



**REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP
ON BRINGING BACK HOME TO GRASSROOTS -
THE ROME DECLARATION ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY AND
THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION WITH A GENDER
PERSPECTIVE**

[A TAHEA/COOPIBO PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION DISEMINATION WORKSHOP]

HELD AT

**UKWILE TRAINING CENTRE (ADP) -
MBOZI DISTRICT - MBEYA REGION,
TANZANIA, EAST AFRICA.**

APRIL 24 - 26, 1997

**TAHEA/COOPIBO,
Dar es Salaam,
TANZANIA.**

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- 1. Mr. E. Mbwilo, District Commissioner - for Mbozi District - Mbeya Region*
- 2. The Cahirman of Mbozi District Council*
- 3. Resource persons, facilitators and the workshop participants.*

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TAHEA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - 1997

ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

ADP	-	Agricultural Development Project / Programme
ATC	-	Agricultural Training Centre
BPA	-	Beijing Platform for Action
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CCM	-	Chama Cha Mapinduzi - The ruling Party
DC	-	District Commissioner
FAVDO	-	Forum for African Voluntary Development Organisation
GTFLB	-	Gender Task Force on Land
GOIG	-	Getting Old Is to Grow
HEAA	-	Home Economics Association
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICPD	-	International Conference on Population Development
IFCP	-	Ileje Food Crop Production Project
IGOs	-	International Government Organisations
KIKUHAKI	-	Kikosi cha Kutetea Haki za Ardhi Kijinsia
KIWODEA	-	Kilimanjaro Women development Association
MCDWAC	-	Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs and Children
MVIWAMBO	-	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wilaya ya Mbozi
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation

NFLS	-	Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies
PoA	-	Plan of Action
PRE	-	Participatory Research Extension
RAS	-	Regional Administrative Secretary
RC	-	Regional Commissioner
RTD	-	Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam
STDs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TAHEA	-	Tanzania Home Economics Association
TANGO	-	Tanzania Non Governmental Organisations
TAMWA	-	Tanzania Media Women Association
TAWLA	-	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TaTEDO	-	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation
TGNP	-	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
TAP	-	Tanzania Aids Programme
TWG	-	Taaluma Women Group
UWALA	-	Umoja wa Wakulima Laela
WFS	-	World Food Summit / World Food Security
WWC	-	World Women Conference

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

TAHEA represented other NGOs in Tanzania at the Ouagadougou African NGO Preparation conference. On coming back TAHEA mobilised other NGOs under TANGO with support from FAO and TAHEA, a one day workshop was organised by TAHEA. The ideas and resolutions of this workshop formed part of the Tanzania Official Paper for the 1996 Rome World Food Summit.

TAHEA also represented other NGOs at the Rome Preparatory Conference in September 1996 where finalisation of the preparatory actions was effected. Furthermore, TAHEA called a meeting of TAHEA Regional Co-ordinators and informed them of the World Food Summit and solicited any further inputs and ideas for both the World Food Summit and the NGO Forum.

After the World Food Summit and the NGO forum (November 1996), TAHEA President was selected as one of the people supposed to monitor and make a follow up on the implementation of the Rome declaration and Plan of Action. On coming back from the World Food Summit, TAHEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, organised the first workshop on Bring Back Home the Rome Declaration, the World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action (RD,WFS,WFS,PoA). Participants included NGOs from various regions in Tanzania, International Organisations and Government representatives.

The World Food Summit was held from 12th to 17th November 1996 in Rome , Italy concurrently with the NGO-Forum which begun on the 11th November 1996. TAHEA President was selected as one of the people supposed to make a follow up on the implementation of the Rome Declaration and Plan of Action.

On coming back from the Rome World Food Summit, TAHEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, organised the very first workshop on Bringing Back home The Rome Declaration on the World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action, held in Dar es Salaam on 27th November 1996. The workshop was attended by 65 participants from Government and NGOs from 12 regions of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, and some international organisations which include CARE, COOPIBO and one Australian based organisation.

TAHEA and some other NGOs formulated a proposal for the implementation of the world food summit Plan of Action which resulted into preparations and carrying out a series of workshops. This workshop is one of these series of gatherings supposed to be carried out in various zones by the Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA), as means of disseminating information from the World Food Summit, and making a follow up on the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action, as adopted in Rome.

It is the second workshop after the first one which was carried out in Kimara - DSM from 23rd - 26th February 1997. The theme of these workshops is **Bringing Back home The Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action with a Gender Perspective.**

The main objectives of these series of workshops is to:-

- Inform the outcome of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action to NGOs, TAHEA members, CBOs, extensionists, agronomists, home economists, partners including peasant farmers, and interested specialists in other fields
- Share a variety of the literature from the Summit, share experiences, success stories on food security in Tanzania.
- Develop effective strategies for extensionists, agronomists, home economists and interested specialists in other fields to collaborate and assess the Rome declaration commitments and the World Food Summit Plan of Action for the purpose of ensuring dissemination to grassroots levels with emphasis to gender equality and empowerment of women in food security.

1.2. PARTICIPANTS OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP

This second workshop in the series was held at Ukwile Training Centre (ADP Mbozi) from 24th to 26th April 1997 on residential basis. a total number of 26 people participated in the workshop. Participants were drawn from Mbeya, Iringa, and Rukwa Regions. Majority were from Mbeya Region (mainly Mbeya Rural, Mbeya Urban, Ileje, and Mbozi Districts). Participants included youth of early twenties as well as old people of over 60 years old. They also included University Graduates as well as Lower Primary School (Classes IV) Graduates.

This was the first ever unique workshop due to the fact that it brought together rural women and men peasant farmers, extension officers, TAHEA members, various NGOs, and Religious Organisations, to discuss and share experiences on the workshop theme. It is interesting that all participants could write and read well.

1.3. LANGUAGE

The workshop was conducted in Swahili throughout due to the diverse categories of participants.

Resource persons came from TAHEA headquarters, the Ministry of Agriculture, COOPIBO and Self Employed Retired Officers.

1.4. SPECIFIC WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES:

- Bring together representatives of NGOs, CBOs and other institutions concerned with food and nutrition security especially from within Mbeya Region to exchange ideas and share experiences on food and nutrition security and gender dynamics on food security in the region.
- Update participants on food and nutrition security issues
- Inform participants on the outcomes of the World Food Summit held in Rome, Italy.
- Draw up guidelines (Plan of Action) for further follow-up of activities in Mbeya Region by establishing a working group (Regional Co-ordinating Committee) to assist in the implementation of such guidelines.

1.5. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

The Workshop was conducted through participatory methodology. Participatory techniques include warm ups, energisers, and small group discussion. Flip charts were used as major visual aids. In plenary sessions there were group presentations followed by discussions.

Facilitators also probed participants to contribute more of their experiences. The groups were asked to brainstorm and give solutions or alternatives to problems which aroused from the food security topics and according to their concerns. Basing on these concerns, real, implementable plans of action based on the Rome World Food Summit Plan of action were made.

At the end of each day participants evaluated the workshop proceedings by filling in the ready designed forms. The whole workshop was evaluated at the end by filling in special differently TAHEA designed forms.

Completion of this evaluation was on anonymous basis.

1.6. MAJOR WORKSHOP COVERAGE

Subjects /events covered in the workshop include:

- Presentation on the Rome World Food
- Gender Analysis/ Dynamics on Food Security
- Presentation on Experiences on Food Security Programmes/Projects by various organisations (LAELA, BARA, CARITAS and COOPIBO)
- Farmers' Experiences in Food Security
- Adoption of the Rome World Food Summit Plan of Action into each respective participating institution/organisation.
- Local Governments and Village by-laws
- Commitments and Plan of Action for each institution
- Plan of Action on the World Food Summit commitments
- Election of Follow up committee

- Exhibition of Indigenous and modern technologies
 - Daily Workshop evaluation
- and others as shown in the time-table annexed to this report.

1.7. WORKSHOP OUTCOMES:

Workshop outcomes were from

- Group discussion and presentation
- Plenary discussions
- Anonymous answers (example in expectations, fears, and evaluation)
- Ideas generated by using warm-ups, energisers and icebreakers
- Daily evaluation
- Plans of Action prepared by participants on the Rome World Food Summit Commitments
- Election of follow-up Committee
- Recommendations and resolutions

1.8. THE OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was officially opened by the Mbozi District Commissioner Mr. Erasto Mbwire at 11.00a.m. on Tuesday 24th April, 1997. It was officially closed by the Chairman of Mbozi District Council on 26th at 3.00 p.m. (contents of both speeches are included in the workshop proceedings of this report)

2.0. WORKSHOP CONTENTS

2.1. DAY ONE - 24TH APRIL 1997

2.1.1. INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

Introduction of participants was done immediately after registration. The activity was carried out through a Swahili song titled “*Wewe/Kaka/Dada ni nani*” which provided fun and laughter.

Election of workshop chairperson, rapporteurs and time-keeper followed after knowing each other. The activity was done democratically and it was agreed that the elected people should be the same throughout the workshop. They were elected as follows:

Mr. Burchard of CARITAS - Mbeya - Chairperson

Ms. Clara Kingazi of TAHEA and Regina Malima of COOPIBO - Rapporteurs

Ms. Bridgett - Time-Keeper

2.1.2. PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS AND FEARS

The hopes and fears were obtained anonymously. Participants were requested to write at least two expectations and at least two fears on separate pieces of paper. The papers were shuffled and read out by a volunteer. The following were pointed out.

2.1.2.1. EXPECTATIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

- Be educated on the Rome Conference, Know the strategies for food insecurity pointed out during the conference.
- Improve knowledge on food preservation
- Each participant to understand objectives of the workshop
- Create awareness especially on the significance of food protection and preservation
- See things go as planned
- Know the root cause of food insecurity and strategies to minimise it
- Networking Share experiences on food security issues
- Know gender issues and their relationship to food security
- Know all Rome declarations and strategies on how to implement them.
- Get a report after the workshop.
- Get experience on food preservation using simple indigenous technologies
- Meditate/reflect (tafakari) on the messages from the Rome Conference
- Know different strategies for improving peasant farmers' economically and Food Security-wise.
- know the real existing food situation and strategies to regulate it.

- Learn much and be changed after the workshop.
- Know how the country will participate in the whole issue of food and nutrition insecurity
- Get documents on the Rome declarations.

2.1.2.2. FEARS OF PARTICIPANTS

- NONE
- The report in English will be unfair for us.
- Time being too short for analysis and general understanding
- Information dissemination may be limited especially to the target group
- Agricultural inputs being too expensive for peasant farmers, thus making food security to exist after a long time
- Some of the issues not to be implemented as planned
- Unsatisfactory services (food and accommodation)
- Time table not to be followed
- Peasant farmers being few despite that they are the major target group
- Giving farmers the hope of getting free things
- Participants not being good representatives of the population in the area and some areas may not be represented
- Being late to start the workshop
- Implementation of the Rome Declaration being not possible due to economic problems
- Food preservation being not realised due to poverty.

2.1.3. OPENING CEREMONY

The workshop was officially opened by Mr. E. Mbwilo the District Commissioner for Mbozi District - Mbeya Region at 11.45 a.m. on 24th April, 1997.

2.1.3.1. EXHIBITIONS.

Prior to the opening ceremony, the Guest of Honour was taken around and shown various exhibitions. They included various books, preserved foods, seeds, and fresh uprooted plants, all of which were not only relevant but important and significant for workshop.

2.1.3.2. WELCOME SPEECH BY THE COORDINATOR (MRATIBU): ADP -MBOZI- HIGHLIGHTS.

He welcomed everybody to Ukwile Training Centre, and expressed gratitude to the guest of honour for finding time to grace the workshop at short notice. Workshop objectives which is to bring The Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food

Summit Plan of Action were briefed to the Guest of honour. A brief introduction of workshop participants, the organisers and sponsors was given after which the guest of honour was welcome to address the gathering and declare the workshop open.

2.1.3.3. THE OPENING ADDRESS BY THE GUEST OF HONOUR: THE MBOZI DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

In responding to the previous welcome speech, the Guest of Honour requested a self introduction of each participant. The activity was done as requested prior to the opening speech.

The Guest of honour thanked the participants and expressed how happy he was to know exactly who is attending the workshop. He expressed gratitude's to organisers for including peasant farmers in the workshop. He then introduced himself gave his brief background. He said, he has been working as a teacher and a CCM worker throughout and now a District Commissioner for Mbozi district. He worked in Tabora, Njombe, Kleruu and now here in Vvawa.-Mbozi. He thanked the Workshop organisers for having invited him to officiate the Workshop which he termed as very important .

The workshop is very important because of its nature. Participants present, brainstorm and discuss on of the issues, emphasised by our International, leaders. i.e. the food issue. Food is a very important investment. It is a weapon used in war - people fight for it. It is surrendered when you lose the battle. At family level it causes families to be dismantled when there is famine, the father runs away. The mother goes away in search of food for her children who remain waiting for mummy.

Without food or proper food means a lot of diseases. Participants were reminded that they'll be discussing a serious matter, which should be treated with care.

Food insecurity especially with regard to its unavailability did not exist before. There were indigenous ways of preserving food, and communities /families made use of them. Food was available throughout food cycles. Food security and especially Food Preservation is not new.

The Government recognises / realises this idea of food preservation to the extent that efforts were made to build many go-downs or store-houses throughout the country. Each village have at least one go-down/storehouse.

Surprisingly these go-downs or store-houses are not used or are being mis-used. To cite a few examples, here in Mbozi only coffee go-downs are utilised, food storehouses are not used at all. In Mbulu district, Mpanda district, they are not being utilised either. This situation was questioned; is it because all crops are sold and no surplus or is it that all what is produced is consumed? Is it sold because of economic problems or just greediness of money or love for money?

Participants were challenged to do a thorough analysis and discuss on strategies to bring back the desire or urge of preserving food among communities, and make use of the already available go-downs or store-houses.

Participants were reminded on the significance of food preservation by citing America as an example. The country have food reserve to the extent that it can be enough even if there is war for ten years.

Tanzania was pointed out as one of the countries with severe food shortage, and the trend is worsening. However, at one place the food is being thrown away as left-over, while at another place they are not sure of their next meal. He advised that whenever you have plenty to eat you have to remember the have nots. He observed that, this is not being done by local councils (*halmashauri za mitaa*). Thus they fail to take off, due to the fact that they consider the top. They move forward without considering the real grassroots. It is not good to move forward only but also to do the maintenance and repair.

He pointed out that the Rome declaration was a reminder, to remember the poor Africa and stop advancement in nuclear weapons.

The Guest of Honour was concerned that there are certain issues which we Tanzanians do not make use of. For example the issue of participation of target groups in developmental activities. Go-downs were imposed to villagers. Village committees did not participate, otherwise they would have preferred, services such as water, dispensaries, etc. It is indeed true that some go-downs are used as dispensaries. The government power (*nguvu ya dola*) was used. Participants were again urged to be careful with government authorities in their strategies to change the situation.

Severe Food insecurity and hunger still exist. In the last four years there was a good maize yield, but all of it was sold to neighbouring Zambia. Why?

He requested participants to do proper analysis on the Rome Declaration, be realistic and not theoretical, consider all situations from family level, village, community, up to national level, employment issues, division of labour etc. so as to come out with realistic Plans of Action, recommendations and resolutions.

He expressed the urge to be among the participants and promised to be very close and co-operative. After wishing all the best to everybody he declared the workshop officially open at 12.05 p.m. on 24th April 1997.

2.1.4. EXPERIENCES ON FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMES.

The presentations cover a thorough explanation on food security programmes from the following organisations:

- (i) LAELA Agricultural Centre - Rukwa Region
- (ii) BARA - Agricultural Training Centre (ATC)
- (iii) CARITAS - Mbeya Region

2.1.4.1. EXPERIENCES ON FOOD SECURITY IN LAELA AGRICULTURAL CENTRE - RUKWA REGION by Gaudens A. Masebe

The presentation point out that Food security in the working area of LAELA Parish seems to be a big problem. Harvests in general are good, and it can be possible to save food throughout the year or the food cycle. Unfortunately there is no any success story on individual food security yet. This is due to the fact that there are some problems which are facing food security in our area.

The first problem is that the area has no cash crops. People depend on food crops for earning money. Most farmers depend on maize for both cash and food. This situation makes no chance for a peasant farmer to secure his/her food requirements. They face problems which need to be solved by cash. They include school fees, hospital charges, clothing etc. This makes people sell their crops at very low prices so that they can solve these immediate problems as soon as they arise. This leads to food insecurity.

The second problem is on storage. On one hand the question of food storage and preservation especially of roots, cereals and vegetables is not new in the area. There are indigenous methods which are being used. They include *Vihenge* - small local storage houses. It is claimed that modern technologies and western culture did not only interfere and alter their utility but made the community abandon them. One of such abandoned indigenous technology is on preservation of maize. Fully grown up maize were boiled, thoroughly dried, and kept in dry place to last until the next food cycle, when they are re-boiled ready for consumption. The same was applied to vegetables such as pumpkin leaves, bean leaves potatoes leaves etc. Mushrooms were dried without being boiled. Because of considering these methods as outdated, irrelevant and hence abandoning them, has led to severe shortage of vegetables and food.

Now, the most method commonly used is to place the crop especially cereals in gunny bags where they are readily attacked by pests. Thus many farmers are losing at least half of their crop harvest especially maize and beans due to such poor storage. Many of them say that either they can not afford buying pesticides or they do not know which ones are proper. The rates and proportions of applications of pesticides are also unknown to many. Due to this they simply place their harvested crops in bags or any container without any pesticide, only to be attacked after a few days.

On the other hand, storage in godowns is safe. Crops are preserved by placing tobacco branches which prevent pests.

Gunny bags are becoming too expensive for farmers. This situation has forced them to use local indigenous godowns. Last year the centre witnessed most farmers building such godowns after failing to purchase the bags.

To avoid all these problems and encourage food preservation the centre has established an association called *Umoja wa Wakulima Laela* - UWALA. UWALA encourages farmers to bring their crops for preservation by paying them at the current price. When the prices shoot up, the preserved maize are sold and the farmers paid areas after deductions of preserving costs. This method has attracted many farmers and it is expected that the trend for food preservation will increase under UWALA.

The centre also have a farm implements shop, with attendants who are so experienced that they are capable of giving proper instructions, guidance and advice to farmers who can afford to buy them.

The centre is now planning to help these farmers to use some local pesticides for storage and revisit indigenous technologies. This strategy might be helpful as it costs nothing. Such local pesticides include tobacco. The centre is not familiar yet, it has to learn from them and others.

However, there is another problem at household level, where it seems as if there is no plan on how the food will be used. In most cases the father is the one who decides on what to do with food, and the question of gender gap comes in. Men are selling food for money which is usually spent on local brew. This is done whether the wife/wives agree or not. Sometimes the food crop is sold without the wife/wives' knowledge and no query is allowed. Men are not aware that in doing so they are stealing their own food. This is done continuously until the whole portion or quantity is finished.

To minimise such problems, the centre have started gender sensitisation programmes which aim at empowering women to know their rights. The centre is also trying to approach men and discuss with them on issues of food security and other household problems. This programme have just started. The impact is not known yet.

But in general food preservation is still dwindling due to problems pointed out. It is expected that the efforts by the centre will save the situation gradually.

2.1.4.2. EXPERIENCES ON FOOD SECURITY IN BARA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE by Joseph Nzunda

BARA - ATC is an institution which carry out

- Agriculture for Survival - Kilimo cha kujinusuru
- Sustainable /Supportive Agriculture - Kilimo stahimilivu
- Oxen / Bull Agriculture - Kilimo Maksai

It offers Agriculture education to standard seven leavers who will be future farmers. Much emphasis is put on practicals i.e. 70% is learning by doing.

The presentation cover food security at the centre, general experience, problems encountered, future plans, suggestions and success stories. Contents of the presentation are detailed as follows.

INTRODUCTION

Food Security is the availability of food to all people at all time being sufficient, safe and nutritious to meet the dietary needs for active and health life.

AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

At BARA ATC, food is either obtained by self production or bought. Production depend on good principles of production, size and fertility of land, availability of inputs and weather conditions. Production of perishable foods such as garden crops at the centre is conducted in such a way that it is being self sufficient. On the other hand food to be bought depends on the amount of money available at the institution. Money have never been enough for the purchase of food. Hence the emphasis is put on self sufficient food production.

MAIZE PRODUCTION

The institute deal with field crops such as maize. Last year the centre cultivated seven acres. In the sowing process, Organic fertiliser was used in half of the area while inorganic fertiliser was used in the remaining half. Top dressing was done once. The yield was 75 bags (100kg each). The whole process was carried out by 10 students.

For garden crops, some other local varieties are being tried apart from the common vegetables.

PROPER UTILITY OF MAIZE

The maize produced was used for food and chicken food. The wastes were given to pigs which provide meat and fertiliser. Maize garden residues were fed to rabbits which provide another type of meat and manure. There is a heap of compost.

FOOD PRESERVATION - SOLAR DRYING

Solar drying is mainly used for preservation of perishable foods as one of simple technologies, that ensure the re is food throughout the food cycle

PRESERVATION OF TOMATOES - NEW DEVICE

Indeed participants were impressed by BARA -ATC. The institution have developed a technique for preserving tomatoes by solar box drying. The tomatoes can be preserved for one or a few more years. It was explained that tomatoes are dried in a box made to accommodate such a process without spoiling them.

The device is simply an open box with a transparent polythene bag at the top, and shelves of trays of wire-mesh inside it, wire-mesh is used because it does not rust. Tomatoes are cut in circular plates or rings and arranged on shelves or trays and left to sun dry. Some parts of the box are covered or lined with a black paper for absorption of a desired or appropriate amount of heat.

The method is still under trial. The centre is ready to share the technology in case it become successful. They are ready to be consulted or contacted. A special request was made by participants that TAHEA should get in touch with BARA -ATC so that jointly they could produce a small pamphlet for distribution and use by members and interested individuals.

Other crops preserved by solar drying at the centre include eggplant, and green vegetables (*mlenda* without seeds, *Msimwa* etc.).

PROBLEMS

Natural calamities especially drought or un-even rainfall bring about very poor food production. For example this year's production is very poor due to the fact that rain started very late delaying farmers to plant their crops. The rainy period also took a very short duration which reduced the growth of some crops. Others were made to collapse completely. This problem is inevitable, so farmers are encouraged to preserve food for future use.

GENDER ISSUES

With regard to gender, the centre treats both boys and girls equally. When requested for more clarification the presenter pointed out that they get the same tools and education, both use Oxen (*Maksai*), and girls have proved to use Oxen farming better than boys. He admitted that perhaps there might be some gender problems which are unknown to him and the centre.

EMPOWERNMENT

Since the institute deals with tomorrow's farmers, those who complete their training are empowered. For example last year they were given seeds for garden crops and field crops (maize). Some have been visited as part of a follow-up to check whether they are able to improve food production or not. Through this process, it was observed that one of our former student improved by using sustainable agriculture. Others have not been visited

due to lack of transport. Students are also empowered to disseminate knowledge to other farmers, which is being done as explained in success stories below.

SUCCESS STORIES

- (i) The centre is self sufficient in garden crops
- (ii) Some former students have organised farmer groups which help them to work together and increase food production.
- (iii) There is a solar dryer which dry and keep food to be used when there is no money for buying foods such as vegetables, tomatoes etc. or when production of a particular food is not available.
- (iv) Some villagers in the neighbouring area were not familiar with some garden crops example eggplants, but now they are good consumers.
- (v) There are traditional crops especially vegetables which were brought by some students which diversify the institution's experience.

2.1.4.3. EXPERIENCES ON FOOD SECUTRITY IN CARITAS - MBEYA REGION

By Mr. Burchard

CARITAS is in the department of community development of the Roman Catholic Church.

The presentation cover projects being carried out by CARITAS with regard to community development.

There is a ten-year food and nutrition project which is still on-going. The activities include:

- Transfer of knowledge
- Collection of data for improvement of the project
- Sensitisation of communities on nutritious foods
- Provision of milk to some communities (Igogwe and Mwambani) as a supplementary
- Provision of health education to pregnant and lactating mothers
- Weaning foods preparations by women themselves - at the hospital premises under guidance
- Poverty alleviation
 - Some women groups were educated on carrying out projects, then they were provided with Capital in form of loans
 - Nursery schools have been established since 1991/92
 - The Igogwe and Mwambani projects were united/joined
 - A co-ordinating committee have been established - based in CARITAS office.
- There is also a food security project carried out by the diocese. It involve purchase of food and selling it to communities at reasonable price.
- There is also a project whose aim is to improve the living standards of farmers with insufficient resources emphasis being on women, by

- increasing cereal production
- improving nutrition levels specifically for children under five
- improvement in extension services as a major activity as well.

Environmental projects are also being carried out. There is water and sanitation projects for reducing related problems. Other projects include Appropriate House Technology (*Nyumba Bora kwa gharama Nafuu*), A brick making machine and a roof tiles (*vigae*) machine which involve sand soil and cement. Bricks are not burnt which avoids cutting of trees and air pollution.

Observations and suggestions

It was noted that:

- Follow-ups, Data collection and co-ordination are not satisfactory
- A participatory workshop on evaluation pointing out strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) is required.
- Extension services and services of other NGOs are required to design strategies in collaboration with villagers on how to improve their living standards.

Future plans include

- Strengthening extension services by training and updating extension officers and provision of transport.
- Establishment of farm implement dissemination and consultation centres (*vituo vya kueneza pembejeo na kutoa ushauri*) and sell at affordable prices
- Establish credit and loan services (*huduma za kuweka na kukopa*)
- Establishment of incentive programmes
- monitoring and collection of data of production
- strengthening existing projects.

2.1.5. THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT AND THE NGO FORUM, ROME 1996

By A. Ishengoma

The World Food Summit (WFS) was held in the Plenary Hall at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy from 13th to 17th November 1996. The WFS was a conference of Heads of States, Governments and their representatives. Other categories of people invited were heads of UN agencies, International Organisations (IGOs) and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The accredited participants which represented Tanzanian NGO sector are Tanzania Association of Non Governmental Organisations (TANGO) BAWATA and Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA).

Two students a boy from Mazengo Secondary School and a girl from Kifungiro Secondary School accompanied by the Forodhani Secondary School Headmistress were among the Tanzanian delegates. Approximately 6666 people attended who included 1000 Officers, 629 NGOs and 275 media attended the Summit.

Concurrently to the Summit, the Related events were also organised at the same time in order to rise awareness in all sectors of civil society. These events were organised in form of various forums and seminars namely: International Youth, Parliamentarians, Non Governmental Organisations, Private sector and special seminar for Spouses of Heads of States and Governments and heads of delegation.

The NGO forum was attended by over 1200 NGOs from 80 countries of all regions of the world. The NGO forum, for four days discussed and drafted a statement which was submitted to the summit on 17th November 1996. The Heading of that statements was “**Profit for Few or Food for All**”. This statement was criticising globalisation and use of food sanctions. It affirmed the basic human rights to food and emphasised that food cannot be used as a political weapon either between or within the countries. The globalisation of the world economy along with lack of accountability of trans-national Corporations and patterns of over consumption have increased the world poverty. The NGOs called for **code of conduct** to govern the activities of those involved in achieving the right to food, including national and international institutions. A call was made for the establishment of a global convention on Food Security.

The role of women in food security was emphasised as being central and there was a call for all people to guarantee women the right for production resources as well as equal opportunities on use and development of their skills.

Several achievements were met by the summit from its forums and seminars of above mentioned categories.

The WFS delegates adopted without discussion on the first day of the summit, The Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action. It was agreed by consensus with 15 reservations out of the 174 FAO member countries. The Plan of Action has seven commitments and each commitment has an introduction setting

out of the basis of action followed by objectives and action for supporting the commitments.

Commitment No. one states that 'We will ensure an enabling create the best condition for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive for achieving sustainable food security for all. Most of those with reservations did not quite agree with this commitment as far as equality for women in terms of reproductive rights and ownership of resources are concerned. The responsibility of carrying out the plan was placed on the mandate of the national governments, the UN systems, the local and international NGOs and committee on food security, as stated in the seventh commitment of the document. The heads of states and governments agreed, "we will implement, monitor and follow up this plan of Action at all levels in co-operation with the International Community. The WFS Secretary General said that a significant aspect of the document is that it did not alter the agreements made by at any other UN conferences.

The WFS Plan of Action tries to enhance that women are integrated into it but itself fails to look at how men and the male dominated structures kept women out of food security. However, plenary speakers, called for awareness on empowering women and children in the struggle against hunger and malnutrition. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania emphasised that the need of women must be met if food security is to be achieved through education, information, health, technology and decision making to enable them play their role effectively. The UNICEF executive director stressed that protecting the rights and improving the health and nutrition for women are just as important as improving the agricultural technology or trade.

There was a lot of networking, exchange of ideas and proposals for future activities between NGOs, Governments and International organisations. This includes the building of the World Food Security where it can be assured for all and where poverty is a crucial concern to the people.

There were many useful documents which ranged from the World Food Summit delegates speeches, technical background papers, to country specific books, posters and brochures on food security and environmental activities by governments, NGOs, International Agencies and the civil society. Thus document centres of organisations attended the summit including Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA) and the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children stand to benefit. Facilities of posting literature were available at the FAO building. The FAO is also willing to mail some books if they will be requested.

On coming back home TAHEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives organised a workshop on Bring Back Home the Rome Declaration on World Foods Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action. The workshop was held on 27th November 1996 in Dar es Salaam and was attended by 65 participants from the Government and NGOs. The Participants were accrued from twelve regions of Mainland

Tanzania and Zanzibar. Other Participants came from International Organisations of Germany and Australia as well as CARE and COOPIBO. TAHEA and other NGOs formulated a proposal for implementing the WFS Plan of Action which emanated into preparation of a series of workshops on the theme. The current workshop being the second one as pointed earlier in the introduction.

2.1.6. GENDER ANALYSIS /DYNAMICS ON FOOD SECURITY

By Alodia Ishengoma and Albanus J. Mwale

Gender is a new concept to many. It is also a confusing concept as it is viewed as a women problems' issue. Furthermore, it is not easy for one to point out differences between it and sex unless she/he is aware of it.

The presentation attempted to create or increase participants' awareness of gender issues. The concept of gender and related terms as well as the difference between gender and sex were discussed. Gender analysis on selected aspects was done leading into strategies of integrating gender into participants' own activities and realisation of gender dynamics in food security. Furthermore, the significance of gender in food security and real situation were analysed. Appropriate exercises after each concept are included making it participant centred.

2.1.6.1. GENDER AND SEX

Each participant was provided with two different coloured VIPP cards and a marker pen and requested to answer what is gender on a pink card and what is sex on the yellow card. Some of the following answers were given (with responses in brackets)

Sex is:

Man or woman (3), Hormones of man/woman, state of human being to be a woman (*hulka ya mwanadamu kuwa mwanamke*), differences between created states (6), state of being a man or woman naturally (8), Natural male and female reproductive organs.

Gender is: Division of labour (4), man and woman (2), male and female relationship (3), Antagonism resulting from sex differences (1), Certain situation reaching to another situation (1), Division of labour (5), Relationship of male and female in developmental activities (2)

It was agreed that gender is the relationship between males and females and it is socially constructed while sex is a biological difference between males and females. Gender roles differ from one society to another while sex roles do not. They are universal. Some of the sex roles pointed out are women to breast feed, giving birth, become pregnant, men impregnating, boys speaking with deep voice, and gender roles as women cooking, women fetching water, men resting.

As a checklist participants were given another exercise which was done in plenary session. A list of 25 roles/tasks or issues were presented and participants stated whether it is a gender or sex one. They responded as follows:-

TASK ROLE OR ISSUE	SEX	GENDER
1. Women to breast-feed	Y	
2. Men to inherit resources		y
3. Girls to have menstrual periods	y	
4. Mother to take a child to clinic		y
5. Father resting waiting for food		y
6. Boys to have a deep voice (base)	y	
7. Girls to fetch water		y
8. Girls to serve visitors		y
9. *Women to put on skirts	y/n	y/n
10. Father eating before mother		y
11. *Father to head the family	y/n	y/n
12. Women to be inherited		y
13. Women to bear children	y	
14. Women to be sexually harassed		y
15. Men to marry and women to be married		y
16. Women not to own land and other resources		y
17. Men to have beard		
18. Girls to have breasts	y	
19. Men to pay bride price (dowry)	y	
20. Women to be pregnant.		y
21. men to impregnate women	y	
22. men not cooking	y	
23. *Men to be priests or sheikhs		y
24. Men to beat wives	y/n	y/n
25. Men to marry 2 or more wives		y
		y

There was a hot debate with regard to *starred ones until a consensus was reached that they are all gender roles.

The following exercise was also given to let the participants experience some relationship at House hold level.

They were requested each to take a partner, and without talking, while eyes closed, to hold a marker together and jointly draw a shirt or a blouse, and jointly sign their picture, finally open their eyes. They were then requested to explain their experience in creating a common picture and signature under those conditions.

They pointed out that:-

- starting was very difficult
- It was a difficult job
- There was a push and pull
- One have to give up to follow his/her partner
- There was domination
- Being pulled by force
- There was disagreement
- There was Despair
- One has to agree to be controlled
- There was shivering (nervousness)
- There was not knowing how and where to proceed.

Participants confirmed that this experience is indeed a typical gender experience in many house holds.

2.1.6.2. FOOD SECURITY.

Each participant was again provided with a card and requested to write what is food security. Answers given include:-

- Availability of food which is nutritious and safe (3)
- Enough food (4)
- Strategies used to ensure availability of food throughout the year
- Economic and state of people to afford food at all times
- Accessibility to safe food (2)
- Enough food to feed the family (3)
- Being sure of food thus feeling secure
- Programme of having food in the family at all times
- State of ensuring food available at all times and being safeguarded from pests, diseases, thus preserving nutrients

All answers were considered correct as they are all included in the definition of food security which include; availability (*Uwepo*), Sustainability (*Uwepo wa kudumu*) and Accessibility (*Uwezo wa kupata-upatikanaji*). When one is sure of food he/she feels secure

Participants were treated with an intensive plenary session which enabled them to discuss and ask questions on the subject of food security. An interesting situation developed with regard to the Kiswahili version of the word food security. A hot debate resulted as to whether food security is

“*Uhakika wa Chakula*”, “*Uhakika wa Chakula*”, “*Usalama wa Chakula*” or “*Upatikanaji wa Chakula*”

The two Last version were agreed to be out, but there was total disagreement with regard to the first two. It was agreed that the answer won't be reached hence recommend that TAHEA should consult BAKITA - as one of workshop resolutions.

2.1.6.3. GENDER ANALYSIS RELATED TO FOOD SECURITY

Participants were given a series of tables to be filled and answer related questions. The exercise was done in groups. It aimed at

- understanding gender analysis related to food security
- knowing to what extent both genders participate in production, services and other tasks.
- Finding out whether there exist gender dynamics in food security

The first table was on division of labour in both food and cash crops production of participants choice at house hold level. With the aid of the filled table, Participants were requested to find out how much each among the mother, the father, sons and daughters is involved.

The second table was on involvement in the food cycle of one selected cash crop and food crop at house hold level. The columns were labelled 'activities' 'Who is involved among the mother father sons and daughters and time spent on each activity. With the aid of the filled table, Participants were requested to mention who decided on the implementation of each activity, what type of support does the house hold get from the community, what type of support does the community get from house hold or what the house hold give to the community, and who implements these activities.

The third table was on access to, decision making and control on use of the crop at house hold level. With the aid of the filled table, Participants were requested to find out; who does what, what type of crops are given priority in terms of agriculture inputs, labour intensity etc. and rank them according to priorities, and lastly mention who decides which crop should be given top priority.

The last two tables were on the access and control over resources and benefits respectively and how they affect food security. The resources considered include land, labour, capital technology, time, information, education and training, services and credit. Benefits considered include income, education and information, knowledge and skills, asses ownership, market and health.

Groups could not complete the exercise in time. Because it was a residential workshop, it was agreed that they will continue during the evening and report on the feedback the following day.

The day's workshop proceedings were evaluated and participants allowed to disperse but continue networking and complete the group-work.

After Supper, there was a video-show on TAHEA Moshi Annual General Meeting (AGM) of 1996 which took place in Moshi, Kilimanjaro region.

2.2. DAY TWO

2.2.1. RECAPITULATION OF PREVIOUS DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

It had been agreed during the previous day that participants selected as rapportours should capture the day's proceedings and present to the group the following day. A brief presentation was accordingly made by the team before proceeding to the next topic.

2.2.2. GROUP PRESENTATIONS - FEEDBACK ON GENDER ANALYSIS EXERCISE

Group three opened the door. They considered Mbeya Rural District. Crops discussed are maize, soya beans, all types potatoes, coffee, pyrethrum and tomatoes. In general, they say that women are major participants in the production. Men participate more in cash crop production and are a major decision makers. Children are just helpers.

Group two members were all from Mbozi District. Crops considered were maize, beans, groundnuts, bulrush millet (ulezi), and all types potatoes. They had same observations as group three.

Group one whose members were from Mbozi, Mbeya rural, and Ileje had similar observations. Other observations are detailed in the following discussion.

2.2.3.0. A DISCUSSION ON GENDER DYNAMICS IN FOOD SECURITY

Prior to the discussion, a skit titled 'Mr Moyo goes to a Doctor' (below) was done by two volunteer participants.

After the skit, Again participants realised and admitted that the message from the skit is clear, that is, it really gives a picture of what happens in most cases at house hold level and that it has been realised in the analysis they have done.

The skit was presented by the Women and Development Sub-committee, Ministry of Community Development and Community Affairs, Zimbabwe to Women's Regional Ecumenical Workshop.

2.2.3.1. SKIT: 'MR MOYO GOES TO A DOCTOR'

Doctor: What is your job?

Mr. Moyo: I am a farmer

Doctor: Have you any children?

Mr. Moyo: God has not been good to me. Of the 15, only nine (9) are alive.

Doctor: Does your wife work?

Mr. Moyo: No she stays at home.

Doctor: I see. How does she spend her day?

Mr. Moyo: Well; she gets up at four in the morning, fetches water and wood, makes the fire, cooks breakfast and cleans homestead. Then she goes to the river and washes clothes. Once a week she walks to the grinding mill. After that she goes to the township with the two smallest children where she sells tomatoes by the roadside while she knits. She buys what she wants from the shops. Then she cooks the midday meal.

Doctor: You come home at midday?

Mr. Moyo: No, no she brings the meal to me about three kilometres away.

Doctor: And She stays in the field to do weeding, and then goes to the vegetable garden to water.

Doctor: what do you do?

Mr. Moyo: I must go and discuss business with the men in the village.

Doctor: And after that?

Mr. Moyo: I go home for supper which my wife has prepared

Doctor: Does she go to bed after supper?

Mr. Moyo: No, I do. She has things to do around the house until 9 or 10.

Doctor: But I thought you said your wife doesn't work.

Mr. Moyo: Of course she doesn't work. I told you she stays at home (angrily)

2.2.3.2. GENDER DYNAMICS IN FOOD SECURITY

Participants were probed more on their observations and analysis for confirmation, further analysis and general agreements. The analysis was based on house hold level. But the discussion was related to what is being observed at community, national as well as at international levels.

(a) AT HOUSE HOLD LEVEL - as per analysis by participants and probes;

- Women are major producers, but their efforts are not being recognised. Men are decision makers and major controllers. A man can be compared to a General Manager and a woman as one of the directors in a department.
- In general, a quick gender analysis done by participants on bringing up of a boy and a girl, in terms of division of labour, access to, control over resources and benefits shows that, females are not valued or have a much less value than boys even at birth and throughout their upbringing until adulthood. They are overworked, have less or no access, have less or no control over resources and benefits and their labour and effort are neither credited nor recognised.

Daughters and Sons follow mother's and father's steps respectively.

- Crops like beans and tomatoes used to be food crops and were produced by women. When they changed to be more of cash crops, men grabbed them. Men are more interested in cash crops. Hence when food changes to cash crop men become involved or more involved in the process of production. **This shows there is gender dynamics in food security at house hold level.**
- Most or all agricultural inputs (nyenzo) for example hoe, axe, plau, oxen etc. belong to men who are house hold heads. Only old ones might belong or given to women.
- House hold get support from community and vice versa, for example local brewing, slaughtering a cow, post harvest celebrations, weddings and other ceremonies.
- In all cases men have a veto power.

Linking these house hold level observations to Food Security

- When you are sure of food you feel secure. Food security involve availability, sustainability and accessibility.
- If the father decided to sell all food for cash and uses the money as he wishes, there will be a very severe food insecurity.
- Women have access of land but have no control. In Mbeya for example, it is common for women to hire land for Tshs10,000/- per season. They hire at their own risk because they are not refunded in case of disaster.
- Men control women's time. A father can intervene mother's plans to go to her hired land for farming. For example he can say that "today you are not going! We have to attend a niece's initiation celebrations or you have to collect requirements for preparation of some local brew", etc.
- Resources and Benefits are similarly controlled, money, technology, information, income, education, knowledge, skills, assets, leadership, services, market time etc. are all controlled by the father.
- Control by men is somehow blamed for contributing to failures of many projects. (e.g. tree planting etc.)
- A woman produces but have no money to buy fertiliser, no technology for better production hence very low yield which leads to food insecurity

- Women are disadvantaged in division of labour, accessibility, control of resources and benefits etc.
- Food production is given much less priority. Men decides on priorities. Coffee and cotton which are cash crops are given top priority in Mbeya. Hence there is no food security.
- Norms customs and food habits mostly favour the male gender also contribute to food insecurity.

(b) FOOD SECURITY AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The same house hold situation is inherited at national level;

- Many decisions are gender blind.
- Food crops are not given priority.
- Only cash crops get support from government structures in terms of inputs, technology good market etc. for example there is no any Board or Authority for food crops. So far there are boards / authorities for cash crops only. They are the Board or Authority example the Sisal Authority, the Coffee Board, Cotton Authority, Tobacco Authority, Board of Pyrethrum, Tea Authority, Sugar Authority, Board of Cashew Nuts, etc. But there is no any Board or Authority of Beans, Rice, Maize, Tomatoes, Tubers, Wheat, Sorghum or millet.
- The new agricultural policy is still gender blind. Decision making takes place in higher offices without involvement of farmers most of whom are females. It is likely that in most cases, improper data is being used. The situation at grassroots level is not reflected.
- It seems as if there is no food policy in Tanzania and the agricultural policy is blind in some other issues or it is not being implemented well if it exist. There are imported foods e.g. rice from Taiwan or elsewhere. Some of such foods are of low quality and they sell much cheaper than rice grown here in say Kyela. It is also common to import orange products from Kenya or oranges themselves (whose origin is Muheza- Tanga). Some imported foods are unfit for human consumption. Recall the Mohammed Enterprises rice /wheat case.
- Tanzania have a large un-utilised agricultural potential.

(c). FOOD SECURITY AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL.

A similar situation is also observed at international level. Only cash crops are given priority and support in terms of technology, inputs, information etc.

Therefore there is no food security at all levels from house hold level to international level.

(d) SUGGESTIONS -what is to be done

House hold which build the nation are food insecure. Hence Tanzania is food insecure:

- Food crop production should not be ignored by the government and men at house hold level
- The food policy should be developed for control purposes. To protect food crops and their markets, control prices and intervene or prevent the import low quality foods.
- Imported foods should be much more expensive than food available in the country
- The new Agricultural policy should consider gender and indeed females as major producers
- Framers should be empowered to have strong organisations to decide on process and other things. Farmers sell at very low, almost free and buy very expensively afterwards. They should be educated also on internal and external markets among other things.
- NGOs should try their best to reach grassroots farmers and help them.
- Undesirable food habits and other gender insensitive traditions should be rejected
- Starting at house hold level, men should participate in all production process in all tasks as there are only 3 thing they cannot do which are being pregnant, breast feeding and child bearing. Collective effort is needed. Men should be involved in all food security programmes. **The same should be inherited at all levels.**
- Everybody should be gender sensitised (in schools, communities, house hold etc. and NGOs, Religious and other organisations / institutions should help at all levels)
- A research is to be done to look into all these food security issues.
- Food security is multidisciplinary involving everybody, almost all ministries e.g. of Agriculture, Health, Education etc. **Hence a major orientation is required at all levels.**

2.2.3.3. FOOD PRESERVATION IN GODOWNS / STORE HOUSES AVAILABLE IN VILLAGES

Just to emphasise on the Guest of Honour's request on finding out why the godowns or store houses are not used or are mis-used in our discussion, the following questions were given to groups for discussion, alongside the gender and food security group exercises.

- What was the aim of building godowns / store houses in villages?
- What are the uses of these godowns?
- Why are they not used to preserve food?
- What shall we do or what is to be done to utilise them in food preservation?

The following feedback and discussion was given:

- (a) With regard to the aim of building godowns in villages they say;
 - To preserve crops such as coffee, maize, beans in Mbozi
 - As venues or places for selling cash crops such as coffee.
- (b) On what are the uses of these godowns they point out that they are used;
 - for preserving crops

- as selling centres of farm implements
- as centres for selling and buying various crops
- by Tanzanians of Asian origin who hire them to preserve crops bought from farmers to be sold later at hiked prices in the same area or transported to other areas. This is so because sometimes there are no other buyers example in Sumbawanga it is common to produce excess but without buyers except these Asians.

(c) As to why they are not used for food preservation, they say;

- It is due to open market
- Failure of co-operative unions in buying crops and supplying farm implements
- Failure of co-operative in buying food crops
- Mismanagement and mis-use of money by co-operative leaders
- Failure of National Milling Corporation (NMC) to run its activities
- Very low crop production hence nothing to be preserved
- Selling of all food crops and surplus due to poverty, just to meet the family demands such as school fees medical charges etc. It is unusual to stay with food while you need money.
- Decisions taking place at the top level without involving the target community group (the top - down - approach).

(d) Sensitisation and education to farmers and community groups are needed

- On what is to be done to utilise them in crop preservation, they state that;
- The Government and Co-operatives should buy farmers' crops
- The Government should buy crops and transport them to needy areas by using tracks especially when the country is peaceful (Army Tracks can be made use in this endeavour)
- Improve in crop production so as to have surplus to be preserved
- Use Godowns in other community development activities or services such as schools, clinic etc.
- The budget allocation to food security should be increased rather than that of army.
- Appropriate strategies to preserve food throughout the year should be designed for each village and each village should ensure that there is enough food throughout the year.

2.2.4. PRESENTATIONS ON EXPERIENCES ON FOOD SECURITY: COOPIBO PROJECTS

Presentations on experiences on food security were done on projects carried out by COOPIBO from the following areas;

- ADP - Mbozi,
- Isangati ADP and
- Ileje Food Crop Production Project (IFCP)

2.2.4.1. EXPERIENCE FROM ADP - MBOZI IN REDUCING FOOD INSECURITY AT HOUSE HOLD LEVEL IN MBOZI DISTRICT.

By Bridget L. Nsajiwa and K. Mongomongo.

The presentation covered objectives of the project and strategies being used.

The over all objective is to improve the living standard of peasant farmers

The specific objective is to increase food production by using sustainable agriculture and organic farming (kilimo stahimilivu na Hai kinachoendelea)

In order to attain these objectives, the following strategies are being used.

(a) Use of natural traditional fertilisers (Mbolea za Asili) which include

- cow dung (samadi), short and long term crop rotation,
- green manure ploughed under *MAREJEA* plant,
- intercropping (kilimo mchanganyiko - kunde na nafaka),
- Contour farming and soil conservation (kilimo cha matuta na kuhifadhi ardhi)
- Crop diversification (mazao mapya)
- Use of green fermented or semi-rotten vegetation manure (matumizi ya mbolea vunde za kijani - Mboji)
- Agroforestry (Kilimo Msitu na Mseto).

(b) Irrigation farming - dry season farming

- This is done in 'Vilimbika' river valleys
- The objective is to maintain availability of nutritious food throughout the season or food cycle at house hold level as well as increase economic gains.

(c) Emphasising gender issues consideration

- Both gender male and females participate in all project activities and at all levels, right from the beginning and throughout the period or session. They all participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and follow up and evaluation.

- Both genders involve themselves in demonstration farms in their areas as well as farm exhibitions.
- The project involve both genders equally in access to benefits as well as formulation of new objectives
- The present objective is to have at least 35% women participating in the project by 1996/97. The goal being to eventually attaining 50% by 1998.
- A research is being done on production activities involving women or by women to find how the project can help in improving their economic gains.
- Look and learn visits or study tours are being done to both genders on equal basis, especially to give opportunity to women to build self confidence in production, preservation and looking for market.

(d) Use of animal power (wanyama kazi)

- Use of animal power (wanyama kazi) by both genders is being emphasised to reduce specifically the woman's workload as well as increase production areas in both cash and food crops for more income and surplus food for future consumption

(e) Farmers' Organisations

- Farmers' Organisations are emphasised as well by the project.
- Godowns have been built in some villages such as Mponela, Chizumbi, Kapele, Muyunga etc. all in Mbozi district. They aim at creating awareness on the importance of preservation of both cash and food crops.
- Women groups have access to loans.
- Individual farmers who are role models also have access to loans as incentives

(f) Agroforestry (kilimo - misitu)

Forest or Tree Committees have been formed in three divisions (tarafa) Vwawa, Iyula, and Ndalambo. Each of these committees have a minimum of 5 members with a minimum of 2 women. The committees are responsible for planting and maintaining trees for firewood as well as fruits.

EXPERIENCE OF FOOD PRESERVATION AT HOUSE HOLD LEVEL

Many families in Mbozi district are responsible in ensuring availability of food throughout the season or the food cycle. On the other hand, food so produced is very little and much of it is sold to meet immediate family needs. As a result many house hold remain poor and food insecure. Other contributing factors include;

- lack of estimates and plans on utilisation of products and other resources
- lack of decision making among family members on the utility of preserved food and produced food and
- lack of education and proper cheap technology in the production process among house holds.

DIVISION OF LABOUR IN FOOD PRODUCTION PROCESS

1. Men are responsible for;

- preparation and follow-up (including purchases) of preserving materials e.g. buying of gunny bags,
- building store houses or godowns
- participating more in the cash crops production
- owning cash crops
- decision making on both food and cash crops

Women are responsible for ;

- accessibility to preserving materials
- implementing the preservation process
- food crops production and processing
- owning food crops such as vegetables.

TYPES OF FOOD CROPS PRESERVED BY NATURAL INDIGENOUS METHOD

- Vegetables such as Mlenda, Mziwa, Pumpkin leaves, and leaves of leguminous plants etc. are boiled and dried or dried without boiling and preserved
- Groundnuts and maize are boiled and sun-dried or dried without boiling and preserved
- Mushrooms also are boiled and sun-dried or dried without boiling and preserved
- Tubers and other roots type of foods like potatoes are preserved underground in pit-barrows with ashes sprayed on them.
- Seeds of leguminous plants and peas are sun-dried and preserved with utupa powder (unga wa utupa) and bulrush millet seed cover remains (pumba za ulezi) etc. as natural preservatives (dawa za asili za hifadhi)

STRATEGIES USED FOR REDUCING FOOD SHORTAGE AT HOUSE HOLD LEVEL

- sensitisation and mobilisation of farmers to plant crops which mature quickly using specific seeds available in their area e.g. using 'Nchancha' type of maize seeds, Kablanketi type of bean seeds, and yellow Dorea (Dorea ya njano and Mwepe)
- Farmers are mobilised to use available resources and indigenous technology to reduce production costs
- Farmers are encouraged to plant other un-traditional crops like cassava, and other tubers.

VESSELS / TOOLS/ INSTRUMENTS OR CONTAINERS USED FOR CROP PRESERVATION IN THE AREA

- Vihenge - small off - ground house stores
- Mitungi - clay pots
- Mashimo - deep holes or barrows underground
- Vibuyu - calabash
- Magunia - sacs - gunny bags
- Mapipa - barrels
- Vikapu / Visege - baskets - like
- Darini - on ceiling or hanging from ceiling
- Kutundika mitini - hanging in trees
- Godowns - many were built to meet the expected improved production after applying sustainable agriculture and organic farming.

CONTROL OF PESTS

- Dangerous pests include grain-bore (bungua) Termites (mchwa) and Ndege (birds).
- Indigenous natural herbs / medicine are used in farms. They include Utupa, Isobyo, nyongwe, chawe, sunflower leaves, tobacco leaves, soil dust, kogoliko and minyaa.
- Artificial chemicals e.g. thiodan are also used
- In the preservation process indigenous natural herbs / medicine are used include;
 - Unga wa utupa - Utupa powder
 - Pilipili - pepper
 - Pumba za Ulezi - Bulrush millet remains
 - Manukanuka - unpleasant smelled plant
 - Cow-dung ashes and wood ashes
 - Actelic

The project encourages natural indigenous preservation, since artificial chemicals are expensive and pollutants.

A research is being done on the indigenous methods for preservation.

The strategy of Participatory Research Extension (PRE) is used and both genders are involved

The strategy has been successful especially in information dissemination, education and farming skills at all levels.

2.2.4.2. EXPERIENCE FROM ISANGATI - ADP

By Mr. Mwakkyusa

The Isangati ADP project is in Isangati Division, in Mbeya Rural District in Mbeya Region. It is on agriculture improvement in Isangati Division. It aims at improving the farmers' income by using the strategy of sustainable agriculture.

Expected output include;

- Better environment
- Better crops
- Improved vegetable production
- gender issues consideration
- Improved coffee production
- Improved skills
- Strengthened infrastructure and market
- Established small groups.

Strategies being used include

(a) Better environment

- Tree planting
- Preparation of water valves (tayarisha makinga maji)
- Meetings with farmers

(b) Better plants and crops

Using natural chemicals e.g. tobacco Utupa and pyrethrum

Experiments are being done on utupa, majivu (ashes) pyrethrum Lantana Camara and Anona leaves (matopetope)

(c) Improved coffee production

Use natural chemicals and proper quantities and proportions of manure.

All activities and strategies are aimed at improving production of farmers so as to attain food security.

2.2.4.3. FOOD SECURITY AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:

THE EXPERIENCES OF ILEJE DISTRICT, MBEYA REGION.

By Djax Biria.

1. An Overview of Ileje District.

Ileje District is situated in the Southern West part of Mbeya region. It borders Kyela District in the East, Rungwe District in North East, Mbeya District in the North and Mbozi district in the North west and in the South it borders Malawi.

The district lies between latitude 9°14 to 9°37' south and longitude 32°80'to 33°45' East. The District covers total land area of 1908 sq. km. Of which 1016 sq.km. is an arable

land. The 1988 population census was 88,582 and the annual growth rate was 2.2%. The estimated population towards the end of 1996 was 105,427.

2. Introduction

Census statistics show that more than 8.5 per cent of Tanzanians live in rural areas and they are vulnerable to food insecurity due to several reasons. Household food insecurity (insufficient food and income) has multiple causes ranging from inadequate means of exploiting resources, drought, poverty, increasing soil infertility, rising costs of inputs etc.

This paper highlights some experiences on household food security for the Ileje District. Currently more research is still being carried out on this broad and complex topic.

3. Food security Experiences in Ileje District.

3.1. Successful stories and solutions on Food Security;

Generally speaking food production in Ileje District has on the average increased with time (see Annex).

However, High External Input Agriculture (HEIA) which was predominant since independence has resulted into environmental degradation as manifested in, inter alia, declining soil productivity. This led to decrease food production while the population increased. Thus since its inception in 1989, the Ileje Food Crop Production Project (IFCPP) has put more emphasis on sustainable and resource Efficient Agriculture. Consequently there has been successful stories in this endeavour, for instance maize yields has increased from 6 bags/acre in 1989 to 10-12 bags/acre in 1996 among farmers. The following are some of the strategies with IFCPP together with farmers pursue in order to increase food crop production and thus improve food security in Ileje district.

(a) crop diversification

Farmers through their own initiatives have introduced new crops like paddy. The project on its part is experimenting on suitable rice varieties for Ileje climate. In addition the District authorities have allowed farmers to grow sun-cured tobacco which was banned in the past. Of late, improved sunflower and sunflower varieties are being introduced by the project through participatory research extension (PRE) processes which are facilitated by IFCPP.

(b) Growing of Drought resistant varieties

Due to low and unreliable rainfall, farmers are planting early maturing crop varieties like Kito maize. In addition, farmers grow food-crops like cassava and sweet potatoes which are drought resistant. Despite the low rainfall in 1995/96 which was comparable to that of

1993/93 (year of severe drought) farmers did not face serious food shortage because of growing drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties.

(c) Tapping of the Irrigation Potential

As a way of increasing food crop production, the IFCPP in a participatory manner started to establish irrigation schemes at Chitete/Ikumbilo (220 ha.), Mapogoro (400 ha.), Mbebe (250 ha.). Construction of the intake in the first two schemes is completed almost by over 75%. Over 1000 farmers will benefit from these two irrigation schemes. The remaining job is that of reshaping the main canal for the two schemes. As for the Mbebe irrigation scheme surveys have been completed and now we are looking for a financier.

(d) Integrated Pest Management and Disease Control

IFCPP in collaboration with the DALDO are increasingly imparting to farmers and the VEOs on IPM skills. Also for the purpose of environmental protection farmers are encouraged to use (both in fields and stores) medicinal plants in the control of pests and plant diseases. The prospective medicinal plants in Ileje are Isogoyo, Mwarobaini (leaves dried and crushed) Nyongwe (tuber dried and crushed). Currently IFCPP in collaboration with other institutions like MARTI Uyole is conducting further research on these medicinal plants to establish the right dosage.

(e) Manpower Development

The project provides various training to VEOs and farmers

(f) Support to Farmers' Produce Marketing initiatives

The project conducts surveys on how best the farmers can sell their produce at both reasonable outlets and fetch good price. In some instances farmers from Bundali Division (Luswisi village) were sent to farmers informal groups like Ikonya in Mbozi District who have been successful to market their coffee.

(g) Supply of inputs through SSE

After trade liberalisation the project decided to pull out from the business of buying and selling agricultural inputs. For the purpose of sustainability this role was left to the small-scale entrepreneurs (SSE). These entrepreneurs are assisted by the project through provision of Agricultural inputs loan and business management training.

(h) Gender Sensitisation and Empowerment of women on Food Security.

The general policy of the project on gender mainstreaming is that women should be involved in any project activity at least by one third.

Women have been benefiting minimally from use of animal traction in Ileje District. IFCPP is making deliberate efforts to ensure that women also benefit as men from use of animal traction. The strategy is either to involve women directly or ensure that women jobs e.g. transporting firewood are done by draft animals.

Moreover the project has conducted some seminars on household food budgeting during the farmers' network meetings. The perception that some of the food crops belong exclusively to men and some to women has started to change at least among the PRE farmers.

2.2.5. EXPERIENCE ON FOOD SECURITY BY TAHEA

By Ms D. Kingazi - TAHEA Iringa Chapter and
Ms A. Ishengoma - TAHEA Head Quarters - Dar es Salaam

The presentation included a brief background of TAHEA, what it is, its mission, and general activities related to food security. Specific activities from Iringa region were elaborated.

Description of TAHEA:

The Home economics profession is basically concerned with improvement of the quality of life of families and especially women, it is thus human service oriented. The Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA) is a multidisciplinary non governmental organisation. It is a body of professionals in Home economics and related sciences. It is an NGO which is legally registered under the societies ordinance of registration rules 1954, rule number five (5). Its registration number is SO. 6179 of October 1980.

A major shift has taken place in the reconceptualization of Home Economics which was originally considered as a home making field, merely concerned with women's welfare. The reconceptualisation of Home Economics entails an approach which begins with an analysis of the household economy as a fundamental unit of enterprise in larger economy. Such micro-economy should recognise women and men as equal contributors, and recognise issues of individual rights and responsibilities.

In line with reconceptualisation of home economics, TAHEA aims at meeting social and economic needs of families through development of participatory programmes, sensitisation, networking, collaboration and co-operation, institutional building, resource mobilisation and grassroots orientation. It endeavours to create sustainable management systems at grassroots level by strengthening programmes networking with Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

TAHEA Membership:

The membership is over 1700 women and a few men throughout the country from National to Grassroots level. TAHEA's members include, Home Economics Teachers, Community Development Officers, Extension Officers, Agricultural Economists,

Nutritionists and Food Technologists, Science Teachers, Lawyers, Medical Professionals, and Peasant Farmers. Members' professional qualifications range from Diplomas to PhDs. They include Diploma in Home Economics, Diploma in education, BSc, BSc.Ed., B.A., B.Ed, BSc.Agr.Eng. M.A. M.Ed., MSc., LLB, and PhDs. Others include various medical professions and Local Government Specialists.

TAHEA has been sustained since its inception despite that there is neither a permanent Donor, nor any full time paid employee, due to the voluntary spirit of members.

Mission of TAHEA

TAHEA is an NGO with the same missions as many other NGOs. Specifically, the Mission of TAHEA is to facilitate the process of individuals, families and communities becoming more responsible for improving their well being in relation to their economic, social, cultural, political and physical environment. Hence develop studies and other development initiatives to empower families and women to manage households, community and environmental resources to improve living conditions and promote sustainable development. TAHEA's Mission is accomplished by programme activities which focus on many diverse areas

TAHEA's Accomplishments / Activities:

TAHEA has a strong base in many regions. Its activities at regional level are mostly based on the needs of the community in a particular area. They range from operating day-care centres, primary education, support to orphans, training in various handicrafts, environmental protection, support to women groups through training and loans, Entrepreneurship, research, Counselling HIV/AIDS victims, Information dissemination through news letters and resource centres. Implementation of the UN World Conferences such as the 4 WWC in Beijing 1995. The ICPD held in Cairo 1994, the World Food Summit held in Rome Italy 1996.

At national level TAHEA has been successful in mobilising resources and implementing activities almost in all areas of concerns. They include:- reproductive Health - HIV/AIDS and STDs, women in management, research and programme planning, Devices for reducing women's workload, Entrepreneurship, Recipes on the utilisation of un-exploited foods, voter education, child labour, production of resource training materials, Taking both the Beijing Platform for Action and the Rome Declaration on World food security and Plan of Action to grassroots, capacity building of members, leadership skills, guidance and counselling, environmental issues, gender issues, fund raising skills, teaching methods, the land policy and the new land bill, lobbying and advocacy monitoring and follow-up of both the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) and the Nairobi Forward Looking strategies (NFLS), research and consultancy, production of TAHEA Newsletter, brochures fliers, calendars publications of research and workshop reports as well as other publications.

TAHEA has been interested in undertaking various diverse activities because of her commitment to implement a few critical areas of concerns of both the fourth World

Women Conference in Beijing, and the Rome Declaration on Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action. Being an NGO that has not restricted itself, TAHEA wishes to demonstrate that it is together with other women in ensuring equity in all issues. Specific emphasis is on advocacy for “reaching the unreachable.

Selection of activity areas is based at TAHEA’s Mission/goal as well as requests from the grassroots and strategy of work mainly at community level, coupled with the good network the association has with CBOs, women groups and other community structures. In addition TAHEA have decentralised structures which facilitate rural outreach activities.

External Relations

- The association is affiliated to the Home Economics Association for Africa (HEAA) whose Head Office is in Nairobi - Kenya.
- Internationally, it is affiliated to the international Federation for Home Economics (IFHE), whose Head Office is in Paris - France.
- TAHEA is also in Partnership with the British Columbia Home Economics Association (BCHEA) of Canada. There is an educational Exchange programme between TAHEA and BCHEA.
- Locally it has a strong network with COOPIBO, TAWLA, TGNP, TATEDO, TAMWA, KIWOEA, WRDP, WILDAF, TWG.
- The association is a member of TANGO, FAVDO, WILDAF and the Gender Task Force on the Land Bill (GTLB / KIKUHAKI).
- There is an existing goodwill and accessibility to government, directorates of education, agriculture, Health, etc.
- TAHEA’s work especially in capacity building of teachers is recognised by the Government specifically the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- Organisation of annual conventions/meeting, seminars, workshops to address to important issues

TAHEA activities in Iringa

In Iringa TAHEA works in collaboration with Tanzania Aids Programme - TAP. Together, they are running training centres, clinics, women groups and men groups at village level. Specifically They are dealing with orphans, widows and widowers, and traditional birth attendants. They give them training , guidance and counselling. The training includes;

- food preservation
- Tailoring, needlework, embroidery etc.
- Good farming methods
- HIV/AIDS - issues
- Entrepreneurship

These community groups in Iringa are indeed TAHEA’s outreach groups.

A brief explanation on how to be a TAHEA member was given as requested. Participants were told that there different types of membership, and as far as they are concerned, each of them qualifies to be a member either as an outreach group or as an individual.

The talk was ended by participants being informed that in the recent Kampala Home Economics Association for Africa (HEAA) Conference, Tanzania was represented by over 20 delegates and TAHEA President Mrs. Freda Chale was unanimously elected Vice President of HEAA

2.2.6. A SHORT HISTORY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

By J. Kilembe

The presentation covered the background history from just before 1800 to today.

Before 1800, there was a communal mode of production, democracy with chiefs being respectable leaders. Food security was ensured in each House Hold by the community.

During the Germany era, 1880 - 1918, democracy , chiefdoms were dismantled. There was harassment to the extent that some farms were burnt. There was chaos and communities were dismantles as well. All these brought about food insecurity.

During the British era, 1919 - 1961 peace was restored, chiefdoms, democracy and communities were live again. Chiefs and communities were taught some skills including agriculture ones. Much development was attained and food security existed.

After Independence, 1961 - 1972, again chiefdoms and democracy were dismantled. Local government re-established instead. They were empowered to control, in spite of being not satisfactorily prepared for the task. People reproduced population measures. As a result there was no more development. Food insecurity resulted.

The 1972 - 1982 was a decentralisation era. The situation became worse during this era, when regions were empowered to run and control their areas on their own, People continued to increase, but food production dwindled. Democracy was dismantled completely. Food insecurity was so high that lives were threatened. The ruling party CCM decided to re-instate Local Governments.

In 1992 - 1997 (now), the situation is still the same or even worse. Poverty and indeed food insecurity is rampant among villages. The re-instated local governments were not sufficiently prepared, hence do not perform properly due to the fact that they do not know their responsibilities. There is a vacuum in the implementation process. This gap contributed to the mushrooming of various NGOs until now. There are genuine NGOs which are trying to help to alleviate or minimise poverty as well as food security like

what is being done by TAHEA, COOPIBO in this workshop, and others, is one of the strategies. Others are not genuine.

But until now, Poverty and food security situations are threatening especially at village levels.

Where are we going?

It is important to link indigenous democracy and the way of life and the current way of life, whatever is relevant. It is indeed a challenge.

2.2.7. GUIDELINES ON WORLD FOOD SUMMIT COMMITMENTS

PLAN OF ACTION

By D. Biria

A brief on the document of the Rome Declaration on Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action was given. A discussion followed and it was adopted. Tanzania is concerned with only 6 commitments (Annex one). Participants based on their institutional group work chose which commitment to deal with according to their objectives and their Mission.

Representatives from similar NGOs were grouped together, and requested to select a commitment matching their mission or objectives and make concrete, realistic implementable Plans of Action.

The three groups so formed were

1. TAHEA
2. COOPIBO with peasant farmers
3. LAELA Agricultural Centre and CARITAS Mbeya.

The group work continued until end of the day. Evaluation took place and groups continued working until supper, which was followed by a video show.

2.3. DAY THREE

2.3.1. RECAPITULATION

A brief presentation was given by reporters on day two workshop proceeding.

2.3.2. GROUP PRESENTATIONS: FEEDBACK ON WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

The groups presented in the following order;

The first group was TAHEA who dealt with commitment No 5. The second group was COOPIBO and Farmers who dealt with No 1, 3 and 4 (Annex 2). The third and last group is CARITAS and LAEELA who dealt with No 2. The commitments and the group plans of actions all of which are in Swahili are translated as shown in Annex 1.

Participants agreed with each of the Group's Plan of action. From COOPIBO /Farmers group, it was observed that Customary / Lineage indigenous local or tribal leadership still exist, though legally it should not exist. These tribal / Local leaders (*Viongozi wa Jadi*) exist and their roles are acceptable even at national level. For example it is common for a president to be dressed in a traditional attire by these indigenous leaders. Hence they should be encouraged to participate in their capacity as leaders for better implementation of plan of action. At least in giving advice, guidance and counselling.

2.3.3. FARMERS' EXPERIENCE

The workshop was privileged to have five peasant farmers from Mbozi, Mbeya rural and Ileje. Two of them, both women gave a short account on food security experience in their area with a support of their colleagues. They exhibited availability of both modern and indigenous technologies in their areas. Indeed some of the technologies were so new to many participants that they sought for more clarification.

2.3.3.1. PEASANT FARMER'S EXPERIENCE IN FOOD SECURITY:

MBOZI DISTRICT

By Tabia Mwansembo

The presentation concentrated on food preservation, Justification of food preservation methods used and different methods to prevent pests were all pointed out as follows.

Food preservation is necessary to minimise food shortage in many house holds. Many food preservation methods and strategies have been invented to curb the situation. There are mainly two types of food available in Mbozi.

1. Vegetables available between December - April and
2. Cereals available between May - October

Hence between November and April cereals which are staple food are very scarce. Vegetables are also not available from May to November. These foods need to be preserved for use during these times.

VEGETABLE PRESERVATION

Many vegetables are picked sun-dried and preserved. These include; leguminous ones such as bean-leaves etc., pumpkin leaves, cabbage, spinach etc.

Others are picked, boiled, sun-dried and preserved e.g. *Mgagani* and mushrooms. Others are pounded after drying and preserved e.g. *Mlenda*.

Vegetables are preserved in indigenous containers which include; clay-pots (mitungi), Calabash (vibuyu), baskets and polythene bags.

PRESERVATION OF CEREALS

Fresh maize - are boiled and sun-dried for future consumption in form of kande (a mixture of beans/peanuts and maize).

To preserve these, they use small elevated house stores(vihenge), Calabash, over ceiling, tree-hanging visege, barrels (mapipa) and clay-pots.

Tubers are preserved under-ground in pit-barrows coated with ashes which help to delay the rotting process.

PREVENTATION OF DESTRUCTIVE CREATURES (INSECTS, PESTS etc.) IN FARMS.

Pests include grain borers (bungua) Termites, Birds (Kwale). Indigenous / Natural chemicals are used. They include utupa, isobyoy, nyongwe, sunflower leaves, tobacco, soil dust, minyaa and local beer (komoni)

Utupa is used to prevent grain borers. It is a plant whose fruits are picked to fill one gallon (about 4 litres - 1 sadolin gallon container). The amount is pounded and soaked in 20 litres of water for 24 hours ready for spray in the farm.

PREVENTION OF PESTS IN FOOD STORE HOUSES

Traditional indigenous chemicals are;

- (a) Utupa powder - utupa is pounded and dried - one ndonya (equivalent to half a kilogram) to six tins (debe 6) or 1 gunny sac / bag of maize.
- (b) *Pumba za ulezi* - bulrush millet remains

- (c) *Manunkanunka* - unpleasant smelled plant
- (d) Cow-dung ashes, or fire-wood ashes or charcoal ashes
- (e) Misyeda

Manunkanunka and Misyeda smells so badly that when are spread at the top and bottom of a preserving container (kihenge - small store house), no pest will come close.

The presentation ended up by reiterating that those methods are cheap and easy to use and do not pollute the environment.

Participants observed the need for doing a research in these indigenous natural chemicals for better utility

2.3.3.2. FARMERS EXPERIENCE ON FOOD SECURITY - ILEJE

By Lusajo ghambi of Mtima Women Group.

The presentation started by expressing gratitude for the opportunity given to her as a peasant farmer, and covered experience before and after COOPIBO projects.

Before COOPIBO, they did not have any agricultural education. They were just farming for the sake of survival. Now they know how to use natural manure, natural/indigenous technology and modern farming methods, which include crop rotation and crop diversification and they are getting better yields.

COOPIBO encouraged farmers to group themselves and co-operate, as it is easy to teach a group. The training skills include use of natural manure (marejea, mboji etc.) use of animal power (maksai), modern farming as well as planting at the right time and sustainable agriculture. Giving advice and research are being done as well in;

- (a) utility of indigenous natural manure (cow-dung, marejea, mboji, and crop rotation - fallow)
- (b) Utility of pest preventive chemicals e.g. utupa nyongwe, msoghoya, muarobaini (neem plant), and tobacco.
- (c) Farmers are used as resource farmers while COOPIBO do the lobbying. e.g. They can compare muarobaini (neem plant) with tobacco to find out which preserve in a better way.
- (d) Irrigation skills are also provided. When her group, Mtima Women Group gained the skills they requested for the water harvesting project to have supply of water to the group during the dry season.

Mtima Women Group have experience in food preservation by buying foods and preserve them for future easy access. There is enough food, although there is no cash crop, which

has resulted to making sunflower a cash crop. They encourage house holds not to sell the whole sunflower oil, but use some at home. And remembering that the money obtained is usually misused.

PRESERVATION OF CEREALS AND VEGETABLES

The main one is maize which is removed from the cobs and preserved without being winnowed or sifted in vihenge with wire-mesh around to prevent rats/mice. The dust prevent pests and destructive insects. Beans are done in the same way. Tubers are buried in pit barrows like in Mbozi, but these pit barrows are plastered with kneaded clay (imekandikwa na udongo) in darkness. Tubers preserved by this method and with ashes last for one year. Bananas are peeled, cut into pieces, sun-dried and preserved for future use as ugali. Vegetables are boiled, sun-dried and preserved as in Mbozi.

From these experiences food has been always available in plenty. Groups collaborating with COOPIBO projects are developing very fast than those individuals or groups which are not. COOPIBO are very commended for that. Mtima Women Group is sharing the skills acquired from COOPIBO projects with neighbours. As to why COOIBO is not letting all, farmers to participate as a by-law, the reply was that participatory method is employed and they deal with farmers who are willing.

It was also observed that there is a bigger co-operative group Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wilaya ya Mbozi (MVIWAMBO) which has been established recently and might help to encourage each farmer to participate.

2.3.4. ELECTION OF FOLLOW UP COMMITTEE

A committee of members of different NGOs to follow up to the world Food Security Plans of Action at district level was elected. Women were so reluctant to be elected that the TAHEA National Representative had to point out why women behave so and how to reduce the magnitude of such behaviour. With realistic examples, she pointed out that there are different types of powers mainly;

the power over....., the power to....., the power within....., and the power with......

- (a) Men have **power over** women, boys have **power over** girls hence the gender imbalance female being marginalised in all issues. These days children have **power over** their parents hence the unusual behaviour etc.
- (b) All of us posses **power to** do anything. We possess the power to see things through
- (c) Women lack self confidence due to limited **power within** themselves hence men continue to have **power over** them. They have to develop power within themselves first. When they are empowered they should really be empowered.

- (d) One become more empowered when you have **power with** others. Unity is required for more success.
- (e) Then the participants were given a version on “a winner and a loser” (annexed..) which was read by one volunteer participant. They were requested to state whether they are losers or winners. They considered themselves as winners.

After that short talk and clarification and from the consideration that they are winners, the following members of the committee (with 3 women and 2 men) were elected:

- Mr. A. Mwale - COOPIBO
- Ms. C. Fivawo - TAHEA
- Mr. G.A. Mabebe - CARITAS / LAELA / BARA
- Ms. L. Ghambi - Ileje Peasant Farmers
- Ms. T. Mwansembo - Mbozi Peasant Farmers

That was followed by the overall workshop evaluation which marked the end of the workshop sessions.

2.4. WORKSHOP RESOLUTIONS

The workshop came out with the following resolutions and recommendations:

1. TAHEA should consult Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania BAKITA on the real acceptable Swahili word for “Food Security” specifically whether it is “Uhakiki” or “Uhakika” wa Chakula.
2. Upon returning to the work-setting, each participant will share and apply the knowledge and skills acquired from the workshop especially in sensitising communities on the utility of available godowns in villages.
3. Each organisation will further prepare Plans of Action on World Food Summit Declaration as per workshop agreements and device indicators for monitoring purposes.
4. A follow-up committee on the implementation of the World Food Security Plan of Action co-ordinated by TAHEA has been established to ensure each organisation is being responsible.
5. TAHEA should ensure providing some money for follow-up committees at zonal level as soon as money is given to the follow up National Committee.

6. Statistics or data in all reports to be written should show number of females and males in each issue.
7. Gender education should be mainstreamed in school and college curricula.

2.5. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was closed on day 3 of the workshop on 26th April 1997 at 4.00 p.m. by the Chairman of Mbozi District Council. The following are highlights from his speech.

- He extended his gratitude to workshop organisers for giving him the opportunity to speak to participants and close the workshop.
- He was also grateful to the organisers for choosing his district as the venue for the workshop which drew participants from three regions Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa.
- Participants were urged to disseminate the knowledge they have gained from the workshop, and implement fully the plan of action they have made for the target group which include him.
- He emphasised that the workshop outcomes are highly appreciable. The communities will be waiting anxiously for the implementation.
- Lastly he pointed out that it is usual for people to come and go. “We are lucky we have your blessings, we wish you a nice journey back”
- Welcome again to Mbozi
- After these remarks the workshop was declared closed at 4.00 p.m.

2.6. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Workshop evaluation was carried out on daily basis except on the last day of the workshop when it was done for the whole workshop.

At the end of each day participants were requested to fill in the daily evaluation form (annexed) on how they the day’s workshop proceedings and add any other comment. The same was done on the last day but for the whole workshop proceedings and by filling in a TAHEA evaluation / Assessment Questionnaire.

FIRST DAY EVALUATION

1. The content was rated very good (by about 47% of participants) and good (by about 53%). None said it was excellent, poor or very poor.

2. Facilitation was rated at excellent (by about 07%), very good (by about 42%) and good (by about 51%). Poor and very poor did not appear.
3. Group discussion was rated very good (by about 52%) and good (48%). The rest did not appear.
4. Communication was also rated very good (by about 59%) and good (41%). The rest did not appear.
5. Meals and accommodation were rated at excellent (by about 03%), very good (by about 43%) and good (by about 54%). Poor and very poor did not appear.
6. Other comments were:
 - Double Decker beds being cumbersome and uncomfortable
 - Having bread during breakfast and 10 O 'clock tea was considered not good, and suggested for other bites during the 10 O 'clock tea.

DAY TWO EVALUATION

The rates are similar to those of day one. And the comment which featured was that time to rest was not enough.

OVERALL WORKSHOP EVALUATION BY TAHEA ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. On how satisfied one was with the workshop in general, about 83% of participants were satisfied with the workshop at the rate of 3 (average) and 4 (very good)
2. With regard to what extent were the objectives of the workshop achieved, about 86% agreed that the workshop achieved its objectives again at the rate of 3 and 4.
3. On factors which facilitated the achievement of workshop objectives include;
 - Role plays, warm ups and songs
 - Democratic organisation, good presentations and effective facilitators
 - Understanding the language used, discussions and the participatory approach
 - Ready experience of farmers and projects
 - Selection of follow up committee
4. On what factors hindered achievement of objectives, they pointed out
 - A few participants being sick
 - Time being very short
 - not being punctual by some participants
 - individual differences not being considered.

5. With regard to what extent did other participants help one achieve her/his learning objective, about 89% agreed it was to an appreciable extent at the rate of 3 4 and majority at 5. Only 2 participants pointed the low extent at the score of 2.
6. The most useful sessions (lectures /exercises) were ranked at
 - Gender dynamics on food security
 - Group discussions
 - Experience from farmers
 - Indigenous Food preservation methods,
 - Solar / Box tomato preservation
 - Feedback from Rome WFS and Plans of Action
7. The least useful sessions were pointed out as
 - Exhibitions
 - Issues related to Local Government
 - Follow up plans
8. With regard to clarity they have about gender and need to consider gender in food security, most of participants (88%) agreed highly at the rate of 5 that the topic was clear and there is a great need to consider it in food security.
9. With regard to ability of application of skills acquired, all accepted that they will be able to use them in their work -settings for the purpose of contributing to food security and other purposes.
10. On how effective were the facilitators, most of the participants (86%) rated them excellent and very good at the score of 4 an 5, the rest rated them at an average score of 3 and none rated them as poor.
11. With regard to any other suggestions for future workshop they point out the following;
 - Networking should be emphasised
 - Invite more peasant farmers
 - Disseminate information on food security and related issues
 - We feel lucky to attend and would like to attend future workshops
 - Make follow-ups after workshops
 - Good strategies for facilitating were shown, future workshops should be similar
 - Evaluation forms should be in Swahili as well not many could understand English hence might not get proper information.
 - Enough time for all topics in the workshop should be given, things should not be done in a rush or during time for resting.

ANNEX ONE

FOOD SECURITY PLANS OF ACTION OF THE

GROUP	DECLARATION/ COMMITMENT	OBJECTIVES	ACTION
TAHEA	Optimal resource allocation in both public and private environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involvement of the whole community for economic development• Gender equity in production and implementation of developmental projects• Empowerment of specifically the marginalised community to change and develop themselves in the economic sense.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous sustainable production preservation• Sustainable and training in tailoring and widows• Sustainable centres• Sustainable and tree projects• Sustainable oil extract modern mac

COOPIBO
AND
FARMERS

1. The Government should change land ownership system to one which considers small holder farmers
2. (Com#3) Improvement in participation in Agro-forests, Animal Husbandry and fisheries, Community Development policies aiming at reducing desert resulting from prolonged drought
3. Comm#4) Efforts should be employed to prevent or minimise natural disasters and man-made ones, for food security especially in future generations.

- Food security for all
- Gender equity in land ownership
- Improve food quality and life of peasant farmers

Education of co
on their right
procedures fo
ownership
Preservation of
resources

Establish
agriculture and
(tree planting.

Better living conditions of
peasant or small holder
farmers.

= do =

Education on by
customary
norms/habits a
good ones w
environmental
and discard u

LAELA
AND
CARITAS

Implementation of poverty
alleviation policies and
hence decreasing food
insecurity

- Economic improvement for all in the community
- Empowerment in participation and consensus reaching for the benefit of all
- Empowerment in accessibility in farm implements and agricultural inputs.

ones

- Availability aiming at equity
- Improvemer sustainability extension se
- Establishme updating c segregated d
- Availability aiming at a of loans and agricultural :

ANNEX TWO

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	ACTIVITIES INV FOOD SECURIT
1	Fausta Valley	ADP - MBOZI - TRUST FUND	BOX 204 MBOZI	AGRUCULTURE
2	Regina Malima	COOPIBO BUREAU	BOX DAR	TRAINEE
3	Kasimu Mongomongo	ADP - MBOZI T.F	BOX 204 MBOZI	AGRICULTURIS
4	Burchard Mutakyama	CARITAS	BOX 179 MBEYA	NUTRITIONIST
5	Hamida Mukasa	TAHEA	BOX 1762 IRA	AGRICULTURE
6	Joseph Nzunda	BARA FARM SCHOOL (Agr.)	BOX 179 MBEYA	AGRICULTURE
7	Tabia Mwansembo	ADP MBOZI	BOX 204	MKULIMA
8	Stafrod Mwakyusa	ISANGATI ADP	BOX 1687	AGRICULLTURI
9	Catherine Mulaga	ILEGE - FCPP	BOX 160 ILEGE	COMMUNITY O AND GENDER (
10	Veronique Kagali	TAHEA	BOX 145 IRINGA	TEACHER
11	Robat Samson	SANTILYA	BOX 1378 SANTILYA	MKULIMA

12	Consolata Fivawo	TAHEA	BOX 145 IRINGA	TEACHER
13	Lyanga P. Mushali	ISANGATI ADP	BOX 1687 MBEYA	AGRICULTURIS
14	Clara Kingazi	TAHEA	BOX 2184 MBEYA	TEACHER
15	Geodens A. Masebe	LAELA AGRIC. CENTRE	BOX 21 LAELA	AGRICULTURIS
16	Bridget L. Nsajigwa	MBOZI ADP	BOX 204 MBOZI	AGRICULTURIS
17	Zubery H. Mwachulla	MBOZI ADP	BOX 204 MBOZI	AGRICULTURIS
18	Abel M. Mbwile	MBOZI ADP	BOX 204 MBOZI	AGRICULTURIS
19	Lusayo Ghambi	ILEGE FCPP	BOX 160 ILEGE	MKULIMA
20	Albert Joseph Mwale	ISANGATI ADP	BOX 1687 MBEYA	AGRICULTURIS
21	Adjax JS. Biria	ILEGE FCPP	BOX 160 ILEGE	ECONOMIST
22	Alodia Ishengoma	TAHEA - DSM	BOX 1125 DSM	TUTOR
23	Carnel Kilembe	TAHEA - DSM	BOX 125 DSM	FACILITATOR
24	Hudsin Mwasubila	MBEYA ADP	BOX 204 MBOZI	MKULIMA
25	C. Nyenyembe	MAJIRA NEWS PAPER	Tel: 3438	REPRESENTAT

ANNEX 4: WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION:		
COMMITMENT	GOALS	ACTIONS /ACTIVITIES
1. To ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.	<p>(a) Stable economic conditions and implementation of development strategies which encourage the full potential of private and public, individual and collective initiatives for sustainable, equitable, economic and social development which also integrate population and environmental concerns.</p> <p>(b) Gender equality and empowerment of women.</p>	<p>>Establish legal and other mechanisms, as appropriate, that advance land reform, recognize and protect property, water, and user rights, to enhance access for the poor and women to resources. Such mechanisms should also promote conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (such as land, water and forests), lower risks, and encourage investment.</p> <p>>Implement commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995, that a gender perspective is mainstreamed in all policies.</p> <p>>Promote women's full and equal participation in the economy, and for this purpose introduce and enforce gender-sensitive legislation providing women with secure and equal access to and control over productive resources including credit land and water.</p> <p>>Provide equal gender opportunities for education and training in food production, processing and marketing.</p> <p>>Tailor extension and technical services to women producers and increase the number of women advisors and agents.</p> <p>>Improve the collection, dissemination and use of gender-disaggregated data in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural</p>

		<p>development.</p> <p>>Gather information on women's traditional knowledge and skills</p>
<p>2.Implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.</p>	<p>(c)To encourage national solidarity and provide equal opportunities for all, at all levels, in social, economic and political life, particularly in respect of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and persons.</p> <p>(d)To pursue poverty eradication, among both urban and rural poor, and sustainable food security for all as a policy priority and to promote, through sound national policies, secure and gainful employment and equitable and equal access to productive resources such as land, water and credit, so as to maximise the incomes of the poor.</p>	<p>in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and natural resources management.</p> <p>>Support investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy and other skills training, which are essential to sustainable development, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development.</p> <p>>Enact legislation and establish institutional structures that provide opportunities for youth and enhance the special contribution that women can make to ensuring family and child nutrition with due emphasis on the importance of breast-feeding for infants.</p> <p>>Give special attention to promoting and protecting the interests and needs of the child, in food security programmes, consistent with the World Summit for Children - Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York 1990.</p> <p>>Adopt policies that create conditions which encourage stable employment, especially in rural areas, including off-farm jobs, so as to provide sufficient earnings to facilitate the purchase of basic necessities, as well as encourage labour intensive technologies where appropriate.</p> <p>>Improve equal access, by men and women, to land and other natural and productive resources. in</p>

		<p>particular, where necessary, through the effective implementation of land reform and the promotion of efficient utilization of natural and agricultural resources and resettlement on new lands, where feasible.</p>
	<p>(e) To enable food insecure households, families and individuals to meet their food and nutritional requirements and to seek to assist those who are unable to do so.</p> <p>(f) To ensure that food supplies are safe, physically and economically accessible, appropriate and adequate to meet the energy and nutrient needs of the population.</p>	<p>>Develop within available resources well targeted social welfare and nutrition safety nets to meet the needs of food insecure, particularly needy people, children, and the infirm.</p> <p>>Encourage, where appropriate, the production and use of culturally appropriate, traditional and under utilized food crops, including grains, oilseeds, pulses, root crops, fruits and vegetables, promoting home, and where appropriate, school gardens and urban agriculture, using sustainable technologies, and encourage the sustainable utilization of unused or under utilized fish resources.</p> <p>>Develop and promote improved food processing, preservation and storage technologies to reduce post-harvest food losses, especially at the local level.</p> <p>>Encourage rural households and communities to adopt low-cost technologies and innovative practices.</p> <p>>Promote and support community-based food security and nutrition programmes that encourage self-reliance, utilizing participatory planning and implementation processes.</p> <p>>Promote access to clean water and sanitation for all people, especially in poor communities and rural areas.</p>

<p>3. Pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multi functional character of agriculture.</p>	<p>(g) To promote access for all, especially the poor and members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to basic education and primary health care provision in order to strengthen their capacity for self-reliance.</p> <p>(h) To pursue, through participatory means, sustainable, intensified and diversified food production, increasing food productivity, efficiency, safety gains, pest control and reduced wastes and losses, taking fully into account the need to sustain natural resources.</p> <p>(I) To promote sound policies and programmes on transfer and use of technologies, skills development and training appropriate to the food security needs of developing countries and compatible with sustainable development, particularly in rural and disadvantaged areas.</p>	<p>> Promote access to, and support for, complete primary education, including, where appropriate, school feeding programmes, with particular attention to children in rural areas and to girls.</p> <p>> Provide nutrition, sanitation, and health education for the public and promote technologies and training programmes on nutrition, home economics, environmental protection, food supply and health.</p> <p>> Promote crop and livestock productivity through widespread use of improved seeds and breeds and integrated plant nutrition system methods, where necessary and ecologically and economically feasible; in addition, seek to achieve lasting fertility improvements in tropical soils.</p> <p>> Promote more efficient and sustainable livestock production systems through the improvement of grazing lands, fodder crops and the use of multiple sources of animal feed.</p> <p>> Strengthen agricultural, fisheries and forestry education, training, skills development and extension systems, ensuring equal gender opportunities and close interaction with research systems and farmers, fishers and foresters, in particular small-scale farmers, fishers and foresters, and other food producers, and their representative organizations in food production technology and transfer, and initiate programmes to increase the proportion of women in these systems.</p>
		<p>> Promote means to reduce women farmers' workload by supporting and facilitating access to appropriate productive and</p>

	<p>(j) To formulate and implement integrated rural development strategies, in low and high potential areas, that promote rural employment, skill formation, infrastructure, institutions and services, in support of rural development and household food security and reinforce the local productive capacity of farmers, fishers and foresters and others actively involved in the food sector, including members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, women and indigenous people, and their representative organizations, and that ensure their effective participation.</p>	<p>domestic labour-saving technologies.</p> <p>>Develop and encourage training programmes in sustainable natural resources management.</p> <p>>Develop the technical and educational infrastructure in rural areas.</p> <p>>Promote the development of rural banking, credit and savings scheme, where appropriate, including equal access to credit for men and women, micro-credit for the poor, as well as adequate insurance mechanisms.</p> <p>>Promote food production, processing and marketing systems which increase opportunities for stable, gainful and equal and equitable employment conditions in the food and rural sectors; where appropriate, promote off-farm activities in rural areas combining agriculture, fisheries and forestry production with processing and marketing activities, cottage industries and tourism, particularly in marginal areas and peri-urban areas.</p> <p>>Foster the social and economic organization of the rural population with particular emphasis on the development of small-scale farmers', fishers', and foresters' co-operatives, community organizations and development associations, so that rural inhabitants may be actively involved in decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes.</p>
		<p>>Recognize Farmers', Fishers', foresters', rural workers' and consumers' organizations at local, national, regional and international levels and promote a regular dialogue and partnership with their respective governments and their linkage with all appropriate institutions and sectors on sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>

<p>4. Endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.</p>	<p>(k) To establish as quickly as possible prevention and preparedness strategies for Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) and other countries and regions vulnerable to emergencies.</p>	<p>> Promote the empowerment of small-scale family farmers, fishers and foresters, both women and men, to set up their own co-operatives and business undertakings, as well as farmers' and fishers' financial and mutual institutions.</p> <p>> Enhance Cupertino and exchange among farmers, fishers, foresters and their respective organizations, both within and between developing countries, industrialized countries and economies in transition.</p> <p>> Maintain, promote and establish, as quickly as possible, as appropriate, the preparedness strategies and mechanisms agreed upon at the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN), including development and application of climate forecast information for surveillance and early-warning, drought, flood, other natural disasters, pest and disease alertness.</p>
<p>5. Promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.</p>	<p>(l) To improve and, if necessary, develop efficient and effective emergency response mechanisms at international, regional, national and local levels.</p> <p>(m) To create policy framework and conditions so that optimal public and private investments are encouraged in equitable and sustainable development of the food systems, rural development and human resources on the scale needed to contribute to food security.</p>	<p>> Seek to ensure that access to food, with particular attention to women-headed households, is protected during emergency situations.</p> <p>> Encourage the development of public-private partnerships and other institutions in promoting socially and environmentally responsible investment and re-investment from domestic and foreign resources, and increase the participation of local communities in investment.</p>

	<p>(n)To endeavour to mobilise, and optimize the use of, technical and financial resources from all sources, including debt relief, in order to raise investment in activities related to sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food production in developing countries to the levels needed to contribute to food security.</p>	<p>>Undertake to raise sufficient and stable funding from private and public, domestic and foreign sources to achieve and sustain food security.</p> <p>>Support investments that contribute to sustainable food security and further conservation and sustainable utilization and management of water resources.</p> <p>>Promote mechanisms to mobilize domestic savings, including rural savings.</p> <p>>Promote mechanisms to provide access to adequate credit, including micro-credit, for men and women equally, for activities in the food sector.</p> <p>>Promote investment to benefit small-scale food producers</p>
<p>6.Implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in Cupertino with the international community.</p>	<p>(o)To adopt actions within each country's national framework to enhance food security and enable the implementation of the commitments of the World Food Summit commitments.</p> <p>(p)To monitor actively the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.</p>	<p>especially women and their organizations, in food security programmes; strengthen their capacity to design and implement these programmes.</p> <p>>Give priority to people-centred investments in education, health and nutrition in order to promote broad-based economic growth and sustainable food security.</p> <p>>Formulate and launch national Food for All Campaigns to mobilize all stakeholders at all levels of society and their resources in each country, in support of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.</p> <p>>Establish, through CFS, a timetable, procedures and standardized reporting formats, which do not duplicate similar reports to the UN, FAO and other agencies, on the national, sub-</p>

		<p>regional and regional implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.</p> <p>>Set out in the CFS a process for developing targets and verifiable indicators of national and global food security where they do not exist.</p> <p>>Encourage the effective participation of relevant actors of civil society in the CFS monitoring process, recognizing their critical role in enhancing food security.</p> <p>>By 2006, undertake, in the CFS and within available resources, a major broad-based progress assessment</p>
	<p>(q)To share responsibilities in achieving food security for all so that implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action takes place at the lowest possible level at which its purpose could be best achieved.</p>	<p>of the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action and a mid-term review of achieving the target of reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015. This progress assessment and review should be in the context of a special forum of a regular session of the CFS and involve active participation from governments, relevant international organizations and actors of civil society.</p>