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## Mainstreaming Local Knowledge in the Formal Sectors in Tanzania

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Local knowledge (LK) is deeply embedded in the culture and history of all communities. There is a common misconception regarding LK as an opposite end of the modern or scientific knowledge systems. Yet, if properly mainstreamed, LK could be complementary and accrue considerable benefits to both communities and states.

This report is divided into four parts:

Part I Presents the situation and strategies for mainstreaming LK.

Part II Discusses the opportunities for mainstreaming LK, especially in the critical sectors of agriculture & health. Included in this section is the role of LK concerning HIV/AIDS.

Part III Examines various options to institutionalize a network for mainstreaming LK. After the clarification of different options the most convenient choice is the trust establishment (for more detail see Appendix A).

Part IV The conclusions and recommendations suggest that the opportunities for mainstreaming LK have improved dramatically, especially in the agricultural and health sectors.

## PREAMBLE

In Tanzania, local knowledge<sup>1</sup> (LK) is still not mainstreamed, even though it is now approaching an important crossroad in some specific sectors. However, LK, more than any other topic continues to suffer from negative publicity, so that common misconceptions continue to dominate, even if informally the use of LK is very widespread. Contrary to some views, the Government officially is aware of LK for some years. For instance, apart from the involvement at the Bagamoyo Meeting in 2001, through the Department of Environment, Vice President's Office; there was also a Regional Conference, jointly organized by the UN/WIPO (United Nations/World Intellectual Property Rights) and URT/MST&HE (United Republic of Tanzania/Ministry of Science, Technology & Higher Education), discussing university roles. At this meeting the Tanzanian contribution, written and presented by the Director General of TIRDO, (Tanzania Industrial Research & Development Organization) categorically stated that:

*“Indigenous knowledge and technology have historically evolved out of using local resources in the areas concerned to solve local problems and satisfy needs. Some knowledge and technology were lost due to a lack of documentation ... and also due to the lack of development matching the changes of tradition and/or political situation. This wealth which could also be linked to the local resources should be documented in the appropriate form and eventually protected as intellectual property. This can happen if the relevant institutions have programs to address this issue.”( para 3.3 )*

In a nation struggling to combat poverty and attempting to move into the stream of sustainable development, there is now a renewed effort to reconsider present development strategies. Therefore, it is very important that the learning centers, research institutions and international organizations give priority to knowledge generation and use, because they are critical and important for development. There should be a continuous flow of new ideas and products to add value and increase productivity.

At the Arusha Regional Conference it was noted that the use of knowledge requires:  
*“... A systemic application of knowledge in solving problems creates knowledge. For this to happen knowledge must exist and be communicated to others.”*

The principal point of this paper is that intellectual capital must include not only knowledge from the formal institutions, but must include all the embedded and

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<sup>1</sup> In this paper the concept of local knowledge (LK) shall be used, rather than the one of indigenous or traditional knowledge. Local knowledge is not only a collection of facts, it also relates to the whole system of concepts, beliefs and perceptions that people hold about the world around them. This includes the way people observe and measure what is around them, how they solve problems, and validate new information. It also includes the processes whereby knowledge is generated, stored, applied and transmitted to others. Knowledge systems are dynamic, people adapt to changes in their environment and absorb and assimilate to ideas from a variety of sources. However, knowledge and access to knowledge are not spread evenly through a community or between communities: people have different objectives, interests, perceptions, beliefs and access to information and resources. Knowledge is generated and transmitted through their interactions within specific social and agro-ecological contexts. It is linked to access and control over power. The concept of traditional knowledge implies that people living in rural areas are rather isolated from the rest of the world and that their knowledge systems are rather static and do not interact with other knowledge systems. Indigenous knowledge systems are often associated with indigenous people, thus rather limiting for the overall target group of LinkS which seeks to work with rural farmers in general. In addition, in some countries the term 'indigenous' has a negative connotation, as it is associated with colonialism and/or 'backwardness'. Therefore, the concept of local knowledge is preferred as a more neutral term, and it also embraces a larger body of knowledge systems, including those classified as traditional and indigenous.

accumulated knowledge available. To ignore the role and value of LK in development would be to discount the remarkable strides made among the fastest growing economies in the world, namely China, India, and Vietnam. They were able to transform their countries precisely because they valued their LK and supplemented it with the modern knowledge. The leadership in Tanzania is also focusing on the phenomena of these Asian countries. For instance, President Mkapa in a recent Forum on Development went to a considerable length to explain why Tanzania must pay special attention to the Asian Tigers.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Mkapa Benjamin W (2003) Reform, Growth And Poverty Reduction, Opening Address.....At the Inaugural Tanzania Development Forum, Golden Tulip Hotel, April 24<sup>th</sup> 2003, Dar es Salaam, Government Printers, Dar es Salaam, pp 37.

## **ACRONYMS**

ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CARF	Community Aids Response Funds
CBO	Community Based Organization
LK	Local Knowledge
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MUCHS	Muhimbili University College of Health Science
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMR	National Institute of Medical Research
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission on Aids
TAWG	Tanga Aids Working Group
TIRDO	Tanzania Industrial Research & Development Organization
TPRI	Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute
UN/WIPO	United Nations/World Intellectual Property Rights
URT/MST&HE	United Republic of Tanzania/Ministry of Science, Technology & Higher Education

# I SITUATION AND STRATEGIES

## 1.0 Update on the LK situation in Tanzania

During the meeting on LK in March of 2003, organized by the University of Dar es Salaam, at least thirty papers were presented. Many of the participants drew attention to the high expectations of the Bagamoyo and Morogoro Meetings held in 2001 and 1994 respectively. The purpose of these meetings was to assess the topic and to create a center at the University. The center formation at the University of Dar es Salaam will help increase the interest in LK. A four-member task force was created to chart the way forward. Based on the report of the Task Force, the University will submit a proposal to a donor, and the University Council and the Government will have to agree on the formation of the center.

The Bagamoyo Conference and the Forum in 2001 are still the major references and benchmarks to the status of LK in Tanzania. It was demonstrated that still a great deal needs to be done – especially to mainstream LK in the formal structure and institutions (governmental institutions and NGOs).

## 1.1 Mainstreaming LK in the formal sectors

It is best to chart the exercise of mainstreaming cautiously. LK is a complex process that has both tangible and intangible dimensions. LK touches all aspects of life and experiences in the rural areas. Partially the problem has a cultural dimension. Some African governments fail to recognize that development solely based on modern knowledge requires massive and unrealistic investments in education and the other sectors. The experience so far in Tanzania is that there is a major anomaly in the amount invested and the returns in acquiring modern knowledge in the various sectors when compared to the investments and returns from local knowledge<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it is necessary to strategize the mainstreaming of LK.

## 1.2 Mainstreaming Strategies

LK plays an important role in various sectors and is very much embedded in daily practice, therefore its importance is not always clear and obvious. It is best to concentrate on certain sectors to mainstream. The aim of concentrating on some sectors is to achieve tangible benefits of LK. Benefits can take many forms including: cost reduction, biodiversity conservation, expanding choices, sustainability, practicability etc. Equally important is the number of beneficiaries that benefit from LK, as well as the problems that LK resolves. On the basis of these parameters the following four sectors were considered:

- Agriculture;
- Health;
- Environment/Natural Resource Management; and,
- Education and Higher Education.

Among the four important sectors, agriculture and health deserve special attention, since they represent the greatest opportunities to maximize the positive impact. In the process of mainstreaming LK, the following activities will have to take place concurrently:

- raising awareness of the value and use of different knowledge types;

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<sup>3</sup> Despite the large investment made by the Government to modernize the education system a very small pupil percentage from the primary school enters the secondary schools. There are so few university trained doctors that the ratio is 100,000 people to 4 doctors. In contrast there are over 70,000 traditional healers giving a ratio of about 1 traditional healer to about 500 inhabitants.

- offsetting and counteracting the negative association of LK by providing positive evidence; and,
- learning from the success within the country and from other countries.

Since LK is such a complex issue, the best results would be achieved by establishing strategic priorities and increasing inter-linkages within institutions in the same sector.

### **1.3 Approaches to mainstreaming**

The approaches for mainstreaming will have to be carefully considered. Since the economy tends to dominate most of the planning and decision making processes in Tanzania, it is important to give this approach a priority, but other aspects must be satisfied. Some of the approaches to consider include:

- The economic development angle: providing evidence that LK can complement modern knowledge and is a cost effective and practical way to bring development;
- Maintaining a balance between LK and modern knowledge;
- As a national property right LK can be mobilized without the approval of any external institution;
- The context that positively affects the majority in very specific and tangible ways.
- National planning process;

The political context: attention and support of the parliamentarians; and,

Policy aspects- the need to reconcile both macro and micro policy environment in the context of LK.

## II MAINSTREAMING LK IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND HEALTH SECTORS

### 2.0 Introduction

Trying to mainstream LK requires taking into account the opportunities that are present in the formal agricultural and health sectors, and an examination of the structures within the existing institutions, which could facilitate and accommodate mainstreaming of LK. This requires an overview of both sectors, which are interdependent. For instance, human diseases can affect agricultural production because of reduced labour productivity and poor agricultural production can affect nutrition, health and the well being of entire communities.

### 2.1 The importance of agriculture in the mainstreaming exercise

Agriculture still continues to be a very important sector in Tanzanian economic and social development. Because of the varied ecology of the country, it is very diverse. Nearly 70 % of the population is involved in agriculture in one way or another. Due to the importance of agriculture for Tanzanians, the Government spent a great deal of effort trying to create the right conditions for sustainable agricultural development. Very little of these investments allocated towards the development of the LK mainstreaming mechanisms and structures. The use of LK is not limited to the agricultural sector, but could be applied to a number of areas such as environment, biodiversity, climatology and meteorology.

In a previous report<sup>4</sup>, it was stated how two aspects of the Tanzanian development strategy offered various opportunities for the inclusion of LK in the formal agricultural sector and sub-sectors. This specifically regards the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and the broader Rural Development Strategy (RDS), created in 2002. Both were then in the drafting stages, but are now in the process of being operational and implemented. The RDS focuses its attention at the district level institutions and services in the rural areas. This section will focus on changes in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS).

#### 2.1.1 Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS)

Since its initiation in 2002, there were many new developments. The approach of ASDS is to have two sub-programmes:

- (S-P) S-P “B” is more concerned with activities at the national level, including coordination, capacity building and institutional development.
- S-P “A” on the other hand focuses on Agricultural Sector Support & Implementation at the district and field level.

Every district in the country is supposed to come up with a District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP) as part of the District Participatory Plan (DPP). Planning at a district level means considering smaller areas and incorporating critical local knowledge.

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<sup>4</sup> Mascarenhas (2003 a).

### **2.1.2 Consideration of LK in agricultural research institutions**

Both S-P “A” and “B” have started to consider LK. Surprisingly, research institutions of MoAFS national level institutions have begun to spearhead some of the drive for the inclusion of LK. At a recent internal conference in the MoAFS, the Director General of the Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI) presented a paper on the Institute research activities focused on LK. The reaction was very favorable and a presentation will shortly be made to Parliamentarians. Integrated pest management, without using manufactured chemicals is a catching new trend.

TPRI’s research activities are not an isolated case. For several years, the Southern Zonal Research Centre at Naliendele in Mtwara carried out participatory research with farmers on their knowledge of seeds and their suitability in the various micro-ecological zones. A current LinKS project works with the Mwapwa and Uyole research stations to assess local seed management practices in the semi-arid parts of the Central Zone and the Southern Highlands.

The main soil research station of the MoAFS in Mlingano, once the stronghold for modern scientific research activities pertaining to soils in Tanzania, collects and documents local knowledge on soils. In a specific project, known as the African Highland Initiative (AHI), there is a systematic effort to document local knowledge. Valuable lessons were already learnt, about traditional use of springs, their sustainability and the use of various shrubs as fertilizers.

The Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), which undertakes work for and on behalf of the MoAFS, has worked on LK for several years in diverse interest areas. There are emerging opportunities that gradually started mainstreaming LK in the formal agricultural sector.

## **2.2 The Ministry of Health (MoH)**

The Ministry of Health debated many times the role and relationship between the formal health sector and the traditional healers. The facts speak for themselves: the ratio of “modern trained” doctors to patients is 4 to 100,000 - and in many districts there are simply no such university trained doctors<sup>5</sup>. Not only is the backlog of doctors large, but also are the costs of training university doctors. The position is even worse when it comes to specialist physicians.

In June 2001, the MoH put together a small group of medical doctors to review the whole situation. The conclusion was that there was an important role for the traditional healer. Four factors tilted the balance in favor of recognizing the role of the traditional healers:

- Many Tanzanians continue to use traditional healers out of habit, convenience and necessity;
- Despite all the efforts, many parts of Tanzania simply did not have enough health facilities and personnel;
- Traditional healers combined a number of different health aspects, such as health care, counseling, psychological assurance etc; and,

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<sup>5</sup> In Uganda by contrast there are 10 University trained doctors per 100,000 patients – In India the ratio is 48:100,000. In Uganda there is one traditional healer per 290 inhabitants, so they are more readily consulted than the university trained doctors.

- There was an increasing use of traditional medical products in Tanzania and some of the products were imported.

Matters have recently started moving very rapidly. The draft Act on traditional healers was reexamined, presented to the Parliament and passed. It recognized that the whole field of traditional medicine was complex and therefore the MoH could not afford to rush, but had to move with great caution. For instance, there is uncertainty about the following:

- Who should do the prescribing;
- Given the diversity of the country, how should standardization of the medicines be done; and,
- Who should carry out the toxicological tests?

Therefore, early this year the Ministry of Health created a designated unit within the MoH to specifically plan, regulate and bring about the necessary legislation to formalize the traditional healer role. The World Health Organization on its part started assisting the Government with information and materials on traditional medicines.

### **2.2.1 The National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR)**

The National Institute Medical Research Council, the MoH's research arm, was requested to strengthen research on key medicines for major illnesses used in traditional practices. NIMR did already consider establishing a unit for traditional medicines in 1999, but funding problems delayed staff location until 5 months ago. Traditional medicine now has a focal point under the Director of Research. It conducts research on broad issues, but with an emphasis on malaria. The strategic objectives are to:

- Take forward medicinal products at the pre-clinical stage; and,
- Evaluate and monitor medicinal products at a clinical stage.

To keep the situation manageable, NIMR left the chemical/botanical work to the Institute of Traditional Medicine. NIMR also created a networking organization to ease its coordinating role. The network consists of the University of Dar es Salaam; the Institute of Traditional Medicine at Muhimbili University College of Health Science (ITB –MUCHS) and a member of the Pharmaceutical Board.

Among the professional staff there are now fewer uncertainties about the role of medicinal plants, the value and the need to carry out research and to network with doctors with alternative views. Unfortunately, one of the main problems of the NIMR is still the inadequacy of government funding. In order to keep costs down there are great efforts made to have a clear division of labor, rather than to duplicate efforts.

### **2.2.2 Strategic steps to strengthen the governmental efforts in the Ministry of Health**

Considerable additional work addressing LK issues still needs to be done, even after increasing efforts by the Government. Here are a few steps that require urgent attention:

- Legal aspects: There is a need for developing a law for the recognition and protection of traditional medicine;
- The Ministry of Health needs to integrate modern medicine and traditional medicine at the stage of primary health care; and,

- There is a need to have a register of traditional healers.

### **2.3 Mainstreaming LK: A way to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS**

For our discussion on the issue of mainstreaming of LK there are many good reasons to focus on AIDS in particular, because of the gravity of the problems brought about by this illness. When the first three patients died in Tanzania, in 1983, not even the educated physicians knew about AIDS. Most decision makers tended to treat AIDS as a medical problem. But unfortunately the formal medical profession did not have any answers to this “medical problem”.

Currently, it is estimated that there are about 2.4 million AIDS victims in Tanzania. The impacted population due to disability, orphanage, loss of investments and productivity is much larger. Therefore AIDS is not a minor problem, and is much more than just a health issue. It has both a social and economic impact on the patients, their families and the people around them. In his address to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Dr Piot (the UN Director General coordinating AIDS) highlighted the devastating impact of AIDS and the wider issues that had to be considered. In the formal sector many hospitals are overcrowded because of AIDS.

In 1999, President Mkapa declared AIDS a national disaster in Tanzania and within a short time he appointed a Major General to head the Tanzania Commission on AIDS (TACAIDS). Although it is under the Prime Minister’s Office, its independent status as a Commission gives it the flexibility to act rapidly. There has been a noticeable and necessary re-orientation in the health sector with the treatment of AIDS patients.

As a result of a \$ 65 million dollars support from the World Bank, a comprehensive plan was drawn up with three major components. One of the main focuses and activities of TACAIDS will be through the Community AIDS Response Funds (CARF). CARF will both strengthen and complement the existing government efforts. National and International NGOs will form Regional Facilitating Agencies to assist the Local Government Authorities and Community Based Organizations (TACAIDS/PMO 2003). Such an approach will give new opportunities for traditional healers to be recognized and to offer valuable service that would otherwise not be available to the rural people.

Given a situation in which drugs for the treatment of AIDS were simply not available or unaffordable, a very large number of AIDS patients resorted to traditional medicine and started a survival fight. The battle for survival depends on affordable medicines from the traditional healers. No systematic study was done, but we do have a well documented case study, from Tanga District, which sheds a great deal of light regarding the way forward.

What is the impact of this TWAG’s (Tanga Aids Working Group) work? Apart from treating over 2000 patients, there were three powerful messages for HIV / AIDS patients and relatives:

- With treatment, HIV / AIDS patients could prolong their lives;
- Children became orphans later rather than earlier; and,
- The medicines were conveniently delivered at home and at affordable prices.

This improvement and well being of AIDS patients simply cannot be ignored. It has very visible, social and economic consequences, especially for children. Therefore the relief provided by traditional healers is a positive feature of LK.

### **2.3.1 Summary of efforts to mainstream LK in the health sector**

Despite the efforts of the TAWG to mainstream LK through the formal district health sector and even the acquisition of substantial funds for monitoring and alleviating problems raised by AIDS, there are still many problems that need to be overcome. It turns out that traditional healers in different parts of the country use different plants and herbs. Recently, TACAIDS held a workshop in Kigoma Region, (in remote western Tanzania), where nearly 300 traditional healers were brought together. TACAIDS is concerned about the lack of knowledge and above all the treatment falsification. To counteract this problem TACAIDS has a five year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Muhimbili Institute of Traditional Medicine to document and analyze the herbs. Basically, the documentation and monitoring phase in the use of LK for healing of infections from AIDS is still an on-going process.

### **2.3.2 The way forward**

During the last 2-3 years an increasing number of activities which deal with LK can be observed in Tanzania. Different institutions show a growing interest in LK, share their experiences and implement joint activities. This seems to be the right moment to start with mainstreaming of LK and it is very important not to lose momentum.

Some institutions already use *informal networking*, such as the University of Dar es Salaam or the informal LK mainstreaming group formed upon the Bagamoyo Conference initiative. Most of the members of these informal LK mainstreaming networks show a keen interest to formalize the existing informal structures, in order to:

- gain more importance;
- operate in a formal context;
- receive funds, and;
- reinforce mainstreaming efforts.

The following chapter shall discuss the different options possible for formalizing the LK mainstreaming networks.

### III OPTIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS TO MAINSTREAM LK

#### 3.0 Options for formalizing LK through the network

There are numerous possibilities to formalize the activities of the LK network, so that it could be used as an instrument to mainstream LK. One possibility would be to create a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or a Community Based Organization (CBO). This would mean submitting a constitution to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). Approval for the NGO establishment would only be possible once all queries are answered and the MoHA is satisfied that the approval would be in the best of national interest. The decision could be a prolonged affair if the MoHA is not satisfied with any explanation of the queries raised. The NGO is essentially membership driven, by which members at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) decide on office bearers, agenda, budget etc. There is a new Act of Parliament to be passed and it would appear that there is uncertainty about the criteria that should be used for granting the Vice President's approval (see Appendix A for other options).

#### 3.1 Creation of a trust<sup>6</sup>

The best option for the LK-Network is to create a "trust" or a "foundation". A trust has all the autonomy, as well as flexibility and can be done on the fast track since it can be incorporated by direct application with the office of the Administrator General under Ordinance, Cap 375.

Trust establishment requires six fundamental elements:

**A creator** could be an individual, an institution or even the government;  
**Trust Deed** or constitution; it is a corporate body with continual succession;  
**Trustees** individuals that form the institutional oversight;  
**Beneficiaries** could be a community identified generally or specifically;  
**Purpose** established for religious, educational, scientific literary, social or charitable purpose; and,  
**Management** to run the day to day affairs.

**Advantages:** A Trust has certain advantages. The Trustees and the management team can take decisions. This means that decisions can be taken efficiently in the interest of the organization. Its other legal advantages are:

- It can sue and be sued;
- Capacity to acquire, purchase or alienate any moveable or immovable property or properties;
- Freedom to enter into contracts or agreements; and,
- Is accountable to a Board of Trustees.

**Constraints:** The Trust cannot be a profit making institution, but renders services for the beneficiaries. Management has the autonomy to manage without interference, but must abide by the trust deed. It has no membership. The Board of Trustees plays an oversight role, but appoints the Chief Executive Officer.

Before any Trust is created, it is of fundamental importance that the "Creator" and the Trustees agree on their objectives and who the beneficiaries precisely are. The Trustee can be the government, an individual or individuals. In recent years, the government has established several Foundations and Trusts.

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<sup>6</sup> I am grateful to Dr. P Kabudi who has interacted with me and shared his experience and knowledge in these legal affairs that are his area of specialization.

## **VI CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

With the evidence presented in this brief report, there are many good reasons to be optimistic about mainstreaming LK in the formal sectors in Tanzania. Since the inclusion of LK is a complicated process, it is important to strategically concentrate on certain sectors, including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health. This report gives an overview on how LK in some of the affiliated institutions of both sectors is gradually and critically beginning to move into the mainstream.

A trust is a logical way of spearheading a concerted effort to mainstream LK into the main sectors. However, three aspects are critically important:

That a core group takes up such a responsibility;

That the core group agrees on the main objectives and beneficiaries; and,

Once the trust is fully established what kind of resources can be realistically marshaled.

Meanwhile a dialogue should be maintained with various Government sectors, even if in an informal way.

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## APPENDIX A

### Registration options for formalizing an LK network<sup>7</sup>

Criteria to consider in the formation of an LK network: autonomy, vulnerability, flexibility, accountability, efficiency and sustainability.

OPTION	REQUIREMENTS	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
<b>1. Trust<sup>8</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporated under the Trustees' Incorporation Ordinance, Cap. 375</li> <li>Incorporated by the Administrator-General</li> <li>Incorporated by a trust deed as a corporate body with perpetual succession.</li> <li>Established for any religious, educational, literary, scientific, social or charitable purpose.</li> <li>Needs to have:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Trustees</li> <li>- Creator</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has a power to sue &amp; to be sued.</li> <li>Capacity to purchase, acquire or alienate any movable or immovable property</li> <li>Capacity to enter into agreements and contracts</li> <li>Accountable to the Board of Trustees</li> <li>Fiduciary respect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-profit, a service to the beneficiaries.</li> <li>Management autonomy-can be managed without interference, but abide the trust needs.</li> <li>Normally, it has no membership.</li> <li>Board of Trustees plays an oversight.</li> <li>Board of Trustees appoints the CEO (Chief Executive Officer).</li> </ul>
<b>2. Association NGO Act, 2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registered under the Societies Ordinance, Cap 337 by the Registrar of Societies (Principal Secretary – Home Affairs).</li> <li>Application to be accompanied by consultation of the Association – supporting documents from relevant Ministries or districts and regional authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a membership organization.</li> <li>AGM (annual general meeting) must make most of the important decisions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Susceptible to member pressure.</li> <li>Dangers of fostering for position at every election.</li> <li>Non-profit</li> </ul>
<b>3. Company Ltd. by Guarantee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporated under the Companies Ord. Cap. 212 now Companies Act, 2002</li> <li>Non-profit</li> <li>Aimed to achieve certain objectives which may be educational or scientific, as well as policy oriented</li> <li>Incorporated by the Registrar of Companies Association's memorandum &amp; articles needed (Memarts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board of Directors has a mandate oversight</li> <li>Can sue and be sued</li> <li>Purchase, acquire or alienate any movable or immovable property</li> <li>Enter into agreement or contract mandatory AGM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Membership organization like association</li> <li>AGM appoints board members.</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> Proposed by Dr P. Kabudi, a Tanzanian Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, during a meeting of the core group for mainstreaming of LK in Tanzania, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May, 2003.

<sup>8</sup> Compared to other options the creation of the trust was chosen by the core group members to be the most appropriate option for formalizing an LK network.



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