



**FEED GOOD JOINT PROGRAMME FOR BUILDING  
SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS**

**HUMUNDI – ILES DE PAIX – AUTRE TERRE**

**DGD**

**Managerial response to the Mid-term Evaluation**

**04-2025**

**Tanzania**



**Belgique**

partenaire du développement



**Recommendation 1 - Continuation**

All 3 sub-strategies are relevant and should be continued in the coming years to strengthen the processes and capacities of the food system actors.

**Answer :**

The program will continue until 2026, and the teams are beginning to consider the next five-year phase (2027-2031).

This will involve:

- Consolidating the achievements : by supporting the empowerment of the farmers and other stakeholders trained until now.
- Strengthening links between farmers and the traders and restaurant owners, in order to reinforce the Arusha’s food system.
- Involving continuously local authorities (villages, district and municipality of Arusha)

Action	Calendar	Follow-up manager
Continue and strengthen the actions carried out until 2025 and reflect on the next program, in line with the current lines of action.	2025-2026 (drafting of the next programme)	IdP team in Tanzania

**Recommendation 2 – Upscaling**

KEA partners should shortly reflect on and define their upscaling strategy so that they can plan their activities and adjust their methodology accordingly. The chosen scale should be well embedded into KEA partners’ strategies and principles, with a right balance of qualitative impact at family level and sufficient spreading and quantitative upscaling.

**Answer:**

This recommendation is only partially relevant. Iles de Paix adopts an approach based on territorialized food systems. In Tanzania, the program aims to improve the sustainability of the food system in Arusha and its surrounding areas in various ways and by involving many actors. This is a large and densely populated area, and the short-term goal is not to expand the intervention area but rather to continue the action in the region to achieve a significant impact. However, within this area, the program seeks to reach more farmers, consumers, and other actors in the food system, both directly through its actions and indirectly through spillover effects (e.g., farmer innovators).



<p><b>Recommendation 3 – Sustainability of the institutions</b></p> <p>This strategy should include a vision and additional activities to reinforce the sustainability of the created institutions and functions (lead farmers, champions, farmers groups, etc.).</p>		
<p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <p>This recommendation offers a chance to strengthen the long-term impact of the project. It can empower local actors (lead farmers, champions, groups) to take ownership, enhance resilience, and reduce dependency on external support.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a risk that without sufficient resources, efforts to reinforce sustainability may be superficial.</li> <li>- Imposing external structures or expectations could disrupt existing community dynamics or marginalize informal leaders.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>This recommendation is relevant, even though measures are already being taken in this direction. Particular attention will be paid to this issue by the end of the program.</p>		
<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>There are plans to strengthen capacity-building activities for these structures by the end of the program (for example, through additional training in management, governance, and financial autonomy). Specific support will be provided to formalize existing structures with local authorities and establish links with local institutions. IdP is also working to strengthen links with local technical services to ensure continued support. Finally, the integration of these groups and producers into existing networks, such as the MVIWAARUSHA farmers' organization (IdP partner), is also a key element in this regard.</p>	<p><b>Calendar</b></p> <p>2025-2026</p>	<p><b>Follow-up manager</b></p> <p>IdP team in Tanzania</p>

<p><b>Recommendation 4 – Knowledge production &amp; management</b></p> <p>KEA should invest in raising internal competencies in knowledge production &amp; management as well as innovation. This would be an asset in the production of effective and pedagogical material, generating references on the production systems and providing evidence to reinforce the lobbying strategy.</p> <p>Continuing investing in a better understanding of the market, experimenting the support to a diversified set of marketing channels and remaining flexible in the marketing strategy will be key, as this topic is exploratory by essence.</p>	
<p><b>Opportunities:</b> Investing in internal competencies can enhance KEA's capacity to generate high-quality, context-specific knowledge that supports learning and informed decision-making. It also strengthens the organization's credibility and influence by providing evidence-based materials for advocacy and lobbying efforts.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Focusing on internal capacity building may divert resources from field operations or overstretch limited staff if not well planned. There's also a risk that knowledge production becomes too centralized or academic, limiting its accessibility or relevance for grassroots actors.</p>



**Answer:**

It is true that there are several very rich experiences in Tanzania that we have wanted to capitalize on and document for quite some time (notably the experience around the preservation of farm seeds). This work requires time and the availability of human resources... which is not always easy to put in place. It will be useful to review the studies available and consider whether further studies are needed to guide future action.

<p><b>Action</b> IdP is doing its best to find solutions with the means available. A new documentation file has recently been produced in Uganda on the integration of small-scale livestock farming as a lever for the agroecological approach. We intend to publish a similar document for Tanzania as soon as possible. From September to December 2025, an intern from UCLouvain will support the IdP Tanzania team in conducting a study on PGS (participatory guarantee system), which will guide our actions in this area and enable us to communicate on the subject.</p>	<p><b>Calendar</b> 2025-2026</p>	<p><b>Follow-up manager</b> IdP team in Tanzania and head office</p>
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**Recommendation 5 – Women and youth empowerment**

A more proactive approach towards women and youth empowerment could be reflected through specific studies and strategic reflection.

**Opportunities:** This recommendation opens the door to even more inclusive and equitable programming by identifying the specific needs and potential of women and youth. It can lead to targeted strategies that enhance their participation, leadership, and socio-economic empowerment within the project and beyond.

**Risks:** Without careful integration, such efforts may remain disconnected from the broader project goals. There is also a risk of reinforcing existing gender or generational tensions if empowerment initiatives are not culturally sensitive or inclusive of all stakeholders.

**Answer:**

This recommendation reinforces one of the main directions taken in our 10-year strategic plan. With regard to youth, the agriculture and sustainable food sectors continue to be major sources of employment and have the potential to offer many interesting opportunities. Many young people are supported by the program, including street vendors and small entrepreneurs who produce organic inputs. In terms of gender, IdP pays particular attention to women's empowerment in its programs. For example, in Tanzania, 65% of the cooperatives supported by the program are made up of women. IdP has a recently updated gender policy that serves as a reference for the implementation of our programs.

<p><b>Action</b> In order to support young people, it is necessary to adapt our methodologies and support our partners in developing new approaches focused on supporting micro-enterprises. This raises the question of how to finance these private initiatives. This issue will be the</p>	<p><b>Calendar</b> June 2025</p>	<p><b>Follow-up manager</b> IdP team in Tanzania and head office</p>
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<p>focus of an initial brainstorming session with country directors during our next IDP meetings in June 2025.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming will continue to be a focus of attention for the remainder of the current DGD program and for future programs. Gender has also been selected as the main theme for our 2024 annual report and has been the subject of brainstorming sessions with teams from all countries in early 2025. Follow-up on these discussions will be ensured in the coming months.</p>		
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<p><b>Recommendation 6 – Targeting supported value chains</b>          While maintaining a good level of diversity on the farms, it will become important, to remain competitive on the market and grow the level of professionalism of the services to identify and promote local production specificities.</p>		
<p><b>Opportunities:</b> This recommendation can help farmers better position themselves in the market by leveraging specific local products and focusing on promising value chains. It may also increase income opportunities and improve service delivery by fostering specialization and professionalism.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b>          Focusing on specific value chains could reduce the resilience provided by farm diversity if not balanced properly. There's also a risk of excluding smaller or less competitive producers if the value chain selection process is not inclusive or well supported.</p>	
<p><b>Answer:</b>          This recommendation is relatively relevant.          The agroecological approach encourages producers to diversify their production, which has many advantages in terms of resilience and nutrition. However, given that most of the families supported by IdP and its partners work on small plots in often isolated areas, diversification results in more difficult access to markets. The small quantities available for sale do not cover the logistics costs associated with packaging, transport, and marketing. The Iles de Paix teams have gradually become aware of this reality, which, while it does not call into question the agroecological approach, does require some adjustments.</p>		
<p><b>Action</b>          To facilitate the commercialization of production, IdP will strengthen its analysis of demand in the Arusha region in the coming months in order to identify products that are both widely consumed and highly exposed to pesticide contamination (studies of this type have already been carried out by IdP in Uganda, and discussions are underway in Tanzania). The aim is to analyze whether these products can be part of healthier alternative local supply chains and to prioritize support for these value chains in our programs.</p>	<p><b>Calendar</b>          2025-2026          (drafting of the next programme)</p>	<p><b>Follow-up manager</b>          IdP team in Tanzania</p>