Lugoba Village Chairperson |
| 3. Robert Chamila            | Kwaruhombo Village         |
| 4. Mwangwa H. mnagwa         | Farmer                     |
| 5. Kitu Cheche               | Farmer                     |
| 6. Isdore Gasper             | Farmer                     |
| 7. Seifu Ismail              | Farmer                     |
| 8. Hatibu Juma               | Farmer                     |
| 9. Ziada Hassan Maregaro Ms. | Farmer                     |
| 10. Rashidi Haji Ally        | Farmer                     |
| 11. Omari Saidi              | Farmer                     |
| 12. Mohamed Athmani          | Farmer                     |

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13. Ramadhani Lugumba	Farmer
14. Mohamed Abdul	Farmer
15. Rehema Hamisi Ms.	Farmer
16. Mwajuma R. Boga Ms.	Farmer
17. Juma S. Mpela	Farmer
18. Hussein Maulidi	Farmer
19. Iddi Shabani	Farmer
20. Issa Mhando	Farmer
21. Alfayo J. Mbwambo	Farmer
22. Kibwana Salum	Village Executive Officer
23. S. Timothy Mwakalikomo	Farmer
24. Kazi B. Mwemchema	Farmer
25. Hassan S. Malongwe	Farmer
26. Idrisa S. Mtamalo	Farmer
27. Hassani H. Ngaregano	Farmer
28. Ramadhani M. Bali	Farmer
29. Salehe B. Mwamhema	Farmer
30. Nassor J. Yuta	Farmer
31. Abasi S. Mkwazu	Farmer
32. Tukae I. Kasiha Ms.	Farmer
33. Tatu Haji Ms.	Farmer
34. T. Mwakalimkomo Mrs.	Farmer
35. Rukia R. Mhenga Ms.	Farmer
36. Hamida Pasahu Ms.	Revenue Collector, Mbwewe Village
37. Simon D. Luhanga	Farmer
38. Jackson Luta John	Farmer
29. Victoria Lucas Ms.	Teacher, Kimange