



MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA TANZANIA

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Strategic Review and Outlook

This is the Institutional Annual Report of covering the period from January to December 2018. Most of the activities were implemented as planned and in the reporting period, implementation has been achieved at 83% of the planned activities.

Key Results

In summary, the following are the key results for 2018;

Land Rights:

1. The Government halted the process of reviewing the National Land Policy. MVIWATA alongside other organisations, particularly the Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) has been monitoring the process and in particular provisions of the policy whose changes could pose threat to the land security for smallholder farmers.
2. To enhance security of land for small - scale farmers MVIWATA provided **583** Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) to 583 farmers (190 to women & 393 to men) covering 2229 hectares (5,573 acres) of land.
3. The legal aid provided by MVIWATA helped smallholder farmers against injustices. 550 smallholder farmers (214 women and 336 men), members and non-members of MVIWATA were given legal aid by MVIWATA. Of 550 cases, 529 i.e. 96.18% of cases were on land. 21 cases were matrimony in which case women were in danger of losing land and/or houses. One woman, fully supported by MVIWATA in court, got back her land and a house following a judgement in her favour. Two farmers were found to be maliciously prosecuted and ultimately freed by court when their charges were dropped upon legal support from MVIWATA. Furthermore, in a sign of trust to MVIWATA 17 villages, mainly in Kilosa District contacted MVIWATA for legal assistance concerning land issues. Overall this intervention contributed to promotion of human rights.

Sustainable production systems

1. Following a long- term campaign against genetically modified crops (GMOS) of which MVIWATA was centre to that, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania halted and banned GMO trials in the country. This is perceived as a key achievement in protection of small-scale farmers economic welfare, protection of biodiversity and protection of health of consumers.

Apart from overall campaign, MVIWATA provoked a huge debate on whether GMOs are the right option for Tanzanian agriculture through a seminar on GMOs that was attended by Members of Parliament, and government officials from Agriculture related institutions as a strategy to advise MPs to look critically at GMOs.

MVIWATA alongside other members of La Via Campesina successfully advocated for adoption of the United Nations Declaration on Peasants Rights. The Declaration demands UN states, including Tanzania to protect welfare of the peasants through policies, legislations and programmes.

2. A yield increase of up to 56% was attained in 5,319 (2,395 women and 3529 men) small holder farmers who were trained on sustainable and agronomical production practices on maize, rice and potatoes. This was based on the sample of 630 farmers (279 women and 351 men).

The sample of 630 farmers, about 12% of the trained farmers was picked at random (simple randomisation) but deliberately focussing in geographic areas where the trainings were conducted and focussing in crops that were subject of training i.e

maize, paddy and Irish potatoes. The objective was to get a general picture of the results of training as far as sustainable farming is concerned.

Access to financial services for smallholder farmers

1. 50 micro-finance institution (SACCOS and VICOBA) that belong to farmers which have a capital of Tshs 4,122,894,584 issued loans of T.Shs 1,579,195,770 to 4,640 farmers (1,968 women and 2,672 men). MVIWATA has supported the reported SACCOS and VICOBA in 4 ways;
 - a) Promoting the concept of SACCOS and VICOBA/VSL as a collective action for mobilising own resources and use them for lending (i.e. savings and lending). All of the SACCOS reported have a historical role that MVIWATA played in their establishment.
 - b) Facilitating formation of the new SACCOS and VICOBA through accompanying farmers and facilitate links with cooperative officials in case of SACCOS.
 - c) Providing technical backstopping to the SACCOS and VICOBA especially on management.
 - d) MVIWATA has supported some SACCOS in Morogoro and Kilimanjaro through a revolving fund that has been owned by MVIWATA, which was established since 2002 through an Income Generation Project which was supported by European Union. This fund formed a Regional Credit Fund.
2. 5 new farmers microfinance institutes with 159 members (82 women and 77 men) and T.shs 18,295,000 of capital were formed. So far, loans of T.shs 10,970,000 were disbursed to 20 smallholder farmers.

Access to markets

In spite of many challenges on markets, 98 farmers associations involving 6075 farmers (2052 women and 4,023 men) aggregated and sold 7,873 tons of maize at a price of Tshs 280/= per kilogramme which was Tshs 60/= per kilogramme higher than the local price earning Tshs 2,187,680.00. Rice farmers sold 19,534.620 at the price of Tshs 560/= per kilogramme which was Tshs 160/= higher than the local price earning Tshs 10,939,387.00. Combined, the farmers earned a margin of Tshs 3,581,159,00/= which is about 28% higher income than farmers who sold their produce at local prices.

The main contributions of MVIWATA in the reported results are 3:

- a) Organising farmers into economies of scale that can enable them to attract buyers and sell profitably.
- b) Supportive training to the organisations of farmers through their groups and marketing associations
- c) Facilitating linkages with potential buyers who are able to buy from farmers. In this case meetings were facilitated between farmers and buyers to reach agreements and do business.

Institutional Development

1. 16,639 (8,458 men and 8,181 women) small holder famers were empowered through training programme on leadership, sustainable agriculture, social accountability (PETS/SAM), financial literacy and marketing.

2. 98 groups comprising of 1046 (449 women and 597 men) farmers were recruited as new members of MVIWATA members.
3. The new and revised policy guidelines developed as part of systems improvement have helped MVIWATA to improve on its systems namely financial systems, human resources, procurement and general operations. Monitoring and evaluation system has helped to improve monitoring of activities implementation and started to enable tracking and aggregation of results at output and outcomes levels.
4. Overall increased engagement with policy makers at parliamentary committees level, notably Agriculture, Livestock and Water Committee and ministerial levels, notably Ministry of Agriculture, Presidential Office, Local Administration and Regional Government and Ministry of Lands and Urban Settlement. Two deputy Ministers; for Agriculture and for Local Administration and Regional Governments and the Secretary General of CCM paid courtesy call at MVIWATA office in Morogoro.
5. MVIWATA successfully held the 25th Anniversary in which the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania was the Chief Guest on behalf of the President. In attendance were also the Secretary General of CCM, Minister of Agriculture, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Deputy Minister for Lands and Urban Settlement, Ambassador of Switzerland in Tanzania, FAO country Representative to Tanzania, Directors from various Ministries and Heads of national institutions. This was an impactful event that gathered about 3000 members from all regions of Tanzania.

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 bring together and empower small holder farmers (SHFs) in order to advocate for changes in economic, social, cultural and political interests of smallholder farmers in Tanzania.

2018 was the second year of implementation of MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 in which five strategic goals were identified, 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

During the reporting period, MVIWATA has worked with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and the Committee on Administration and Local Government on various policy issues in particular markets challenges; Presidential Office on Local Administration and Regional Government (POLARG) on rural markets; ASDP Secretariat on ASDP2 matters; Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) on matching farmers needs and prioritising research agenda.

MVIWATA worked regularly with like-minded institutions notably; HAKIARDHI, Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) and Care on land issues and the African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) on agricultural policy issues, in particular on seed sovereignty. MVIWATA worked with TALA and

Haki Ardhi (which is also a member of TALA) in land advocacy particularly in monitoring of the review of the national land policy and in monitoring of SAGCOT actions in Morogoro Region. MVIWATA is founder member of TALA and is in the Board of Directors while with ACB MVIWATA worked in monitoring seed laws, in monitoring East African Community Seed Bill and SADC Seed bill where we constructed opinion that was presented to the parliamentary committee on agriculture. MVIWATA worked with ACB in GMO campaign. MVIWATA has benefited from the research specialisation of ACB on issues of biodiversity.

Regionally, MVIWATA has been working mainly with La Via Campesina and Eastern and Southern African Farmers Forum (ESAFF) on regional and global policy issues. MVIWATA hosts the Eastern and Southern Africa coordination desk of La Via Campesina, with whom we have worked together on issues of peasants' rights. MVIWATA was part of campaign on UN Declaration on Peasants Rights which was adopted by the UN General Assembly. This is important platform for international advocacy work

MVIWATA worked with the ESAFF in monitoring regional processes, in particular budget process and implementation of the Malabo Declaration by the EAC states. Through ESAFF MVIWATA has worked on regional policies. It needs to be noted that MVIWATA is a founder member of ESAFF, housed and coordinated ESAFF for about 3 years after its registration in Tanzania.

MVIWATA worked with the research institutions especially Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Sokoine University of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam and University of Leeds with which MVIWATA is developing a new programme on food sovereignty.

Overall, there has been good interaction with many stakeholders.

1.3 Evolution of the Context (Political risk and opportunities)

During the reporting phase there has not been a major change in the political context. Major events include the launching of the Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II) by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. In the analysis of the 2018/19 budget that was conducted by the Eastern African Farmers Federation (EAFF) the Agricultural budget for 2018/2019 is T.sh 946 billion which is 2.9% of the national budget slightly lower than the 2017/18 budget (3.2% of the national budget). There is also an ongoing process to move agricultural extension from the local government to central government with the view of increasing supervision and accountability of the agricultural extension service. The Government withdrew its matching funds in SAGCOT Catalytic Fund. The new directives, notably the declaration of funds of NGOs in public media has been instituted in 2018.

1.4 Strategic link to the National and Global Strategies

MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2017-2021 links well with the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals number 1, 2, 5 and 13. MVIWATA interventions contributed to achievements of the above country and global strategy and goals in different forms, specifically, income generation through savings and credit, marketing of produce, increased production and increased participation of small holder farmers in shaping agricultural policies.

At the agricultural sector context, all goals of MVIWATA Strategic Plan link well with the thematic areas identified in the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP 2), notably in the areas of land management, agricultural production and agricultural markets.

Chapter 2

2.0 Outcomes Achieved from January to December 2018

2.1 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).

MVIWATA contributed in enabling smallholder farmers have better understanding of policies and laws on land through training to 1,390 (711 women, 679 men) out of 1,135 targeted smallholder farmers. Furthermore, MVIWATA contributed to enable smallholder farmers with land challenges access legal aid. 550 (214 women and 336 men) farmers received legal aid services on different issues through MVIWATA interventions. The legal aid helped farmers including women address their long standing problems because of lack of legal support. At least 11 farmers were helped to get legal representation in courts of law while others were guided on legal and administrative interventions.

One village where MVIWATA works, Mambegwa Village in Kilosa District which had endemic land conflicts, has noted decrease in land conflicts and has been granted 2000 acres (800 hectares) of land whose title deeds were revoked by the President of United Republic of Tanzania. Furthermore, through the courts of law and administrative ways 30 farmers acquired 60 acres (24 hectares) of land from the revoked farms.

Through the facilitation of MVIWATA, farmers from three villages of Kilombero that have a long-standing conflict with Kilombero Plantation Limited (KPL) were accorded audience by Chairpersons of three Standing Committees of Parliament (on Agriculture; Land and Natural Resources and on Administration and Local government) to listen to their plight in which nearly 1330 hectares of village land are said to be encroached by an investor. It was agreed during the meeting that the committee will take up the matter and visit farmers in the respective villages. Furthermore, the problem was presented to Commissioner for Lands during the National Workshop held in October 2018 the land in conflicts was submitted to the Commissioner for Lands.

In the wake of increasing insecurity of land to smallholder farmers acquisition of recognised papers is essential to guarantee their land security. MVIWATA contributed to guarantee land security of small holder farmers by supporting 583 (190 women and 393 men) smallholder farmers to acquire Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) involving at least 5,573 acres (2229.2 hectares) of land demarcation and provision of CCROs.

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

MVIWATA facilitated land rights and conflicts settlement training to 543 (189 women and 354 men) village leaders and members of village land councils in view of increasing their understanding on their roles and jurisdictions in administering justice.

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

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

GMO trials: In May 2018 MVIWATA provoked huge debate on whether GMOs are the right option for Tanzanian agriculture through a seminar on GMOs that was attended by Members of Parliament (MPs) with the objective of advising the MPs to look critically at GMOs in spite of resistance from various cycles. The conclusion of the seminar was for the Parliament by the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water to discuss at the Parliamentary level for awareness creation and making the national position on GMOs. This was an important step in shaping the national policy with regards to GMOs in the country and triggered a huge public debate on GMOs. 14 print and electronic media channels reported the seminar and over 10,000 followers were reported in social media.

MVIWATA also issue a press release to challenge ongoing research, notably Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) and media campaign to promote GMOs counter TARI media campaigns and further inquiring the government to issues its position.

Strategically MVIWATA has been using farmers meetings at grassroots and stakeholders meetings to ensure that its stand on GMO is well understood and that the government and other stakeholder are aware of its impacts to SHFs.

As a consequence of increased pressure, government banned the GMO trials in the country through a press release although no government notice was given.

PETS/SAM: 196 (86 women and 110 men) were trained on public accountability (PETS/SAM) which resulted in increased awareness on the part of local leaders and communities. A user-friendly manual was developed and used to support the training.

From monitoring the following were reported as being the results of the training;

- 2,357 (1,053 women and 1,304 men) were indirectly trained on PETS/SAM by the 196 trained persons
- There has been increased citizen monitoring of different unfinished projects, misallocation and embezzlement of public funds. 11 projects worth more than Tshs 300 million on agriculture & water, health, environment and educations with issues ranging from unfinished to misuse of funds have been identified and are being monitored by PETS/SAM teams in relevant districts.
- In Mpitimbi village in Songea District the training enabled villagers to take action against village government for misusing village development project fund estimated at Tshs 14 million. Village chairperson was forced to resign while further actions including investigation to the matter and investigative audit are to be undertaken.

Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.

480 (268 women & 212 men) were trained on sustainable production. The trained farmers enabled indirect training to 5,319 (2,395 women and 3529 men) farmers. The training enabled increased production;

- potatoes increased from 3.2 tons to 8 tons per acre basing on the assessment conducted to a sample 58 (26 women and 32 men) in Nyandira Ward, Mgeta Division, Mvomero District.
- production of maize increased from an average of 1.5 tons/acre to 2.2 tons/acre and rice from an average of 2.1tons/acre to 3.5tons/acre. The sample of 630 farmers (279 women and 351 men).

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

Outcome 3.1 Improved national financial policies in favour of Smallholder farmers.

A study on policy on financial access to smallholder farmers was commenced but could not be finalised. This study shall be completed in 2019 and will form the basis for arguments for improved national policies on finance.

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

- The 29 SACCOS with a capital of Tshs 4,028,203,884 provided loans of T.shs 1,521,495,770 to 4,439 farmers (1,830 women and 2,073 men). 21 VICOBA with a capital of T.shs 94,690,700 issued loans of Tshs 57,700,000 to 201 farmers (138 women and 63 men).
- MVIWATA conducted training on business and management (governance) to 10822 farmers (5285 women and 5537 men) who are members and leaders of MFIs.
- 5 MFIs with 159 members (82 women and 77 men) were established. 1 is a SACCOS and 4 are VICOBA. The five MFIs have a capital of Tshs. 18,295,000 and in 2018 issued loans to the tune of Tshs 10,970,000 to 20 farmers (14 women and 6 men).

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

Outcome 4.1: Improved agricultural market policies and legislations in favour of Smallholder farmers.

The focus of MVIWATA has been on local policy issues related to markets in view of shaping national policies. MVIWATA held two consultations meetings with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Administration and Local Governments and the officials from the Presidential Office Local Administration and Regional Governments (POLARG) to propose improvements on regulations for management of rural markets. Four issues namely allocation of funds for rehabilitation of rural markets infrastructure by district councils; abolishment of informal markets surrounding established market and fair distribution of revenues between district council and rural markets. The Parliamentary Committee deliberated that within 21 days from the date of the last meeting the government should act on the issues tabled and provide response to the Committee. MVIWATA also had an audience with the Speaker of the Parliament Hon Job Ndugai to share the views on the challenges of agricultural markets for smallholder farmers.

Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs

98 farmers associations involving 6075 farmers (2052 women and 4,023 men) aggregated and sold (27,407.62 tons of cereals) 7,873 tons of maize and 19,534.620 tons of rice with a total value of T.shs 13,145,301,600/= indicating increase of household income to the relevant families.

- 60 associations of 4801 farmers (1,330 women and 3471 men) aggregated and sold 7,873 tons of maize with the value of Tshs 2,199,256,400.
- 38 associations with 1,274 farmers (722 women and 552 men) aggregated and sold 19,534.62 tons of rice with value of Tshs 10,946,045,200.

2.5 Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Outcome 5.1 Increased MVIWATA memberships nationally.

98 farmers' groups comprising of 1046 (449 women and 597 men) members were recruited as members of MVIWATA. MVIWATA has successfully registered 26,285 (12,749 men and 13,536 women) farmers registered in MVIWATA membership database.

To improve revenue collection MVIWATA entered contract with Tigo for bulk payment system in which MVIWATA membership fees shall be collected through mobile money. The system has started to operate

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

MVIWATA has developed a new policy guideline which have helped the institution to improve on financial systems, human resources, procurement and general operations. Monitoring and evaluation system has helped to improve monitoring of activities implementation and started to enable tracking and aggregation of results at output and outcomes levels.

MVIWATA has started to work on digital platform; namely MVIWATA portal which is expected to include all digital systems in one portal; namely membership information, market information system, bulk payment system, bulk sms and monitoring and evaluation. Some of the systems are new like bulk sms, bulk payment and membership harmonization thus having them run in one portal will help to increase efficient communication to members and harmonization across the network.

Outcome 5.3: Sufficient human and financial resources in place

This section is reported in detail under section 4.1 and 4.3 below.

2.6 Implementation of transversal themes gender, governance and human rights

The following actions were taken by MVIWATA in view of **gender theme**;

1. to ensure that there is fairly equal proportions of men and women in all MVIWATA activities
2. Ensure leadership have both men and women as per the constitution of MVIWATA which requires at least a third to be of opposite gender
3. MVIWATA started creating working groups amongst members on women and youth in order to have the capacitated resource persons amongst the members
4. MVIWATA started to design deliberate actions, on sustainable production and income generation that focus on women and youths.
5. MVIWATA performed specific interventions that focus on women including;
 - a. provision of legal aid on international women's day
 - b. provision of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) on HIV/AIDS and screening of cervical cancer services have been conducted regularly in which 437 women were attended; 236 women (out of total 342) farmers performed a VCT on HIV/AIDS while 201 women were screened for cervical cancers. Treatment was given to 6 women found with early signs of cervical cancer, 31 with cervicitis and 35 with STDs.

In terms of **governance** MVIWATA has worked in sensitising and training communities and leaders on principles of accountability and governance through training on PETS/SAM. As reported above 196 farmers (86 women and 110 men) including village leaders were trained.

Furthermore, MVIWATA conducted training on land governance for 368 (126 men and 242 women) in which village councils and villagers were the main targets of training. This training contributed in increasing understanding land governance.

Human rights theme was promoted by MVIWATA through the interventions on victims of land issues by providing legal aid to 550 smallholder farmers (214 women and 336 men); which includes representing some farmers in courts of law.

Chapter 3

3.0 Outputs and Performance

3.1 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: Policy & decision-making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.

Three consultative meetings at national level were held out of two planned;

1. The meeting between Chairpersons of three Parliamentary Committees, namely Agriculture, Livestock and Water; Land and natural Resources and Administration and Local Government and farmers representatives from three villages of Mkangawalo, Isago, and Ijia in Kilombero District to present and discuss the dispossession of 1330 hectares of land by an investor. The meeting was to seek the intervention of MPs in this case in order to enable farmers get back their land.
2. Consultative meeting between the Secretary General (SG) of the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) to present to him the plight of farmers from Morogoro Rural, Kilosa and Kilombero Districts with regards to land. 17 cases of land disputes were reported during the consultative meeting. At least 100 farmers were in the consultative meeting.

3. A dialogue of farmers and policy makers was conducted in the second day of the 25th Anniversary of MVIWATA. The dialogue involved Secretary General of CCM, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Directors of various Government departments, notably Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Regional and Local Government (POLARG), Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and representatives from public and private financial institutions. At least 2700 (1150 women, 1550 men) smallholder farmers' members of MVIWATA attended the sessions and 67 articles on the event were reported in local, national and international media.

Advocacy at local level (Districts & Village level)

- 6 dialogues on land rights out of the planned 4 were conducted in Songea, Madaba, Mvomero and Kilosa Districts. To encourage participation of more women, the dialogues in Mvomero and Kilosa districts were linked with celebration to mark International Women Day in which 368 (126 male and 242 female) participants attended. In Songea and Madaba districts the dialogues concentrated specifically on land rights and the rights of women and youth in land ownership with more than 1,000 people attending.

Output 1.1.2: Land rights trainings provided to SHFs.

1,390 (711 women, 679 men) out of 1,135 targeted smallholder farmers were capacitated on land rights issues at MVIWATA training centres (Kinole, Tawa & Songea) and in 14 villages in 5 Districts of Songea (3), Madaba (2), Kilombero (3), Ulanga (3) and Malinyi (3). The training focussed policy, laws and procedures on land.

116 villagers from Rudewa-Gongoni were indirectly trained by the farmers who received direct training from MVIWATA. The villagers, as a result, wrote a letter to the Minister for Land, Housing and Urban Settlement requesting revocation of land title deeds of 3000 acres of idle land in their village.

Output 1.1.3: Studies on land rights issues conducted.

Focus: *Conduct research studies on specific policies, legislations and procedures for land including studies on challenges for women and youth in accessing land resources.*

Two studies were conducted;

- One study on specific challenges affecting women and youth in land policies, legislation and procedures was conducted. The study was not completed by the end of the year and will be finalised in 2019.
- The second study conducted was to look at causes and solution for land conflicts. The title of the research is **Land Conflicts in Tanzania. Rethinking Causes and Solution: An Updated Case of Morogoro Region.** The findings of this study indicated that in spite of increased population the source of conflict in Mvomero and Kilosa Districts are rooted in the lack of agriculture land for SHF mainly because huge chunks of lands hoarded by the so-called investors. The study found violation of procedures in allocating land including corrupt practices and harassment of farmers.

Way forward after the study:

- To finalise unfinished studies and widely disseminate findings of studies
- MVIWATA to continue facilitating legal services to small holder farmers being target because of raising voices with regards to their land rights.

Output 1.1.4: CCROs provided to SHFs

MVIWATA facilitated provision of **583** Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) to 583 (190 women and 393 men) smallholder farmers covering 5,573 acres (2229.2 hectares) of land

thus far reaching 58% achievement of the targeted 1,000 CCROs. The main challenge in achieving the target was some land disputes and administrative issues in the earmarked villages which prevented smooth operation of the activity.

Output 1.2.1. Increased engagement with media to disseminate information to the public and inform decision and policy makers.

MVIWATA worked with media in covering information on land, particularly land disputes. 67 articles (electronic and print media) were reported in various media. The farmers also participated in 3 live television programme, mainly “Kipima Joto” of ITV and “Malumbano ya Hoja” also of ITV.

Output 1.2.2: A hub for monitoring land conflicts established.

The process to establish a hub has been done. The first was to identify initial focal persons who monitor and report land conflicts. So far 93 farmers (46 women and 47 men) have been identified and trained on the concept of the hub. The second step was to create a network of focal persons has been established in 5 districts (Kilosa, Songea, Mvomero, Mbarali, Kiteto and Ulanga). In Ulanga District, the farmers that have been trained were received by the District Authorities and subsequently, introduced through a formal letter to ward and village authorities as land right community facilitators. Thirdly, a contract has been signed with Penguin Company to provide a mobile phone number that can be used for reporting land conflict. The number has been acquired and platform shall be integrated to the portal.

Output 1.2.3: Land rights & legal assistance to Small holder farmers provided.

550 (214 women and 336 men) received legal aid services on different issues as indicated below.

- International Women’s Day, legal aid was provided to 344 (128 women and 216 men) smallholder farmers by a team of 9 lawyers. Majority of issues for which legal aid was sought were on land conflicts, administration, labour, probate and criminal.
- During the 25th Anniversary of MVIWATA 156 (68 women and 88 men) received legal aid from lawyers. Of these cases 102 were land issues, 14 were administrative issues, 16 on probate (land based), 9 criminal issues and 15 on civil matters.
- 3 farmers from Mabegwa village who were maliciously prosecuted were represented by MVIWATA legal team before the court of laws and the charges against them dropped. One woman farmer in Tubugwe Village in Dodoma was assisted to get a legal representation and got back her land and a house.
- 50 farmers (18 women and 32 men) visited the office for legal advice. Out these cases, 30 were on land, 12 were administrative and 8 probate.

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

Output 2.1.1: Smallholder farmer’s needs and issues advocated for.

The issue of genetically modified crops (GMOs) was high priority;

- A consultative meeting on genetically modified organisms (GMO) was conducted by MVIWATA in May 2018 to reflect on GMOs and their role in the agriculture of Tanzania. The dialogue involved members of Parliament, mainly from the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water, representatives of agricultural research institutions and farmers. Farmers were opposed to allowing introduction of GMOs in the country.

This consultative meeting was accompanied by a long-term strategy including; press releases, media campaigns, sensitisation of farmers and policy makers.

- Issue of land and markets were equally of high priority; and inputs to some extent.

The advocacy on land have been reported in the above sections. To address the issues of inputs two studies were conducted, a study on bulk procurement system of fertilisers and a study on

indigenous knowledge system in which case the objective is to argue for inclusion of farmers' knowledge in formal agricultural systems.

- The consultative meeting was held during the 25th Anniversary of MVIWATA between 2700 smallholder farmers and policy makers brought to light issues of smallholder farmers which need national attention; including the issue of land, access to financial services which was indeed echoed by the Prime Minister, use of standard weights and markets for produce. Follow up actions have been conducted by MVIWATA.
- A consultative meeting was held between MVIWATA and Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI) represented by 7 research zones in order to discuss and agree how to ensure the research agenda is determined by the needs of farmers. 33 persons (9 women and 25 male) participants from MVIWATA and TARI participated. One of the resolutions of the consultative meeting was to activate zonal and national platforms in which farmers can put forward their priorities.

2.1.1 Research on priority issues:

Three studies were conducted was for this year;

- **A study on the Indigenous Knowledge on agriculture.** In this study findings indicate that farmers are practicing various IK farming strategies ranging from planting local cultivars, maintenance of soil fertility, soil water conservation and crop protection. With the introduction of exogenous knowledge, farmers have been reducing the application of their useful indigenous knowledge to the detriment of agriculture; IK is not a priority in national agricultural research system and in agricultural training institutes; there is no fund allocated for doing research on IK; even for the little work which is done out of individuals' initiatives and interests is not well documented and not disseminated to the end-users. Findings of this study will be used for advocacy for ensuring that much attention is paid to indigenous knowledge
- **An assessment of the impact of bulk fertilizer procurement to smallholder's farmers**
Basically, the study indicates that the system has not helped in reducing the price of fertilisers and that the problem of late delivery of fertilisers to farmers is still unaddressed.
- **An assessment of the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP 2)** to see how it reflects the issues of small-scale farmers. This study was not completed.

Output 2.1.2 Increased SHFs knowledge on PETS/SAM.

Two training sessions on Public Expenditure and Tracking Survey (PETS) and Social Accountability Monitoring (SAM) were conducted to 196 (86 women and 110 men) including MVIWATA members, promoters, village leaders and ward council. The planned target was 120 farmers trained. 3,077 farmers (1,438 women and 1,639 men) SHFs reached by PETS/SAM teams in districts. 23 action plans were developed during trainings for implementation by PETS/SAM teams.

Output 2.2.1: Increased awareness and practices on sustainable agriculture of SHFs, government officials, legislators, and consumers.

- A high-profile seminar on GMO was organised by MVIWATA for the members of parliament focussing on the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water. Government officials, media and SHFs were also present. 107 participants (32 women and 75 female), at least 25 of them MPS attended the meetings. The major deliberation from this meeting was that the issue on GMO should be tabled before the entire parliament for wider debate.
- On August 15th 2018 MVIWATA organised a dialogue between smallholder farmers (100) and the Deputy Minister for Agriculture Hon. Omary Mgumba at MVIWATA Conference room. The main

topic for discussion was Agricultural Sector Development Programme 2 (ASDP2). The Minister received issues from farmers especially the decreasing budgetary allocation to the agriculture docket and market and inputs challenges facing smallholder farmers. 7 media houses (print and electronic) published reports of the dialogue. The main outcome of this dialogue was a need for increased engagement of smallholder farmers in monitoring of the implementation of ASDP II.

- Production of the Annual Report on the State of Smallholder Farmers in the country was halted in order to understand better how the report can comply to the Statistics Act and avoid risks to institution and the staff.

Output 2.2.2. Increased productivity of SHFs

- 480 (268 women & 212 men) out of the planned 120 farmers were trained on maize, rice and potatoes production in Morogoro, Mvomero, Mbarali, Momba and Mbozi districts.
- 118 demonstration plots (67 for maize, 40 for beans, 10 for rice, 1 for potatoes) were established by the above trained farmers in order to train other farmers.
- 5,319 (2,395 women and 3529 men) small holder farmers were indirectly trained by promoters.

Output 2.2.3: Climate change adaptation measures practiced by SHFs.

- 650 (286 women and 364 men) were trained on environmental conservation practices, beekeeping and animal husbandry.
- 8000 trees were planted for conservation purposes by 250 (117 and 133 men).

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

Output 3.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.

Conduct studies on policies and legislations financial issues

A study to assess constraints which limit smallholder farmers, in particular women and youth to access financial services was commenced but was not completed. The study is still on going and shall be completed this year and the findings widely shared and disseminated to stakeholders.

Conduct consultative meetings with legislators and policy makers

One consultative meeting was held with registrar of MFIs in Morogoro Region to share findings from an MFI assessment report. The result of the meeting was widely disseminated to MFIs. Capacity gaps identify by the study have been used to undertake technical backstopping training to the relevant MFIs.

Output 3.2.2: Improved management of farmers owned financial institutions

- An assessment was conducted to 11 SACCOS in Morogoro in order to identify the challenges in management capacity and determine the relevant course of action towards building management and governance capacities of the SACCOS. 149 (95 men 54 women) farmers participated in the assessment. The main weaknesses that were identified during the assessment, include poor financial reports for some SACCOS, higher expenditure than income, poor cooperation between leaders, members and local networks, poor loan management, low involvement of members in decision making. Training programme was developed to support training SACCOS.
- Capacity building training were provided to 10,822 smallholder (5537 men 5285 women) members of MFIs of which 330 (182 women 148 men) are from 21 VICOBA and 10,492 (5103 women and 5389 men) are from 29 SACCOS.

- The 29 SACCOS have capital of TZS 4,028,203,884.03 provided a loan of Tshs 1,521,495,770 given to 4,439 members (1,830 women and 2,073 men). 21 VICOBA has a capital of Tshs 94,690,700 and issued loans of Tsh 57,700,000 to 201 (138 women and 63 men).
- MVIWATA sensitised establishment of farmers' SACCOS leading to creation of Magungu SACCOS in Kiteto. With 70 members (30 women and 40 men) the SACCOS in its final steps towards registration having met minimum requirements for registration. Magungu SACCOS has a capital of Tshs 3.7Milion. Four VICOBA were also formed.

Output 3.2.3: Improved business capacity of SHFs

1,062 farmers (642 women and 420 men) out of the targeted 600 were trained on management and operations of rural microfinance. This has supported management and operation of SACCOS and hence provision of loan to farmers as presented in 3.2.2 above.

Revaluation of MVIWATA credit fund was conducted in order to determine real value of the credit fund for proper management records. Revaluation of the Regional Funds was done to determine real value of the credit fund for proper management records. Revolving fund of TZS 202,082, 366 was the fund established for the purpose of giving loan to farmers SACCOS with aim of promoting access to credit for agriculture and small business.

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

Output 4.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.

Two consultative meetings were held with The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Administration and Local Governments and officials from President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Governments to discuss rural markets challenges and the methods of addressing them as reported earlier. 16 Committee members were present. In total 53 (11 women and 42 men) members of Committee, Government Officials, members of MVIWATA and other participants. The discussion with the parliamentary committee on markets related challenges has opened up window for the government to address the two challenges i.e. to provide finance for rehabilitation of rural markets and prevent informal markets.

Two meetings were conducted between MVIWATA and government official from Agriculture lead Ministries including Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Administration & Local Government (PORALG).

The first meeting was conducted on 26th October 2018 chaired by Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI). The meeting involved more than 30 people representatives of TAMISEMI, Ministry of Agriculture, Dodoma Region Secretariat, Kongwa District Council and MVIWATA. The meeting facilitated to review systems guiding operation, management and some of the operational challenges facing rural markets which included existence of informal markets, poor or lack maintain ace of the market infrastructure by the District Council. The team compiled a report with recommendation on how to address the market challenges for submission to the Prime Minister himself.

The second meeting was chaired by Prime Minister of Tanzania, Hon. Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa and was conducted on 10th December 2018. The meeting was used to address challenges presented to TAMISEMI as reported above. A meeting involved more than 40 people representatives from TAMISEMI, Ministry of Agriculture, MVIWATA, Dodoma Secretariat, Kongwa district council and Kibagwa market board. The conclusion by the Prime Minister was that Kongwa district council should rehabilitate Kibagwa market, enforce by-laws that prohibit informal markets, and coordinate all activities at markets.

Apart from advocacy at National level there are consistent advocacy events at local level addressing practical challenges affecting small holder farmers. During this reporting period MLN for Arusha, Manyara and Morogoro organised 3 advocacy events with policy makers at districts levels. Some of the policy makers engaged are Tanzania Bureau of Statistics (TBS), Tanzania Food & Drugs Authority (TFDA), SIDO, TCCIA-Arusha, Karatu District, Kilosa, and Babati.

A study on Assessing Farmer to Market alliance linkage model in increasing small holder farmers' productivity and income has been conducted. The findings of this study indicate that there has been untimely delivery of inputs to farmers; secondly SHFs in the study area have been given inputs through the arrangement at high cost than the market cost; thirdly, there is lack of clarity in the contractual arrangement making SHFs loose instead of gaining in the model. The model moreover has displayed unequal power relation between business firms and SHFs hence making farmers more vulnerable in the arrangement.

Output 4.1.2: Increased knowledge of SHFs on market policies.

1,385 (576 women 809 men) out of 550 targeted farmers were trained on market policies, business management and entrepreneurship skills to run and increase their incomes. Farmers were as well trained on policies and regulations on the use of standard measures and weights.

Output 4.2.1: Capacity of SHFs on agribusiness built.

1462 (649 women and 813 men) smallholder farmers were capacitated on agribusiness skills in Manyara, Arusha, Morogoro, Mbeya and Songwe regions.

Through Kinole Trading Company Limited (KINOTA), which is a private company owned by farmers, 0.9 tons of spices were processed and sold leading to a gross profit of Tshs 2,600,000 which is at least 125% more profit than selling unprocessed spices individually.

Output 4.2.2. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.

- In supporting management of rural MVIWATA markets constructed by MVIWATA, trainings were conducted to 95 (40 women and 55 men) members of market boards, staff and local stakeholders on operations and principles of management of rural markets. The training has facilitated proper managements of records, supervision of activities implementation, financial management and delivery of market services to users.
- Two meetings were conducted with Wanging'ombe and Kilosa district council to discuss operation of the markets, the meeting facilitated improvement of the documents guiding operations of rural markets.
- Discussion on sustaining the Rural Markets has been a continuous process where two high level meetings were conducted involved the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and another with the Prime Minister. The meetings resolved that the district council should maintain the market infrastructure and having in place proper management of the markets.

Output 4.2.3 MVIWATA Agricultural Market Information System (MAMIS) improved.

Farmers have continued to access price information through MAMIS. Within this reporting time, 1938 requests on market information were received from 288 (47 women and 241 men) system users. Testimonies from at least 5 users indicate that MAMIS has helped the users make informed decision on where, when to sell their crops and what price.

Despite the fact that farmers look for their own markets for the produces, MVIWATA has continued looking for available avenues suitable for farmers. 6,084 (2058 women and 4026men) out of 4000 targeted famers from 98 producer organization (60 producer organization on maize and 38 on Rice) have been linked to markets in Southern Highlands of Tanzania. Additionally, a total of 463 (219 women and 244 men) farmers were facilitated to participate in the national agricultural exhibition Nane nane 2018 in Morogoro, Kilimanajro, Mbeya at both Regional and local levels where subsequently linked to buyers.

Strategic goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Output 5.1.1: Membership of MVIWATA increased

98 groups comprising of 1046 (449 women and 597 men) farmers were recruited as members of MVIWATA members.

Output 5.2.1: Capacity of MVIWATA members and leaders on leadership and advocacy enhanced.

420 (180 women and 240 men) members and leaders of local networks were trained on management and leadership. Of these, 81 farmers (34 women and 47 men) attended residential training at MVIWATA training centres that was held in three sessions.

Output 5.2.2: Institutional policies and internal control

As a way of improving institutional systems, five different institutional systems (Human Resource, Operational, Finance and Procurement manuals, M&E and Database systems etc) have been reviewed for the aim to enhance better institutional operation. The reviewed policies are at pilot phase of being tested for subsequent improvements. Improvement of the Monitoring and evaluation system has helped to improve monitoring of activities implementation and started to enable tracking and aggregation of results at output and outcomes levels. Additionally, a draft resource mobilization strategy has been developed and shared to members and staff for comments before being adopted for operations.

In order to improve system of subscriptions and fees payment, MVIWATA has entered into contract with TiGO Mobile Company for bulk payment system in which members pay subscriptions through mobile. The system has been tested and is already in use.

Review and redesign of Database: Technical and Financial proposal has been prepared and submitted by Penguin Technologies for the provision of harmonized database that accommodate membership database, market dynamics (MAMIS), office dynamics (Open Data Kit-ODK) for data collection, storage, analysis and production of qualitative and quantitative reports.

Output 5.2.3 Experiences and lessons across MVIWATA consolidated, documented and shared/disseminated

During the reporting period information on MVIWATA was disseminated through social media, TV channels, radio and newspapers. 41,358 website visitors and 198,208 visits, 10,000 facebook visitors and 899 twitter followers were recorded. 19 local and national TV, 18 Local and National Radios, and 12 newspapers covered information on MVIWATA.

In dissemination of research findings and other evidence-based documents for lobbying and advocacy, the organisation has been using both printed and electronic channels including the mailing list to share to the public different information. In this time around a total of 3000 workshop reports, 1000 PETS training manuals, 26 posters were printed and disseminated accordingly to smallholder farmers and policy makers. On top that four-monthly e-bulletin was produced, published on social media, website and send trough mailing list to different stakeholders.

3.2 Implementation constraints and ways to overcome them

1. In spite of huge improvement on our M&E system we are still working on various aspects in order to match the M&E system with institutional reporting system. The backstopping on M&E is on-going and expected to address the issue.

2. Erratic policies on agriculture in general, markets make it difficult to achieve some results in a consistent manner. Continued engagement with decision makers is the only approach.
3. In many government decision-making meetings communication come at the last minute in a way that it is difficult to make substantial contribution. For example, only in the final stage of ASDP2 formulation MVIWATA was invited, but only for presentation of ASDP2 by the coordination team.
4. The financial limitation prevented us from filling all positions as per the newly developed organisational structure. The way forward is to keep on fund raising.

Chapter 4

4.0 Finances and Management

4.1. Actual spent vs Planned

As at 31st December 2018 the organisation utilized 84% against annual budget as indicated in table 1 below:

Table 1: Annual Spending against Budget

Strategic Areas	Semi-annual Actual	Annual Planned	Annual Spending
	TShs.'000	TShs'000	(%)
Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	525,678	713,877	74%
Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	451,233	521,437	87%
Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	62,691	72,000	87%
Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	472,729	554,195	85%
Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	1,403,180	1,624,324	86%
Total	2,915,511	3,485,833	84%

The variance of 16% un-utilized fund are planned for the next quarter in the following year.

4.2. Status of activities Implementation

Comparing the main planned activities against implementation the results indicate that 83% of the annual planned activities have been executed as summarized in the table 2 below:

Table 2:Planned activities against implemented

Strategic Areas	Executed activities	Planned activities	%
Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	27	32	84%
Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	21	26	81%
Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	11	13	85%
Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	14	16	88%
Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	29	36	81%
Total	102	123	83%

4.3. Human resources

By 31st December 2018 the organization had 48 employees (17 women and 31 men) whereby 24 (8 women and 16 men) are at national level and 24 (9 women and 15 men) are at middle level networks.

Due to high recruitment cost MVIWATA could not manage to fill all positions as outlined in the new organizational structure that was proposed in the new HR Manual.

The organisation continued to improve employee technical skills and effectiveness through individual and group training. During the 12-months period 27 (8 women, 19men) employees were trained in different areas; including understanding MVIWATA philosophy and culture, training on policy and advocacy, training on leadership and management, training on taxation and financial management and training on rural tourism.

4.4. Risk Management & Internal Controls

There were no significant programmatic risks noted so far. The organization continues validating and implementing its newly developed systems (HR, Operations Finance and Procurement, M&E and Database systems) in order to ensure there is effectiveness and efficiency of operations, safeguard of the organisational resources, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, reliability of accounting records, organisation sustainability under normal as well as adverse condition and responsible behaviors towards all stakeholders.

- *Disruptions in funding sources since currently MVIWATA relies heavily on donors for its funding:* MVIWATA has continued to increase internal revenue such as rural tourism activities and mobilization and sensitization of members to pay annual fees. The organisation developed its own resource mobilisation strategy for fundraising purposes.
- *Financial risks, mainly proper management of finances:* Internal control systems are being regularly monitored and improved. During this reporting period a number of internal control systems and policies are under review.
- *Risks related to policy environment such as new procedures for the civil society and non-governmental organisations:* MVIWATA has continued to comply with existing and new policies and laws that regulate CSOs.
- *Loss of MVIWATA Identity and moving away from her philosophy:* This risk has been mitigated by continually reflecting the identity and mission of MVIWATA during internal meetings of members and staff. Compliance to the constitution of MVIWATA has also been strictly adhered to.

Chapter 5

5.0 Lessons Learnt

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

a. Engagement with Policy and Decision Makers

There has been engagement with policy and decision makers leading to increased recognition of SHFs voices. As a good practice, we have learnt that constant formal and informal communication with policy and decision makers creates trust hence results in increased influence towards policy changes and practices.

b. Private Sector:

Through evidence based advocacy and engagements there has been increased recognition of MVIWATA to attend and contribute to different dialogues organised by private sector.

c. Amplifying voices and actions with likeminded organisations (CSOs):

Through collaboration with like-minded Civil Society Organisation such as Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA), HAKIARDHI, and African Centre for Biodiversity among others, MVIWATA has been able to engage more with policy and decision makers through evidence based researches using less cost. In collaboration with Care and HakiArdhi for example MVIWATA has managed to continue pressing for small holder farmers land rights in the Land Policy Review process. With TALA Mviwata has undertaken fact finding missions in Kilosa and Mvomero District where title deeds of the defunct land investment areas have been revoked.

d. Small holder farmers:

SHFs and Members have continued showing greater support to the organisation and recognised that it's their voices. This has been witnessed through increased call and request of small holder farmers to join MVIWATA. In this case, MVIWATA has presented itself as being relevant to the context and relevant to the smallholder farmers.

5.2 Challenges

1. Incoherence of government institutions especially local government in implementation of laws and regulations on Weight and Measures (WM). The enforcement of WM regulations has been in place based in areas where MVIWATA worked such as Njombe and Ludewa districts where District Commissioners are very vocal and active in ensuring that buyers do not undermine the rights of SHFs. This has helped sections of communities in those areas but across the country and regions where the WM regulations are not followed.
2. Management and control of MVIWATA Markets: It was aspired that SHFs will have control of their markets and that their produce will not be lost after harvest. Hence, building of 11 markets as a way to enhance their capacity was reached, however, since then, those markets have attracted conflicts of control from the respective district government. The District authorities have continued violating memorandum of understanding between them and MVIWATA which make district councils to appear like unreliable partners in PPP. MVIWATA has continued to engage with decision makers to ensure that market challenges are addressed.
3. End of financial support from Irish Aid (AI): AI played a great role and support during MVIWATA strategic plan 2017-2021 development and implementation until June 2018. However, the AI has ended its support drastically which will affect implementation of the strategy as planned. MVIWATA will contribute to seek for new partners. SIDA through We Effect has signed a contract with MVIWATA for core support for 5 years even if the fund is not big. As a way to increase funding sources the organisation is developing a resource mobilisation strategy mainly to increase the number of new partners and increase internal revenue through membership fees and other services.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Abbreviation

AGM	Annual General Meeting
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
MAMIS	MVIWATA Agricultural Marketing Information System
MLN	Middle Level Network
MPs	Members of Parliament
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
SACCOS	Servings and Credits Cooperatives
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TALA	Tanzania Land Alliance

Annex 2: Financial Report (1 January – 30th December 2018)

Annex 3: Pictorial presentation of various activities



Figure 1: Prof. Issa Shivji-Director of Nyerere Resource Centre[Kavazi] delivering a presentation during the National Workshop



Figure 2: Secretary General of CCM Dr. Bashiru Ally, delivering Key speech during the National Workshop held from 3-5 October in Morogoro Town



Figure 3: Hon. Omary Mgumba (standing)-Deputy Minister for Agriculture delivering his speech during the National Workshop in Morogoro 2018.



Figure 4: MVIWATA members during National Forum with Policy Makers



Figure 5:MVIWATA members during the celebration of 25th Anniversary held in Jamhuri Stadium in Morogoro



Figure 6:Director General for the National Development Cooperation-NDC Prof. Gabagambi presenting during the National Forum



Figure 7: Prime Minister of Tanzania Hon. Kassim Majaliwa during MVIWATA National Forum



Figure 8: Group photo with the Guest of Honor the Prime Minister of Tanzania (front seated with Blue suit and white shirt) and Swiss Ambassador Hon. Florence (first from right with white suit) during MVIWATA's 25th Anniversary in Morogoro



Figure 9: Hon. Omary Mgumba (standing)-Deputy Minister for Agriculture



Figure 10: Then Minister for Agriculture (October 2018) during MVIWATA National Forum



Figure 11: Songea District Commissioner Hon. Pololeti Mgema handing over CCROs to Smallholder farmers in Lusonga Village in Songea District



Figure 12: Hon. Prime Minister of Tanzania Mr. Kasim Majaliwa Kasim shaking hands with Her Excellency the Ambassador of Switzerland in Tanzania Hon. Florence during MVIWATA's 25th Anniversary held in Morogoro



Figure 13: Left picture is Adv. Aloyce Lyimo (with red tie) with village leaders after the land rights training held in Malinyi District, and right photo are participant taking notes during land rights training.



Figure 14:PHH trainees in practical session measuring moisture content in maize using bottle, salt and spoon



Emmanuel Mandike(Left) and Aneth Muyombana (right)Facilitating Record Keeping Training in Momba District `



Figure 15:Bee keeping and honey processing training in Longido District



Figure 16:Mobilization and sensitization of members in Sikarda village in Arusha

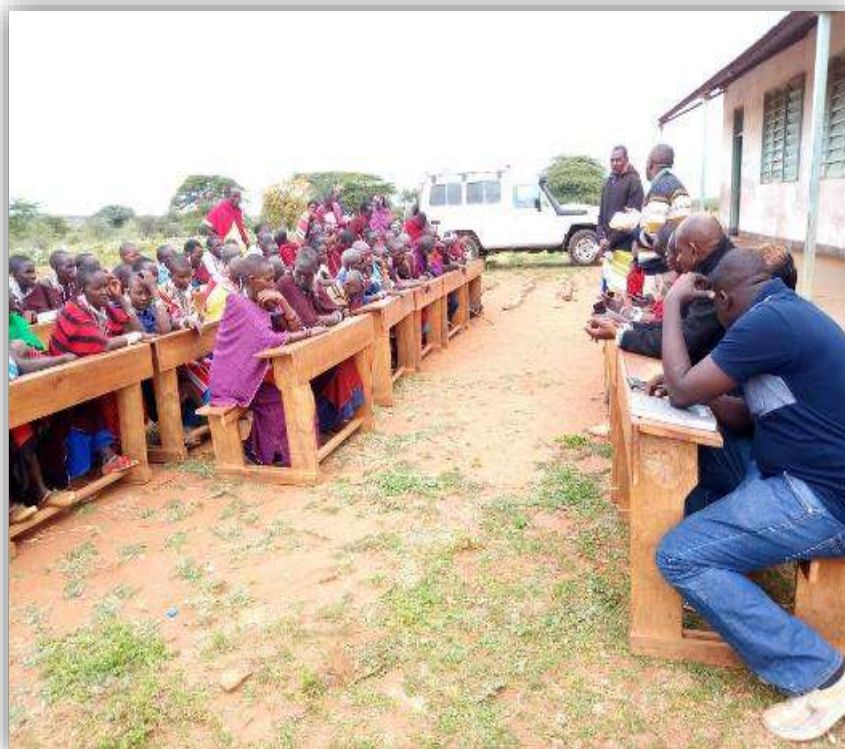


Figure 17: Mobilization and sensitization of members in Matiani village in Arusha



Figure 18: MVIWATA members from Ruvuma (Mrs. Leah Mbumi & Mrs. Grenciana Ntanga) and Songea District Land Officer Mr. Chipakapaka during live radio programme to sensitize issuance of CCROs in Songea



Figure 19: Newspaper reports of MVIWATA 25th Anniversary and National Workshop



Annex 4: RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR 2018

Goal/outcome/Output	Indicators #	Value in 2017	2018 Targets	Actual (Achievement) 2018	
				Quantitative	Qualitative information
Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers					
Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	1. Increased number of smallholder farmers (women, men and youths) with security of land by 30% by 2021.				
	2. Land conflicts involving smallholder farmers have decreased by 30% by 2021				
	3. Number & % of MVIWATA recommendations taken on board in policies and laws enacted.				
Outcome1.1: Improved practices, policies, institutions and legal frameworks on Land, to safeguard interests and rights of smallholder farmers (women, men and youths).	4. Number of policies recommendation that favors of SHFs especially women and youth taken on board in policies and laws.				
	5. % of SHF with CCROs in MVIWATA program areas (Men, Women, Youth			29%	
Output 1.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies	6. Number and progress of actions taken by the authorities.				

engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.	7. Number & type of policy recommendation submitted to policy makers (Ministries & GoT Agencies)				
	8. Number of meetings with legislatures/gvt official held		3	5	Five consultative meeting has been held involving both decision and policy makers from Agriculture lead Ministries [MoA, MoL, MoL&F, MoTrade, TAMISEMI]
	9. Number of campaigns & advocacy issues held		5	5	Five Campigns were conducted during celebration of International Women Day in 2018 and across events organised by the Organisation and likeminded organisation
		1178	400	368	A total 368 (126 men and 242 women) small holder farmers were reached during campaigns especially during celebration of International Women Day in 2018.
	Number of people reached during campaigns				
		19	10	9	Chairpersons of three selcetd Parliamentary Committees of Land, Agriculture and TAMISEMI, Commissioner for Lands and secreatirates of the Committees were engaged
	Number of legislatures engaged to influence policies				

					on land conflicts involving SHFs.
Output 1.1.2: Land rights trainings provided to SHFs.	10. Number of SHF trained on land issues	1135	1564	1,564(771women, 793 men) were trained on land rights issues [topics covered land administration,conflicts resolutions, land use, governance]	
	11. Number of trainings on land rights conducted to MVIWATA members.	3	11	Trainings were conducted in Songea, Malinyi, Kilombero, Ulanga, Kinole & Tawa	
Output 1.1.3: Studies on land rights issues conducted.	12 Number of studies conducted & disseminated.	2	2	Two studies have been conducted (One on Land Conflicts and One on challenges facing women and Youth in accessing land)	
	13 Number of issues picked by duty bearers from various MVIWATA recommendations.				
Output 1.1.4: CCROs provided to SHFs especially (women & youth).	14. Number of smallholder farmers in MVIWATA operational areas with certificates of land ownership (CCROs)	1400	1000	583 583 (393 men and 190 women) received CCROs from Songea District in Ruvuma Region thus making 58% achievement of the target	
	15. Number of villages in MVIWATA area with Land Use Plans (LUP).		5	4 The four villages covered include Lusonga & Mhukululilahi in Songea	

	16. Size of Land in hectares under LUP.	1000	5573	District, Mbangamawe & Mkongotema in Madaba District all in Ruvuma Region. A total of 5,573 acres (2,2292 hectres) of land belongs to 583 smallholder farmers has been surveyed and issued CCROs in Songea and Madaba Districts.
Outcome 1.2: Effective systems and institutions for resolving land conflicts.	17. % of decrease of land conflicts involving SHFs.			
Output 1.2.1: Increased engagement with media to disseminate information to the public and inform decision and policy makers.	18. Number of media tours conducted.	2	0	
	19. Number & quality/type of media issues/reports covered MVIWATA activities and issues.	5	8	This number only cover specific land issues covered by media as a results of MVIWATA activities.
Output 1.2.2: A hub for monitoring land conflicts established.	20. Number of land focal people identified and trained.	50	93	93 (46 women and 47 men) land focal persons have been trained on reporting land conflicts.
	21. Number of land issues reported to the hub			
	22. Number and scale of actions taken to resolve/respond to land conflicts (issues reported).			

Output 1.2.3: Land rights & legal assistance to Small holder farmers provided.	23. Number of SHFs provided with legal aid	21	400	550	550 (214 women and 336 men) received legal aid services on different issues
	24. Number of land conflicts resolved	0	16	11	A total of 11 different land cases involving 102 (62men, 40women) smallholder farmers were resolved through court rooms where all of the SHF won the cases.
Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced control of SHFs on sustainable production systems					
Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced control of SHFs on sustainable production systems.	25. Changes in agricultural policies, legislations and practices in favour of better governance and sustainable agriculture.				
	26. Number & type of benefits and services from agricultural public programmes to smallholder farmers (men, women and youth).				
Outcome 2.1: Increased governance, transparency and accountability in agricultural sector.	27. Number and types of issues taken by SHFs on agricultural to duty bearers.		9	10	As a result of the trainings there has been increased citizen monitoring of different unfinished projects or misallocation and embezzlement of public funds. After the training a total of 11 projects worth more than 300Milion (TZS) on agriculture & water, health, environment, and educations

					with different issues ranging from unfinished to misuse of funds have been identified and are being monitored by PETS/SAM teams in districts.
	28. Number and types of issues taken on boards by duty bearers.		8	4	
	29. Number of agricultural services and programme benefiting SHFs.		0	0	
Output 2.1.1: SHFs needs and issues advocated for.	30. Number of researches studies on agricultural issues conducted.		1	3	Three studies were conducted was for this year. The first study was on the Indigenous Knowledge and practical practices by SHFs. The second was to assess the impact of bulk fertilizer procurement to smallholder's farmers and third research was to assess Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASD 2).
	31. Number of policy dialogue sessions between MVIWATA and policy makers held.	3	3	2	One meeting was conducted between MVIWATA members and Researchers from Tanzania Agriculture Institute (TARI) and the second was with Policy and decision Makers during the National Forum. In total more than

					2733 (1159women and 1174men) attended.
	32. Number of Annual Reports on status of SHFs produced.		1	0	
Output 2.1.2: Increased SHFs knowledge on PETS/SAM.	33. Number of SHFs trained on PETS/SAM in agriculture.	40	120	196	196(86women and 110men) MVIWATA members, promoters, village leaders and ward council were trained on PETS and SAM.
	34. Number of issues identified by SHFs (trainees) during training.		5	11	As a result of the trainings there has been increased citizen monitoring of different unfinished projects or misallocation and embezzlement of public funds. After the training a total of 11 projects worth more than 300Milion (TZS) on agriculture & water, health, environment, and educations with different issues ranging from unfinished to misuse of funds have been identified and are being monitored by PETS/SAM teams in districts.
	35. Number of Village & ward leaders trained on PETS/SAM.		10	14	Representative of village councils from Kisaki, Gwata, Gomero and Kisaki ward were

					trained on the importance of PETS.
Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.	36. Increased productivity for defined crops by at least 30% in MVIWATA operation areas				
	37. Number & types of sustainable agricultural practices performed by SHFs				A total of 3700 trees for both environmental conservation and income generation have been planted by 250 (117women & 133men) and 700 seedlings sold by smallholder farmers generating income amounting to 280,000TZS.
Output 2.2.1: Increased awareness and practices on sustainable agriculture of SHFs, government officials, legislators, and consumers.	38. Number of research studies on local knowledge in agricultural system		2	1	
	39. Number of policy dialogues on sustainable agriculture		1	1	
	40. Number of engagements with Research Institutions		2	1	
Output 2.2.2. Increased productivity of SHFs	41. Number of SHFs trained on sustainable agriculture and climate change	4279	180	480	A total of 480 (268 women & 212 men) lead farmers were capacitated
	42. Yields increase per acreage				
	43. Number SHFs trained on adaptation to climate change in agriculture.		240	530	530 (236 women and 294 men) were trained on friendly

Output 2.2.3: Climate change adaptation measures practiced by SHFs.				environmental conservation practices, beekeeping and animal husbandry.
	44. Number and type of actions taken by SHFs to address climate change issues.	6	5	4,200 trees (1500 in Dongobesh, 1,000 in Bashay, and 1700 in Endasake in Manyara Region) were planted by MVIWATA members
Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive financial access & security for SHFs enhanced.				
Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive financial access & security for SHFs enhanced.	45. Volume of credits that go to smallholder farmers from government programmes, state owned financial institutions and farmers owned MFIs.			
	46. % of SHFs accessing credits			
Outcome 3.1 Improved national financial policies in favour of Smallholder farmers.	47. Number of policy issues advocated by SHFs taken on boards			
	48. Number of MVIWATA recommendations taken on board in policies and legislations			
	49. Number of specific policy changes that benefit women and youth			
Output 3.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies	50. Number of studies conducted to inform policy makers	2	1	One research on financial services that goes to small holder farmers has been conducted

and practices for the interests of SHFs.	51. Number & type of policy recommendations submitted to policy makers			
	52. Number of consultative meetings with legislatures/gvt official.	2	7	At least 7 consultative meetings were conducted at both National and local levels
Outcome 3.2: Increased access to financial services for smallholder farmers.	53. Number of SHFs accessing loans increased by 50% by 2021			50 MFIs with capital of 4,122,894,584.03 TZS has issued loans amount of 1,579,195,770TZS to 4,640 (1,968 women & 2,672men) smallholder farmers.
	54. Amount of loans accessed by SHFs	1000000	1579724760	Loans amount of 1,579,195,770TZS to 4,640 (1,968 women & 2,672men) has been issued to smallholder farmers.
	55. Number of new MFIs established through MVIWATA support increased by 30% by 2021	5	5	One SACCOS and Four VICOBA have been established.
Output 3.2.1: Specific financial products for women and youth introduced.	56. Number and types of financial products targeting women and youth SHFs.	0	4	The products targeted included maize, milk, vegetables, rice and honey which are mainly preferred by the supper markets.
	57. Number of women and youth SHFs accessing financial products	1000	4640	4,640 (1,968 women & 2,672men)

Output 3.2.2: Improved management of farmers owned financial institutions	58. Capacity assessment score of relevant MFIs		1	1	
	59. Number of SACCOs members and leaders trained		600	11532	Capacities of 50 MFIs (21 VICOBA & 29 SACCOS) with 10,822 (5537 men & 5285 women) members has been built.
	60. Number of trainings conducted		3	5	
Output 3.2.3: Improved business capacity of SHFs	61. Number of trainings on business for MFI's		16	19	
	62. Number of leaders, management, members trained on business skills	210	600	1062	A total of 1,062 farmers (642 women and 420 men) out of the targeted 600 were trained on management and operations of rural microfinance.
Strategic Goal 4: Enhanced SHF's access and control in agricultural markets					
Strategic Goal 4: Enhanced SHF's access and control in agricultural markets	63. Number of SHFs with better prices and defined markets for their produce				
Outcome 4.1: Improved agricultural market policies and legislations in favour of Smallholder farmers	64. Number of policy issues advocated by MVIWATA.				
	65. Number of MVIWATA recommendations taken on boards.				
Output 4.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies	66. Number of meetings with legislatures/gvt official held	5	3	4	

engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.	67. Number of studies on market policies		1	1	
Output 4.1.2: Increased knowledge of SHFs on market policies.	68. Number of SHFs trained on market policies	1366	300	1385	1,385 (576women,809men) were trained on market policies including weight and measuarements.
	69. Number of trainings conducted		5	8	
Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs	70. Number of smallholder farmers who sell produce at remunerative prices.		4000	6084	6084 (2058 women and 4026men)
	71. Volume of produce sold by SHFs in metric tonnes		28000	41345	These are the metric tonnes of Maize and Rice sold by smallholder farmers in Arusha, Mbeya, Songwe, Morogoro and Manyara
Output 4.2.1: Capacity of SHFs on agribusiness built.	72. Number of trainings on agribusiness & collective actions.		3	4	
	73. Number of SHFs trained on agribusiness	1276	250	1462	1462(649women, 813men)
	74. Number of new marketing groups formed		5	8	
	75. Number of SHF's groups/associations selling their produce collectively (Production and Marketing Groups-PMG)	95	80	90	
	76. Number of services offered				

Output 4.2.2. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.	77. Volumes of produce traded (metric tonnes)	32031	56000	56756.77	
	78. Number of SHFs accessing market services.	12176	4000	4878	
	79. Forms and type of market relationships		6	7	
	80. Capacity assessment score for rural markets	1	0	0	
Output 4.2.3 MVIWATA Agricultural Market Information System (MAMIS) improved.	81. Number of MAMIS users				
	82. Number and type of information collected, produced and disseminated.		6000	1938	
Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened					
Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	83. Level of Members adherence to organisational constitution.				This is to be determined after survey
	84. Level of adherence to Institutional regulations.				This is to be determined after survey
	85. 20% of MVIWATA members increase by 2021				
	86. % of internal resources mobilized.				
Outcome 5.1 Increased MVIWATA memberships nationally.	87. Number of committed MVIWATA members and the corresponding membership fees				
	88. Number of new MVIWATA members recruited		1000	1046	1046 (449 women and 597 men)
	89. Number of sensitization sessions/events		7	6	

Output 5.1.1: SHFs sensitized to join MVIWATA.	90. Number SHFs reached through sensitization	1000	1063	
	91. New members recruited	1000	752	A total of 98 groups with 752 (267 women, 485men) new individual farmers have joined MVIWATA.
Output 5.1.2. MVIWATA Membership record management improved.	92. Effective membership database in place	1	1	
	93. Number of members, leaders & promoters recorded in the database	2000	26285	2053 are new members for 2018
	94. Number and type of information recorded	0	0	Names, age, residence/location, contacts information, group name, network, ID number
Output 5.1.3. Commitment of existing MVIWATA members sustained.	95. Number of active groups and networks[1]	1754	160	98
	96. Number of members participating in MVIWATA activities at local level		0	0
	97. Number of MVIWATA members paying fees annually		0	0
	98. Strategy for reviving membership and Assessment score in place and operational.		1	1
	99. Amount of indirect contributions from MVIWATA members.		0	0
Outcome 5.2: Improved institutional systems,	100. Functional systems in place and operational at all network levels[2].		3	3

governance and advocacy capacity at local, middle and national levels.	101.	Number and types of actions taken /issues addressed.	0	0	
Output 5.2.1: Capacity of MVIWATA members and leaders on leadership and advocacy enhanced.	102.	Number and type of trainings held	3	3	
	103.	Number of members and leaders trained	350	420	420 (180 women and 240 male) leaders were trained
	104.	Number and type of training materials produced and disseminated.	0	0	
Output 5.2.2: Institutional policies and internal control improved.	105.	Number and types of improved policy guidelines in place	4	4	The four policies developed and are at different levels of operations are Financial, Human Resources, Procurements and Monitoring and Evaluation.
	106.	Number and types of Institutional meetings held.	16	16	Four Boards meeting and monthly Management meetings have been held, additionally 52 weekly meetings (Friday of each week) were held in 2018.
	107.	Number of internal and external audits conducted	5	5	Four Internal Audits were conducted with one External Audit done.
	108.	Number of internal and external monitoring evaluations conducted	4	4	

Output 5.2.3 Experiences and lessons across MVIWATA consolidated, documented and shared/disseminated	109.	Number and types of MVIWATA publications produced and disseminated.	8400	4500	PETS/SAM training Manual and Workshop reports were printed and disseminated to members & partners during training and workshop events
	110.	Communication & IT policy and strategy in place by 2018.	1	1	A draft communication policy has been prepared pending for finalization after internal review.
	111.	Number of visitors, followers, comments received & replied on website, and social media (facebook, instagram, you tube & twitter).	80000	51598	
	112.	Number of press coverage (radio, TV and Newspapers) on MVIWATA	40	61	
Outcome 5.3: Sufficient human and financial resources in place	113.	Quantity and quality of human resources	0	0	Staff Appraisal is on going pending for results of the exercise.
	114.	MVIWATA financial resources base increase by 70% of core funds by 2021	0	0	
	115.	Internal revenue increase by 20% by 2021	0	0	
	116.	Number of relevant employees recruited	0	0	

Output 5.3.1: Improved performance of Human Resources.	117. Level of implementation of Work plans and achievements.	4	2 Staff Appraisal is on going pending for results of the exercise, however, activities have been implemented by 83 percent
Output 5.3.2: Financial resources available.	118. Resource mobilization strategy in place and operational.	1	1 A draft Resource Mobilization strategy is in palce pending for finalization after interal review.

Annex 5: UPDATED HUMAN RESOURCES STRUCTURE

PART A: SUMMARY

S/N	MVIWATA Levels	Filled Vacancy	Open Vacancy	Total Vacancy
1.	MVIWATA National	22	28	50
2.	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro	4	5	9
3.	MVIWATA Morogoro	2	6	8
4.	MVIWATA Ruvuma	1	7	8
5.	MVIWATA Manyara	4	5	9
6.	MVIWATA Arusha	18	5	23
TOTALS		51	56	109

PART B: DETAILS

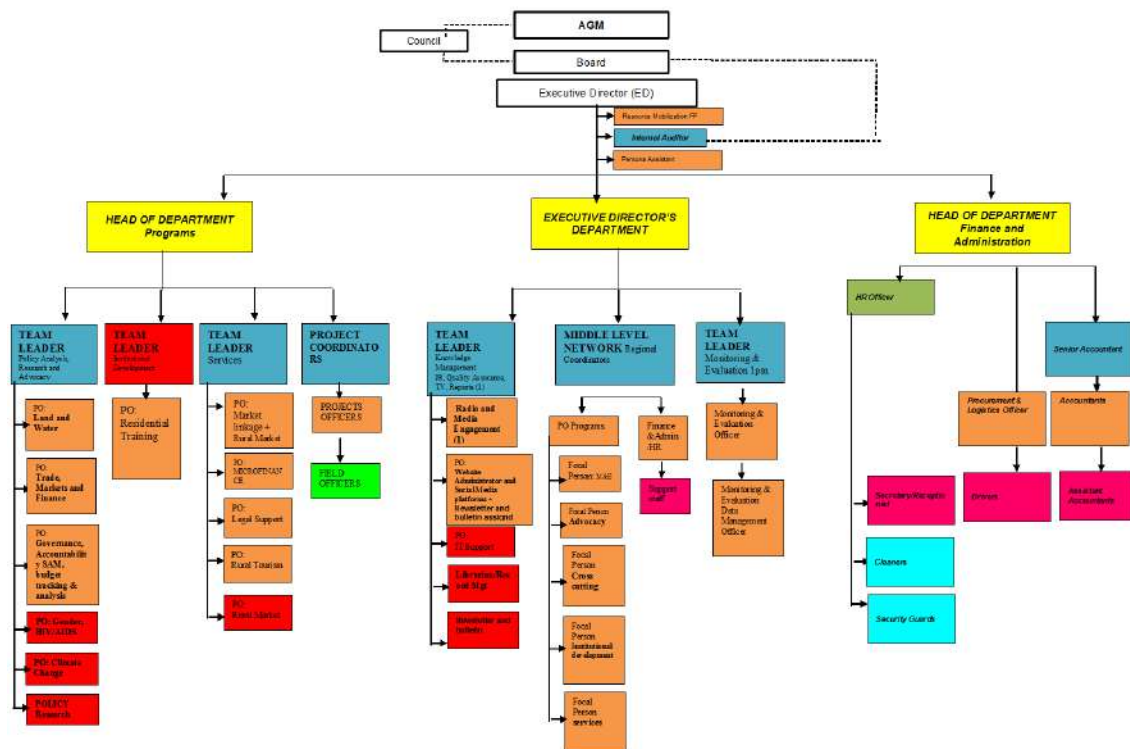
S/N	Name	Position	Location
1.	Stephen A. Ruvuga	Executive Director	MVIWATA National
2.	Valentin Ngorisa	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	MVIWATA National
3.	Nickson Elly	Team Leader Economic Empowerment	MVIWATA National
4.	Ezekiel Emmanuel	Ag Head of Finance	MVIWATA National
5.	Thomas Tembe	Accountant	MVIWATA National
6.	Dali Sanga	Accountant	MVIWATA National
7.	Vaileth Kajembe	Assistant Accountant	MVIWATA National
8.	Thomas Laiser	Policy & Advocacy Officer	MVIWATA National
9.	Michael Neligwa	Coordinator – Rural Tourism	MVIWATA National
10.	Emmanuel Mandike	Project Coordinator	MVIWATA National
11.	Amina Mwaibula	Field Officer	MVIWATA National
12.	Evodia Mkangala	Field Officer	MVIWATA National
13.	Ibrahim Mkwiru	Field Officer	MVIWATA National
14.	Anneeth Muyombana	Field Officer	MVIWATA National
15.	Amir ChHalamila	Driver	MVIWATA National
16.	Shabani Msinde	Driver	MVIWATA National
17.	Mohamed Chondoma	Driver	MVIWATA National
18.	Joseph Mbena	Office cleaner	MVIWATA National
19.	Bernard Jovin Thadeo	Office cleaner	MVIWATA National
20.	Esther Carlo	Secretary/Receptionist	MVIWATA National
21.	Lina Andrew	La Via Campesina Coordinator	MVIWATA National
22.	Theodora Pius	Training Officer	MVIWATA National
23.	Kuyunga Yango	PO: Legal Support	MVIWATA National
24.	Vacant	Resource Mobilization Focal Person	MVIWATA National
25.	Vacant	Personal Assistant	MVIWATA National
26.	Vacant	Head of Program	MVIWATA National
27.	Vacant	Team Leader – Policy Analysis Research & Advocacy	MVIWATA National
28.	Vacant	PO: Land and Water	MVIWATA National

29.	Vacant	PO: Trade Market & Finance	MVIWATA National
30.	Vacant	PO: Governance, Accountability SAM, budget tracking & analysis	MVIWATA National
31.	Vacant	PO: Gender, HIV/AIDs	MVIWATA National
32.	Vacant	PO: Climate Change	MVIWATA National
33.	Vacant	PO: Policy Research	MVIWATA National
34.	Vacant	Team leader – Institutional Development	MVIWATA National
35.	Theodora Pius	PO: Residential Training	MVIWATA National
36.	Vacant	Team Leader – Services	MVIWATA National
37.	Vacant	PO: Market Linkage and Rural Market	MVIWATA National
38.	Vacant	PO: Microfinance	MVIWATA National
39.	Vacant	PO: Rural market	MVIWATA National
40.	Vacant	Team Leader Knowledge Management: PR, Quality Assurance, TV, Reports	MVIWATA National
41.	Vacant	Radio and Media Engagement	MVIWATA National
42.	Vacant	PO: Website Administrator and Social Media platforms + Newsletter and bulletin assigned	MVIWATA National
43.	Vacant	PO: IT Support	MVIWATA National
44.	Vacant	Librarian/Record Management	MVIWATA National
45.	Vacant	Newsletter and bulletin	MVIWATA National
46.	Vacant	Team Leader – Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	MVIWATA National
47.	Vacant	Monitoring & Evaluation Data Management Officer	MVIWATA National
48.	Vacant	HR Officer	MVIWATA National
49.	Vacant	Procurement & Logistics Officer	MVIWATA National
50.	Alex Urrio	Regional Coordinator	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
51.	Noel Mmari	Finance & Admin Officer	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
52.	Jacqueline Salutory	Secretary cum cashier	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
53.	Stephano Msuya	Field Officer	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
54.	Vacant	Focal Person: M&E	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
55.	Vacant	Focal Person Advocacy	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
56.	Vacant	Focal Person Cross cutting	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro

57.	Vacant	Focal Person Institutional development	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
58.	Vacant	Focal Person services	MVIWATA Kilimanjaro
59.	Joseph Sengasenga	Regional Coordinator	MVIWATA Morogoro
60.	Janneth Mwalupilo	Finance & Admin Officer	MVIWATA Morogoro
61.	Vacant	Supporting staff	MVIWATA Morogoro
62.	Vacant	Focal Person: M&E	MVIWATA Morogoro
63.	Vacant	Focal Person Advocacy	MVIWATA Morogoro
64.	Vacant	Focal Person Cross cutting	MVIWATA Morogoro
65.	Vacant	Focal Person Institutional development	MVIWATA Morogoro
66.	Vacant	Focal Person services	MVIWATA Morogoro
67.	Laika Haji	Regional Coordinator	MVIWATA Ruvuma
68.	Vacant	Finance & Admin Officer	MVIWATA Morogoro
69.	Vacant	Supporting staff	MVIWATA Morogoro
70.	Vacant	Focal Person: M&E	MVIWATA Morogoro
71.	Vacant	Focal Person Advocacy	MVIWATA Morogoro
72.	Vacant	Focal Person Cross cutting	MVIWATA Morogoro
73.	Vacant	Focal Person Institutional development	MVIWATA Morogoro
74.	Vacant	Focal Person services	MVIWATA Morogoro
75.	Martin Pius	Regional Coordinator	MVIWATA Manyara
76.	Asent Temba	Finance & Admin Officer	MVIWATA Manyara
77.	Emmy Ndomba	Secretary cum cashier	MVIWATA Manyara
78.	Donald Laiser	Field Officer	MVIWATA Manyara
79.	Vacant	Focal Person: M&E	MVIWATA Manyara
80.	Vacant	Focal Person Advocacy	MVIWATA Manyara
81.	Vacant	Focal Person Cross cutting	MVIWATA Manyara
82.	Vacant	Focal Person Institutional development	MVIWATA Manyara
83.	Vacant	Focal Person services	MVIWATA Manyara

84.	Richard Masandika	Regional Coordinator	MVIWATA Arusha
85.	Daniel Elibariki	Finance & Admin Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
86.	Frida Lubore	Assistant Finance Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
87.	Damian Sulumo	Program Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
88.	Caroline Kileo	Assistant Admin officer	MVIWATA Arusha
89.	Lukas Kauki	Marketing Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
90.	Francis Gervas	Field Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
91.	Frank Mwijage	Field Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
92.	Daudi Manongi	Field Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
93.	Eliud Akyoo	Field Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
94.	Ramadhani Said	Assistant Finance & Admin Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
95.	Juma Mchinja	Field Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
96.	Enezael Joseph	Field Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
97.	Floral Reginald	Office attendant	MVIWATA Arusha
98.	Winfred Kimaro	Driver	MVIWATA Arusha
99.	Jeremia Mushi	Driver	MVIWATA Arusha
100.	Abbul Simon	Security Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
101.	Isaya Membore	Security Officer	MVIWATA Arusha
102.	Vacant	Focal Person: M&E	MVIWATA Arusha
103.	Vacant	Focal Person Advocacy	MVIWATA Arusha
104.	Vacant	Focal Person Cross cutting	MVIWATA Arusha
105.	Vacant	Focal Person Institutional development	MVIWATA Arusha
106.	Vacant	Focal Person services	MVIWATA Arusha

MVIWATA ORGANOGRAM



Annex 6: Ongoing Backstop Mandate

During this reporting period MVIWATA with support from SDC conducted review of different organisational systems such as Finance and Procurement, Human Resources and Operation and Monitoring and Evaluation. With regards to status of these undertakings a number of achievement have been recorded as follows;

Finance and Procurement: Following the review process, a complete and approved Finance and Procurement Manual is in place. Additionally, finance staff across the organisation have been trained on the use of the manuals, tools and new charts of accounts. Currently, the new approved finance and procurement manual, tools, and new charts of accounts are in use across the organisation. In March 2019 a training on the use of tools has been undertaken to technical and programme staff and with expectation to make subsequent translating the tools into Swahili for leaders and members. Furthermore, a trends of activities so far implemented and expected to be executed with regards to this mandate are described in the table below;

S/n	Activity	Process	Implementation status/Results	Action forward
1.	Review and Develop New harmonized Charts of Accounts (CoA)	Consultant was engaged and started the assignment in September 2018 with the following sub-tasks; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewing existing CoA of NO&MLNs - Developed draft harmonized CoA. - Organized a meeting between Finance Staff from NO&MLN, MLN Coordinators and Consultant to agree on components of the CoA. - Draft CoA presented to the Board for Approval - Developed final harmonized CoA 	Approved new harmonized CoA in place and in use across the networks (NO&MLN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CoA to be translated into Kiswahili for MLN and Local Level Network (LLN) in 2019. - Continue monitoring implementation of the new harmonized CoA across the networks.
2.	Develop tools for deployment of finance and procurement manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewing existing tools used by NO&MLNs - Developed draft tools. - Organized a meeting between Finance Staff from NO&MLN, MLN Coordinators and Consultant for comments and suggestions. - Draft tools presented to the Board for Approval - Developed final tools for deployment of finance and procurement manuals. 	Approved tools in place and in use across the network (NO&MLN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing testing of tools to check their suitability - Continue monitoring implementation of the tools across network.
3.	Conducting training to staff and leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and shared draft training programs - Conduct three trainings to Board Members, Finance staff (NO&MLN), and programme staff (NO&MLN). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings conducted to 9 Board members (4 women & 5 men), 4 MLN Coordinators, 13 Finance staff from NO&MLN (3women &10 men), 25 Programme Staff (6 women & 19 men). - Action plan developed 	Monitoring implementation of developed action plan.

4.	Produce final report of the Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and Submission of Draft report to Management for comments - Develop and submission of final report 	- Final report in place.	
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Human Resources and Operations: the review process has been completed and the consultant has started pre-testing the tool with expectation to finalize the exercise in May 2019.

S/n	Activity	Process	Implementation status/Results	Action forward
1.	Reviewed, improved and validated HR and Operational Manuals	Consultant was engaged and started the assignment in September 2018 with the following sub-tasks; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed intervention plan - Reviewing existing Manuals - Developed and submission of improved draft manuals for management comments. - Draft Manuals presented to the Board for Approval. 	Approved Manuals in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to staff to be undertaken in 2019. - Continue monitoring implementation of improved manuals - Translate the Manuals into Kiswahili
2	In-house training and coaching to the staff and leaders of MVIWATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and shared draft training programs 	Draft training programme in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to staff to be undertaken in 2019. - Continue monitoring implementation of improved manuals -
3	Develop tools for the use of the manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewing existing tools and share draft improved tools - Draft tools presented to the Board for Approval - Developed final tools for deployment of HR& Operation manuals. 	Approved tools in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to staff to be undertaken in 2019. - Continue monitoring implementation of the tools across network. - Ongoing testing of tools to check their suitability
4	Produce final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission of Draft report for Management comments. - Submission of final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed and Submission of Status report for Management comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalizing pending works and submit final report by June 2019. - Continuing support after completion of the assignment

Monitoring and Evaluation: The review of Monitoring and Evaluation System is still on progress with some positive steps been reached in the reporting period. The review process involved staff from national, all middle level network and selected local level network. While the review is still ongoing some mileage has been reached including development of results framework with data requirement and development of reporting tools across the strategic goals. The tools developed are being pre-tested before adopted for final use towards the end of June 2019.

S/n	Activity	Process	Implementation status/Results	Action forward
1.	Review M&E Framework including LF and tools	Consultant was engaged and started the assignment in July-August 2018 the following sub-tasks; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewing existing M&E System - Simplify and harmonize the M&E system - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed existing M&E System - Simplified and harmonized the M&E system - Draft M&E system presented to the Board for Approval 	
2.	Review guidelines on M&E processes and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewing existing guidelines used by NO&MLNs - Prepare one MVIWATA annual work plan and budget aligned with the MVIWATA strategic plan - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepared one MVIWATA annual work plan and budget aligned with the MVIWATA strategic plan - Started testing the developed tools, - Started collecting baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tools related to SG 1 will be used in May 2019 in Arusha, in June 2019 in Morogoro and in Ruvuma); - The tools for SG 2, will be developed and used in May, June, July 2019 in Kilimanjaro, Manyara, and Morogoro; -The tools for SG 4: will be developed and used in July/August 2019 in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Morogoro; -The tools for SG 3: will be developed and used by September 2019; -The tools for SG 5: will be developed and used by October 2019.
3.	Develop guideline on the rollout of the M&E system	-	Pending subject to finalization of tools testing.	The guidelines for rolling out the M&E system will be developed to include timetable and clear steps for implementation.

4.	Build capacity of Staff on M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop training M&E training materials after review - Train programme staff & leaders on M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Built and strengthened M&E capacity of the M&E team and leaders. - A total of 16 (6women & 10men) staff from NO & MLN were capacitated on M&E system. -M&E focal persons from MLN were identified and participated in review process 	Continuous backstopping to be provided through closed meetings, online, skype conferencing and field visit to M&E staff and focal persons.
5.	Final Report of the Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission of Draft report for Management comments. - Submission of final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft report submitted -Status of activity implementation submitted 	Continue the backstopping process