



MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA TANZANIA

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020

Strategic Review and Outlook

This is the Institutional Annual Report covering the period from January to December 2020. Implementation has been achieved at 72%. Achievement has been affected by the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic which interfered most of the planned activities and the general elections of 2020 which affected most of the planned policy consultations. Furthermore, some of the expected funding was not attained as expected.

In 2020, MVIWATA continued to implement recommendations of the mid-term review of MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 and the review of partners (PRA) that was conducted by SDC in which case most of the recommendations have been implemented.

In 2020, MVIWATA started to implement the amended constitution and the newly introduced MVIWATA regulations in line with the requirements of the Registrar of NGOs. With the amended constitution MVIWATA banned separate registration of branches. Following this decision of the Annual General Meeting of 2019 of MVIWATA, the registered organisations of what used to be MVIWATA branches in Arusha, Morogoro, Manyara and Kilimanjaro resolved to be separate organisations. This said, it does not meet that MVIWATA has no members in these regions; MVIWATA has members in all these regions who have remained in the loyal and has remained a national organisation with members in all regions.

In 2020, the advocacy work focussed on social accountability monitoring, land issues, budget monitoring, some engagement with policy makers, monitoring of processes and implementation of ASDP2 and capacity development of smallholder on advocacy and dialogue on momentous topics.

MVIWATA FM radio (106.7) was licenced to commence broadcasting, which added a tool for broad advocacy. The advocacy role of MVIWATA has been enhanced through the establishment of MVIWATA FM radio (106.7) which started its operations in 2020.

Work on designing MVIWATA portal and redesigning of the various systems including membership database, market dynamics (MAMIS), office dynamics (Open Data Kit-ODK) for data collection, monitoring and evaluation system was completed in 2020 and usage of the systems commenced.

Development of gender policy was commenced although it was not completed.

MVIWATA has continued to work with various partners, including development partners, research institutions, networks and other organisations in implementation of activities. In 2020, MVIWATA signed an

agreement (MoU) with Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) in undertaking mutually desirable activities on agriculture research and demonstrations taking into account practices, preferences and knowledge of small- scale farmers

In 2021 MVIWATA shall prioritise development of strategic plan of MVIWATA for 2022 – 2026 as one of the key priorities.

Key Results:

In summary, the following are the key results from January to December 2020

- a. **Overall reach:** 50,280 people (33,299 women, 16,981 men) were reached through various interventions conducted by MVIWATA from January to December 2020.
- b. **Income generation:** Income of Tshs 19,093,469,880/- was directly generated by 13,428 SHFs (6003 women, 7425 men) through market linkage, sales of milk and rural tourism activities that were facilitated by MVIWATA.
- c. **Social Accountability:** 38 projects worth Tshs 5,750,951,000/- were identified, monitored and revived in 2020. 4 projects worth Tshs 98,510,000/- that were monitored in 2019 were completed in 2020 following the interventions of MVIWATA and started working. The interventions benefited 5,363 villagers (2,902 women, 2,461 men) including 3747 (2084 women and 1663 men) farmers and 1,616 (818 women, 798 men) pupils whose schools benefitted from the interventions of MVIWATA.
- d. **Image and outlook of MVIWATA:** MVIWATA has continued to be the face of small-scale farmers in the country. In 2020, MVIWATA was invited to 32 national and international consultative meetings; 8 invitations from various Ministries, 8 invitations from outside the country and 16 by other organisations to represent the views of small-scale farmers.

Key Results according to strategic Goals

SG 1: Land Rights

1. In 2020, 455 (129 women, 326 men) smallholder farmers were provided with legal aid services. Through legal representation in court, 24 farmers (7 women, 17 men) from Mambegwa and Mvumi villages have benefited directly while 6400 smallholder farmers benefited indirectly from five cases that have ended in their favour after legal support of MVIWATA.

Cumulatively, since 2017, MVIWATA has provided legal aid service to at least 7,969 (4,430 women, 3,539 men) smallholder farmers.

2. Increased knowledge and awareness of farmers on land matters attained through capacity development and interventions of MVIWATA which stimulate land right advocacy at local levels.

1941 (1017 women, 924 men) farmers and some village leaders were trained on land rights.

Cumulatively 4,887 (2,602 women, 2,285 men) have been trained by MVIWATA on land rights policies where 4011(women 2268, 1743 men) were farmers and 876 (334 women, 542 men) were LGA leaders.

3. There has been increased land security for smallholder farmers. Through provision of 193 CCRO's in Ruvuma region, the land rights of 193 SHFs, 22% being women were secured and protected in 2020. Cumulatively 2,308 CCROs have been provided by MVIWATA to 2,308 farmers (962 women, 1363 men) since 2017.
4. Increased cohesion and solidarity of the farmers in quest of their land rights. In Kilosa District, 16 local networks with 1300 members (800 women, 500 men) have been established and constantly act on land advocacy and advocacy on other issues like agricultural prices and markets and agricultural financing.

SG 2: Sustainable production systems

1. Increased public accountability in monitoring public resources and programs attributed through local advocacy enhanced by PETS training.

38 projects (including 6 dispensary construction projects, projects for the construction of 14 residential houses for health centres, 10 irrigation projects, 8 projects for the construction of teachers' houses) worth Tshs 5,750,951,000/- were identified and monitored after social accountability interventions.

Also through social accountability interventions that were conducted after the PETS training held in 2018 and 2019 in Gwata and Kisiwa Wards in Morogoro Rural District, 4 projects worth Tshs 98,510,000/- (water, school, health centre and village forest) were monitored and started working. Up to the end of the year 5,363 villagers (2,902 women, 2,461 men) including 3747 (2084 women

and 1663 men) farmers and 1,616 (818 women, 798 men) pupils whose schools benefitted from social accountability interventions of MVIWATA.

Cumulatively 49 projects worth Tshs 6,050,951,000/- have been identified and monitored since 2017.

2. Increased engagement of smallholder farmers in dealing with climate change. By 2020, 24,634 trees were planted in water source areas and around households as a way of conserving the environment and curbing the effects of climate change.

Cumulatively 227,957 trees have been planted since 2017.

3. Increased income for 95 women farmers, members of a local farmer's network in Shinyaga region, who received heifers (Ayrshire and Friesian) from MVIWATA in efforts to increase income and improve nutrition of women farmers.

In 2020, 32,180 litres of milk were sold generating an income of Tshs 37,908,000/- to 95 women. 2,430 litres were consumed by families themselves. 20 heifers (Ayrshire and Friesian) that were initially distributed to women in 2019 reproduced 15 calves which were redistributed to other women making a total of 35 heifers (29 cows, 9 bull).

Cumulatively income of Tsh 53,706,000/= has been generated by selling 46,520 litres of milk since 2018.

SG 3: Access to financial services for smallholder farmers

1. Increased access to finance by smallholder farmers through increased farmer managed MFI's.

From January to December 2020, 57 VICOBA and 6 SACCOS with 1,233 members (855 women, 378 men) were formed. VICOBA members have managed to collect shares worth Tshs. 34,617,450/- of which Tshs. 16,631,485/= has been given to 205 (168 women, 37 men 199) members of VICOBA as loans.

The assessment conducted in 15 SACCOS of Morogoro rural and Mvomero districts revealed that TShs. 1,708,915,485/- has been disbursed to 4,057 farmers (1,127 women, 2,930 men) as loans through their SACCOS.

Cumulatively TShs 5,571,700,236/- were given as loans to 17,111 farmers (women 9832, men 7279) since 2017.

SG 4: Access to markets

1. MVIWATA has facilitated 13,268 farmers (5,875 women, 7,393 men) to sell their produce collectively (maize, paddy and sunflower) totalling 31,749.5 tons (7830.5 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 23,898 tons of paddy) worth Tshs 19,051,766,380/- as follows;

- Collectively, smallholder farmers sold 23,898 tons of rice for 630 Tshs per kilogram and earned TShs 15,073,000,000/-.

This means that farmers sold for 100/- Tshs per kilogram more compared to the market price which was Tshs 530 per kilogram. In this way farmers collectively received a surplus of TShs 2,389,800,000/-

- Smallholder farmers collectively sold 7,830.5 tons of maize for TShs 508/- TShs per kilogram and earned Tshs 3,978,766,380/-. This means that farmers earned an extra TShs 198 per kilogram compared to the market price which was 310 per kilogram. In this way farmers collectively received a surplus of Tshs 1,550,439,000/-
- Smallholder farmers collectively sold 21 tons of sunflower for TShs 930/- shillings per kilogram and earned Tshs. 19,500,000/- Farmers sold at an extra TShs 230/- per kilogram compared to the market price which was Tshs. 700 per kilogram. In this way farmers received an additional revenue of TShs. 4,830,000/-

Cumulatively since 2017, 27804 farmers (11,879 women, 15,925 men) sold their produce collectively 115,180.5 tons (31,719.8 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 83,439.7 tons of paddy) worth TShs 60,783,694,080/-

SG 5: Institutional Development

1. Increased MVIWATA membership.

In 2020, 2,487 farmers (1,390 women, 1,097 men) applied for MVIWATA membership. Of these 1,363 farmers (618 women, 745 men) have fully paid their application fees and yearly subscription fees and have been registered as new members.

So far, there are 31,559 (women 16426, 15133 men) members in the database and the work of verifying these members is in progress.

2. Improved institutional systems, policies and procedures and their implementation in which MVIWATA continued to improve various institutional systems.

Chapter 1

1. General Introduction

1.1 Background of MVIWATA

Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania - MVIWATA is the national network of small-holder farmers' groups in Tanzania which brings 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.

This report covers the year 2020 implementation of MVIWATA 2020 work plan, part of its Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 having five strategic goals namely;

Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers

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

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

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

Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

1.2 Updates of Stakeholders Analysis

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

In 2020, MVIWATA engaged the Ministry of Agriculture for consultations regarding the national agriculture budget and the Local Government Authorities in social accountability monitoring interventions as well as in capacitating local leaders on land legislation.

MVIWATA engaged with Tanzania Agriculture Research Institution (TARI) especially in a quest to integrate farmers' agenda in priorities of agricultural research and as a result a memorandum of understanding has been developed between MVIWATA and TARI.

MVIWATA worked closely with the regional and global farmers' movements notably, La Via Campesina with which it is implementing advocacy programmes including a regional programme on peasant feminism, the Eastern and Southern African Farmers Forum (ESAFF) with which it is implementing various policy advocacy interventions, mostly on budget monitoring and Implementation of the Malabo goals and the African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) on seed rights issues.

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

One of the major context changes during this period was an outbreak of COVID-19 disease which had a major impact on the implementation of the institution's activities for 2020.

Combined with an election period implementation of many planned activities was affected and the planned targets were not reached. Alternatives were developed to deal with the impacts including revising the annual work plan and budget to cope with the disruptions caused by COVID-19 and elections.

During COVID-19 outbreak, MVIWATA undertook an unplanned activity to sensitise and educate farmers and staff on the cause, spread, prevention and treatment of COVID-19. 6045 smallholder farmers (2,927 women, 3,118 men) were trained on Covid 19.

Emergence of Covid 19 altered the budgets, especially cost of training per person which increased due to the need for providing personal protection materials, notably masks and sanitisers while reducing number of participants in each event to keep social distancing.

Politically, from January to December 2020 there was no significant political risk as far as MVIWATA was concerned.

1.4 Strategic link to the National and Global Strategies

MVIWATA strategic plan aligns well with both national and global strategies. The organisational five years Strategic Plan 2017-2021 has five strategic goals which are enhanced land security, control of sustainable production systems, inclusive financial access & security and access and control in agricultural markets for smallholder farmers. These goals link

well with the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA), Agricultural Sector Development Programme II (ASDP 2), Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and 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 match well with the strategic pillars in MVIWATA five years Strategic Plan (2017-2021).

During the year, MVIWATA was invited for consultations by the National committee on the development of National budget and plan guideline

Chapter 2

2.0 Outcomes Achieved from January to December 2020

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).

Increased knowledge and awareness of farmers on land matters attained through trainings done by MVIWATA which stimulated land right advocacy at local levels.

1941 (1017 women, 924 men) small holder farmers among them, 270 village leaders (114 women, 156 men), 41 promoters (women 21, men 21), 1116 villagers (women 589, men 527), and 371 (206 women, 165 men) farmers who were trained indirectly by other farmers who had attended residential training.

from Kiteto district in Manyara, Mbarali district in Mbeya, Kongwa district in Dodoma and Mkalama district in Singida, were trained on land administration, land dispute resolutions, land use plans and local governance.

Cumulatively since 2017, MVIWATA has trained 5561 (2,969 women, 2,592 men) farmers on Land rights and policy out of 4,948 targeted smallholder farmers, this implies 98.7% achievement since 2017.

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

- a. 455 (129 women, 326 men) smallholder farmers were provided with legal aid services, and through legal representation in the court, 24 farmers (7 women, 17 men) from Mambegwa and Mvumi village have

benefited directly while 6400 smallholder farmers benefited indirectly from five cases that have ended and ruled out in favour of farmers.

Cumulatively, since 2017, MVIWATA has provided legal aid service to 7,969 (4,430 women, 3,539 men) smallholder farmers.

- b. To contribute in security of land for small-scale farmers, 193 SHFs (42 women, 149 men) were provided with certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCROs) in Ruvuma region covering 4440 acres of land.

Cumulatively, 2308 farmers (962 women, 1363 men) have received 2308 CCROs out of targeted, attributing to 96% of achievement 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. Increased awareness of farmers on participatory planning at LGAs and public accountability in government expenditure tracking system through the training on PETS conducted as an integral part of MVIWATA in capacitating advocacy at local level.

Through PETS training conducted in Kongwa, Mbarali, Mbozi, Momba, Tunduru, Mvomero and Kalambo Districts where 355 (123 women, 232 men) participated including 319 farmers, 19 councillors and 17 government officials at districts and ward level, 38 projects (including 6 dispensary construction projects, projects for the construction of 14 residential houses for health centres, 10 irrigation projects, 8 projects for the construction of teachers' houses) worth Tshs 5,750,951,000/- were identified and monitored in Kongwa, Mbarali, Mbozi, Momba, Tunduru, Mvomero and Kalambo Districts.

Through monitoring that was conducted after the PETS training held in 2018 and 2019 in Gwata and Kisaki Wards in Morogoro Rural District, 4 projects (water, school, health center and village forest harvesting) were monitored and started working. 5,363 villagers (2,902 women, 2,461 men), composed of 3747 farmers (2084 women and 1663 men) and 1616 (women 818, men 798) pupils benefited from the interventions of social accountability.

Cumulatively 723 (women 332, 391men) were trained on PETS out of 620 who were targeted, so far 117% have achieved since 2017

Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.

- a. Increased engagement of smallholder farmers in dealing with climate change. In 2020, 24,634 trees were planted in water source areas and around households as a way of conserving the environment and curbing the effects of climate change. Cumulatively, 227,957 trees have been planted by members of MVIWATA since 2017.
- b. Increased income for 95 women farmers, members of a local farmers' network in Shinyaga region, who received heifers (Ayrshire and Friesian) from MVIWATA in efforts to increase income of the women and improve nutrition.

In 2020, 32,180 litres of milk were sold generating an income of Tshs 37,908,000/- to 95 women. 2,430 litres were consumed by families themselves. 20 heifers (Ayrshire and Friesian) that were initially distributed to women in 2019 reproduced 15 calves which were redistributed to other women making a total of 35 heifers (29 cows, 9 bull).

Cumulatively income of Tsh 53,706,000/= has been generated by selling 46,520 litres of milk since 2018

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

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

Increased access to finance by smallholder farmers through increased farmer managed MFI's. From January to December 2020, 57 VICOBA and 6 SACCOS with 1,233 members (855 women, 378 men) were formed. VICOBA members have managed to collect shares worth TShs. 34,617,450/- of which TShs. 16,631,485/- has been given to 205 (168 women, 37 men 199) members of VICOBA as loans.

In an assessment conducted in 15 SACCOS of Morogoro rural and Mvomero districts it was found that Tshs. 1,708,915,485 /-has been disbursed to 4,057 farmers (1,127 women, 2,930 men) as loans through their SACCOS.

Cumulatively Tshs 5,571,700,236/- were given as loans to 17,111 farmers (9832 women, 7279 men) since 2017 hence contributing to access of credits to smallholder farmers.

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

Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs

MVIWATA has facilitated 13,268 farmers (5,875 women, 7,393 men) to sell their produce collectively (maize and rice) to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and private companies, notably Pyxus (for purchase of sunflower) in which 31,749.5 tons (7830.5 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 23,898 tons of paddy) worth Tshs 19,051,766,380/- were sold as follows;

- Collectively smallholder farmers sold 23,898 tons of rice for 630 Tshs per kilogram and earned TShs 15,073,000,000/-. This means that farmers sold for Tshs 100 per kilogram more compared to the market price which was TShs 530 per kilogram. In this way farmers collectively received a surplus price totalling Tshs 2,389,800,000/-.
- Smallholder farmers collectively sold 7,830.5 tons of maize for TShs 508/- per kilogram and earned TShs 3,978,766,380/-. With the arrangement farmers earned an extra TShs 198 per kilogram compared to the market price which was Tshs 310 per kilogram. In this way farmers collectively received a surplus price of TShs 1,550,439,000/-
- Smallholder farmers collectively sold 21 tons of sunflower for TShs 930/- per kilogram and earned TShs. 19,500,000/-. Farmers sold at an extra TShs 230/- per kilogram compared to the market price which was TShs. 700 per kilogram. In this way farmers received an additional offer price totalling TShs. 4,830,000/-

Cumulatively since 2017, 27804 farmers (11,879 women, 15,925 men) sold their produce collectively totalling 115180.5 tons (31,719.8 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 83439.7 tons of rice) worth TShs 60,783,694,080/-.

2.5 Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

Outcome 5.1: Improved institutional systems, governance and advocacy capacity at local, middle and national levels.

- a. Increased MVIWATA membership. In 2020; 2,487 farmers (1,390 women, 1,097 men) applied for MVIWATA membership. Of these 1,363 farmers (618 women, 745 men) have fully paid their application and annual year fees and registered as new members.

Additional, 2001 farmers (1016 women, 985 men) were verified as MVIWATA members.

31559 smallholder farmers (women 16426, 15133 men) so far uploaded in the database and the work of their verification is in progress.

- b. Strengthened institutional structures within streamlined structure of MVIWATA.
- c. Improved policies and systems i.e. HR, Financial, Procurement, Operational and M&E systems and harmonisation of policies, regulation and procedures across the whole organisation. By 2020, MVIWATA has been able to cover office costs in Kagera, Muleba, Singida, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Dodoma, Kigoma, Mara and Shinyanga branches.
- d. Slowly, members have commenced using digital platforms for payment of fees. In December 2020, Tshs 1,571,000/- were paid through electronic payment system, Tigo pesa.

In 2020, Tshs 20,763,600/- was paid by 4152 smallholder farmers as membership fees through Bank and Tigo Pesa.

Outcome 5.3: Sufficient human and financial resources in place

This section is mainly reported in detail under section 4.1 and 4.2.

2.6 Implementation of transversal themes gender, governance and human rights

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

In this reporting time the transversal themes such as gender, climate change, and social accountability have been taken into account in the following ways;

- a. In all gatherings such as training, at least 30% of participants must be women and at least 20% youth. In commemorating International Women's Day in 2020; 3,238 (2,612 women, 626 men) farmers participated in organized activities that were held in 21 different village centres in Morogoro; Mtwara, Kagera, Mara, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Manyara, Tanga, Njombe and Zanzibar.

MVIWATA also facilitated cervical cancer screening to 118 women in Ndole, and 1 woman was given a referral after positive testing.

Furthermore, a training on peasant feminism was conducted in March 2020 in Morogoro involving 48 women from Tanzania and Kenya.

- b. MVIWATA has developed a Gender Policy and a whistle-blower policy.
- c. In governance, 38 public projects worthy 5,750,951,000 /- were identified and monitored in Kongwa, Mbarali, Mbozi, Momba, Tunduru, Mvomero and Kalambo Districts.
- d. In terms of human rights, 455 smallholder farmers (129 women, 326 men) received legal aid services on land right issues directly while 6400 receive legal aid services indirectly.

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

MVIWATA trained 1941 (1017 women, 924 men) persons including; 270 village leaders (114 women, 156 men), 41 farmers' promoters (women 21, men 21), 1116 ordinary villagers (women 589, men 527) from Kilosa district in Morogoro, Kiteto district in Manyara, Mbarali district in Mbeya, Kongwa district in Dodoma and Mkalama district in Singida on land laws and policy.

Out of the total trained, 371 (206 women, 165 men) farmers were trained indirectly by other farmers who had attended residential training.

Due to awareness, creation to smallholder farmer in the administration of land, land laws and policy it triggers the villagers at Madoto village to start initiative to bring the agenda at the Village Assembly to bring the 50 acres of land which were fraudulently given to a pastoralist investor without the consent of Village Assembly during 2016.

The annual target for this output was 1200 farmers, actually 1570 farmers were reached, and therefore in 2020, 131% was achieved.

Output 1.1.5: CCROs provided to SHFs

MVIWATA facilitated provision of 193 CCROs to 193 smallholder farmers (44 women, 149 men) in Ruvuma region.

The annual target for provision of CCROs was 300 and so far 193 CCROs were issued by 2020, 64% was achieved.

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

MVIWATA provided Legal aid services to 455 smallholder farmers (129 women, 326 men) during the training on land right and laws in Kilosa, Kiteto, Mbarali Districts, commemoration of international women's day and Nane Nane Agricultural Exhibitions as well as at MVIWATA headquarters.

MVIWATA provided legal support in court in 21 cases of smallholder farmers, out of these, 5 cases which included 24 smallholder farmers (7 women, 17 men) and 1,165 households ended in their favour while 16 cases are still pending.

The annual target for provision of legal aid was 500 and 455 smallholder farmers were reached and therefore about 91% was achieved.

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

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

- a. MVIWATA in collaboration with La Via Campesina is conducting a research on state of violence against Women. This is a region-wide research that includes Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Kenya. Because of the size of the scope, the research study will be completed in 2021.
- b. MVIWATA commemorated International Women's Day, in village-based events that were attended by 3,238 farmers (2,612 women, 626 men). The commemorations, marked by organized marches, dialogues on women's challenges and gender based violence were held in 20 village centres, namely (Gwata, Kisaki, Ndole, Gairo, Mchombe, Ilonga, Msowero, Nyandira, Langali) in Morogoro; (Lulindi, Ndanda, Chiwale) in Mtwara; Muleba in Kagera; Butiama in Mara; Samuye in Shinyanga; Songambele in Dodoma; Kiteto in Manyara; Zanzibar; Tanga and Njombe.

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

- a. MVIWATA conducted an analysis of 2019 - 2020 National Agricultural Budget performance and 2019-2020 MVOMERO District budget performance to generate information for advocacy on budget systems in agriculture.
- b. MVIWATA conducted seven consultative meetings, 3 at national level and other 4 at local level as follows;
 - MVIWATA conducted a consultative meeting with the national committee responsible for the formulation of guideline on government budget and planning. Through the meeting MVIWATA gave 12 recommendations on priority guideline areas.
 - 25 (13 women, 12 men) farmers participated in consultative meeting involving the Policy & Budget Department of the Ministry of Agriculture on 2019/2020 national agricultural budget performance was implemented and recommendations on the priorities for national agricultural budget for 2020/2021 were provided.
 - MVIWATA conducted a consultative meeting with the sector coordination department of the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government to discuss on the implementation of ASDP2 by MVIWATA
 - A consultative meeting between representatives of farmers at national and middle level network from Liwale District and Hon. Omary Mgumba, a Deputy Minister for Agriculture was held to present and discuss on the challenges facing cashew nut smallholder farmers from Pwani, Lindi, and Mtwara regions.
 - MVIWATA conducted consultative sessions at district level through PETS activities in Mvomero district although PETS training was conducted in 7 districts altogether. Performance for the district agricultural budget for 2019-2020 was presented and discussed where 33 (17 women, 16 men) farmers, local government officials and MVIWATA trainers attended the session. The findings of PETS teams were presented in which the challenges in implementation were discussed and action points taken by the district council for implementation.

- MVIWATA was also invited to consultation meeting organised by PMO-RALG in Rukwa and Ruvuma regions for the creation of platforms for the production of selected crops in the implementation of the ASDP II Program as follows, In 7/09/2020, MVIWATA participated in a meeting held in Ruvuma which focused on the creation of platforms to strengthen the coordination of the implementation of the ASDP II program at the council level and in 12/09/2020 MVIWATA participated in a session held in Rukwa on the creation of a platform for the production of existing crops in the implementation of ASDP II.

The annual target for consultative meetings is 3 while 7 consultative meetings were conducted in 2020 which is about 233% of the planned target.

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

MVIWATA conducted trainings on Public Expenditure Tracking Systems (PETS) to 355 (123 women, 232 men) where; 319 were farmers, 19 were councillors and 17 were governments official from Mvomero District in Morogoro, Kongwa district in Dodoma, Mbarali district in Mbeya, Momba and Mbozi districts in Songwe, Tunduru district in Ruvuma and Kalambo district in Rukwa. The trainings covered topics on Local governance, monitoring of government projects, government planning and budgeting procedures and local government involvement in the processes.

38 projects (including 6 dispensary construction projects, projects for the construction of 14 doctor's houses, 10 irrigation projects, 8 projects for the construction of teachers' houses) worth Tshs. 5,750,951,000/- were identified during the trainings and monitored in 7 district of Kongwa, Mbarali, Mbozi, Momba, Tunduru, Mvomero and Kalambo.

Through monitoring conducted after the PETS training held in 2018 and 2019 in Gwata and Kisaki Wards in Morogoro Rural District, 4 projects (water, school, health center and village forest harvesting) were monitored and started working. 5,363 villagers (2,902 women, 2,461 men) including 3747 farmers (2084 women and 1663 men) and 1616 (women 818, men 798) pupils benefitted from the interventions.

13 media outlets namely; Star TV, ITV, ATV, Abood FM, TVE, Efm Radio, Radio Free Africa, Top TV, Planet FM, Clouds TV, Channel 10, Cock TV Online and Global TV disseminated the PETS initiatives made during the consultations and trainings.

The annual target for this output was 300 and 355 people were trained by end of December 2020, and therefore only 118% was achieved by 2020.

Output 2.2.1 Promote farmers' agenda into Agricultural research systems

MVIWATA conducted a consultative meeting with Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) to discuss how priorities of peasant farmers can feature in the national research agenda.

MOU between MVIWATA and TARI which provides for a broad framework on working together towards that end has been developed and signed.

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

- a. MVIWATA conducted training on sustainable agriculture to 1,371 smallholder farmers (824 women, 547 men) as follows;
 - 1,175 farmers (691 women, 484 men) were trained on sustainable agriculture on agroecology, vegetable production, animal keeping, poultry, bee keeping and vanilla agriculture in various locations, namely, Ngara, Muleba, Gairo, Mvomero, Liwale and Handeni districts and 9 villages from Kiteto districts namely Magungu, Emarti, Nhati, Esuguta, Dongo, Chang'ombe, Logoeti, Oligira and Osamata.
 - 196 farmers (133 women, 63 men) were trained through participation in 6 demo plots established by farmers in Tanga, Morogoro and Mtwara. Over 1,000 farmers visited the demonstration plots and learnt indirectly.
- b. Two exchange visits were conducted as follows
 - 45 (women 35, men 10) farmers from Mtwara participated exchange visits and learn more on sustainable agriculture on Vanilla production, bee keeping, poultry, cassava production in Mpitimbi and Litapwasi in Ruvuma region.
 - 24 farmers from Morogoro, Tanga, Mtwara participated exchange visits on establishment of agro ecological farms in Morogoro rural.
- c. MVIWATA facilitated the commemoration of world environment day in Morogoro, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Manyara, Mtwara and Shinyanga

regions. In commemorating the day, dialogues, environmental conservation trainings and tree planting activities were organised. 24,634 trees were planted in watershed areas and around households in the villages.

- d. MVIWATA held a field activity in commemoration of World Food Day on 16th October 2020 in Mtwara region, Masasi District, in Chiwale village where more than 200 smallholder farmers and members of MVIWATA attended the event.
- e. 30 demonstration plots of organic sunflower production have been established following in Singida and Manyara regions by members of MVIWATA after training on production of organic sunflower. This intervention aimed at increasing productivity, promoting nutrition as well as increasing smallholder farmers' family income.
 - In Kiteto District, Manyara region, 13 demonstration plots were established by 13 groups of 397 ((253 women 144 men) farmers in total farm area of about 27 hectares.
 - In four districts of Singida, namely Ikungi, Manyoni, Iramba and Singida Rural 17 demonstration plots of organic sunflower were established by 438 (332 women and 106 men) farmers in 26 groups in a total farm area of about 27 hectares.

In this initiative, MVIWATA provided trainings, acquisition of seeds and farm implements.

The annual target of training in this output is 1200 farmers and 1281 were reached and the achievement by 2020 is 107%.

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

Output 3.1.2.1 Conduct review of National Microfinance policies and legislations

MVIWATA conducted a survey to determine awareness and knowledge of farmers of the new microfinance legislation and their participation in its formulation. Out of 60 interview 60 indicated that they were neither aware nor participated in the formulation of the new policy and legislations. This finding shall be used in further advocacy work on inclusive financial accessibility to smallholder farmers.

Output 3.2.2 Facilitate establishment of farmers' financial institutions.

57 VICOBA and 6 SACCOS with 1,233 members (855 women, 378 men) were formed with the support of MVIWATA.

These 57 VICOBA were established in Kongwa and Bahi (Dodoma), Kilosa (Morogoro), Kiteto (Manyara), Sikonge (Tabora) and Itigi (Singida).

6 SACCOS are in Mvomero and Kilosa Districts (Morogoro) and Kongwa (Dodoma).

VICOBA members have managed to collect shares worth Sshs. 34,617,450/- of which TShs. 16,631,485/- has been given to 205 (168 women, 37 men) members of VICOBA as loans.

In this output the annual target for VICOBA was 100 and for SACCOS was 5. Therefore, the achievement is 57% for the 57 established VICOBA and 120% for SACCOS.

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

MVIWATA conducted training to members and leaders 1669 (945 women, 724 men) of farmer managed MFIs (SACCOS & VICOBA) on management and governance of their SACCOS and VICOBA as follows

- a. 850 farmers (461 women, 389 men) from Morogoro District, Dodoma, Tabora, Singida, Tanga, Kiteto attended training on management and governance of their SACCOS and VICOBA and on establishment of financial instruments, preparation of various documents and obtaining licenses from the Central Bank of Tanzania, management of instruments financially and knowing the various business and entrepreneurial techniques.
- b. 58 leaders of 31 farmers' SACCOS were trained on new MFI Act and regulations in order to enable their SACCOS comply to the new Act and regulations.

The 31 SACCOS are Hembeti, Mvomero, Langali, Kikeo, Mlali, Lukwangule, Nyandira, Juhudi, Matombo, Tawa, Ngerengere, Chanzuru, Dumila, Mkombozi, Malolo, Ludewa, Kibaigwa, Chambaso, Mange, Muungano, Mbuyuni, Kongolo, Madibira, Kwalei, Mkata, Ruaha, Nganda, Kipengere, Mkolanga, Bugema from Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga, Manyara and Mbeya regions.

- c. 51 (31 women, 20 men) leaders of farmer owned MFIs (SACCOS & VICOBA) from Mwanza, Dodoma, Tabora, Singida, Tanga, Morogoro,

Kiteto attended a residential training on establishment, management and governance of microfinance institutions.

2 exchange visits were conducted to the 51 smallholder farmers above in which they visited a well performing SACCOS.

- d. 710 (438 women, 272 men) farmers were trained indirectly by the farmers who attended residential training indicating a multiplier effect.

The annual target for this output was 500 farmers. 1611 farmers leaders and members of SACCOS and VICOBA were reached and the actual implementation is therefore 322%.

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

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

383 smallholder farmers (144 women, 239 men) from Momba, Mbozi and Mbarali were trained on agricultural marketing, collective action and agricultural business skills. The training conducted was coupled with market linkage interventions in which farmers were linked to buyers enabling farmers to get better price for cereals.

The annual target for this output was 100 and 383 farmers were reached therefore the achievement is 383%.

Output 4.2.2 Facilitate market linkage for smallholder farmers

MVIWATA facilitated 13,268 farmers (5,875 women, 7,393 men) to sell their produce collectively (maize, rice and sunflower) totalling 31,749.5 tons (7830.5 tons of maize, 21 tons of sunflower and 23,898 tons of paddy) worth TShs 19,051,766,380/- as follows;

- a. Collectively 7,112 (women 3237, men 3875) smallholder farmers sold 23,898 tons of paddy for 630 Tshs per kilogram and earned TShs 15,073,000,000/-. This means that farmers sold for more than 100/- TShs per kilogram compared to the market price which was TShs 530 per kilogram. In this way farmers collectively received a surplus of TShs 2,389,800,000 / -
- b. 6154 (women 2638, men 3516) Smallholder farmers collectively sold 7,830.5 tons of maize for TShs 508/- TShs per kilogram and earned

TShs 3,978,766,380 /- This means that farmers earned an extra Tshs 198 per kilogram compared to the market price which was 310 per kilogram. In this way farmers collectively received a surplus of TShs 1,550,439,000/-

- c. 2 all men Smallholder farmers collectively sold 21 tons of sunflower for TShs 930/- shillings per kilogram and earned TShs. 19,500,000/. Farmers sold at an extra Tshs 230/- per kilogram compared to the market price which was TShs. 700 per kilogram. In this way farmers received an additional revenue of TShs. 4,830,000/-

MVIWATA held a meeting with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to look into the possibility of NFRA buying grain from MVIWATA members.

The cereals reported in this section were purchased through an agreement with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) which was arranged by MVIWATA.

In an initiative to seek market for agricultural produce, MVIWATA conducted business meetings with buyers but there were barely any results until the end of the year. These include; Ottimale, with which MVIWATA entered an agreement (MoU) to purchase organic spices from farmers, Cereals and Mixed Crops Board (CPB), Murzah Wilmer factory in Morogoro and MeTL Company.

The annual target in this output is 2,000 and 13,268 farmers were reached and therefore the achievement for this output was about 663.4%.

Output 4.2.2. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.

MVIWATA conducted 3 consultative meetings with Morogoro district council and 2 consultative meetings with market stakeholder from Tandai, Kinole and Nyandira market boards.

The meetings were held to discuss how best to run the markets which are currently short in services since the District Council started taking total control of them.

Following these consultative meetings, the following were achieved;

- e. A memorandum of understanding between MVIWATA and Morogoro Rural Council has been prepared but not yet signed.
- f. Contracts between MVIWATA and Morogoro Rural District Council have been developed awaiting approval and signatures.
- g. Tandai and Tawa marketing contracts have been drafted and reviewed although they have not been signed.

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

MAMIS has undergone major improvement and has been tested. However, there are still technical obstacles which need to be resolved to make it usage optimum.

In order to promote and provide more information on rural marketing and collection centres, MVIWATA digitally mapped 48 centres, in a GIS showing location, volume, type of produce and distance from the main road as necessary prior information to bridge the market gap through reducing market information asymmetry between buyers and sellers.

The information is posted on MVIWATA website; www.mviwata.or.tz and is updated regularly for public notification. Equally, the information is broadcasted at MVIWATA Fm.

Output 4.2.6 Supporting Local networks through Rural Tourism activities (TAMADI)

MVIWATA received 8 (3 women, 5 men) tourists from France, during rural tourism activity where a total of Tshs 3,320,000/= were contributed to host families and villagers for the services provided to tourist such as food, shelter, recreation and also a total of Tshs 475,500/= were contributed to local level networks in line with this initiative.

This activity has been severely affected by the occurrence of COVID-19.

Strategic goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

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

The institutional membership record management system has been finalised and is now operational.

Through trainings, and various sensitization meetings and campaigns, 2,487 farmers (1,390 women, 1,097 men) have applied for MVIWATA membership. Out of these 1,363 farmers (618 women, 745 men) have fully paid their application and annual year and registered as new members and with verification, additional, 2001 farmers (1016 women, 985 men) were verified as MVIWATA members and therefore it make a total of 4,488 members (2,389 women, 2,099 men) have been uploaded in the MVIWATA membership database.

The annual target for this output was 37,880 and the actual number of new members verified and recruited during the reporting period was 4488 farmers and therefore the achievement is 12%.

7700 farmers were reached through sensitization meetings which were held in Handeni, Muheza, Bumbuli, Mbogwe, Kibondo, Newala, Kilosa, Nzega, Urambo, Igunga, Masasi, Butiama, Kiteto, Zanzibar, Songea Rural, Momba, Mbozi, Mbarali, Makambako, Bariadi, Morogoro rural (Gwata, Kisihi), Mvomero (Ndole, Gairo, Langali, Nyandira), Kilombero (Mchombe), Kilosa (Ilonga, Msowero); Mtwara (Lulindi, Ndanda, Chiwale); Kagera (Muleba, Ngara, Kyerwa); Mara (Butiama, Serengeti, Musoma Municipal, Rorya); Shinyanga (Shinyanga rural); Dodoma (Bahi, Kongwa, Chamwino, Mpwapa); Zanzibar; Mwanza (Sengerema, Ukerewe,) Malinyi, Ulanga, Mlimba, Gairo.

Output 5.1.2: Build capacity of network leaders and promoters and women and youth articulations on governance and advocacy through the leadership training program

121 Network leaders from local and middle level network were trained on leadership and advocacy as shown below.

- a. 66 (24 women, 42 men) MVIWATA members and leaders of middle level networks were trained on leadership responsibility and advocacy as per the training manuals.

They were from Morogoro region, Gairo District, Morogoro Rural District, Kilosa District, Mvomero District, Ulanga District, Malinyi District, Kilosa District, Dodoma region, Kiteto District, Newala district, Masasi District, Shinyanga region, Shinyanga Municipal, Kishapu, Mbogwe District, Itilima District, Kahama District, Shinyanga Rural District, Tanga region, Liwale District, Zanzibar region and Mkuranga District.

55 (25 women, 30 men) SHFs from local level networks in Ilonga and Ndole in Morogoro region were trained on leadership and advocacy.

The annual target for this out is 500 and 121 leaders were reached and therefore the achievement is 24%.

- b. MVIWATA facilitated training on MVIWATA philosophy, network group formation, lobbying and advocacy. And conduct exchange visit w to smallholder farmers 78 (women 56, men 22) from Kilimanjaro region
- c. MVIWATA organised a commemoration on Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere Memorial Day with the aim of celebrating the ideas of Mwalimu and sharpening the advocacy capacity of MVIWATA members and leaders. The commemoration was attended by 87(36 women, 51 men)

Output 5.1.2.1 Building peasant feminism to end violence against Women

Building peasant feminism is a regional programme under La Via Campesina initiative and hosted by MVIWATA. Three main activities are being implemented in this programme; namely capacity building on peasant feminism at the regional and country level; research on peasant feminism and support of global agenda (Food sovereignty and climate justice; Struggles of peasant women and root causes of violence against women).

In 2020, training on peasant feminism was conducted in line with International Women Day in Morogoro. The training was conducted from 4th March to 6th March 2020 for 49 trainees (46 women, 2 men). Participants were from Morogoro, Mbeya, Njombe, Dodoma, Singida, Mtwara, Pwani, Lindi, Tanga, Shinyanga, Mara, Mwanza, Manyara, Geita regions; 3 women from 2 national allies namely Tanzania Socialist Forum and Tanzania National Gender Network Program; 2 International allies from Kenya Peasants League and World March of Women; 2 MVIWATA staffs, 1 MVIWATA partner (SDC), 1 researcher (male) and 1 media personnel (male) on building peasant feminism to end violence against women.

The target in this output is 60 women to be trained, by 2020, 48 farmers were trained, and therefore the achievement is 80%.

Output 5.1.3: Institutional policies and internal control

- a. MVIWATA 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 organisation. These interventions have already made an impact on internal procedures.

As a way of improving institutional systems and better management of results of MVIWATA interventions a private company to design 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. The work is completed and the system are now operated.

- b. Three regular Board of Directors meetings were conducted in 2020. One meeting could not be held in the beginning of the year because of Covid 19 restrictions at that time.

- c. Capacity assessment of the board members was conducted by external consultants. All board members were assessed in June 2020.
- d. Training of board members was also conducted by the external consultants in June 2020.
- e. External audit for the organisation was conducted and completed. Final external audit report has been completed.
- f. MVIWATA conducted its Annual General meeting and attended by 223 (women 113, 110 men) smallholder farmers from all over the country and staff 33 (women 13, men 20).

Hon. Job Ndugai the Speaker of the Parliament was the Chief Guest.

- g. MVIWATA has also held annual Member Meetings in 19 (Pwani, Mara, Ruvuma, Dodoma, Morogoro, Manyara, Singida, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Iringa/Njombe, Lindi, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Kagera, Kigoma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Tanga) and attended by 2,693 Farmers (1,281 women and 1,412 men).
- h. MVIWATA facilitated 4 quarterly steering committee meetings in 19 middle level networks in Singida, Morogoro, Tabora, Tanga, Kiteto, Liwale, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Newala, Zanzibar, Masasi, Mkuranga, Iringa/Njombe, Kagera and Kilimanjaro.
- i. MVIWATA conducted one partner meeting with its core funder and other funders to discuss and reflect on MVIWATA achievements reached on the implemented activities, also to receive partners recommendation to MVIWATA so as to make better implementation of the activities.
- j. In November 2020 MVIWATA hosted a courtesy with two delegates from the Swiss Embassy who are core funder of MVIWATA activities. The visit gave a learning platform on how MVIWATA execute its activities and share MVIWATA achievements from the implemented activities. we made during implementation of the activities.

Output 5.3.2 Produce publications on lessons and experiences of MVIWATA, research and studies findings and outcomes of dialogues.

- a. On publications;
 - Articles on the implementation of MVIWATA's work were published and distributed in 17 local and national television

stations, 9 local and national radio stations, and 3 newspapers reported on MVIWATA's activities.

- MVIWATA distributed 2144 published reading materials to farmers including 466 booklets on Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS), 399 booklets on local governance, 1199 training manual on land rights and land disputes managements, 80 training material on establishment and managements of SACCOS and VICOBA
- Various promotional materials were produced; 595 T-shirts, 3000 wall calendars, 100 desk calendars, 5000 MVIWATA constitution and regulations, 26 MVIWATA Banners were produced including (15 banners during Internal women day, 4 during Farmer exhibition, 5 during Annual General meeting, 2 banners during PETS training). Also, the preparation of draft leaflets, namely Ijue MVIWATA, MVIWATA members fee payment through Tigo-pesa, and 2 Pambazuko newspapers was done.

b. On website and social media accounts

- 182,079 persons viewed information on MVIWATA through social media and website as following;
80,999 Website visitors
33,864 Facebook visitors
7,725 followers Instagram
and 59,491 twitter followers were recorded during this period
The number of viewers of MVIWATA website and social media increased 5 times as compared to 2019.
- 625 people viewed 4 issues of MVIWATA online bulletin.

c. 1 live radio session was aired out on Abood FM where 10 (5 women, 5 men) farmers from Shinyanga, Kigoma, Tabora, Pwani, Mtwara, Morogoro, Njombe, Pemba and Tanga participated to air their views on 2020/2021 agricultural budget and 2021/2022 budget aspirations.

d. MVIWATA Fm commenced broadcasting in May 2020 and started broadcasting programmed, mainly focussing on agriculture.

Output 5.3.6 Increase awareness to the community on pandemic (COVID-19).

MVIWATA conducted sensitisation to farmers in increasing awareness to the community on fighting against Coronavirus, mainly in Namtumbo district in Ruvuma region but also farmers from Kilosa district in Morogoro, Mwanza, Dodoma, Tabora in Kaliua, Kiteto district in Manyara, Mbarali district in Mbeya, Kongwa district in Dodoma and Mkalama district, in Singida were attended various training at MVIWATA head quarter were trained on how to fight against corona virus.

6,045 smallholder farmers (2,927 women, 3,118 men) were reached during sensitisation. The sensitisation aimed at raising awareness on the pandemic itself, medium of spread, prevention measures and treatment/management of the patients.

A training on COVID-19 was also conducted to 33 (12 women, 21 men) MVIWATA staff.

Chapter 4

4.0 Finances and Management

4.1 Actual spent vs Planned

By 2020, The organisation utilised 90% against annual budget as indicated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Annual Spending against Budget

Strategic Areas	annual Actual	Annual Planned	Annual Spending
	TSh '000	TSh '000	(%)
Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	220,961	222,500	99%
Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	344,525	525,651	66%
Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	142,948	149,731	95%
Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	190,083	200,929	95%
Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	1,484,638	1,529,673	97%
Total	2,383,156	2,628,484	91%

4.2. Status of activities Implementation

Performance of the planned target for 2020 indicate that about 72% of the annual planned target have been executed as summarized in the Graph 1 and Table 2 below

Graph 1 Percentage of the achievement on each strategic goal.

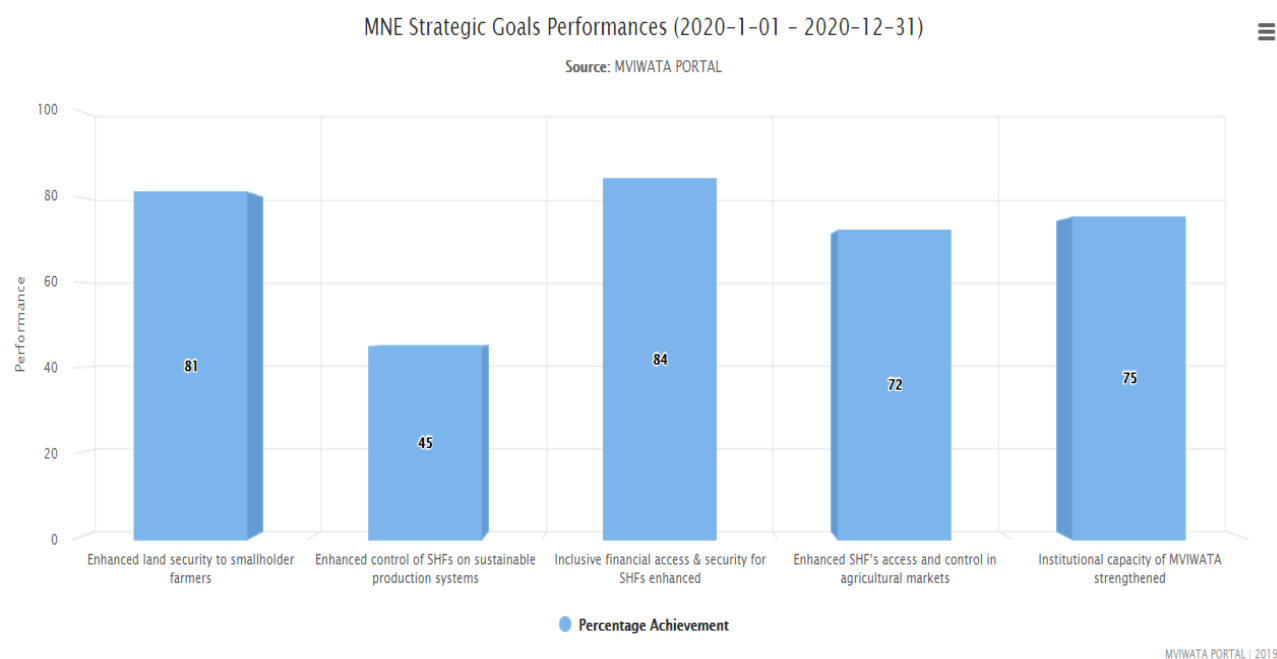


Table 2: Performance of each strategic goal from January – December 2020.

Strategic Areas	Percentages
Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	81%
Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	45%
Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	84%
Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	72%
Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	75%
Total	72%

4.3 Human resources

In 2020 the organisation had 37 employees (17 women and 18 men) whereby 26 (12 women and 14 men) are at head office and 9 (5 women and 4 men) are at branches.

MVIWATA has managed to fill the vacant positions as outlined in the revised organisational structure, including the vacancy of Head of Programs. The organisation continues to engage interns and field students in implementing its activities and impart skills to the interns and students.

In 2020 the organisation engaged 10 interns (5 women and 5 men) and 14 field practical students (4 women 10 men) from Sokoine University of Agriculture to support the organisation to deliver and achieved the results. Engagement of student not only gives experience and broaden their knowledge but also uses their fresh thinking to deliver the organisation activities.

The organisation continued to improve employee technical skills and effectiveness through individual and group training. During the year 37 (17 women, 18 men) employees were trained in different areas; including understanding MVIWATA philosophy and culture, COVID-19, PETS, policy and advocacy, communications and monitoring and evaluation, employees' performance management, new taxes regulations and financial reporting framework. In 2020, Mid-year performance management has been done to all employees.

4.4 Risk Management & Internal Controls

In 2020, COVID-19 pandemic affected the implementation of the activities planned.

The developed and updated systems (HR, Operations, Finance and Procurement and M&E) have made a significant contribution in terms of streamlining all MVIWATA operations across networks. With regards to risks identified during development of the five years' strategic plan, the description below highlights 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.
- *Risks related to policy environment such as new procedures for the civil society and non-governmental organisations:* MVIWATA held meetings with the Registrar of Society and NGO to set a clear roadmap on compliance procedures including prohibiting use of MVIWATA name by other institutions which are not part of MVIWATA. In this reporting period MVIWATA continued to comply with laws and regulations including those which regulates NGO.
- *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 capacity development, internal meetings and field visits to its networks to ensure that there is compliance to MVIWATA's constitution. Updated MVIWATA constitution has been distributed to all networks for compliance.

- *Disruptions in funding sources since currently MVIWATA relies heavily on donors for its funding:* MVIWATA has continued to increase internal revenue through activities 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 need to scale up social accountability monitoring learning from the previous interventions to more districts and integrate well into the advocacy approach.
2. There is a need to increase interventions on sustainable agriculture alongside advocacy work. Attention should be given to women and youth.
 - a) Collection of evidences through field practices on sustainable agriculture to prove that it works
 - b) Training and promotion of community seed approaches; multiplication and production of quality declared seeds (for local consumption) in sampled districts as testing and promoting viable option for quality seed supply to small scale farmers.
 - c) Link the initiative with financial services and markets.
 - d) Use of the experience to drive farmers' agenda into agricultural research; through existing MoU between MVIWATA and TARI and through other regular advocacy work at national and local levels.
3. There is a need to expand resource mobilisation strategy which entail seeking for new funding options.

5.2 Challenges

Implementation constraints and ways to overcome them

1. The main constraint during the reporting period has been the eruption of COVID-19 which caused immense disruptions in plans due to movement restrictions and fear. Although re-planning of the annual work plan and budget was done to take into account the prevalence of COVID-19 a lot of target as reported could not be met. Many meeting thus went through online channels and gatherings were limited to minimal number that could have maintained.
2. 2020 was an election year in Tanzania. As a consequence, a number of alterations had to be made. Being election year, the parliament and district councils were dissolved early; and therefore, high level consultative meetings could not be held as planned.

To cope with these constraints, MVIWATA has worked on amending the annual work plan and budget to cope with the new reality.

3. There is still a challenge to raise internal revenue through contributions of fees by members. There is still huge potential for MVIWATA to raise its own income through membership fees but the current level of revenue from fees is far below the potential. Presence of an efficient system of membership data collection like MVIWATA-Database and Tigo-pesa for collection of Members fees can help to address this challenge.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Abbreviation

CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
MAMIS	MVIWATA Agricultural Marketing Information System
MFI	Micro finance Institutes
MVIWATA	Mtandao WA Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking System
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SHFs	Small holder farmers

Annex 2: Financial Report (1 January – 31st December 2020)
MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA TANZANIA - MVIWATA

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

Acc. Code	Description of Accounts	Actual (Jan - Dec)		Budget (Jan - Dec)		Balance	Percentage
		2020 TZS'000	2020 USD'000	2020 TZS'000	2020 USD'000	2020 USD'000	2020 %
	Grant Revenue						
	SDC	1,375,799	600	1,376,701	600	-	0%
	WE EFFECT	107,490	51	112,179	49	- 1	-3%
	ACDI/VOCA	306,969	135	306,969	135	-	0%
	LVC SEAf	299,181	131	298,484	131	- 0	0%
	LEEDS University	-	-	102,357	45	45	100%
	TAMADI (Rural Tourism)	17,329	8	60,737	27	19	71%
	FCS	64,792	29	61,000	27	- 2	-8%
	ESAFF	36,570	16	36,570	16	-	0%
	FAO	28,330	12	35,412	16	3	20%
	RLS	-	-	55,000	24	24	100%
	EAFF	11,563	5	11,563	5	- 0	-1%
		<u>2,248,024</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>2,456,974</u>	<u>1,074</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>8%</u>
	Other Income						
	Members' annual subscriptions	21,133	9	20,000	9	0	0%
	MVIWATA Other Internal sources	113,999	51	151,511	67	16	24%
		<u>135,132</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>171,511</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25%</u>
	TOTAL INCOME	<u>2,383,156</u>	<u>1,047</u>	<u>2,628,484</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>9%</u>

Acc. Code	Description of Accounts	Actual (Jan - Dec)		Budget (Jan - Dec)		Balance	Percentage
		2020 TZS'000	2020 USD'000	2020 TZS'000	2020 USD'000	2020 USD'000	2020 %
B	EXPECTED EXPENSES						
5100	Administrative and Office Expenses						
5101	Salaries expenses	909,620	399	912,693	401	1	0%
5102	Perdiem and Travel expenses	17,834	8	21,018	9	1	15%
5103	Fuel expenses	12,422	5	25,200	11	6	51%
5104	Vehicle maintenance	55,315	24	60,610	27	2	9%
5105	Office rent expenses	13,447	6	24,000	11	5	44%
5106	Office utilities	21,767	10	18,600	8	1	-17%
5107	Repair and maintenance	19,922	9	18,202	8	1	-9%
5108	Office stationeries	8,369	4	8,678	4	0	4%
5109	Communication Expenses	2,488	1	2,650	1	0	6%
5110	Auditing Expenses	56,840	25	56,881	25	0	0%
5111	Legal and compliance expenses	12,206	5	12,350	5	0	1%
5112	Bank charges	9,483	4	9,222	4	0	-3%
5113	Office Supplies	18,047	8	17,736	8	0	-2%
5114	Insurance Expenses	80,094	35	85,339	37	2	6%
5115	Security Exepenses	28,077	12	32,537	14	2	14%
5116	Courier Charges	1,618	1	2,000	1	0	19%
5117	Other Expenses	8,659	4	11,050	5	1	22%
	TOTAL ADMIN & OFFICE EXPENSES	1,276,206	560	1,318,765	579	19	3%
	PROGRAM EXPENSES						
5202	Board and Committee meetings	47,470	21	47,470	21	-	0%
5203	Council Meetings	19,893	9	25,000	11	2	20%
5204	Annual General Meetings	155,363	68	173,666	76	8	11%
5205	Planning & Review meetings	4,512	2	15,000	7	5	70%
5206	Consultative meetings, seminars and workshops	124,432	55	122,561	54	1	-2%

Acc. Code	Description of Accounts	Actual (Jan - Dec)		Budget (Jan - Dec)		Balance	Percentage
		2020 TZS'000	2020 USD'000	2020 TZS'000	2020 USD'000	2020 USD'000	2020 %
B	EXPECTED EXPENSES						
5207	Capacity building Training and exchange visits	366,451	161	364,863	160	-1	0%
5208	Studies, Surveys and Research Expenses	10,754	5	30,424	13	9	65%
5209	Provision of CCROs	14,454	6	29,498	13	7	51%
5210	Provision of Legal Aid services	35,683	16	35,692	16	0	0%
5211	Market Linkages	31,446	14	66,662	26	12	46%
5212	Rural Tourisms	26,769	12	35,692	16	4	25%
5213	Human Resource Capacity Developments	16,338	7	25,398	11	4	36%
5216	Construction Expenses	76,229	33	82,500	36	3	8%
5217	Equipment and Supplies	71,079	31	100,000	44	31	29%
5218	Systems and Data base	15,138	7	60,000	26	20	75%
5219	Printing and publication	34,772	15	38,202	17	2	9%
5220	Media coverage (Social media, Radio & TV programs)	50,092	22	42,092	18	- 4	-19%
5222	Monitoring and Evaluation	6,076	3	15,000	6	3	56%
	TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES	1,106,943	486	1,309,719	571	85	15%
	TOTAL EXPENSES	2,383,156	1,047	2,628,484	1,150	104	9%
C	BALANCE (A-B)	-	-	-	-	-	

Annex 3: Progress on Ongoing Backstop Mandate

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;

a) Finance and Procurement:

Following the review process, a complete and approved Finance and Procurement Manual is in place. Additionally, all MVIWATA employees 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. The backstopping services for finance and procurement was closed by 31st December 2020;

b) Human Resources and Operations:

The review process has been completed, the manuals and tools have been approved and currently, they are in use. All MVIWATA employees across the organisation have been trained on HR and Operations policies and procedures, and its tools including training on performance management. Mid-year performance management has been done to all employees. The backstopping services for HR and Operations was closed by 31st December 2020;

c) Monitoring and Evaluation:

A web-based monitoring and evaluation system has been finalised and operational. MVIWATA is continuing to monitor the progress to make sure that the system gives out the intended results.

Annex 4: Pictorial presentation of different activities conducted



Speaker of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania during a visit to MVIWATA Office for courtesy call in December 2020. Was accompanied by Regional Commissioner of Morogoro and the District Commissioner.



Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Gerald Kusaya, opening the meeting of MVIWATA members in Dodoma.



Left is the chairperson of MVIWATA Mr Abdul Gea, right hand is the Executive Director of MVIWATA during a consultative meeting with Hon. OmaryMgumba presented the challenges facing smallholder farmers from Pwani, Lindi and Mtwara.



Members of MVIWATA in Kilimanjaro in an annual meeting of members. This was July 2020.



MVIWATA members in Masasi, Mtwara preparing their farm for action research.



Members of MVIWATA during a field visit to spice demonstration plot in Morogoro Rural.



Consultation meeting between MVIWATA and Tanzania Agriculture research institute (TARI).

Annex 5: RESULTS FRAMEWORK [FIVE YEARS RESULTS MATRIX]

MVIWATA FIVE YEARS RESULTS MATRIX														
Performance Monitoring – Indicator Tracking Tool (Selected Indicators for 2017-2021)														
Result Level	Indicator	SP Targets 2017-2021	Targets and Milestones to be achieved in 5 Years					SP achievements 2017-2021	Actual achievements in 5 years 2017-2021					% achievements of programme targets
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-2021
Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	Increase number of smallholder farmers (women, men and youths) with security of land	2400	1000	1000	100	300	0	2305	1400	583	100	222	0	96%

	by 30% by 2021.													
	Land conflicts involving smallhol der farmers have decrease d by 30% by 2021	0		0	0			0	0	0		0		#DIV/0 !
	Number & % of MVIWAT A recomme ndations taken on board in policies and laws enacted.	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0 !

Outcome 1.1: Improved practices, policies, institutions and legal frameworks on Land, to safeguard interests and rights of smallholder farmers (women, men and youths).	Number of policies recommendation that favor of SHFs especially women and youth taken on board in policies and laws.	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
	% of SHF with CCROs in MVIWAT A program areas (Men, Women, Youth	2400	1000	1000	100	300	0	2305	1400	583	100	222	0	96%

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 authoriti es.	3		0	3			2	0	0	2	0		67%
	Number of policy recomme ndation submitte d to policy makers (Ministri es &GoT Agencies)	6		0	6			11	0	0	11	0		183%
	Number of meetings with legislatur es/gvt official held	16	2	3	7	2	2	9	4	5		0		56%

	Number of campaigns & advocacy issues held	22	1	5	10	4	2	17	1	8	8	0		77%
	Number of people reached during campaigns	2000	500	400	700	400		3353	1178	368	1807	0		168%
	Number of legislatures and SHFs engaged to influence policies	1927	300	1000	227	200	200	4001	493	3140	368	0		208%
Output 1.1.2: Land rights trainings provided to SHFs.	Number of SHF trained on land issues	6109	500	1135	2274	1200	1000	5122	0	1564	2230	1328		84%

	· Num ber of trainings on land rights conduce d to MVIWAT A members ·	9		3	2	4		27	0	11	11	5		300%
Output 1.1.3: Studies on land rights issues conducted.	· Num ber of studies conduce d & dissemin ated.	7	2	2	1		2	2	0	2	0	0		29%
		0						0						#DIV/0 !
	· Num ber of issues picked by duty bearers from various MVIWAT A	0		0	0			2	0	0	2	0		#DIV/0 !

	recommen dations .													
Output 1.1.4: CCROs provided to SHFs especially (women & youth).	· Num ber of smallhol der farmers in MVIWAT A operatio nal areas with certificat es of land ownershi p (CCROs)	3100	0	1000	100	1000	100 0	2305	1400	583	100	222		74%
	· Num ber of villages in MVIWAT A area with Land Use Plans (LUP).	21		5	6	5	5	9	0	4	3	2		43%

	Size of Land in hectares under LUP.	7000		1000	4000	1000	1000	71876.26	0	5573	66303.26	0		1027%
Outcome 1.2: Effective systems and institutions for resolving land conflicts.	% of decrease of land conflicts involving SHFs	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
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.	19	1	2	4	10	2	2	1	0	1	0		11%
	· Number & quality/type of media issues/reports covered MVIWAT	26		5	6	15		46	0	8	9	29		177%

	A activities and issues.													
Output 1.2.2: A hub for monitoring land conflicts established.	· Number of land focal people identified and trained.	205	0	50	55	100		174	0	93	40	41		85%
	· Number of land issues reported to the hub	271	0	20	51	100	100	74	0	0	74	0		27%
	· Number and scale of actions taken to resolve/respond to land	102	0	12	50	20	20	9	0	2	7	0		9%

	conflicts (issues reported) ·													
Output 1.2.3: Land rights & legal assistance to Small holder farmers provided.	· Num ber of SHFs provided with legal aid	1922	20	400	502	500	500	1264	20	550	397	297		66%
	· Num ber of land conflicts resolved	70	0	16	24	20	10	20	0	11	4	5		29%
Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced control of SHFs on sustainable production systems.	Changes in agricultu ral policies, legislatio ns and practices in favour of better governan ce and	0		0	0			2	0	0	2	0		#DIV/0 !

	sustaina ble agricultu re.													
	· Nu mber & type of benefits and services from agricultu ral public program mes to smallhol der farmers (men, women and youth).	0		0	0			1	0	0	1	0		#DIV/0 !
Outcome 2.1: Increased governance, transparency and accountability	· Num ber and types of issues taken by SHFs on agricultu	15		9	6			32	0	10	22	0		213%

in agricultural sector.	ral to duty bearers.													
	· Num ber and types of issues taken on boards by duty bearers.	12		8	4			29	0	4	9	16		242%
	· Num ber of agricultu ral services and program me benefitin g SHFs.	9		0	9			12	0	0	12			133%
Output 2.1.1: SHFs needs and issues advocated for.	· Nu mber of research es studies on agricultu ral	7	1	1	3	1	1	4	0	3	0	1		57%

	issues conducted.													
	Number of policy dialogue sessions between MVIWAT A and policy makers held at National Level.	11	1	3	3	2	2	5	0	2	3	0		45%
	Number of policy dialogue sessions between MVIWAT A and policy makers held at Local Level.	16	2	6	4	2	2	9	0	2	6	1		56%

	Number of Annual Reports on status of SHFs produced .	2		1	1			0	0	0	0	0		0%
Output 2.1.2: Increased SHFs knowledge on PETS/SAM..	Number of SHFs trained on PETS/SAM in agriculture.	780	25	120	215	300	120	668	25	196	94	353		86%
	Number of issues identified by SHFs (trainees) during training.	43		5	8	15	15	53	0	11	4	38		123%
	Number of Village & ward leaders trained on	62		10	32	10	10	86	0	14	11	61		139%

	PETS/SAM.													
Outcome 2.2: Increased productivity of SHFs in sustainable manner.	Increase d producti vity for defined crops by at least 30% in MVIWAT A operatio n areas	0		0	0			1	0	0	1	0		#DIV/0!
	· Number & types of sustaina ble agricultu ral practices performe d by SHFs	8		0	8			18	0	0	18	0		225%
Output 2.2.1: Increased awareness and	· Num ber of research	2	0	2	0			2	0	1	1	0		100%

practices on sustainable agriculture of SHFs, government officials, legislators, and consumers. .	studies on local knowledge in agricultural systems.													
	· Number of policy dialogues on sustainable agriculture	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0		33%
	· Number of engagements with Research Institutions	7	1	2	2	1	1	4	0	1	2	1		57%
Output 2.2.2. Increased productivity of SHFs	· Number of SHFs trained on	4790	500	180	1710	1200	1200	7789	4867	480	1161	1281		163%

	sustainable agriculture and climate change													
	Yields increase per acreage	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
Output 2.2.3: Climate change adaptation measures practiced by SHFs.	Number SHFs trained on adaptation to climate change in agriculture.	1661	291	240	650	240	240	2736	291	530	634	1281		165%
	· Number and type of actions taken by SHFs to address climate	32	0	6	6	10	10	#VALUE!	0	5	17	Farmer have planted 240000 trees		#VALUE!

	change issues.													
Strategic Goal 3: Inclusive financial access & security for SHFs enhanced.	Volume of credits that go to smallholder farmers from government programmes, state owned financial institutions and farmers owned MFIs.	13		4	9			9	0	2	7	0		69%
	· % of SHFs accessing credits	25000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	11290	210	4660	2164	4256		45%

Outcome 3.1 Improved national financial policies in favour of Smallholder farmers.	· Num ber of policy issues advocate d by SHFs taken on boards	0		0	0			0	0	0	0			#DIV/0 !
	· Num ber of MVIWAT A recomme ndations taken on board in policies and legislatio ns	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0 !
	· Num ber of specific policy changes that benefit women	0		0	0			0	0	0	0			#DIV/0 !

	and youth													
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	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		50%
	Number & type of policy recommendations submitted to policy makers	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
	Number of consultative meetings with legislatur	9	1	2	2	2	2	8	0	7	1	0		89%

	es/gvt official.													
Outcome 3.2: Increased access to financial services for smallholder farmers.	Number of SHFs accessing loans increased by 50% by 2021	411		250	161			11290	210	4660	2164	4256		2747%
	· Amount of loans accessed by SHFs	5E+09	1E+09	1E+09	1E+09	1E+09	1E+09	6.19E+09	1.9E+09	1.52E+09	1,004,540,280	2E+09		124%
	Number of new MFIs established through MVIWAT A support increased by 30% by 2021	116		5	6	105		65	0	5	3	57		56%

Output 3.2.1: Specific financial products for women and youth introduced.	Number and types of financial products targeting women and youth SHFs.	9		0	9			16	0	4	9	3		178%
	Number of women and youth SHFs accessing financial products	4701		1000	1701	1000	1000	10861	0	4640	2164	4057		231%
Output 3.2.2: Improved management of farmers owned financial institutions	Capacity assessment score of relevant MFIs	3		1	1	1		1	0	1	0			33%

	Number of SACCOs members and leaders trained on management and governance skills	4823		600	2223	500	1500	13307	0	11532	1724	51		276%
	Number of trainings conducted	20	2	3	11	4		31	2	5	20	4		155%
Output 3.2.3:Improved business capacity of SHFs	· Number of trainings on business for MFI's	45		10	15	10	10	40	0	19	20	1		89%
	Number of leaders, management, members	1439	150	200	739	150	200	1908	209	1062	486	151		133%

	trained on business skills													
Strategic Goal 4: Enhanced SHF's access and control in agricultural markets	· Num ber of SHFs with better prices and defined markets for their produce	5		0	5			3	0	0	3	0		60%
Outcome 4.1: Improved agricultural market policies and legislations in favour of Smallholder farmers	· Num ber of policy issues advocate d by MVIWAT A.	0		0	0			6	0	0	6	0		#DIV/0 !
	· Num ber of MVIWAT A recomme ndations	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0 !

	taken on boards.													
Output 4.1.1: Policy & decision making bodies engaged to influence policies and practices for the interests of SHFs.	· Number of meetings with legislators/gvt official held	10	2	3	1	2	2	7	2	4	1	0		70%
	· Number of studies on market policies	3	1	1	1			1	0	1	0	0		33%
Output 4.1.2: Increased knowledge of SHFs on market policies.	· Number of SHFs trained on market policies	1760	300	300	560	300	300	4290	1566	1385	1297	42		244%
	· Number of	43	3	10	10	10	10	19	3	8	7	1		44%

	trainings conducted													
Outcome 4.2: Increased bargaining power of SHFs	· Number of smallholder farmers who sell produce at remunerative prices.	4218		4000	218			10604	0	6084	562	3958		251%
	· Volume of produce sold by SHFs in metric tons	32800		28000	4800			4960957	0	41345	116896.3	5E+06		15125%
Output 4.2.1: Capacity of SHFs on agribusiness built.	· Number of trainings on agribusiness & collective actions.	39	3	3	13	10	10	101	3	4	93	1		259%

	· Num ber of SHFs trained on agribusi ness (e.g post harvest)	3221	300	250	1671	500	500	5139	1185	1462	2341	151		160%
	· Num ber of new marketin g groups formed	27		5	12	5	5	128	0	8	32	88		474%
	· Num ber of SHF's groups/a ssociatio ns selling their produce collective ly (Producti on and Marketin g	292	50	80	62	50	50	239	69	90	63	17		82%

	Groups- PMG)													
Output 4.2.2. Rural markets established by MVIWATA are sustained.	· Num ber of services offered	0		0	0			3	0	0	3	0		#DIV/0 !
	· Volu mes of produce traded in tons	19070 0		56000	22700	56000	560 00	77997.07	0	56756. 8	21240 .3	0		41%
	· Num ber of SHFs accessin g market services.	9318	100	4000	3218	1000	100 0	11761	85	4878	2840	3958		126%
	· Form s and type of market	9		6	3			7	0	7	0	0		78%

	relationships													
	· Capacity assessment score for rural markets	1		0	1			1	0	0	0	1		100%
Output 4.2.3 MVIWATA Agricultural Market Information System (MAMIS) improved.	· Number of MAMIS users	6600	500	0	4100	1000	1000	2881	0	0	2881	0		44%
	· Number and type of information collected, produced and disseminated.	6000		6000	0			1986	0	1938	48	0		33%

Strategic Goal 5: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	· Level of Members adherence to organisational constitution.	12		5	7			3	0	3				25%
	·Level of adherence to Institutional regulations.	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
	· 20 % of MVIWATA members increase by 2021	200.05		0	200.05			109	0	0	109			54%
	% of internal resources mobilized	0.07		0	0.07			0	0	0	0			0%

Outcome 5.1 Increased MVIWATA memberships nationally.	· Nu mber of committe d MVIWAT A members and the correspo nding members hip fees	9492		0	9492			5086	0	0	5086			54%
	Number of new MVIWAT A members recruited	2700		1000	700	1000		5815	0	1046	281	4488		215%
Output 5.1.1: SHFs sensitized to join MVIWATA.	· Numb er of sensitiza tion sessions /events	90		7	43	20	20	60	0	6	47	7		67%
	· Numb er SHFs reached through	7022		1000	2022	2000	200 0	10850	0	1063	2087	7700		155%

	sensitization													
	New members recruited	3850		1,000	850	1,000	1,000	#VALUE!	-	752	738	1363		#VALUE!
Output 5.1.2. MVIWATA Membership record management improved.	· Effective membership database in place	5		1	3	1		5	0	1	3	1		100%
	· Number of members, leaders & promoters recorded in the database	87434	24,232	2,000	29202	30,000	2,000	57095	24,232	2,053	26322	4488		65%
	Number and type of information recorded	1		0	1			10	0	0	10			1000%

Output 5.1.3. Commitment of existing MVIWATA members sustained.	· <u>Number of active groups and networks</u>	2690	1754	160	776			3721	1754	98	1869			138%
	· Number of members participating in MVIWATA activities at local level	7940		0	7940			5806	0	0	5806			73%
	· Number of MVIWATA members paying fees annually	16534	0	2000	5534	4000	5000	2768	0	0	1405	1363		17%

	· Strategy for reviving membership and Assessment score in place and operational.	3		1	2			3	0	1	2			100%
	Amount of indirect contributions from MVIWAT A members .	50000000		0	#####			0	0	0	0			0%
Outcome 5.2: Improved institutional systems, governance and advocacy capacity at local, middle	<u>Functional systems in place and operational at all network levels</u> [2].	3		3	0			3	0	3	0			100%

and national levels.														
	Number and types of actions taken /issues addressed	0		0	0			0	0	0	0			#DIV/0!
Output 5.2.1: Capacity of MVIWATA members and leaders on leadership and advocacy enhanced.	· Number and type of trainings held	19	2	3	4	5	5	8	2	3	3			42%
	· Number of members and leaders trained	2609	100	350	1159	500	500	1250	54	420	710	66		48%
	· Number and type of training	4		0	4			4	0	0	4			100%

	materials produced and disseminated.													
Output 5.2.2: Institutional policies and internal control improved.	· Number and types of improved policy guidelines in place	8		4	4			10	0	4	6			125%
	· Number and types of Institutional meetings held.	108		16	29	11	52	63	0	16	44	3		58%
	Number of internal and external audits conducted	36	5	5	16	5	5	17	0	5	12	0		47%

	· Number of internal and external monitoring evaluations conducted	26	4	4	9	4	5	18	0	4	12	2		69%
Output 5.2.3 Experiences and lessons across MVIWATA consolidated, documented and shared/disseminated	· Number and types of MVIWATA publications produced and disseminated.	8414		8400	2	12		4516	0	4500	5	11		54%
	· Communication & IT policy and strategy in place by 2018.	2		1	0	1		2	0	1	0	1		100%

	· Num ber of visitors, followers , comment s received & replied on website, and social media (faceboo k, instagra m, you tube & twitter).	43050 0		80000	14050 0	100000	110 000	216317	0	51598	83720	80999		50%
	· Num ber of press coverage (radio, TV and Newspap ers) on MVIWAT A	155		40	15	50	50	122	0	61	32	29		79%

Outcome 5.3: Sufficient human and financial resources in place	· Quan tity and quality of human resource s	20		0	20			33	0	0	33	0		165%
	· MVI WATA financial resource s base increase by 70% of core funds by 2021	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0 !
	· Inter nal revenue increase by 20% by 2021	0		0				0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0 !
Output 5.3.1: Improved performance of Human Resources.	· Numb er of relevant employee s recruited	173	59	48	33	33		173	59	48	33	33		100%

	· Level of implementation of Work plans and achievements.	500	100	100	100	100	100	338	86	83	98	71		68%
Output 5.3.2: Financial resources available.	· Resource mobilization strategy in place and operational.	2		1	1			3	0	1	1	1		150%
	Amount of funds available per year	14,668,018,479	4,315,213,426	3,485,833,000	3532,202,053	3334,770,000		7930,760,037	3720,492,592	2915,511,000	1294,756,445			54%

