

University of Dar es Salaam
Institute of Development Studies
(IDS)

**National Workshop to Launch
Report on**

**"Rural Food Security
in Tanzania:**

**The Challenge for Human
Rights, Democracy and
Development."**

Tanzania Room
The Kilimanjaro Hotel
23rd July 1999

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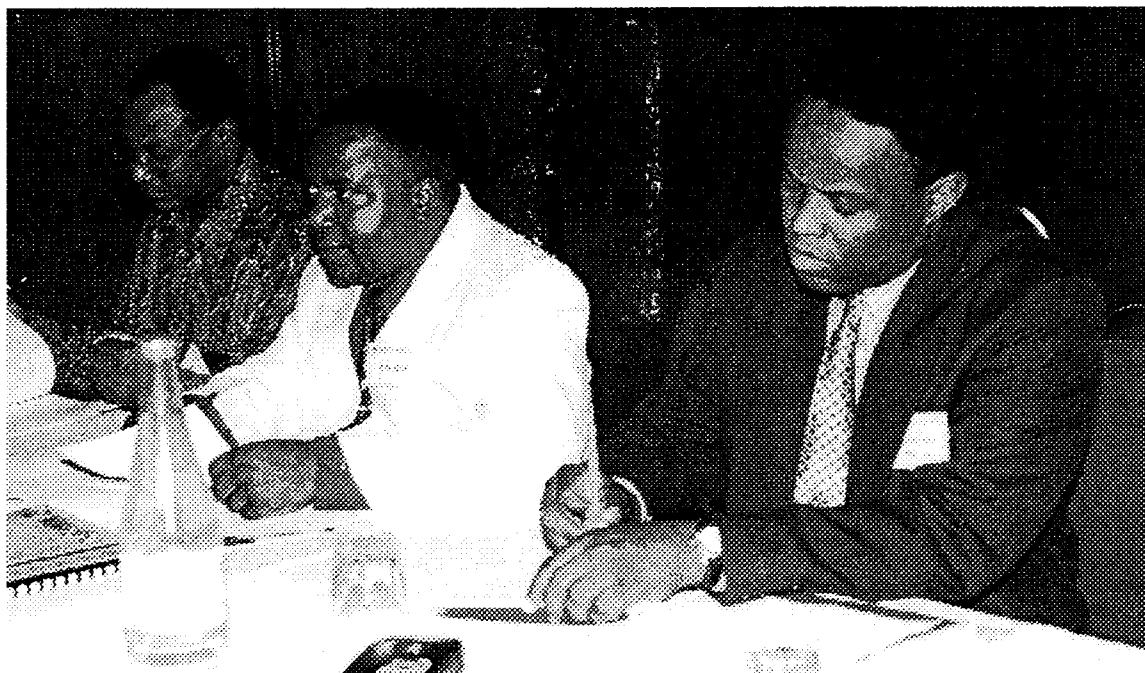
Acknowledgment

The report is a brief documentation of the process and output from the launching workshop. The workshop was aimed at providing the public a platform for understanding some of the factors that infringe on food security within a selection of rural communities in Tanzania. The idea was to raise awareness and advocate for action. The research was carried out by the RFS Group which comprised of Professor Marjorie J. Mbilinyi, Ms. Bertha Keda, Dr. C.G. Mung'ong'o, and Mr. Timothy S. Nyoni.

The workshop was successful due to the honoured presence of the Minister of Regional Administration and Local government, Honourable Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru (MP); the presence of Madam Irene Lacy, the Resident Representative and Country Director of WFP; Professor J. Kanywaywi, the Acting Chief Academic Officer; and the collaboration received from OXFAM Tanzania, who initiated the research and identified IDS as the research partner; Mr. Emmanuel Kalonga, the Country Representative of OXFAM - Tanzania, whose support enabled the whole process to achieve the output so far experienced; Professor Ibrahim Shao of IDS, for his unwaivering support and institutional leadership; Staff from OXFAM and IDS for their constant and unending commitment in facilitating the research and workshop process; the villagers from Ngorongoro and Shinyanga Rural; and numerous participants who graced the workshop. Not least is the excellent wrap up from Professor Issa Shivji.

Mention should also be made of Ms. Edda Sanga, whose moderation added flair, order and flavour to the workshop.

This workshop report was put together by the Chief Rapporteur, Mr. Edward Hiza Mhina together with the assistant, Mr. Athanase Ngalawa. However, the report could not have been more complete without the professional eye of Mr. T. Mboya, the Freelance Photographer who provided the beautiful pictures adorning the report.



The Chief Rapporteur Mr. Edward H. Mhina (right) and the report researchers/presenters, Dr. C. Mung'ong'o (left) & Dr. T. S. Nyoni.

Abbreviations

CACO	Chief Academic Officer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CMEW	Crop Monitoring & Early Warning Unit
DMU	Disaster Management Unit
ERB	Economic Research Bureau
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSD	Food Security Department
GOT	Government of Tanzania
ICTSD	International Committee for Trade and Sustainable Development
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IDSWSG	IDS Women's Study Group
IFI	International Financial Institution
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
LARRI	Land Rights Research and Resource Institute
MDB	Marketing Development Bureau
MAC	Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoEC	Ministry of Education & Culture
MRA&LG	Ministry of Regional Administration & Local Governments
MCDWAC	Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs & Children
NCA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Programme
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RFS	Rural Food Security
SES	Socio-Economic Status
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TFNC	Tanzania Food & Nutrition Centre
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WFP	World Food Programme
WRDP	Women's Research and Documentation Project
WTO	World Trade Organization
WID	Women In Development

1.0. Introduction

The workshop was held at the Tanzania Room, in the Kilimanjaro Hotel. It begun at around 9:00 a.m. with registration, distribution of materials (by some of the participating organisations and institutions) and networking.

1.1. Opening Ceremony

At 10:00, the guest of honour, Honourable Minister of Regional Administration & Local Government, Honourable Kingunge Ngombale Mwera (MP), arrived. He was led into the workshop room by Ms. Edda Sanga, who was the workshop moderator. Also among the honoured guests was Madam Irene Lacy, the Country Representative and Director of the World Food Programme (WFP).

1.2 1. Workshop Objectives.

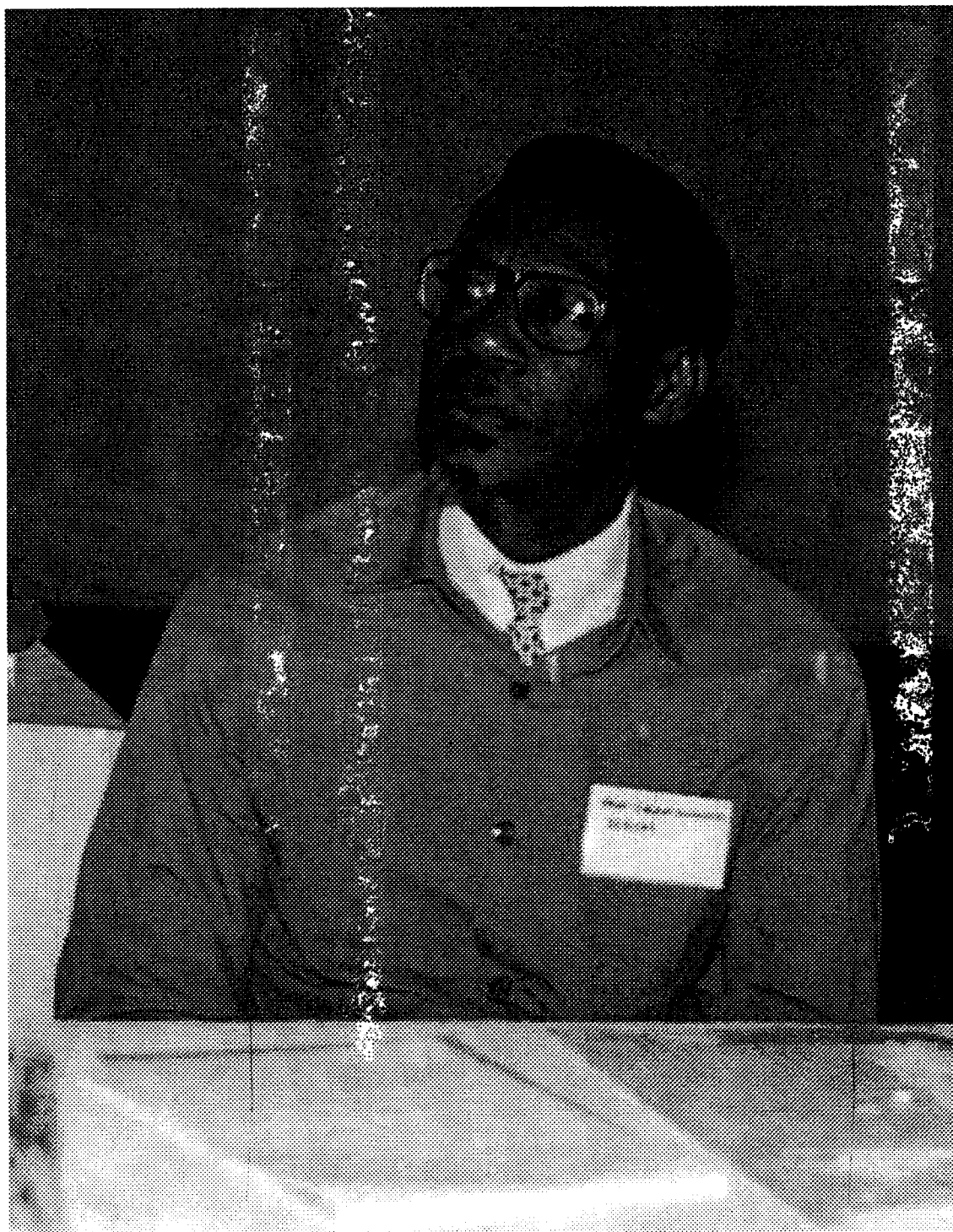
The Workshop objectives were presented by Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi, the Coordinator of the RFS Project. The outlined objectives included to:

- a) Launch information about research animation process and share experiences with workshop participants;
- b) Influence policy makers at all levels (District, Regional, National and International Agencies) through the information provided by the research report.



Professor Marjorie J. Mbilinyi

- c) Provide space for plenary discussion on issues around RFS;
- d) Interest the media on disseminating information about RFS to the nation;
- e) Engage resources to support issues and activities of RFS;
- f) Establish and promote a network of like-minded people on issues and activities of RFS.



Professor J. Kanywanywi

2.0. Opening Speech by the Honourable Minister.

The Minister of RA&LG, Honourable Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru, began with commendations on the workshop organizers for their timely decision to launch their report on RFS because the subject matter touches on every aspect of human life including the lives of the participants of the workshop as individuals and representatives of their institutions.

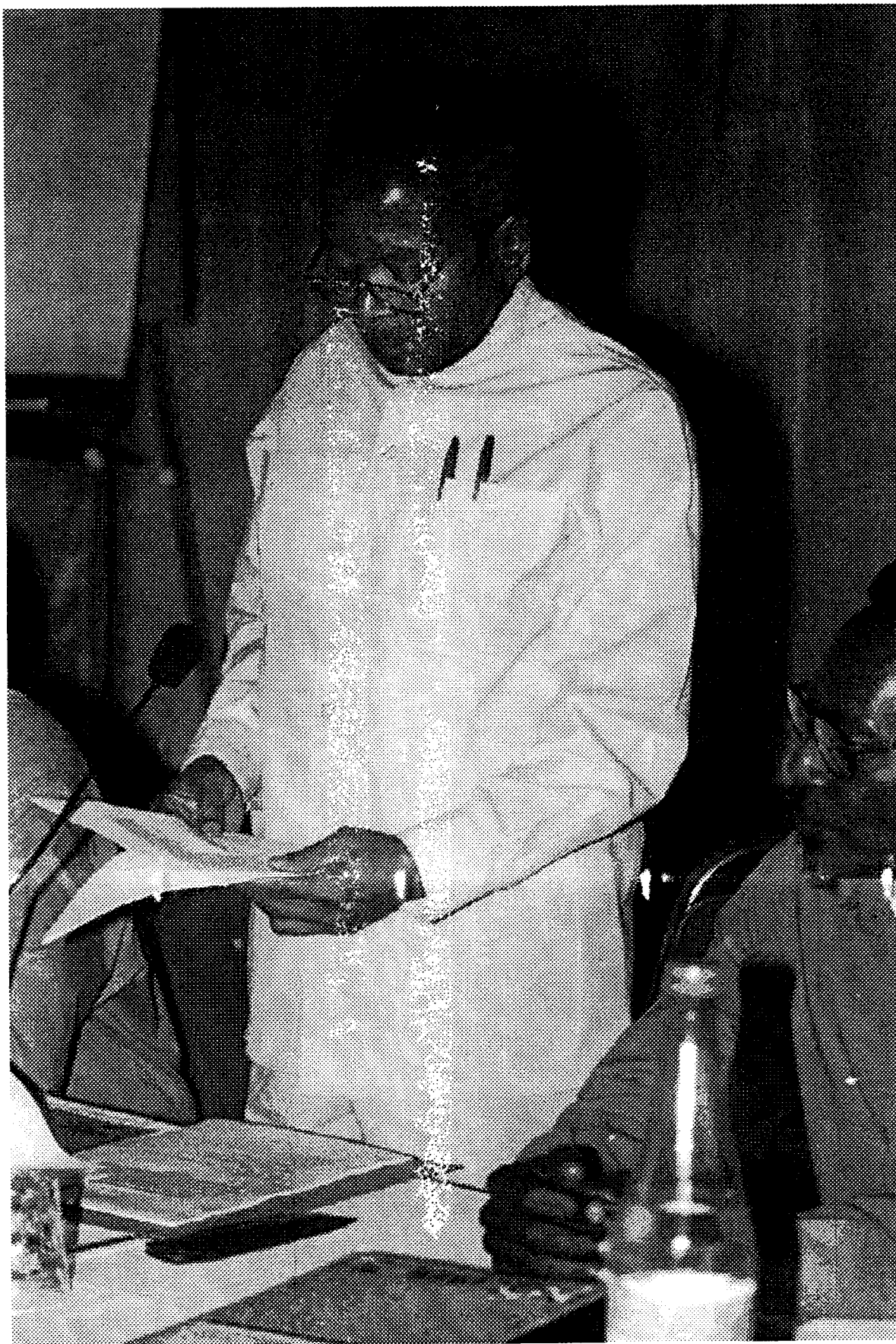
The Honourable Minister pointed that the issue of food security is both economic and social-political, and elaborated by expressing that full participation of individuals in both productive, social and political activities requires that the individuals, first and foremost, be free from hunger. The Honourable Minister also outlined that:

- Currently there is an increasing number of people in Tanzania who face periodic food shortages as well as high and moderate levels of malnutrition especially prevalent among infants, children and mothers in rural areas;
- Food insecurity hits the rural population more frequently than people in towns because food surpluses are moved from rural to urban centers where they are stored and sometimes transported further away to bigger cities or even to overseas markets, leaving the countryside depleted. Also, in rural areas transport and communication is poor and chances for diversifying income generating activities are limited.

The Honourable Minister therefore called for all actors to address these disadvantages in the rural population as far as food security is concerned. Also differentiated food security at the macro or national level and at the micro or household level. The Honourable Minister said, while food security at the household leads automatically to food security at the national level, the reverse is not necessarily true, and therefore priority should be given to food security at the family level. And at the national level, precautions should be taken in order to ensure that people do not suffer during any severe food shortages.

The Honourable Minister insisted that the starting point in ensuring food security must be food production. Despite the fact that most of the food in Tanzania comes from agriculture, the sector is still technologically backward. The Minister therefore called for the modernization of agriculture. The Honourable Minister outlined other factors impinging food security as:

- Civil wars in neighbouring countries which unleash movements of refugees into our country, thus destabilizing the local rural economy and affect negatively food production;
- Inadequate transportation infrastructure, which leads either to inability to haul or make haulage of food crops from surplus areas of the country to food deficient areas costly;
- Pre-harvest and post-harvest losses due to rodents, pests and poor transportation and storage facilities; and that, estimates show this accounts for about 40% of the losses of all harvests;
- Unstable markets and fluctuating prices of agricultural crops;



**Minister of Ministry of RA&LG
Honourable Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru (MP), opening the Workshop.**

- Over-generosity, during ceremonies and festivities by the rural communities which deplete their food stocks, particularly cereals.

The Honourable Minister pointed further that:

- The issue of food security is a multi-dimensional one because it involves access to and control over the means to achieve food security and a sustainable supply of food itself such as farm inputs and equipment, and credit; and access to adequate cash income to purchase needed food supplies. Also access to viable markets for the commodities and a full time transport systems to enhance the flow of goods and services to and from the countryside;
- RFS is a public issue as it cuts across the domain of government, NGOs, civil society and local communities activities;
- The donor community has a key role to play in supporting communities in the communities' efforts to ensure control over resources and processes of decision making;
- Rural food security policy has been put in place and many programs and projects have been adopted. But having such policies has not been adequate to achieve food security, at least at the household level, because of:
 - a) *The Structural Adjustment Programmes, market liberalization and globalization which all together have a mixed impact on agricultural production.*
 - b) *Eroded support systems to farmers and pastoralists.*
 - c) *Inadequacy of institutional support systems*
- We should discourage as much as possible the dependency syndrome and let the family head be responsible for ensuring food security for the family throughout the year and expect support from the Government and Donor community during calamities only.



The Facilitation Team

The Honourable Minister also pointed out that:

- The on going Sectoral Reforms, particularly those of Local Governments are aimed at addressing issues of democracy and economics, and are directly related to issues of food security. For instance, the Government has decided by law to put all experts entrusted with extension work directly under the supervision of the Local Government Authorities in order to solve the problem of weak partnership between the Local Governments Authorities and the experts;
- There are numerous policy related activities performed by various actors on food security but these are often not coordinated;
- There is a glaring gap in information, which limits fruitful debate and democratic policy-making processes at different levels;
- Local Governments Reform and the empowerment of local communities provides one avenue to achieve more coordination and more information flow;
- That the workshop was a significant opportunity to clear doubts on issues of understanding concerning the range of factors which influence food security and chart out areas for further action particularly on policy related issues;



Honourable Minister Of MRA&LG winding up the opening speech.

- Capacity building is essential in preparing the grassroots for meaningful participation in policy making, policy coordination, policy implementation and monitoring as they relate to all aspects of food security;
- The strengthening of democratic processes at the local level needs training in participatory planning and participatory management skills involving Local Government leaders;
- That the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government has a six points package aimed at achieving transformation in food self-sufficiency. The package consists of:
 - a) Creating conditions which will ensure employment to every able-bodied person with emphasis being in agricultural production;
 - b) Insisting on modernizing agriculture, livestock keeping and fishing for increased productivity;
 - c) Introducing and generalising the use of more modern farming implements and techniques;
 - d) Establishing at the Local Government level, funds and other resources to improve livestock services;
 - e) Strengthening cooperatives, so that they can effectively serve peasant farmers in this market economy;
 - f) Organizing agricultural competitions at all levels, from the village to the national, in order to stimulate agricultural production.

The Honourable Minister urged the participants at the workshop to join in the ongoing consultations between the Ministry and the leadership at Regional, District and Local Government level on charting out the implementation of the strategy. The Minister commended OXFAM and the IDS-UDSM, for carrying out the research, and assured that the conclusions and recommendations that will come out will be taken very seriously by the Ministry in addressing RFS. He acknowledged the Vice Chancellor for inviting him to the workshop. The Honourable Minister then declared the workshop officially opened.

Professor Ibrahim Shao, then stood up to a vote of thanks to the Honourable Minister. The Professor reiterated three major issues:

- a). That food security is a public issue because it hinges on democratic, economic, social and political aspects and therefore a part of the whole issue of human rights;
- b). That the issue of food security is in continuum from the household level to the national level;
- c). That we have now engaged on the debate and dialogue about food security.

The Professor acknowledged all steps and strategies already taken by the Ministry in bringing about food security; and once again thanked the Honourable Minister for accepting the invitation to open the workshop and be a full time participant.

3.0 Launching Speech.

Madam Irene Lacy, the Representative and Country Director of the World Food Programme, gave the launching speech. Madam Lacy first gave a short background on the report preparation process by the RFS Group. The policy research was carried out in Shinyanga and Ngorongoro Districts. In Madam Lacy's speech the following issues were highlighted:

- History of food security goes as back as to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948;
- The World Food Programme defines food security as a situation whereby *"All people at all times have the food needed for an active and healthy life"*;
- Food security can be looked at from a global, national, local and family level, but the fact remains that, the most important levels are those of an individual and family;
- Participatory research approach adopted by the RFS Group is a commendable one and the policies they have outlined can really enhance food security if they are effectively implemented;



Madam Irene Lacy, Representative & Country Director,
World Food Programme.



**Madam Irene Lacy, Representative & Country Director, (WFP)
launching the Report.**

- Tanzania is one of the nations in the world which is committed to implement the declaration made by the world leaders in the recently 'World Food Summit' in Rome, November 1996;
- Lack of access to and control over the many resources that generates food security is a major reason to the chronic rural food insecurity in Tanzania. Key resources include access to adequate land, water and other natural resources, farm inputs, equipments, access to credit and savings facilities. Also, that women are more vulnerable to food insecurity because of their historic reliance on food crops and the economic reform process;
- The most important cause of food insecurity is poverty and as a matter of fact food insecurity exists even in food surplus areas;
- Poor households face continuous food insecurity mainly because of their inability to diversify and cope with the ever changing world socio-economic conditions;
- The rural people living in poverty can enhance their access to and control over resources by :
 - a). Harnessing their collective strength of the rural poor through increased democratization of decision making processes;
 - b). Encouraging and supporting the formation of organizations for groups such as women, youth, and the landless;
 - c). Understanding rural livelihoods in order to broaden the traditional understanding of food security and look at how poor households cope or do not cope to meet their basic needs.
- The solution to food insecurity is not only the increased agricultural production but supporting the diversification of income sources and assets to promote investments to the poor households;
- Rural populations are more vulnerable to food insecurity because of factors like population growth, natural disasters and lack of economic opportunities;
- SAPs alone cannot favour the livelihoods of the people living in poverty in rural areas; they must be related to social policies. Also, the access to other basic resources as outlined in the research report can make the rural people benefit from the liberalization policies;
- Reducing poverty and food insecurity requires a package of awareness, political will, budgetary support, and commitment to address it at all levels from the community up to national level;
- Reducing poverty also requires action at individual, institutional and international levels.

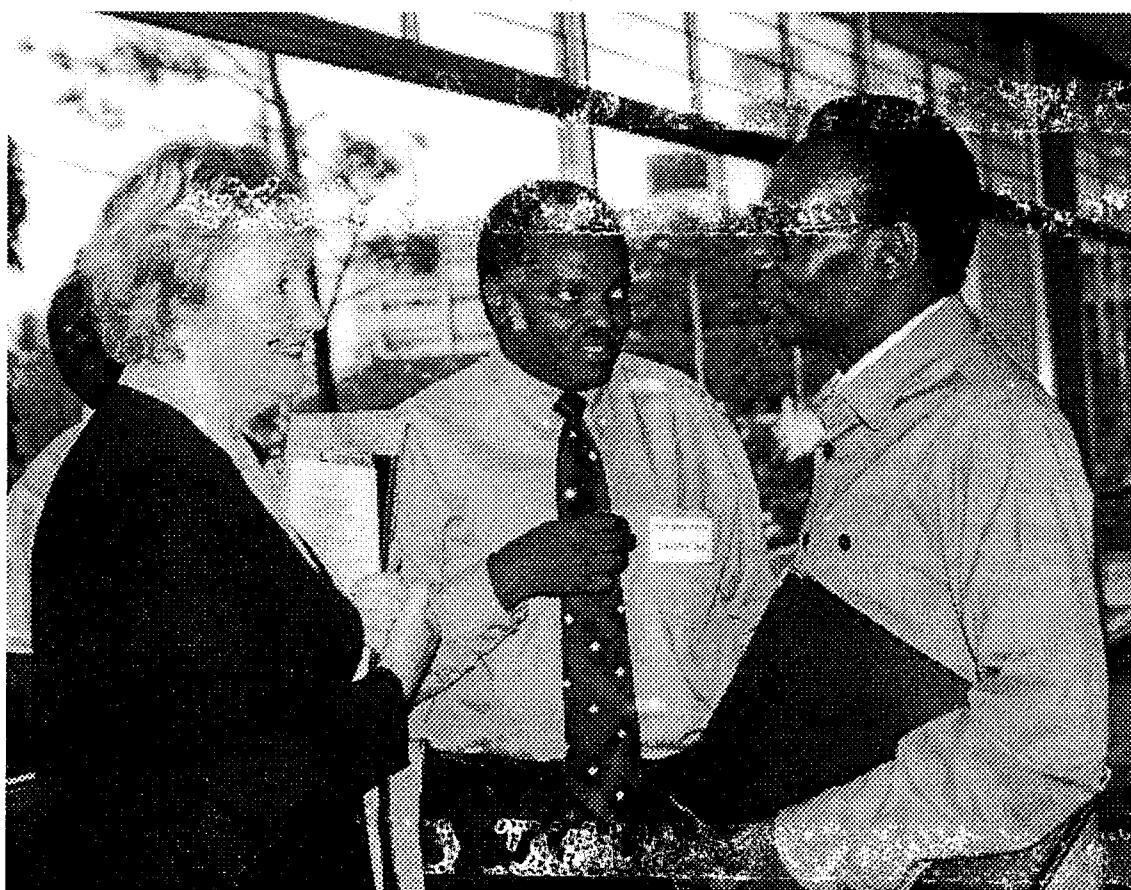
Madam Lacy committed the World Food Programme in Tanzania to actively participate in the vision that emerged from the research, which stipulates that:

"The Rural Food Security vision is of a people centered poverty-free society, based on full and equal access to food and nutrition for all, and to the resources necessary to achieve the same; control over key resources; full participation in decision making, on policy-making, implementation and monitoring; and the strengthening of sustainability and self-reliance from the grassroots to the national to the global level"

Madam Lacy concluded that, what has emerged from the villagers of Ngorongoro and Shinyanga is a challenge for the rethinking on issues of food security which are normally taken for granted, and called for the workshop participants to support the RFS Group for their contribution on the understanding of RFS.

Madam Irene Lacy therewith launched the Report:

"Rural Food Security in Tanzania: The Challenge for Human Rights, Democracy and Development".



A light moment between Madam Irene Lacy (left), Representative & Country Director, World Food Programme, Professor Ibrahim Shao (middle), Director of IDS -UDSM, and Professor J. Kinywanywi (right), the Acting Chief Academic Officer of the UDSM.

4.0. Research Objectives, Animation Process and Conceptual Framework.

The presenters were Ms. Bertha Koda and Dr. Claude Mung'ong'o. It was mentioned that although poor weather was a crucial causal factor to food security, there was a need to find out why food insecurity persisted.



Ms. Bertha Koda and Dr. Claude Mung'ong'o

4.1. The research structure.

The research had three *main aspects*:

- Literature review,
- Research at all levels in the selected villages,
- Dissemination of the results.

The research had three *main objectives*:

- a) to deepen understanding of the range of factors which undermine or improve food security within rural households;
- b) to identify specific and achievable policy changes which if implemented will strengthen food security of rural households;
- c) to engage with relevant policy makers in order to promote and realise these changes in conjunction with public communications strategy.

The *specific objectives* were:

- a) to identify achievable policy changes concerning land; markets; savings and credit; education/skills and self-employment and incomes;
- b) to examine how communities, households and individuals assess, analyse and act on their own behalf concerning the situations of household food security.

The research focused on smallholder farmers, livestock-keepers and traders. Analysis was done from the perspectives of these focused groups.

The research hypotheses were:

- Market price fluctuations for crops, livestock, and inputs for farming and livestock-keeping have decreased food security;
- Increased conflicts over land rights contribute to decreased food security;
- Increased access to land increases food security;
- Increased access and control over savings and credit leads to increased food security;
- Lack of organising capacity within rural communities leads to decline in food security;
- Income is a necessary resource for food security.



Dr. Claude G. Mung'ong'o



Mr. Timothy S. Nyoni

The research was guided by the concept that: *Food security is the access by all people at all times to adequate food and nutrition for an active, healthy and dignified life, access to those resources necessary to achieve adequate food and nutrition, and full participation in decision-making and policy-making at all levels so as to ensure popular control over the key resources for achieving rural household food security.*

The research was conducted in two administrative districts: Shinyanga Rural and Ngorongoro. Three villages were selected in either District for the study. The criteria used in the choice of the villages were:

- A village where OXFAM already had activities going on, therefore background information on the village was available and support to the villager's programmes could be enhanced;
- Villages which face constant food shortages;
- Villages which can be examples to other villages and so lead the researchers to ask further questions and extend the research to other areas;
- The presence of local partners at the District and community level. Presence of people who really know the selected place.

The research approach was policy oriented action research. That is, the results of the research were expected to form a base of policy advocacy.



A cross-section of some of the participants.

The research was divided into three phases:

- Planning and orientation phase;
- Familiarization phase;
- A phase on exposure to various PRA techniques, including venn-diagrams, focus group discussions and preliminary workshops at the grassroots level, district level and one at the national level at Morogoro, all of which complemented what was missing at the grassroots.

The *constraints faced in the research* were:

- exaggeration of problems by villagers because they had high expectations on what was to be achieved;
- cooperation with other actors: e.g., some NGOs thought the exercise competed with their established interests;
- inadequate security in Ngorongoro District, especially in October 1998 after Somali bandits penetrated into Ngorongoro District, in Malambo;
- uncertainty whether the government will support policy recommendations that will come out of the research.

Ng'wamanota Village.

- * Lack of drinkable water because of distant sources of water, and the destruction of water sources;
- * Poor education because of lack of school building materials, shortage of teachers, and pupil-teacher truancy;
- * Food shortages caused by the same set of reasons given by the people of Ikonokelo with exception to one additional reason: of lack of drought resistant seeds;
- * Lack of maternity clinic due to lack of a building for that purpose;
- * Shortage of medicines in the dispensary caused by inadequate supply of medicine compared to the number of people depending on it.

Iselamagazi Village.

- * Food shortages caused by soil infertility, drought, lack of improved seeds, and delayed planting;
- * Poor health services due to shortage of medicine, lack of ambulance, shortage of buildings, and shortage of staff;
- * Lack of portable water due to shortage of 'malambo' or water dams and shallow wells;
- * Persistent drought due to deforestation and environmental degradation.
- * Lack of inputs and farm implements due to expensiveness.

Generally it was noted that the problems cut across villages although they are given different weights as shown above.



Part of the participants from Ngorongoro.

4.2.2. Ngorongoro District.

The facilitator was Mr. Timothy S. Nyoni. The villages involved in the research were: Malambo, Ololosokwan and Endulen. Each village had particular priority factors.

Endulen Village.

- * Outdated traditions and customs which endanger women's health and welfare, such as genital mutilation, sexual harassment, and unequal distribution of household income and responsibilities (women);
- * Denial of the right to own and utilize land (male youth);
- * Poor education and lack of skills in business (male elders);
- * Not receiving fair share of the income accruing from tourism in the NCAA and private tourist companies (women);
- * Lack of veterinary services (male youth);
- * Poor education and lack of skills in business (male elders);
- * Lack of modern education and skills in small development groups (women);
- * Poor education and lack of skills (male youth);
- * Lack of clean safe water (male elders).

Malambo Village.

- * Lack of adequate skills in business and the running of profitable enterprises (women);
- * Poor health (male youth);
- * Lack of clean , safe water (male elders);
- * Lack of women groups and associations (women);
- * Poor education and lack of skills (male youth);
- * Poor transportation and communications systems (male elders);
- * Lack of clean, safe water (women);
- * Lack of water for domestic use livestock uses (male youth);
- * Inadequate peace and security (male elders).

Ololosukwan Village.

- * Lack of women's groups (women);
- * Lack of modern farming tools (male youth);
- * Lack of modern education skills (male elders);
- * Lack of skills in modern cultivation and livestock keeping (women).
- * Poor education and lack of skills (male youth);
- * Poor health (male elders);
- * Poor education and lack of skills (women);
- * Lack of local savings and credit facilities/institutions (male youth);
- * Loss of land rights (male elders).

Focus group discussions were based on male and female sexes. There were some marked differences in terms of priorities according to sex, for example, while for men in Endulen saw land rights as an issue of concern, for the women, the issue were the outdated traditions.

5.0. Skit on People's Empowerment on land issues.

The skit was about the land rights question and the contest between the state and the people at the grassroots level, and also between men and women. The contest was on who should have the power on deciding issues of land possession.



Ms. Maria Shaba (l) and Ms. Asha Mtwangi (r)
doing the Skit.

6.0 Public Discussion on the report.

After the presentations the floor was opened for all participants to provide their reactions, observations and comments on the report. The following issues were raised:

- The research does not show the indicators used to test the hypotheses;
- The macro policies that are said to affect RFS are not earmarked and shown clearly as to how they do so;
- For the SAPs to be meaningful to the RFS, they must be humanised;
- The research has not raised the issue of ownership of seeds and relate it to food security. Peasants are nowadays forced to buy seeds whenever they wish to plant;
- The report did not recommend anything on the continuing national exercise to settle the external debt and relate it to RFS. The government has to stop that exercise because it erodes the country's limited resources that could be directed to issues of RFS.



Ms. Bernadetta N. Ndunguru, from VETA.

7.0. Strategies to Generate Public Debate about Rural Food Security and Engagement in Policy Formulation and Implementation.

Participants were herein given opportunity to provide strategies on the topic under discussion.

7.1. Participant suggestions.

The strategies generated were as follows;

- Including issues on culture in the food security question, because cultural habits account for food insufficiency even when food is produced in excess;
- Reviewing budgetary allocations to agriculture;
- Ensuring equal participation between men and women in all issues concerning food security;
- Providing access to alternative sources of energy to communities in order to save both the environment as well as the time spent on looking for fire wood instead of producing food;
- Permitting lobbying within official circles;
- Reviewing social aspects before focusing on peoples' participation in policy formulation, because 'a hungry person can hardly think about policies'.



Honourable Professor Simon M. Mbilinyi the Member of Parliament for Peramiho Constituency (CCM).

- The report does not show indicators used to measure food insecurity as there are different levels to which food insecurity can be manifested . For example, national versus family, quantity versus quality;
- The relationship between food security and commercialization; gender issues and social habits is not indicated clearly in the report;
- The report does not indicate how supportive other policies are in other sectors;
- People are poor because they are poor, so let us break the poverty circle by investing much in agriculture if we need to have a realisable RFS. Also, the government has to continue offering subsidies in agriculture;
- How are people prepared to face disasters?

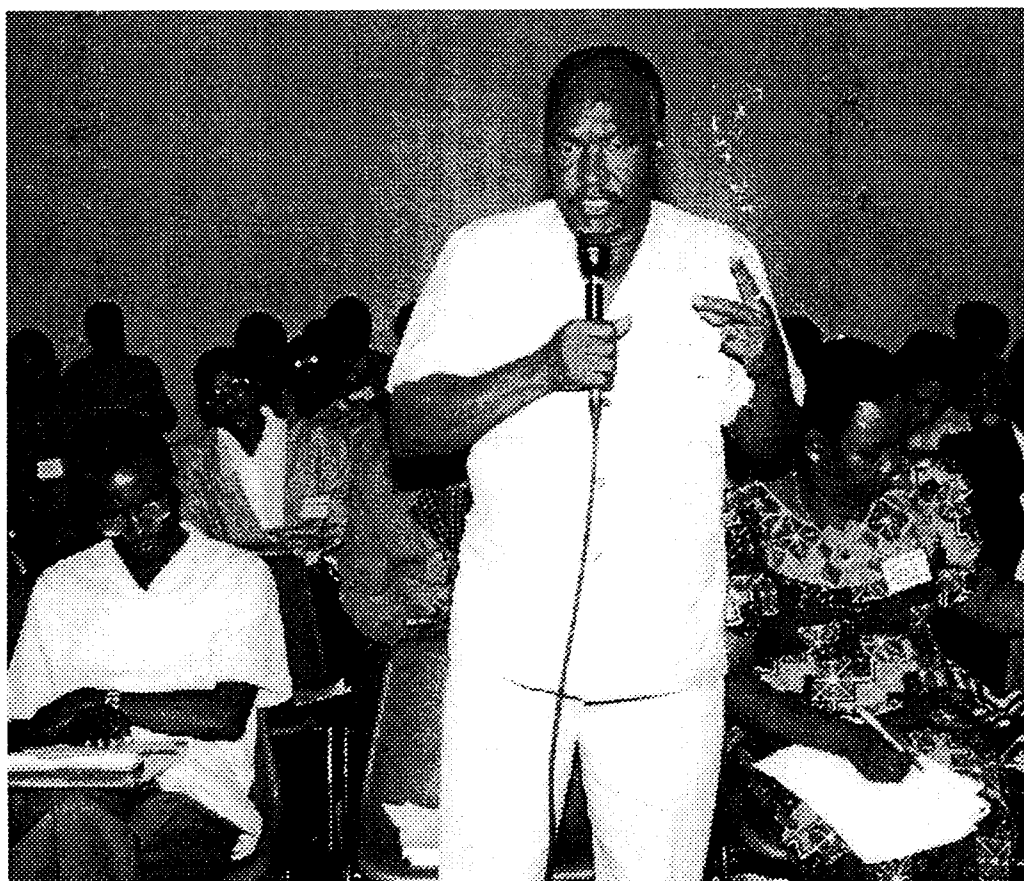


A participant from USAID airing a point of view.

6.1. Responses from the Presenters.

After receiving questions from the participants and a brief exchange, the presenters were given a chance to clarify some of the issues that were raised. Remarks made by the presenters are hereunder displayed:

- Hypotheses were to be tested not to be proved. Models on proving of hypotheses were avoided due to their weaknesses;
- There are some policies which are supportive but yet there are some which are contradictory. For example a water dam primarily constructed for purposes of generating electricity will be in contradiction if irrigation farming is located upstream before the dam;
- Policies in Tanzania are undemocratic because the processes that lead to their formulation were not participatory. People or other sectors are not involved;
- In the research it was learned that seeds are not a problem, the problem was the quality of the seeds;
- It is true that food insecurity varies with seasons and the report shows that people are more prone to food insecurity in the dry seasons. For example in Shinyanga food insecurity is very prevalent when a new farming season starts. Also, it was noted that poor families are more prone to food insecurity than richer ones;
- On seasonality and coping strategies, the communities have their own strategies such as selling their labour.



Mr. Julius Matiko of the TCCIA.

- On the question of peoples' habit of selling food and depleting their stocks, it should be noted that people were not selling food just for the sake of it, but because they need money for other purposes such as school fees. Also, for most people their sources of income are very limited;
- On the issue of disaster preparedness, communities have limited capacity in preparing themselves.



Her Excellency Ambassador Isolda Maylan of the Irish Embassy.

6.2. Policy Implementation, Vision and Recommendations.

The presenter, Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi, summarised briefly the report contents in Chapters Seven and Eight (which are chapters on Commonalities & Similarities; and Conclusions & Recommendations). Some of the commonalities were:

- In both districts, people feared being dispossessed of their land because of the growing land grabbing by external investors;
- Balance of power between the central and local governments needs to be re-examined so that local government actors and the communities they represent have a stronger voice in decision-making about allocation of resources necessary for the generation of food. The government should be accountable to all stakeholders;
- In both districts, market liberalisation policies have led to cut-throat competition between large scale commercial enterprises and small scale producers and traders;
- Lack of coordination between different ministries needs to be corrected so as to have a transparent government policy on land and other resources;



Professor Marjorie J. Mbilinyi.

- There is a need for environmental conservation;
- Cost sharing in social services like education is an issue because education is no longer a right to all people in Tanzania;
- Issues around customs and traditions have been raised in different ways, but they were positive as well as negative;
- The question of traditional seeds is a positive contribution, but there are some traditions that undermine food security;
- Villagers in both districts prioritized the strengthening of their own organizations in order to represent their own interests, the challenge before us is how to support these organisations.



Ms. Kate Kamba from the Nyerere Foundation.

Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi thereafter raised six policy questions:

- Desire for market oriented activities in the tourist trade among the Maasai women in Ngorongoro, the question to be raised is future implications of the involvement of the local communities in the tourist trade;
- Implications behind the process of development taking place in Tanzania draws more people away from agriculture to other activities. For example, in Shinyanga droves of young people are joining gold mining;
- Impact from the growing militarization at the community level. For example in Ngorongoro, people are involved in militia training particularly for lack of security;
- The type of social structure developing for the elderly. For example in Shinyanga elder women are being systematically killed, and people are silenced so that they do not talk of it as a problem. There is need for some form of policy because elders are increasing in numbers;
- Need for developing development programmes that are very practical at the community level. For example NGOs and CBOs must be more democratic, not only in terms of their internal structures but also to the communities that they are supposed to represent and serve.

Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi then turned to recommendations that were made in the report. The Professor explained the processes that lead to the recommendations; as a product of the feedback workshops, including the national workshop done in Morogoro. The Professor concluded that, understanding Rural Food Security from a grassroots perspective and recognizing the negative impact of globalization, economic reforms and increasing poverty on RFS, has realised the significance of policy coordination, implementation and monitoring for the realisation of the RFS vision.



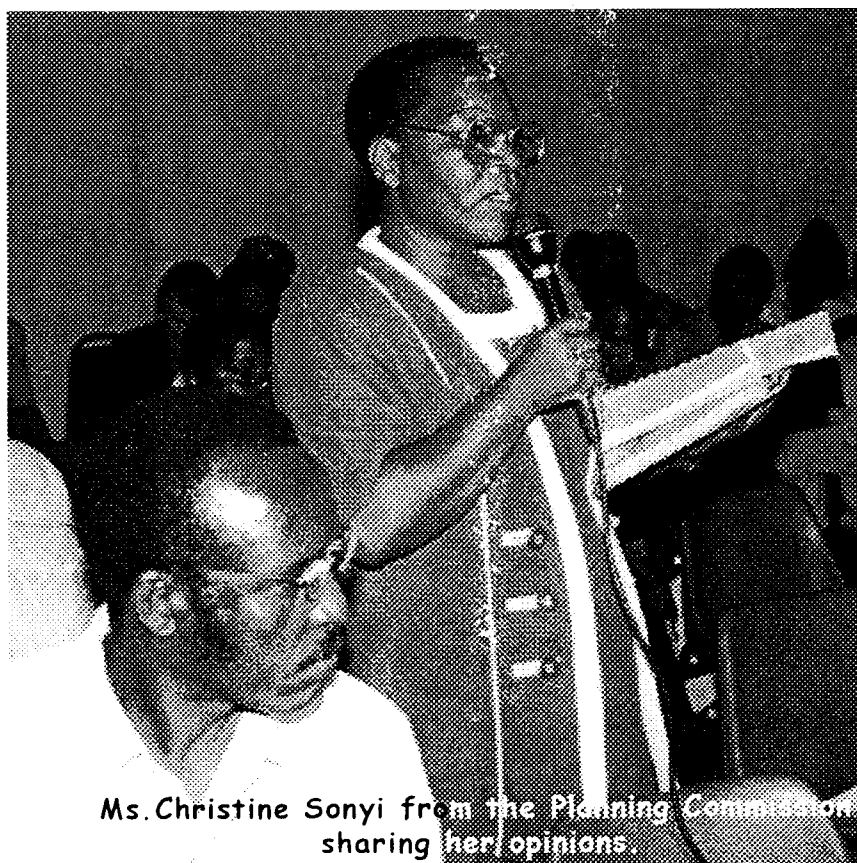
The vision is of a people centered poverty-free society, based on full and equal access to food and nutrition for all, and to the resources necessary to achieve the same; control over key resources; full participation in decision-making on policy-making, implementation and monitoring; and the strengthening of sustainability and self-reliance from the national to the global level.

**A participant
Sharing her opinion.**

6.3. Recommendations.

The recommendations made were;

- * To lobby for changes in the policy making processes, so as to ensure full participation of all sectors in the society, beginning with the grassroots communities.
- * The democratization of decision making structures in the government and civil society by inserting transparency, accountability and legitimacy; and the promotion of human rights.
- * To lobby for review, reform and implementation of development policies which focus on the rural people living in poverty, so as to ensure that there is full democratic participation, direct benefits to the grassroot communities, and grassroots increasing access to and control over resources with particular attention to gender and class differences. Key sectors are:
 - # land and natural resources,
 - # farming and livestock keeping,
 - # marketing, pricing, taxes and subsidies,
 - # education, health and water,
 - # savings and credit,
 - # roads and communications,
 - # security, law and order.
- * To strengthen and build capacity for self organisation at all levels among grassroots communities, and other groups, so as to be able to act on their behalf to realise the necessary policy changes related to RFS.



Ms. Christine Sonyi from the Planning Commission sharing her opinions.

7.0. Strategies to Generate Public Debate about Rural Food Security and Engagement in Policy Formulation and Implementation.

Participants were herein given opportunity to provide strategies on the topic under discussion.

7.1. Participant suggestions.

The strategies generated were as follows;

- Including issues on culture in the food security question, because cultural habits account for food insufficiency even when food is produced in excess;
- Reviewing budgetary allocations to agriculture;
- Ensuring equal participation between men and women in all issues concerning food security;
- Providing access to alternative sources of energy to communities in order to save both the environment as well as the time spent on looking for fire wood instead of producing food;
- Permitting lobbying within official circles;
- Reviewing social aspects before focusing on peoples' participation in policy formulation, because 'a hungry person can hardly think about policies'.



Honourable Professor Simon M. Mbilinyi the Member of Parliament for Peramiho Constituency (CCM).



**Mr. Jenerali Ulimwengu, the Chairman of RAI,
DIMBA and MTANZANIA Board of Directors.**

- Tackling problems by using current policies, because there are already a bundle of policies which are not implemented;
- Producing the report in Kiswahili so as to stimulate debate;
- Linking different work done by different people on the same issue of food security;
- Linking policies which are currently not linked or coordinated;
- Creating linkage between what is stipulated in policies and what is practically done;
- Stepping down to grassroots perceptions and realities if food security is to be achieved and sustained;
- Making agriculture an area of priority in terms of resources allocation;
- Realising that more of the population in Tanzania will soon be living in town centers and so the issue of food security will become more problematic if measures are not taken now;

- The local government must have a bigger role to play on the issues of food security;
- Efforts towards food security should be directed on modernization as well as some of the useful traditional technologies such as traditional seed preservation;
- The government should reduce paying the ever increasing foreign debt;
- Men should take over more of the women's workload to allow women increase their participation in activities enhancing household food security;
- Having good and achievable plans to ensure food security;
- Promoting traditions and customs which are pro-development and enhance RFS;
- Seriously implementing the already existing agricultural policies;
- Fighting the ever-increasing rural-urban migration as it takes away the would be young and energetic farmers and leave the responsibility to the elders;
- The government to re-introduce subsidies in agricultural inputs.



Ms. Freda Chale of TAHEA speaking her views as regards RFS issues.

7.2. Responses from the Presenters.

- It is true that we relied solely on the villagers' perception of food insecurity and we therefore did not document the indicators of food security/insecurity but that was done purposely in order to fulfil the research approach used.
- On incorporating issues of culture in food security: a note should be taken that food security involves also other aspects of life.
- On the debt question: we have to ask ourselves also why do we borrow, and if we do, why should not repay. We should borrow in order to enhance our production (not our conspicuous consumption) capacity.
- On resource prioritization: agriculture is one of the most resourced sectors, but the resources are not used to meet their original goals.
- On policy reviews: this research is still in a process. This is not the end and policies that are to be changed will be indicated as the process continues.
- The communities are surviving despite the said problems through their own self initiated strategies. The villagers' initiatives and coping strategies should be supported and promoted.
- On the budgetary orientation: if one goes through the report, one notices that the issue is one of the most highlighted, so its necessity is already underscored.



A speaker.



Mr. Olle Kashe, District Council Chairman from Ngorongoro District.

- The issue of alternative energy sources: is highlighted in the report, especially on the part of Shinyanga, where they suffer both environmental destruction and afforestation problems.
- On the question of involving hungry people in policy formulation: it is because we want to involve the grassroots.
- On the Kiswahili version of the report: copies of the summary of the report in Kiswahili are available.
- On the missing link between what we say and what we do: this is what this RFS Project and report is about.
- On the resources to the agricultural sector: research is needed to find out if what is allocated to the sector, really gets there.

It was noted by Ms. Bertha Koda, one of the presenters, that some of the observations made were very useful and will be taken as challenges. These include, the revival of traditional knowledge, the role of local governments in food security, and the challenge posed by the increasing rural-urban migration.

Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi responded to the issue of grassroots participation and said that, it is included in the content and process of the research. On the language issue, Professor Mbilinyi insisted that some of the copies of the report are already in Kiswahili. The Professor also reminded participants to give out their key intended role in coordination and engagement of the RFS by filling in the provided forms.

7.3. The Strategies.

The participants were given a chance to suggest what should be done to generate debate on RFS, and engage in policy formulation and implementation. In the plenary discussions, the following suggestions emerged:

- Disseminate information on RFS and its subsequent debate through news letters, radio broadcasts, as well as a person to person passing of information;
- Form a Food Security task force charged with integrating food security in every aspect of people's lives;
- Change direction and start workshops that debate problems in implementation instead of debating "Debates";
- Measure the effectiveness of leaders in terms of their performance;
- The society and the Government should recognize the role of NGOs and CBOs in bringing about changes in society, and therefore, provide them with resources to effect these changes.



An engaged speaker.

- Let every body consider himself or herself as a grassroots activist and an agent for promoting RFS;
- Look at past documents on food security and start from there on techniques that were used in increasing food production and food security in general;
- Review the balance of power at the household level and find out who has the decision on choice of crops to be planted, use of the harvested crops, and, the use of the money obtained in the sale of surplus crops;
- Time is now ripe for people in urban areas to engage seriously on agricultural production;
- Urban farmers should also be encouraged instead of depending entirely on rural communities on production of all needed food.



Ms. Edda Sanga from Radio Tanzania
was the Workshop Moderator

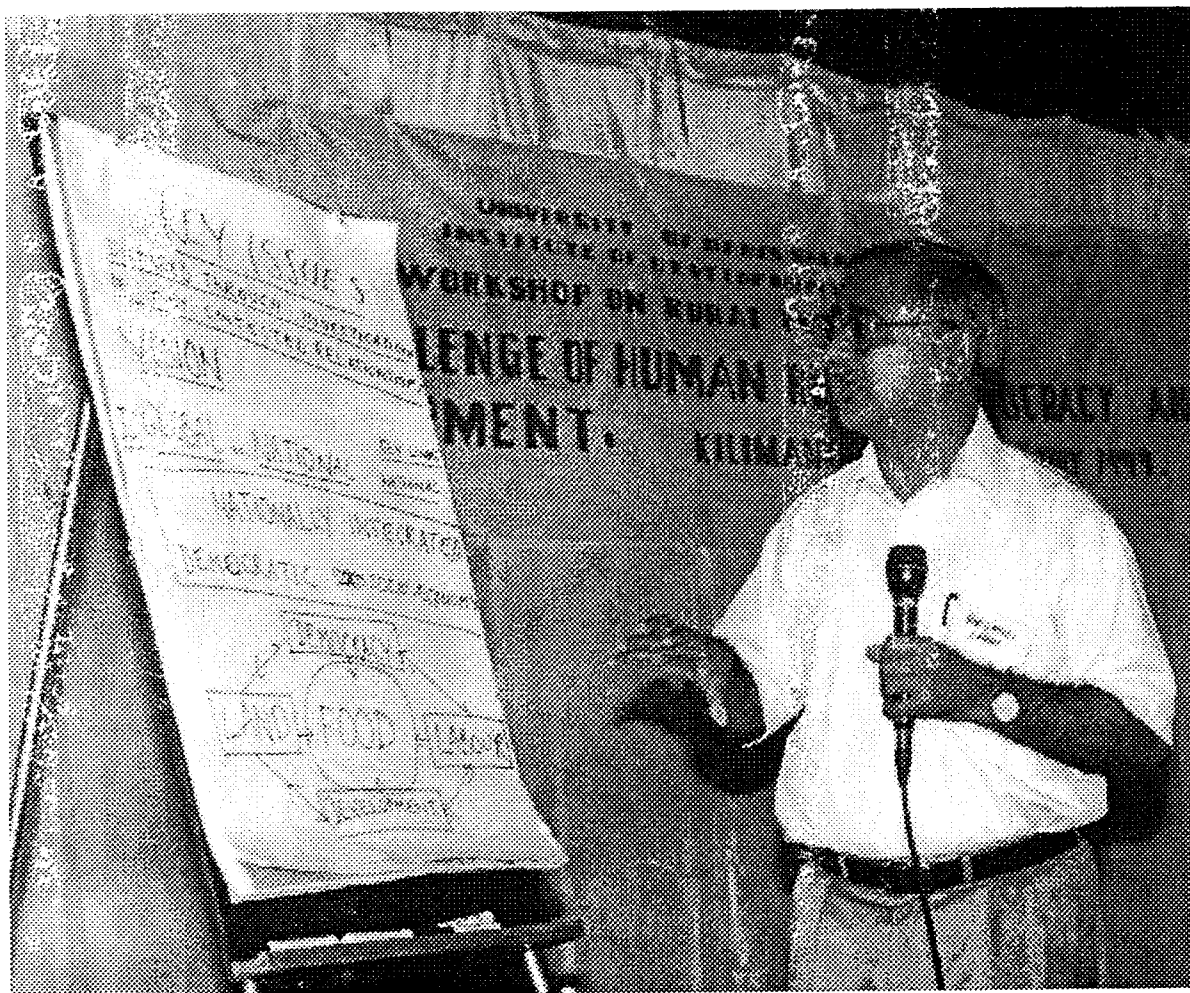
8.0. Wrap Up & Summary of Key issues.

8.1. Wrap Up by Professor Issa Shivji.

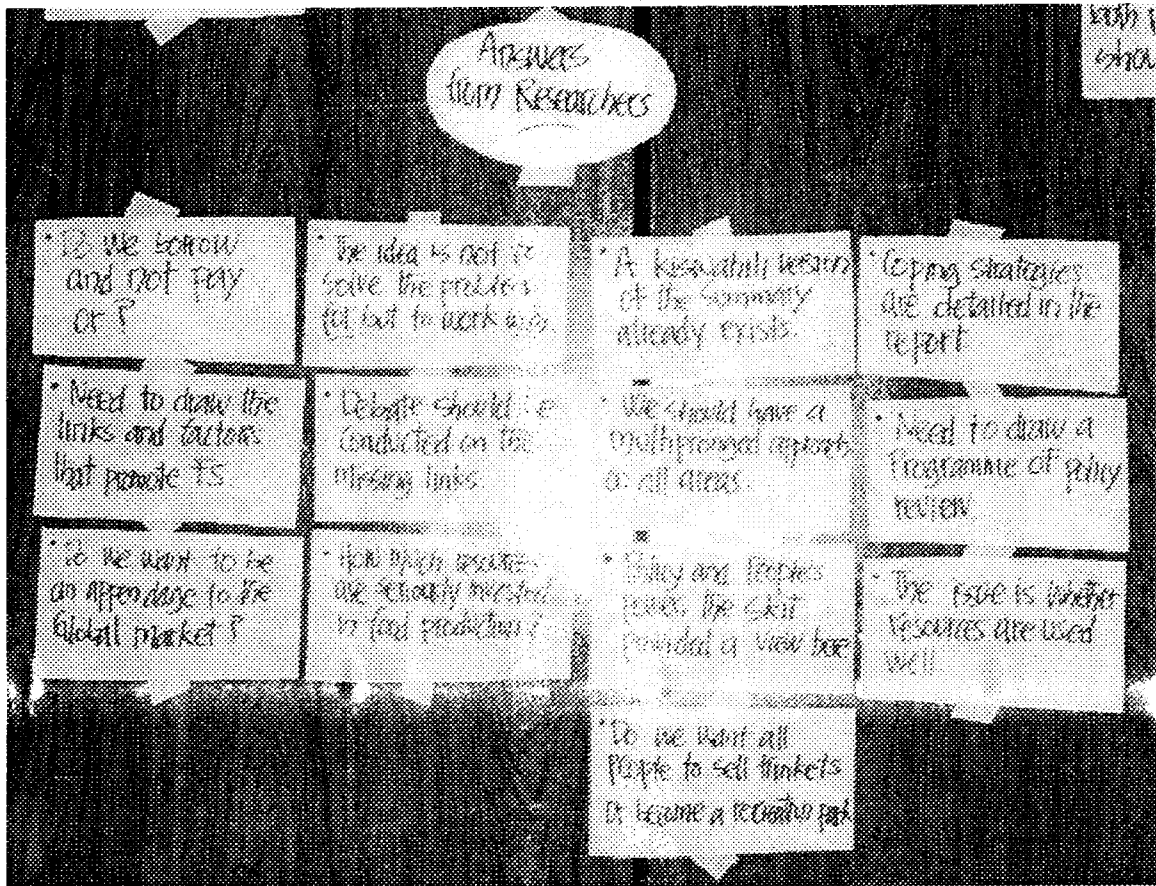
Professor Issa Shivji pointed out five issues as the major ones among all other issues raised in the workshop. The Professor enumerated them as: the vision of food security; the development of food security; democracy as associated with food security; the social agency for change; and, lastly the consumption of food. The Professor said in each of the five, there are contesting issues the task of which is to identify the key issue out of the contesting ones.

3.1.1. National versus Global Vision.

On the issue of vision the Professor said the contesting issues raised are between the global and national, and concluded that at this level the key issue is the national. A national integrated socio economy. The Professor said another issue on the question of vision is the relationship between democracy, labour, development, land and food. Here the task is to perceive the issues as interrelated, with each one depending on and leading to the other. Food is in the center, while land and labour are the most important resources.



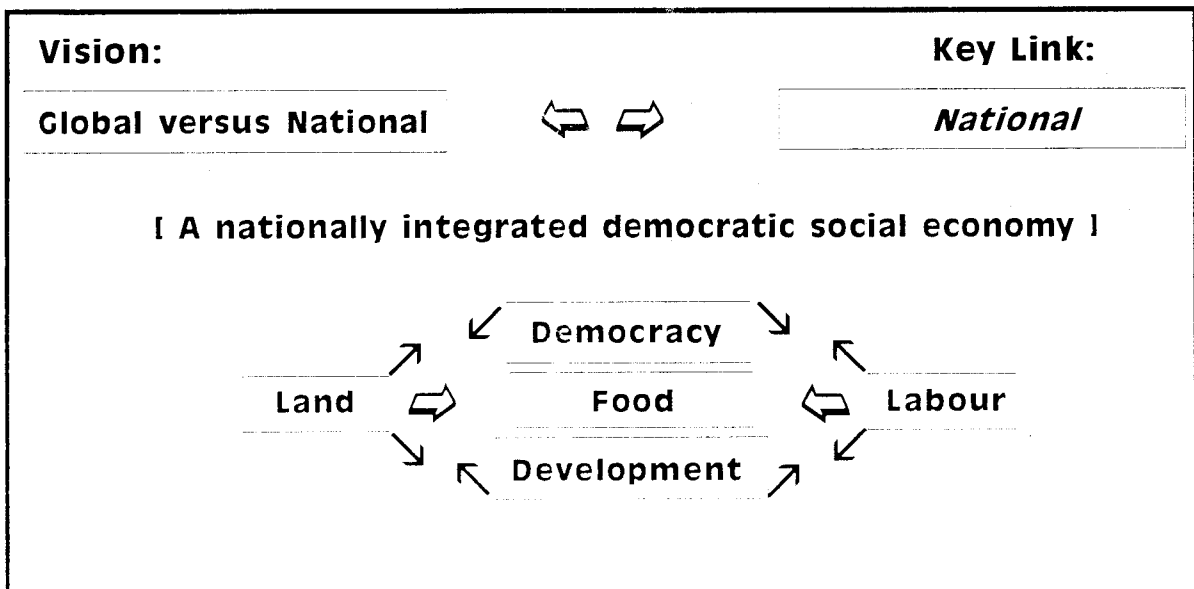
Professor Issa Shivji wrapping up.



A shot from the VIPP wall.

Key Issues.

(Distilled through Investigation of
 Key Contested Relationships)



8.1.2. Development Vision.

Under the major issue of development, there are seven sets of contesting issues and the key issue to focus on as far as food security is concerned were identified as follows:

Development.	
Issues:	Key Link:
1. Consumption versus Production ↔ ↔	<i>Production</i>
2. Industrial crops versus Food crops ↔ ↔	<i>Food crops</i>
3. Land versus Labour and capital ↔ ↔	<i>Land & Labour</i>
4. Male labour versus Female labour ↔ ↔	<i>Woman's labour</i>
5. Division of Family Labour ↔ ↔	<i>Equality</i>
6. External market versus Domestic market (Vertical) ↔ (Horizontal)	<i>Domestic market</i>
7. Industry versus Agriculture and Tertiary (Sectoral) ↔	<i>Agro-Pastoral</i>



Another view from the VIPP wall.

8.1.3. Social Agency for Change.

On the major issue of democracy, five contesting points were identified, with their corresponding key links as follows;

Agency for Change.	
Issues:	Key Link:
1. State versus People	⇒ <i>Production</i>
2. Foreign Capital versus Domestic Capital <i>(Genesis of capital)</i>	⇒ <i>Domestic capital</i>
3. Merchant capital versus Agrarian capital <i>(Forms of capital)</i>	⇒ <i>Agrarian capital</i>
4. Foreign Commercial class versus Industrial <i>(class)</i>	⇒ <i>Rich/Middle/Peasantry</i>
5. Gender relations at Family level <i>(gender)</i>	⇐ ⇒ <i>Woman</i>

8.1.4. Democracy.

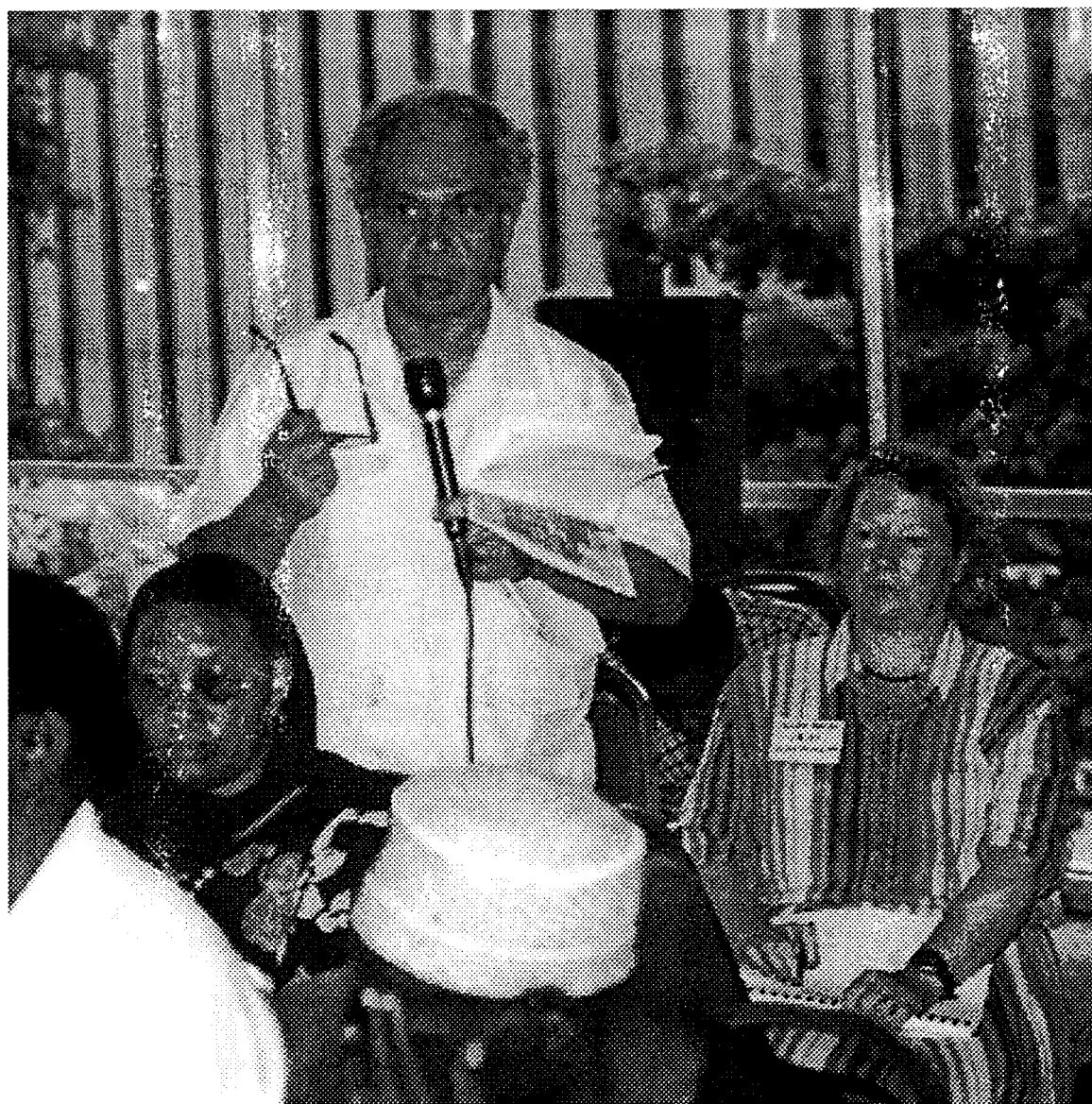
On the question of who actually has to bring change to society, five contesting agencies were identified;

Democracy.	
Issues:	Key Link:
1. State versus Civil Society	⇐ ⇒ <i>State</i>
2. Central governance versus Local & Village <i>(Form of Governance)</i>	⇒ <i>Village</i>
3. Representative versus Direct <i>(Forms of capital)</i>	⇐ ⇒ <i>Direct</i>
4. Separation of power versus Concentration	⇒ <i>Segregation</i>
5. Human Rights <i>(Right to food)</i>	⇐ ⇒ <i>Land Rights</i>
6. Village Council versus Village Assembly	⇐ ⇒ <i>Village Assembly</i>

8.1.5. Consumption.

On the issue of consumption, there are three contesting levels:

Consumption of Food.	
Levels:	Key Link:
1. Family Level	⇒ <i>Nutrition of Women and Children</i>
2. Village level	⇒ <i>Subsistence Variety and Surplus</i>
3. National level	⇒ <i>Self Reliance and Self Sufficiency</i>



Professor Adolfo Mascarenhas from IRA-UDSM.

8.1.6. Strategies.

On the issue of strategies, there are three contesting levels:

Strategies on RFS.	
Types:	Key Link:
<p>1. Structural Adjustment versus Reform and Transform ➡</p>	<i>Transform</i>
<p>2. Non State Organisational NGOs versus CBOs and POs (Non state - organisational) (Pressure Groups in Advocacy) ➡</p>	<i>People's Organisations (Cutting across villages)</i>
<p>3. Generation and Dissemination of Knowledge Vertical versus Horizontal Policy Makers versus Experts and Officials ➡</p>	<i>Horizontal Village Literati and other Opinion Makers (teachers/elders/nurses/etc.)</i>



Professor Kanywanywi.

8.2. Wrap Up by Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi.

On wrapping up, Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi insisted on issues of practicality and policies. The Professor said that, what has been outlined in the workshop is the fact that policies which are not implemented are not policies. So the two terms must be linked together. Professor Mbilinyi also reminded participants on the issue of economic diversification, and that people in rural areas are limited in terms of economic diversification and thus inhibiting their food security. At this point, emphasis was placed on the link between food security and issues of land, and that as RFS is a people centered phenomenon, then the people must have the access to the resources that generate food.



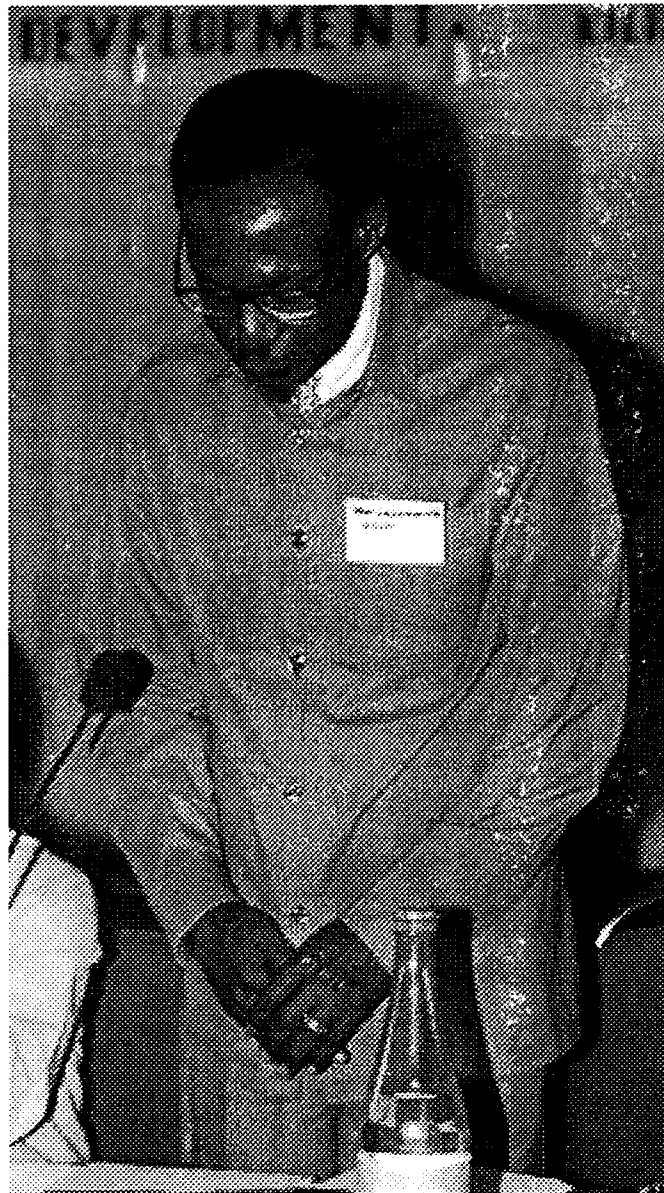
Professor Marjorie J. Mbilinyi.

9.0. Workshop Closing.

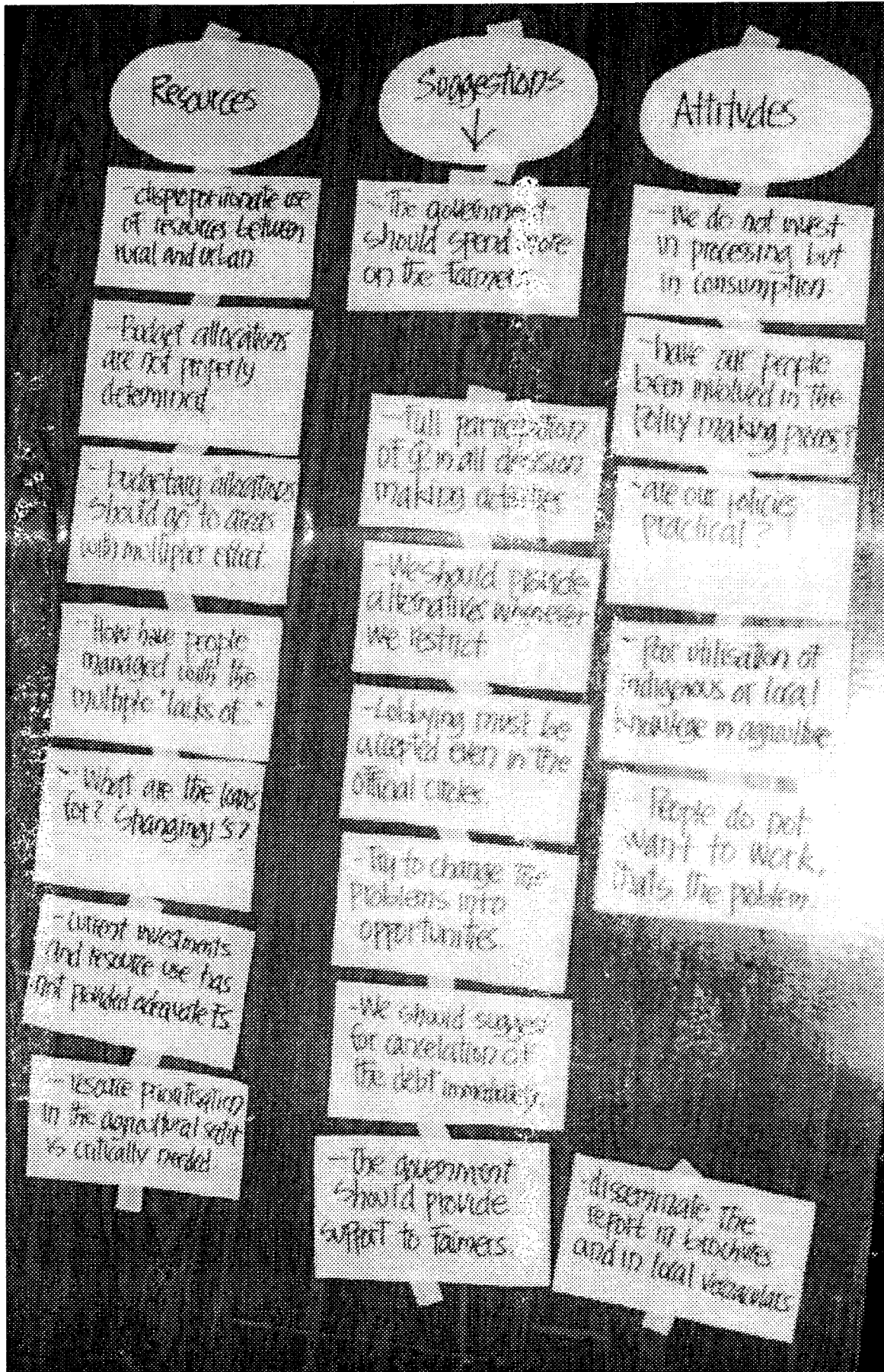
The Acting CACO of the UDSM, Professor J. Kanywanywi, closed the workshop. The Professor congratulated the organizers of the workshop and said that the workshop reflected a sense of responsibility on the part of the researchers, as well as the IDS. And that, it also showed responsibility towards the rural communities whom the research was done with.

Professor Kanywanywi pointed out some interesting and useful phrases that he wished every participant would carry home with. One of the saying was, "*The Father of wealth is land and the Mother of wealth is water.*" The Professor repeated the emphasis on increasing investment in agriculture and the rational use of land resources especially the power to control resources that generate food. The fact that RFS is part of the integrated national economy should be properly understood at the village level. That being said, the workshop was declared officially closed.

After the closure all invited participants were welcomed for lunch.



Professor J. Kanywanywi winding up the workshop.



The VIPP wall synopsis.

10.0. Workshop Evaluation.

The workshop evaluation was attended by members of the RFS Group, OXFAM and the Rapporteurs. The chair was the coordinator of the group, Professor Marjorie Mbilinyi. After thanking the facilitation group, the Chair allowed each to mention their observations as regards the workshop.

10.1. What went right.

- The turn up was healthy, contributions were encouraging, the main difference from other workshops was mainly that people stayed up to the end, and participation was OK;
- Participants seemed committed, they gave importance to the workshop and were frank in their opinions, no direct confrontation was evident;
- Facilitation was excellent, the techniques used in guiding speakers was perfect;
- Professor Issa Shivji was extremely proficient in wrapping up the key issues and the crucial links;
- Excitement level increased when participants started chipping in;
- The skit came as a wonderful catalyst to the process;
- The workshop seemed to have achieved creating a campaign platform;
- People committed themselves in the facilitation process, and teamwork was good between the facilitators;
- Continuity is required, this could be achieved through formation of a task force, the challenge is on how to sustain the momentum herewith created;
- The presence of the Honourable Minister was commendable, a personal assistant to the Minister stayed to the end. Mr. Basil Kaunga, the protocol officer from the Prime Minister's Office, was excellent;
- There was a range of thinking patterns and ideas among the participants, a good diversity of participants;
- It was a more holistic workshop, and unique due to the fact that it launched information and issues from the grassroots, as well as acted as a launching of the advocacy platform;
- The meeting managed to get others to think, especially how to link with others;
- Well prepared documentation and its distribution to the participants before the starting of the workshop reduced tension;
- Uniqueness of the workshop itself because of it being on a policy oriented research, and putting the question of who takes part in the generation of the policy at the center. It has learned out that people wants to work together.

10.2. The gaps.

Gaps observed by the evaluation team included:

- Some of the invited villagers not turning up, the gap was the late dispatch of invitations and communication problems. It was therefore suggested that next time separate the invitations from the reports in order to facilitate early communication, sending invitations earlier and fixing the workshop date in advance;
- The challenge of "To whom are we talking to" as it was posed by Ms. Kate Kamba;
- Leaders from Ngorongoro District complaining about the report including information on the security situation in their District, a transparency issue;
- Few diplomats turned up than expected, maybe due to the timing of the workshop;
- Diplomats showed more interest in mixing up with other participants than being separated. Next time there is a need of establishing sitting arrangement that will encourage mixing;
- Presentations could have been more of interesting and attractive if visual aids like slides and power-point presentation facilities were used;
- Discussions were sometimes cut short at a time when they were becoming more engaging;
- Some participants got several chances to speak whilst other got none. The sitting arrangement should be revised and the moderator be more systematic in selecting speakers;
- Some people digressing instead of speaking on matters at hand;
- Strategies could have been more realistic if the participants were divided into small groups;
- There was no tea for the Minister in the executive room;
- Some newspaper journalists came uninvited.



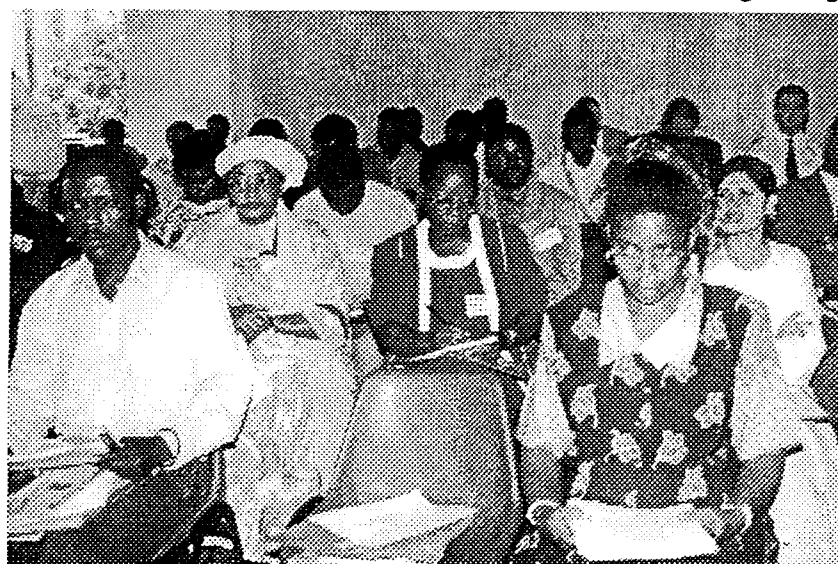
List of Workshop Participants.

A. Local Institutions.

Name	Institution.	
1. Edda	Sanga	Radio Tanzania
2. P.E.	Mwakyanjala	TACOSODE
3. Professor Issa	Shivji	LARRI
4. Mr.	Mwalongo	BAWATA
5. Theresia P.	Msaki	TAWLAE
6. Ruth	Shija	TCRS-Planning Coordinator
7. Kate	Kamba	Nyerere Foundation
8. Dr. Charles.	Kimei	CRDB-Managing Director
9. W.	Kimario	CARITAS-Tanzania
10. Zipora	Shekilango	TAALUMA WG
11. Bernadetta N.	Ndunguru	VETA
12. Prof.Ibrahim	Shao	IDS-UDSM
13. Prof. Adolfo	Mascarenhas	IRA-UDSM
14. Helen Kijo	Bisimba	Legal and Human Rights Centre
15. Dr. Aberra	Bekele	UNICEF
16. Lucy	Misigwa	Rural Food Security Project
17. Dr. Claude	Mung'ong'o	Rural Food Security Project
18. Bertha	Koda	Rural Food Security Project
19. Mr. Timothy S.	Nyoni	Rural Food Security Project
20. Julius	Matiko	Vice President (Agriculture)
21. Athanas A.	Ngalawa	Reporteur
22. Jitto	RAM	NCTP-Chair Person
23. Christine	Kingamkono	TFNC
24. Freda	Chale	TAHEA
25. Mary	Mwingira	TANGO
26. Maria	Shaba	UDANANDA COLLECTIVE
27. Mary	Rusimbi	TGNP
28. Prof.	Maro	ERB -The Director
29. Gloria	Nyaki	Volunteer
30. Esther	Stanslaus	Volunteer
31. Aissia	Ndadaya	Rural Food Security Project
32. Jenerali	Ulimwengu	Habari Corporation

B. Participants from Outside Dar es Salaam.

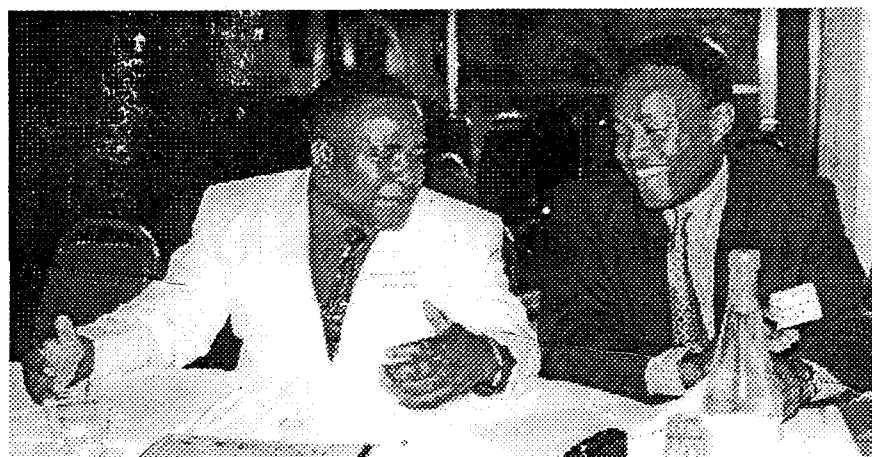
	Name		Institution.
1.	Nuhu	Hatibu	SUA - Soil Water Management Research Faculty of Agriculture.
2.	Prof. A.D.	Maeda Machang'u	SUA(VET.)
3.	Dr. Aida	Isinika	SUA - (Rural Economy).
4.	Dr. Rogate	Mshana	ELCT-Arusha.
5.	Emmanuel	Isaya	African Inland Charch - Shinyanga.
6.	Ms.	Mwanahamisi	WEGCC.
7.	Exaud	Lyimo	Animator-Shinyanga.
8.	Mary	Bitegeko	Animator-Shinyanga.
9.	Pauline	Maganga	Animator- Shinyanga.
10.	Thereza	Mvanga	Villager-Shinyanga.
11.	P.S.	Kaweza	Villager—Shinyanga.
12.	Michael	Ngeleka	Villager-Shinyanga
13.	Ms.	Kasyuka	Ward Chairperson-Shinyanga
14.	Martin	Saning'o	PINGO'S FORUM
15.	Hassan	Mwendapole	YADEC
16.	Florence	Ghamunga	WODSTA-Arusha
17.	The Conservator		NCCA-Arusha
18.	Mr.	Mutebe	CCT-Dodoma
19.	M.	Ndilanna	Chairperson-Shinyanga
20.	Col.	Mfuru	District Commissioner -Ngorongoro District.
21.	E.M.	Mbasa	District Commissioner -Shinyanga
22.	Olle	Kashe	District Council Chairman & Councillor-Ngorongoro



A section of the participants.

C. Participants from Ministries & The Parliament.

	Name		Institution.
1.	Mr.	Kagoma	Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism-The Permanent Secretary.
2.	J.G.	Mrema	The Permanent Secretary-Ministry of Industry & Commerce
3.	Mary	Stella Longway	Commissioner for Lands
4.	G.R.	Mbunda	Ministry For Lands, Housing & Urban Development
5.		Mashamba (MDB)	Ministry of Agriculture
6.	Jonh	Mgondo (FSD)	Ministry of Agriculture
7.	Christine	Sonyi	Planning Commission-Food Security.
8.	C.P.	Chondo	PMO-Disaster DEP.
9.	Mrs. Joyce	Shaidi	Ministry of Labour and Youth
10.	Anna	Mwasha	Vice President's Office - Poverty Eradication.
11.	A.M.	Kamagenge	Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs and Children
12.	Mathilde J.N.	Mongela	Minsitry of Education & Culture
13.	A.	Maembe	NEMC
14.	A.F.	Chakoma	President's Office
15.	D.E.	Pallangyo	Ministry of Local Government & Regional Administration
16.	Dr.	Sigomba	President's Office
17.	Hon. MP. E.	Kasembe	Arusha - CUF
18.	Hon. MP. Dr.W.	Slaa	Karatu - CHADEMA
19.	Hon. MP. L.	Derefa	Shinyanga-CCM
20.	Hon. MP. Prof.S.	Mbilinyi	Peramiho-CCM & NERUDET
21.	Hon. MP. M.O.	Timam	Ngorongoro - CCM



A jovial moment between Mr. Timothy S. Nyoni (l) - one of the presentors, and Mr. Edward H. Mhina (r) - the rapporteur.

D. Participants from Donor Agencies & Other Development Organisations.

	Name		Institution.
1.	The Country Representative		SACCAR Unit
2.	Prof H.K.R.	Amani	World Bank-Country Director
3.	Madame Irene	Lacey	The Country Rep - WFP
4.	Paul	Bottlebeger	Country Coordinator-COOP/IBO
5.	H.E. Ambassador	Isolda Maylan	Embassy of Ireland
6.	The Head,	DRDP Section	Royal Netherlands Embassy
7.	The Head of Delegation		
	Agrinoture Adrisa Ronieri	Sebatossi	European Union
8.	Mr. Rutachokozi	Vedasto	FEWS
9.	J.K.	Kabyemera	FAO
10.	Dr. Aberra	Bahele	UNICEF
11.	Tomas	Anderson	SIDA
12.	Tanzania Representative		Care
13.	Larssotto	Ngess	FAO
14.	Sara	Masengo	Helpage International
15.	Anne	Lema	OXFAM
16.	Anaclet	Guhiambo	OXFAM
17.	Emmanuel	Kaliona	OXFAM
18.	Modhakiru	Katakweba	OXFAM
19.	Vicky	Merishielli	OXFAM
20.	Robbin	Palmer	OXFAM
21.	Yackub	Migunda	OXFAM
22.	Susan	Kayeta	SNV
23.	Christopher	Mushi	UNDP



A section of the participants listening to the presenters.

E. Participants from the Media.

	Name		Institution.
1.	Charles	Kayoka	TGNP
2.	Asheri	Mhana	Editor - RTD
3.	Allan	Lawa	ITV
	Consolata	Godfrey	ITV and Radio One
4.	Mweru	Emmanuel	WRDP
5.	Jacob	Mani	DTV
6.	Upendo	Mwinchande	Daily News
7.	Michael	Haonga	The Guardian
8.	Tobias	Mwilapa	Uhuru
9.	David	Luninza	BBC
10.	Mr.	Saule	P.R.O. -UDSM



A concluding scene from the Skit by the UDANANDA Group.

F. Participants without Invitation Cards.

	Name		Institution.
1.	Jaffer	Idd	IPP Media - Taifa Letu
2.	Abdul	Mitumba	Nipashe
3.	P.	Gumbo	Financial Times
4.	Abel Jole	Senga	UDSM
5.	Zephanah	Kambele	UDSM
6.	Nassor S.	Mousa	Uhuru
7.	Issa	Isinaka	TAYOA
8.	Nicholaus	Joseph	CTN
9.	Emmanuel	Henory	HABARI Cor.
10.	Emmanuel	Onyango	The African
11.	Iche	Mang'anya	Hoja News Paper
12.	Alphonce	Hume	PRO-UDSM
13.	A.J.	Mugogo	Freelance Journalist
14.	Rashid	Mossa	Freelance Journalist
15.	Joseph	Bernad	Dira
16.	Mbutta	Milando	TCCIA
17.	Nkya	Emmanuel	News Photographer
18.	Deus	Kibamba	HAKIARDHI
19.	Khalid	Kayonzi	Tafakari
20.	Timothy	Kitundu	The Democrat
21.	Lilian	Nyenza	Heko News Paper
22.	Christina	Joseph	Heko News Paper
23.	Dr.	Mogela	IDS-UDSM
24.	L.A.	Gambi	IDM-Mzumbe
25.	Abel	Mwambungu	TANGAZA LEO
26.	Lucia	Damas	Sociologist
27.	Zephania	Ubwani	Freelance Journalist
28.	Lydia	Paul	Sunday Observer
29.	Morisi	Romani	Freelance Journalist
30.	Agnether	Rasenene	Nipashe
31.	Amina	Swalehe	Radio One
32.	Athumani	Hamisi	Photographer-The Guardian
33.	George	Mutatemwa	The Guardian
34.	Laurent	Susuma	Family Mirror
35.	Leon	Bahati	Dar Leo

36.	Mgoto	Moses	Heko
37.	Masala	Buhilya	DTV
38.	Mtangilwa	Omar	DTV
39.	Charles	Msigwa	Freelance Journalist
40.	Beatrice	Philemon	Financial Times
41.	Cantas	Benedict	Sunday Observer
42.	Mayalla	Edwards	
43.	Posian	Rwechungura	Majira
44.		Munasa	MESODO
45.	Kiranda	Madaha	CTN-TV
46.	Bakari	Hoja	Freelance Journalist
47.	Andrew	Hien	Freelance Journalist
48.	Zuhura	Llemoya	Freelance Journalist
49.	R.I.	Bernard	Freelance Journalist
50.	T.	Mboya	Freelance Journalist
51.	Leon	Bahati	Dar Leo
52.	Joyce	Philip	TAHEA
53.	Christas	Benedict	TAHEA

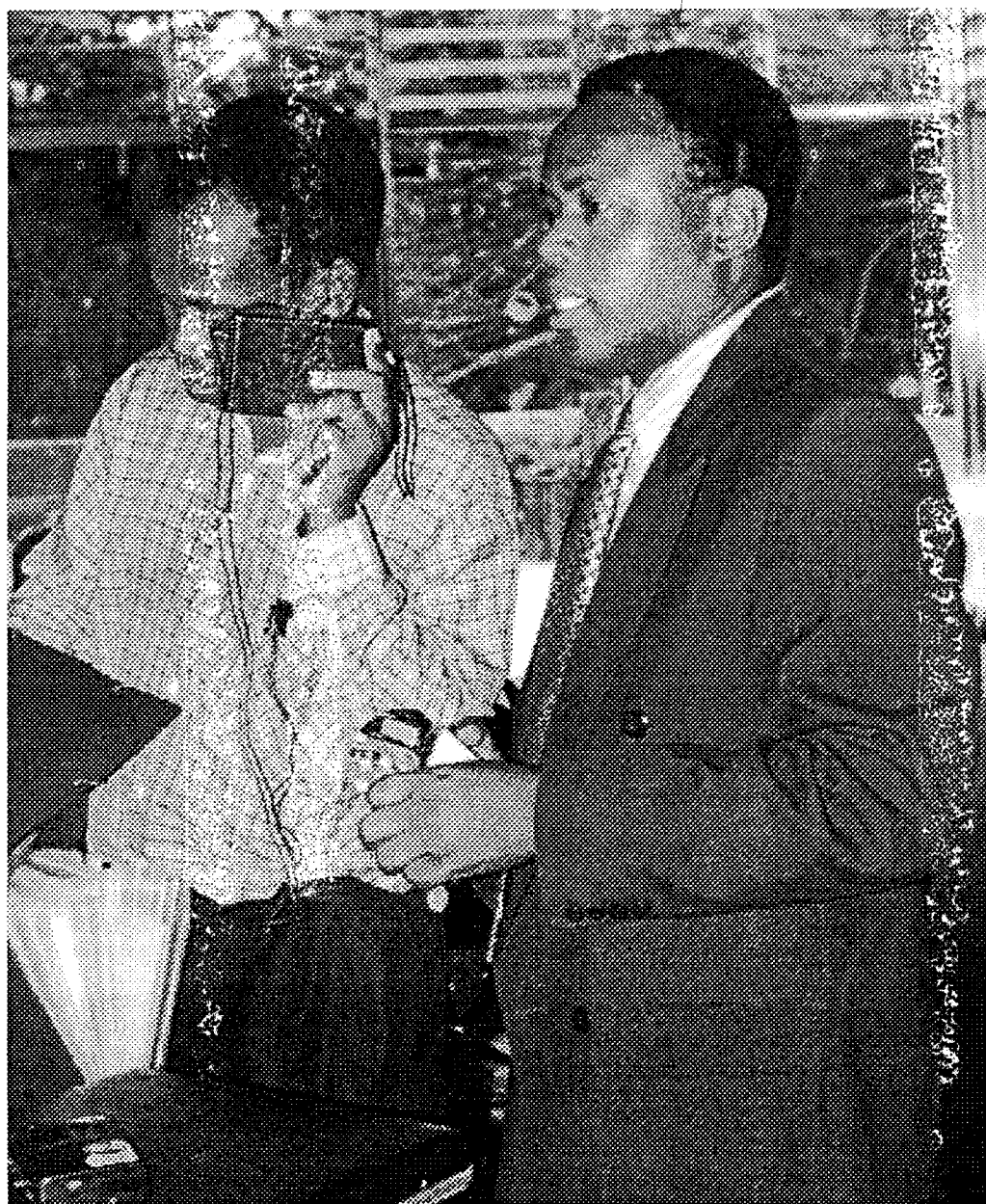


Ms. Freda Chale from TAHEA.

G. Invited Guests who did not turn up.

	Name		Institution.
1.	Dr. Hawa	Sinare	TAWLA
2.	Juma	Mwapachu	TCI
3.	Regnald	Mengi	IPP
4.	Walter	Bugoya	Mkuki na Nyota
5.	Prof. Joseph	Semboja	REPOA
6.	Prof. Samwel	Wangwa	ESRF
7.	Epainatu	Toroka	SIDO
8.	Prof. Ruth	Meena	ENVIROCARE
9.	Leila	Sheikh	TAMWA
10.	The Managing Director		Equal Oppotunity Trust Fund
11.	Richard	Mabala	UNICEF/TGNP
12.	Fides	Chale	Taaluma Women Group
13.	Flavian	Magayane	SUA-ED Extension
14.	Justine Ole	Kereri	Animator-Arusha
15.	Mariam Ole	Moita	Animator-Arusha
16.	James	Moringe	Animator-Arusha
17.	Godfrey	Lelya	Animator-Arusha
18.	Yohana	Sang'eu	Villager-Arusha
19.	Laurence	Ngorisa	Villager-Arusha
20.	Lucy	Jonh	Villager-Arusha
21.	Conservetoir		NCCA
22.	Hon. MP. T.	Magayane	Kasulu-CCM
23.	Hon. MP. M.	Polisya	Mbeya mjini- NCCR
24.	Ms. Salome	Sijaona	Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government
25.	Mr.	Manumbu	Ministry of Health
26.	The Country Representative		IMF
27.	The Helle	Poulsen	ILO
28.	The Director		DFID
29.	The Ambassador		Swedish Government
30.	Joel	Straus	USAID
31.	Susan	Kayeta	NOVIB-SNV
32.	Dr. Emmanuel	Lugusha	Shinyanga-UNDP
33.	Urban	Johnson	UNICEF
34.	Malcolm	Ridout	Save the Children Fund
35.	Food Secutity Unit		EAC (Secretariat)

36.	Project Manager		German Agro Action
37.	High Commission		CIDA
38.	The Director		EDF
39.	Niceta	Nyagah	Word Vision
40.	Janeth	Mawiyo	ACTION AID
41.	IDS-Uganda		
42.	IDS-Kenya		
43.	Alson	Vicas	OXFAM
44.	Brendan	Gomley	OXFAM
45.	MR. Sulayman	M'boob	The Representative F.A.O.
46.	Dr. Lothar	Diehl	The Head GTZ



The Chief Rapporteur Mr. Edward H. Mhina (of TGNP) and the assistant Rapporteur Mr. Athanase Ngalawa (of UDSM).

4.2. Key Causal Factors.

4.2.1. Shinyanga Rural District.

The facilitator was Ms. Bertha Koda. Key causal factors to the problem of food security as were identified by the villagers themselves, were herewith presented. These factors were presented as a series of priority problems.

Ikonokelo Village.

- * Food shortages caused by drought, destructive birds, excessive rains, soil infertility, excessive weeds and poor farming instruments;
- * Lack of medical services caused by lack of dispensary;
- * Lack of portable water caused by distant water sources and destruction of water sources;
- * Lack of inputs and farm implements because the implements are either too expensive, unavailable or not durable;
- * Lack of reliable markets for crops and livestock caused by poor leadership, lack of solidarity among producers, and selling crops on credit.



Ms. Bertha Koda