

Agroecological solutions to combat desertification

Workshop Tanzania

How can agroecology reverse land degradation?

9th March 2022



Tanzania Workshop Report

14th March 2022

Drafted By: Mponda Malozo

(Workshop Moderator)

Désertif'actions 2022, Tanzania workshop report

Désertif'actions 2022

Agroecological solutions to inspire the transition

General information

Iles de Paix, the French Embassy in Tanzania and PELUM1 were the main organizers of the Désertif'actions 2022 national workshop in Tanzania with the theme “Agroecological solutions to combat desertification and to inspire the transition to sustainable food systems.”

The one-day workshop was conducted on **Wednesday 9th March 2022 from 9 am to 5 pm** at the Corridor Springs Hotel in Arusha Tanzania.

The one-day workshop was funded by the **French Embassy in Tanzania, Iles de Paix and PELUM**



The workshop was attended by 44 participants coming from Civil Society Organizations, Local and Regional Authorities and Central Government.

Contents of the workshop

1. National context of agroecology in drylands

1.1. Description of the specificities of agroecology in Tanzania

Agroecology context and specificities in Tanzania were discussed by participants in three separate group sessions and agreed to possess the following characteristics:

- Currently, there is no stand-alone agroecology policy or strategy at the national level recognizing and supporting agroecology in Tanzania;
- Currently, agroecology issues are integrated into other government documents such as ASDP2 II, NCCRS3, NDC4, NAP5 2013, and NEP6. But agroecology is not mentioned as such. These documents refer to sustainable farming, climate-smart agriculture, ... but never mention agroecology;
- Agroecology is scattered across the different sectors in the country;
- Non-state actors are playing a key role in promoting and implementing agroecological practices in the country. There is a good number of existing initiatives promoting agroecology in Tanzania and it seems that this movement is growing;

1 Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
2 Agriculture Sector Development Programme II
3 National Climate Change Resilient Strategy
4 National Determined Contribution
5 National Adaptation Plan
6 National Environmental Policy



- Most agroecology actors concentrate on only a few aspects of agroecology such as agroforestry, sustainable production techniques, land rights, etc. Only a few actors have a more comprehensive/holistic approach to agroecology from production to consumption of food. The understanding of agroecology remains focused on production;
- Limited implementation of holistic agroecological approaches and practices that cover the entire food system;
- Inadequate coordination among stakeholders on the implementation of agroecological initiatives to connect all those dots and cover the entire food system. Existing initiatives are scattered on the territory and actors do not have the general picture of this initiative. The lack of “coordination” is limiting exchanges and learning processes, and do not allow a strong recognition of the agroecological movement in Tanzania;
- Promotion and adoption are challenged by increased promotion of external agricultural inputs and increased population of both humans and livestock that increases pressure on natural resources use;
- Most approaches focus on land restoration, environmental conservation, climate change, food security, social and economic aspects.
- Most agroecological approaches and practices tend to focus on production aspects with less attention on Post Harvest Management and consumption by the end-users.

1.2. Description of the trajectory/history of the emergence of agroecology in Tanzania

Agroecology as a terminology, concept and approach came late in Tanzania (or perhaps it is now emerging more), although it has been practiced for a long time, especially in the Chagga community of North-Eastern Tanzania at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Chagga home-garden as an example has been practiced for decades in the Chagga community and is one of the most diverse agroforestry systems, harboring over 70% of indigenous crops and tree species. Agroecological practices, like Chagga home-garden and Forest Gardens, recently introduced in Tabora, Singida and Morogoro allow the production of a variety of food products year-round, making household food secure even during the off-season⁷.

Politically, the emergence of agroecology in Tanzania has been linked to the decision of the African Union (AU) heads of states to adopt Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) in 2014. Agroecology has thereafter been mainly promoted under the umbrella of organic agriculture stakeholders, agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, climate change, regenerative agriculture and forest-managed natural resources. But the concept of agroecology is not fully understood at the national level, and if understood then not fully supported.

During the United Nations Food Systems Summit in October 2021, Tanzania joined the coalition for the transformation of food systems through agroecology – Declaration of commitment – From Speech to Action.

In addition to that, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Agriculture and in close collaboration with non-state actors is currently developing a stand-alone National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy that will also incorporate agroecology issues. But we must admit that the strategy is exclusively focusing on organic farming and will not explicitly address all key cross-cutting approaches of agroecology.

2. Results of the work on the chosen theme(s)

2.1. Theme #1 - Combating desertification and biodiversity

2.1.1. Description of the national context related to desertification and biodiversity

⁷ Source: ICRAF Tanzania written contribution



Tanzania is one of the twelve mega-diverse countries of the world, and the nation's biological diversity has important economic, technological and social implications. The country's extensive diversity of species with at least 14,500 known and confirmed species, is among 15 countries globally with the highest number of endemic as well as threatened species.

Despite being biodiversity-rich, Tanzania continues to experience a rapid loss in biodiversity mainly emanating from anthropogenic rather than natural influences. The main drivers for biodiversity loss include rapid population growth, increasing demand and trade for plant and animal species, invasive alien species, and climate change. The pressure factors exacerbating biodiversity loss include agricultural expansion, unsustainable use of agricultural inputs, nutrient loading in the aquatic environment.

Tanzania has lost about one-third of important ecosystems over the past few decades undermining livelihoods of many people who depend directly on them. Forests cover occupies 55% of the total land area (about 48.1 million ha) in Tanzania. According to the National State of Environment Report of 2009, the United Republic of Tanzania has lost about 38% of its forest cover at an annual rate of about 373,000ha. If this rate escalates and coupled with demographic and economic pressures, the country may deplete its forest cover in the next 50-80 years.

More than half of inland water ecosystems (rivers, lakes and dams) have been degraded and are continuing to be threatened in terms of changed water regimes, pollution and conflicts over resource use. Similarly, signs of environmental degradation and decline in coastal and marine biodiversity are becoming more obvious with the country losing about 44,000 ha of mangroves over the last 30 years (1980-2010).

The number of threatened species in the country has almost tripled over the last decade which can be linked to habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation as well as climate change impacts. There are 914 threatened species recorded in Tanzania (accounting for about 4% of threatened species globally). The proportion of threatened species is highest for plants and amphibians while the highest number of threatened species is found in plants which are more than 375 species. Genetic diversity in natural ecosystems as well as in agricultural and livestock production systems is also declining, though the extent of such decline and its impact is yet to be documented.

Continued biodiversity loss, unsustainable utilization and associated degradation of a wide range of ecosystem services amounts to at least five percent (5%) of the national GDP and affects the most severely poor communities who depend directly on their immediate environment for survival⁸.

2.1.2. Civil society solutions to the challenges

Civil Society Organizations play a key role in supporting the government in addressing biodiversity loss using different agroecological approaches and practices that include: -

- Support security of land use tenure and village land use plans in pastoralist degraded areas, where designated areas for grazing can be used by pastoralists and other protected lands be used for agriculture and other economic activities;
- Support participatory formulation and supervision of land use by-laws and demarcations for sustainable land use and agroecosystems;
- Advocate for more coordinated and harmonized agroecological related policies across Ministries, Departments, Agencies and local government authorities in efforts to mitigate the alarming biodiversity loss in the country;
- Increase adoption of agroecological practices which are environmentally sustainable, resilient to the impact of weather variation and climate change such as agroforestry, farmers-managed seed systems, the establishment of community seed banks and intercropping.

⁸ Source : State of Environment Report, August 2019, United Republic of Tanzania



- Encourage the use of threatened species in the food system in efforts to preserve and restore threatened local varieties and species.

2.1.3. The evidence/arguments for agroecology in the context of combating desertification and biodiversity

- Agroecology contributes to structural and functional diversity in farming systems. For example, agroforestry uses agroecological principles to support a mixture of crops, trees/shrubs and livestock at different levels above and below the ground (also known as structural diversity) to provide a variety of ecosystems functions (functional diversity) that sustain the system ecologically and meet human needs (e.g., economic and food).
- Agroecological practices like intercropping and agroforestry promote the integration of crops and tree/shrubs for soil fertility improvement (ISFM⁹), pest control (IPM¹⁰) and land restoration (e.g., FMNR¹¹).
- Integrated, agroecological approaches helped in reducing conflicts, improved livelihood, protected natural habitat and biodiversity loss.
- Intercropping systems that involve a mixture of complementary species at the same place and time result in increased spatial diversity in the fields.
- The rotation of crops on land at different time, such as relay intercropping of maize and beans or pigeon pea, increase the temporal diversity of crops and trees/shrubs.
- Traditional small-scale farming practices are mixed cropping systems by default and these produce a variety of food crops to a household. For example, agroforestry systems like Coffee home gardens produce a variety of food crops (Fruits, Yams, Maize, Coffee, etc).
- Forest Garden (Food Forest) is an agroforestry technology popular in temperate regions. However, it has been recently introduced in Tabora, Singida and Morogoro regions; where farmers plant fast-growing trees to restore land productivity. They then, diversify their field with food crops, vegetables and fruit trees to improve the food, nutrition and income security of the households while sustaining the environment.
- Oversell, mixed species cropping systems are more diverse and ecologically stable than monoculture systems

2.1.4. Desertification and biodiversity priority advocacy messages

Objective of change	Advocacy target	Advocacy message formulated for this target
Address high rangeland livestock carrying capacity in arid and semi-arid areas in Tanzania.	Ministry responsible for livestock development and land, Division of Environment, Research and Academic Institutions	Increase support to degraded rangelands restoration for improved animal feed and livestock ecosystems.
Upscale proven agroecological practices and technologies in combating biodiversity loss.	Ministry of agriculture Members of Parliament	Remove technical, structural and political barriers in scaling up and out agroecological practices. Increase agroecology promotion and political will through direct integration into national policies and strategies.

⁹ Intergrated Soil Fertility Management

¹⁰ Integrated Pest Management

¹¹ Forest Managed Natural Resources



Control of invasive species	Ministry of Natural resources, FAO, UNEP, WWF, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of livestock and Fisheries	A call for immediate actions to reverse the effect of invasive species in combating desertification and biodiversity loss.
Deforestation rate reduction within the next 10 years	Ministries, Departments and Agencies responsible for: Agriculture, Land, Natural resources, Environment and Forestry, Local Government Authorities and Tanzania Forest Services.	Increase adoption and use of sustainable agricultural intensification practices for increased productivity and income. Increase support, access and adoption to sustainable and renewable energy use in farming communities.
Conservation and adoption of local planting materials (agrobiodiversity)	Private Sector, Seed companies, plant genetic resource centers, TARI ¹² s, Ministry of Agriculture	Increase agrobiodiversity through preservation, conservation, and regeneration of local and indigenous plant and animal genetic materials campaign and programs.

2.2. Theme #2 - Combating desertification and food security

2.2.1. Description of the national context related to desertification and food security:

It has been estimated that between 2017 and 2019, 13 million Tanzanians were severely food insecure, and 31 million moderately food insecure (WFP, 2021a). The second Tanzania National Nutrition Survey (TNNS), conducted in 2018, found high malnutrition rates among children aged under five years, with stunting affecting 32 percent of children and the proportion who were underweight reaching 15 percent. Overall, it is estimated that 420,000 children were affected by acute malnutrition.

This is mainly due to dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques.

According to the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) phase II, agriculture development plays an important role in attaining food and nutrition security to the Tanzania population of about 60 million people.

According to World Food Program (WFP), seventy-four percent of rural Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture, although agriculture contributes only to 28 percent of the country's GDP. One in ten Tanzanians live below the food poverty line, and one in three children is chronically malnourished. Diets generally lack diversity, and nutritious diets remain unaffordable for the majority of households.

Experts group discussion at the workshop revealed that drought-related loss on food crops stands at an annual average of \$164 million and it is expected to increase to \$300 million by 2030.

2.2.2. Civil society solutions to the challenges

Using agroecology, Civil Society Organizations contribute to food security in several dimensions, including on availability, accessibility and stability by: -

- Supporting agricultural extension services for increased adoption and use of localized agroecological practices and approaches including crop diversification, intercropping, crop rotation and mixed farming.
- Increasing food availability using agroecological practices which are environmentally friendly and do not lead to land degradation, soil, water and air pollution is critical for sustainable food production systems including Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management and Organic Agriculture.
- Increasing access to food security and nutrition through mixed farming, crop diversification and agroforestry practices programs as they can produce a variety of food crops and fruit trees (planted and wild) on their farms using agroecological practices.

¹² Tanzania Agriculture Research Institutes



- Promote a mixture of staple food crops, vegetables, fruits and leguminous in various agroecological practices like Agroforestry (coffee home garden, forest gardens) and permaculture to help to meet the nutritional needs of most families.
- Advocate for a one-acre farm, an approach that has proven to ensure food and nutrition security for improved livelihood and food security from a small piece of land of just one acre.

2.2.3. The evidence/arguments for agroecology in the context of combating desertification and biodiversity

- Mixed farming and one-acre farm have ensured families have food on their tables. Even if they do not have cash, they can still have food from their fields.
- Surplus production from agroecological managed farming systems helped to generate income to purchase food in times of low supply and/or meet other family needs.
- Agroecological practices, like the Chagga home garden and Forest Gardens, allow the production of a variety of food products year-round, making household food secure even during the off-season.
- Assessment of wild fruit trees shows that trees have different phenology and produce nutritious fruits during the period of low food supply when other planted food crops are in low supply

2.2.4. Desertification and food security priority advocacy messages

Objective of change	Advocacy target	Advocacy message formulated for this target
Promote innovative agroecological practices for sustainable food systems	Government (ASLM ¹³ s), farmers, private sectors and development partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the environment for increased adoption of inclusive and innovative agroecological practices (friendly policies & tax regime, extensions services, R&D, technology). 2. Increase number of extension officers, farmers and livestock keepers with built capacity on agroecological adoption and processes through training and exchange visits. 3. Increase awareness of the relevance of agroecological practices and approaches in combating desertification and food security. 4. Increase technical and financial support in the use of ICT on strengthening dissemination and access to agroecological extension services in the farming communities in Tanzania.
Enhance nutrition status through agroecological practices and approaches.	Government (ASLMs), farmers, private sectors and development partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture in arid and semi-arid areas through diversified agricultural production, incomes generation activities and women empowerment programs. 2. Operationalize the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Action Plan in Tanzania.
Enhance post-harvest management and food safety measures.	Government (ASLMs), farmers, private sectors and development partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote agroecological friendly Post Harvest Handling techniques, technologies and infrastructures such as hermetic bags, silos, cocoons, solar-based cold facilities, etc. 2. Operationalize the National Plant Health Management Services for 2019-2029.

2.3. Theme #3 - Combating desertification and climate change

2.3.1. Description of the national context related to desertification and climate change

¹³ Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries



According to the National State of Environment report of 2019, in recent years, Tanzania has experienced an increase in frequency and intensity of extreme events such as strong wind, heavy rainfall, hailstorm and higher temperatures.

As a result of the projected climate changes, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase with devastating impacts on climate-sensitive sectors, in particular agriculture and water resources and ecosystems.

Following the submitted National Determined Contribution (NDC), the current climate vulnerability trend and the projected climate change impacts are significant to curtail Tanzania from achieving key economic growth, sustainable development, and poverty reduction targets.

Dynamics of land use and forest cover as observed in parts of northeast and much of southern Tanzania between 1981 and 2016 contributes to the devastating effects to agriculture, water resources and energy production and demand.

Strengthening knowledge systems, extension services and agricultural infrastructure to target climate actions, including using climate services and local knowledge. Promoting livelihood diversification of livestock keepers and safeguarding ecosystem services, including promotion of alternative livelihood options to forest-dependent communities. are among the nationally determined contribution submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania to the UNFCCC¹⁴.

2.3.2. Civil society solutions to the challenges

Using agroecology, civil society organizations contribute to building resilience to the impact of weather variation and climate change by focusing on: -

- Promoting local and modern climate resilience knowledge for sustainable pasture and rangeland management systems and practices.
- Safeguarding ecosystem services, including through the promotion of alternative livelihood options to forest-dependent communities.
- Enhancing participatory sustainable forest and wildlife management and protection.
- Promoting ecosystem-based agroecological practices and appropriate Climate Smart Agriculture technologies at different levels including fields and landscape levels.
- Advocate for inclusion of ecosystem-based agroecological practices in National context programs and strategies.
- Contribute to building capacity of agriculture stakeholders to advocate for climate change resilience in agricultural production and combating desertification at different levels.
- Engage in afforestation programs using FMNR, Agroforestry and other approaches in different landscapes across the country.
- Support land use plans development initiatives at local levels and provision of customary land tenure rights.

2.3.3. The evidence/arguments for agroecology in the context of combating desertification and climate change

- The climate resilience of a mixed and intercropped agroecosystem is higher than monoculture systems. Intercropping of drought-resistant crops variety like Pigeon pea or Cassava helps the cropping systems to cope with drought.

¹⁴ United Nations Framework for Convention for Climate Change



- Intercropping of fertilizer tree/shrubs contribute to building the resilience of farming systems via a number of processes. It contributes to building soil organic matter which in turn increases the retention capacity of soil water and nutrients that contribute to reducing drought stress to intercrops.
- Regulation of heat stress and relative humidity in the presence of trees/shrubs on farmland (also known as micro-climate amelioration) is another process helping cropping systems to adapt to the effects under agroforestry and other mixed species systems like Cocoa systems and Faidherbia albida agroforests.
- Agroecology helps to improve the adaptive capacity of people, especially small-scale farmers, to climate change through sustaining and diversifying food production and income options as described in Food Security and Biodiversity above.
- Trees on farms (agroforestry) sequester about 75% of carbon on farmland (source ICRAF). Subnational amount of carbon is also sequestered into the soil when farmers employ agroecological practices like sustainable agricultural land management practices and agroforestry.

2.3.4. Desertification and climate change priority advocacy messages

Objective of change	Advocacy target	Advocacy message formulated for this target
Standalone agroecology strategy	The Ministry of Agriculture	Finalize the National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy 2022-2027 in supporting the coordination of agroecological actions by agroecology stakeholders in Tanzania.
Increase budget allocation for agroecology.	Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Finance, Environment and Local Government Authorities.	Mainstream agroecology in agriculture development plans and budgets at both local and national levels in Tanzania.
Scaling up agroecology practice and technologies	Government (ASLMs), farmers, private sectors and development partners	Promote establishment and development landscape, village, district and region levels. of agroecology projects and programs.
Marketing of agroecology products and services	Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Standards, Marketing and Trade.	Support strengthening of linkages between agroecological produces and end-users through innovative agroecological markets and adoption of voluntary sustainability standards for agroecology produce in Tanzania.
Adequate data on agroecology agriculture	Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Livestock, National Statistics, Academics, Researchers, Private Sector and Non-State Actors Stakeholders	Support monitoring of agroecological practices and approaches performance through Increase collection and reporting of agroecology data for informed strategies, policies and interventions, especially in arid, semi-arid and degraded areas.
Capacity Building and financial resources towards agroecological transition	Development Partners, Non-state actors, private sector and UN Agencies.	Support continuous investments in training to agricultural extension officers, agronomists and lead farmers/livestock keepers on agroecological practices and approaches especially in arid and semi-arid areas. Advocate for increased financial resources for agroecological transition through capacity building of farming and livestock communities in reversing impacts of climate change in land degraded areas of Tanzania.
Monitoring framework to track the performance of agroecology	Ministries responsible for agriculture, livestock, rural development, and development partners.	Advocate for a standardized and harmonized agroecology monitoring framework for tracking agroecology performance at different levels in Tanzania.



Annex 1: Workshop agenda

DESERTIF' ACTIONS 2022
AGROECOLOGY TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND LAND DEGRADATION
NATIONAL WORKSHOP – TANZANIA



Date: Wednesday 9th March 2022

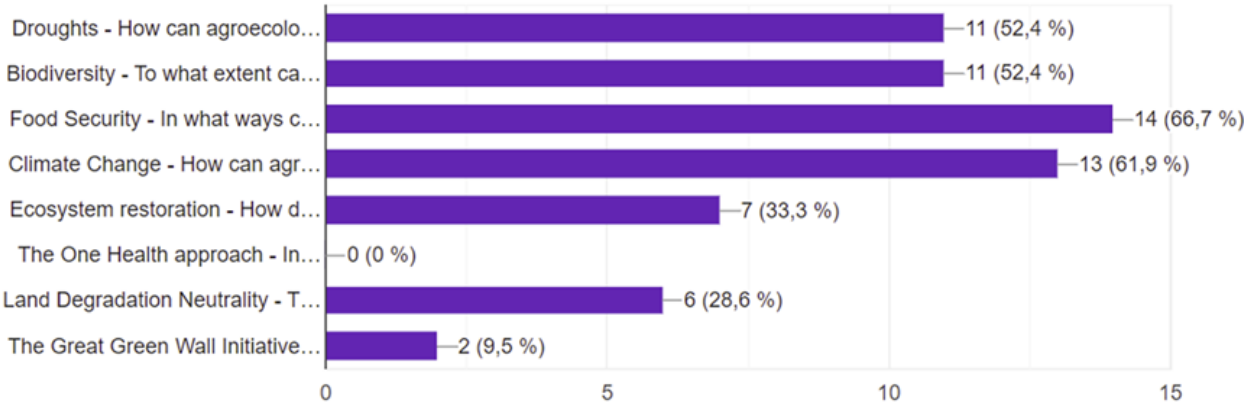
Venue: Corridor Springs Hotel – Arusha

Moderator: Mponda MALOZO

Time	Activity	Responsible
8 am to 9 am	Arrival and registration of participants	All
9 am to 9:20 am	Welcoming remarks from the organizers	Iles de Paix & French Embassy
9:20 am to 9:30 am	Presentation & validation of the agenda	Moderator
9:30 am to 9:45 am	Presentation of the participants (Name, Organization, Actions, Geographical Coverage)	Moderator & All
9:45 am to 10:45 am	Desertification in Tanzania: ✘ Current status of desertification in Tanzania, ✘ Impacts on livelihoods, food security, biodiversity, etc ✘ Forecast for the coming years	<u>Panelists:</u> ✘ Eng. Njamasi S. Chiwanga – LEAD FOUNDATION ✘ Timotheo Mande – Vice President Office – Focal Person UNCCD
10:45 am to 11:15 am	Tea Break	All
11:15 am to 11:45 am	Plenary session 1: National Context of agroecology Tanzania: ✘ Specificities of agroecology in Tanzania; ✘ History of the emergence of agroecology in Tanzania	Moderator & All
11:45 am to 1 pm	Group Session 1 on the themes selected (among the 8 prioritized); ✘ National context and consequences related to the theme selected ✘ Civil society solutions to the challenges related to the theme selected Plenary Session 2 – Restitution of the group sessions	Moderator - All
1 pm to 2 pm	Lunch Break	All
2pm to 3:30pm	Group session: Development of key Advocacy messages	All
3:30pm to 4:30 pm	Plenary Session 3: Restitution and discussion on the key advocacy messages	Moderator - All
4:30pm to 4:45pm	Closing remarks	Iles de Paix

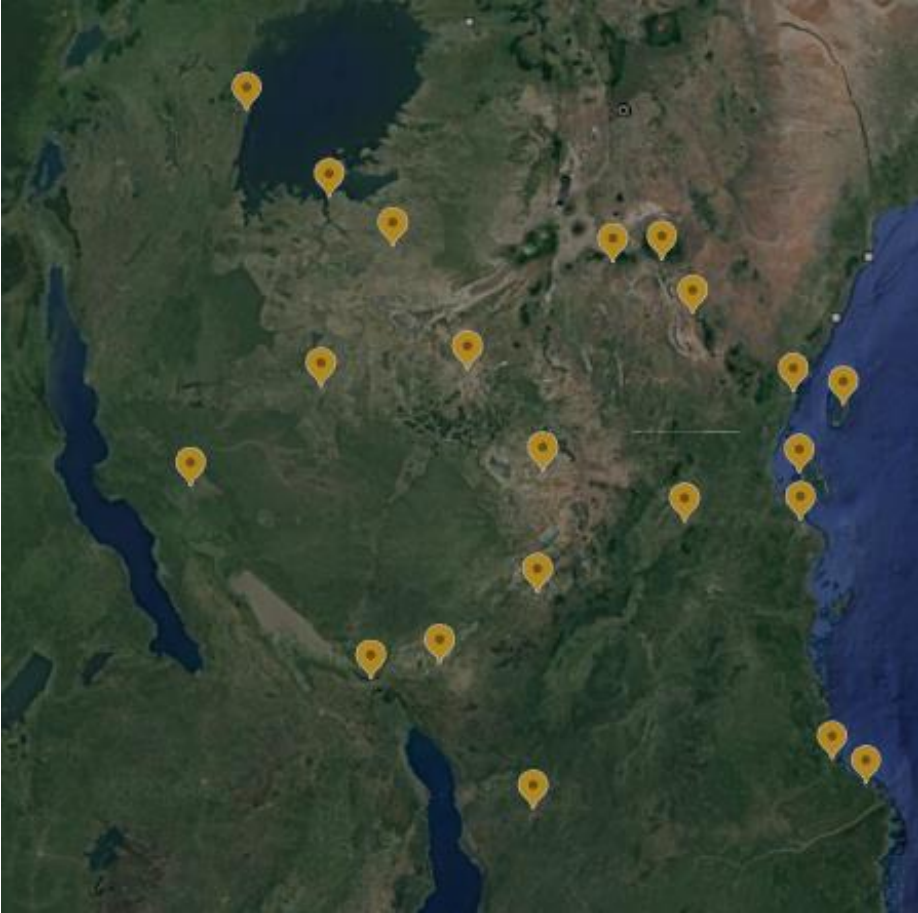


Annex 2: Result for participatory theme selection voting before the workshop via Google Forms.



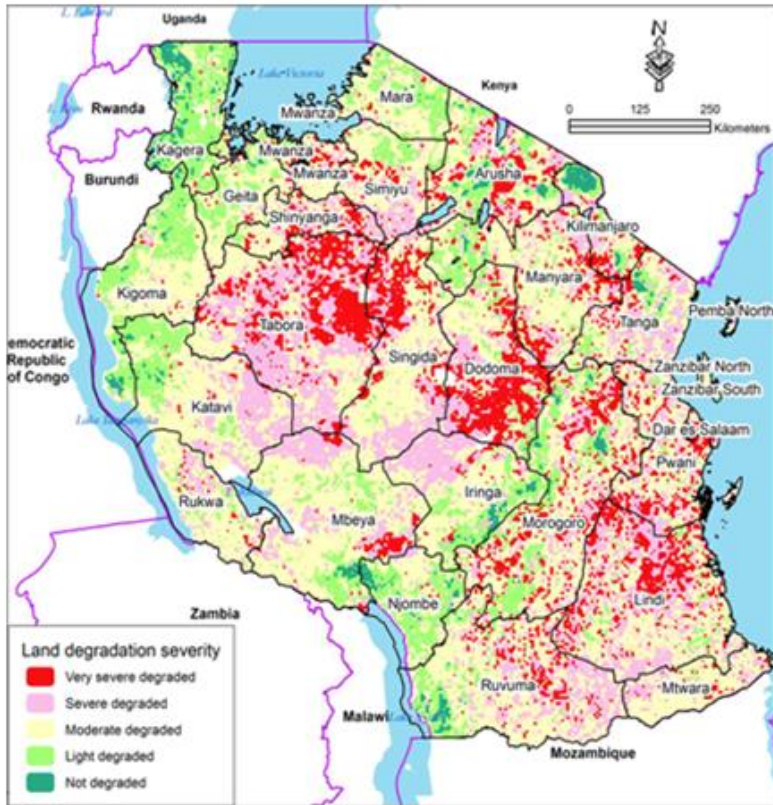
Biodiversity as a 3rd theme was selected randomly from the two themes with an equal score by Iles de Paix country director.

Annex 3: Geographical representation of the project represented by the workshop participants in Tanzania



Annex 4 - Extent of land degradation map based on United Republic of Tanzania report of 2018.





Annex 5 – List of participants



#	Name	Contacts	Number of participants
1	ECHO EastAfrica	ekhsey@echocommunity.org	1
2	LEAD FOUNDATION	info@leadfoundation.org	1
3	Les de Paix	ldovic.joly@lesdespaix.org	4
4	FAO	MpondaMabzo@fao.org	1
5	MVW AARUSHA	richardmasandika@mviaanusha.org.tz	1
6	RECODA	ed@recoda.org.tz	1
7	PELUM	senza@pelumtanzania.org	3
8	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	cmeshack@tfcg.org.tz	1
9	Climate Change Action Network	contact@cantz.org.tz	1
10	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum	zfaustine@tnrf.org	1
11	SJS Organic	sjsorganic@gmail.com	2
12	Oikos East Africa	gibryncobmbo@istituto-oikos.org	1
13	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania	janetmaro@kilimo.org	1
14	Local Authorities - Ansha Region	hargenychimukume@anishago.org	3
15	ANSAF	Info@ansaf.org.tz	1
16	MVWAMA	mphis@mviwama.org.tz	1
17	FLORESTA	director@forestatz.com	1
18	MVWAKI	uribakx14@gmail.com	1
19	Change for the Future - Anusha	changeofthefuture255tz@gmail.com	1
20	ViAgroforest	info@viagroforest.org	1
21	Forestry Training Institute (FTI)	info@ftiac.tz (Address to the Principal)	1
22	Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)	PeterMiyonga (Anumenu), Elapenda Wavil (Karatu)	2
23	Journalists' Environmental Association of Tanzania	jvassociation@gmail.com, ccjstanchiko@gmail.com	1
24	TOAM	bakari_mongo@yahoo.com	2
25	One World Sustainable	0754287609	1
26	Action Aid	EliasMinda@actionaid.org	1
27	Vice President Office (Focal Person Desertification)	timothmande@gmail.com	1
28	Marc Basseporte (French Consul)	/	1
29	Canadian Food Grain	nelowe-miller@tearfund.org	1
30	UCRT	director@ujamaa-crt.org.tz	1
31	Mkulima Mbunifu	erica@mkulimambunifu.org	1
32	RKOLTO	david.leyssens@rkoito.org	1
33	Trias	rihatarimo@triasngo.org	2
TOTAL			44





iles
de
paix

AMBASSADE
DE FRANCE
EN TANZANIE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

D'a
Désertif
actions
2022

ATTENDANCE LIST – NATIONAL WORKSHOP – AGROECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS TO INSPIRE THE TRANSITION
9th MARCH 2022 – ARUSHA – TANZANIA

N°	Name	Gender	Organization	Function	Contact	Signature
1	Martin Pius	M	MVIWAMA	COORDINATOR	0752838338	
2	Zakia Mohamed	F	PELUM TANZANIA	PROGRAM OFFICER	0766674114	
3	Samuel A. Samuel	M	TFCG	DRY	0913160028	
4	Bakeri Mungu	M	TOAM	CEO	0710287652	
5	RICHARD MIMBA	M	FLORESTA	CEO	071728691	
6	Musta M. Mwanuzi	M	CIECO	DIRECTOR	0735652782	
7	CHARLES MESHACK	M	TFCG, Box 23410 DUM	Executive Director	0754-380607	
8	Timothée Paul	M	VPO	Staff officer	0745819192	



iles
de
paix

AMBASSADE
DE FRANCE
EN TANZANIE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

D'a
Désertif
actions
2022

N°	Name	Gender	Organization	Function	Contact	Signature
9	John Chikoma	M	JOURNALISTS ENV. ASSOCIATION OF TZ (JET)	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	0754263965	
10	Theodorus Mwanuzi	M	Ui Agroforestry	Country Manager	0767540258	
11	Peter Myonga	M	IFS-Arimoni	District Conservator IFS-Arimoni	0768183252	
12	Honest Mweni	M	ANSAT	Head of Operations	099403032	
13	Narc BASSEPORIC	M	Consulate of France	Consul hon.	0754287656	
14	Philipo Malley	M	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum	fundraising Coordinator	078255444	
15	STEPHANO MWAYA	M	MVIWAKI	P.O	0714025771	
16	Robert Mwaya	M	CAN T Z	Director	0717313660	
17	PAUL CHICENT	M	TOAM	Prog officer	0754-545535	
18						





iles de paix

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE EN TANZANIE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

D'a
Desertif
actions
2022

N°	Name	Gender	Organization	Function	Contact	Signature
18	SOLILE PASTORI	F	PELUM Tanzania	Accountant	0767-537082	
19	ELIASENDA SI WAVU	ME	TFS-KARATI	DFC	wavue78@gmail.com	
20	DEO PASKALI	M	JET	DRIVER	0736322116	
21	REHEMA FIDELIS	F	PELUM Tanzania	PROGRAMS MANAGER	0754447232	
22	MUHAMMED NKYA	M	SAT	ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER	0768557848	
23	DAVID LEYSSENS	M	RIKOLTO	REGIONAL DIRECTOR	0654016303	
24	NTAMBA CHIMANEA	M	LEAD FOUNDATION	DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS	0784468442	
25	JULIANNE HANG	M	MWIWAMA	DRIVER	0786362059	
26	Richard Mwanjika	M	MWIWAARUSHTA	Coordinator	0754818355	
27	JORAM WIMMO	ME	ACTIONAIDIZ	COORDINATOR	0767496050	



iles de paix

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE EN TANZANIE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

D'a
Desertif
actions
2022

N°	Name	Gender	Organization	Function	Contact	Signature
28	Dominick Rigo	M	RECODA	ED	ed@recoda.or.tz 0768224052	
29	Ebraim Nchuk	M	CFG	ED	efratem75@gmail.com	
30	JOHN NULWA	M	V.PD	DRY	0718432927	
31	Rose M. Massawa	F	RS-ARUSHA	PAOI	massawerose@yahoo.com	
32	Tabea -L. M. Ilo	F	RS Arusha	GOI	whzztz@yahoo.com	
33	ERICA RUGABANDA	F	SAT/MKULIMA	PROJECT MANAGER BVAI-COUNTRY LEADER	erica@mkulimambuni.org	
34	CHRISTIN MIBAMBO	M	One World Sustainable Livelihood	Director	christinmambo@gmail.com	
35	JULIUS N. KIMWA	M	RAS OFFICE-ARUSHA	GOVERNMENT	0789831144	
36	Erwin Kinsey	M	ECAD EA	V Pres	0754480184	





iles de paix

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE EN TANZANIE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

D'a
Désertif
actions
2022

N°	Name	Gender	Organization	Function	Contact	Signature
37	Makko Swander	M	UCRT-	PROGRAM COORDINATOR	Swander.makko@gmail.com 0787699600	
38	Giorgio Colombo	M	ILKOS EAST AFRICA	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR	giorgio.colombo@ilkos.org +39 484 812 0769 484812	
39	Neema Mollé	K	Trias E.A	Program Advisor	0766745489 neema-molle@trias.ngo	
40	RITHA TARIMO	F	TRIAS E.A	COUNTRY COORDINATOR	rithatarimo@trias.ngo	
41	STEPHANO MWAJUMBE	M	FTI-OFMOTONYI	FOREST OFFICER II	mwaumbastephano@gmail.com 0755680330	
42	Mpenda Malozo	MA	Modorostor	DEPT. ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	0627825311 mpenda.malozo@gmail.com	
43	FR. ALWYN DOUNZA	M	SJS ORGANIC	DIRECTOR	0626908639 SJSORGANIC@GMAIL.COM	
44	MR. PRASHANTH @GOLDA	M	SJS ORGANIC	MANAGER	0629278935 SJSORGANIC@GMAIL.COM	
45						
46						

Annex 6 – Photos of the workshop





