



Tanzania



**Documentation and Communication for promotion of Local Innovations (PROLINNOVA) in Sustainable Agriculture with PELUM Tanzania**

**Annual Report 2006**



Participants to F-E-R linkages workshop held from 0<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> October 2006, Iringa

PELUM-Tanzania

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### 1. List of Acronyms

ARI	Agricultural Research Centre
CAL	Campaign, Advocacy and Lobby
CCT	Christian Council of Tanzania
CPs	Country Programmes
CODETO	Community Development Torch
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DALDO	District Agriculture and Livestock Development officer
EAC	East African Community
GMO	Genetically Modified Organismes
IADO	Isangati Agricultural Development Organization
INADES	National Institute for Social and Economic development
IRDO	Ileje Rural Development Organization
ISWC	Indigenous Soil Water Conservation
MVIWATA	Network of Small Scale Farmer Groups in Tanzania
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLRI	National Livestock Research Institute
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management

PID	Participatory Innovation Development
PID-ToF	Participatory Innovation Development – Training of Facilitators
PFI	Promoting Farmer Innovation
PROLINNOVA	Promoting Local Innovation
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
PTz	PELUM Tanzania
R & D	Research and Development
SADC	Southern Africa Developing Countries
SHILDA	Southern Highlands Livestock Development Association
TADENA	Tanzania Development Navigation Trust
TRACE	Training and Consultancy Organization

## 2. Introduction

PROLINNOVA (PROMoting Local INNOVation) is an NGO-initiated programme with the aim to build a global learning and advocacy network on promoting local innovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and Natural Resource Management. Prolinnova Tanzania is hosted by PELUM-Tanzania (PTz), a National network of Civil Society Organizations operating in Tanzania towards sustainable agriculture, food security and sustainable community development in the country. Being hosted by PTz and PTz being a network of Civil Society organizations working with smallholder farmers at grassroots levels, PROLINNOVA Tanzania involves both PELUM-Tanzania and non-PTZ members. It involves local NGOs (12); Training and Research institutions (3); universities (1); Ministry of Agriculture, food and cooperatives “*Research and training departments*” and district extension departments (5).

Management and implementation of Prolinnova Tanzania action plan ending by 2006 has been successful as expected. Activities that were planned have been executed with a great success except one core team and one NSC meetings which were not done due to time constraints caused by interference and overlapping with other PTz activities. In terms of geographical coverage, Prolinnova partners come from regions of Tanzania main land. However the implementation of the programme has only focused in Southern Highlands zone (Mbeya, and Iringa Regions) and central zone (Dodoma and Morogoro regions) where we are building on lessons and experiences from two

previous similar programmes PFI (Promoting Farmer Innovation) and ISWC (Indigenous Soil Water Conservation) that phased out in 2000.

The benefits from Prolinnova programme to country partners have been visible and appreciable. The increased farmer and MO staff participation in Prolinnova activities such as capacity building workshops, meetings and exchange visits at national and global has increased their confidence. Farmers are now able to stand and advocate for their interests. Innovator farmers are recognized by the village government committees and other farmers they live together. Prolinnova stakeholders who were not members of PTz before joining the programme (CODETO, SHILDA, ENVIROCARE, and TADENA) have applied for full PTz membership and were approved by the Board of PTz. We have started collaborating with the agricultural research Institute of Uyole and the Zonal Livestock Research Institute of Mpwapwa. These two research institutions have joined Prolinnova Tanzania as result of different consultations made between Prolinnova Tanzania Project Officer and some individuals from the above mentioned institutions who have showed interest to join and support the programme. Two researchers (2) from ARI Uyole and three (3) from NLRI Mpwapwa have committed themselves to serve the programme. The number of partners has increased from 12 in 2005 to 22 December in 2006. New partners include district agricultural extension departments (Rungwe, Dodoma rural, Dodoma urban, Kongwa and Kondoa districts), Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) Uyole, National Livestock Research Institute (NLRI) Mpwapwa, SAIPRO, TADENA and MWAKAUMU.

Workshops for capacity building on PID, awareness creation and multi-stakeholder partnership organized by Prolinnova Tanzania have enabled partners to understand that PID approaches should be part and parcel of their daily programmes. Involved partners especially NGOs and district councils/extension departments demonstrated a high commitment to integrate PID approaches into their routine activities. The challenges remain on policy makers and research institutions. However, individual researchers who have joined the programme showed high motivation to support the programme and are ready to provide advisory whenever needed. Two reasons can be associated to this challenge. The first is prioritization of activities. Although they are very busy with their daily programmes, they are more political oriented than social and development oriented. The second reason is that they are more benefit oriented what make them require high per diems and seating allowances mostly unaffordable by local NGOs allowance scales.

For some reasons, we can say that the impact of Prolinnova Tanzania programme at ground started to be visible form July 2006 after the PID-ToF training held in Kampala Uganda. The total dependency on technical advisors impacted on the implementation of the programme. There was always overlapping of activities between Prolinnova and individual organization' programmes. Together with all those challenges, we have managed to implement a good number of activities that

were planned for the year 2006. We highly recognize and appreciate the role played by the Prolinnova Tanzania Programme backstopper Mr. Laurens Van Veldhuizen for his technical support, advice and guidance to enhance the programme implementation.

We would therefore like to convey our great thanks to all PROLINNOVA stakeholders who showed at every level high commitment for the successful implementation of the project. Prolinnova Tanzania programme has been combined with Biosafety programme into one project as a result from local fundraising activity to support Prolinnova programme. This report will briefly give outlines of the achievements, challenges and lessons realized during the implementation of the whole project for the year 2006.

### **3. Specific objectives of the project**

#### **(i) The promotion of local innovations:**

1. To establish partnership of current and potential stakeholders in the implementation of the programme;
2. To build capacity of development practitioners on PID/PTD
3. To identify more innovations and local technologies
4. To facilitate creation of enabling environment for institutionalization of PID/PTD related to local innovation.

#### **(ii) Advocacy for the protection of genetic resources of Tanzania local communities:**

1. To collect and analyze information on existing policies and activities, resource persons and documents related to Biosafety and Biosecurity in Tanzania; to collect information on existing African laws on the matter, especially the Model law for the protection of local community rights and the African Model Law on security in biotechnology;
2. To establish a coalition with interested and concerned partners;
3. To make the information collected available in Swahili and inform public opinion and farmers on the necessity to protect Tanzania Genetic Heritage;
4. To pursue advocacy work through media, debates, declarations, parliament.

#### 4. Description of Activities under Prolinnova and Bio-Safety Project, January- June 2006

The status of implementation of PROLINNOVA and Bio safety project activities can be summarized as follow:

Strategic objectives	Planned actions (January-December 2006)	Activities realized (January –December 2006)
<p>1. To build the capacity of PELUM Tanzania members and partners</p>	<p>1. To organize one week writeshop /documentation workshop for PROLINNOVA stakeholders to enhance skills for record keeping, documentation and dissemination of local innovations and the use of PID for sustainable agriculture</p> <p>2. To organise one lobbying and advocacy training workshop for 30 participants on agricultural policies related to local innovations and technology PID.</p> <p>3. To organize a five day PID training workshop for development practitioners from Prolinnova Tanzania stakeholder institutions.</p> <p>4. To organize 1 exchange visit to 20 farmer innovators and 10 field staff</p> <p>5. To organize and host PROLINNOVA</p>	<p>1. Not done. The activity was rescheduled for next year after PID training for Prolinnova stakeholders. The PID workshop was conducted in mid-November hence unable to organize the documentation workshop.</p> <p>2. Facilitated two people to participate in the PROLINNOVA PID-ToF training in Kampala Uganda. PROLINNOVA Tanzania covered the full costs for one participants and local transport costs plus pocket money for the second participant. Now Prolinnova Tanzania has four trained professionals on PID.</p> <p>3. The PROLINNOVA project officer and one NSC member participated in the international workshop organized by PROLINNOVA international in Cambodia, March 2006.</p> <p>4. Organized and conducted one-week workshop on policy analysis, campaign, advocacy and lobby (CAL) within Tanzania context from 18-22 April 2006 in Arusha. A total number of 28 (5 women and 23 men) development practitioners from PELUM-Tanzania's member organizations and PROLINNOVA stakeholders attended the workshop.</p> <p>5. In collaboration with Prolinnova International, we organized and hosted a one week workshop on policy advocacy to strategize for lobbying our governments to recognize and support local innovation systems and PID</p>

	international Policy advocacy workshop	<p>approaches in R &amp; D. the workshop was held at Oceanic Bay Hotel in Bagamoyo Tanzania from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August 2006. Eight over 9 Prolinnova CPs, PELUM Regional Desk, PELUM Kenya and PELUM-Tanzania were represented in the workshop. The minutes of the workshop were shared among the Prolinnova network and it is available ta Prolinnova website</p> <p>6. Organized a five day PID workshop for development practioners from Prolinnova partner organizations, district extension workers and research institutions. During groups works organized by the facilitators of the workshop, participants demonstrated a better understanding of PID concept, approaches and methodologies. A total of 23 participants (17 men and 6 women) attended the workshop.</p> <p>7. Organized and facilitated a five day field visit to farmer innovators in three districts of Dodoma region. A total of 20 farmers (7 women and 13 men) and 12 staff (2 women and 10 men) from Prolinnova partner organizations got an opportunity to lean from innovator farmers and stimulate the innovative character so that other farmers can become innovators also. Ten innovator farmers and their innovations were visited.</p>
<p><b>2. To be a tool for communication and documentation</b></p>	<p>1. To carry out inventory and characterization of stakeholders in the country</p> <p>2. To identify, experiment, Promote, document and disseminate the identified local knowledge and</p>	<p>1. Carried out inventory and characterization of farmer innovators and their respective local innovations from 26<sup>th</sup> March -2<sup>nd</sup> April 2006 in Mbeya region and from 15<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> May 2006 in Dodoma region. Twenty five farmers (3 women and 22 men) from Ileje, Mbozi and Mbeya Districts of Mbeya region on one hand and Kongwa, Kondoa and Dodoma Rural Districts of Dodoma Region on the other hand were visited</p> <p>2. Farmers' best practices on Sustainable agriculture, land use and Natural</p>

	<p>innovations to farmers through PTz MOs and PROLINNOVA stakeholders</p>	<p>Resources Management were publicized in PTz quarterly Newsletter “Kilimo endelevu” for learning and sharing</p>
<p><b>3. To facilitate Networking of Innovators</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To facilitate one workshop for establishing farmer innovators’ network and institutionalization</li> <li>2. To organize four (4) meetings for the Coordination Committee and two (2) meetings for the National Steering Committee</li> <li>3. To facilitate one workshop for establishing Farmer –Extension and Research linkages to mainstream PROLINNOVA Institutionalization</li> <li>4. To facilitate farmer innovators participation in farmer exhibitions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farmer innovators and non innovators (Men and Women) from MOs were facilitated to share experiences and concepts about local innovation during the strategic workshop for the national Farmer exhibition week Nane Nane.</li> <li>2. PTz organized a two day meeting for members of the NSC and Core team for Prolinnova Tanzania. The purpose was to create a common understanding among members of the two committees and share views about the concept of PROLINNOVA and how the programme is implemented at National and Global levels. The meeting was held in Morogoro from 1st to 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2006. Three meetings of the core team and one of the NSC were organized.</li> <li>3. Organized a three day workshop on farmer –extension and Research linkages to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration in R &amp; D. The aim of the workshop was to help partners to develop joint advocacy and lobby strategies to influence policy makers in the area of agricultural development and natural resources management. The workshop brought together a total of 33 participants (7 women and 26 men) attended the workshop.</li> <li>4. In May 2006, 36 (Men and Women) development practitioners and farmer innovators from PTz MOs and Prolinnova stakeholders were facilitated to share experiences and concepts about local innovation during the strategic</li> </ol>



		<p>workshop for the national Farmer exhibition week (Nane Nane). A total of 56 farmers including innovators were facilitated by PELUM-Tanzania to participate in the National farmers' exhibition event in Arusha region from 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> August 2006. In addition to the exhibition, farmers used slogans, songs and messages to lobby government officials for the increase of agricultural and infrastructure budget in rural areas to combat poverty in rural areas.</p> <p>5. In September 2006, Prolinnova project officer carried out a four day follow up visit to farmer innovators in Rungwe district of Mbeya region. The aim of the follow up visit was to assess whether the action plans for individual organizations that were developed during Prolinnova planning workshop in November 2005 have been implemented. Six innovator farmers on botanicals/herbal medicines for crop disease and animal pest control were visited.</p>
<p><b>4. To facilitate advocacy work for the protection of genetic resources</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To collect and disseminate information related to Biosafety in Tanzania</li> <li>2. To analyse and summarise 2 Model laws on Biosafety</li> <li>3. Campaign + advocacy on GMOs</li> <li>4. Summarize and translate all documents related to Biosafety in Biotechnology in Swahili</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have acquired four copies each of "The African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology" and "The African Model Law" for lobbying and advocacy on GMOs.</li> <li>2. From April 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> 2006, PELUM-Tanzania participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> CSOs Exhibition at Bunge in Dodoma, the capital of Tanzania that was organised by the Foundation for Civil Society Tanzania in collaboration with the State University of New York (SUNY) Tanzania. The exhibition was attended by 71 CSOs from 18 regions of Tanzania whereby more than 245 members of parliament attended the show during a two day exhibition. During the exhibition PELUM-Tanzania took the opportunity to advocate for GMOs and improvement of rural infrastructures</li> </ol>

	<p>5. To organize one Advocacy and lobbying workshop for religious leaders, local and central government officials on GMOs</p>	<p>3. Topics GMOs and its impacts to human and environment were presented and discussed during Strategic workshop for National farmer exhibition and Policy advocacy workshops.</p> <p>4. PTz was invited into national and international fora and workshops to share experiences and strategies for advocacy with other activists on issues around GMO in South Africa and Zimbabwe</p>
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## 5. Comments on Activity Implementation

### (i) The promotion of local innovations

During the year 2006, more efforts were put on capacity building activities to empower Prolinnova partners to become more conversant with the programme and participatory approaches and methods so that in the future they can play visible role and share responsibilities in the course of implementation of the country programme. Although all partners were involved into capacity building activities, the programme has put more focus in the southern Highlands and central zones where similar programmes namely Indigenous Soil and Water Conservation (ISWC) and Promoting Farmer Innovation (PFI) programmes were implemented between 1998 and 2000. Our intension was to learn and build on experiences, lessons and challenges from these two previous programmes. During PFI and ISWC programmes, more than 60 farmer innovators and innovations were identified. Innovations documented were related to crop and livestock production, pest management and control, soil and water conservation, land reclamation, environmental conservation, local seed multiplication and farmer cereal banking systems. From the observation made during various follow up visits organized to farmer innovator, there are so many new innovations that need to be documented. Beside the main innovations documented there are more other innovations that have developed from them and also the steps involved in practicing the innovations or usual farming practices have changed from one farmer to another. These need to be documented further. In terms of achievements, the following have been realized during the year 2006:

- PTz organized a two day meeting for members of the NSC and Core team for Prolinnova Tanzania in Morogoro from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2006. 7 over 9 (2 women and 5 men) members of the NSC and 4 members of the core team attended the meeting. The purpose was to create a common understanding on Prolinnova Programme among members of the two committees. Participants shared views about the concept of Prolinnova, PID approaches and principles as well as how the programme is being implemented at National and Global levels. On the second day of the meeting, participants set the roles and responsibilities of the NSC and its mandate. They elected Mr. Simon Mwang'onda and Ms Loyce Lema as Chairperson and Vice chairperson of the NSC respectively. The NSC team comprises of professionals from local NGOs, government, research and training institutions, and farmers from the National Network of smallholder farmer groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA).
- PROLINNOVA Project Officer and Prof N.I Kihupi, a member of the NSC participated in the PROLINNOVA international partners' workshop held in Cambodia, March 2006. Participants got time to share lessons and experiences from the country to global level. It was an opportunity for

Prolinnova Tanzania to learn from others' experiences and challenges on how they are implementing Prolinnova programme at country level.

- The core team of Prolinnova Tanzania carried out an inventory and characterization of farmer innovators and their respective local innovations from 26<sup>th</sup> March -2<sup>nd</sup> April 2006 in Mbeya region and from 15<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> May 2006 in Dodoma region. Twenty five farmers innovators ( and adopters of local innovations (3 women and 22 men) from Ileje, Mbozi and Mbeya Districts of Mbeya region on one hand and Kongwa, Kondoa and Dodoma Rural Districts of Dodoma Region on the other hand were visited. The observation showed that there is need to encourage more women' participation in local innovation processes. The process was facilitated by IRDO, ADP-Mbozi and IADO in collaboration with village government leaders in Mbeya while in Dodoma the process was facilitated by INADES Formation Tanzania in collaboration with local government leaders from DALDOs' offices of Kondoa, Kongwa and Dodoma district councils. In Mbeya region, only few innovations identified during ISWC programme are still practiced although not to a large scale. Contrarily to Mbeya region, majority innovations documented through PFI programme in Dodoma region have been disseminated to other farmers and are still practiced. However in some areas farmers have changed the way the innovation was done. There are new things about the initial innovations that need to be documented and added to the initial findings.
- Organized and conducted a five day workshop on policy analysis, campaign, advocacy and lobby (CAL) within Tanzania context from 18-22 April 2006 in Arusha. The workshop was facilitated though the use of participatory and interactive methods whereby participants shared their experiences and lessons on CAL activities they are doing at organizational levels. It was observed that every organization represented in the workshop is doing CAL related activities but on different issues. Some are doing CAL on land, organic farming, sustainable agriculture, gender equity and HIV/AIDS related issues, environmental conservation, Biosafety and NRM related issues. At the end of the workshop every participant developed an action plan for lobby to decision makers to influence policy change so as to create conducive environment to PID institutionalization. Participants agreed that the developed action plans should be shared through feed backing when back home and strategies developed for further implementation. A total number of 28 (5 women and 23 men) development practitioners from PELUM-Tanzania's member organizations and PROLINNOVA stakeholders attended the workshop. The impact from the workshop was observed in Kilolo district of Iringa region, TAGRODE has been able to influence the local government to incorporate views of local communities into land policy. TAGRODE has got good reputation in facilitating local communities to access on land and in promoting land right and ownership to local communities. They are always consulted by local government authorities on issues related to land and human right.

- A total of 36 (29 Men and 7 Women) development practitioners (7) and farmer (29) from PTz MOs and Prolinnova stakeholders were facilitated to share experiences and concepts about local innovation during the strategic workshop for the national Farmer exhibition week (Nane Nane). The workshop was organized and facilitated by PELUM-Tanzania to member organization staff and farmers (both innovator and non innovator farmers) at CCT in Dodoma from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> May 2006. Participants were highly excited by the pictures on documented local innovations and other farmers' initiatives. They requested PELUM-Tanzania to arrange for them at least a one day field visit to innovators to learn from them but it was not possible due not only to budget constraints but also it was not planned for. However from the explanation about steps involved in practicing some innovations, some innovative farmers and staff have adapted some of innovations discussed on organic farming and home garden. In mufindi district for example, women have adapted the innovation on home gardening 9 (*Bustani jiko in Kiswahili*) and the preparation of the organic compost manure known as mapambano that was innovated by Mrs Sylvester Suzana.
- In June 2006, two people were facilitated to participate in the PROLINNOVA PID-ToF training in Kampala Uganda. PROLINNOVA Tanzania covered the full costs for one of the participants and local transport costs and pocket money for the second one. After PID-ToF training, the implementation of planned activities was greatly enhanced as the Project Officer was capacitated enough to implement without relying on external technical support from Lameck and Babili, also PID-ToF trainees. Relying on external support was one of the factors that caused delayed implementation of the programme activities. This is because the first two trainees have other commitments and were very busy with their employers' daily activities in such a way that it was difficult for them to allocate enough time for Prolinnova programme. Our expectation is that gained skills will enhance a smooth implementation of PID process in Tanzania.
- Farmers' best practices and successful local innovations on Sustainable agriculture, land use and Natural Resources Management were publicized in PTz quarterly Newsletter "Kilimo endelevu" for learning and sharing (8th Edition). Three stories on the potential and role of local innovation systems in Tanzania were shared through the quarterly newsletter produced by PTz "Kilimo Endelevu" (edition no. 8<sup>th</sup>). The first story was about the multiple uses of cassava crop in the coastal region of Tanzania. It has shifted from consumption crop to commercial use. The innovation has been adapted by many farmers in Mkuranga, Kibaha and Kisarawe districts of Pwani region. The second story was about how farmers in Kondoa district have converted the seasonal sand rivers into productive lands. During the dry season, farmers from Kelema village start they cultural season on sand rivers created and left behind by heavy rains around the village. Cultivated crops include vegetables like tomato, beans, soya beans, pumpkin, okra, potato, and others. It is a typical organic farming. The advantage is that the crops use the underground water; no irrigation or weeding required. The third one is the innovation about

land reclamation through gully killing whereby one lady named Sister Martha Mwasu has gained a land of about 9.5 acres from by killing gully. Her monthly income from the gained land is 150,000Tsh (USD 120).

- From 24th to 28<sup>th</sup> July 2006, we have organized and facilitated a five day field visit for 20 farmers (7 women and 13 men) and 12 staff (2 women and 10 men) from Prolinnova partner organizations. The aim of the field visit was to enable participants to learn from farmer innovators from Dodoma region and to stimulate their innovative character so that they can become innovators also. Ten innovator farmers and their innovations were visited including four in Kondoa district, two in Dodoma urban, one in Dodoma rural district and three innovations in Kongwa district of Dodoma region respectively. The innovations visited were very exiting and have been adapted by so many farmers in the surroundings. The most interesting thing is that all innovators visited know one another. Another interesting thing is that one innovator is practicing more than one innovation in addition to own innovation. During the field visit, we dedicated more time to farmers to exchange views on innovative character and relatively inducing factors for becoming an innovator. Participants got time to ask questions about the innovations and learn from them. As impact from the field visit, involved farmers in the field visit have adopted some of local innovations especially the preparation and use of the organic compost “*mapambano compost*” innovated by Ms Sylvester Suzana from Kondoa district.
- In collaboration with Prolinnova International, PELUM-Tanzania has organized and hosted a one week International workshop on policy advocacy to strategize for lobbying our governments to recognize and support local innovation systems and PID approaches in R & D. The workshop was held at Oceanic Bay Hotel in Bagamoyo Tanzania from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August 2006 and was officially opened by Ms Loyce Lema, the Vice Chairperson of Prolinnova Tanzania NSC and Executive Director of ENVIROCARE, a local NGO. Eight of 9 Prolinnova CPs, PELUM Regional Desk, PELUM Kenya and PELUM-Tanzania were represented in the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by different professionals from Prolinnova International, PELUM Regional Desk, TRACE Tanzania, University of Dar es Salaam and PELUM-Tanzania. At the end of the workshop, every CP representative developed an action plan for policy advocacy and lobbying strategies to influence policy change to create conducive environment for PID institutionalization once back home. Only short term strategies were developed for implementation before the end of the first phase of Prolinnova programme. A total number of 22 of which 7 women and 15 men) person including CP participants, facilitators, moderator, and rapportouring team attended the workshop.
- In September 2006, Prolinnova project officer carried out a four day follow up visit to farmer innovators in Rungwe district of Mbeya region. The aim of the follow up visit was to assess whether the action plans for individual organizations that were developed during Prolinnova

planning workshop in November 2005 have been implemented. Six innovator farmers on botanicals/herbal medicines for crop disease and animal pest control were visited.

- From 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> October 2006, PELUM-Tanzania has organized and facilitated a three day workshop on farmer –extension and Research linkages to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration in R & D for partners of Prolinnova programme. The aim of the workshop was to help partners to develop advocacy and lobby strategies to influence policy makers in the area of agricultural development and natural resources management. Participants shared lessons and experiences on local innovation they are doing at their organizational level. Participants shared also some concepts and methods involved in promoting local innovation process and key requirements for building a strong multi-stakeholder partnership for promoting local innovation and institutionalization of PID approaches. At the end of the workshop, participants developed action plans and strategies for lobby to influence policy change to favour institutionalization of PID approaches. Five different action plans were developed in relation to the workshop constituencies that are farmers, NGOs staff, and government representatives from district levels, researchers and Prolinnova country programme. The workshop brought together a total of 33 participants (7 women and 26 men) of which 18 were farmer innovators , 8 NGO staff and 2 District Extension officers form Iringa, Mbeya, Pwani, Morogoro, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma Regions. Also participated in the workshop 3 Researchers, the workshop moderator Mrs Vera Mgittu and Mr. Laurens, the backstopper for Prolinnova Tanzania.
- In orders to strengthen Prolinnova Tanzania multi-stakeholders partnership, various contacts with potential institutions as well as individual persons were made. As result of that, ten new institutions including agriculture and livestock departments at district level, research institutions and local NGOs have joined the programme. These include district agricultural extension and livestock departments (Rungwe, Dodoma rural, Dodoma urban, Kongwa and Kondo districts), Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) Uyole, National Livestock Research Institute (NLRI) Mpwapwa, SAIPRO, TADENA and MWAKAUMU. By December 2006, Prolinnova partners comprise of institutions that are PTz and non-PTz Members/partners organizations, local communities, Farmer Organizations, Agricultural Training and research institutions, Local and Central government departments. The number of partners has increased from 12 in 2005 to 22 by December 2006. Partnership in Prolinnova programme was strengthened not only at national level but also at international level. Prolinnova Tanzania has been represented into national and international fora through which participants used opportunity to share experiences and lessons learnt with other partners about the implementation of Prolinnova programme. Two people participated in one week documentation workshop that was organized by VECO-Tanzania in Same Ddistrict of Kilimanjaro region whereby a new methodology on farmer-led documenetation was used to document some cases of farmer initiatives. The workshop was facilitated by experts

from ILEIA of the Netherlands. Two other people represented Prolinnova Tanzania into farmer-led documentation workshop in October 2006 and Innovation Africa symposium in November 2006 that were held in Kampala Uganda respectively. We are planning in the future to review the composition of the NSC and develop strategies that will enable us to bring in more committed people from the key ministries and research/training institutions that will serve as outreach arms for PID institutionalization and policy advocacy. Both physical and electronic communication means will be used in the process.

- From 13 to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2006, Prolinnova programme organized a five day PID workshop for development practitioners from Prolinnova partner organizations, district extension workers and research institutions. The workshop was conducted in a participatory and interactive manner and the methodologies used aimed to contribute to the personal transformation of participants towards giving value to participatory process, respect and being agents of learning during PID process. The expectation was that at the end of the workshop participants should have understood different strategies to identify and spread farmer/local innovations, link up and support local innovations using PID approaches. During groups works organized by the facilitators of the workshop, participants demonstrated a better understanding of PID concept, approaches and methodologies. They were committed to apply knowledge gained from the workshop and formulated action plans for internalize/integrate of PID into their organizational plan of activities. Most of the action plans developed included sharing the PID concepts with other fellow staff at organizational level, identification of local innovation and strategies for initiating joint experimentations to try out new innovations. 23 participants (17 men and 6 women) attended the workshop.

**(ii) Advocacy for the protection of genetic resources of Tanzania local communities:**

In addition to activities related to local innovation systems and PID approaches, PELUM-Tanzania have been involved in lobby and advocacy work on GMO related issues from local to global levels. In Tanzanian context and with respect to the current situation of local Tanzanian farmer, we don't believe that GMO will solve the problem of our farmers in terms of food security. During the year 2006, PELUM-Tanzania in collaboration with other like minded organizations continued its advocacy work of awareness creation on GMOs to Tanzanian communities through workshops, meetings, leaflets and other organized events both at national and international levels. The government of Tanzania has not yet approved any GM crop for trials or commercial release in the country up to now.

From the report of the survey carried out in 2003 to assess the institutional capacity to manage probable risks associated with biotechnology research and development activities, the result revealed



that human and physical capacity in the field of risk assessment and management is almost non-existing in Tanzania. With regardless of the prevailing deficiency in trained professional human resources in Biosafety and biotechnology in the country, there are some institutions that are dealing with biotechnology related activities. The aspect of weighing the advantages and disadvantages of carrying out GMO risk assessment and risk management to the environment, human health and biodiversity is not considered by these institutions.

Topics on GMOs and its impacts to human and environment with respect to food/seed security were presented and discussed during Strategic workshop for National farmer exhibition, Policy advocacy workshops and other organized events on human right and sustainable agriculture. In order to strengthen our advocacy work, we have acquired some copies of “The African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology” that will be used as a tool for lobbying and advocacy on GMOs. In pril 2006, PELUM-Tanzania participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> CSOs Exhibition organized and conducted during the parliamentarian session in Dodoma, the capital city of the United Republic of Tanzania by the Foundation for Civil Society Tanzania in collaboration with the State University of New York (SUNY). The exhibition was attended by 71 CSOs from 18 regions of Tanzania whereby more than 245 members of parliament attended the show during a two day exhibition. PELUM-Tanzania and other like minded CSOs took the opportunity to advocate for GMOs, good governance, policy change, sustainable agriculture and the potential for improving rural communication and transport infrastructures. In her closing speech addressed to participants at the end of the exhibition, the Deputy-Speaker of Tanzania parliament promised that parliamentarians would help to strengthen collaboration between NGOs/CSOs and local and central government authorities as both of them are struggling for the warfare of the Tanzanian community.

In addition to activities on lobby and advocacy done during workshops and events organized in the country, PTz staff and staff from PTz member organizations participated into various national and international fora and workshops organized by like minded activists to share experiences and strategies for advocacy on issues related to GMO and its impacts on environment and human health. The actual government stand on GMO crops is reflected into the following recommendations that were drown from the national workshop on GMO and its impacts on agriculture, trade and food security that was organized by the Vice –President’ Office in December 2005:

- ☞ There is need for capacity Building both in terms of physical infrastructure, institutional and enhancing individual capacities
- ☞ There is need for building capacity of researchers for both contained and confined research purposes
- ☞ Organize continuous awareness creation at all levels and while involving all stakeholders, including policy makers, producers and consumers.

- ☞ Use the approved and existing legal and institutional framework (including the agreed enforcement mechanism in place) for management (i.e. handling, importation, use, exportation, transportation, research and development etc.) of GMOs in Tanzania
- ☞ Use a precautionary approach and a combination of relevant policy options to address the issues related to GMOs
- ☞ Transparency in dealing with applications and making decisions (from research to commercialization) is important
- ☞ Cooperation and networking are very important requirement in dealing with the issues of GMOs.
- ☞ Involvement of the public dealing with GMOs prior to decision making should be taken into consideration
- ☞ Consistency of policy options with EAC and SADC region already agreed options.
- ☞ Undertake preliminary surveys of the status of GMOs in the country

## **6. Lessons learnt and challenges**

By the time being, Prolinnova Tanzania involves 22 partner organizations among which 11 are PTz members. The number of PTz members involved in the programme still minimum. There is need for continuous capacity building and awareness raising activities so that remaining PTz MOs can join Prolinnova programme. The concepts behind Prolinnova programme and PID process are well welcomed by all partners in R & D though they require more time to understand. This was observed during bilateral conversations made between Prolinnova project officer and individuals from different institutions when looking for potential partners to collaborate with. Researchers, extension workers and farmers recognize and appreciate the contribution and potential of Prolinnova programme in improving the livelihood of our community. Prolinnova programme believe that farmers have so many alternatives for solving their problems. There is need to influence the direction of research and development agenda so that their interventions address likely the real needs of our target communities. It is time now for R & D interventions to validate, upscale and promote existing farmer initiatives through PID approaches.

With regards to Prolinnova concepts and participatory approaches and methodologies involved, we have a lot to do with capacity building because some terminologies are still unclear for partners in the programme. They need more time to understand the concept behind terminologies oftenly used by Prolinnova like partnership, PID/PTD, the difference between local innovation and farmer innovation, innovation as a process and innovation as a practice. What is an innovation and who is an innovator? At what level should we talk of innovation, at farmer level? At research level or both can be innovators? We need more capacity building work to leave out these confusions.

Another important thing is to build and put in place a strong platform with well committed development professionals that will help to strengthen our partnership at local and global level. We should then be first strong on the ground/community level before engaging in higher levels. At this stage, collaboration with local government authorities is very vital because that is where most of the community activities are coordinated. However, participation and commitment of government officials to Prolinnova activities is a big challenge. Actually they are always invited to participate into any forum organized, but as result they do not come. They expect allowances once called to the meetings/workshops while Prolinnova does not pay honorarium like does the government. Paying the government officials is indeed a big problem in our programs.

From our experience, it is very difficult to work with the government staff and expect their commitment without motivating them financially. The motivation is good but NGOs can't afford the rates paid by the government. Sometimes we are forced to pay their traveling and subsistence allowances but still they are not satisfied as our rates are very small. To overcome this challenge, we need more diplomacy and creativity. Because our task is to bring the government on board, we have to find the best way to negotiate and cover the most appropriate direct costs like transport and subsistence.