

Water, Land, Ecosystems and Trade in Staples (WaLETS):
*using regional trade in staples for equitable food and
nutrition security and ecosystem services in the EAC*

**Proceedings of the Stakeholder
Meetings Held at MIC Hotel,
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, on
28 and 29st of November 2016**



Organized by



Acronyms and Abbreviations

EAC	East African Community
ESM	Eco System Management
FSIs	Farmers Support Institutions
GIS	Geographic Information System
KT	Kilimo Trust
DRD	Department of Research and Development
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NGOs	Non-Governmental organizations
SAGCOT	Souther Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
WaLETS	Water, Lands, Ecosystem and Trade in Staples

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1. INTRODUCTION

This proceedings of stakeholder meetings present project findings of the project entitled “*Water, Land, Ecosystems and Trade in Staples (WaLETS)*”. The findings are presented to the next users in order to solicit their views on the evidence generated and establish how it can be used to increase knowledge, change attitudes and practices in relation to food trade and sustainable use of the ecosystem so as to increase benefits to different gender groups as well as enhance food and nutrition security.

Food insecurity and ecosystem degradation in the EAC region are deteriorating. Unfortunately, attempts to improve food security through intensification of agricultural are endangering ecosystem services due to decrease in soil health including through excessive soil nutrient mining, increase in soil erosion, excessive water use, decline and degradation of biodiversity; and the impact on the environment of the overuse and inefficient use of fertilizer and pesticides, leading to pest resistance and pest outbreaks. Therefore, there is a need to reverse and/or slow down this pattern and ensure efficient ecosystem use for improved food and nutrition security at national and regional levels. A major approach to mitigate this trend while ensuring affordable food for millions of people in the EAC is to harness the potential of food trade using harmonized policies that sustain a functional linkage between trade, and gender as well as with the ecosystem related sectors of agriculture, water and land.

In order to address the above challenge, The CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems in the Nile and East Africa Region funded a two-year research project entitled: *Water, Land, Ecosystems and Trade in Staples (WaLETS): Using regional trade in staples for equitable food and nutrition security and ecosystems services in EAC*. WaLETS started in January 2015 and is designed to deliver three key actionable research results:

- a. **Gaps in public policy and institutional frameworks, and public and private investment strategies and plans in the EAC with respect to:**
 - i) balancing attention between food and other ecosystem services (especially, waterflow out of land used for production of staples, erosion prevention and enhancement of soil fertility, carbon sequestration);
 - ii) enhancing involvement of women and youth in policy development and equitable access to benefits in the production and trading in food staples;
 - iii) enhancing food and nutrition security through trade between major agro-ecosystems at regional scale rather than through national and/or community self-sufficiency.
- b. **GIS database and maps on:**
 - i) agro-ecosystem suitability and extent of differences in resource endowment and use for production of staple foods and other ecosystem services; and
 - ii) the optimal trade-supporting infrastructure required to support regional trade in staple foods, across different agro-ecosystems.

- c. **Scenario analysis results and recommendations with respect to:**
 - i) long-term benefits, risks and trade-offs; and
 - ii) a win-win value proposition for all stakeholders to “crowd-in” the right/correct strategies and investments of governments; development funders and the private sector - in support of more trade-based approach for sustainable intensification in the production of staples.

1.2 The purpose of the workshops

The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to present WaLETS project findings to the next users in order to solicit their views on the evidence generated and establish how it can be used to increase knowledge, change attitudes and practices in relation to food trade and sustainable use of the ecosystem so as to increase benefits to different gender groups as well as enhance food and nutrition security.

1.3 The Workshop Objectives

Specifically, the workshop aimed to attain the following objectives;

- a) Present the evidence generated from the project in the last 18 months:
 - o Scenario models
 - o GIS database and maps
 - o Policy analysis
 - o Gender analysis
- b) Get the views of the participants on the evidence presented
- c) Through group discussions with next users generate ideas on how the evidence can be used/ implemented

2. THE WORKSHOP PROCESSES

2.1 Venue and Typology of the Participants

The workshop was held at MIC Hotel, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania on 28 - 29th November 2016. The first day of the workshop was meant for ten farmers from the research sites namely; Lake Zone and Southern regions (**Annex 2**). The second day was meant for Government Departments, Researchers, Non Government Organizations, Private Sector, and was attended by 26. participants (**Annex 2**).

2.2 The Workshop Programme and Facilitation

The workshop program started at 8:00 a.m. and ended at 4:30 p.m. In the first day, all presentations were presented in Kiswahili in order to allow free interactions with farmers. The workshop was facilitated by two researchers from the Department of Research and Development Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania. The programme of the workshop is shown in the table below;

Time	Activity	Responsible
8.00 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.	Participants arrival	Nyika Dickson
9.00 a.m. - 9.05 a.m.	Welcome remarks	Kajiru G.J.
9.05 a.m. - 9.25 a.m.	Opening Remarks	DRD - Dr Hussein Hansoor
9.05 a.m. - 9.25 a.m.	Group photo	Nyika Dickson
9.30 a.m.- 11.00 a.m.	Presentation on WaLETS results	Kajiru G.J.
11.00 a.m.- 11.30 a.m.	Health Break	All
11.30 a.m. - 13.30 p.m.	Q&A Session	Nkuba J.M.
01:30 p.m. - 02:30 p.m	Lunch	All
02.30 p.m. - 03.30 p.m.	Group discussion on how to take the WaLETS recommendations forward	Nkuba J.M.
03.30 p.m. - 04.00 p.m.	Group presentations	Groups
04.00 p.m. - 04.30 p.m.	Closing remarks and Health break	Selected Representative from participants

3.3 The workshop proceedings

The stakeholder workshops proceedings comprises of four Chapters. The **first Chapter** highlighted the need of WaLETS project in the context of EAC, it gives the purpose and the objective of the workshop. The **second Chapter** narrates the workshop processes, venue and typology of the participants, workshop programme and facilitations. The **third Chapter** portrayed questions, comments, views from participants after presentation of evidence. The **fourth Chapter** comprises of the outcome of the group discussions. Lastly, are **Annexes** which include welcoming speech from Guest of Honour and the list of participants.

3. DISCUSSIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

3.1 Questions, Comments, Views from FARMERS after presentation of evidence

Organisation	Comment/ Question/ Views/ Remark	Response
1 Malongo Mashimo - Lake zone	1. Initially, these crops (maize beans and rice) were considered as food crops. However, after commercialization of agriculture all the crops are considered to be both food and cash crops. In that regards, we need to have policies which allow movement of crops without any ban within Tanzania and EAC as a whole. This will allow farmers to get the highest prices hence get more profit.	Yes, it is true that why we did this study so that we can have some empirical evidence to convince our policy makers within Tanzania and in the EAC as a whole
2 Katoyo - from Lake Zone	What is the government plans to connect farmers' direct with crop buyers?	Currently, the government facilitate farmers to operate as groups and/or cooperatives; they can access good prices if they can sell large quantities of produces directly to the buyers. This will reduce most of the transaction costs created by middle men. During the harvesting time, they can use warehouse receipts to store their produces until when the prices are good. This will allow farmers to sell large volume of produces and will have good bargaining power.
3 Faraja Mkwama from Mbeya	The gender study revealed that most of crop produce sells are done by men. How can the project assist women to participate in selling the crop produces	The most important is to create awareness and sensitization of men and women to involvement of women in decision making and/or sell of produces, This will create harmony and gender equity at household level.
4 Masota Mabura	The main objective of our government is to assist farmers to reduce and/or eradicate poverty. Currently, when a crop field is eaten and/ or destroyed by elephant you	It's true that you get less compensation as compared to when the crop is eaten and/or destroyed by the livestock. This is a policy issue. Currently, policy analysts are working on it to ensure farmers get what they deserve in accordance with the crop value in question.

		5get a small compensation as compared to when its eaten and /or destroyed by livestock. Why?	
5	John Maharage - from Mbeya	Most of soil tests take so long to get soil test results, sometime two seasons. Why?	Initially, most of our soil analytical methods were using wet chemistry - use of chemicals to analyze the soil samples. Currently, we have shifted from wet chemistry to dry chemistry by using modern equipment (Alpha Spectrometer) which is quick and cheap compared to use of wet chemistry. We are expecting most of our soil test results are obtained in a short period (less than a month).
6	Hamza Gallah From Mbeya	The main problem of most of the farmers in the SAGCOT regions is market and not food insecurity. We thank Kilimo Trust to show how to analyse our problems and to produce based on the market needs and crop suitability maps.	Thank you! What has been done, was done in the small area, we need to disseminate these results and approach in a large area if not the whole country.
7	Hamza Amrani from Mbeya	Tanzania has no problem of food shortage. We are surprised to hear some people in this country are suffering from food shortage	Its true. Our main problem is poor distribution due to inadequate transportation facilities and infrastructures. If we can solve that, we have enough food to feed our people.
8	John Maharage - Mbeya	In order to reduce cost of production in the irrigation schemes, The cost/price of water should be set jointly by water users and basin authority as compared to the current situation where it is set by the basin authority only.	This has been noted. It will be communicated to the basins authority to see the possibility of participatory price setting at the basins level.

	Organisation	Comment/ Question/ Views/ Remark	Response
1	FLORENCE WASHA -Extension	Which strategies do the project prepared to make sure that this results will reach the farmers	The presentation of the WALET findings was done for two days. The first day was for farmers in the target sites (Lake zone and southern highland). The second day was for government officials, researchers and NGOs. Its expectation of the project that these beneficiaries will use the results of the project.
2	JACKLINE SHAYO - NARS	How does project (Kilimo trust) presents these results of crop suitability maps to the policy makers	The crop suitability maps aimed to show areas most suitable for either maize, rice and bean. It means, in order to be efficient grow what is suitable in your area and then trade with other producers within EAC, It will be more efficient, productive and more profitable if you grow what is suitable in your area. The exercise need to be done in the whole country. In Tanzania the exercise is going on with the project known as Tanzania Soil Information Services (TANSIS)
3	SADOTI MAKWARUZI - Food Security	Why research focused Lake Zone and Southern Highlands only?	These two areas were selected as a pilot, The tested crop (maize rice and beans) thrive well in these area. In addition, KT has already collected some both primary and secondary data on these crops.
4	ISHIKA M. - NARs	I participated in the project as gender team member. We have good results on gender we know the status this policy brief will emphasize on how to build farmer capacity. The results to be used/disseminated to users even other projects may make introventias eg. Making labour saving technology on Tanzania case studies it was revealed that same gender roles are changing by using simple rice weeders.	Thank you Ishika for your comment.

5	HELMENT MREMA- NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to walk through the project presentation to cheaply understand and expand our findings, gaps, challenges and turn them into opportunities • On what next, how the projects finding will be disseminated used to make the necessary impacts to the economy. • Sustainability - Commercialization to implementation which will have commercial value. • Value addition capture and distribution equitably enhanced trade. 	Thank you Mrema, we invited different stakeholders in order to understand the finding of WALETS project. We believe in one way or another you have got a stake to contribute to the use and/or dissemination of WALETS project It is our expectation that within our government, institutions and NGOs the results of WALETS can be used to fight food insecurity and increased income through food trade
6	HASHIM KIMOMWE - Crop Development	How do you relate this study with what is happening now between farmers & livestock keepers. As the conflicts affects both sides producers and livestock then trade food Security.	If we have good land use planning, we can reduce and/or mitigate conflict between livestock keepers and crop producers. We need to reserve areas for livestock grazing
7	Charles Yongolo - NARS	Time in memorial ecosystem has been changing. Reverse/slow down should be confirmed to manmade influences/activities in order to achieve sustainable food affordability. Recommendations should be directed towards adoption measures specifically to enable research bodies to produce timely appropriate suitable crops to ever changing ecosystem. This should appear in recommendations.	Thank you your comment is well taken
8	EVARIST MAKENE- NARS	Crop suitability maps assist in optimization of crop production costs by producing appropriate crops to grow in a given area with optimum inputs	Its true, they assist in targeting the different crops in different soil suitability

9	SADOTI MAKWARUZI - National Food Security	In Tanzania most farmers exercise informal marketing system, during policy reviews did you have an opportunity to compare neighbouring country to examine advantages disadvantages towards common market?	The synthesis of policy review was done in the context of EAC. Scenario analysis revealed that it is more profitable to produce in most suitable area and trade to the area where that product is not efficiently produced
10	MPONDA MALOZO - Environment Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are climate change issues considered in the project? 	The criteria for soil suitability considers different factors such as rainfall, temperature and others which are main sources of climate change and variability
12	Getrude Sombe - Planning Division	Based on the production system recommendation, The agriculture Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II) issue of establishing zones for production has been taken into consideration since the cluster approach will be delaying with the establishing the districts clusters of the commodity value chains (CVCs) based on their Agro Ecological Zone in order to enhance the production of the priority commodities. Implementation of these project results will benefit Tanzanian farmers.	Thank you
13	Vidah Mahava - NARS	<p>The project produced the following communication products</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy – we have policy brief that will be distributed to different stakeholders. Policy department which have a mandate to develop different policies. 2. Message – will be send to different stakeholders my the normal channels – Research, Extension to farmers and other stakeholders. 3. Gender – it was a brief survey results hence it creates awareness on roles, responsibilities on both Zones that can be used by other research or stakeholders for their references. 	Thank you Vidah with your brief explanation with respect to communication products

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4. OUTCOMES OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Next User Category 1: Government Departments

What are the practical options for your programs to incorporate research findings on sustainable environment management as well as women and youth in terms of access and use of resources of land and water?

Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion (Government)

1. Development and implementation of food Ecosystem Protection policy addressing:
 - Subsidies, for instance inputs and farm machinery
 - Pricing of inputs and produces
2. To institute an intergovernmental ecosystem pricing made of:
 - Trade and Industry
 - Finance
 - Water and Environment
 - Energy and Minerals
3. Incorporate eco-trade component in national curriculum to address:
 - Awareness in all gender categories
 - Ecosystem valuation
 - Change of attitude and mind-set in use of technology , inputs and fair trade.

Next User Category 2: Non Governmental Organizations

What does the government need to do to ensure that ecosystem resources used in food trade are incorporated in pricing/valuing of food commodities?

Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion (NGOs)

- a) Establish and/or strengthening strong linkages between Youth and Women with private sector for financial access and technologies to invest on land
- b) Ensure good policy and advocacy for women and youth accompanied by environment management and resource accessibility
- c) Develop and/or strengthening of environmental associations for all gender categories especially youth and women

Next User Category 3: Women

What strategies/support do you need to have to ensure increased access by women and youth to ecosystem resources and their participation in food trade?

Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion

1. Understand gender roles and ecosystem analysis before any intervention
2. Ensure implementation of about one third provision for women's participation in government programs
3. Develop and disseminate user friendly communication products on food trade and ecosystem management to accessible points time for all gender categories (men, women and youth)
4. Involve men in capacity building about the potential women and youth in food production, trade, to improve livelihood of their households

Next User Category 4: Private Sector

How can the private sector be assisted to adopt sustainable utilization of ecosystem resources in the agriculture value chain?

Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion

1. Provide an incentives for those who comply to use sustainably ecosystem resources
2. Build and/or strengthening capacity of private sector.
3. Create awareness with an empirical evidence in terms of monetary values

Next User Category 5: NARS

1. What are the options for ensuring that ecosystem and gender issues are effectively mainstreamed in agriculture research?
2. How can the research evidence generated on sustainable intensification be effectively improved for use by farmers, private sector and policy makers?

Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion

1. Full involvement of all gender categories (men, women and youth) in problem identification, Development of a solution, Implementation, Evaluation and Priority setting
2. Develop and/or promote use of both water and nutrient efficient crop varieties.
3. Use of technologies that are environmentally friendly (not polluting both soil and water)
4. Stakeholders participation in all stages of technological development -create mutual understanding between technology developer and end users
5. Improve research - extension linkages -ensure proper dissemination of research findings to end users

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: OPENING SPEECH

OPENING SPEECH BY DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TO THE WaLETS WORKSHOP HELD AT MIC HOTEL ON 28 and 29 NOVEMBER 2016 DAR ES SALAAM

Dear
Agricultural Specialists,
NGOs
Organizers of this workshop,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am greatly honored and privileged to be here today to officiate this very important workshop on Water, Land, Ecosystems and Trade in Staples (WaLETS).

Dear participants,

My role in this occasion is to officially open the workshop. However, before I do so, I would like to stress few things.

As I am informed that WaLETS was a research project that focused on generating evidences to support realigning the production patterns of rice, maize and beans to better exploit the existing agro ecological suitability in the Eastern Africa Community and ultimately attain equitable food and nutrition security and ecosystems services in the region. It has looked at types of policies and investments on influence of food and nutrition security, wealth creation and gender while enhancing ecosystem services of land and water resources. The project objectives were:

- To establish gaps in public policy and institutional framework and plans
- To explore the gender dynamics on water, land , ecosyst and trade in food staples
- To develop GIS databases and suitability maps for maize, rice and beans in selected AEZs
- To develop scenarios that support reversal of the degradation of ecosystem while meeting increasing food demands through regional trade

Therefore, the purpose of this workshop is to share the research findings, review and recommend on how it can be used to increase knowledge, change attitudes and practices in relation to food trade and sustainable use of ecosystems as to increase benefits to different gender groups as well as enhance food and nutrition security. I argue to see how the generated results will be applied in our current situation in farming.

Dear Participants,

I believe the findings of this research will provide good inputs in addressing the four components of ASDP II, these are;

- Sustainable water and land use management;
- Enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability;
- Rural commercialization and value addition; and
- Strengthening sector enablers at national, regional and local levels

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Last but not least, let me take this opportunity once more to thank all of you for coming and participate in this workshop where you will share your experiences in order to ensure dissemination and use of research findings obtained for better improvement of our agriculture. Again let me thank the organizers for inviting me in this meeting.

Dear Participants

Having said that, it is now my greatest pleasure and honor to declare this 'WaLETS Workshop is officially OPENED.

Dr Hussein Mansoor
Director of Research and Development

I THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

ANNEX 2: Participants' list

	Institution/Departments	Name	Title	Tel no.	Email
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21	Secretariat	Lems Nyagawa	Driver	0756437565	=
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28	Extension Services	Florence Washa	ARO	0712436597	florencewasha2yahoo.com
29	Research and Development	Jackline Shayo	ARO	0718118088	shayojackline@yahoo.com
30	Crop development	Rehema Ngalla	SAO	0713261019	Rehema69@yahoo.com
31	Research and Development	Dr Evarist Makene	PARO	0755421500	makeneevarist@gmail.com

FARMERS FROM LAKE ZONE

	Institution/Departments	Name	Title	Tel no.	Email
32	Lake Zone	Malongo Mashimo	Farmer	0767363171	<u>N/A</u>
33	Lake Zone	Maria Nengwa	Farmer	0756544156	<u>N/A</u>
34	Lake Zone	Katoyo Bahebe	Farmer	0753572868	<u>N/A</u>
35	Lake Zone	Mwashida Kibuyu	Farmer	0757880079	<u>N/a</u>
36	Lake Zone	Masota Mabula	Farmer	0763913817	<u>N/A</u>

FARMERS FROM SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

37	Southern Zone	John Maharage	Farmer	0762224996	<u>N/A</u>
39	Southern Zone	Hamza A. Gallah	Farmer	0765142131	<u>N/a</u>
40	Southern Zone	Faraja Mkwawa	Farmer	0756818225	<u>N/A</u>
41	Southern Zone	Dollah E. Mhando	Farmer	0758120560	<u>N/A</u>
42	Southern Zone	Issaka F. Mwidete	Farmer	0766903060	<u>N/A</u>

N/A = not available