



MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA TANZANIA

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

Strategic Review and Outlook

This is the Institutional Annual Report of covering the period from January to December 2019. Most of the activities were implemented as planned and in the reporting period. Implementation has been achieved at 98% of the planned activities.

Key Results

In summary, the following are the key results from January to December 2019;

In a nutshell;

- a) **Income generation:** Income of Tshs 13,607,073,398/= was directly generated by farmers who were reached by MVIWATA through market linkage, sales of milk and rural tourism activities
- b) **The Reach:** 38155 farmers (19267 women and 18888 men) were reached through the interventions conducted by MVIWATA in 2019.
- c) **Image and outlook of MVIWATA:** MVIWATA has continued to be the face of smallscale farmers in the country. In 2019, MVIWATA was invited to 87 consultative meetings, 12 invitations from various Ministries, 25 invitations from outside the country and 50 by other organisations to represent the views of small-scale farmers.

Key results according to strategic goals

SG 1: Land Rights:

1. A reduction of land conflicts has been reported in areas where MVIWATA conducted interventions on land. In Malinyi, Kilombero and Ulanga Districts for instance, before interventions of MVIWATA 77 cases of conflicts were reported in 2018 while in 2019 following training, dialogues, visits, provision of legal aid and media tours only 9 cases of conflicts were based on assessment conducted by MVIWATA. In Kalenga village, in Malinyi District in particular before interventions of MVIWATA 21 conflicts were reported while in 2019 after training no conflict was reported. This reduction of conflicts is attributed to increased level of understanding of the rights of land by farmers and increased understanding on land governance by local leaders and farmers. This shows that where similar actions are undertaken there is likelihood of reducing conflicts through empowering local communities especially small-scale farmers.
2. There has been some reduced criminalisation of small-scale farmers in the areas where MVIWATA have conducted interventions; including Kilosa District, Malinyi, Ulanga and Kilombero. This reduction of criminalisation has been attained through intensive support to farmers in form of representation in courts of law, provision of legal advice and aid, dialogues and advocacy work which enabled high level policy interventions to address issues of small-scale farmers. Over the year MVIWATA has supported 24 farmers who were maliciously prosecuted and provided legal aid to 544 (291 women, 253 men) farmers. Increasingly,

MVIWATA has been perceived by small-scale farmers as being an organisation that stands in their defence on their land rights and against criminalisation.

3. There is increased understanding of farmers on their rights in relation to land that was attained through training, dialogues and legal support which has made farmers become bold and more active in defence of their land. Understanding that an organisation like MVIWATA is behind small scale farmers in defence of their rights has given encouragement for farmers not to lose hope and defend their land against intimidation. At least 3810 farmers were trained through training classes and dialogue.
4. In terms of policy recommendations MVIWATA made substantial contributions by submitting views on National Agricultural Policy which is under review and the Agricultural Land Bill which is in formulation. Key recommendations on land, finance access for small-scale farmers and produce markets were made.
5. To contribute in security of land for small-scale farmers 100 farmers (54 women and 46 men) were provided with certificates of customary registration of land (CCROs), in Ruvuma region. Cumulatively, 2083 farmers (883 women and 1200 men) have received CCROs since 2017.

SG 2: Sustainable production systems

- a) MVIWATA made recommendations to the national agriculture policy which is in formulation by providing specific recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture. Recommendations focussed on land, financial services and markets for agricultural produce.
- b) Through interventions on PETS/SAM, mainly training there are indications of increased activism in governance, demand for transparency and increased activities of MVIWATA members to lead other villagers in demanding completion of stalled projects and return of revenue which is due to villages.

Projects on water, schools, health centre and residential house for clinical officer were followed up by the villagers after training leading to District councils to take action towards completion of those stalled projects.

- c) There has been increased engagement and interest of youth in agriculture. This was attained through training to 607 youth (297 female and 310 male) who after training initiated agricultural projects. This training coupled with training on PETS triggered community development in Morogoro rural district council to follow up policy on fund for youth, women and disabled even though up to the time of writing this report no report of funds disbursement was available. To support the youth, MVIWATA facilitated them with four water pumps; 2 in Morogoro and 2 in Mwanza.
- d) In 2019 MVIWATA provided 10 heifers to a local network of farmers, which is dominantly women members' network, in Shinyanga Region. Out of 101 members, 95 are women. 10 heifers add to about batch of 10 heifers which were provided in 2018. The objective of the intervention is to increase income of women farmers and improve nutrition. Manure, being a buy product is used for home gardening. From the 20 heifers, 8 more cows have been born and distributed to other women. The women who received heifers have started milking, from November 2018 to December 31st 2019, 14340 litres of milk have been milked of which 75% sold to generate an income of Tshs 15,750,000/= to the women. There are testimonies of women being able to pay for school fees of their children and overall increased milk intake at household level.

This intervention has therefore contributed to increase income for women and improved family nutrition.

- e) In contribution to post harvest management, MVIWATA facilitated establishment of Irish potatoes storage facilities with combined capacity of up to 42 tons for demonstration of proper storage of potatoes planting materials. At least 5 farmers are known to have copied this example by constructing storage facilities with combined capacity of about 50 tons of potato planting materials. Together with demonstrated storage facilities, the villages have improved storage of about 100 tons of potatoes planting materials. With this demonstration, a reduction of post-harvest loss by 50% has been recorded which is a good indication that if scaled up, the method can have a wider impact.

SG 3: Access to financial services for smallholder farmers

- a) As reported above, MVIWATA made recommendations to the national agriculture policy which is in formulation by providing specific recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture. Recommendations focussed on financial services and markets for agricultural produce.
- b) To ensure that SHFs have access to financial resource to improve their livelihoods through engaging in meaningful economic activities of their choices a total amount of Tshs 1,004,540,280 have been disbursed as loans to 2164 (1197 women and 967 men) small holder farmers through their SACCOS.

SG 4: Access to markets

- a) 6 recommendations on agricultural marketing policy were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for inclusion in the national agricultural policy which is currently under review. The actual results of their recommendations shall be monitored in due course of the formulation of the national agricultural policy.
- b) 3711 farmers (1,189 women and 2,522 men) were linked to markets in which case through collective action, they sold 21240 tons of cereals (rice and maize) worth Tshs 13,574,787,720/=.

SG 5: Institutional Development

- a) Overall there is increased engagement with policy makers at parliamentary committee's level including Agriculture, Livestock and Water Committee and ministerial levels, Ministry of Agriculture, Presidential Office, Local Administration and Regional Government and Ministry of Lands and Urban Settlement.

In total, MVIWATA was invited to 87 consultative meetings, 12 invitations from various Ministries, 25 invitations from outside the country and 50 by other organisations. This is an indication of the recognised role of MVIWATA in policy advocacy on matters pertaining to small-scale farmers. A few examples are presented here below;

- A session on 2019/2020 budget highlights involving parliamentary standing committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and Ministry of Agriculture, Policy & Budget Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and MVIWATA members held in May 2019 in Dodoma.
- A consultative meeting to review the National Agriculture Policy of 2013 in June 2019 at MVIWATA Headquarters in Morogoro.
- MVIWATA in collaboration with African Centre for Biodiversity organised a consultative meeting bringing together SHFs and their association across the East African Region to review the contents of the Regional Seed Bill underway.
- MVIWATA attended 2019/2020 Budget Speech of the Ministry of Agriculture at the National Assembly and the East Africa Legislative Assembly during presentation of regional Agriculture Budget Speech.

- b) In terms of membership, an increase of 738 new members (424 women and 314 men) was recorded. The organisational membership database has been updated by adding new members making current data at 26573 (13,679 women and 12,894 men) farmers registered in MVIWATA membership database.
- c) The revised internal policies and regulations has continued improving MVIWATA control system and effective implementation of programs.

Two reviews were conducted, namely the mid-term review of MVIWATA strategic plan and the review of the organizational backstopping mandate in which case both reviews indicated progress in institutional building in spite of some challenges highlighted in the reviews.

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.

In 2019 MVIWATA continued to implement the 5 years Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 with the following strategic goals;

Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers

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

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

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

Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

1.2 Updates of Stakeholders Analysis

MVIWATA worked with various partners and stakeholders during the implementation of activities for 2019.

The public sector has been the main stakeholder including the Ministry of Agriculture as well the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water; Agriculture Committee of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the various district councils. The main engagement has been on dialogue on agricultural budget and agricultural policy review.

MVIWATA worked with various likeminded organisation, notably Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) and HAKIARDHI on land rights issues of smallholder farmers; African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) in advocacy of seed laws especially the East African Community Seed Bill and SADC Seed bill; Eastern and Southern African Farmers Forum (ESAFF) in implementation of the Malabo Declaration and La Via Campesina on issues of peasants' rights. Towards the end of the year Rosa Luxemburg started working with MVIWATA in the study of cooperatives.

MVIWATA also worked with various research institution such as Sokoine University of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Agriculture Research Institutions (TARI) and Leeds University with which MVIWATA is part of a research partnership project on advocacy for small-scale farmers issues.

1.3 Evolution of the Context (Political risk and opportunities)

One of the major context changes for CSOs is the change in registration of CSOs which was brought about by the enactment of Written Miscellaneous Amendment Act number 3 of 2019. In due course MVIWATA amended the constitution and formulated regulations. Both documents were endorsed by the Annual General Meeting in December 2019 and in January 2020 the constitution was accepted by the Registrar of NGOs having satisfied the requirements of the NGO Act and its regulations.

In an attempt to increase delivery in irrigation, The National Irrigation Commission has been moved to the Ministry of Agriculture from the Ministry of Water.

With regards to the budget, budget Tshs 253.85 billion has been allocated for agricultural budget for 2019/2020 which is Tsh 83.65 billion more as compared to Tshs 170.2 billion in 2018/2019 although far below 10% target as set by Maputo and Malabo Declarations.

1.4 Strategic link to the National and Global Strategies

MVIWATA strategic link align well with both national and global strategies. The organisational five years Strategic Plan 2017-2021 links well with the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA), Agricultural Sector Development Programme II (ASDP 2), Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals number 1, 2, 5 and 13. For example, four areas addressed by the ASDP 2 i.e. land management, agricultural markets, production and finance are also areas that are strategic pillars in MVIWATA Five years Strategic Plan (2017-2021).

During the year, MVIWATA participated in provision of views for the new national agricultural policy which we were informed is in the making.

Chapter 2

2.0 Outcomes Achieved from January to December 2019

2.1 Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers.

Outcome1.1: Improved practices, policies, institutions and legal frameworks on Land, to safeguard interests and rights of smallholder farmers (women, men and youths).

- a) MVIWATA members contributed the views in the review of proposed Agricultural Land Bill through a forum that was organised by MVIWATA. The bill is in the formulation phase as a stand-alone or as part of proposed agricultural bill.
- b) 1,580 (683 women and 897 men) farmers participated and contributed in various dialogues at village, ward and district levels with the purpose of contributing to better implementation of land policies and legislations at local level.
- c) To increase understanding of farmers on land policies and legislations 2,230 (1244 women, 986 men) were trained on land administration, land dispute resolutions, land use plans, and local governance out of 2274 targeted smallholder farmers.

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

- a) Increased understanding of leaders on systems of land conflicts management, was fostered through training on land rights and conflicts settlement conducted to 486 (179 women and 307 men) village leaders and members of village land councils. Particular emphasis was on roles and jurisdictions in administering justice on land and local governance issues to communities.
- b) 544 farmers (291 women, 253 men) farmers who were maliciously accused or in risky of losing their land were provided with legal aid assistance by MVIWATA team. Of these 24 were represented in the court of law and 4 cases against farmers dropped by the court. Mambegwa Village, in particular was represented in court following a dispute over its land. The village won the matter. The target of farmers to be provided with legal aid was 502.

- c) To contribute in security of land for small-scale farmers 100 farmers (54 women and 46 men) were provided with certificates of customary registration of land (CCROs), in Ruvuma region. Cumulatively, 2083 farmers (883 women and 1200 men) have received CCROs since 2017.

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

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

- a) Village assemblies were convened in 6 villages of Morogoro Rural and Kilosa districts after a number of years without convening them. These meetings were held following PETS training that enabled villagers to understand their roles in imposing meetings and monitoring of public projects.
- b) Renovation of classrooms in Kisasi village was done and completed following demands by villagers. Likewise, construction of teachers houses in Nyarutanga village has resumed after PETS team started working in the area.
- c) In Kichangani and Gomero villages in Morogoro Rural District two unfinished water projects since 2016 were followed up by PETS teams resulting to completion of the projects.

These actions demonstrate how training on PETS/SAM can contribute in improving governance and accountability at local level.

Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.

- a) Reduction of post-harvest loss by 50% in irish potatoes planting materials was reported by farmers who used improved potato storage facilities following construction of model irish potatoes storage facilities in Mtwango and Itunduma villages in Njombe Region. Learning from this experience, at least 5 farmers in the area constructed their own storage facilities that have the capacity of storing at least 50 tons of potatoes planting materials. In total the action of MVIWATA helped to increase the storage capacity of potatoes planting materials to 90 - 100 tons.
- b) MVIWATA actions (i.e. sensitisation and training) helped to engage 283 youth (197 women and 86 men) who were trained through 10 vegetables demonstration plots that they established. To support the youth, 4 water pumps, worth Tshs 2.0 million were provided to the youth groups in Morogoro and Mwanza to support their production initiatives.
- c) MVIWATA contributed to the income generation and family nutrition amongst women farmers in Shinyanga by providing 10 heifers in addition to 10 heifers provided in 2018. From these 20 heifers 8 more calves were born and distributed to other women. The objective of this intervention was to increase income of women farmers and improve nutrition.

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

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

8 recommendations on financial policies were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for inclusion in the National Agricultural Policy which is currently under review. Implementation shall be monitored in due course of the formulation process.

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

- a) 2164 (1197 women and 967 men) small holder farmers received loans of Tshs 1,004,540,280 from their SACCOS.
- b) Through follow up and training two SACCOS that were closed, i.e. Matombo and Hembeti SACCOS were revived and started providing loans to farmers. Until December 2019, Tshs 58,939,800/= of overdue loans were repaid by members and Tshs 47,850,000/= given as loans to 72 farmers (29 women and 43 men).
- c) Kiteto SACCOS which was established due to interventions of MVIWATA was supported with training, coaching and exchange visit. It has now started to offer loans to the members

albeit, initially, in small amounts. Kiteto SACCOS serves 80 members (35 women and 45 men).

- d) 16 new VICOBA comprising of 283 farmers (197 women and 86 men), mostly youth were formed.

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.

6 recommendations on agricultural marketing policy were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for inclusion in the national agricultural policy which is currently under review. The actual results of these recommendations shall be monitored in due course of the formulation of the national agricultural policy.

Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs

Through collective action, 3711 farmers (1,189 women and 2,522 men) sold 21,240 tons of cereals (rice and maize) worth Tshs 13,574,787,720/= as follows:

- 1,444 (640 women and 804 men) collectively sold 16,607 metric tonnes of rice earning Tshs 11,721,427,720.
- 2,267 (549 women and 1718 men) collectively sold 4633.3 metric tons of maize earning Tshs 1,853,536,000.

2.5 Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Outcome 5.1 Increased MVIWATA memberships nationally.

738 (424 women and 314 men) were recruited as new members of MVIWATA. The organisational membership database has been updated by adding new members making current data at **26573** (13,679 women and 12,894 men) farmers registered in MVIWATA membership database.

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

Two reviews, namely a Mid-term review of MVIWATA Strategic Plan and the review of Organisational Backstopping Mandate were conducted by external consultants.

Overall, there is a positive reporting with regards to impact, relevance and implementation of the strategic plan. No change of the strategic plan was recommended. Some recommendations were made for improvement of implementation of the SP. With regards to the review of the Organisational Backstopping Mandate, there is a positive reporting and some recommendations were given for improvement.

MVIWATA has conducted internal consultations and training towards implementation of the improved HR, Financial, Procurement, Operational and M&E systems and harmonisation of policies, regulation and procedures across the whole organisation.

Updating of membership data during this period has also gone concurrently with membership fees. Tshs 2,100,000/= were paid by 413 through Tigo pesa.

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

Human rights:

Human right (and gender) and are reflected in the provision of legal aid to the criminalised farmers.

MVIWATA provided legal to 544 farmers (291 women, 253 men) i.e. 53% women and represented 24 farmers in court of law in the year 2019. As reported above, these interventions led to reduced criminalisation of farmers and therefore defend their human rights.

Governance:

Governance has been mainly approached through interventions on land governance training and PETS/SAM. Combined 2379 farmers (1309 women and 1070 men) were trained on land governance and PETS, majority, i.e. 2230 were on land. This training has enabled reduction in land conflicts in areas where MVIWATA conducted interventions while training on PETS/SAM has resulted in actions triggered by follow up of the trained famers.

Gender:

- To increase income of women members and family nutrition, MVIWATA provided 10 heifers to women groups in Shinyanga to make a total of 20 heifers that have been provided to women over two years. So far, a revenue of approximately Tshs 15.5 million has been obtained from the sales of milk and cows have increased to 28 from the 20 initially provided by MVIWATA.
- 162 women were facilitated to undertake PAP smear for cervical cancer screening. 1 woman was diagnosed with cancer while 3 others were observed with early signs of cancer. All 4 women were directed for appropriate treatment.
- 445 members (274 women and 171 men) were facilitated to undertake voluntary HIV testing and counselling. 5 (3 women and 2 men) were found HIV positive and appropriately counselled.
- 6 women represented MVIWATA in gender festival which was organised by TGNP in which there were parallel discussion on various topics related to gender and women.
- 4 women representatives of MVIWATA participated in 2 regional forums and 1 international forum of La Via Campesina that discussed mainly peasant feminism.
- 184 members of MVIWATA (118 women and 66 men) participated in the international women's day. Land matters was chosen be MVIWATA to be the subject of international women's day in this forum.
- To increase youth engagement in agriculture, 407 (186 women & 241 men) youth were trained on sustainable agriculture and 4 water pumps provided to them to assist with their production activities.
- Gender training was conducted as part of leadership and promoters' training 406 farmers (208 women and 198 men) received this training.

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.

Two forums were organised as a way of engaging policy makers:

- A national consultative meeting on proposed Agricultural Land Bill was conducted in order to provide views on the bill especially on the way the bill can affect small-scale farmers in the country. The views on the agricultural land bill were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for their consideration.

- A dialogue which brought together policy makers and MVIWATA members to commemorate the Late Prime Minister Edward Moringe Sokoine especially his teachings and values as they related to small-scale farmers. The dialogue which was officiated by Dr Bashiru Ally, Secretary General of CCM involved 227 [107 women & 120 men] persons mainly members of MVIWATA but also policy makers and scholars. 15 articles in local, national and international media reported the event.

Advocacy at local level (Districts & Village level)

7 dialogues on land rights involving 1,580 farmers (683 women and 897 men) were conducted in Songea, Kilombero, Ulanga and Malinyi Districts as outlined in the bullets below. 6 targeting 700 farmers were planned.

- In Songea District the women leadership forum had a dialogue with District government officials on women land rights issues in which 38 [21 women & 17 men] participants attended.
- A dialogue on women land rights was held in Kilombero district was conducted in conjunction with International Women's Day celebration in which 184 (118 women and 66 men) farmers attended. The Kilombero District Commissioner was the guest of honour.
- One day dialogue on land issues including the proposed Agriculture Land Bill was conducted in Ulanga District where 330 farmers (102 women and 228 men) attended the dialogue.
- 4 public dialogues on land rights were conducted in Kilombero, Malinyi and Ulanga district reaching out 1,028 (442 women and 586 men).

Output 1.1.2: Land rights trainings provided to SHFs.

2,230 (1244 women, 986 men) out of 2274 targeted smallholder farmers were trained on land rights issues that include land administration, land dispute resolutions, land use plans and local governance. This training was conducted in Kilombero, Ulanga, Malinyi, Songea and Madaba districts.

Output 1.1.3: Studies on land rights issues conducted.

To activities were conducted;

- a) A fact-finding mission in Kilosa district to assess the situation of land conflict. The findings were used for advocacy and for consultations with the policy makers and government officials. The fact finding and the conducted advocacy resulted into;
 - More than 24 smallholder farmers from Mambegwa and Msowero received back about 20 hectares that was dispossessed from them.
 - In Mvumi village, farmers were able to go back to their farms which was not the case before interventions of MVIWATA.
 - A decrease in harassment of farmers. Harassment has been used by local rulers as a way of intimidating farmers to surrender their land for the interest of invaders as protected by local rulers.
- b) A baseline study was conducted in 12 villages of Kilombero, Malinyi and Ulanga districts, four villages per district to establish the situation of land tenure and training needs of farmers in relation to land issues. 171 farmers (52 women and 119 men) participated in the survey in all districts. The baseline was used to develop the training package for farmers in the area. In the same locations, i.e. Kilombero, Malinyi and Ulanga it was revealed through a monitoring visit conducted later on after training that conflicts in these locations decreased. This was attributed to the training activities that were conducted.

Output 1.1.4: CCROs provided to SHFs

To contribute in security of land for small-scale farmers 100 farmers (54 women and 46 men) were provided with certificates of customary registration of land (CCROs), in Ruvuma region. Cumulatively, 2083 farmers (883 women and 1200 men) have received CCROs since 2017.

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, women land rights. 29 (print and electronic) newspapers, radio and TV programs aired covering MVIWATA activities including two live programmes where MVIWATA members attended.

Likewise, MVIWATA used its social media to cover its events of which twitter has been a very active channel to share information during land-based events; an online E-newsletter and the website of MVIWATA.

Output 1.2.2: A hub for monitoring land conflicts established.

74 land conflicts were reported from Kilosa and Kilombero districts of Morogoro Region. They were attended accordingly by the legal team of MVIWATA.

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

544 (291 women and 253 men) out of the target of 502 farmers were provided a legal aid assistance, with the following breakdown;

- 184 (118 women and 66 men) were attended in a legal clinic held in conjunction with commemoration of International Women Day. The main focus was on land issues.
- 356 (173 women and 183 men) farmers in Kilombero, Malinyi and Ulanga Districts received land legal aid services during a legal aid in legal clinics held in the three districts.
- MVIWATA represented farmers before the court of law in 24 cases. Of these, 4 were ruled in favour of MVIWATA members.

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

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

- a) A session on 2019/2020 budget highlights involving MVIWATA members, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and Policy Department of the Ministry of Agriculture was held to receive highlights of agricultural budget. 40 participants (17 women and 23 men) including 19 farmers, 6 MPs and Committee Clerks, 4 government staff, and 6 MVIWATA staff attended.
- b) A consultative meeting to review the National Agriculture Policy of 2013. 66 participants (28 women, 38 men) participants attended the meeting i.e. 41 farmers, 3 GoT representatives, 3 Consultants from UDSM, and 19 MVIWATA staff. 12 recommendations were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for inclusion in the national agricultural policy.
- c) MVIWATA in collaboration with African Centre for Biodiversity organised a consultative meeting bringing together SHFs and their association across the East African Region to review the contents of the East African Community Regional Seed Bill and provide our views. MVIWATA represented by 7 persons during the meeting.
- d) MVIWATA attended 2019/2020 Budget Speech of the Ministry of Agriculture at the National Assembly and the East Africa Legislative Assembly during presentation of regional Agriculture Budget Speech.

Advocacy at local level:

- a) Consultative meeting involving PETS/SAM teams and Morogoro Rural local government officials and leaders was organised. The findings of PETS/SAM teams were presented to the local government, discussed and action points were taken for implementation. 69 (26 women & 43 men) participants including 39 farmers, 10 local government officials, 3 councillors, 9 village leaders, 5 MVIWATA staff and media.
- b) 11 MVIWATA members (5 women and 6 men) represented other farmers at the Kilosa District full council meeting to assess how priorities of small-scale farmers are debated and included in budgets, specifically for 2019/2020. Information was shared to other farmers in feedback meetings conducted locally.

2.1.1 Research on priority issues:

MVIWATA started to undertake a research on Cooperatives in Tanzania. The study is still ongoing.

Output 2.1.2 Increased SHFs knowledge on PETS/SAM.

- a) Two training sessions of PETS/SAM were conducted to 149 persons (65 women and 84 men), mainly farmers although they included also village leaders and ward councillors. 183 booklets of PETS were disseminated. 120 persons were targeted in the plan.
- b) MVIWATA facilitated 66 (30 women and 36 men) smallholder farmers to implement PETS/SAM in their localities in Kilosa and Morogoro districts.

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

- a) 13,675 farmers (6970 women and 6705 men) out of the target of 1710 farmers were trained on sustainable agriculture and agroecology on crops (maize, potatoes, rice and horticultural crops, i.e. onions, spices) and livestock, notably dairy cattle.

The regions involved are mainly Songwe, Mbeya, Morogoro, Kagera, Ruvuma and Shinyanga.

Out of these 13675 farmers 7,559 farmers (3969 women and 3590 men) were trained through demonstration plots that were set in Songwe and Mbeya regions and 1290 (619 men and 671 women) were youth who were trained on sustainable agriculture and agroecology as part of initiative to engage youth in agriculture.

- b) 2 youth attended training on agroecology which were organised by La via Campesina; one in Zimbabwe and another in Uganda. Each one was attended by a man and woman.

Output 2.2.2. Increased productivity of SHFs

- MVIWATA facilitated women groups in Shinyanga to acquire 10 in-calf heifers. Together with 10 heifers provided in the previous year, they make 20 heifers in total provided by MVIWATA to support women to increase family income and improve family nutrition. So far, 8 calves have been born making the heifers owned by the women to become 28. 14340 litres of milk have been produced and a revenue of Tshs 15,798,000/= has been obtained from the sales of about 75% of the milk.
- To facilitate youth to engage effectively in farming MVIWATA facilitated four water pumps to youth groups in Gwata Ward in Morogoro and Kahunda in Mwanza.

Output 2.2.3: Climate change adaptation measures practiced by SHFs.

657 (346 women, 311 men) out of 650 targeted farmers were trained on environmental conservation and climate change effects and adaptations.

23 (10 women and 13 men) of the above farmers were trained on ecological farming at a residential training conducted at MVIWATA training centre. The topics included ecological farming and food sovereignty.

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.

A consultative meeting on National Agriculture Policy Review was held with the review team and Ministry of Agriculture. 41 MVIWATA members and 19 MVIWATA staff team (in total 66; 28 women, 38 men) represented MVIWATA in the meeting. 6 recommendations on agricultural finance were submitted.

Output 3.2.2: Improved management of farmers owned financial institutions

2703 (1700 women and 1003 men) out of the target of 2223 farmers who are in SACCOS and VICOBA were trained on financial management, loan management and leadership.

Of these, 1121 farmers (619 women and 502 men) are in SACCOS and 1582 farmers (1081 women and 501 men) are in VICOBA.

These farmers are from various regions including Morogoro, Dodoma, Manyara, Tabora Arusha, and Kilimanjaro

Output 3.2.3: Improved business capacity of SHFs

486 (251 women, 235 men) out of the target of 739 SHFs members of SACCOS and VICOBA were trained on agribusiness issues

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.

At the request of MVIWATA, a consultative meeting on 2019/2020 budget highlights was held In Dodoma involving 19 members and 6 staff of MVIWATA; 6 members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and Ministry of Agriculture and their clerks and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture.

At the request of MVIWATA a consultative meeting on review of 2013 National Agriculture Policy was held at MVIWATA office. 66 representatives of MVIWATA (28 women and 38 men), mainly farmers met the review team and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss on-going review of the National Agricultural.

Output 4.1.2: Increased knowledge of SHFs on market policies.

1,297 (696 women and 601 men) out of 560 targeted farmers were trained on market policies, business management, entrepreneurship skills and regulations on the use of standard measurements and weights in Njombe, Iringa and Morogoro Regions.

Output 4.2.1: Capacity of SHFs on agribusiness built.

2,383 (1207 women and 1176 men) out of the target of 1200 farmers mainly in their associations were trained on collective selling (Morogoro, Mbeya and Songwe regions). This training was used to sell produce collectively as reported in in the key results and outcome above.

Furthermore, 393 farmers (237 women and 156 men) participated in exhibitions with the purpose of marketing their produce;

- 35 (18 women & 17 men) farmers attended zonal Nanenane agricultural shows in Simiyu where agricultural show was held nationally; Morogoro for Eastern zone and Kagera for regional show.

- 345 (210 women and 135 men) farmers organised exhibitions at local level in Morogoro rural, Mvomero and Njombe districts.
- 13 members of MVIWATA in Zanzibar (9 women and 4 men) attended agricultural exhibition that was held in Zanzibar and officiated by Hon. Dr. Mohamed Shein the President of Zanzibar.

Output 4.2.2. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.

MVIWATA continued to engage with district councils in Morogoro Rural, Mvomero, Kongwa and Rukwa Region. A new MoU with Morogoro Rural District is expected to be developed for improving the partnership between district council and MVIWATA, in the form of PPP in operations of the markets.

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

Currently the system is being redeveloped. By the end of the year 2,881 users have accessed market-based information especially crop cost in different market locations through MAMIS.

Strategic goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Output 5.1.1: Membership of MVIWATA increased

An increase of 738 new members (424 women and 314 men) was recorded. The organisational membership database has been updated by adding new members making the current data at 26573 (13,679 women and 12,894 men) farmers registered in MVIWATA membership database.

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

- 710 (321 women and 389 men) MVIWATA members and leaders of local networks were trained on leadership and advocacy. Following this training and residential trainings at MVIWATA training centres promoters successfully reached out to 2,357 (1228 women and 1129 men) farmers who were indirectly trained on groups formation, networks and advocacy.
- Leadership training was conducted for 6 days to 152 (69 women and 83 men) newly elected leaders of middle level networks of MVIWATA. The objective of the training was to capacitate leaders' skills in leadership, advocacy, planning and understanding of the organizational philosophy.

Output 5.2.2: Institutional policies and internal control

- a) Two reviews; a midterm evaluation of MVIWATA Strategic Plan and a review of organisational strengthening mandate were conducted by external consultants. Overall, there was a positive reporting with regards to impact, relevance and implementation of the strategic plan. No change of the strategic plan was recommended. Some recommendations were made for improvement of implementation of the SP. With regards to the review of the Organisational Backstopping Mandate, there was a positive reporting and some recommendations were given for improvement.
- b) MVIWATA has conducted internal consultations and training towards implementation of the improved HR, Financial, Procurement, Operational and M&E systems and harmonisation of policies, regulation and procedures across the whole organisation. These interventions have already made an impact on internal procedures and processes to including one chart of accounts, one organisational report (finance and narrative), and harmonisation of policies, regulation and procedures across the organisation.
- c) There has been a progress in the development of MVIWATA portal and redesign the various systems including membership database, market dynamics (MAMIS), office dynamics (Open Data Kit-ODK) for data collection, storage, analysis and production of qualitative and quantitative reports. Some of the components of the system have started to be used in the operations of MVIWATA.

- d) Four board meetings were held to review progress reports on organisation, received and consider financial reports and make approvals of plans and budgets. Correspondingly, meetings of the committees of the Board of Directors were held prior to Board meetings.
- e) Three council meetings were held in September, November and December 2019 especially to discuss the amendments of the registrations act and implications to MVIWATA. The council meetings made recommendations to adopt single constitution of MVIWATA and prohibit registration of middle level networks of MVIWATA in line with the requirements of the amended registration acts but also to strengthen the organizational cohesion. Council meetings made recommendations which were used to prepare draft constitution of MVIWATA and regulations that were presented in the 24th Annual General Meeting of MVIWATA.
- f) The 24th MVIWATA annual general meeting (AGM) was held on 20 December 2020. On top of the regular agenda of the AGM the delegates discussed and approved amendments of the constitution of MVIWATA and approved the regulations of MVIWATA. The amendments of MVIWATA constitution and creation of new regulations were to meet the requirements of the law and regulations that govern registrations. Furthermore, the AGM resolved that MVIWATA should retain its registration with the Registrar of NGOs. 389 persons (226men and 163women), mainly delegates of the AGM (i.e. MVIWATA members) attended the AGM.

Apart from the Annual General Meeting of MVIWATA, members at the branched of MVIWATA at regional and district levels held annual meetings. A total of 1828 members (918 women and 873 men) attended these meetings.
- g) Programme review meetings and weekly staff meetings were held throughout the year.

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

- a) MVIWATA has continued to documents and disseminate its experience and lessons learned through its various channels including social media (twitter, Instagram, YouTube and Facebook), website, radio and TV stations and Newspapers. 22,706 website visitors and 110,567 visits were made in 2019 thus cumulatively, making a total of 64,377 all time visitors and 328,209 visits. In terms of social media 10,487 facebook visitors, 1,150 Instagram followers and 1,851 twitter followers were recorded. 15 local and national TV, 7 local and National Radios, and 10 newspapers covered information on MVIWATA.
- b) 10 MVIWATA e-bulletin issues were released and distributed (<https://www.mviwata.org/mviwata-e-bulletin/#>). At least 1302 persons viewed the E-bulletin.
- c) Establishment of MVIWATA FM Radio progressed well. Frequency was allocated and by the end of the year all equipment for studio and transmission were purchased and installed. Licensing procedures were ongoing and at the time of writing this report a permission to go on air for testing was given.

Implementation constraints and ways to overcome them

Two major constraints happened last year:

1. Some legislations have necessitated MVIWATA to reconsider implementation of some planned activities in order to avoid conflict with the government. For example, Annual State of Smallholder Farmers Report, an activity which was planned but was condiered risky to the organisation if implemented as planned.
2. Ammendment of laws regarding registrations of organisations were not very clear to MVIWATA even after consultations with relevant government officials. This caused a lot of consultations within the organisation, which finally enabled MVIWATA to amend the constitution and create regulations which were not there before. Furthermore, compliance with the law resulted in 4 of

the registered regional networks of MVIWATA to retain separate registrations and therefore become separate entities from MVIWATA. Consequently, the entities are required by law not to use the same name as MVIWATA. The whole matter was concluded with the new constitution of MVIWATA which was unanimously approved the Annual General Meeting of MVIWATA on 20th December 2019.

Chapter 4

4.0 Finances and Management

4.1. Actual spent vs Planned

As at December 31 2019 the organisation utilised 96% 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.	TShs	(%)
Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	614,188,684	616,444,722	100%
Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	262,934,426	317,045,423	83%
Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	122,792,659	153,131,100	80%
Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	462,051,478	495,008,510	93%
Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	1,814,850,575	1,831,080,843	99%
Total	3,276,817,821	3,412,710,599	96%

4.2. Status of activities Implementation

Comparing the main planned activities against implementation the results indicate that 98% 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	10	10	100
Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	8	9	88.8
Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	6	6	100
Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	9	9	100
Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	14	14	100
Total	47	48	98

4.3. Human resources

By 31st December 2019 the organization had 33 employees (12 women and 21 men) whereby 28 (10 women and 18 men) are at national level and 5 (2 women and 3 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. However, the organization continue to engage interns in implementing its activities, by 31st December 2019 the organization had 10 interns (4 women and 6 men).

The organisation continued to improve employee technical skills and effectiveness through individual and group training. During the 12-months period 33 (12 women, 21men) employees were trained in different areas; including understanding MVIWATA philosophy and culture, training on operationalisation of new organizations policies (HR, Operations, Procurement and Finance Policies and Procedures), training on policy and advocacy, training on leadership and management, training on youth and cooperatives, training on trade and markets, training on communications and monitoring and evaluation.

4.4. Risk Management & Internal Controls

During this reporting time, the organisation has not encountered significant risks related to programme implementation. While this was the first phase of testing the newly reviewed system (HR, Operations Finance and Procurement, & M&E) there is significant contribution of the systems to the organisation development as one after having one annual plan and budget. With regards to risks identified during development of the five years' strategic plan, the following description highlight briefly the status

- *Financial risks, mainly proper management of finances:* MVIWATA internal control systems are being effectively monitored and improved. After review of finance and operational policies there is increased proper management of Institutional resources. During this reporting period two major reviews such as Mid-Term Review of the Five Years Strategic Plan and Organisational Strengthening Systems ((HR, Operations Finance and Procurement, M&E) were under review.
- *Risks related to policy environment such as new procedures for the civil society and non-governmental organisations:* MVIWATA has undertaken visits to the Office of Registrar of CSOs and NGOs to understand the new procedures. In this reporting period MVIWATA continued to comply with existing and new policies and laws that regulate CSOs. Due to the nature of changes of the laws the organisation is working on all requirements for compliance to the laws, especially Miscellaneous Amendment Act of 2019.
- *Loss of MVIWATA Identity and moving away from her philosophy:* Under the spirit of mitigating losing identity and philosophy MVIWATA has continued monitoring this through internal meetings and field visits to middle and local level networks ensuring that there is compliance to the constitution. MVIWATA is currently working hard to harmonise systems and patent the logo and trade name.
- *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, creation of MVIWATA FM and incorporation of MVIWATA Company Limited. The organisation developed its own resource mobilisation strategy for fundraising purposes.

Chapter 5

5.0 Lessons Learnt

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

1. There is a lot of interest and indeed participation of women in micro-finance activities than men. The real reasons are not yet documented but the trend means that MVIWATA has to take deliberate action for women on matters pertaining to rural financing.
2. MVIWATA has learnt that harmonisation of the systems and processes within the whole organisation, and initiative that MVIWATA has embarked on is not a straight forward not a short-term thing. This will take time and needs consultations and build internal capacities.

5.2 Challenges

1. Human resource needs do not match the available human resources. The organisation is looking at the matter and, in the meantime, employs interns for providing the needed competencies.

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 – 31st December 2019)

Acc. Code	Description of Accounts						Comments on	
		Actual (January - December)		Budget (January - December)		Balance	Percentage	Variations above +/-
		2019 TZS	2019 USD	2019 TZS	2019 USD	2019 USD	2019 %	10% 2019
Grant Revenue								
	SDC	1,811,289,321	805,017	1,691,797,868	750,000	- 55,017	-7%	The variation was mainly caused by new grants received from RLS, and increase in ACDI/VOCA budgets and the revision of the deferred grants (Opening balance of remain fund in 2018) to include the actual amount.
	WE EFFECT	94,025,739	41,789	133,374,851	59,278	17,488	30%	
	ACDI/VOCA	253,264,167	112,562	320,213,305	144,227	31,665	22%	
	TRUST AFRICA	94,225,770	41,878	104,533,116	46,459	4,581	10%	
	LVC Seaf (AGS)	97,969,138	43,542	135,310,365	42,360	- 1,182	-3%	
	TAMADI (Rural Tourism)	210,318,857	93,475	223,404,563	99,291	5,816	6%	
	Tanzania Land Alliwance (TALA)	197,329,308	87,702	253,831,232	112,814	25,112	22%	
	CARE TANZANIA	11,000,000	4,889	11,000,000	4,889	-	0%	
	Foundation for Civil Society (FCS)	24,845,300	11,042	24,845,300	11,042	-	0%	
	ROSA LEXEMBURGH (RLS)	34,195,545	15,198	55,000,000	24,444	9,246	38%	
	BIZILUR/LVC SEAf	124,877,026	55,501	145,000,000	82,222	26,721	32%	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2,953,340,169	1,312,596	3,098,310,599	1,377,027	64,431	5%	
Other Income								
	Members' annual subscriptions	14,860,900	6,605	15,000,000	6,667	62	1%	
	MVIWATA Other Internal sources	308,616,752	137,163	299,400,000	133,067	- 4,096	-3%	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	
		323,477,652	143,768	314,400,000	139,733	(4,035)	-3%	
TOTAL INCOME								
		3,276,817,821	1,456,363	3,412,710,599	1,516,760	60,397	4%	

B EXPECTED EXPENSES

5100 Administrative Expenses

5101	Salaries expenses	259,344,522	115,264	327,938,761	145,751	30,486	21%
5102	Perdiem and Travel expenses	24,264,422	10,784	22,000,000	9,778	- 1,006	-10%
5103	Fuel expenses	26,455,290	11,758	24,000,000	10,667	- 1,091	-10%
5104	Vehicle maintainance	62,041,941	27,574	61,560,000	27,360	- 214	-1%
5105	Office rent expenses	14,676,690	6,523	14,400,000	6,400	- 123	-2%
5106	Office utilities	12,996,830	5,776	12,000,000	5,333	- 443	-8%
5107	Repair and maintenance	10,065,700	4,474	9,240,000	4,107	- 367	-9%
5108	Office stationeries	4,933,700	2,193	6,360,000	2,827	634	22%
5109	Communication Expenses	2,034,274	904	3,000,000	1,333	429	32%
5110	Auditing Expenses	69,087,118	30,705	89,250,000	39,667	8,961	23%
5111	Legal and compliance expenses	25,588,164	11,373	27,000,000	12,000	627	5%
5112	Bank charges	12,641,253	5,618	13,544,516	6,020	401	7%
5113	Office Supplies	14,083,600	6,259	12,960,000	5,760	- 499	-9%
5114	Insurance Expenses	52,587,555	23,372	81,275,112	36,122	12,750	35%
5115	Security Exepenses	22,072,326	9,810	23,215,200	10,318	508	5%
5116	Courier Charges	656,800	292	3,000,000	1,333	1,041	78%
5117	Other Expenses	10,603,502	4,713	12,000,000	5,333	621	12%
		<u>624,133,687</u>	<u>277,393</u>	<u>742,743,589</u>	<u>330,108</u>	<u>52,716</u>	<u>16%</u>
5119	Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5120	Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	0%
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Admin expenses		<u>624,133,687</u>	<u>277,393</u>	<u>742,743,589</u>	<u>330,108</u>	<u>52,716</u>	<u>16%</u>

Majority of the expenses has been incurred as planned, the actual costs varies some at high cost and other at low costs, in averages the expenditures were incurred within the budget boundaries

5200 Programs Expenses

5201	Salaries expenses	653,862,959	290,606	601,128,265	267,168	- 23,438	-9%
5202	Board and Committee meetings	20,781,900	9,236	20,296,800	9,021	- 216	-2%
5203	Council Meetings	16,408,000	7,292	19,890,000	8,840	1,548	18%
5204	Annual General Meetings	41,500,800	18,445	38,906,400	17,292	- 1,153	-7%
5205	Planning & Review meetings	18,474,500	8,211	24,227,000	10,768	2,557	24%

5206	Consultative meetings, seminars and workshops	418,182,690	185,859	389,651,802	173,179	- 12,680	-7%	The activities has been implemented such as Contitutional meetings, CCROs, consultative meetings and trainings as per the annual workplan and budgets. In average the actual program costs incurred were within the allocated budgets
5207	Capacity building Training and exchange visits	619,937,565	275,528	601,478,983	267,324	- 8,204	-3%	
5208	Studies, Surveys and Research Expenses	34,195,545	15,198	55,000,000	24,444	9,246	38%	
5209	Provision of CCROs, SDCF	8,785,500	3,905	10,181,250	4,525	620	14%	
5210	Provision of Legal Aid services	95,097,400	42,266	91,212,000	40,539	- 1,727	-4%	
5211	Market Linkages	42,559,300	18,915	43,360,000	19,271	356	2%	
5212	Rural Tourisms	174,269,430	77,453	180,326,700	80,145	2,692	3%	
5213	Human Resource Capacity Developments	410,000	182	8,128,000	3,612	3,430	95%	
5214	Resource Mobilizations	-	-	3,000,000	1,333	1,333	100%	
5216	Construction Expenses	205,738,680	91,439	192,600,000	85,600	- 5,839	-7%	
5217	Equipment and Supplies, SDCF	6,564,000	2,917	12,400,000	5,511	2,594	47%	
5218	Systems and Data base	12,050,785	5,356	24,175,000	10,744	5,389	0%	
5219	Printing and publication	20,075,107	8,922	90,338,200	40,150	31,228	78%	
5220	Media coverage (Social media, Radio & TV programs)	201,599,917	89,600	203,652,610	90,512	912	1%	
5222	Monitoring and Evaluation	62,190,057	27,640	60,014,000	26,673	- 967	-4%	
Total programs expenses		2,652,684,135	1,178,971	2,669,967,010	1,186,652	7,681	1%	
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,276,817,821	1,456,363	3,412,710,599	1,516,760	60,397	4%	
C	BALANCE (A-B)	-	-	-	-	-		

Annex 3: Pictorial presentation of different activities conducted



Figure 1: Participants of the Agroecology training held in Morogoro



Figure 2: MVIWATA Members in Tabora Region participating in VICOBA training in Tabora town



Figure 3: MVIWATA members in Dodoma Region attending VICOBA training



Figure 4: SHFs Members of MVIWATA attending in weight and standards training inn Njombe and Iringa Regions



Figure 5: New irish Potatoes storage facility established by MVIWATA members in Njombe Region to control post-harvest loss and store seeds



Figure 6: Section of MVIWATA members during Farmers Exhibition day on 8 August 2019 in Morogoro and Simiyu



Figure 7: Nanenane exhibition show at Makuyu Village in Morogoro Region



Figure 8: Section of Promoters during promoters' trainings



Figure 9: Section of MVIWATA leaders during leadership training in Morogoro



Figure 10: Njombe and Iringa Annual Meeting for MVIWATA members



Figure 11: Spices farmers displaying seeds after establishment of seedlings farms



Figure 12: Mr. Michael Mbago participating on live radio program at Joy FM on agroecology training attended

Annex 4: RESULTS FRAMEWORK [YEAR RESULTS MATRIX]

MVIWATA ANNUAL RESULTS MATRIX

Performance Monitoring – Indicator Tracking Tool (Selected Indicators for 2019)

Result Level	Verifiable Indicator	YEARLY RESULTS MATRIX				Total Progress
		Annual Targets	Men	Women	Countable	
Output 1.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.	Number and progress of actions taken by the authorities.	3			2	2
	Number of policy recommendation submitted to policy makers (Ministries & GoT Agencies)	6			11	11
	Number of meetings with legislatures/gvt official held	7			5	5
	Number of campaigns & advocacy issues held	10			8	8
	Number of people reached during campaigns	700	1017	790	1807	1807
	Number of legislatures and SHFs engaged to influence policies	227	245	123	368	368
	Number of SHF trained on land issues					
Output 1.1.2: Land rights trainings provided to SHFs.		2274	986	1244	2230	2230
	· Number of trainings on land rights conducted to MVIWATA members.	2			11	11

Output 1.1.3: Studies on land rights issues conducted.	· Number of studies conducted & disseminated.					
		2			0	2
Output 1.1.4: CCROs provided to SHFs especially (women & youth).	· Number of issues picked by duty bearers from various MVIWATA recommendations.	0			2	2
	· Number of smallholder farmers in MVIWATA operational areas with certificates of land ownership (CCROs)	1520	46	54	100	100
	· Number of villages in MVIWATA area with Land Use Plans (LUP).	6			3	3
	· Size of Land in hectares under LUP.	4000			66303.26	66303.26

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

Output 1.2.1. Increased engagement with media to disseminate information to the public and inform decision and policy makers.	· Number of media tours conducted.	4			1	1
	· Number & quality/type of media issues/reports covered MVIWATA activities and issues.	6			9	9
Output 1.2.2: A hub for monitoring land conflicts established.	· Number of land focal people identified and trained.	55	20	20	40	40
	· Number of land issues reported to the hub	51			74	74
	· Number and scale of actions taken to resolve/respond to land conflicts (issues reported).	50			7	7
Output 1.2.3: Land rights & legal assistance to Small	· Number of SHFs provided with legal aid	502	253	291	544	544

holder farmers provided.	· Number of land conflicts resolved					
		24			4	4

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

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

Output 2.1.1: SHFs needs and issues advocated for.	· Number of researches studies on agricultural issues conducted.	3			1	1
	· Number of policy dialogue sessions between MVIWATA and policy makers held at National Level.	3			3	3
	· Number of policy dialogue sessions between MVIWATA and policy makers held at Local Level.	4			6	6
Output 2.1.2: Increased SHFs knowledge on PETS/SAM..	· Number of Annual Reports on status of SHFs produced.	1			1	1
	· Number of SHFs trained on PETS/SAM in agriculture.	215	84	65	94	149
	· Number of issues identified by SHFs (trainees) during training.	8			4	4
	· Number of Village & ward leaders trained on PETS/SAM.	32	5	6	11	11

Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.

Output 2.2.1: Increased awareness and practices on sustainable agriculture of SHFs, government officials, legislators, and consumers. .	· Number of research studies on local knowledge in agricultural systems.	0			1	1
	· Number of policy dialogues on sustainable agriculture	2			1	1
	· Number of engagements with Research Institutions	2			2	2
Output 2.2.2. Increased productivity of SHFs	· Number of SHFs trained on sustainable agriculture and climate change	1710	606	555	1161	1161

Output 2.2.3: Climate change adaptation measures practiced by SHFs.	· Yields increase per acreage	0			0	0
	· Number SHFs trained on adaptation to climate change in agriculture.					
		650	6705	6970	13675	13675
	· Number and type of actions taken by SHFs to address climate change issues.	6			17	17

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

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

Output 3.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.	· Number of studies conducted to inform policy makers	0			0	0
	· Number & type of policy recommendations submitted to policy makers	0			6	6
	· Number of consultative meetings with legislatures/gvt official.	2			1	1

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

Output 3.2.1: Specific financial products for women and youth introduced.	· Number and types of financial products targeting women and youth SHFs.	9			9	9
	· Number of women and youth SHFs accessing financial products	1701	967	1197	2164	2164
	· Capacity assessment score of relevant MFIs	1			1	1
Output 3.2.2: Improved management of farmers owned financial institutions	· Number of SACCOs members and leaders trained on management and governance skills	2223	1003	1700	2703	2703
	· Number of trainings conducted	11			20	20
	· Number of trainings on business for MFI's	15			20	20
Output 3.2.3: Improved business capacity of SHFs	· Number of leaders, management, members trained on business skills	739	235	251	486	486

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

Output 4.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.	· Number of meetings with legislatures/gvt official held				
		1		1	1
	· Number of studies on market policies	1		0	0
Output 4.1.2: Increased knowledge of SHFs on market policies.	· Number of SHFs trained on market policies	560	696	601	1297
	· Number of trainings conducted	10		7	7
Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs					
Output 4.2.1: Capacity of SHFs on agribusiness built.	· Number of trainings on agribusiness & collective actions.	13		93	93
	· Number of SHFs trained on agribusiness (e.g post harvest)	1671	1176	1207	2,383
	· Number of new marketing groups formed	12		32	32
	· Number of SHF's groups/associations selling their produce collectively (Production and Marketing Groups-PMG)	62		63	63
	· Number of services offered	0		3	3
	· Volumes of produce traded in tons				
		22700		21,240.3	21,240.3
Output 4.2.2. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.	· Number of SHFs accessing market services.	3218	1494	1346	2840
	· Forms and type of market relationships	3		0	0

Output 4.2.3 MVIWATA Agricultural Market Information System (MAMIS) improved.	· Capacity assessment score for rural markets	1			0	0
	· Number of MAMIS users	4100	1449	1432	2881	2881
	· Number and type of information collected, produced and disseminated.	0			48	48

Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Outcome 5.1 Increased MVIWATA memberships nationally.

Output 5.1.1: SHFs sensitized to join MVIWATA.	· Number of sensitization sessions/events	43			47	47
	· Number SHFs reached through sensitization	2022	780	1307	2087	2087
	New members recruited	850	314	424	738	738
Output 5.1.2. MVIWATA Membership record management improved.	· Effective membership database in place	3			3	3
	· Number of members, leaders & promoters recorded in the database	29202	12,894	13,697	26,322	26,573
	Number and type of information recorded	1			10	10
Output 5.1.3. Commitment of existing MVIWATA members sustained.	· Number of active groups and networks	776			1869	1869
	· Number of members participating in MVIWATA activities at local level	7940			5806	5806
	· Number of MVIWATA members paying fees annually	5534			1405	1405
	· Strategy for reviving membership and Assessment score in place and operational.	2			2	2
	Amount of indirect contributions from MVIWATA members.	50,000,000			32000	32000

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

Output 5.2.1: Capacity of MVIWATA members and leaders on leadership and advocacy enhanced.	· Number and type of trainings held	4			3	3
	· Number of members and leaders trained	1159	389	321	710	710

Output 5.2.2: Institutional policies and internal control improved.	· Number and type of training materials produced and disseminated.				
		4		4	4
	· Number and types of improved policy guidelines in place	4		6	6
	· Number and types of Institutional meetings held.	29		44	44
	Number of internal and external audits conducted	16		12	12
	· Number of internal and external monitoring evaluations conducted	9		12	12
	· Number and types of MVIWATA publications produced and disseminated.	2		5	5
	· Communication & IT policy and strategy in place by 2018.	0		0	0
	· Number of visitors, followers, comments received & replied on website, and social media (facebook, instagram, you tube & twitter).	140500		83720	83720
	· Number of press coverage (radio, TV and Newspapers) on MVIWATA	15		24	24
Output 5.2.3 Experiences and lessons across MVIWATA consolidated, documented and shared/disseminated					

Outcome 5.3: Sufficient human and financial resources in place

Output 5.3.1: Improved performance of Human Resources.	· Number of relevant employees recruited	23		51	51
	· Level of implementation of Work plans and achievements.	6		0.57	0.57
Output 5.3.2: Financial resources available.	· Resource mobilization strategy in place and operational.	1		1	1
	· Amount of funds available per year	2,599,526,870		1,294,756,445	1,294,756,445

