

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

**Proceedings of the Stakeholder Meetings**

Tiger's Apartment Hotel, Bujumbura Burundi

3<sup>rd</sup> November 2016

Prepared by



*regional solutions to local problems*

## Acronyms

ABS	Agribusiness Services
BCG	National Bureau of GIS (Bureau de Centralisation Géomatique)
BNDE	National Bank for Economic Development
EAC	East African Community
ESM	Ecosystem Management
FACAGRO	Faculty of Agronomy
FSIs	Farmers Support Institutions
GIS	Geographic Information System
ISABU	Burundi National Research Institute
ISTEEBU	Burundi National Bureau of Statistics
KT	Kilimo Trust
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and livestock
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UCODE	Union for Cooperation and Development
WaLETS	Water, Land, Ecosystem and Trade in Staples

## Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	i
1. Introduction .....	1
2. Questions, Comments, Views from participants after presentation of evidence .....	3
3. Outcomes of Group Discussions .....	7
4. Any other matters arising.....	10
5. Participant list.....	10

## 1. Introduction

- 1) WaLETS is a two-year project that started in January 2015 and is designed to deliver three key research outputs:
  - a. **Gaps in public policy and institutional frameworks, and public and private investment strategies and plans in the EAC with respect to:**
    - i) balancing attention between food and other ecosystem services (especially, water flow out of land used for production of staples, erosion prevention and enhancement of soil fertility, carbon sequestration);
    - ii) enhancing involvement of women and youth in policy development and equitable access to benefits in the production and trading in food staples;
    - iii) enhancing food and nutrition security through trade between major agro-ecosystems at regional scale rather than through national and/or community self-sufficiency.
  - b. **GIS database and maps on:**
    - i) agro-ecosystem suitability and extent of differences in resource endowment and use for production of staple foods and other ecosystem services; and
    - ii) the optimal trade-supporting infrastructure required to support regional trade in staple foods, across different agro-ecosystems.
  - c. **Scenario analysis results and recommendations with respect to:**
    - i) long-term benefits, risks and trade-offs; and
    - ii) a win-win value proposition for all stakeholders to “crowd-in” the right/correct strategies and investments of governments; development funders and the private sector - in support of more trade-based approach for sustainable intensification in the production of staples.
- 2) The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to present the findings of WaLETS to the next users in order to solicit their views on the evidence generated by the project and establish how they can be used in order to increase knowledge, change attitudes and practices in relation to food trade, sustainable use of the ecosystem so as to increase benefits to different gender groups and youth as well as enhance food and nutrition security.
- 3) The workshop was held at Tigers Apartment Hotel, Bujumbura, Burundi on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2016. The workshop was attended by participants from government ministries, NGOs, Private sector, Universities & Researchers, and Women & youth groups (List the participants is shown at the end of the report)

- 4) The objectives of the workshops were to:
  - a) Present the evidence generated from the project in the last 18 months:
    - Scenario models
    - GIS database and maps
    - Policy analysis
    - Gender analysis
  - b) Gather the views of the participants on the evidence presented
  - c) Group discussions with next users on how the evidence can be used/ implemented
- 5) The workshop started at 9.20 a.m. and this report provides the details of the discussions held.
- 6) The program for the workshop is shown below:

Time	Activity	Facilitator
8.00 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.	Participants arrival	Désiré HAKIZIMANA
9.00 a.m. - 9.05 a.m.	Welcome remarks	Désiré HAKIZIMANA
9.05 a.m. - 9.25 a.m.	Opening Remarks	Minister of Agriculture
9.05 a.m. - 9.25 a.m.	Group photo	Désiré HAKIZIMANA
9.30 a.m.- 10.30 a.m.	Presentation on WaLETS results	Dr Joseph MUDIOPE and Désiré HAKIZIMANA
10.30 a.m.- 11.00 a.m.	Tea Break	
11.00 a.m. - 12.00 a.m.	Q&A Session	Dr Joseph Mudiope and Désiré HAKIZIMANA
12.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	Group discussion on how to take the WaLETS recommendations forward	Désiré HAKIZIMANA
12.30 p.m. - 1.00 p.m.	Group presentation	Désiré HAKIZIMANA
1.00 p.m. - 2.00 p.m.	Lunch and closing remarks	Désiré HAKIZIMANA

## 2. Questions, Comments, Views from participants after presentation of evidence

Organisation	Comment/ Question/ Views/ Remark	Response
1 Burundi National University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How does Kilimo Trust operate to implement projects? Do you work with MINAGRIE, ISABU or Farmers?</li> </ul>	<p>KT uses the consortium approach in designing and implementing projects. Further it was explained that KT does not take over government programs but rather complements the government's initiatives that are in line with KT's vision.</p>
2 ADISCO (Local NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are many local and international NGOs operating in Burundi. What will Kilimo Trust be different in? Will KT implement the National Plan for Agricultural Investment ?</li> </ul>	
3 ISABU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will Kilimo Trust collaborate with other research institutions such as ISABU or Universities?</li> <li>What will be the role of Kilimo Trust in rice, Maize and Beans intensification in Burundi? What is the road map to achieve your objectives?</li> </ul>	<p>Besides providing the generated evidence, KT will technically support Burundi with the necessary methodologies of establishing the suitable agro ecologies for the different crops.</p>
4 LDC (Trader Association)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On what basis did you choose rice, beans and maize for this study? What was the methodology used to select these three commodities? In the context of Burundi, are they the products that would enable to transform subsistence agriculture in commercial farming?</li> </ul>	<p>The choice of these three commodities was based on the level of production/productivity in EAC, and the consumption patterns. Through processing and trade, these 3 commodities have potential to transform EAC agriculture. But again, the fact that they are widely grown, if sustainable production is not addressed, then ecosystem degradation will continue and subsequently threaten food security in the region.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the presentation on scenarios models it was mentioned that reducing transport costs would increase the intra-regional trade. What are the strategies and the roadmap towards minimizing transport costs and other trade barriers?</li> </ul>	<p>Governments need to develop appropriate policies and strategies that reduce trade barriers particularly during transportation and storage. They also need to implement strategies and actions that lessen trade barriers especially those that hinder cross border trade.</p>
5	MINAGRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new agricultural investment plan is under development and it will include gender and environment issues.</li> </ul>	<p>The initiative of including the gender and environment topics in PNIA (National Plan for Agricultural Investment) was appreciated and technical support in case of need will be offered by KT.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under MINAGRIE we are planning to implement agricultural zoning based to crop suitability. Experts in GIS are working on it. We would urge you to collaborate with national experts in order to produce these agro suitability zoning.</li> </ul>	<p>The recommendation of including national experts was noted and appreciated.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are the strategies to put in place in order to reduce fertilizer use for better ESM?</li> </ul>	<p>The main strategy is to grow crops according to agro ecological suitability. This will use less fertilizer compared to production under unsuitable agro ecologies. The more we manipulate the environment, the more we stress it. The next step is Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) where use of organic manure is a main component in sustaining the soil health.</p>

6	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the results of this research project, it is obvious that government and donors are supporting crop intensification in unsuitable areas. The obvious case is Kirundo province where rice intensification program is done yet the area is not suitable to rain fed lowland rice.</li> </ul>	The remarks corroborate GIS findings of mismatch between the suitability classes and the actual productions areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kilimo Trust should support national researchers to develop crop suitability maps for the entire country.</li> </ul>	Kilimo Trust is willing to technically support the researchers especially with methodologies on developing the suitability maps.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food pricing has been an issue in Burundi. Many attempts to address this issue have failed. Are traders and other value chain actors willing to pay for the ES value? What are the strategies put in place in order to make sure ecosystem valuation is included in food pricing?</li> </ul>	When traders get to know the loss they may incur if they do not address ecosystem issues, then they are likely to embrace sustainable management of natural resources. However, the traders will point out their views during the group assignment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What strategies can we put in place to increase production without affecting ES?</li> </ul>	As pointed out the key strategy to ensure ES is first to align production with the suitable agro ecology. And again, we need to promote the approach of ISFM
7	UCODE (Local NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How can family farming (Farming using family land and family labour) survive the issue of subsistence farming?</li> </ul>	The main goal is to transform subsistence farming to commercial farming. There is need of skills development in terms of agro-business venturing. Family farming should exist if and only if it provides revenues to farmers with respect of ESM and gender equity.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the presentation it was mentioned that males are mainly at marketing node and females at production node, however, when it comes to food staples, it is evident that women are more involved in marketing even in cross border trade. What was the basis of the findings?</li> </ul>	<p>The presence of women in the market place is not enough. It is important that women have access to resources and make decisions over revenues from the market.</p> <p>But does the response above respond to the question on the basis of the findings?</p>
8	Burundi National University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to land degradation, the main issues of Burundi agriculture are: land scarcity and overpopulation with more than 90% working in agriculture. Hence the main target should be to decongest the agricultural sector. Effectively, trade will be the one of the important ways to attract and retain youth in agriculture.</li> </ul>	We are in agreement with the submission.
9	Something missing here?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is also important to focus on food processing in order to promote food trade. What strategies do you have to increase crop value addition?</li> </ul>	KT is not directly dealing with value addition but through policy review, we established that the government is keen to promote value addition. The government strategies on this need to be supported by all players.
10	Christian Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The findings from this research project are interesting. The issue is for the organizations to take up these findings into their programs and policies.</li> <li>How are you going to proceed and how are you going to monitor the uptake of these findings by next users.</li> </ul>	This will constitute the objective of the next phase of this project. Otherwise, the dissemination of these research results is an initiative of persuading your organizations to take up these findings.
11	ISTEEBU (National Bureau of Statistics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In next research it would be better to involve national experts in all stages of the research or the project implementation</li> </ul>	This is important and well noted.

### 3. Outcomes of Group Discussions

#### Next User Category 1: Farmers Support Institutions (FSIs) & NGOs

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

##### Views arising from the group discussion

1. NGOs in synergy with government should establish the suitability zones for various crops in the country
2. Every and each NGO's intervention should take into account the crop suitability before crop intensification projects implementation
3. In selecting projects beneficiaries, it is important to take into account gender equity.
4. Promote research on production systems that are ecosystem shielding

#### Next User Category 2: Government Departments

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

##### Views arising from the group discussion

1. Promote the combined use of organic and chemical/mineral fertilizers during agricultural production.
2. Develop a national policy for livestock restoring, national fertilizer policy, food processing policy and price regulation policy to include valuation of ecosystems.
3. Sensitize the population on existing policy/protocols and acts towards ESM: National policy anti-land degradation, anti-land degradation protocol....
4. Implement crop intensification programs considering the crop suitability
5. Promote trade in the country and in the EAC region

### Next User Category 3: Women & Youth

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

#### Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion

1. Sensitizing all the stakeholders on the benefits of involving women and youth in food trade and in ESM programs.
2. Empowering women and youth in marketing, food processing and other food trade related topics.
3. Government should put in place a Unit of Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure all Government and NGOs programs are mainstreaming gender and ensuring ESM.
4. Government and donors should support associations and cooperatives of women and youth through business capacity building and sensitize men on the benefits of involving women in business.

### Next User Category 4: Private Sector

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

#### Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion

1. Facilitate linkages between producers and traders in order to share the costs of ecosystems degradations.
2. In relation to ecosystem valuation through pricing, government should take accompanying measures through policies or funds in order to cater for food prices increases.
3. Sensitize farmer and traders on how they can contribute to good ecosystem management.

## Next User Category 5: NARS & IRO & Universities

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

### Views from the Next Users arising from the group discussion

1. Involve women and youth at all stages of research.
2. Government should develop programs favouring women's education in research areas.
3. NGO's such as KT should work with national researchers in order to produce crop suitability zones for the entire country and for all possible crops.
4. Breeding and seed dissemination should take into account the climate changes and crop suitability areas..
5. Research evidence should be part of extension services. This can be achieved through recruitment of extension staff who are well versed in research and are able to generate reliable results/evidence.
6. Develop strong information channels in order to inform all stakeholders about research findings. This can be through organizing workshops, local village meeting, media such as radios, television and other social media platforms.

#### 4. Any other matters arising

Participants were interested in knowing Kilimo Trust and its intervention areas. They were keen to know how Kilimo Trust implements its projects and what it has done so far in Burundi. They strongly recommended a physical presence of Kilimo Trust in Burundi.

#### 5. Participant list

S/N	Organization/Ministry	Name or Title	Position	Telephone	E-Mail
Government Department and Policymakers (GPP) (e.g. Agriculture Sector Development Support Program (ASDP), Directorates of Food Security in Ministries)					
1	MINAGRI	Ms. Jacqueline NDAYIHANZAMASO	Assistant of the minister	257 79 59 83 26	<a href="mailto:indayihanzamaso@yahoo.fr">indayihanzamaso@yahoo.fr</a>
2	MINAGRI	Mr. Salomon NDAYIRATA	Director of statistics Unit	257 79 56 40 73	<a href="mailto:ndayiratasalomon@yahoo.fr">ndayiratasalomon@yahoo.fr</a>
3	MINAGRI	Ms. Patricie HABONIMANA	Communication officer	257 22 22 20 87	<a href="mailto:habpatricie@yahoo.fr">habpatricie@yahoo.fr</a>
4	MINAGRI	Mr. Prosper BARAKAMFITIYE	Director of crop production	257 69 71 08 84	<a href="mailto:barapros@yahoo.fr">barapros@yahoo.fr</a>
5	Ministry of Environment	Mr. Felix NGENDABANYIKWA	Director of forests	257 77 88 69 25	<a href="mailto:felixngendabanyikwa@gmail.com">felixngendabanyikwa@gmail.com</a>
6	Ministry of Gender and Human rights	Ms. Laetitie TWAGIRIMANA	Cabinet Counselor of gender issues	257 75 98 06 57	<a href="mailto:twagi_letty@yahoo.fr">twagi_letty@yahoo.fr</a>
7	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Mr. Deo NIYUNGEKO	Cabinet Counselor of agricultural trade	257 79 13 75 15	<a href="mailto:niyubir@gmail.com">niyubir@gmail.com</a>
8	Ministry of EAC Affairs	Mr. Jean MINANI	Cabinet Counselor	257 79 80 08 80	-
9	Ministry of Local Government	Mr. Heranda NYUBAHWA	Cabinet Counselor	257 79 44 56 66	-
10	Ministry of Finance	Ms. Olga Gloria NYAMPUNDU	Cabinet Counselor	257 69 09 38 77	<a href="mailto:nyampolga@gmail.com">nyampolga@gmail.com</a>
11	Senate	Mr. Canesius YAMUREMYE	Counselor on Environment	257 69 68 53 01	<a href="mailto:ycanisius@yahoo.com">ycanisius@yahoo.com</a>

National and private Research Organizations					
12	Ngozi University	Mr. Ascension DINIRAGORA	Dean of Faculty of Agriculture and Agribusiness	257 79 57 17 24	<a href="mailto:dinirasc@yahoo.fr">dinirasc@yahoo.fr</a>
13	National University	Ms. Chantal KWIZERA	Dean of Faculty of Agriculture	257 71 73 50 97	<a href="mailto:ntunzwe@yahoo.fr">ntunzwe@yahoo.fr</a>
14	CERADER/Private researchers (Rice)	Mr. Bonaventure MINANI	Director of the research center	257 79 00 35 66	<a href="mailto:bminani@yahoo.fr">bminani@yahoo.fr</a>
15	ISABU	Mr. Ferdinand BACANAMWO	Director of research	257 22 22 33 90	<a href="mailto:dgisabu@cbinf.com">dgisabu@cbinf.com</a>
16	ISABU	Mr. Eric NDUWIMANA	Director of beans intensification program	257 79 92 75 60	<a href="mailto:nduweric2003@yahoo.fr">nduweric2003@yahoo.fr</a>
17	ISTEEBU	Mr. Thierry NTAGAHORAHO	Director of Agricultural statistics	257 79 95 18 26	<a href="mailto:fvizigiro@gmail.com">fvizigiro@gmail.com</a>
18	BCG/GIS	Mr. Protais NTUMIGOMBA	Technical Assistant	257 79 94 10 63	<a href="mailto:protaisntumigo@yahoo.fr">protaisntumigo@yahoo.fr</a>
Farmers' support institutions (FSI): BDS providers, NGOs, and extension service providers					
19	ODED/PRIVATE	Mr. Ernest HAGABIMANA	Technical Assistant	257 79 91 30 11	<a href="mailto:nkigba2000@gmail.com">nkigba2000@gmail.com</a>
20	ADISCO/Private	Mr. Hormisdas HARIYONGABO	Director of agricultural production statistics	257 71 27 96 32	<a href="mailto:hormis.hariyongabo@adisco.org">hormis.hariyongabo@adisco.org</a>
21	ABS	Mr. Tharcisse NIYUNGEKO	Administrator	257 79 95 58 05	<a href="mailto:emilekamwenubusa@yahoo.fr">emilekamwenubusa@yahoo.fr</a>
22	I.E.A.U.N.D	Mr. Eric UWIMANA	Legal representative	257 71 33 84 71	<a href="mailto:uweric79@yahoo.fr">uweric79@yahoo.fr</a>
23	World Bank Burundi	Mr. Hussein JUMAINE	World Bank Consultant	257 77 78 82 77	<a href="mailto:jumaine@hotmail.com">jumaine@hotmail.com</a>
24	IFAD Burundi	Mr. Renovat NGENDAKURIYO	Value Chain officer	257 22 20 60 34	<a href="mailto:ngendakuriyor@yahoo.fr">ngendakuriyor@yahoo.fr</a>
25	USAID/OSAD	Mr. J.Bosco NKUNZIMANA	Program Manager	257 79 92 23 18	<a href="mailto:nkunzimana2007@gmail.com">nkunzimana2007@gmail.com</a>
26	Christian Aids	Mr. Emery NINGANZA	Project officer	257 79 57 09 55	<a href="mailto:eninganza@christianaid.org">eninganza@christianaid.org</a>
27	World Vision	Mr. Méthode BUTOYI	Livelihood manager	257 79 93 07 31	<a href="mailto:methode_butoyi@wvi.org">methode_butoyi@wvi.org</a>
28	CAPAD	Mr. Nestor NDAYIZEYE	Food Processing officer	257 76 19 95 44	<a href="mailto:nestorndayi@yahoo.fr">nestorndayi@yahoo.fr</a>
29	ADRA Burundi	Mr. François VYIZIGIRO	Program Manager	257 79 583 014	<a href="mailto:fvizigiro@gmail.com">fvizigiro@gmail.com</a>
30	UCODE Burundi	Mr. Charles NAHIMANA	General Director	257 079 946 777	<a href="mailto:ucodeasbl@yahoo.fr">ucodeasbl@yahoo.fr</a>

**Private Sector (e.g. Chambers of commerce, agriculture and industries, East African farmers federation, trader associations)**

31	Nkorerangukize (Farmer organization)	Mr. Lambert NUNZUBUMWE	Program Manager	257 79 30 96 90	<a href="mailto:nunzelambe@yahoo.fr">nunzelambe@yahoo.fr</a>
32	Chamber of commerce and Industry	Mr. Francois NDUWAYO	Regional Manager	257 79 24 93 54	
33	LDC(Liaison Distribution Commerce)	Mr. Emmanuel BIZIMANA	Legal representative	257 79 95 78 42	<a href="mailto:ebizimana88@yahoo.com">ebizimana88@yahoo.com</a>
34	BNDE (National Bank for Economic Development)	Ms. Jeanne NDIKUMANA	Manager of commercial & statistics department	257 79 99 30 08	<a href="mailto:nj.ndikumana@bnede.bi">nj.ndikumana@bnede.bi</a>
35	CNTA	Mr. Renovat NIJIMBERE	Senior researcher	257 69 71 08 44	<a href="mailto:nijimberenovat@yahoo.fr">nijimberenovat@yahoo.fr</a>
36	TCO	Mr. Leonard NGENDAKUMANA	Legal representative	257 76 40 21 10	<a href="mailto:itco.energy@gmail.com">itco.energy@gmail.com</a>

**Gender and youth institutions**

37	ICIRORE C' AMAHORO (Women association)	Ms. Emmerentienne NDUWIMANA	Legal representative	257 79 98 00 58	<a href="mailto:namanimana@gmail.com">namanimana@gmail.com</a>
38	Association des Femmes Unis pour la réduction des effets des changements climatiques	Ms. Suzanne HATUNGIMANA	Legal representative	257 79 94 24 33	<a href="mailto:eveniyo08@gmail.com">eveniyo08@gmail.com</a>
39	Association des Scouts du Burundi	Mr. Philbert NDAYISABA	Community development commissioner	257 79 39 28 06	<a href="mailto:philbert15saho@gmail.com">philbert15saho@gmail.com</a>