
(DRAFT)

Proceedings of the National Workshop on Sharing and Application of Local / Indigenous Knowledge in Tanzania Bagamoyo, Tanzania

(11th – 13th June, 2001)

**WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS
GROUP PHOTO**

Prepared By: B.T. Baya

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WORKSHOP ORGANISERS

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| Mr. R.P. Yonazi | - | Vice President's Office – Workshop Organizing Chairperson |
| Mr. L. Sangana | - | LinKS/FAO – LinKS Project Assistant |
| Ms. L. Kayombo | - | TFNC – Logistician |
| Mr. J. Kilabuko | - | Vice President's Office – Logistician |
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| Mr. W. Mgeni | - | TFNC – Logistician |
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WORKSHOP ORGANISING COMMITTEE

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| Mr. R.P. Yonazi | - | Vice President's Office – Organising Chairperson |
| Ms. H. Missano | - | TFNC/LinKS – National Coordinator – Secretary |
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| Prof. Mascarehas, A. | - | IRA – University of Dar es Salaam |
| Prof. N.F. Madullu | - | IRA – University of Dar es Salaam |
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| Prof. R. Mahunnah | - | Muhimbili University College |
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RAPPORTEUR

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| Mr. B.T. Baya | - | Rapporteur General – National Environment Management Council, Dar es Salaam |
| Dr. O.K.K. Mponda | - | Agricultural Research Naliendele, Mtwara |
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(v)

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LIST OF A BBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| NGO | : | Non – Governmental Organization |
| CBO | : | Community Based Organisation |
| UDSM | : | University of Dar es Salaam |
| SUA | : | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| IRA | : | Institute of Resource Assessment |
| ITM | : | Institute of Traditional Medicine |
| AMREF | : | Africa Medical Research Foundation |
| COSTECH | : | Commission for Science and Technology |
| VECO | : | Tanzania Belgian International NGO (Vredeisalanden-Coopibo) Tanzania |
| MARECIK | : | Maasai Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge |
| UMADEP | : | Uluguru Mountains Development Programme |
| CHAWATIATA | : | Chama cha Waganga wa Tiba Asilia Tanzania |
| NIMR | : | National Institute of Medical Research |
| TAWIRI | : | Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute |
| TFNC | : | Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre |
| CBD | : | Convention On Biological Diversity |
| TRIPS | : | Trade Related Intellectual Property rights |
| IK | : | Indigenous Knowledge |
| HIV/AIDS | : | Human Infection Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ISWCP | : | Indigenous Soil and Water Conservation in Africa Programme |
| TBA | : | Traditional Birth Attendants |
| EAC | : | East African Cooperation |
| SADC | : | Southern African Developing Countries |
| OAU/AU | : | Organization of African Union |
| VPO | : | Vice President's Office |
| DOE | : | Division of Environment |
| NEMC | : | National Environment Management Council |
| OUT | : | Opening University of Tanzania |
| TPRI | : | Tropical Pesticides Research Institute |
| ARIs | : | Agricultural Research Institutes |
| ADRI | : | Animal Diseases Research Institute |
| TAFORI | : | Tanzania Forest Research Institute |
| TAFIRI | : | Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute |
| BRELA | : | Business Registration and Licensing Agency |
| NAP | : | National Action Programme (To combat desertification) |
| NIKSAP | : | National Indigenous Knowledge Action Plan |
| LFA | : | Logical Framework Analysis |
| PTD | : | Participatory Technology Development |

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1.0 OPENING ADDRESSES

The workshop was opened by the Director of Environment; in the Vice President's Office (VPO), Mr. Erick K. Mugurusi. In his speech, the Director drew the attention of the workshop to issues of Indigenous Knowledge (IK). He cited examples in many other countries where IK has contributed to respective national development. He urged the workshop to address the issue of IK and make proposals on priority areas for the preparation of a national strategy and action plan; and establish a list of priority follow – up actions. The Guest of Honour recognized the presence of donors – The World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The full text of the Opening Speech is presented below.

**OPENING SPEECH BY E.K. MUGURUSI, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT,
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, AT THE WORKSHOP ON SHARING AND
APPLICATION OF LOCAL/ INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN TANZANIA
BAGAMOYO, PARADISE HOLIDAY RESORT
JUNE 11, 2001**

**Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

My first task must be to express my gratitude for the honour to officiate the opening ceremony of this important workshop on the sharing and the application of local and indigenous knowledge.

I would like to begin my statement by extending a warm welcome to you all, to this workshop. I thank you for considering this workshop worth your while and finding time to attend. Your presence here indeed signifies the importance you attach to the advancement of local and indigenous knowledge. For those who have come from outside the country, I am happy to let you know that we are absolutely delighted to have you here. We are also absolutely certain that you will feel the warmth of Bagamoyo, a town with a heavy historical legacy; a town with a unique past and a promising future; and that you will take home a lifetime of memories of your stay in Tanzania.

Mr. Chairman,

I need not stress the significance of the agenda for this workshop.

Experiences from many parts of the world clearly underline the strategic role of indigenous and local knowledge systems for the achievement of sustainable development. The very origins of environmental conservation lie buried in ancient cultures found throughout the world.

Modern environmental movements express various ideologies of those original belief systems, even if they may not always realise the debt to their forebears nor towards those who still embody those ideals. If we are to conserve the cultural and natural bounty on earth, we must learn more about it and about the nature of our interventions with that bounty. We must resolve to weave the life-supporting customs of all diverse groups into a resilient fabric for the protection of the sanctity of all life.

Indigenous and global knowledge systems are alternative pathways in the human, scientific quest to understand the universe, and are the result of the same intellectual process towards harmony. Many components of indigenous knowledge systems are presently being studied, documented and made available to the world community, to link up with the ex-situ global knowledge systems that are easily accessible in print and data bases.

My colleagues will be presenting to you some experiences of indigenous and local knowledge systems in Tanzania, later during your workshop. Fairhead J. and Leach M. in their book on Indigenous Technical Knowledge and Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa, provide us with an eloquent example of how knowledge of termite ecology in West Africa helps local communities improve soils, manage water resources and increase crop production. Sillitoe P. in *Roots of the Earth (Crops in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea)*, documents the soil management techniques used by the **Wola** speakers in the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea to conserve the fertility of delicate soils. Adimihardja K. in *Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge in Mount Halimun Area*, describes how local botanical knowledge in the Mount Halimun area of West Java forms the basis for conserving the diversity of forests and traditional agriculture. Toffoli D. and Oliveira R. show how traditional fishing communities in Brazil integrate agriculture into their overall natural resource management strategies.

For time immemorial, in many societies without written language or edifices hills, mountains and valleys became the libraries and cathedrals for reflecting cultural achievement. These were linked to burial grounds and spirits of the ancestors who protected the forests that surrounded them.

They were linked to sacred spaces and sacred species and the organisation of resource uses, which were given ritual meaning. Wells and springs were also frequently considered holy, and the areas around them specially protected from unwarranted disturbance. Customary regulation for access to land and land resources checked their indiscriminate use. Rules regarding restraints on resource use are embedded in cultural and traditional religious systems which give them a legitimacy that goes beyond scientific prudence. Intricate local knowledge systems are grounded in locality and biological diversity.

Cultural landscapes and their links to the conservation of biological diversity are recognised under the Convention concerning the protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, "The World Heritage Convention".

And as you know, the Convention on Biological Diversity is one of the major international forces in recognising the role of indigenous and local communities in in-situ conservation.

Perhaps the most important area where human interactions with the natural environment are intrinsic is agriculture. Traditional agriculture has increasingly proved to be productive, sustainable and ecologically sound, even under extraordinarily difficult conditions. Crop diversity of immense magnitude is today accredited to the ingenuity and skills of local knowledge systems. Operating within limited possibilities, traditional communities have evolved sophisticated and complex agricultural systems and practices. Local dependence on traditional varieties of crop plants, non-domesticated resources and gathered foods, serves to stimulate biodiversity conservation; it does not destroy or homogenise it, as most agro-industrial systems do.

The development of traditional agro-ecosystems has not been a random process; on the contrary, intercropping, interspersing of trees and other non-crop species, crop rotation, shifting cultivation and maintenance of fallow perennials, and other traditional farming methods, are all based on a thorough understanding of the elements and interactions between vegetation and soils, animals and climate. The strength of local knowledge systems is based not only on accurate observation, but also on experimental learning. Traditional knowledge systems and practices are not only known for the diversity of species used, but also for the diverse ways in which those species are administered. Knowledge is not only a cerebral activity; it is bound up in practical activity and technological systems, reflecting both collective and personal experience, and long-term observations. It is passed down through generations, as a composite whole, sometimes in the form of myths, accounts of

hunting trips, descriptions of agricultural activities or curing methods, representing a peoples historical experience, aspirations and world view.

The social process of learning and sharing knowledge, which is unique to each indigenous culture, lies at the very heart of traditionality. And in this way, knowledge was owned and shared collectively, while each individual member of the community was valued for the particular innovations and interpretation of the world. Such knowledge about the physical environment is often very detailed. Many local communities developed traditional calendars to control the scheduling of agricultural activities, believing for example, that phases of the moon are linked to periods of rainfall. Other local communities learned to cope with climatic seasonality by using weather indicators based on the phenologies of local vegetation. Soil types, levels of soil fertility and land-use categories are examined and determined in detail. Soil types are usually distinguished by colour, texture, and even taste. On this basis, traditional knowledge systems meet the environmental requirements of their food-producing systems by

concentrating on key ecological principles, resulting in a myriad of complex agricultural systems.

In the absence of any external inputs, traditional communities selected and domesticated breeds of animals that were best adapted to their micro-habitats and which resisted the extreme and difficult environmental conditions. In such systems, the prevalence of diversified crop assemblages is of key importance to farmers, as interactions between crops, animals and trees result in beneficial synergies that allow agro-ecosystems to sponsor their own soil fertility, pest control and productivity.

Mr. Chairman,

Another important area in which local knowledge plays a major role is in traditional medicines and health systems. Bodeker, in *Global Health Traditions*, sketches some exemplary systems such as Ayurvedic and traditional Chinese medicines whose cosmologies define disease as " a breaking of the interconnectedness of life". A fundamental concept in traditional health systems is that of a balance between mind and body, given that both are linked to community, local environments, and the universe. This view is not alien to the teachings of the World's major religions. The relationship a healer has with the environment is a reflection of the depth of understanding achieved of the personal relationship with all creation. This is perhaps the reason why local medicines are not usually separated from their "knowers" or their social contexts.

Mr. Chairman,

The genes; species; ecosystems; and human knowledge, innovations and practices that are being lost today represent the loss of a living library of options available for adapting to local and global changes. Many ancient knowledge systems survived the colonial era. These systems are complex, based on sophisticated ecological knowledge and understanding, highly efficient and productive, and inherently sustainable. If nothing else, the biodiversity debate over the last few decades has taught us that life is a mosaic of biological forms, webs of interrelated niches and myriad ecosystems. Like a mosaic, the intricate pieces that comprise the work, when viewed too closely, may not reveal the overall vision which is the message of the art. Yet the message of the mosaic is revealed only through its intricacy and diversity.

Mr. Chairman,

Fortunately, with the new and expanding studies of indigenous knowledge systems, and interest from research foundations and supporting agencies in health care, agriculture and natural resource management, the debate is no longer about the usefulness of such knowledge systems for sustainable development. Rather, it is about how such knowledge systems can be harnessed and used to ensure equitable benefit-sharing with the contributing communities.

However, globalisation is the dominant tendency, where technology and communication systems are dissolving geographical distance and political boundaries. The positive aspects of globalisation are numerous, including enhanced access to goods and services propelled by the global economy, and cultural change which seems to bring progress and new opportunities. But for some of us, the trade-offs are less understood, and among these are its impacts on the global environment. International efforts to recognise indigenous, traditional and local knowledge systems, appear to be pitted against enormous economic and market forces that propel the globalisation of trade. I see at least two major shortcomings in the globalisation trend, in the context of local knowledge systems:-

- ⇒ Value is imputed to information and resources only when they enter external markets; and
- ⇒ Prices do not reflect fully the value of environmental and social services.

This means that non-monetary values recognised and serving local communities are ignored, and that local knowledge systems are ascribed no value; are assumed to be free for the taking. This has been termed "intellectual terra nullius", after the concept "empty land" which legitimised expropriation of "discovered" lands for empires. This morally vacuous concept is defended by some because it facilitates the biopiracy of local folk varieties of crops, traditional medicines and useful species.

Mr. Chairman,

The contribution of indigenous and local knowledge systems can be made much more visible. Currently, local and indigenous knowledge is threatened by erosion on account of (a) Lack of proper documentation and exchange of information on values of such knowledge systems; (b) Inadequate awareness of the importance of local knowledge systems, innovations and practices; and (c) Issues of benefit-sharing.

Given the potential of local and indigenous knowledge and the impacts its erosion might cause to the society, there is a need of formulating a strategy and a long-term programme to ensure that this vital treasure is harnessed. We need to raise the status of local and indigenous knowledge in Tanzania, to make sure that it is documented, utilised and shared for the benefit of all. Traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices, is the basis for local-level decision-making in rural communities of contemporary life, including natural resource management, nutrition, food preparation, health, as well as community and social organisation. Learning and respecting local knowledge, and integrating it into environmental and developmental considerations will prove indispensable for sustainable development. Local communities are a vast repository of knowledge.

Mr. Chairman,

I have been informed that this workshop will make proposals on priority actions for the preparation of a national strategy and action plan on local and indigenous knowledge; and establish a list of priority follow-up actions. Given the composition of the participants, I am confident that the objectives of your workshop will be achieved.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me conclude by expressing my heartfelt appreciation to NORAD, the World Bank, FAO and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, for sponsoring and organising this workshop. Once again I thank you all for your presence. I wish you hard work and fruitful deliberations.

With these remarks, it is now my pleasant duty to declare this workshop officially opened.

I thank you for your attention.

Mr. R.P. Yonazi, Assistant Director, Division of Environment VPO invited the Guest of Honour after making few welcoming remarks. The full text for the The welcoming remarks is presented hereunder:

OPENING REMARKS BY MR. R.P. YONAZI, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR – ENVIRONMENT, VICE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE, AT THE WORKSHOP ON SHARING AND APPLICATION OF LOCAL/INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN TANZANIA BAGAMOYO JUNE 11, 2001

**Guest of Honour,
Our Excellencies,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Its my pleasure and privilage to welcome you, Guest of Honour, to officiate the opening ceremony of this important workshop on the sharing and the application of local and indigenou knowledge.

The workshop participants are extremely happy that you are the one to grace this important gathering. We know you have an extremely busy schedule but despite it, you have found time to be with us this morning.

Guest of Honour,

Le me begin my brief remarks by recalling, that in year 1998, Tanzania, along with Zimbabwe, Mozambique and later Swaziland, started the implementation of a sub-regional project on Gender, Biodiversity and Local Knowledge Systems to Strengthen Agricultural and Rural people’s knowledge, on the use and management of the agricultural biological systems they depend on for food security. The project, known as the LinkS project, is financed by NORAD with technical support from FAO. Late last year, we learnt that we could also create with the World Bank on a similar initiative on traditional and indigenou knowledge by the Bank.

Immediately thereafter, it was considered oportune to prepare for this national workshop. The workshop aims at experiences on local and indigenou knowledge. In this word, local and indigenou knowledge practitioners, have been invited to share knowledge with other participants. In addition, the workshop is planned to create on the process of formulating a National Strategy and Action Plan for indigenou and Local Knowledge. Specifically the workshop in expected to those elements, for the formulation of a National Strategy for Local and Indigenou Knowledge.

Guest of Honour,

Workshop will deliberate the following identified topics:

Benefits and risks of sharing local/indigenous knowledge; Local/Indigenous Knowledge Systems, and mechanisms for benefit sharing; Guiding principles for researchers and development works, on local knowledge documentation; and

Proposed institutional framework, for the overall coordination.

The basis papers have been prepared covering the above-mentioned topics, as well draft issues paper:

Guest of Honour,

The workshop is expected to come up with the following outputs:

- i) First, an initiation of a national network of individuals and institutions with expertise in local and indigenous knowledge;
- ii) Second an agreed set of elements that will form the basis for the National Strategy for Local and Indigenous Knowledge;
- iii) Third, recommendations on the national coordination framework for the process of formulating the National Strategy and Action Plan; and forth, of course.
- iv) A set of reports of the workshop proceedings.

Guest of Honour,

We have participants from relevant community organisations', NGOs; academic, research, and documentation institutions, freelance researchers; government institutions, the donor community and the media. I would specifically wish to recognize the presence of the following important persons who have traveled across borders to attend this important workshop. They are: Mr. Lars Otto Naess from the LinKS Project-FAO Rome; Mrs. Margareth Simbi, the Acting Regional Coordinator of the LinKS project based in Zimbabwe; and Mr. Nicolas Gorjestani, of the World Bank Headquarters. I would also like to register the presence of Dr. W. Lorri, the Managing Director of TFNC,, the institution which has provided logistical support for the coordination of the preparation of this workshop.

With these remarks, it is now my pleasure to request you, Guest of Honour to deliver your opening speech. Mr. Guest of Honour; please.

Prof. N.F. Madullu from LinKS/NSC gave the Vote of thanks to the opening speech. He underlined the importance of IK in development of Tanzania. He praised the government initiatives for putting IK in the national agenda. Professor *Madullu*, congratulated the Guest of Honour for useful information provided in his opening speech, that as set a road map and focus for discussions of the workshop.

2.0 WORKSHOP SUMMARY

2.1 *Background*

Local and indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices form national treasure which if preserved and utilized, could help in raising the living standards of our people.

In Tanzania, several local communities are known to have knowledge, innovations and practices, which could be replicated in other communities to improve their wellbeing and at the same time sustaining the natural resource they depend upon. However, the problem facing these local and indigenous knowledge innovations, and practices is erosion.

Major causes of such erosion are:

- Lack of proper documentation and information exchange
- Lack of knowledge among local community members on the importance of their local resources such as plants, small animals and innovations, and practices to process and use products of such resources in a sustainable manner.

To-date the FAO-supported LinKS Project has organized several meetings on local knowledge for food security, benefits and risks of sharing local knowledge and other topics. Through these meetings and workshops, the project has attempted to identify key issues, major stakeholders, major gaps, and existing activities. Nevertheless, there is a lot that requiring actions in order to come up with comprehensive analysis of key elements for the preparation of the National Indigenous Knowledge Strategy and Action Plan (NIKSAP).

In realization of the existing erosion, the FAO-supported LinKS project housed at Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), in collaboration with Vice Presidents Office (VPO) proposed a workshop to steer the formulation of a National Indigenous Knowledge Strategy and Action Plan (NIKSAP).

1.2 Objectives and Expected Outputs

LinKS and VPO organized a three-days consultative workshop from 11-13th June, 2001. The issues which were planned for the workshop include:

- a) The formulation of a legal framework for the protection of interests of owners of Indigenous Knowledge;
- b) Establishment of a mechanism for documentation and information sharing;
- c) Identification of priority research activities on IK and benefit sharing with a view to feeding into the development of the formulation and future review of the NIKSAP, and
- d) The development of modalities for mainstreaming IK and benefit sharing in the national development planning process.

The workshop therefore aimed at providing a forum for key stakeholders to brainstorm on issues of IK, including information and knowledge, practices, positive and negative impacts, in selected socio-economic development situations in the country. The workshop was expected to generate information and data to be used in the preparation of a background document for the formulation of a NIKSAP.

Specific objectives were:

- a) To share and enhance experience – sharing on IK;
- b) To formulate a National IK strategy and Action Plan (NIKSA) and;
- c) To discuss gaps and the suitable institutional framework for coordination of (the implementation) the Plan (NIKSA) in Tanzania;
- d) To establish formal networking among participants.

Major workshop outputs are:

- a) A report of the workshop proceedings that will include cases and examples of application of IK and benefit sharing; and a matrix of proposed actions and actors.
- b) Proposals on a national coordination mechanisms for IK was discussed and the way forward to getting IK started in Tanzania. The government will consider establishing a “Steering Committee” for coordinating NIKSAP activities in near future.
- c) Networking established and information sharing promoted.

1.3 Participation and Moderation

49 participants for the consultative workshop were drawn from a range of background including: Stakeholders from 23 various Institutions in Tanzania, World Bank (Washington DC), FAO (Rome), and FAO/LinKS, and Regional Office - Zimbabwe.

Participants were invited from the following Institutions:

- Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
- Non-Governmental Organizations (DONET)
- Tanzania Food & Nutrition Centre
- Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT)
- Tanga Aids Working Group
- Cooperative College Moshi
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- Africa Link / IRA, University of Dar es Salaam
- Tropical Pest Research institute (TPRI)
- University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)
- Ministry of Water and Livestock Development
- Muhimbili University College
- Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)
- Animal Disease Research Institute, DSM
- Vice President’s Office (NEMC & DOE)
- Food and Agriculture Organization / LinKS (Zimbabwe)
- Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)

- Food and Agriculture Organization (Italy)
- Agricultural Research Institute – (Naliende, Mtwara)
- EA Cross Boarder Project
- Livestock production Research institute
- Bagamoyo District Council
- World Bank

List of participants is shown in annex A1, attached to this report.

The three days workshop was facilitated by session Chairpersons on each day. A detailed workshop programme is presented in annex A2 attached to this report. The chairperson was supported by then secretariat and rapporteur.

3.0 Plenary Sessions

3.1 Paper Presentations:

The workshop examined an array of IK issues from papers presented under the following subjects.

- Benefits and Risks of Sharing Local Indigenous Knowledge, By *Dr. P.J. Kabudi* – Faculty of Law, University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM).
- Local / Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Mechanisms for benefit – sharing Lessons of Experience in Tanzania – By Professor *A.S. Kauzeni* and Professor *F.N. Madulu*, Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam (IRA/UDSM).
- Mechanisms and other measures to Guide research and development and Dissemination of Local Indigenous Knowledge, By Director of Research, Environment Education and Documentation in NEMC, *Mrs. A.T. Maembe*.
- Institutional Framework for Coordination of Local / Indigenous, Knowledge, By *Mr. R. Muyungi* (Assistant Director) and *A.F. Tillya*, Division of Environment.
- An Issues Paper on Indigenous Knowledge for Development in Tanzania, By *Professor Adolf Mascarenhas*, Institute of Resources Assessment, UDSM.
- Presentation on Animal Genetics Resources (AnGR), By *Dr. J.K.K. Msechu* – Principal Livestock Research Officer, Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, DSM.

The full text for the above papers are presented in a separate volume.

3.2 Experience Sharing on Indigenous Knowledge from selected project cases in Tanzania

Case 1: Tanga Aids Working Group TAWG (Presented by David Scheinman)

- Interdisciplinary NGO treating patients in hospital / home using traditional medicinal plants in collaboration with Bombo government hospital.
- Traditional medicine is identified, collected by local herbal expert.
- Modern knowledge techniques are integrated in the administration of traditional medicine to patients.
- TAWG is carrying out ethno botanical and medical research and training traditional healers to provide improve health care in their villages.
- Partnering with traditional healers and pharmaceutical company.
- TAWG distributes medicine throughout Tanzania to those in need.

Type of IK received by TAWG, include:

- Identification of medicinal plant – Mr. Bongo Mzizi (44) is the local herbal expert.
- The ethno botanical research assisted by traditional healers.

TAWG has made achievements and gathered wide experience and many lessons in the process

Issues arising from discussions:

- Observed that, care-givers (mainly girl children) prove difficult (e.g. Zimbabwe). TAWG has been successful through nurturing working relationship and motivating workers.
- Partnering works better (with District and Regional Offices).
- Public awareness plays vital role in this program.
- TAWG take inventory and take documentation of traditional medicinal plants known/used by them.
- Networking recommended.

Case 2: Experience of Ethnoveterinary Development Programme in Simanjiro, Arusha - Tanzania (Presented by: M.M.J. Dr. Minja)

Preamble:

The main objective is to elicit and document traditional veterinary practices and disease coping strategies, and support continued use of traditional practices. Others include production of educational materials on aspect of ethnoveterinary practices and support Institutional capacity (ADRI & TFRI).

Achievements:

- Study carried out in 20 villages documented 81 diseases recognized by Maasai and compiled in 3 language. (English, Kiswahili, Kimaasai).
- 96 plants used in Maasai Ethnoveterinary were identified. (39 are mostly confidently used plants).

Issues arising from discussions:

- Information sharing encouraged among stakeholders on collected species and other findings for input or comments.
- Traditional healers are marginalized, therefore calls for a "champion" to restore respect. Who is the champion for IK in Tanzania?

Case 3: Seed Management (Presented by By Dr. O.K.K. Mponda)

- Paper presented the experience from Southern Zone Rural Seeds Fairs and documentation of Local Knowledge on use and propagating of local varieties.

Paper 1: Southern Zone Rural Seed Fairs:

The objective of the Southern Zone Rural Seed fairs create awareness, accessibility of additional alternative seeds and planting materials available for research institutions seed companies and farmers. The Rural seed fairs builds on understanding that formal seed system and Local Seed System can complement each other and improve the supply of seeds of preferred varieties to farmers than each expert's isolated efforts.

Paper 2: Use and propagation of Local varieties / seeds for food security in Southern Tanzania:

The paper addressed local crop varieties in use in Southern Tanzania. Provides why farmers grows them. Local criteria used in variety selection. The paper concludes with a number of local varieties are available from the informal seed system which farmers grow for food security. The need of tapping IK and Technologies is raised. Merging the two system of seed development is suggested for sustainability of food supply and rural livelihoods.

Issues arising from discussions:

- Seed fairs were underscored as powerful tool in creating awareness and popularization of varieties.
- Challenged to consider replicating Seed Fairs in other agro-zones in Tanzania. However, it was adviced that, the planning should consider different geographical setting and cultural barriers.
- The workshop adviced seed variet promoters to consider using seasonal market fair as a way of supplementing meager funds.

Case 4: Indigenous Knowledge and Bioprospecting in Tanzania (By Prof. R.L.A. Mahunnah - ITM)

The paper presented the scope of activities undertaken by Institute of Traditional Medicine (ITM), including Traditional medicine practice in Tanzania.

Summary:

- General issues relevant for IK include: Inventories and Database.

Issues arising from discussion:

- Adviced to enhance information sharing (among stakeholders) on studies conducted by ITM.
- Proposed that IK need to be approached both from national level as well as international level.
- Recommended implementation of relevant international conventions e.g. CBD TRIPS etc.

- Emphasized need for undertaking inventories and databases as vital tools in networking and information sharing. Informed that inventories on ethnobimedical and ethnographic database is in progress.
- Traditional conservation advocated as equally important (Plan for it now).
- Training and awareness raising essential for traditional healers (50% of women in Tanzania know elements of traditional healing). Emphasized also on promotion of IK through teaching curriculum.
- Emphasized need for preserving information (inventory control). Information dissemination should be done carefully to avoid biopiracy.

Case 5: Indigenous Soil and Water Conservation in Africa Programme – ISWCP (By. O.T. Kibwana / VECO)

The case study presented the experience on partnership in implementing conservation project. The objective is to improve the effectiveness of indigenous SWC practices, promote dissemination of research results and create / support a lobbying platform for policy makers.

The paper presented steps in Participatory Technology Development (PTD) as useful tool in tapping IK. PTD approach identifies farmer innovators and share innovations and promote communities to become more assertive.

Issues arising from discussion:

- IK is dynamic and continuously changing.
- There is success in integrating IK with modern practice in farming.

Case 6: Tanzanian Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)

- IK forms a baseline for research to build on. TAWIRI initiated the use of IK in various aspects of birds naming which facilitated in surmounting communication barrier between scientific and local knowledge.
- IK is used in the conservation of commercial insects such as honey bees and their products. Presented experience in some uses of honey mixing with sheep fat as cure for pneumonia and cough.
- Currently utilizing IK to document plant species of medicinal value in Western Serengeti.

3.2.2 Lessons learn from field experiences (By Prof. A. Mascarenhas)

1. Greatly helped in the **Process** – How? IK for development.
2. Field experiences has validated that IK is a **Reality** → Basis for development.
3. IK in Tanzania is very wide Range include:
 - a) Traditional H.P. Health caring
 - b) Rural seed fairs
 - c) Vet-NET
 - d) TMI – Formal Institution
 - e) TWRI formal – But taking Orthnology to people
 - f) MARECIK.
4. Experiences in field demonstrates that there is more interchange / interaction between these Institutions the people/communities/bureaucracy → Govt.
5. Field experience much more linked with grassroots
6. Field experience points to the ‘Holistic’ Approach.
Kibwana ISWC in Africa – Lighting conductors, modification, adaptility,
Minja: Plants – Disease – Users-practical down to earth
David Scheinman – Aids (National Disaster) – Techn. Service.
7. Options – Comes with better understanding.
8. Flexibility – Civic Involvement – Increases – self reliance – solves ‘problems’ today. Field experience shows – Development.
9. Huge potential for integrating grassroots set up and IK development process in Tanzania.

4.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS TOWARDS FORMULATION OF STRATEGY AND FRAMEWORK OF ACTION.

4.1 Basic steps in Analysis

In this step, the workshop participants defined, identified relevant (IK) institutions that are there, existing gaps, priority issues, stakeholders (key players) and proposed actions (activities) for addressing the gaps etc. Therefore, participants were introduced to the basic steps in identification of key issues, major gaps, stakeholders and required interventions. The following steps were considered essential and were followed during group work.

- (a) Thematic issues for discussion were identified. These included two topics on:-
- Institutions, Policy and Legal Framework. Group and 2 discussed this theme.
 - Research and Documentation issues. Group 3 and 4 discussed this theme
- (b) Discussions focused on specific issues for analysis; these included: What is out there? Identification of existing gaps, Prioritize issues, identified & specified actions required to address the gaps. Stakeholders analysis was conducted to indicate key players and timeframe. Timeframe was classified in three categories as follows:
- Short – term timeframe:- 1-2 years
 - Medium term timeframe:- 3-5 years
 - Long – term timeframe: 5 years.
- The overall objectives for all three categories were the same.
- (c) On actions, the response was required in two parts. These questions were:-
- What is the role of the local communities (in the action proposed?)
 - How will the actions help other communities and national development?

4.2 Outputs from Group Discussions

The outputs resulting from the group discussions on the two topics mentioned above have been summarized and shown in Table 1 (a&b) and Table 2 (a&b) presented below:

The information has been summarized according to Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) format for simplicity.

Table 1.0 (a)

Summary on Situational Analysis
Thematic issue: Institutions, Policy and Legal Framework
Sub: Existing Institutions, Priorities & Gaps

| <i>S/NO.</i> | <i>Thematic Component</i> | <i>Thematic Issues</i> | <i>Description of situation / Item</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Relevant Institutions | What is out there? | Ministries (Health, Agric etc), Academia (UDSM & SUA etc), Research Institutions (NIMR, IRA, ITM, TAWIRI COSTECH etc), NGOs (VECO INADES, UMADEP, CHAWATATA), CBOs, Religious Institutions, National Institute of Medical Research etc. |
| | | Existing Gaps | Lack of Coordination, inadequate enforcement, repellative not complementing each other mandates, lack of awareness, inadequate capacity (personnel, finances, facilities), lack of civic org. Lack of comprehensive policies, role of ministries & trade IPRs. |
| | | Priority issues | Harmonize institution Mandates, establish & enhance civic organizations, Networking & Coordination, capacity building at all levels (national, districts, grassroot), mainstreaming IK in various institution. |
| 2. | Policies | What is out there | National Environmental Policy (NEP), Sustainable industrial policy, National science & Tech. Policy, National Forest Policy, National Beeking policy, Wildlife policy, Agriculture & Livestock Policy. |
| | | Existing Gaps | Lack of harmonization, inadequate will to implement policies, inadequate awareness & capacity to implement the policies, policies not comprehensive outmoded policies. |
| | | Priority issues | Harmonize policies, revise policies, enhancement of capacity to implement policies. |
| 3. | Legal Framework | What is out there | International conventions (agreements – CBD, TRIPS), Legislation Acts (copy right Trade marks, Patent Acts) etc. |
| | | Existing Gaps | Lack of public awareness of legal matters, outdated legislations, duplication of legislations. |
| | | Priority issues | Updating and reviewing legislations, harmonize laws, publish and publicize existing legislations. |

Table 1.0 (b)

Summary on Situational Analysis
Thematic Issue: Institution, Policy and Legal Framework
Sub: Proposed Actions and key players

| <i>S/NO</i> | <i>Thematic Component</i> | <i>Desired Output</i> | <i>Proposed Actions</i> | <i>Key Players</i> | <i>Proposed Time Frame</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Institutions | Coordination and Networking enhanced | Establish IK Resource Centre | VPO, Institutions, NGOs, | Short – Term (2001 – 2003) | |
| | | Capacity Built among target group | Undertake capacity building thro: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-job training • Review curricular • Community training | Responsible Institutions at all levels, NGOs, CBOs, (to be involved in impacting IK | Medium-Term (by 2006) | |
| | | Mainstreaming IK achieved | | All relevant Ministries, NGOs, CBU, Council | Medium – Term (By 2006) | |
| 2. | Policies | Harmonization, updating and revision of outdated policies achieved / completed. | Review existing policies to harmonize with IK issues. | Relevant Institutions NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector | Medium – Term | |
| | | Capacity to implement the policies enhanced. | Develop Strategy and Actions Plans carry out training Mobilize funds | Relevant Institutions – Ministries, NGOs, CBOs, local governments and Private Sector | Medium | |
| 3. | Legal Framework | Updated, and reviewed legislations in place | Review legislation to update and harmonize legislations. | Relevant Institutions, (Ministries, and Attorney General) | Medium – long Term. | |
| | | Existing legislation publicized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write appropriate booklets • Use media to publicize relevant legislation. | - - | Immediate / Continuous | *Funds is an important element for each proposed action. |

Table 2.0 (a)

Summary on Situational Analysis
Thematic Local: Research and Documentation
Sub: Institution, Priority and Gaps

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Issues</i> | <i>Description of Situation / Item</i> |
|------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. | What is out there? | Traditional Human Medicine and healing, Traditional Veterinary Medicine and Livestock, Oral traditions, Traditional farming system and Crop production, Traditional Fishing, beekeeping, forestry, wildlife, mining and black-smothery, Traditional food storage and preservation methods, indigenous meteorology and astrology, Traditional soil irrigation and water conservation techniques, wild fruit, vegetable and tubers traditional construction Handicrafts. Basketry, mats, pottery etc, wood and non-wood products, water sources, sacred groves, home based care and TBA, HIV, AIDS, ethnobotany and ethnopharmacology, biocides, traditional grazing. |
| 2. | Existing Gaps | Advocacy on use of traditional medicine lacking, Government emphasis on modern approaches than IK, limited research on phytochemicals content and screening of potential medicine, length research methodologies (HIV/AIDS & Seeds), different research methodologies (validation of IK medicines might compromise quality, conservative attitudes on the elites and decision makers, reluctance on some local IK practitioners to share / release IK for documentation and dissemination, limited publicity and coordination of IK practitioners to share / release IK for documentation , and dissemination, limited publicity and coordination of IK result. Lack of formal training, collection and dissemination of IK results and info, limited identification, classification and translations of indigenous spp of important (plants & animals – Swahili, English (scientific), the collective IK of Tanzania not housed for easy access by needy public and traditional agric. Practices ignored, exotic varieties overtaking local varieties / technologies, Traditional selection practices under valued and less promoted in livestock, merits of indigenous tree not recognized. |
| 3. | Priority Issues | Strengthen collection, documentation and preservation of genetic resources used in IK development activities, Identify and take inventory of IK activities / practices – document and disseminate results for replication to others, capacity building and training to raise general awareness. |

Table 2.0 (b)

**Summary on Situational Analysis for
Research and Documentation**

Sub: Proposed Actions and Key Players

| <i>Desired Output</i> | <i>Proposed Action</i> | <i>Key Players</i> | <i>Time Frame</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|--|--|---|-------------------|---|
| IKs system in Tanzania developed and strengthened. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop information system (both hard and soft copies) | Local communities, Holders of IKs | Short - Term | Task force to be used |
| | Translate Iks into local languages and English. | User Institutions, Ministries, and NGOs | Medium - Term | Operators IK to be involved |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate Task force to work | Individual user. National coordinator | Long – term | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Benefit sharing aspect |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstream IKs into different institutions | All stakeholder and Decision makers. | Long - term | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community is the source of information required for awareness |
| | Create awareness at all levels | Decision makers – local leaders, policy makers, elites etc. | Short - term | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community is source of information, required for awareness. |
| Increased awareness on IKS among local communities, policy makers, and various actors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replicate successful IK activities – examples include: -Traditional veterinary practices. -Seed fairs -TAWIRI & ISWCP experiences etc. | Listed NGOs, stakeholders, and Task force | Short - term | Community is the source of knowledge and trainers. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness through training and workshops. | Local communities (holder of IK, local government leaders, and policy makers. | Long - term | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing activity • IK holders in local communities are partners in this process. |
| | Conduct census of women and men traditional healers and compile National Data base. | Local communities village leaders, District Councils, Training Institutions, Ministries, Donor/Funding agencies and Parliament. | Short – term | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage formation of Traditional Healers Associations in various localities | | | |
| | Identify areas for research incorporating stakeholder. | | | |
| Improved Traditional Medicine Practices. | Sensitize Scientists involvement/researching in IK issues. | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train pupils in primary school about medicinal plants. | Local communities village leaders, District Councils, Training Institutions, Ministries, Donor/Funding agencies and Parliament. | Medium – Term | Use traditional experts and taxonomists to stimulate interest at early stage. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize communities on backyard gardening (for plants of medicinal value. | Local communities village leaders, District Councils, Training Institutions, Ministries, Donor/Funding agencies and Parliament. | Long – Term | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Improved Ethnobotany Home base care + TBA, HIV/AIDS, and Ethnopharmacology practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas for research in home based care and TBA practices. | Research Institute and Local communities. | Short – Medium term | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote partnership between traditional healers with relevant Institutions in order to facilitate validation on treatment HIV/AIDS and other diseases. | Policy makers Research Institutions. | Long Term | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip research centers with modern facilities to create capacity for efficacy assessment and active principle characterization of medicinal plants used. | Government Donors. | Short term | |
| Soil and water conservation practices in place and enhanced. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carryout inventory of soil fertility indicators for traditional farming system soils. Assess strength and weaknesses of indigenous Knowledge in irrigation schemes. | Research institutions and local communities. | Short Term | Soil maps are easily interpreted by stakeholders. |
| | | Research Institutions Local communities Donors. | Short Term | - |
| Seeds varieties Improved and IK disseminated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote seeds Fairs to popularizes local crop varieties. Encourage scientist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers partnership in selection and breeding crop varieties. Biocides: Involve farmers in research of plant based pesticides. | Research Institutions Policy makers (National / District Levels). | Long Term | - |
| | | Research Institutions Policy makers (National / District Levels). | | |
| | | Research Institutions Policy makers (National / District Levels) | Long Term | |
| Ethnoveterinary Practices enhanced and AnGR info documented. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish inventory database for animals genetic resources. Build up inventory database for ethnoveterinary practices and areas for research. Validate confidently used practice. | Research Institutions | Short Term | |
| | | Research Institutions | Short Term | |
| | | Research Institutions | Short Term | |
| Information on Ethnobotany and Forestry established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct research on the use and propagation of ethnobotanical practices for animal health care. Conduct research to identify indigenous tree of value and existing local knowledge. Promote propagation of indigenous tree species. | Research Institutions and Universities | Short Term | |
| | | Research Institutions | Long Term | |
| | | Policy makers. | Long Term | |

4.3 Matters arising from group presentations

4.3.1: *Institutions, Policy and Legal Framework (Group I & II)*

- Participants reminded to cite specific deficiencies in various legislation. Specifics will facilitate review actions. The review should focus on weaknesses of the existing legislation.
- In reviewing existing policies, emphasis should be on examining their adequacies in addressing IK and whether action plan are in place for implementation. Policies should also be examined if empowers local communities as regards to IK.
- The workshop proposed that, the coordination mechanism required for IK needs for an effective Institution that has mandate for intended function. COSTECH was challenged not to be appropriate Institution.
- IK does not exist in isolation, therefore any considerations made needed to be viewed against local and international perspectives (obligation to international conventions, eg. CBD article 8 (j) is crucial).

4.3.2: *Research and Documentation (Group, 3 & 4)*

- It was suggested that the strategy and action plan for IK closely adhere to criteria provided by World Bank (i. e. integration of stakeholder, mainstreaming etc). Group presentations missed out this part.
- In the process of gap filling, local communities must be involved in designing solutions.

4.4 Summarized issues that emerged during Discussions in the workshop

The paper were presented and discussed in plenary in form of Questions and Answers and participants reached consensus in some issues and some issue were not conducted.

- IK was appreciated as important tool for sustainable development. It is a parading to development. IK is applicable in many areas; such as:
 - IK is abundant in Tanzania, but has not been developed undermined and under estimated due to various reasons; including:
 - Local culture being demolished
 - Colonial mentality
 - Increasing control by government.
- Institutional framework lacking in Tanzania, resolved to build in what is there/existing.
- IK is an opportunity for development.
- Networking among stakeholders dealing with IK high important.
- IK and tradition healers are marginalized in Tanzania, therefore a "champion" is required to revamp the system.
- Public awareness was inadequate regarding IK, therefore need to be raised.
- Institutions urged to establish database and encourage linkage and information exchange.
- Government should implement International conventions ratified (e.g. CBD, TRIPS etc.

5.0 Way Forward

5.1 Overview

The outputs achieved from the workshop will form a milestone for the journey towards formulation of National IK strategy and Action Plan. The overall objective of the National strategy on IK is to establish a framework for IK intervention in social, economic and cultural development of the Tanzania people and globally, that is providing communities with increased capacity to solve their problem through application of IK.

The workshop urged all individual and responsible authorities not to wait for all formalities before embarking on the introduction of IK.

The workshop reminded participants need for collective responsibility, that institution and individuals each has a role to play in the process. This fact was underscored also by officials from FAO and World Bank when marking final remarks to the workshop.

5.2 Ways to face the IK challenges

The way forward was defined as a systematic inclusion of institutions, NGOs, CBO, and all stakeholders and interested individuals in the process. While presenting on the way forward for development of IK, Professor Adolf Mascarenhas said, the process need to:-

- Adopt bottom – up approach in order to have a ripple effect. Furthermore emphasized that the participatory should incorporate the rural communities.
- It must permeate the government (i.e institutionalization of the IK process in the government machinery) and NGOs. As much as it is important that laws should not be an impediment to the process.
- Urged to think positively and capitalize on the ongoing reforms in the country (local government, ministry of Agriculture, Judiciary and Health care) for available opportunities.

- Challenged all participants to think positively and be creative by turning problems into opportunities (i.e. use problem for development). Cited examples of AIDS, Agricultural stagnation, Environmental degradation, and the decline in education standards that all has knowledge based solutions.

As a way to face the existing challenges in advancement IK in Tanzania, a suggestion to create a “STEERING COMMITTEE” was give and a chairman who should be independent and not occupationally hampered by his position. The steering committee should therefore produce guideline to guide the process forward. The way forward need to consider need and legitimacy initially and not laws or policies, as these will come in the process.

A first step in this direction will be to ensure that this process is completed to ensure that National strategy for IK and Action Plan is in place. Further more, as has been a point of discussion in the workshop, awareness programmed will be required to disseminate information contained in National Indigenous Knowledge system Action Plan (NIKSAP).

5.3 Message from Donor Group

The Donor group consist of officials the World Bank (WB) and FAO Who participated the workshop from 11-13th June, 2001. The two officials from World Bank were: Mr. Reinhard Woytek and Nicolas Gorjestein and Mr. Lars Otto Naess came from FAO in Rome. These officials participated in the three days workshop and made contribution in the discussions an gave advised the Government of Tanzania in the way forward. The summary of the message is presented below:

Lars Otto Naess: Explained why FAO was interested in supporting. He presented an Overview of the LinKS project aspect and explained reasons why FAO was interested in IK programs. He also remarked, National strategy for IK is very important tool in developing IK in Tanzania Mr. Lars urged the government to consider budget allocations for purpose of IK development; IK is vital for sustainable development.

Nicolas Gorjestein: When making final remarks to the workshop, he pledged that, the Bank would be a partner in the process of developing IK in Tanzania. He recapitulated the principles to guide the process and added that Tanzania should not be bogged down by perfection syndrome. He urged the country to just get started by performing actions that can be done now and ensure that output is measurable and can be appreciated. Furthermore Mr. Nicolas added that Tanzania should learn from experiences of neighbours, in particularly in Africa and build on that experience, and not / try to invent the wheel.

In response to questions regarding input by World Bank that available for IK development, he said, the World Bank will consider any reasonable existing instruments to support the process.

He also stressed that permention is very important and formulation of the steering committee to start with. Government need to include IK components in budgets for specific sectors and the Bank resources can be available.

Mr. Reinhard Woytek: Underscored the importance of IK and said Tanzania is endowed with IK but forgotten. He said the World Bank, was very interested in IK programs and the Bank participation in the Bagamoyo Workshop wa sn expression of interest in the Bank.

6.0 Closing Session

6.1 Closing speech

**CLOSING REMARKS BY DR. JOACHIM S.A. MATERU, ACTING DISTRICT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BAGAMOYO AT THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SHARING AND APPLICATION OF LOCAL INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
BAGAMOYO - 13TH JUNE 2001**

**Chairman,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

It is a great pleasure to me to officiate the closing ceremony of this important National Workshop on Sharing application of Local / Indigenous Knowledge in Tanzania. As mentioned during the opening ceremony, this workshop has drawn participants from various institutions which are involved directly or indirectly to the promotion of indigenous Knowledge and that the workshop has benefited from presentations and intensive discussion from both the key resource persons and experts from different professions and local experiences. I believe that you have enlightened yourselves and have been able to exchange your knowledge and experiences in the context of appropriate ways and means to promote the indigenous knowledge in our country. It is my hope that the outcome of this workshop will form the basis for further exchange of information. This I believe is an important phase for the process of developing the National Indigenous Knowledge Strategy and Action Plan. It is my expectation that the formulation of the strategic action plan will take cognizance of benefits to communities with regard to improving their livelihoods.

Mr. Chairman, during the deliberations you have noted that the role of local communities and their structures is of paramount importance. It is therefore important that in all future activities of local and indigenous knowledge, the pivotal role of local government taken on board.

Mr. Chairman, let me express my appreciation to all of you for deep sense of commitment and high level of cooperation that you have shown in the business of your workshop. I know that you have worked long hours for three days irrespective of the time indicated in the programme. The prime notion remains that you are part of the stakeholders as well as having responsibilities entrusted to you to ensure that National Indigenous Knowledge Strategy and action Plan takes off with your full participation, with the communities we are to serve in mind.

Mr. Chairman, the promotion of indigenous knowledge must involve everyone, directly or indirectly. Many institutions and sectors including NGOs, Research and Training institutions, the government, the private sector and the donor community have a role to play in the promotion of indigenous knowledge in this country. That is why in this context the workshop has recognized the role of each of you as key stakeholder in the designing and implementation of plans and activities that will be undertaken at community and National level. I urge you to be excellent ambassadors in your own areas of jurisdiction in this noble endeavor to promote indigenous knowledge for our own sake and for the sake of generations to come.

Mr Chairman, before I conclude let me once again express my gratitude to the World Bank and FAO for providing the financial assistance to facilitate the preparation of this three days workshop. I am again grateful to the organizers for having decided to hold the workshop here in Bagamoyo, and I hope everybody has enjoyed the few days' stay here.

I wish you a safe journey back home for all of you who have come outside this historic town. I believe the deliberation of this workshop and the agreed outcome will create a new sense of responsibility to everyone in the promotion of indigenous knowledge that benefits can be shared to empower the communities to prepare their livelihood.

With these few remarks, I now have the honour to declare this workshop officially closed.

I thank you for your attention.

6.2 A vote of thanks to the closing speech

Mr. R.P. Yonazi (VPO) gave the vote of thanks. Thanked all participants (individuals and institutions) for their active participation and endurance. Mr. Yonazi informed participants that, directory exist in VPO office for individuals and organizations involved or participating in IK. He said Tanzania enjoyed experiences from neighboring countries like Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe and will be invited to provide input in the process of formulating the strategy for IK in Tanzania.

The recognized the important role played by Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government, (MORALG) in coordinating many institutions which are relevant in IK development process. In light of this fact, MORALG will be involved in the process for matters related to local governance.

Mr. Yonazi expressed sincere thanks to Task Force for hard work during preparation of the workshop.

6.3 Summary of workshop evaluation.

Participants were provided with Evaluation Forms at the end of the workshop. The Evaluation will be done and reported separately.