



Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania - MVIWATA

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2021

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Abbreviations

CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
MAMIS	MVIWATA Agricultural Marketing Information System
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
SACCOS	Savings and Credits Cooperatives
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SHFs	Small holder farmers
TShs	Tanzanian Shillings
NGO	Non Government Organization
MFIs	Microfinance institutions

Strategic Review and Outlook

This Annual report covers the implementation of MVIWATA activities for the period of January to December 2021.

Year 2021, was the last year for the implementation of MVIWATA's 2017-2021 Strategic Plan and to assess the implementation process and results achieved, the final Impact assessment was conducted to document the successes, lessons, achievements across all 5 strategic goals. The challenges, and lessons learnt from Implementation of 2017 - 2021 Strategic Plan were incorporated in the newly designed 2022 – 2026 MVIWATA's strategic plan.

In 2021, also an intensive programme on Enhancing climate resilience landscape and improving livelihoods under the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) which is a multi-partner project, led by FAO was implemented focusing on field activities in the Southern Highlands. Partnership project on production and marketing of sunflower with ADDA, which is a Danish NGO also commenced in 2021.

In terms of outlook and image of MVIWATA, MVIWATA continues to grow and stand out as the true representative of smallholder farmers' voices in Tanzania. Various information have continued to be published and broadcasted on MVIWATA FM 106.7 MHz, MVIWATA website, MVIWATA monthly newsletters, social network accounts and other partner organization websites.

Key Results

In summary, the following are the key results from January to December 2021

Overall reach:

44,938 farmers (23,131 = 51%, 21,807 men = 49%) were reached through various interventions conducted by MVIWATA from January to December 2021.

Specific outcome results are reported below;

1. Land Rights:

- a. Increased awareness of farmers on land rights achieved through capacity strengthening and advocacy interventions on land by MVIWATA at local levels

101 (51 women, 50 men) farmers and village leaders were trained on land rights.

- b. Increased land security to farmers facing land eviction.

648 (233 women, 415 men) farmers have directly benefitted from the legal aid while additionally, at least 630 household members have indirectly benefitted from the legal aid services in the face of eviction from their farmland and criminalisation. 8 cases involving 27 farmers (3 women, 24 men) ended with ruling in their favour.

Cumulatively, since 2017, MVIWATA has provided legal aid service to at least 8,617 (4,663 women, 3,954 men) smallholder farmers.

2. Sustainable production systems

2.1 Social accountability monitoring

- a. Four recommendations out of twelve submitted by MVIWATA to the Committee on National Budget and Planning Guidelines for the year of 2021/2022 have been taken and incorporated into the National guideline on budget and planning for the year 2021/2022 and therefore in the national budget priorities.

These recommendations are;

- i. Regional Secretariats should be given specific instructions in the Budget Guidelines to put in place its plans and budgets on coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Sector Development Program of Agriculture, ASDPII.
 - ii. Local government authorities should be instructed to ensure citizen participation, especially farmers in the budget process.
 - iii. Directives should be issued to councils whose domestic revenue is based on agriculture to allocate at least 50% of the budgets to agriculture and continue to identify specific strategies for agricultural development in their districts to ensure the sustainability of agriculture as source of income and to protect production itself.
 - iv. Specific instructions should be provided in the 2021/2022 Budget guideline which will require the Ministry of Agriculture/Irrigation Commission to evaluate the completed projects and determine their performance before starting new projects.
- b. Mvomero District Council increased the budget allocation for agriculture from 0.3% to 3% for the financial year 2021/2022. This increase is a result of increased engagement between MVIWATA and Mvomero District Council in the advocacy activities. Furthermore, Tshs 100 million has been allocated for the 2021/2022 budget in 4 projects, (Nyandira Market, Lukenge Irrigation scheme, Tomato Collection centre in Mlali, Hembeti scheme)

following social accountability monitoring interventions of MVIWATA. The next step is to follow up on the actual disbursement.

- c. Increased accountability in monitoring public resources and programs attributed through local advocacy enhanced by PETS training, in which 19 non-performing/non-complete development projects with the value of worthy TShs 2,135,175,000/- (about USD 925,000) in 5 villages of (Matembwe, Idamba, Lupembe, Mtwango, Kichiwa, Ninga, Igongolo, Ikuna, Itipingi and Kichiwa in Njombe District); (Mavala, Lugumbilo, Mapogoro and Mlangali in Ludewa District) on health, water, road infrastructures, education, markets and agriculture were subjected to rigorous review following advocacy work of local MVIWATA networks and engagement with District Councils through advocacy interventions.

Furthermore, 11 projects with a value of TShs 1,726,779,850/- (about USD 250,000) including water project, construction of classrooms and teachers' houses, bridge, 2 dispensaries, a construction of a surgery ward in Kichiwa village in Njombe district; in Momba, Ludewa, Kalambo, Mbozi and Mbarali Districts and the construction of 15 kilometer of truck road from Kisagi to Milo, in Ludewa District have been completed following the advocacy interventions of MVIWATA through social accountability monitoring activities.

The projects have so far been benefitting at least 25,415 villagers including 25,115 (14,087 women, 11,028 men) smallholder farmers and 300 (173 girls, 127 boys) students through services and improved transportation of produces to the market; through the road project an estimated 6000 villagers will benefit in Ludewa District.

2.2 Production systems

- a. Increased agroecological practices knowledge transfer through collective learning of farmers in demonstration plots.
107 demonstration plots involving 3030 farmers (1869 women, 1161 men) from Mara, Tanga, Dodoma, Njombe, Rukwa Mtwara, Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Manyara regions were established.
At least 289 (93 women, 196 men) farmers, outside the ones who were directly involved in the demonstration plots were recorded to have visited the demonstration plots for learning purposes. This depicts a multiplier effect of the demonstration plots in dissemination of knowledge.
- b. Contributing to affordable availability of locally owned seeds, 611 (391 women, 220 men) farmers produced 13,724 kilograms of sunflower seeds through a seed bank initiative in Singida (Singida rural, Itigi, Iramba and Itigi districts) and Manyara (Kiteto district). And 0.72 tons of maize seeds were produced from Mara, Shinyanga and Tanga regions. The seeds will be used for the next planting season and in effect reduce a little cost for production.

- c. Increased knowledge of smallholder farmers in agroecological practices in production of sunflower attained through farmer to farmer learning which has been able to increase productivity.

A total of 13,724 kilograms (13.7 tons) of sunflower has been harvested by 611 (391 women, 220 men) farmers from 33 groups within 113 acres of land in Kiteto, Singida rural, Ikungi, Iramba and Itigi districts in Manyara and Singida regions.

From the harvest, 2,403 kilograms of sunflower worthy TShs 8,100,500/- were distributed as seeds for planting in 2021 – 2022 season as follows;

- i. 2,064 kilograms of seeds worthy TShs 7,224,000/- were shared to 298 (186 women, 112 men) farmers and 339 kilograms of sunflower seeds were replanted by 21 groups for local seed production.
 - ii. 12 farmers group from Esuguta, Orkine, Magungu, Logoeti, N'hati and Emarti villages in Kiteto district have increased their group land from 62.25 acres to 88 acres of land for the session of 2022 and 2 more pair of oxen were bought by groups making 14 pairs of oxen available through the sunflower initiative in Kiteto.
- d. Increased income by farmers' groups engaged in sustainable production practices.
- 9,347 kilograms of sunflower out of the 13,724 kilograms produced was sold and in total, TShs 13,205,659/- has been earned by 13 groups having 201 farmers (142 women, 59 men). As follows
- i. In Kiteto District, 8,832 kilograms of sunflower were sold and 11 farmers groups earned TShs 12,617,142/-.
 - ii. In Singida, 515 Kilograms were sold by 2 farmer groups and earned a total of TShs 588,571/-
- e. Increased commitment of smallholder farmers in dealing with climate change, 28 hectares of degraded land have been restored through community initiative in Mavala and Lusala villages in Ludewa District through tree planting. In 2021, 86 hectares of degraded land in Ludewa, Njombe and Sumbawanga districts are planned to be restored as part of climate change coping strategy.

Also, 107,377 seedlings were established in Njombe, Ludewa and Sumbawanga will be planted in 2022 in farms, homesteads and reserved community areas for restoration.

- f. An income of TShs 60,906,000/- was generated by 113 women through the sales of 52,950 litres of milk that have been collected from heifers that were initially provided by MVIWATA for improving household income and family

nutrition. During the period, 12,150 litres of milk were consumed by the families themselves. So far, the herd of dairy cattle has increased from 20 to 43 after reproduction and redistribution to other women. Therefore, the number of milked cows has gradually increased from 19 in 2020 to 21 in 2021 leading to increased revenue from sales of milk.

Cummulatively, income of TShs 114,612,000/- has been generated by selling 99,470 litres of milk and 18,165 litres of milk have been consumed by families since 2018.

3. Inclusive financial services for smallholder farmers

- a. Increased smallholder farmers access to loans from farmer owned MFI's, In 2021, TShs 947,865,400/- were disbursed as loans to 2,828 (1815 women, 1013 men) from 26 SACCOS and 181 VICOBA whose establishment and/or operational management were supported by MVIWATA. The support has been in terms of training, compliance with laws and regulations for SACCOS and coaching.

Cummulatively, loans of TShs 6,589,731,406 were given to 20,340 (women 9308, Men 11032) farmers since 2017.

- b. MVIWATA has also supported establishment of 39 VICOBA with members 617 (417 women, 200 men) with a starting capital of TShs 23,587,700/- in Manyara, Tanga, Dodoma, Mwanza, Njombe, Morogoro and Singida regions through sensitisation and training

4. Access to markets

3,656 farmers (1,553 women, 2,103 men) were linked to market through business meetings to discuss selling of produces between farmer groups from Mbozi, Momba, Njombe, Ludewa, Wanging'ombe, Rukwa and Mbarali and buyers (NFRA, Murzah Wilmar, Raphael Group, Unyiha, Chalanda Sembe, Muyamba and Ndogosa Traders) to enable them sell collectively their produces

As a result, 3,656 farmers (1,553 women, 2,103 men) collectively sold 13,253 tons of maize and rice and earned TShs 6,298,165,710/-

Out of these farmers;

- a. 2,119 (914 women, 1,205 men) farmers from Mbarali and Momba districts collectively sold 10,464 tonnes of rice with the value of TShs 6,228,440,710/- at the price of TShs 595/- per kilogram, farmers earned a margin of TShs 55/- per kilogram compared to the market price which was

TShs 540/- per kilogram. Collectively, from that price margin, the farmers were able to earn TShs 575,520,000/- more.

- b. 1,537 (645 women, 892 men) farmers from Mbozi, Njombe, Ludewa, Nkasi, Kalambo, Mufindi and Songea Districts collectively sold 2,789 tonnes of maize and earned an income of TShs 990,400,000/- for the price of TShs 355/= per kilogram which was TShs 25/- higher than the average market price of TShs 330 per kilogram. Collectively, the farmers earned a margin of TShs 69,725,000/-

Cumulatively since 2017, 31,460 farmers (13,432 women, 18,028 men) sold 128,433.5 tons (34,508.8 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 93, 9039.7 tons of paddy) collectively earning TShs 67,081,859,790/-.

5. Institutional Development

- a. MVIWATA has identified 3,961 existing members (2,242 women, 1,719 men) and other 407 farmers (237 women, 170 men) as new members who have been added to the organization's database, making a total of 34,851 members (18231 women, 16620 men) verified until December 2021.
- b. Growth of MVIWATA image to the public through information published and broadcasted on MVIWATA FM 106.7 MHz, MVIWATA websites, social network accounts and other partner websites.
- c. Self-impact evaluation for each strategic goal has been conducted and reports prepared. The results from the reports and lessons have been incorporated in the process of the development of the 2022 – 2026 strategic plan of MVIWATA.

Cummulatively since 2017, MVIWATA has recruited 7,998 (women 3,700, men 4,298) as new members of MVIWATA and verified existing MVIWATA members 5,962 (women 3,258, men 2,704) and all enrolled in MVIWATA database.

Chapter 1

1. General Introduction

1.1 Background of MVIWATA

Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania - MVIWATA is the national network of small-scale farmers' groups in Tanzania which brings together and empowers small holder farmers (SHFs) in order to advocate for changes in economic, social, cultural and political interests of smallholder farmers in Tanzania.

This report covers the period January-December in implementation of MVIWATA 2021 work plan, as its part of Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 having five strategic goals namely;

Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers

Strategic Goal 2: Small scale farmers are in control of sustainable production systems

Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced

Strategic Goal 4: Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced

Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

1.2 Updates of Stakeholders Analysis

MVIWATA Strategic Plan (2017-2021) highlights various stakeholders to be involved in implementing the SP. During this period MVIWATA continued to engage various stakeholders across all levels for policy engagement and implementation in all strategic goals.

During 2021 year, MVIWATA began working with FAO and ADDA in Climate Resilience Landscapes and Improved Livelihood project under Farm and Forest Facility and sunflower market linkage respectively.

MVIWATA has regular engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, especially for consultations on the national agriculture budget and the Local Government Authorities on social accountability monitoring interventions.

MVIWATA has participated in the process of development of the national agricultural research agenda as member of the Committee for developing the research agenda. The process is guided by Tanzania Agriculture Research Institution (TARI). MVIWATA has also been serving as a member of the Board of Directors for the Tanzania Agriculture Research Institution (TARI) and the National Seed Committee. These platforms have been used by MVIWATA to push for the agenda of smallholder farmers.

MVIWATA worked closely with the regional and global farmers' movements notably, La Via Campesina with which it is implementing advocacy programmes including a regional programme on peasant feminism, the Eastern and Southern African Farmers Forum (ESAFF) with which it is implementing various policy advocacy interventions, mostly on budgets monitoring and enhancing social accountability at local levels and the East African Farmers Federation (EAFf) with

which it is implementing a regional advocacy campaign on marketing. Also MVIWATA has started a cordial relationship with Pan Africanism Today (PAT) a regional project of unifying struggles of working people around Africa and the world.

1.3 Evolution of the Context (Political risk, COVID-19 and opportunities)

During the year, political leadership of Tanzania changed when the President of United Republic of Tanzania, Dr John Pombe Magufuli died in March 2021. He was replaced by the HE Samia Suluhu Hassan who was the Vice President during the tenure of the late President Magufuli. This change may have enormous but unknown implications in the political and social context surrounding the smallholder farmers. One obvious change is the position of the Government with regards to the COVID-19 especially acceptance of vaccines as a control measure to the pandemic.

Otherwise, the impact of COVID-19 in rural set up has continued to prevail and therefore affecting commodity markets, labour and income of farmers. MVIWATA response has been done through organising collective marketing of produce, enhancing rural financing and practical measures such as introduction of oxenisation and establishment of farmer's seedbanks.

With regards to climate change, MVIWATA has conducted interventions such as promotion of agroecology, tree planting and nurseries and restoration of degraded lands.

1.4 Strategic link to the National and Global Strategies

The strategic links between MVIWATA and the national and global strategies has not changed. The organisational five years Strategic Plan 2017-2021 has five strategic goals namely; enhanced land security, control of sustainable production systems, inclusive financial access, security and access and control in agricultural markets for smallholder farmers and institutional development. These goals link well with the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA), Agricultural Sector Development Programme II (ASDP 2), Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and its relevant FYDPIII and Sustainable Development Goals number 1, 2, 5, 8, 13, 15 and 16. For example, four areas addressed by the ASDP 2 i.e. land management, agricultural markets, production and finance match well with the strategic pillars in MVIWATA Five Years Strategic Plan (2017-2021).

Chapter 2

2.0 Outcomes Achieved from January to December 2021

Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers.

Outcome 1.1: Improved practices, policies, institutions and legal frameworks on Land, to safeguard interests and rights of smallholder farmers (women, men and youths).

Increased knowledge of farmers and village leaders on land right issues which was achieved through capacity strengthening and advocacy work of MVIWATA at local levels.

101 Smallholder farmers (51 women, 50 men) were trained on land policies, laws and advocacy from 10 villages of Kizapara, Mkamba, Kibunga chana, Nkezerange, Lupondo, Tungi, Vianzi from Mkuranga District in Pwani Region and Gomero, Kisaki station, Nyarutanga villages from Morogoro district in Morogoro Region.

Cumulatively since 2017, MVIWATA has trained 5,937 (3131 women, 2806 men) farmers on Land rights and policy.

Outcome 1.2: Effective systems and institutions for resolving land conflicts.

648 (233 women, men 415) farmers have directly benefitted from the legal aid while additionally, at least 630 household members have indirectly benefitted from the legal aid services in the face of eviction from their farmland of 1033 acres (413 hectares) following a land dispute with the so called an investor.

Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced control of SHFs on sustainable production systems

Outcome 2.1: Increased governance, transparency and accountability in agricultural sector.

- a. Four recommendations out of twelve submitted by MVIWATA to the Committee on National Budget and Planning Guidelines for the year of 2021/2022 have been taken and incorporated into the guideline and therefore adopted for inclusion in the national budget priorities. These recommendations are;
 - i. Regional Secretariats should be given specific instructions in the Budget Guidelines to put in place its plans and budgets on coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Sector Development Program of Agriculture, ASDPII.
 - ii. Local government authorities should be instructed to ensure citizen participation, especially farmers in the budget process.
 - iii. Directives should be issued to councils whose domestic revenue is based on agriculture to allocate at least 50% of the budgets to agriculture and

continue to identify specific strategies for agricultural development in their districts to ensure the sustainability of agriculture as source of income and to protect production itself.

- iv. Specific instructions should be provided in the 2021/2022 Budget guideline which will require the Ministry of Agriculture/Irrigation Commission to evaluate the completed projects and determine their performance before starting new projects.
- b. Mvomero District Council increased the budget allocation for agriculture from 0.3% to 3% for the financial year 2021/22. This increase is a result of increased engagement between MVIWATA and Mvomero District Council in the advocacy activities. Furthermore, TShs 100 million has been allocated for the 2021/2022 budget in 4 projects, (Nyandira Market, Lukenge Irrigation scheme, Tomato Collection centre in Mlali, Hembeti scheme) following social accountability monitoring interventions of MVIWATA. The next step is to follow up the actual disbursement.
- c. 19 non-performing/non-complete development projects with the value of worthy TShs 2,135,175,000/- (about USD 925,000) in 5 villages of (Matembwe, Idamba, Lupembe, Mtwango, Kichiwa, Ninga, Igongolo, Ikuna, Itipingi and Kichiwa in Njombe District); (Mavala, Lugumbilo, Mpogoro and Mlangali in Ludewa District) on health, water, road infrastructures, education, markets and agriculture were subjected to rigorous review following advocacy work of local MVIWATA networks and engagement with District Councils through advocacy interventions.

Furthermore, 11 projects with a value of TShs 1,726,779,850/- (about USD 250,000) including water project, construction of classrooms and teachers' houses, bridge, 2 dispensaries, a construction of a surgery ward in Kichiwa village in Njombe district; in Momba, Ludewa, Kalambo, Mbozi and Mbarali Districts and the construction of 15 kilometer of truck road from Kigasi to Milo, in Ludewa District have been completed following the advocacy interventions of MVIWATA through social accountability monitoring activities.

The projects have benefitted at least 28,825 villages including SHF's 28,315 (15,949 women, 12,366 men) and 510 (304 girls, 206 boys) students through services and improved transportation of produces to the market; road project Kigasi-Milo and Mlangali-Ifushilo an estimated 9200 villagers will be benefited in Ludewa and Mbarali District.

Cummulatively 70 projects (Water project, Health, residential house for clinical officer, Construction of school and teacher houses, construction of road, construction of bridge, construction of godown, irrigation skems, construction of fish pond) worth TShs 8,043,523,000/- (3,497,184 USD) from Njombe DC, Ludewa DC, Mbozi DC, Morogoro DC, Songea DC, Mvomero DC, Mbarali DC

Namtumbo DC, Tunduru DC, Kongwa DC, Kalambo DC were identified and monitored from 2017 out of which 11 projects worthy TShs 1,726,779,850/- (750,774 USD) have been completed

Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.

- a. Increased agroecological practices knowledge transfer through collective learning of farmers in demonstration plots.
107 demonstration plots involving 3030 farmers (1869 women, 1161 men) from Mara, Tanga, Dodoma, Njombe, Rukwa Mtwara, Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Manyara regions were established.
At least 289 (93 women, 196 men) farmers, outside the ones who were directly involved in the demonstration plots were recorded to have visited the demonstration plots for learning purposes. This depicts a multiplier effect of the demonstration plots in dissemination of knowledge.
- b. Contributing to affordable availability of locally owned seeds, 611 (391 women, 220 men) farmers produced 13,724 kilograms of sunflower seeds through a seed bank initiative in Singida (Singida rural, Itigi, Iramba and Itigi districts) and Manyara (Kiteto district). And 0.72 tons of maize seeds were produced from Mara, Shinyanga and Tanga regions. The seeds will be used for the next planting season and in effect reduce a little cost for production.
- c. Increased knowledge of smallholder farmers in agroecological practices in production of sunflower attained through farmer to farmer learning which has been able to increase productivity.
A total of 13,724 kilograms (13.7 tons) of sunflower has been harvested by 611 (391 women, 220 men) farmers from 33 groups within 113 acres of land in Kiteto, Singida rural, Ikungi, Iramba and Itigi districts in Manyara and Singida regions.
From the harvest, 2,403 kilograms of sunflower worthy TShs 8,100,500/- were distributed as seeds for planting in 2021 – 2022 season as follows;
- d. 2,064 kilograms of seeds worthy TShs 7,224,000/- were shared to 298 (186 women, 112 men) farmers and 339 kilograms of sunflower seeds were replanted by 21 groups for local seed production.
12 farmers group from Esuguta, Orkine, Magungu, Logoeti, N'hati and Emarti villages in Kiteto district have increased their group land from 62.25 acres to 88 acres of land for the session of 2022 and 2 more pair of oxen were bought by Umoja and Upendo groups making 14 pairs of oxen available through the sunflower initiative in Kiteto.
- e. Increased income by farmers' groups engaged in sustainable production practices.
9,347 kilograms of sunflower out of the 13,724 kilograms produced was sold and in total, TShs 13,205,659/- has been earned by 13 groups having 201 farmers (142 women, 59 men). As follows

- i. In Kiteto District, 8,832 kilograms of sunflower were sold and 11 farmers groups earned TShs 12,617,142/-.
 - ii. In Singida, 515 Kilograms were sold by 2 farmer groups and earned a total of TShs 588,571/-
- f. Increased commitment of smallholder farmers in dealing with climate change, in which 28 hectares of degraded land have been restored through community initiative in Mavala and Lusala villages in Ludewa District in 2021 through tree planting. Overall, 86 hectares of degraded land in Ludewa, Njombe and Sumbawanga districts and are planned to be restored as part of climate change coping strategy.

150 trees have been planted in 2021 in Mara and Morogoro Also, 107,377 seedlings of Eucalyptus, Cypressess and Pines were produced through 45 tree nurseries established in Ludewa, Njombe, and Sumbawanga districts which in 2022 will be planted in farms, homesteads and reserved community areas for restoration.

Cummulatively, 335,484 trees have been planted since 2017.

- g. Increased income to women farmers engaged in sustainable dairy program. An income of TShs 60,906,000/- was generated by 113 women through the sales of 52,950 litres of milk that have been collected from heifers that were initially provided by MVIWATA for improving household income and family nutrition. During the period, 12,150 litres of milk were consumed by the families themselves. So far, the herd of dairy cattle has increased from 20 to 43 after reproduction and redistribution to other women. Therefore, the number of milked cows has gradually increased from 19 in 2020 to 21 in 2021 leading to increased revenue from sales of milk.

Cummulatively, income of TShs 114,612,000/- has been generated by selling 99,470 litres of milk and 18,165 litres of milk have been consumed by families since 2018.

- h. Increased knowledge of youth in agroecoligical practices. Increased engagement of youth in agriculture was achieved through establishment of 24 school clubs in primary and secondary schools in which 1438 students (806 girls, 632 boys) in Morogoro, Mtwara, Njombe, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions were involved. The initiative involves agroforestry and agroecological vegetable production for school feeding.

Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive financial access & security for SHFs enhanced.

Outcome 3.2: Increased access to financial services for smallholder farmers.

- a. Increased access to loans to smallholder farmers from farmer owned MFI's. TShs 947,865,400/- were disbursed as loans to 2,828 (1,815 women, 1,013 men) from 26 SACCOS and 181 VICOBA whose establishment and that were supported by MVIWATA. The support has been in terms of training, compliance with laws and regulations and coaching.
- b. MVIWATA has also supported establishment of 39 VICOBA with members 617 (417 women, 200 men) with a starting capital of TShs 23,587,700/- in Manyara, Tanga, Dodoma, Njombe, Mwanza, Morogoro and Singida regions through sensitisation and training. Up to reporting period no new SACCOS was established. New regulations on SACCOS might have reduced the pace of creation of farmers SACCOS.

Cummulatively, loans of TShs 6,589,731,406/- were given to 20,340 (women 9,308, men 11,032) farmers since 2017.

Strategic Goal 4: Enhanced SHF's access and control in agricultural markets

Outcome 4.1: Agricultural market policies and legislations are favourable to smallholder farmers

A study of cooperatives which looked at policies and legislations on agricultural cooperatives which commenced in 2020 has completed and workshop has been organized during 26 Annual General Meeting participated by 430 (women 224, men 206) including MVIWATA members, Bashiru Ally (MP), Morogoro regional commissioner Martine Shigela and Districts official to share and disseminate recommendation resulted from the Cooperatives study.

From the workshop, a strategy to further preview the Cooperative Act and formulate recommendations for the upcoming act review was agreed by all MVIWATA members.

Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs

- a. 3,656 farmers (1,553 women, 2,103 men) were linked to market through business meetings to discuss selling of produces between farmer groups leaders from Mbozi, Momba, Njombe, Ludewa, Wanging'ombe, Rukwa and Mbarali and buyers (NFRA, Murzah Wilmar, Raphael Group, Unyiha, Chalanda Sembe, Muyamba and Ndogosa Traders) to enable them sell collectively to the identified buyers.

As a result, 3,656 farmers (1,553 women, 2,103 men) collectively sold 13,253 tons of maize and rice and earned TShs 6,298,165,710/-. Out of these farmers;

- i. 2,119 (914 women, 1,205 men) farmers from Momba and Mbarali districts collectively sold 10,464 tonnes of rice with the value of TShs 6,228,440,710/- at the price of TShs 595/- per kilogram, farmers earned a margin of TShs 55/- per kilogram compared to the market price which was TShs 540/- per kilogram. Collectively, from that price margin, the farmers were able to earn TShs 575,520,000/- more.
- ii. 1,537 (645 women, 892 men) farmers from Mbozi, Njombe, Ludewa, Nkasi, Kalambo, Mufindi and Songea Districts collectively sold 2,789 tonnes of maize and earned an income of TShs 990,400,000/- for the price of TShs 355/- per kilogram which was TShs 25/- higher than the average market price of TShs 330 per kilogram. Collectively, the farmers earned a margin of TShs 69,725,000/-

Cumulatively since 2017, 31460 farmers (13,432 women, 18,028 men) sold their produce collectively 128,433.5 tons (34,508.8 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 93,9039.7 tons of paddy) worth TShs 67,081,859,790/-.

- b. 6 rural enterprises (on timber and non-timber forest products, notably honey and fruit juices) in Njombe and Ludewa have improved their businesses through merging of businesses (the case of Rodapea and Uinjilist groups), formalization of their businesses through acquisition of barcode, licence, TBS quality certificate and upgrade of equipment for mass production of fruit juice and development of wide honey products for the case of beekeepers; all being the results of business incubation interventions of MVIWATA. The enterprises directly benefit 76 (25 women (33%), 51 men (67%)) rural producers.

2.5 Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Outcome 5.1 Increased MVIWATA memberships nationally.

MVIWATA have identified 3,961 members (2,242 women, 1,719 men) and other members 407 farmers (237 women, 170 men) who have been recruited as new MVIWATA members and added to the organization's database, making a total of 34,851 members (18,231 women, 16,620 men) verified until December 2021.

Outcome 5.2: Improved institutional systems, governance and advocacy capacity at local, middle and national levels.

- a. Increased accountability of Middle level Network leaders through holding of Annual meetings of MVIWATA members which is institutional requirement in the branches. 25 MVIWATA branches (Uvinza, Kasulu, Kigoma DC, Songea DC, Namtumbo, Mbarali, Geita, Tabora, Tunduru, Nyasa, Ludewa, Njombe DC, Kiteto, dodoma, tanga, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Mara, Morogoro, Masasi, Newala, Njombe, Iringa, Rukwa and Kibondo Districts) hold annual meeting and attended by 2,328 members (1197 women, 1131 men).

- b. Self-impact evaluation for each strategic goal has been conducted and reports prepared. The results from the reports and lessons have been incorporated in the process of the development of the 2022 – 2026 strategic plan of MVIWATA. The impact assessment through information collection has managed to cover 1803 People majority being smallholder farmers of MVIWATA from Singida, Njombe, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kigoma, Manyara, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi, Tanga, Songwe, Geita, Simiyu, Mwanza, Kagera, Tabora, Dodoma, Pwani and Mara regions

Outcome 5.3: Sufficient human and financial resources in place

The organisation has 45 employees (18 women and 27 men) whereby 33 (14 women and 19 men) are at the head office and 12 (4 women and 8 men) are at branches. MVIWATA continue to engage interns in implementing its activities, by 31st December 2021 the organisation had 28 interns (11 women and 17 men).

The approach of using volunteers and interns is used to cover the staffing requirement in the organisation.

2.6 Implementation of transversal themes gender, governance and human rights

MVIWATA through its five-year strategic plan aspires to ensure that women and youth issues are addressed across implementation of strategic goals, along with that issues of governance, climate change and human rights are at the core of its activities implemetation.

During this reporting period the transversal themes such as gender, human rights have been taken into account in the following ways;

- a) The direct beneficiaries of MVIWATA have accounted for 51% women participation from January to December 2021.
- b) In advancing its peasant feminism campaign, commemoration of International Women's Day in 2021 has been done involving 467 farmers (396 women, 71 men) who participated in organised activities that were held in Ruvuma, Mtwara and Shinyanga regions.

A study on peasant feminism is also ongoing. It is expected that the study shall increase the understanding on feminism with regards to peasants such as roles and specific violations.

- c) Involvement of youth in agriculture was done through establishment of 24 schools clubs with 1,438 students (806 women, 632 men) from Morogoro, Mtwara, Njombe, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions. The clubs are used for learning agriculture, especially skills such as gardening, tree plating and environmental conservation.

- d) MVIWATA also operated a mentorship programme for 31 (16 female, 15 male) field practical students from Sokoine University of Agriculture and University of Dar-es-Salaam where as a result 8 (3 women, 5 men) students have been retained for an internship program.
- e) In terms of human rights; 648 (233 women, men 415) smallholder farmers received legal aid services on land right issues and 765 persons have directly benefitted from the legal aid while additionally, at least 630 family members have indirectly benefitted from the legal aid services.

Chapter 3

3.0 Outputs and Performance

Summary of output delivery (tangible products such as goods and services), based on a comparison with the planned outputs and its contribution to outcomes.

Strategic goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers.

Output 1.1.1 Conduct a research study on the effectiveness of CCROs in securing land rights of the SHFs.

MVIWATA has conducted a study on the effectiveness of certificate of customary rights of ownership (CCROs) in securing land rights of the smallholder farmers specifically in Ruvuma Region where MVIWATA has been supporting CCRO activities. The challenges, lessons learnt shall be used in designing new program in MVIWATA operated areas so as to make the process effective and efficient.

This output has been achieved by 100%.

Output 1.1.2 Conduct consultative meetings with legislators and government officials to share and learn from evidence and lessons on how legislations and practices on land impact on smallholder farmers including reflection on ways of enabling women and youth to access land.

- a. MVIWATA conducted consultative meetings at district council level in Mkuranga and Morogoro Rural District. In Mkuranga, feedback on land dispute in the district was presented to the district council with recommendations on how to address the land conflict with the aim of presenting various issues that arose in the training especially on Land conflict between Villagers and investor in Vianzi village.
- b. In Morogoro Rural District, a consultation on land issues was held with the aim of presenting various issues that arose in a land rights training that was conducted in Kisaki ward. The main issues that were discussed are the border dispute between Nyarutanga Village and Sesenga Village, Gomero and Nyarutanga Village disputes and Mikumi National Park and the need for land use plan in the 4 villages of Kichangani, Kisaki Stesheni, Gomero and Nyarutanga.

The annual target for this output was 3 and therefore this output has been achieved by 67%.

Output 1.1.3 Conduct tailor-made trainings to smallholder farmers' networks (members, leaders and promoters) on land policies (land rights, tenure and procedures) as a way of building their knowledge on land legislations.

MVIWATA conducted training on land policies and laws to 101 farmers (51 women, 50 men) from 10 villages of Kizapara, Mkamba, Kibunga chana, Nkezerange, Lupondo, Tungi and Vianzi from Mkuranga District in Pwani Region and Gomero, Kisaki Stesheni, Nyarutanga from Morogoro district in Morogoro Region.

The annual target for this output was 1,200 farmers, and the number of farmers trained was 101 which is 8.4%. Insufficient financial resources contributed to this achievement.

Output 1.1.6 Build capacity of network leaders and promoters on governance and advocacy through the leadership training program

- a) 2 studies namely impact assessments of the training on promoters and MLNs Leaders of MVIWATA were conducted. The findings of these studies shall be used to enrich and improve training programme for farmers and leaders of MVIWATA.
- b) 175 middle level leaders (90 women, 85 men) from Njombe, Iringa and Singida Regions attended leadership training that was facilitated by MVIWATA. The training was done separately in Njombe, Iringa and in Singida Region. In the trainings, leaders were capacitated on governance, leadership, networking and operational skills for farmers networks and groups.
- c) 182 (101 women, 81 men) Local level leaders of Milo, Mavala, Mapogolo, Lusala, Utilili, Lupanga, Ligumbilo and Kiyombo local networks in Ludewa district, Itunduma, Lunguya, Sovi and Welela Local networks in Njombe districts and Mabadaga, Chimala, Mtamba, Igava and Igurusi local networks in Mbarali district have been trained on Leadership and governance.
- d) 56 farmers (27 women, 29 men) from 44 villages in 14 villages in Kongwa district, 21 villages in Mpwapwa district and 9 villages in Kiteto district, attended a training on Group and network operations and as a results of that training;
 - i. 17 smallholder groups were formed in Dodoma and Manyara regions; Mpwapwa 3 groups with 486 members (271 women, 215 men), Kongwa 5 groups with 138 members (66 women, 72 men) and Kiteto 9 groups with 74 members (25 women, men 49).
 - ii. 8 local level networks were formed including 3 local level networks (Kingiti, Kibakwe and Inzomvu) with 486 members (271 women, 215 men from Mpwapwa, 4 local level networks (Pingalame,

Zoissa, Masenha and Mageseni) with 138 members (66 women, men 72) from Kongwa and 1 local level network (Logoeti) with 74 members (25 women, 49 men) from Kiteto district.

- e) A training to the Board of Directors was conducted to 9 new Board members. The training was part of capacity building programme for MVIWATA leadership. The training was conducted at MVIWATA headquarters.

Combined, 422 leaders were trained out of the annual plan of 1084 leaders. Therefore, achievement for this output was 38.9%.

Output 1.2.2 Provide legal aid services to smallholder farmers on land issues. This shall mainly include women in threat of losing their land rights.

648 (233 women, men 415) persons have directly benefitted from the legal aid while additionally, at least 630 family members have indirectly benefitted from the legal aid services in the face of eviction from their farmland and criminalisation as follows;

- a) MVIWATA provided legal support in 27 court cases involving 49 (11 women, 38 men) smallholder farmers, out of 27 cases, 8 cases involving 27 farmers (3 women, 24 men) ended with ruling in their favour while 19 cases involving 22 farmers (8 women, 14 men) are ongoing.
- b) 248 farmers (57 women and 191 men) were provided with legal aid outside the court through consultations with MVIWATA lawyers.
- c) 288 households (with 918 members) in Lutindi hamlet in Mambegwa village, were provided with legal aid on land rights following a threat of eviction and loosing their land in a dispute with what is called an investor over 1033 acres (413 hectares) of farmland. The families are now able to continue using the land for cultivation.

Overall, legal aid has directly benefitted 648 persons and indirectly benefitted 630 family members. Compared to the annual target of 400, this output has been achieved at 191% when considering only direct beneficieries of the legal aid service.

Output 1.2.3 operationalizing a hub at MVIWATA national office for monitoring land conflicts in areas where MVIWATA operates to trigger spontaneous response and actions from responsible leaders and officials

This activity has been implemented through direct communication with MVIWATA lawyers. 28 land issues from Kilosa and Kilombero District were reported and attended accordingly by the legal unit of MVIWATA. The annual target for this output is 50 and therefore, the achievement is 56%.

Strategic goal 2: Enhanced control of SHFs on sustainable production systems

Output 2.1.1 Conduct a research study on the state of Violence against Women (VAW) including youths

The study on peasant feminism is in the final phase in which findings have been submitted to the respective countries (Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique and Zimbabwe) for verification. The study has described and identified three layer of violence against women in general and peasant women as follows;

- a. The first layer of violence against peasant women, is the same as many women in the world who are experiencing oppression and exclusion due to patriarchy. Here women shared stories of subordination and suppression through marriage, inheritance, religion, and cultures.
- b. The second layer of violence against women peasant is due to their position in their class in relations of production where peasant's labor and production are exploited in global economic system. Here, research findings pointed out lack of government support, lucrative financial agents and market forces (which are exploitative and destructive to the wellbeing of peasants) as driving forces.
- c. The third layer of violence, was violence against peasant women in the movement, communities, and government in general. Here the research discuss about right to farming land, division of labor in farms, gendered crops, invisibility of domestic care, and system of distributing crops are sharing it sales.

The final report will be produced and published in April, 2022 and results used for advocacy.

Output 2.1.2 Conduct consultative meetings between smallholder farmers and key stakeholders to share performance of national agricultural programmes, budgets systems and institutions in agricultural production.

9 consultative meetings were conducted at local government authority and the national level, two of them at the national level and seven of them at the distric level;

Consultative meetings at national level;

- a) Consultative meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture were conducted at MVIWATA Head Quarters, to discuss with the Ministry of Agriculture the proposed national agricultural budget for the year 2021/2022. 38 (19 women, 19 men) participants, 22 of them farmers participated in the consultative meeting. The other participants were Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture; Representatives of Mvomero District Council, Eastern and Southern African Farmers Forum (ESAFF), students from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and MVIWATA staff.

Key recommendation were presented as follows;

- i) To increase the allocation and disbursement of funds in agriculture nationally and locally

- ii) To set agricultural marketing as a top priority
- b) MVIWATA was invited by the Parliament through the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Ministry of Agriculture to attend the National Agricultural Budget speech session. During the session MVIWATA was represented by a delegation of 8 Farmers (4 women, 4 men) from Masasi District, Mvomero District, Kiteto District, Ileje District and Singida District and 2 staff. The annual target for this output was to conduct 3 meetings, and thus this output has been achieved by 67 %.

Consultative meetings at District Council Level

- a) MVIWATA in collaboration with ESAFF held a consultative meeting that discussed and strategised on increasing budget allocation in agriculture from the existing 0.3% to 3%. The session consisted of 29 persons (6 women, 23 men) among them; farmers, village leaders, ward councillors, representatives of the district council, extension officers.
- b) MVIWATA held a consultation session with Namtumbo District Council to present and discuss the results of social accountability monitoring/PETS that was done by farmers on 4 projects of Irrigation scheme in which 64 participants (22 women, 42 men), out of which 29 farmers (16 women, 8 men) participated. As a result, Irrigation projects in Kitanda, Mtakuja and Mwangaza villages that have not been completed have been strategized for propositions to include them in the 2022/2023 budget of Namtumbo District Council and the recommendation was received.
- c) MVIWATA held a consultative meeting with Ludewa District Council to present and discuss the results of the social accountability monitoring/PETS in which 8 development and social projects (health, education, market infrastructure, road construction, agricultural productivity services) worth TShs. 196,175,000 / - (85,293 USD) which have not been completed were discussed. MVIWATA members, staff and the representatives of the District Council attended the meeting. Following the meeting, a road construction project from Kigasi to Milo worthy TShs 250,000,000 (108,696 USD) was completed.
- d) MVIWATA held a consultative meeting with Njombe District Council to present and discuss the results of the social accountability monitoring/PETS in which 9 development social projects (Water project, School laboratory and dormitories, Construction of Mtwango hospital, a warehouse and fish dams) were not completed and worth TShs 1,939,000,000/- (843,043.48 USD). It was agreed that the 9 projects whose performance was lagging should be completed and progress reported in future consultations.
- e) A consultative meeting with Tunduru District Council to present and discuss results of social accountability monitoring/ PETS on 5 projects (Maternity ward, Village Dispensary, Mother and Child Health building, Warehouse and irrigation) with the value of TShs. 28,750,000/- (12,500 USD) which were not completed. The 5 projects were noted for further follow up and monitoring.

- f) 118 (49 women, 69 men) among them MVIWATA members, ward councillors and village leaders participated in the organized visits on monitored projects in Mvomero District where a total of 7 projects (Health centre in Kibagala, Road in Tchenzema, School buildings in Tchenzema, Market in Tangeni, Market in Nyandira, Market in Mlali and Irrigation scheme in Hembeti all in Mvomero District) were visited. The visit, discussion and strategizing was done in the projects for the completion of the public projects in the respective areas.
- g) Prior to the visits, Mvomero District PETS Committee review meeting was held on 18th October 2021 at MVIWATA Head Quarters involving 15 (9 women, 6 men) farmers from 10 wards of Nyandira, Makate, Tangeni, Mlali, Turiani, Kinda, Mgeta, Langali, Tchenzema and Mlali of Mvomero District to discuss and provide update of PETS activities in their respective areas. From the meeting, participants filled the community score cards which were later used to generate information for advocacy in the meetings organized in f) above.

The annual target for this output was to conduct 10 meetings, and thus this output has been achieved by 70%.

Output 2.1.3 Conduct training to small-scale farmers on tools for monitoring and public expenditure and programmes on agricultural sector

- a. MVIWATA, organized PETS and O&OD training in collaboration with the District Council Budget and Planning department to 320 (154 women, 166 Men) Small holder farmers from Ludewa, Njombe and Mvomero districts (Tangeni, Tchenzema, Nyandira, Mlali, Hembeti villages) to enable them understand the government's planning process and increase their capacity of farmers in advocacy, from which 233 farmers (115 women, 117men) were trained through a residential training and 87 farmers (39 women, 48 men) were trained indirectly by the farmers who had attended the residential training. Additionally the PETS team from Ludewa, Njombe and Kalambo organized PETS advocacy meetings, in which 316 (146 women, 170 men) farmers and government officials participated. The Follow up resulted in the completion of Mwazy Primary School classroom buildings, Kichiwa surgery ward, Milo-Kigasi road, completion of Ruwasa water project in Matembwe and renovation of cattle dip tank in Mwazy village.

From the O&OD training in Mvomero District, 5 Action Plans have been developed in Tchenzema, Nyandira, Tangeni, Mlali and Hembeti villages to increase community participation in the O&OD process. The plans also indicate agreed steps that the villages and leaders will follow to realize the goal of participatory planning and lobbying for increased agricultural projects budget allocation and disbursement in the areas.

- b. 19 non-performing/non-complete development projects with the value of worthy TShs 2,135,175,000/- (928,337 SD) in Matembwe, Idamba, Lupembe,

Mtwango, Kichiwa, Ninga, Igongolo, Ikuna, Itipingi and Kichiwa villages in Njombe District); (Mavala, Lugumbilo, Mpogoro and Mlangali villages in Ludewa District) on health, water, road infrastructures, education, markets and agriculture were followed following advocacy work of local MVIWATA. Additionally, 11 projects with a value of TShs 1,726,779,850/- (about USD 250,000) including water project, construction of classrooms and teachers' houses, bridge, 2 dispensaries, a construction of a surgery ward in Kichiwa village in Njombe district; in Momba, Ludewa, Kalambo, Mbozi and Mbarali Districts and the construction of 15 kilometer of truck road from Kigasi to Milo, in Ludewa District have been completed following the advocacy interventions of MVIWATA through social accountability monitoring activities.

The projects have benefitted at least 28,825 villages including SHF's 28,315 (15,949 women, 12,366 men) and 510 (304 girls, 206 boys) students through services and improved transportation of produces to the market; road project Kigasi-Milo and Mlangali-Ifushilo an estimated 9200 villagers will be benefitted in Ludewa and Mbarali District.

The annual target for this output was 300 farmers to be trained, actually 320 smallholder farmers were held and therefore by 31st December 2021, 107% was achieved.

Output 2.2.1 Facilitating farmers' agenda into Agricultural research systems through enhancing MVIWATA's research capacity.

- a) MVIWATA conducted a meeting with TARI with the aim of reviewing the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between MVIWATA and TARI and to have clear understanding of the MoU that was prepared and signed. The meeting was attended by three representatives from MVIWATA and one Representative from the committee responsible for the development of National Agricultural Research Agenda under TARI.
- b) MVIWATA has been selected to form part of the National Committee on the Formulation of the National Agricultural Research Agenda. Among the issues advocated in the Committee is the Inclusion of Farmers rights as per UNDROP in the formulation of the agenda and having Agroecology and farmer-led technologies as driving agenda to the National Agricultural research system.
- c) Furthermore MVIWATA was represented by 3 members (1 woman, 2 men) at a stakeholder meeting organized by TARI to formulate a National agricultural research agenda. In that meeting MVIWATA delegation advocated for Farmer participation as well as the inclusion of Agro Ecology as part of the agricultural National agenda.

- d) In enhancing Universities to research on farmers' agenda, MVIWATA is supporting 3 students (all male) from Sokoine University of Agriculture to conduct researches on on-farm and off-farm use of indigenous knowledge and practices.
- e) MVIWATA is represented in the National Seeds Committee which has the mandate for approval of seed varieties in the country although during this semester not meeting was conducted.
- f) MVIWATA has been represented in the Board of Directors of Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) to raise farmer's voice to enter farmers agenda.
- g) MVIWATA is also represented in the Board of the College of Agriculture of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). These meetings are used as a platform and avenue to penetrate farmer's agenda in agricultural research.

Although the annual target for this output is 2 meeting; the process that involved dialogue on farmer's agenda involved at least 7 meetings which forms 285% achievement of output.

2.2.4 Conduct tailor made training to smallholder farmers on sustainable agriculture including management of climate change.

- a. 199 farmers group with 2,671 (1479 women, 1192 men) attended a training conducted by MVIWATA 85 groups from Kongwa, Mpwapwa and Kiteto Districts on Good Agricultural practices and Post harvest handling. As the result farmer groups have already prepared land for sunflower production.
- b. MVIWATA with collaboration with TOSCI facilitated training on Quality declared seed to 38 QDS producers from Kongwa, Mpwapwa and Kiteto Districts involving (16 women, 22 men) including 22 youth with the aim of empowering QDS producers to produce a quality seeds. Prior to this training 400 Kg of sunflower basic seed (C1) were given to 7 producers from Kongwa, 10 producers from Mpwapwa and 10 producers from Kiteto Districts for multiplication of QDS seeds.
- c. MVIWATA facilitated knowledge exchange and support afforestation and reforestation activities which in turn increase the contribution of MVIWATA in climate and landscape mitigation. Experienced avocado producer and MVIWATA member from Wanging'ombe District Mr Mendrad Nziku organized a training visit to two local networks in Ludewa District which are Kiyombo and Mapogolo. 40 farmers (12 women, 28 men) 22 youths from the group attended the training which mainly focused on the whole process of nursery preparation, grafting techniques, selection of good scion, sowing and marketing of avocado fruits.
- d. 107 demonstration plots involving 3,030 farmers (1,869 women, 1,161 men) in Singida, Mara, Tanga, Dodoma, Njombe, Rukwa Mtwara, Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Manyara regions were established to facilitate training and farmer to farmer learning on agroecological practices.

During the training, topics included the concept of climate change, impact on livelihoods to farms and the ways to assess the extent and status of the dangers posed by climate change, after the training the staff were equipped with the knowledge on how to combat and mitigate climate change and be able to train MVIWATA members.

In addition, demonstration plots have applied sustainable farming methods and have been used to disseminate that knowledge in which case at least 289 (93 women 196 men) farmers are reported to have learned from the demonstration plots.

- e. 13,724 kilograms of sunflower were produced in Singida and Manyara regions by 611 (391 women, 220 men) through a seed bank initiative. Likewise, 0.72 tonnes of maize seeds have been produced in 8 seed plots that were established in Mara, Shinyanga and Tanga regions
- f. To facilitate youth engagement in agriculture, MVIWATA facilitated establishment of agriculture 24 school clubs in primary and secondary schools in Morogoro, Mtwara, Njombe, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions. 1,438 students (806 girls, 632 boys) are part of the school clubs. These schools are Lugawala Primary school, Mtakuja Primary, Nahongwe Secondary School and Mwena Secondary in Mtwara region; Ligumbilo Primary School, Mapogoro Primary School, Mavala Secondary, Kiyombo Secondary School and Ulayasi Secondary in Ludewa District, Njombe Region; also Ilunda primary school, Welela Primary school, Limakwale primary school, Itunduma primary school, Kichwa primary school, JM makweta secondary school, Itipingi secondary school, Itipingi primary school, Ninga secondary school and Mtimbwe secondary school in Njombe District, Njombe region; St. Theresia Girls Secondary School, Kantalamba Boys Secondary School in Rukwa Region and Bombambili Secondary School and Mbulani Secondary School in Ruvuma Region; Kigurunyembe secondary in Morogoro region; Lugawala Primary school, Mtakuja Primary, Nahongwe Secondary School and Mwena Secondary in Mtwara region

Furthermore MVIWATA supported 1140 grams of Vegetable Seeds to 17 schools in Njombe (500 gm), Ludewa (570gm) and Sumbawanga (70gm), a program aimed at enabling students to get practical education in agricultural and environmental issues.

- g. Training on establishment and management of tree nurseries was conducted to 78 smallholder farmers (48 women, 30 men) from 3 local networks of Mapogolo, Milo and Lupanga in Ludewa district. Topics taught during the training included a general introduction to the nursery, analysis and preparation of the nursery area, soil mixing and filling in wells, watering system and maintenance of tree seedling nurseries.

Furthermore, MVIWATA conducted regular monitoring, aimed at monitoring nurseries development and providing further training in tree nurseries management to 27 groups with 490 members (311 women, 179 men) and 18 schools from Ludewa, Njombe, and Sumbawanga districts.

- h. Climate impact assessments and design strategies were conducted in Njombe and Ludewa Districts where 58 farmers (41 women, 17 men) from Mtwango, Lupembe, Lupanga, Lusala and Mapogolo villages participated. Strategies identified to deal with climate change include Legislation and strict regulations, Construction of firefighting sites, Planting trees in damaged areas, Cleaning fields affected by fire
- i. MVIWATA facilitated registration to 4823 (3327 women, 1496 men) smallholder farmers with 24531.7 acres from Kiteto, Kongwa and Mpwapa districts, the registration were conducted through 45 sensitization meetings at the village level with the aim of facilitating farmers to obtain a certificate that indicate the process of sunflower production was done organically.

The annual target for this output is 700 farmers trained and 100 demonstration plots. So far, 2671 farmers have been trained (382%) and 107 demonstration plots (107%) of the output targets.

Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive financial access & security for SHFs enhanced.

Output 3.1.1 Conduct a research study on Institutional arrangement on microfinance (microfinance policy, act and regulations) and assess the possible effect they pose to the SHFs owned Microfinance Institutions

MVIWATA conducted a study on Institutional arrangement on microfinance (microfinance policy, act and regulations) to assess the possible effect they pose to the SHFs owned Microfinance Institutions.

The study conducted to the sampled 26 MFIs specifically SACCOS from Bukoba, Kigoma, Mbarali ,Morogoro Rural, Mvomero, Kilosa and Wanging'ombe Districts which came up with the following findings;

- i. Many leaders of farmers' microfinance institution are not aware of the existence of the new law and regulation.
- ii. Many SACCOS have failed to meet the registration criteria under the new regulations. Some of these criteria needed for registration include a capital of not less than ten (10) million Tanzanian shillings, as many farmers' SACCOS are challenged to have small capital, the need of the Information technology, in this criterion is an indisputable fact that most SACCOS cannot afford the cost of purchasing and operating the information technology system as most of farmer's SACCOS are located in rural areas with low financially capable members.
- iii. New microfinance policy, rules and regulation do not allow SACCOS to collect deposits from its members thus hindering growth of capital, the law also raised operating costs, especially for low-income SACCOS as the law demand each SACCOS to employ staff with form four level of education.

- iv. There is still no support for the existence new microfinance policy, law and regulation in terms of the operation and management of SACCOS, law requires SACCOS to hire an internal auditor who will be responsible for auditing SACCOS accounts, the law also requires SACCOS to hire a manager and accountant who will be responsible for overseeing day-to-day operations of the SACCOS, this will direct increase operating costs as the SACCOS will required to pay new staff employed, this will lead challenge to many farmer's SACCOS in providing services as the result of small capital, this is the fact that the profits generated from farmer-owned SACCOS are small.

These findings shall be used in consultation meetings with district official, regional official and ministries at national level so as to develop policy which are user friendly to SHF's.

This output was achieved for 100%

Output 3.2.1 Conduct assessment of the 10% District Council disbursement to SHFs groups

A study on assessment of the 10% District Council disbursement to Smallholder farmer and the study has been completed by collecting and analysing information from Chamwino, Bahi, Morogoro Rural, Mvomero, Njombe, Shinyanga Shinyanga, Songea, Namtumbo and Mbinga districts.

The study came up with the following findings;

- i. 20% of the groups that participated in the study, indicated that larger number of groups were unable to access loans from their district councils due to lack of information on the existence of loans in the district, on other side this indicated that there is low accountability among local government authorities because policy required local Government to publicize the existence of loan in the districts.
- ii. Only 22% of the respondents have accessed loans with worth of 13,900,000/= from Kongwa, Mvomero, Songea and Bahi districts, while 78% have not accessed any loan from districts.
- iii. 35% of respondents are not aware on availability of loan portfolio in their districts.
- iv. 18% of respondents indicated that their groups are not registered and therefore ineligible for loans.
- v. 18% of respondents fear taking loans for fear of failure to repay and run bankruptcy.
- vi. 13% perceive presence of bureaucracy in applying the loans as a hindrance.
- vii. 8% of the respondents mentioned insufficient amounts of funds allocated for loan portfolio as the limitation for accessing loans from districts.

These findings shall be used in consultation meetings with district official, regional official and ministries at national level so as to comprehend the best way to Implement 10% of districts council revenue.

The achievement in this output is 100%.

Output 3.2.2 Facilitate establishment of farmers' financial institutions.

- a. 39 new VICOBA with 617 (417 women, 200 men) members were established in Manyara, Tanga, Njombe, Dodoma, Mwanza, Morogoro and Singida regions. During 2021, no new SACCOS was established. New regulations on SACCOS might have reduced the pace of creation of farmers SACCOS.
- b. TShs 947,865,400/- was disbursed as loans to 2828 (1815 women, 1013 men) from 181 VICOBA from Manyara, Tanga, Njombe, Dodoma, Mwanza, Morogoro, Mbeya, Tabora and Singida regions. And 26 SACCOS, namely; Mviwaru SACCOS, Ntochiki SACCOS from Bukoba District; Inuka Kidyama SACCOS and Mтуру SACCOS in Kigoma District; Madibira SACCOS and Muungano Igurusi SACCOS in Mbarali District; Kiroka SACCOS, Bwakila Chini SACCOS, Tawa SACCOS, Mvuha SACCOS, Matombo SACCOS, Ngerengere SACCOS, Kipengere SACCOS, Juhudi SACCOS, Muungano SACCOS, Mbuyuni SACCOS, Kinole SACCOS, in Morogoro Rural District, Mlali SACCOS, Malolo SACCOS, Kikeo SACCOS, Mvomero SACCOS, Langali SACCOS, Hembeti SACCOS in Mvomero District, Dumila SACCOS and Malolo SACCOS in Kilosa District; Ng'anda SACCOS in Wanging'ombe District. These small financial institutions are part of the groups established and empowered by MVIWATA to facilitate access to integrated financial services for smallholder farmers established and empowered by MVIWATA to facilitate access to financial services for smallholder farmers.

In additional to that MVIWATA conducted Monitoring to farmers financial institution through telephone and checklist form to 87 VICOBA and 17 SACCOS with 3504 members (1226 women, 2304 men) among them 464 (310 women, 154 men) youth from Kilosa, Butiama, Mbarali, Masasi, Njombe DC, Ludewa, Kongwa, Itigi, Hai, Busungwi, Liwale, Uyui, and Bumbuli districts. Results of monitoring have indicated that smallholder farmers' financial institutions have continued to provide loans to their members, as a way of farmers to raise capital to carry out their activities.

The target for this output, i.e., establishment of new financial institutions was 50 and therefore the output was achieved by 78%.

3.2.3 Build management, governance and business skill capacity of farmers to manage their financial institutions

- a. An assessment on the existing Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) was to conducted to 526 (331 women, 195 men) farmers from Ludewa and Njombe to identify the needs of their financial institution, as the results the assessments came out with the following:- firstly their leader lack

managerial skills to run their financial institution, secondly their financial institution was unsustainable and lastly Leaders and members were lack on entrepreneurship skills.

- b. Training on establishment, operations and management of VICOBA were conducted to 1,162 members (762 women, 400 men) including 53 (34 women, 19 men) leaders from 158 VICOBA in Kongwa, Mpwapwa District in Dodoma Region, Njombe District and Ludewa District in Njombe region, Kilosa District in Morogoro region, Kiteto District in Manyara region, and Hai District in Kilimanjaro region.
- c. MVIWATA facilitated meetings of a SACCO's network of Morogoro and Mvomero Districts (MOMFISECO). MOMFISECO has been facing some operational challenges and the meetings were used to arrive at the strategies of strengthening MOMFISECO including activating the bank account, compliance matters especially to the Bank of Tanzania regulations and developing a MOMFISECO debt claim strategy.
In addition to that MVIWATA facilitated MOMFISECO Annual meeting attended by 40 (12 women, 28 men) including 3 youth with the aim of discussing their regular agenda including comply to the Bank of Tanzania regulations, developing a MOMFISECO debt claim strategy and activating the bank account.
- d. Farmer leaders from Kilosa District, Bumbuli District, Kiteto District, Njombe District and Ludewa District trained 614 farmers (394 women, 220 men) from 81 farmers group on business skills, Book-keeping and leadership in managing Farmers group.

The output target was 300 and the achievement is 1162 (387%).

Strategic Goal 4: Enhanced SHF's access and control in agricultural markets.

Output 4.1.2 Conduct consultative meeting with policy makers and other stakeholders to share and disseminate findings through informed evidence from the research study on Cooperatives

The study on cooperatives has been completed, and MVIWATA organized a workshop during its 26th Annual General Meeting participated by 430 (women 224, men 206) including MVIWATA members, members of parliament, Morogoro regional commissioner and secretariat, representatives from the District councils, national and international allies and friends of MVIWATA and MVIWATA staffs to discuss on cooperatives for smallholder farmers. The discussion resolutions include; MVIWATA to take an active role in the advocacy for the changes of the cooperative act that is soon to be reviewed by the government and for MVIWATA to design a cooperative model that is fit for smallholder farmers needs and realities.

Output 4.2.1 Train smallholder farmers on collective actions and agricultural business skills

- a) 9 farmers (5 women, 4 men) that were trained on tree inventory as part of valuation of tree farms have further trained 485 farmers (218 women, 267 men) in Ludewa, Njombe, Makete and Wanging'ombe Districts.

Together, the farmers have conducted tree census of 742,925 trees (eucalyptus and pines) that cover 770.2 hectares of tree farms which are owned by 549 farmers (262 women, 287 men). The significance of this exercise is to enable farmers recognise the value of their trees.

- b) As part of training and sensitisation to smallholder farmer to sell their produces collectively, MVIWATA organised local level network meetings where 83 (64 women, 19 men) farmers and 3 (1 woman, 2 men) government officers participated in the meeting which were organised at Kichiwa, Lyamkena and Wangama wards in Njombe District. At the time of writing this report, through collective selling farmers managed to sell 247 tons of maize to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and earned a total TShs 117,325,000/- , the maize were sold at the price of TShs 475/- per kilogram which was TShs 205/- higher than the prevailing market price which was TShs 270/- , this means that farmers collectively earned an extra TShs 50,635,000/-.

The annual target for this output is 250 farmers and the achievement is 494 farmers (198%).

Output 4.2.2 Facilitate market linkage for smallholder farmers

3,656 farmers (1,553 women, 2,103 men) were linked to market through round table discussion between farmer groups leaders from Mbozi, Momba, Njombe, Ludewa, Wanging'ombe, Rukwa and Mbarali and buyers (NFRA, Murzah Wilmar, Raphael Group, Unyiha, Chalanda Sembe, Muyamba and Ndogosa Traders) to enable them sell collectively to the identified buyers.

As a result, the farmers, 3,647 farmers (1,550 women, 2,097 men) collectively sold 13,253 tons of maize and rice and earned TShs 6,298,165,710/-.

Out of these farmers;

- i. 2119 farmers (914 women, 1205 men) from Momba and Mbarali Districts were collectively sold 10,464 tonnes of rice at a price of TShs 595/- per 1 Kilogram which was TShs 55/- higher than the prevailing average market price which was TShs 540 per 1 Kilogram. Farmers collectively earned TShs 6,228,440,710/- .Collectively, from that price margin, the farmers were able to earn TShs 575,520,000/- more.
- ii. 1537 farmers (645 women, 892 men) from Mbozi, Njombe, Ludewa, Nkasi, Kalambo, Mufindi and Songea Districts were collectively sold 2789 tonnes of maize

and earned an income of TShs 990,400,000/- for the price of TShs 355/= per kilogramme which was TShs 25/- higher than the average prevailing market price of TShs 330 per 1 kilogramme. Collectively, the farmers earned a margin of TShs 69,725,000/-.

The annual target for this output is 2000 farmers linked to market and the achievement is 13253 (663%).

4.2.3 Collect, analyse the price and market information for agricultural produces and disseminate the market information to market stakeholders

MVIWATA has continued to collect crop price information and feed into the system with the aim of disseminating to other market stakeholders through MVIWATA website and use of MVIWATA FM. The price information were collected from 4 warehouses (Mshikamano, Motombaya, Uturo, Iyenga) and 4 markets (Igurusi, Tawa, Kinole and Nyandira markets), out of the 22 warehouses and market that are on the GIS system.

Output 4.2.5. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.

- a. MVIWATA conducted a meeting with Mvomero District Council (which was attended by MVIWATA 5 (1 women, 4 men) from Nyandira network, MVIWATA staff 5 (1 women, 4men), 2 (men) councillors from Nyandira and Kikeo wards, Chairperson, Councillors, Executive Director and 5 women executive officer from Mvomero districts councils to discuss the challenges facing operational of Nyandira Rural market which was constructed by MVIWATA. The meeting deliberated on actions to MVIWATA to prepared introductory letter to introduce MVIWATA Nyandira market board, Nyandira market construction documents and the documents which described MVIWATA activities in the district. Up to the time of writing reports the required documents have been submitted to Mvomero district council
- b. MVIWATA conducted 2 consultative meetings with Mbarali District Council and the Igurusi Market Board which were attended by 2 MVIWATA staff, councillor from Igurusi ward, District Agricultural officer, District Lawyer and member of market board to discuss how best to run the Igurusi market and address the challenges in implementing the various activities in the market, the meetings held in Mbarali District Council. Later on MVIWATA has prepared and submit the signed MoU to Mbarali district council for signing.
- c. MVIWATA conducted a consultative meeting with Wanging'ombe District Council, together with Igagala Market Board, to discuss how best to run the Igagala market and to address challenges in the operation of the market. The meeting was held in Wanging'ombe District Council headquarters and attended by 17 participants (6 women, 11 men) from MVIWATA, District Council and Igagala market board. The meetings deliberated the following;

- i. To review the Igagala market contracts to enhance functioning of the market
- ii. The Market Board should provide operational reports on market activities.
- iii. Wanging'ombe District Council should conduct a meeting with Njombe Council because the council were initially in MoU and market board before the Wanging'ombe district established in order to sort out institutional arrangement at local government level.

By 2021, after consultation meeting, Igagala market board has already submitted operational reports and MVIWATA has also submitted all documents nessessary during MoU with Njombe districts to Wanging'ombe District Council.

- d. MVIWATA conducted three meetings with Handeni District Council on 11th, 15th of June 2021 and 11th of August 2021 with the intention of discussing the challenges facing on running and managing Mkata market. After the meeting the following has been done Re-operationalization of Mkata market which used by investor after installing machine for cassava value addition, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between MVIWATA and Handeni Council has been prepared and submitted to the Council for review and signed.

Output 4.2.7. Business incubation.

In strengthening smallholder farmers Business skills and incubation of their businesses, MVIWATA conducted the following;

- a. MVIWATA facilitated 3 exchange visits as follows:-
 - i. MVIWATA facilitated a training visit for Nguvu kazi group located in Mtwango, Njombe district dealing with timber workshop activities to Mbeya, for the purposes of learning on woodwork business specifically on the quality required in the market, and knowing the prices of furniture in the market. The exchange visit involved 9 male members. The members visited large and medium furniture manufacturers in Mbeya.
 - ii. MVIWATA facilitated an exchange visit between Rodapea group with 10 members (women) and Uinjilisti group with 11 members (5 women , 6 men). The visit between the two groups aimed at facilitating communication and exchange experiences in juice processing, business operations, as well as marketing. 21 members (15 women, 7 men) attended the visit. As part of the results, Rodapea and Uinjilisti Groups have entered into a collective agreement of merging their rural enterprises on juice making through a written and signed MoU.
 - iii. MVIWATA visited SIDO offices (Small Industrial Development Corporation) which is a government agency responsible for linking

small businesses with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and holding a meeting attended by 4 members (1 woman, 3 men) including SIDO production specialist and GS1 code officer aimed at formalizing farmers' businesses. As the results of the meeting and regular follow-ups that were made, two farmers group Uinjilisti and Rodapea from Ludewa and Njombe Districts respectively have received a barcode and they are in the process of obtaining TBS registration for their business on fruit processing for juice and wine production

- b. As the way of capacitating farmers in market analysis and development, 4 (2 women, 2 men) farmers from Njombe Region (Makete, Wanging'ombe, Njombe and Ludewa Districts) and 5 MVIWATA staff (3 women, 2 men) participated in a training on market analysis and development. The training aimed at strengthening MVIWATA capacity to deliver business incubation services to its members.

Feedback meetings on market analysis and development was conducted by the master trainers to 138 (83 women, 55 men) farmers at local network levels in groups namely (Jiinue, Amani, Mshikamano, Mkombozi) in Njombe and Ludewa Districts out of the 138 farmers 47 of them were youth.

- c. Training on market analysis and development was conducted to 70 farmers (39 women, 31 men) members of Uinjilisti, Sinai, Eden, and Nguvukazi groups in Njombe and Ludewa districts. Following the training, currently, 6 rural enterprises (on timber and non-timber forest products) directly involving 76 (25 women and 51 men) (33% women) are currently under incubation and are transforming themselves
- d. MVIWATA also assessed business startup requirements of Rodapea, uinjilisti, Mkombozi, Edeni, Sinai and Nguvu kazi groups which involved in juice production, timber processing and bee-by products businesses. The assessment included the requirements for running their business, production and marketing to break even and attain profits. 66 members (44 men, 22 women) participated in the assessments and as the result;
 - i. Rodapea and Uinjilisti groups have been facilitated with equipments worthy TShs 2,850,000/- and trainings on skills of production, processing of the identified by products for value addition, market diversification and efficient utilization of available resources.
 - ii. 34 members (13 women, 21 men) from Eden and Mkombozi groups in Ludewa District were facilitated with training on bee by products harvesting, production and processing. The training aimed at facilitating participants with skills on production and processing of the identified by products of bee including wax extraction, venom, bee milk and candles for value addition, market diversification and efficient utilization of available resources. As the result of the training, farmers gained knowledge/insight into the production of bee products, including candles, honey body lotions, and bee milk which are produced from honey and wax and are currently working through formalization of their businesses by TBS.

- e. MVIWATA facilitated training on business development services to 184 farmers groups with 2,618 (1,541 women, 1,077 men) from Kiteto, Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts, so far farmers groups have established a fish farming, bee, pig keeping and poultry projects.

Strategic goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Output 5.1.1 Operationalizing Institutional membership record management and verification of the member's activeness 5.

- a) MVIWATA has identified 3,961 members (2,242 women, 1,719 men) and other members 407 farmers (237 women, 170 men) have been recruited as new MVIWATA members and added to the organization's database, making a total of 34,851 members (18,231 women, 16,620 men) verified until December 2021.
- b) MVIWATA held sensitization meeting involving 46 smallholder farmers (30 women, 16 men) from Tungi ward in Morogoro municipality, with the aim of sensitizing farmers to join MVIWATA getting farmers to know how MVIWATA implementing its activities. Afterward exchange visit was conducted to Nyandira and Kinole networks involving 10 (4 women, 6 men) participants including farmers, leader and MVIWATA staff, with the aim of learning on the operational of groups and networks, operational of farmers markets and financial institution (SACCOS). As a result 1 network in Tungi (located in Morogoro Municipal) has been formed with 34 (16 women, 18 men) members including 10 (4 women, 6 men) from 8 groups engaged in bee keeping, vegetable production, poultry, and VICOBA.
- c) Sensitization meetings were also conducted in Kisaki na Bwakila chini, as the result two local level networks comprising of 16 groups with 321 members (173 women, 148 men) were formed in Kisaki Ward and Bwakila Chini.

Output 5.1.3 Implementations of Institutional systems (Internal Audit, Institutional meetings and partners meetings, policy and systems improvements)

- a) The 26th MVIWATA annual general meeting (AGM) was held on 7th December 2021, and attended by 430 (224 women, 206 men), in which members were 331 (171 women, 160 men).
- b) 3 quarterly Steering Committee Meetings of MVIWATA middle level networks were held at Masasi, Mara, Shinyanga, Tabora, Tanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Butiama, Kilosa, Newala, Namtumbo, Tunduru, Rukwa Mbeya, Njombe DC, Liwale, Mkuranga, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Kiteto, Ludewa, Ruvuma, Geita and Mbarali and attended by 226 leaders (98 women, 128 men).

- c) MVIWATA has continued to improve its internal systems by holding annual membership meetings of members in MVIWATA branches in Uvinza, Kasulu, Kigoma DC, Songea DC, Namtumbo, Mbarali, Geita, Tabora, Tunduru, Nyasa, Ludewa, Njombe DC, Kiteto, Dodoma, Tanga, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Mara, Morogoro, Masasi, Newala, Njombe, Iringa, Rukwa and Kibondo Districts attended by 2,328 members (1,197 women, 1,131 men). The meetings deliberated the following:-
- a. To strengthen unity and solidarity of smallholder farmers through their Groups and Networks and echoing one voice.
 - b. Continue to demand from the Government for the representation of smallholder farmers to participate in the formulation of policies, plans and strategies.
 - c. Strengthen existing networks and establish new networks in MVIWATA branches.
 - d. Follow-up on the marketing of farmers producers to allow farmers get better process in maize, rice, cashewnuts and other produces produced by farmers.
- d) MVIWATA facilitated 8 advocacy meetings to discuss, organize, strategize on the issues of importance to farmers in fifteen (15) grassroot networks from Njombe and Ludewa districts namely Kichiwa, Mlowa, Lyamkena, Itunduma, Mtwango, Mlangali, Milo, Utilili, Lupanga, Igwambilo, Ibumila, Welela, Sovi, Itunduma and Itundu and attended by 765 members (441 women, 324 men). Through discussion lack of markets on farm and forest produce, insufficient finances available for smallholder farmers, poor rural infrastructures, were identified as priorities for the networks to strategize on. Through strategizing different actions (training on PETS, local advocacy actions, meetings with policy makers) were done.
- e) Election of new leaders was conducted in 12 local networks including Lusala, Lupanga, Mapogolo, Milo, Mavala and Lufumbu in Ludewa and Lyamkena, Idofi, Kunda, Itunduma, Ninga, Welela and Sovi from Njombe and Ludewa Districts. Participants were 201 (115 women 86 men). This activity was implemented in line with membership sensitisation and mobilisation to increase the membership base at the local level and thus increase the advocacy capacity of the networks at the grassroots and district level.
- f) Internal audit of MVIWATA was conducted in February 2021. The internal audit came with various propositions on internal control systems.
- g) External audit of 2020 financial year was conducted, completed and submitted to the donors. The institution received unqualified external audit report for the year 2020.

- h) Three ordinary Board of Directors meeting and one extraordinary meeting were held during the reporting period according to the oversight mandate of the Board.
- i) MVIWATA portal with various systems including membership database, market dynamics (MAMIS), office dynamics have continued to be updated. In Monitoring and Evaluation system the following the have been done;
 - a. By adding a feature that will allow the applicant to edit its imprest requisition
 - b. Also by adding a Feature that will allow the applicant to upload time table for the implementation of the activity.
- j) MVIWATA conducted Gender training in collaboration with We Effect to its staff and members in which 31 (24 women, 26 me) including 19 (7 women, 12 men) staff attended the training. The training covered key issues include general knowledge of gender equity and equality, gender mainstreaming and gender analysis.
- k) MVIWATA held a meeting with the Registrar of Societies to discuss various issues regarding the regulations and laws on registration.
- l) As a part of mentoring youth, MVIWATA facilitated the formation of 24 school clubs in primary and secondary schools in which 1438 students (806 girls, 632 boys) in Morogoro, Mtwara, Njombe, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions were involved. Also MVIWATA has hosted 31 (16 female, 15 male) students for the field attachment and currently hosting 8 (3 women, 5 men) youth as interns

Output 5.1.4 Monitoring & Evaluation of MVIWATA Programmes

- a. 39 Weekly staff meetings were held for information sharing, planning, reporting and monitoring.
- b. In collaboration with We effect, MVIWATA organized a session for organization assessment using Octagon tool, the session was conducted at National level and 4 MVIWATA branches of Ruvuma, Njombe, Rukwa and Dodoma. 63(33 women, 30 men) including MVIWATA members, leaders and staff fromMVIWATA head office and respective regions participated in the assessment. The assessment focused on 8 components namely, Institutional identity, Structure and Institutional activities, Activities Implementation, Relevance, Knowledge based on currents human resouces, Administrative and Financial systems, Target group, and working environment. The assessment results has indicated great achievement of MVIWATA in all assessed areas.
- c. MVIWATA has conducted assessment in Kongwa and Mpwapwa districts in Dodoma region and Kiteto district in Manyara region with the objective of identifying farmers' group's needs in production and managements of their business through a organic sunflower production and marketing program. Assesement identified 224 farmers' groups with 4823 members (3327 women, 1496 men) with 24531.7 acres from 45 villages in Kongwa, Mpwapwa and

Kiteto districts that shown willingness to participate in organic sunflower production and marketing program.

- d. Monitoring visits were conducted in rural markets; Igagala, Igurusi, Mkata, Nyandira, Tandai and KINOTA Company with the aim of looking at the challenges facing the Market as well as KINOTA Company. This activity resulted in the;
 - a. Formation of new committee to oversee and ensure that Mkata market operate again, the committee included DAICO, Cooperative Officer, business Officer, planning Officer, MVIWATA regional secretary, chairman and secretary of the Mkata local network.
 - b. Development of and signing of MoU between MVIWATA and Mbarali District on managing Igurusi market
- e. A monitoring visit was done to FFF project in Ludewa and Njombe districts. The visit was done together with FAO staff to monitor progress of the FFF project Forest and Farm Facility. 229 (107 women, 122 men) farmers participated in the meetings organized during the monitoring visit.
- f. A baseline survey to establish key indicators and basic information was conducted in Ludewa and Njombe Districts where MVIWATA is implementing a landscape programme with FAO through Forest and Farm Facility. 156 (64 women, 92 men) farmers and district council representatives were consulted.

Output 5.1.5 Commemoration of National and International days

- a. MVIWATA commemorated International Women's Day in Ruvuma, Mtwara and Shinyanga regions which were attended by 467 farmers (396 women, 71 men). An online dialogue was also organised to mark the International Womens' Day in which 56 participants (38 women, 18 men) from various institutions including Pan-Africanism Today (PAT), the Kenya Peasants League (KPL) and students from Sokoine Agricultural University (SUA) attended The themes of these commemoration was to share knowledge and experiences in the liberation of women around the world. The talk was broadcasted live on MVIWATA FM 106.7 MHz.
- b. MVIWATA commemorated the Arusha Declaration by campaigning on social media, MVIWATA radio and marked the celebrations by holding an online conference where 76 participants (45 women and 31 men) including smallholder farmers, students from SUA, University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania Socialist Forum and others participated with the main themes of What have we lost after ot having the Arusha declaration.
- c. MVIWATA organised an online international conference to mark the International Day of Peasants' Struggle on April 17, 2021 with the theme of 'We feed the world and build food sovereignty'. Conference was attended by 57 people (21 women, 36 men) including the Ambassador of Venezuela in Kenya. Others were from; Movimento dos Trabalhadores Sem Terra, MST from Brazil, Zimbabwe Smallholder Farmers Forum (ZIMSOFF), La Via Campesina, Pan-

Africanism Today (PAT) from South Africa, Union of Agricultural workers (UAWC) from Palestine and Indonesia Peasant Union (SPI) from Indonesia.

- d. MVIWATA marked World Environment Day in Ruvuma, Mtwara, Mara and Njombe regions by organising various activities such as tree planting and dialogue which was attended by 88 farmers (49 women, 39 men). 150 trees were planted during the day. MVIWATA FM broadcasted live some of the activities on world environmental day.
- e. Commemoration of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere's death anniversary conducted on October 14, in which MVIWATA FM organized a campaign featuring radio programs including (Pambazuko, Ijue sheria, Kurasa za vitabu, Baraza, Sustainable Production with other themes that Explain Mwalim's Thoughts in various Ideologies and Philosophies, Different Stories describing Mwalimu Nyerere, history. In addition to that MVIWATA organized an online debate on October 14 in collaboration with Pan Africanism Today and the International Peoples Assembly. The conference was broadcasted in Kiswahili and English via Zoom, and has so far been viewed by 292 people on the PAT and MVIWATA facebook accounts. The online conference was also broadcasted live on MVIWATA FM.
- f. MVIWATA collaborated with other people around the world to commemorate World Food Day and specifically to celebrate 25 years of Food Sovereignty. Commemorations were held in MVIWATA networks from Njombe region, Njombe district in Kichiwa village, Ludewa district in Mapogolo village, Milo ward, Manyara region, Kiteto district in Esuguta village, Dodoma region, Kongwa district in Mkoka village, Shinyanga in Buhangija village and Rukwa region in Sumbawanga district in Kizwite ward which in general were attended by 576 (377 women, 198 men) farmers including 42 students (27 girls and 15 boys).

In addition to that MVIWATA FM organized a campaign through various programs towards the celebration of World Food Day, on October 16. Towards commemoration of world food day different topics were aired including smallholder farmers and food sovereignty in Tanzania, preparation and use of organic manure, Food sovereignty, Sustainable production, Climate justice, Struggles of rural women

Output 5.1.6 Evaluation of MVIWATA 5 years' Strategic plan (2017 - 2021)

In conducting a five-year evaluation of MVIWATA strategic plan 2017-2021 MVIWATA developed a harmonised self impact evaluation by starting with collecting and analysing data from 1803 people (811 women, 992 men) from 20 regions of Singida, Njombe, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kigoma, Manyara, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi, Tanga, Songwe, Geita, Simiyu, Mwanza, Kagera, Tabora, Dodoma, Pwani and Mara regions. Among the interviewed during the process include MVIWATA members and leaders, local government officials, agricultural officers, market board representatives.

The data collected from the field was supported by review of Annual reports, verification of the data available in M&E system to see its accuracy and validity.

As the result of this process, draft report of self-impact evaluation for each strategic goal has been prepared and reviewed by members for verification. The results have further been used for the development of the new 2022-2026 strategic plan.

Output 5.1.7. Development of New MVIWATA 5 years Strategic plan (2022 - 2026)

The process of developing new MVIWATA 5 year's strategic plan involved the following:-

- a. An impact assessment where MVIWATA developed a harmonised self impact evaluation by starting with collecting and analysing data from 1803 people (811 women, 992 men) from 20 regions of Singida, Njombe, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kigoma, Manyara, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi, Tanga, Songwe, Geita, Simiyu, Mwanza, Kagera, Tabora, Dodoma, Pwani and Mara regions. Among the interviewed during the process include MVIWATA members and leaders, local government officials, agricultural officers, market board representatives. 5 staff meetings attended by 47 (21 women, 27 men) including 31(16 female, 15 male) field students have been convened during the initial process for conceptualization and stage to follow in the SP development process.prior to this staff meeting , staff were assigned to differents assingments including
- b. Review of different policies in line to agriculture and smallholder farmers in Tanzania and in the world. Two policy, Tanzania biosafety regulation 2009, Land policy along with EAC seed bill, Village land Act, and Seed Act were reviewed.
- c. MVIWATA organized a five-day workshop held at MVIWATA headquarters offices with the aim of gathering MVIWATA members to for the development of a new strategic plan 2022 – 2026. During the workshop validation of Impact assessment findings was done and members participated in different analysis including; analysis of the context of smallholder farmers in Tanzania and the world at large, analysis of the major anticipated changes, setting priority key issues, activities for 2022-2026 stategic plan. 61 participants (32 women, 29 men) including MVIWATA members, leaders, board of directors and MVIWATA staff participated in the workshop.

As the results of these processess the strategic plan 2022-2026 has been finalized and ratified by the MVIWATA 26th AGM participated by 430(224 women, 206 men). In which MVIWATA members were 331(171 women, 160 men) including 77 youth,

Output 5.2.2 Resource mobilization

In expanding MVIWATA's scope to have sufficient financial resources, MVIWATA prepared and submitted proposals to potential donors and partners, such as GAFSP (Global Agriculture and Food Security Program), EAMCEF (Eastern Arc Mountains Fund), FAO (Food and Agriculture organization of united nation) and ADDA (Agriculture, Development, Denmark Asia) and World association of news publishers.

From the submission MVIWATA has managed to sign contracts with ADDA, FAO and managed to secure a project on horticulture production and marketing funded by the GAFSP.

The results for other call for proposals will be provided in 2022 and MVIWATA shall continue to develop other proposals to widen its resource base.

Output 5.3.2 Produce and Publish of lessons and experiences of MVIWATA.

MVIWATA produced 55 articles detailing MVIWATA's activities, its experience and lessons learnt across the 5 strategic goals were which were published and posted to MVIWATA websites and its social media.

Also 6 e-bulletins have been produced and disseminated to the partners and reached 3,853 stakeholders

The annual target is 12 issues of e-bulletin and this achievement is 50%.

Output 5.3.3 Produce radio and TV programmes.

- a. 17 radio programs were aired by 4 radios including (MVIWATA FM, Pambazuko FM, Ulanga FM from Morogoro region, Kings FM from and Access FM from Njombe region) out of 17 radio program, 16 radio program on land disputes, production and marketing, financial institutions, leadership, agroforestry, sustainable production, international world food day, Commemoration of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, MVIWATA community, Law session, Get to know MVIWATA, Sustainable agriculture International Women's Day, the Arusha Declaration, the International Peasants Day and National workshop during MVIWATA AGM were aired by MVIWATA FM. And 1 program of Family farming was aired by Pambazuko FM and Ulanga FM from Morogoro region, Kings FM from and Access FM from Njombe region with main aim to educate and communicate to the communities the importance of family farming and its contribution to the national economy.
- b. 3 TV programmes including (MVIWATA Annual General Meeting (AGM), Annual Meetings of Members of MVIWATA in branches of Songea DC, Ruvuma, Njombe, Iringa, Seed exhibitions and Knowledge of MVIWATA Member from Mtwara region in Masasi districts on 13.8.2021 and 13.9.2021.were aired by 5 television stations including Star TV, TBC, ITV, Dar Mpya Online TV

The annual target is 12 radio programmes and therefore this achievement of 17 programmes 142%.

Output 5.3.4 Maintain MVIWATA website and associated social media channels

MVIWATA has continued to post its activity in MVIWATA website and in its social media accounts and through it various stakeholder viewed as follows; Facebook had 15,356 visitors, MVIWATA website had 3,184 visitors, Instagram had 11,929 followers and Twitter had 79,296 followers which makes a total of 109,765 viewers of MVIWATA activities that were post in its social media.

Output 5.3.5 MVIWATA FM Radio station is operational as an effective advocacy and communication powerful tool of MVIWATA.

MVIWATA FM radio continues to broadcast its various programs out of 31 programs, 27 programs have been aired to educate, campaign, inform and entertain. Through it MVIWATA imagery continued to grow¹ and spread of MVIWATA activities in areas where MVIWATA Fm is heard.

MVIWATA FM has also prepared a session on Family farming and distributed to 4 radio stations namely Pambazuko and Ulanga FM from Morogoro region, Kings FM from Njombe region and Access FM from Njombe region. The session has also been uploaded in the Yenkasa website² through a campaign titled Family farming at the heart of sustainable farming

Chapter 4

4.1 Human resources

By 31th December 2021 the organization had 45 employees (18 women and 27 men) whereby 33 (14 women and 19 men) were at head office and 12 (4 women and 8 men) are at branches.

MVIWATA continue to engage interns in implementing its activities, by 31th December 2021 the organisation had 28 interns (11 women and 17 men).

4.2 Risk Management & Internal Controls

With regards to risks identified during development of the five years' strategic plan, the following description highlights briefly the status

- *Financial risks, mainly proper management of finances:* MVIWATA internal control systems are being effectively monitored and improved. After review of finance and operational policies there is increased proper management of Institutional resources.

¹ <https://www.fao.org/flexible-multipartner-mechanism/news/news-detail/en/c/1430402/>

² <https://yenkasa.org/family-farming-at-the-hearth-of-sustainable-food-systems-in-africa/>

- *Loss of MVIWATA Identity and moving away from her philosophy:* Under the spirit of mitigating losing identity and philosophy MVIWATA has continued monitoring this through internal meetings and field visits to its networks ensuring that there is compliance to the constitution.
- *Risks related to policy environment such as new procedures for the civil society and non-governmental organisations:* MVIWATA held meetings with the Registrar of Society to follow-up on compliance procedures including prohibiting use of MVIWATA name by other institutions which are not part of MVIWATA. In this reporting period MVIWATA continued to comply with laws and regulations including those which regulates NGO.
- *Disruptions in funding sources since currently MVIWATA relies heavily on donors for its funding:* MVIWATA has continued to diversify its internal revenue through MVIWATA FM. The organisational resource mobilisation strategy is in place and operationalized though not fully.

Chapter 5

5.1 Lessons Learnt

Good practice and innovations working with key partners, beneficiaries, but also obstacles and difficulties

- a. Utilization of internal capacity in implementation of activities such as development of 2022-2026 strategic plan and conducting final evaluation of 2017-2021 strategic plan increases efficiency of organizational activities and provide platform for skills development to staffs.
- b. The implementation of activities shows that there is a great motivation for farmers to implement various activities through self organizing.
- c. Documentation and sharing of lessons is of paramount importance in communicating MVIWATA activities to the general public.

5.2 Challenges

Implementation constraints and ways to overcome them

- a. Most of the planned activities were affected by the prevalence of COVID-19 in the world have continued to impact most of the planned activities although mechanisms to operate under the crisis and contribute to building back better have been designed and applied in the implementation.
- b. Resource requirement was higher compared to the expected outcomes, forecasted budgets and the expectations of the members.

5.3 Next steps

- a. Establish mechanisms for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the Strategic Plan of MVIWATA of 2022 – 2026
- b. Resource mobilization to increase the resource base of MVIWATA to implement activities identified in the 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan

Annex 2: Pictorial presentation of different activities conducted



MVIWATA's 2021 Annual General meeting conducted at The Highlands



MVIWATA members in Annual membership meetings in Iringa and Shinyanga networks



Students in a school club



Food sovereignty Now!! Commemoration of World Food Day by farmers and students in Rukwa and Njombe regions



Market stakeholders in Mbarali and Handeni District to discuss the operations of Igurusi and Mkata markets respectively.



A teachers house project in Mbarali Mbeya before and after Social Accountability Monitoring.