



Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania

Annual Report

January – December 2017

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Acronyms

AGM	Annual General Meeting
ACB	African Centre for Biodiversity
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation
LGA	Local Government Authority
LUP	Land Use Plans' (LUPs)
MAMIS	MVIWATA Agricultural Marketing Information System
MLN	Middle Level Network
MPs	Members of Parliament
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NASFAM	National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
SACCOS	Servings and Credits Cooperatives
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-RAP	Southern African Development Community Regional Agricultural Policy
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TAMISEMI	Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standard
TLS	Tanganyika Law Society
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
VICOBA	Village Community Banks

Executive Summary

This is the annual report covering activities implemented from January to December 2017 basing on the five years Strategic Plan of MVIWATA (2017-2021).

The implemented activities implemented include consultative meetings with legislators and government officials on land, access to financial services and markets; provision of legal aid on land to smallholder farmers; training on tools for monitoring and public expenditure and programmes on agricultural sector; training on sustainable agriculture, advocacy, leadership and business skill capacity on managing financial institutions; environmental conservation activities and market linkage activities.

Following the interventions done by MVIWATA, the following has been achieved:

- Increased policy engagement of farmers at ward, district and national level;
 - Consultative meetings with the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and the Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Local Government and field visits for the Members of Parliament (MPs) of the two committees to have a better understanding of the work of MVIWATA and the challenges of small holder farmers in production, marketing and infrastructure.

The two committees took up the issues in the reports that were tabled in the Parliament and made very clear recommendations directing the government to act on various issues, notably marketing challenges, that needed the attention of the government.

- MVIWATA facilitated a meeting between farmers from Mambegwa, Msowero, Mvumi and Mateteni villages and the Minister of Lands and Settlements Hon William Lukuvi in his office in Dodoma where the farmers presented their problems related to land. The meeting enabled the Minister to have better understanding of the challenges the villages. This meeting followed a series of campaign actions involving meetings with government officials and the parliament and the media in an attempt to persuade the government to address the land problems of the villagers. In 2017 the government revoked land ownership of 9,914 hectares from dubious investors who have been depriving land to smallholder farmers of Mambegwa, Msowero, Mvumi and Mateteni villages.

- In December 2017, MVIWATA facilitated a meeting between smallholder farmers representing Madibira SACCOS from Mbarali District, Mbeya Region and the Minister of Agriculture Hon Dr Charles Tiizeba in which farmers had an issue with the theft of their funds but the matter was not addressed by the relevant authorities. Following this meeting the Deputy Minister for Agriculture and the Registrar of Cooperatives visited the SACCOS to listen to their plight and reinforce required actions.
 - At district level, MVIWATA engaged with local governments, particularly in Njombe, Kilolo, Bahi, Manyoni and Babati with a purpose of increasing reinforcement of Weights and Measures Act which requires crop produce to be purchased using standard weights. In doing so MVIWATA held meetings at these district councils and facilitated development of by-laws on the use of weights and measures in Bahi, Manyoni and Babati. Furthermore, MVIWATA conducted follow up of various agricultural project and engaged with district councils to ensure the projects are complete.
 - At village and ward level, policy engagement at village and ward level focused on tracking of public programmes at village and ward level.
- Mrs Agatha Mhindila, a smallholder farmer from Tubugwe Village, Kongwa District, Dodoma region, who was illegally forced from her farm and house had judgement in her favour following a long standing legal assistance provided by MVIWATA in helping her regain her property that was illegally acquired from her. This is result in line with the objectives of MVIWATA to support smallholder farmers especially women attain their rights.
- Basing on the information collected through field and monitoring visits, group discussions and monitoring reports from the field rice and maize yield increased from an average of 2200kgs to 3000 kgs per acre and an average of 1400Kgs 2500 kgs respectively for 2423 farmers (1433 men and 990 women) who were trained on production from 2016 - 2017.
- 4,765,683 trees were planted by MVIWATA members in Kyela and Ludewa districts as part of mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change leading to preservation of water sources around the tree farms.

- Through the contract between farmers and World Food Programme (WFP) under facilitation of MVIWATA under facilitation of MVIWATA 1185 farmers (595 male, 590 female) in Mbozi district in Mbeya region sold maize at Tshs 500/= per kilogramme compared to Tshs 350 to 500 per kilogram.
- In 2017, 74187.79 tons of produce were sold in four markets that were established by MVIWATA, namely (Kibaigwa 53518.39 tons, Tawa 2209 tons, Tandai 9412 tons and Igurusi 9048.4 tons). Tshs 398,278,639/= of crop levy was earned by three district councils i.e. Kongwa Tsh 314,326,000; Morogoro Tsh 37,317,157/= and Mbarali Tshs 46,635,480/=.

The produce sold in Kibaigwa market in 2017 (53518.39 tons) was an increase by 20 % over the produce sold in 2016 (46600 tons).

The rural markets have continued to promote economic development in locations where they exist, This follows trainings and coaching done to management of the markets as part of MVIWATA strategy to enhance market linkages.

- Following trainings to farmers and leaders on management of rural financial institution, the farmers owned Savings and Credits Cooperatives (SACCOS) has continued to provide loans to members where TZS 1,321,612,986 loan were given by 25 SACCOS and therefore contribute in enabling smallholder farmers access credits. These results have been attributed by training, backstopping and follow up visits to SACCOS in MLNs of Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Morogoro in the reporting period.
- The Rural Tourism Initiative has continued to create economic and social impact to farmers that host travelers. In 2017 97 families earned Tsh 23,169,000/= while 9 local farmers' networks earned TZS 4,709,000/= from rural tourism activities.
- In cross cutting issues, 1247 farmers (403 male, 844 female) attended awareness seminars on HIV/AIDS and 121 farmers (59 men and 62 women) attended a voluntary counselling and testing (VCT).
- In 2017 MVIWATA continued to improve its organisational systems;
 - The new strategic plan 2017 – 2021 was launched
 - Monitoring and evaluation officer and an assistant were added to MVIWATA team.
 - A review of implementation of new and improved policies namely Financial manual, Procurement manual, Human

- Resource and Operational manual was conducted. Improvements on the manuals were also done.
- However, the financial requirements for implementing the new organizational structure has constrained its full implementation.

Overall, most of the activities that were planned for 2017 were implemented as planned except for most of the research studies which were postponed to 2018 in order to focus more on institutional processes. Over 86% of the activities were implemented (Table 5).

1. General Introduction

1.1. Background of MVIWATA

This is the annual report covering activities implemented for the period of January to December 2017 basing on the five years Strategic Plan of MVIWATA (2017-2021), 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

During this period there has been a lot of emphasis on completions of organisational systems, i.e. policies and procedures that arose from the organisational strengthening process and the strategic planning process which took place in 2016.

Vision statement of MVIWATA: *“Empowered smallholder farmers working together to advocate, defend and advance their interests by influencing policies and systems”*

Mission statement of MVIWATA: *“To unite smallholder farmers in groups and networks to advocate and protect the interest of farmers through capacity development, facilitating communication and learning, research, lobbying and advocacy on policies and systems”.*

Core Values of MVIWATA:

MVIWATA strongly believes that the smallholder farmers are the heart of rural development and that the true rural development shall be centred on smallholder farmers. MVIWATA shall ensure that all of its work focuses on the rights and welfare of smallholder farmers who shall be part and parcel of all processes and interventions of MVIWATA.

1.2. Approach and Methodology

Farmer-to-farmer approach mainly through the use of voluntary unpaid farmer-promoters is a core approach of MVIWATA in order to internalise interventions and processes, to facilitate ownership, sustain interventions and also enable a multiplier effects at local level.

The main methods used included forums and dialogues, village based training, media engagement and engagement with policy makers.

1.3. The Partners

In 2017 MVIWATA worked with Irish Aid, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), European Union, Swedish Cooperative Centre - We Effect, TRIAS, Agrinatura, ACIDI/VOCA, EAFF and Trans SEC (Table 1).

Table 1: MVIWATA partners and amount of contribution for 2017

	Partner	Project	Thematic Area under MVIWATA SP	Location	Financial Contribution (Budgeted Amount) in TZS
1.	Irish Aid	MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014	SG1,2,3,4&5	Core funding	887,636,007.00
2.	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2010 – 2014	SG 1,2,3,4&5	Core funding	1,041,660,007.00
3.	We Effect/SIDA	Lake Nyasa Ecosystem and Livelihood Project	SG 3,4&5	Kyela and Ludewa Districts	200,407,200.00
4.	We Effect/SIDA	Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Improvement Project (ALMIP)	SG1,2,3,4&5	Arusha Region	252,432,165.00
5.	We Effect/SIDA	Strengthening Farmers' Networks for Improved Farm Incomes (SFANIFI)	SG1,2,3,4&5	Kilimanjaro Region	231,240,000.00
6.	TRIAS	DGD: Building Assets STRONG 2017-2021	SG1,2&3	Arusha Region (Monduli, Arusha DC, and Karatu Districts)	273,466,388.95
7.	TRIAS	BFFS (Maisha Bora - MB) 2015-2019	SG1,2,3,4&5	Longido District (Arusha)	114,194,500.00
8.	We Effect, Sweden	Improve Farmers' Capacity to Processing, Marketing and Access to Resources (IPMA) 2017	SG1,2&3	Arusha (Monduli and Karatu districts)	77,318,674.00
9.	Iles de Paix (IDP), Belgium	Kilimo Endelevu (DGD-KE) 2017-2021	SG1,2&3	Arusha (Karatu district)	191,488,902.00
10.	ACDI/VOCA	NAFAKA Project	SG 3,4	Mvomero district	432,724,600.00
11.	EAFF/EU	Strengthening Farmer Organizations in Africa Programme	SG 2,3&4	Nation wide	84,627,400.00
12.	ZALF (German Universities)	Trans SEC: Innovating Strategies to safeguard Food Security using Technology and Knowledge Transfer: A people-centred Approach	SG3,4	Kilosa and Chamwino district	198,505,000.00
13.	EU	Improving production and marketing of high value horticultural produce for smallholder farmers in Uluguru mountains and Ruaha river basin (Malimbichi Project)	SG 2,3&4	Uluguru Mountains and Ruaha Valley	1,085,349,037.00
14.	FARM AFRICA	Tanzania Smallholder farmers Sesame production and marketing	SG 3&4	Bahi, Manyoni & Babati, Hanang	114,304,175.00

The government of Tanzania supported the activities of MVIWATA in various ways including provision of tax exemptions on materials needed during the implementation of activities.

2. Progress of Activities and Achievements for the year 2017

This section provides highlights of major achievements for the year 2017.

2.1 Strategic Goal One: Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers

2.1.1 Intermediate Outcome One: Policies and legislations on land safeguard interests and rights of smallholder farmers including women and youth to access, use and control of land

2.1.1.1 Conduct research studies on specific policies, legislations and procedures for land including studies on challenges for women and youth in accessing land resources and provide evidence based recommendations for policy changes.

MVIWATA collaborated with Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) in a fact finding mission to assess how the land that was repossessed following the revocation of titles deeds by the President has been redistributed.

The mission was conducted in Mambegwa, Mvumi and Msowero in Kilosa district from 27 to 29th December 2017.

The findings from the mission indicated that redistribution of the repossessed land is still an issue that needs to be properly managed in order to avoid repeated land conflicts in the area. Furthermore, it was found that that villagers are of the view that the land that is illegally owned by investors need to be redistributed to the villagers.

The report was presented to the office of Morogoro Regional Commissioner (RC) whose representative was part of the fact finding team. The main recommendation to the government was to ensure that youth and women are given priority in redistribution of the repossessed land on top of recommendations for internal operations of TALA members. Monitoring visits shall be conducted to see what was implemented.

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

a) A meeting with legislators to review Legal Aid Bill, 2016

Earlier 2017 the government through the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs tabled in the Parliament the Legal Aid Bill, 2016. On 20 January 2017,++

. There were two areas of concern for MVIWATA; the proposed law, has set very high qualifications for one to be a legal aid provider and also provided

for a very high academic qualification for one to be a paralegal. The two aspects are considered unsuitable for the rural setting and as a consequence MVIWATA made a written submission with 18 recommendations on the needed improvements for the proposed law.

b) A meeting with Minister of Land and Human Settlement Development

On 20th June 2017, the delegation of 18 persons (16 farmers and 3 MVIWATA staff) visited the Minister of Land and Human Settlement Development, Hon William Lukuvi at his office in Dodoma to present land right matters faced by villages in Mateteni, Mambegwa, Mvumi and Msowero villages in Morogoro. The main appeal from the farmers was for the Minister to revoke title deeds of several farmers in their villages in order to avail more land for villagers to farm. This meeting followed a series of campaign actions involving meetings with government officials and the parliament and the media in an attempt to persuade the government to address the land problems of the villagers.

Three deliberations were agreed in the meeting:

1. The village leaders to outline in writing, each village individually, and present issues to the Minister. The letters were subsequently submitted to the Minister on July 10, 2017.
2. The minister shall send the team to assess the matters
3. The Minister agreed to visit the villages to see for himself the existing land problems



Figure 1: MVIWATA delegation during the discussion with the Minister of Lands and

In August 2017 the President of United Republic of Tanzania revoked titles of 9,914 acres of land in Mambegwa, Mvumi and Msowero villages (Mambegwa 5,669 acres; Mvumi 2,485 acres and Msowero 1,760 acres). MVIWATA believes its actions contributed to this effect.

2.1.1.3 Facilitate a media tour in land hotspot areas

MVIWATA organised a two day media tour (11th to 12th July 2017) for 7 major media houses namely, ITV, TBC ONE, Star TV, Azam TV, Abood TV, Clouds Media and Channel TEN to visit Mateteni, Mambegwa and Mvumi, to report emerging land issues. The three villages have been one of the areas where MVIWATA has conducted its land rights activities.



Figure 2: MVIWATA members and communities in meetings during the media tour in Mambegwa, Mvumi and Mateteni villages, Kilosa district

2.1.1.4 Organise strategic campaigns and advocacy initiatives: aiming at influencing relevant government authorities develop reform and implement policies which are user-friendly to smallholder farmers.

MVIWATA organised a forum involving 1,178 members (543 men 635 women) from various regions of Tanzania to support the action of the government of protecting the national natural resources. The forum was held on 22nd June 2017 at Jamhuri Stadium in Morogoro. The forum was used as a strategy to ask the government to look at contentious issues such as protection of local seeds, land and GMOs. Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Hon Dr Kebwe Stephen Kebwe used the forum to articulate that concerns of small holder farmers as stipulated in different banners will

be addressed particularly to those related in Morogoro region.



Figure 3: Participants during a campaign meeting in Morogoro



Figure 4: Campaign messages during the forum at Jamhuri Stadium in Morogoro

2.1.2 Intermediate Outcome Two: Systems and institutions for resolving conflicts on land are effective

2.1.2.1 Provide legal aid services to smallholder farmers on land issues.

MVIWATA facilitated legal aid on land at MVIWATA pavilion during the Nane Nane Agricultural Exhibition where a total of 20 small holder farmers accessed free legal aid.

MVIWATA also continued to provide legal support to Mrs Agatha Mhindila, a smallholder farmer from Tubugwe Village, Kongwa District, Dodoma region, who was illegally forced from her farm and house had judgement in her favour following a long standing legal assistance provided by MVIWATA in helping her regain her property that was illegally acquired from her. This is in line with the objectives of MVIWATA to support smallholder farmers especially women attain their rights.

2.2 Strategic Goal Two: Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems

2.2.1 Intermediate Outcome One: Increased governance and accountability in agricultural sector

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

a) Meeting with Parliamentary Committees

MVIWATA held three meetings with the Parliament Standing Committees; two meetings with Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and one meeting with the Committee on Administration and Local Government.

i) Joint MVIWATA & NASFAM meeting with Decision makers

During this reporting time MVIWATA and National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM) organised a joint meeting with parliamentary and government officials. The Minister for Agriculture Honourable Dr Charles Tizeba officiated the dialogue which was held in Dodoma on 30th May 2017 to discuss and disseminate the Regional Agricultural Policies (RAP) for SADC region. The meeting was attended by 14 parliamentarians, 4 government officials, 16 MVIWATA members and other stakeholders in total 42 persons attended the dialogue. It was agreed that SADC RAP should be widely disseminated and shared to the public and other stakeholders and that engagement with the government of Tanzania should continue so that the government internalises the RAP policy into its national agricultural policies.



Figure 5: Participants of the SADC-RAP dialogue in Dodoma

ii) Joint meeting with the Standing Committee for Agriculture and the Standing Committee for Administration and Local Government.

This meeting was held on 10th to 11th June 2017 in Morogoro and was combined with the visit of the parliamentarians to Nyandira (Mvomero district) and Kinole (Morogoro rural district) to observe and receive

firsthand information on challenges facing farmers in marketing their produce. The following challenges were observed during the visit:

- The increasing misunderstanding between Market Board managing rural markets and the district councils government; Mvomero and Morogoro District Councils over the collection and sharing of revenues
- Poor road infrastructures in Kinole area which hinder market activities;
- Unaffordable levies on some selected crops such as black pepper and cloves,
- Non- honouring of the maintenance budget/costs that the two are supposed to keep for the timely maintenance of the market infrastructures.

The committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water took up the issues in the reports that were tabled in the Parliament and made very clear recommendations directing the government to act on all issues that needed the attention of the government.



Figure 6: The Parliamentary Standing Committees on Agriculture and on Administration visiting MVIWATA activities.

iii) Meeting with Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Local Government in Dodoma

This meeting was held on 15th November 2017 as a follow up to the visit of the Parliamentary Committees made in Morogoro, the third meeting was held in Dodoma on which involved the Parliament Standing Committee for Administration and Local Governments.

The primary objective of this meeting was to present the challenges that farmers face in managing rural markets. 16 persons who formed the delegation of MVIWATA met a 15 members of the Parliament Committee and 3 secretaries of the committee.



Figure 7: Members of Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Local Government in a group photo with MVIWATA representatives after meeting

The committee took up the issues in the reports that were tabled in the Parliament and made very clear recommendations directing the government to act on all issues that needed the attention of the government.

The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee included regular repair on rural roads going to the market, rehabilitation of market infrastructures and acting on nuisance levies.

b) Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture in Zanzibar

A delegation of 15 MVIWATA members from Zanzibar met the Zanzibar Minister for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Natural Resources on 20th April 2017 to share findings on two irrigation projects implemented by the government tracked by the team. The meeting was also attended by the Chairperson of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, Chief Extension Officer as well as other senior government officials responsible in agriculture sector. The meeting facilitated sharing of findings obtained in Central District related to irrigation scheme, unfinished projects implemented in three wards namely; Koani, Cheju and Uzini.

The government deliberated to finance the identified projects that were unfinished.



Figure 8: MVIWATA members with Hon. Hamad Rashid, Minister of Agriculture for Zanzibar (left) during the meeting in his office.

c) MVIWATA national workshop

The national workshop of MVIWATA which was officially opened by the Minister of Agriculture Hon. Dr. Charles Tizeba on behalf of the Prime Minister was held on 06th December 2017 at Lutheran Junior Seminary, Morogoro in which 355 persons (192 men, 163 women) amongst them 215 MVIWATA members (114 Men, 101 Women). The participants included the Members of Parliament (representing Agriculture and TAMISEMI Committees in particular), District Commissioners, Development Partners, Friends of MVIWATA, and Representative of the Government institutions, financial institutions as well as local and international media.

The theme of the workshop was “Rights of Smallholder Farmers in Economic Systems towards Tanzania Industrial Economy”. The following were the resolutions from the workshop:

- The government to set clear guideline to address challenges on land and ensure accessibility and ownership of land by smallholder farmers.
- The government need to create conducive environment to enhance productivity and access to reliable markets by smallholder farmers
- Farmers need to be genuinely involved in formulation and implementation of different agricultural programmes, taking the example of ASDP2 which was discussed at the workshop.



Figure 9: Presentations from the Minister of Agriculture Dr. Charles Tiizeba during the MVIWATA National workshop on 06th December 2017 at Junior Seminary Morogoro

d) Meetings between MVIWATA members with district councils

MVIWATA members in Zanzibar, Kyela, Ludewa and Kiteto engaged with their respective district councils to follow up implementation of agricultural projects in their localities.

- **In Kiteto district;** after monitoring the uncompleted construction of cattle deep at Esuguta village and sunflower oil processing at Dosidosi village, a forum of district stakeholders was held on 24th February, 2017. The team presented to the district a number of accountability issues, among them are;
 - (i) Weaknesses of district management team to supervise and follow up implementation of projects in villages.
 - (ii) Lack of community local ownership of development projects due to lack of inadequate community participation
 - (iii) Lack of technical supervision, monitoring and evaluation from the district council has contributed a lot to poor functioning of the mentioned projects.

The following actions were recommended;

- (i) Legal actions should be taken against groups of people who misuse public funds.
- (ii) The district council should increase transparency in management of projects at village level.



Figure 10: MVIWATA promoter, Mr. Apolo Chamwela (left) making a presentation before participants (right) during PETS feedback meeting in Kiteto.

- **Ludewa district;** MVIWATA members formed the district PETS team to monitor Mkiu Irrigation Scheme and Mlangali Market. The team came up with the following findings;

- (i) Poor participation of the beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and evaluation of implemented projects.
- (ii) Mis-reporting of project implementation. While projects are incomplete reports indicate that projects have been completed

The following actions were recommended;

- (i) Legal actions should be taken against groups of people who misuse public funds.
- (ii) The district council should increase transparency in management of projects at village level.



Figure 11: This photo of a market depicts one of the uncompleted projects in Ludewa

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

Training on PETS was conducted in Kyela from 26th to 29th April 2017 in which 25 (10 females, 15 males) leaders of middle level and local networks. The overall objective of the training was to equip MVIWATA members with skills on PETS so that they can effectively follow public resources in their area.

Following this training MVIWATA leaders met with the district management on 16th May 2017 to ask for status of unfinished projects including irrigations channel, markets and warehouses. 22 persons (8 women 14 men) persons participated in the meeting.



Figure 12: Farmers during training on PETS

2.2.2 Intermediate Outcome Two: Increased productivity in sustainable manner for smallholder farmers

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

During this reporting period a total of **4,867** (2644 male, 2223 female) farmers were trained on different agronomic practice in paddy, maize, spices and animal husbandry as follows:

- 20 farmers (4 men 16 women) participated in the training on bee keeping
- 1257 farmers (803 men, 454 women) were trained on spices and vegetable production.
- 156 farmers (91 women 65 men) were trained on poultry husbandry
- 1448 (655 women 793 men) farmers trained on maize production.
- 975 (335 women 640 men) farmers were trained on different agronomic practice in paddy production.

- 110 demonstration plots (20 for rice, 75 for Maize, 13 onion, 2 garlic) were established in Mvomero, Mbarali, Mbozi, Hai, Karatu and Babati Districts.
- 10 farmers (7 women 2 men) and one extension officer from Same and Mwanga districts attended the course on maize and beans agronomic practices KATC from 27th March to 6th April 2017. 10 demo plots of maize and 2 of Beans were established following this training.
- 291 (148M, 143F) farmers from 9 wards of Kyela were trained on Climate Smart Agriculture Practices.



Figure 13: Training attendees holding their certificates granted to them after completion of their training at KATC.

- **Construction of Potatoes seed storage building**

One of the challenges faced by farmers in Njombe region is how to store potato planting materials. To address these challenge farmers visited Uyole Research Centre in Mbeya region to learn about potatoes seed storage. During this period MVIWATA facilitated construction of a demonstration potatoes seeds storage facility at Mtwango village, in Njombe.



Figure 14: Potatoes and seed building storage

The following results have been observed after the training on production:

- Farmers have been increasing productivity of paddy from 2200kgs to 3000 kgs per acre.
- Maize production has increased from 1400Kgs per acre to an average of 2500 kgs per acre for a sample of 816 farmers (495 men 321 women).



Figure 15: Farmers in their paddy farms after applying good agriculture practices.

Box 3 Success story

Mr. Wolter Mturo (pictured) from Ligumbiro village in Mlangali ward of Ludewa district in Tanzania is among the members who succeeded following the trainings on production. Explaining his success, Mr. Worter said “Before joining MVIWATA I was harvesting an average of 500kgs of maize per acre. After training on agricultural production my yield increased to an average of 2300 kgs per acre. I increased the area I was cultivating from one to five acres where my income increased to an average of TZS 4,025,000/= per year from maize production. I also introduced another project of selling tree seedling from my nurseries where I have been selling about 18,680 seeling per with an income of about TZS 1,868,000 per years.



The income from these projects has enabled me to raise money for bulding my new house of three rooms with iron sheets. Now my family is living in a new house. I am also able to pay school fees for my children.”.

i. Feedback workshop on local seeds

MVIWATA in collaboration with African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) held a validation workshop on 14th August 2017 to present findings on farmer managed seed systems. 47 participants (21 women and 26 men) attended the feedback workshop. The following resolutions and recommendations came up from the workshop:

- a. MVIWATA and other CSOs will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to initiate the process of drafting policies and laws for protection of local seeds
- b. There is a need for research centres to collaborate with smallholder farmers to identify and research priorities of farmers.
- c. Subsidy program should also consider the informal seed system as it does to the formal one.
- d. Researchers should also consider local seeds and local practices and not concentrate on researching these new technologies only.

ii. Facilitate Exchange visits

To facilitate experience sharing on different agricultural practices, MVIWATA supported two exchange visits, in which 123 farmers (67 men and 56 women) participated.



Figure 16: MVIWATA Farmers during experience and exchange visits

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

2.3.1 Intermediate Outcome One: National financial policies favourable to small scale farmers

During the reporting period a lot of focus was done on the institutional processes and therefore no study was conducted. The study is planned for 2018.

2.3.2 Intermediate Outcome Two: Increased access to financial services for smallholder farmers

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

To enhance farmers' capacities in management of financial institutions, training were conducted to leaders and members on management of rural finances as follows:

- 33 members (6 men 27 women) participated in youth credit management training at Namanga.
- Training on financial management was conducted to 177 association leaders (103men and 74 women) in Mbarali and Mbozi from 28th February to 9th March 2017. The training focused on enhancing producer organisations strength, competitiveness operations and good financial and credit management by equipping leaders with financial management, agriculture credit management, product development and pricing skills for sustainable rice business.



Figure 17: Farmers during financial literacy training

2.3.2.2 Follow Up and Support Management of Existing Farmers owned MFIs

Follow up and coaching was done to 22 SACCOS and 167 VICOBA owned by MVIWATA members with the following results;

i) SACCOS Development trend

- There has been an increase of SACCOS membership for 10 SACCOS in Morogoro from 5,621 members in January to 5875 members in December 2017.
- The share increased from 468,471,620 in Jan to 492,891,620 Dec 2017.
- The savings increased from 1,476,066,437 in Jan to 1,876,066,437 Dec.
- Up to Dec TZS 499,044,520 loans were disbursed to 485 (245Me, 240Fe) members from TZS 372,994,520 for 343(158fe, 185me) members in Jan 2017.
- In Kilimanjaro members of SACCOS increased from 9,627 (5400 male 4227 female) to 9,820 (5512 male 4308 female).
- Eight SACCOS of Kilimanjaro have their shares increased from TZS 261,560,033 to TZS 266,999,533.
- Savings increased from TZS 782,105,240 to TZS 865,031,080.
- Loan given to members increased from TZS 679,002,850 to TZS 702,890,000
- For 7 SACCOS from Arusha there has been an increase of SACCOS membership from 285 in January to 376 in December 2017.
- The share increased from TZS 40,638,200.00 to 46,336,700.00.
- The savings increases TZS 69,654,700.00 in January to TZS 75,984,950.00 in December 2017.
- By December 2017, TZS 114,436,000 loan was disbursed to members.

Support to VICOBA: 195 VICOBA with 4131(2163F, 1971M) members in Kyela, Ludewa, Babati and Morogoro increased their share from TZS 648,535,100 to TZS 733,066,600 with TZS 626,179,565 loan given to members.

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

2.4.1 Intermediate Outcome One: Agricultural market policies and legislations are favourable to smallholder farmers

2.4.1.1 Conduct research and studies on agricultural trade and markets policies and share findings/engage with smallholder farmers, legislators, government officials and other relevant stakeholders

MVIWATA facilitated a rapid study to assess factors hindering use of standard measurements, taking the case of potatoes. The objectives of this study was to identify factors hindering proper use of standard weight and measures in potatoes trading and recommend possible ways to address this challenge.

Two districts Njombe and Wanging'ombe were used as pilot for the study, both secondary and primary data was used during this study.

In a nutshell, the study revealed the following:

- a. Estimates of farmers` economic loss: Up to 30% of income is lost by farmers for not using standard weights
- b. Estimates of revenue loss by the Local Government Authorities: in 2017 Njombe region lost between 0.8 and 2.9 billion shillings.
- c. Health problems to porters that are caused by carrying bags of potatoes above 100kg

The following recommendations were done;

- ❖ Increase reinforcement of the Weights and Measure Act by relevant authorities
- ❖ Intensify awareness creation to all stakeholders
- ❖ District councils should construct collection centres for easy of promoting standards measures and provision of market and agronomic information.
- ❖ Introduce a common / standard package bag for potato which will be adopted countrywide.

The findings of the study were disseminated through consultative meetings with policy makers and other stakeholders in Iringa, and Njombe Regions respectively and during farmers' agricultural exhibition (See 2.4.1.2 below for details) The recommendations were adopted during the consultative meetings for implementation by District Commissioners, District councils and other stakeholders in Njombe and Iringa Regions.

2.4.1.2 Conduct consultative meetings with legislators, policy makers and other stakeholders to share and disseminate findings through informed evidence from studies on market policy with the view to influence changes in favour of smallholder farmers

- a) MVIWATA organised a forum of in Iringa and Njombe regions involving 92 (74 male, 18 female) major stakeholders such as representative of the Regional Commissioners for Njombe and Iringa region, District Commissioners, District Executive Directors, District Chairperson, councillors, farmers, traders and Weight and Measurement Agency from Njombe and Iringa regions to present findings of the study on weights and measure and discuss the way forward. The forum was organised on 7th June 2017 in which recommendations of the study were adopted by District Commissioners, District Executive Directors and various stakeholders in Njombe and Iringa Regions for implementation.



Figure 18: Photo 1&2 Stakeholders Meeting in Iringa and Njombe regions during sharing of findings for the study on weights and measure

b) Stakeholder's forum on the use of standard measurements in trading agricultural produce

On 4th August 2017 MVIWATA organised a stakeholder's forum on the use of standard measurements in crop marketing during Nane Nane agricultural exhibition at Mwalimu Nyerere Grounds in Morogoro. The forum was conducted at Mwalimu Nyerere ground in Morogoro, this was an open forum where more than 200 people including famers, representatives from the government and Weight and Measurement Agency (WMA) participated.



Figure 19: Public fora on the importance of using standard measures in crop produce marketing

The main objective of this forum was to create awareness on the importance of using standard measures in crop produce marketing.



Figure 20: A farmer contributing his views during the dialogue on weights and measure.

c) Workshops on Improper use of standard measurements

MVIWATA facilitated 3 workshops against improper use of standard weight and measure scale on 6/4/2017, 14/04/2017 and 16/05/2017 in Bahi, Manyoni and Babati districts. Participants were sesame stakeholders.

The workshops focused on sharing practical experience on contribution of potential use of standard weight and measures in district revenue; identifying gaps on the use of standard weight and measurement scales; sharing practical ways in addressing improper use of standard weight and measurement scales; identifying and discussing possible areas where Local Government Authority (LGA) can help in reinforcing the Weights and Measure Act.

Furthermore, in line with Sesame Project implemented in partnership with Farm Africa MVIWATA conducted 11 campaigns through village meetings on the use of the standard weight involving 1,274 persons (533 women 741 men) in Manyoni, Bahi and Babati district.

MVIWATA in line with the Sesame Project facilitated district councils in Bahi, Manyoni and Babati to formulate by laws for reinforcement of Weight and Measure Act.



Figure 21: Demonstration of the use of weighing scales during a sensitisation campaign.

2.4.1 Intermediate Outcome Two: Increased bargaining capacity of smallholder farmers for fair prices and better markets

2.4.1.1 Train smallholder farmers on collective actions and agricultural business skills

MVIWATA facilitated trainings 1185 (595 male and 590 female) farmers on entrepreneurship and collective marketing.

Facilitate value addition and packaging of crops: MVIWATA facilitated training on processing and packaging of spices in order to increase the quality and market competitiveness. To so MVIWATA outsourced the services of SIDO and TanTrade to enable not only train the farmers but also enable the products to be registered with TBS and get the barcode. Nine spice products were registered.

Furthermore, MVIWATA facilitated registration of Kinota (Kinole Trading Company) in order to enable collect and trade spice produce and also undertake processing of spices.



Figure 22: Processed and packed spices by farmers

Modification of Grading Unit for TBS certification for Spice

To enable better quality management of spices, MVIWATA facilitated introduction of grading units. Grading units involve introduction of grading tables, moisture meters, weighing scales, drying equipment and fencing. This was in line with Malimbichi (Horticultural Development Project). The quantity of spice produce that go through the grading units has been steadily increasing.



Figure 23: A grading unit after being modified

2.4.1.2 Facilitate market linkage for smallholder farmers

a) Linkages of fruits and spices producers with traders in Dar es Salaam

To facilitate linkages between fruits and spices producers with traders, MVIWATA facilitated a meeting between spices producers and different buyers such as Bakhresa for fruits and ZANOP Company Limited for spices.

ZANOP Company Limited purchased 2 tons of cinnamon from 32 farmers (4 women 28 men) from Tawa and Kinole, who sold spices to the company for relatively high price of Tshs 17,000/= per Kg compared to the market price that ranged between TZS 800/= to 1200/= per kg.



Figure 24: Cinnamon is being inspected for quality measures before packing and transportation to Dar-es-salaam

b) Linking potatoes producers with Buyers

MVIWATA facilitated identification of 27 potatoes buyers in Dar Es Salaam who were linked to 37 potatoes producers (25 male, 12 female) through a meeting in January 2017. On 17th to 18th May 2017 10 traders visited farmers in Njombe where they met 73 farmers who produce potatoes. Although there were no written agreement the traders agreed to buy from farmers an average of 50 tons per day.

By December 2017, 30 tons of potatoes were sold by two farmers groups directly to traders at a price of TZS 850/kg while the price in their location was TZS 500/kg.



Figure 25: Farmers during a meeting with potatoes buyers

MVIWATA also facilitated 33 groups of farmers to sell 985 tons for maize and 1768 tons for rice (2753 tons in total) with value of TZS 1,251,606,700/-.

Furthermore, 32031 tons of maize and rice worth TZS 15,011,838,380 were sold by farmers as indicated in the table below;

Table 2: Maize and rice sold collectively by farmer's groups

District	No. Producer Org	Quantity (MT) Sold	Amount (Tsh)
Mbarali(Rice)	28	16154	13,491,778,480
Mbozi(Maize)	39	7561	3,164,000,700
Mvomero (rice)	13	5479	3,262,049,600
Mvomero (Maize)	15	2837	1,594,493,500
	95	32031	15,011,838,380

2.4.1.3 Facilitate farmers' participation in Agriculture Fairs

In 2017 MVIWATA facilitated participation of farmers in Nane Nane Agricultural exhibition at Morogoro and Mbeya. A total of 85 (35 male, 50 female) participated in the exhibition i.e. 36 (16 male, 20 female) in Morogoro, 34 (14 male, 20 female) in Arusha and 6 (2 male, 4 female) in

Mbeya. The farmers participated in the exhibition for nine days from 1st August to 9th August, the aim was to enhance learning, to facilitate them selling their crops and to facilitate them to meet with different service providers and traders for market linkage. Farmers also displayed different crops they are producing in their villages like potatoes.



Figure 26: MVIWATA farmers participating in Agriculture Fairs (Nane Nane)

As a way of sharing experience in production, different agronomic practices were demonstrated. The practice demonstrated include using organic manures and pesticides in the field, others included different practices of potatoes production, maize production and vegetable production.

The following were achieved farmer's participation in 2017 Nane Nane Agricultural exhibition:

- i) During the evaluation it was identified that each of the farmer managed to meet an average of 15 traders whom they exchanged the contacts for business after the exhibition.
- ii) Farmers learned from each other and from other exhibitor's different techniques of production. They also mentioned that they have got knowledge on how to improve quality of their crops, using weigh scales during selling and packing their crops.
- iii. Farmers were able to sell their crops at relatively higher prices than in their villages,
- iv. Farmers managed to sell their crops, each farmers had an average of 100Kgs of crops and 99% of all crops that were sold.

To facilitate more farmers' participation in Nane Nane Agricultural Exhibition, MVIWATA organised Nane Exhitation at ward level in Pandambili ward in Dodoma and Malolo ward in Kilosa. 320 (100 male, 220 female) in Pandambili while 630 (210 male, 420 female) participated at Malolo.

At the ward level demonstrations was done on agronomic practices of crops and processing of different agricultural crops. This event also facilitated farmers to meet with different service providers in agriculture i.e. input

supplier, financial services providers and extension officers. The event also facilitated farmers to farmers learning.

2.4.1.4 Collect, analyse the price and market information for produce and disseminate to market stakeholders

a) Collection and dissemination of market information

MVIWATA continues to facilitate collection and dissemination of market prices to through mobile SMS, from January to December a total of 1255 SMS requests were received from 481 users.

b) Promoting MAMIS to Different stakeholders

MAMIS was promoted to different market stake holders and farmers through meetings and brochures. 4500 brochures were distributed during this reporting period. 500 promotional SMS were sent to MVIWATA members who attended different trainings as a way of ensuring that they use the system effectively.

c) Training to members on the use of MAMIS

253 (148Male, 105Female) farmers were trained residentially in their groups and network on the uses of MAMIS

2.4.1.5 Facilitate linkages between Buyers and Sellers

Through MAMIS spice buyers from BUYAS company were able to do business with cloves producers in Kinole ward through Tandai market as a collection centre at a price Tshs 9,500/kg where 1 ton of cloves were bought through Tandai Market.

2.4.1.6 Support management of MVIWATA markets

a) Support development and review of business plan for the markets.

MVIWATA supported development and review of annual plans and budgets from Nyandira, Tawa, Kinole, Kibaigwa and Igurusi markets for improvement before its operation.



Figure 27: Tandai and Tawa market board members discuss the market budget of 2016-2017

b) Building capacities of market staff and leaders in market management

MVIWATA facilitated training on 16th June 2017 for 35 (23 Male, 12 Female) markets boards from Matai, Igurusi, Mkata, Igagala, Kibaigwa, Nyandira, Tawa and Tandai to discuss on implementation gaps and provide required technical capacities.

The meeting facilitated the markets board to share different challenges in their respective markets and actions required to address the challenges. The meeting also facilitated discussion of legal requirements for each market as is required by laws like PAYE, SDL, Worker Compensation Funds, Loan, it was agreed that each market shall have to ensure that they comply with legal requirements within three weeks.

c) Meeting with District Councils

MVIWATA conducted a meeting with Kalambo district council in order to monitor implementation of activities at Matai and Kasanga. The monitoring meeting was conducted from 12th to 15th July 2017. On 15th August MVIWATA participated in a meeting between MVIWATA, Kongwa district Council and Kibaigwa market board. The meeting was attended by 25 people representatives from Kongwa district council, MVIWATA and Kibaigwa. During this meeting discussion was done on the annual budget and plan for Kibaigwa market board. The challenges and Kibaigwa were raised and participants provided their opinions on ways to address the challenges. On 30th August 2017 a meeting was conducted between Morogoro district Council, MVIWATA, Tawa and Tandai market boards. The meeting facilitated discussion of distribution of revenue between market boards and the district council. It also facilitated discussion on how to improve communication between market boards and district council.

- **Opening of Malolo and Ruaha Mbuyuni markets**

On 6th September 2017, two markets (Ruaha Mbuyuni and Malolo) that were constructed by MVIWATA through the Malimbichi project were officially opened. The opening ceremony was attended by more than 1000 people i.e. leaders from Kikosa and Kilolo District Council, head of departments from these councils, MVIWATA leaders and staff, the community of Malolo and Ruaha Mbuyuni.

- **Support operation of Endagaw market in Hanang district**

As reported in the 2016 Annual report, Hanang District council leadership requested MVIWATA to support operation of Endagaw market by sharing expertise in managing rural markets. From January to December 2017 MVIWATA continued providing technical support in operation of this market. As a results of that by December 2017 the market had started operating where an average of 500 tons of crops are traded at the market daily.



Figure 28:Marketing activities at Endagaw market in Hanang District

Results of the market:

- In 2017, a total of 74187.79 tons of crop were sold in four markets (Kibaigwa 53518.39 tons, Tawa 2209 tons, Tandai 9412 tons, Igurusi 9048.4 tons).
- Various services are being offered and utilised at the markets as planned i.e. the use of weighbridge, drying slabs, cleaning equipment, market information etc.
- The markets have continued to serve as one income earners for their district councils where TZS 398,278,639 were paid to four district council by these markets i.e. Kongwa TZS314,326,000, Morogoro TZS37,317,157, Mbarali TZS 46,635,480.

2.4.1.7 Rural Tourisms Initiatives

The Rural Tourism Project of MVIWATA is implemented in partnership with TAMADI a French based organization. The partnership was formed in order to help the small scale farmers economically and socially.

From January to December 2017, the following activities were conducted:

- a) **TAMADI Coordinators training** was conducted in India with the purpose of increasing number of travellers and delivering quality services.



Figure 29: TAMADI Coordinators in a training in India

- b) **Meetings with host families, national and local guides and village leaders and youth club members:** The Rural Tourism Initiative held meetings with the host families, translators, village leaders and youth club for imparting skills on handling the travellers in aspects of accommodation, food, activities during their stay, permission from the village leaders and the economic contribution of the tour to the host families and local farmers network members in the village.
- c) **Tours:** Twelve (12) groups with sixty five (65) travelers were received in January - December 2017 for an itinerary of fifteen days (15) and twenty two (22) days. The travellers were from France, Belgium and Spain. The visit increased awareness and exchange the cultural values between the travellers and the host families and the famer's network members
- d) The Rural Tourism Initiative had a variety of both economic and social impacts in its practices at MVIWATA, host families, local guides, translators and the farmer's networks. In 2017 ninety seven (97) host families earned Tshs 23,169,000/= and nine local networks earned Tshs 4,709,000/= while MVIWATA national earned gross revenue of Tshs 34,527,500/=. The distribution of income by families accrued from tourism project considers the cost of guest hosting to a maximum of four days. The maximum number of guest hosted per family is two for four days.

2.5 Strategic Goal Five: Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened

2.5.1 Intermediate Outcome One: Improved institutional systems, governance and advocacy capacity at local, middle and national levels

2.5.1.1 Set up an institutional membership record management and verification of the members' activeness

To work on the institutional membership, MVIWATA recruited an ICT intern to manage the database. A review of the system was conducted towards the end of the year and further improvements to the system shall be conducted. Build capacity of network leaders and promoters on governance and advocacy through the leadership training program.

2.5.1.2 Conduct leadership training to members of MVIWATA

a. Leadership training to MVIWATA Dodoma steering committee

Leadership training to MVIWATA Dodoma MLN leaders was conducted for two days from 02nd to 03rd October 2017 after their elections. The training was to orient the new leaders and enabled them to perform their duties effectively.

b. Leadership training to middle level network leaders

To enable new leaders to perform their roles properly, a five days leadership training (from 20th to 24th November 2017) was held in Morogoro and was attended by 54 MLN leaders (28 men and 26 women) from Shinyanga, Dodoma, Mbeya, Rukwa, Zanzibar and Morogoro.



Figure 30: MVIWATA leaders in group photo after the leadership training

2.5.1.3 Regularly review and improve institutional systems (procedures, guidelines and tools) on monitoring & evaluation, information management, information technology, communication, finance and procurement

a) Upgrading-Human Resource (HR), Financial Systems, Information Technology

In 2017 MVIWATA continued to improve its organisational systems;

- The new strategic plan 2017 – 2021 was launched
- A review of implementation of new and improved policies namely Financial manual, Procurement manual, Human Resource and Operational manual was conducted as part of the Backstopping Mandate. Improvements on the manuals were also done. Further work on internalisation of new policies and procedures, development of tools for their implementation is still in progress.

b) Membership Database and Market Information System

Software upgrades and hardware expansion for MVIWATA Agricultural Marketing Information System (MAMIS) and membership database was done. New features in MAMIS and membership database are the generation of report based on selected parameters and provision of marketing information based on specific geographical location for the MAMIS. To ease the works on ICT MVIWATA has recruited an ICT intern towards the end of the year but started work in 2018.

Monitoring and evaluation officer and an assistant were added to MVIWATA team towards the end of 2017. The work on development of the organizational monitoring system is in progress. In 2018, as part of Organisational Backstopping and M&E consultant shall be hired to support development of the institutional M&E system.

2.5.1.4 Conduct external and internal audits

a) Internal audit for MVIWATA national, market boards and Middle Level Networks (MLN)

- i) Two National level internal audit were conducted in February and October 2017 covering the period of 1st October – 31st December 2016 with the objective of evaluating risk management process, assessing and evaluating effectiveness of internal control, assessing and reporting on segregation of duties of the organisation. Results of the internal controls indicated that most of the internal controls were complied.
- ii) 5 MLNs of Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara, Morogoro and Ruvuma performed internal audit in April and May 2017, the audit covers the period of 1st October 2016 – 31st March 2017.
- iii) An internal audit was also conducted for Kibaigwa market board in April 2017.

Results of internal audits indicated improvement in internal control, financial record keeping and governance at middle level networks. Some outstanding issues from previous internal audits were addressed at varying levels.

b) External and Project Audit of MVIWATA

The following external audits were conducted:

- i) Organisational audit of MVIWATA was conducted by Deloitte and Touché from 13th to 24th March 2017 for the annual financial statements ended 31st December 2016.
- ii) External audit was also conducted by PWC from 1st to 2nd February 2017 for the Lake Nyasa project supported by We Effect/SIDA, covering the annual period ended 31st December 2016.
- iii) MVIWATA - Arusha Institutional and projects external Audits was conducted by Tax, Solutions Company from Arusha while external audit for the project supported by We Effect was conducted by PWC
- iv) For Kilimanjaro middle level network, an External and project audit for the project supported by We Effect was conducted by PWC.

For all external audits MVIWATA received unqualified opinion.

2.5.1.5 Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of MVIWATA Programmes

During this reporting period, the following monitoring meetings were conducted.

- a) Three technical meetings were conducted to review different projects that are implemented within the organisation, the first meeting was conducted from 14th and 20th March 2017 while the second meeting conducted from 20th to 30th March 2017 at MVIWATA Headquarters the third meeting was conducted on 8th December 2017. The meetings facilitated reviewing plan for implementation of activities in 2017 and strategies to improve implementation of activities, 20 (17 male, 3 female) staff participated.
- b) Four board meetings were conducted on 10th April 2017, 2nd November 2017, 4th December 2017 and the joint board meeting of the incoming and outgoing board members. The meetings focused to review progress of MVIWATA, implementation of its activities, finances and operation plan and providing advice to technical people on areas of improvement.
- c) Field officers conducted follow up to the project areas (villages) to monitor implementation of activities assessing the achievements and associated challenges. During the monitoring, coaching and technical support were provided to farmer for improvement. 1043 (476 female, 567 male) farmers participated in monitoring meetings.
- d) A consultative meeting which brought together MVIWATA Board of Directors and Steering Committee of MVIWATA Dodoma was conducted on 17th February, 2017. The meeting was organized purposely to reflect appropriate measures focusing on improving management systems at Dodoma Middle level network.



Figure 31: Meeting between MVIWATA Board members and Dodoma MLN Steering Committee

- e) The council meeting attended by 65 members (45 men and 20 women) was held in Morogoro on 25th November 2017 to discuss progress of MVIWATA.



Figure 32: MVIWATA Council Meeting in Morogoro

f) MVIWATA Annual General Meeting

MVIWATA annual general meeting was conducted on 07th December 2017 in Morogoro and was attended by 355 persons (192 men, 163 women) including 215 MVIWATA delegates (114 men, 101 women) and the members of the parliament, partners and the government representatives (Union and Zanzibar) including the District Commissioners.

The main agenda of the AGM was receiving annual implementation reports, audited reports, annual work plan and budgets, appointment of external auditor and election of new MVIWATA Board Members for the next 3 years in which 5 men and 4 women were elected.



Figure 33: MVIWATA 2017 AGM in Morogoro

MVIWATA MLN also held their AGM at Middle level networks in which 779 persons (402 men and 377 women) attended.

Table 3: MVIWATA AGM at different Middle level Networks

Middle Level Network	Date	Participants		
		Men	Women	Total
Kagera	07/02/2017	44	39	83
Dodoma	11-12/05/2017	46	39	85
Morogoro	28/07/2017	42	34	76
Kilimanjaro	21-22/08/2017	30	46	76
Manyara	10-11/10/2017	74	46	120
Arusha	12-13/10/2017	43	81	124
Shinyanga	17-18/10/2017	37	19	56
Rukwa	01/11/2017	36	18	54
Mbeya	03/11/2017	25	26	51
Zanzibar	05/11/2017	25	29	54
Overall		402	377	779

Four MLNs; Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara conducted ordinary meetings while other six; Morogoro, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Zanzibar, Rukwa and Mbeya elected their new leaders.



Figure 34: MVIWATA members during MLNs meetings

2.5.2 Intermediate Outcome Two: MVIWATA has sufficient human and financial resources for its operations.

2.5.2.1 Institute human resource capacity development program

MVIWATA has human resource of 59 (39 Men, 20 Women) staff i.e. 37 (25 Men, 12 Women) at national level and 22 (14 men, 8 women) at middle level networks.

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

However, the organisation continued to improve employee technical skills and effectiveness through individual and group training.

2.5.2.2 The development of a comprehensive institutional resource mobilisation strategy that conforms to the institutional strategic goals is in progress.

2.5.2.3 Support human resource cost and operational cost for the institution: Existing human resource were supported and operational costs met accordingly.

2.5.2.4 Support Procurement of Capital resources and Construction of Resource Centre (Completion of the centre)

This activity entails supporting of infrastructure, equipment and materials at the headquarters of MVIWATA for learning and dissemination of information to members. Development of resource centre is in progress.

2.5.3 Intermediate Outcome three: Experiences and lessons across MVIWATA consolidated, documented and disseminated

2.5.3.1 Develop policy and strategy for knowledge management and communication: A person to facilitate this process has been earmarked and the policy shall be developed and completed by 2018.

2.5.3.2 Produce radio and TV programmes; Radio and TV programmes have been aired following media engagement in different MVIWATA interventions (Table 4 below)

Table 4: Number of media houses engaged to air MVIWATA interventions

No	Activity	Number media houses engaged		
		TV	Newspapers	Radio
1.	Meeting with Parliamentarian Committee (Agriculture)	4	7	4
2.	Stakeholders forum on Potatoes value chain	5	2	4
3.	Field visits with two Parliamentary committee (Agriculture & TAMISEMI)	7	7	7
4.	Opening of Malolo Market in Kilosa District	5	2	5
5.	Media Tour (One on land and Second on Market issues). 7 media per tour	14	-	14
6.	Open Forum held on 22nd June 2017 at Jamhuri Stadium in Morogoro.	7	5	10
7.	MVIWATA National Forum during AGM 2017	8	9	15
		50	32	59

2.5.3.3 Maintain MVIWATA website and associated social media channels.

The existing ICT staff has worked on improvement of social media and website although the complete refurbishment of the website shall take time and hope to be ready by 2018.

2.5.3.4 Establish MVIWATA FM Radio station as an effective advocacy and communication powerful tool of MVIWATA.

The business plan for the proposed radio station was developed and submitted to TCRA for licencing procedures.

Cross Cutting Issues:

During implementation of the activities, equal involvement of women, youth and men were much encouraged. Awareness creation on HIV issue and environmental conservation were also done during implementation of the

activities. Below are specific issues on gender that was conducted during this report period:

- In commemoration of international women day on 8th March 2017 MVIWATA organised four forums for awareness creation to farmers and leaders on gender issues. The forums were conducted in Ludewa, Kyela, Kilosa and Chamwino districts. 906 farmers (198male, 708 female) participated.

Voluntary counselling and testing of HIV and screening of breast cancer were available at the forums. 64 women were screened for breast cancer while 51 performed HIV test.

- During the MVIWATA National workshop sensitisation on HIV/AIDS was conducted to all participants. Furthermore, voluntary counselling and testing of HIV and screening for cervical cancer were available at the venue.



Figure 35: Participants of the international women day in Ludewa and Kyela districts

- MVIWATA participated 2017 national gender festival; the bi-annual event organised by Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP-Mtandao) under the theme *“The Transformation of Oppressive Systems for Gender Equality and Sustainable Development”*. 12 MVIWATA members (10 females and 2 males), and two staff (1 male and 1 female) participated 2017 in the event that took place from 05th to 08th September 2017.
- MVIWATA has been working with primary and secondary schools in Mvomero District to increase interest of the youth in agricultural activities, to enable the youth learn agricultural and processing skills and learn life skills. At least 10 schools have established agricultural clubs in which children learn about agriculture.



Figure 36: Part of Students in Mvomero district participating in agriculture clubs

Environmental Conservation

As part of climate change adaptation, 369 farmers (215M, 154F) farmers planted 316,215 trees. This makes 4,765,683 trees altogether planted in 9930 acres by MVIWATA members in Kyela and Ludewa districts 2012.



Figure 37: Some conservation practices within MVIWATA programme areas (before & after)

3. Summary of the Financial Report

Table 5: Summary of MVIWATA Budget for 2017

Summary of the Budget by Strategic Goal				
SG	Description	Budgeted Amount in TZS	Actual Amount in TZS	% Utilization
SG1	Enhanced land security to smallholder farmers	499,097,210	234,150,900	47%
SG2	Smallholder farmers have control of sustainable production systems	783,443,012	596,428,560	76%
SG3	Inclusive financial access & security for smallholder farmers enhanced	256,556,879	247,902,980	97%
SG4	Smallholder farmers' access and control in agricultural markets enhanced	918,485,644	845,472,866	92%
SG5	Institutional capacity of MVIWATA strengthened	1,857,630,681	1,796,537,287	97%
	Total Budget TZS	4,315,213,426	3,720,492,592	86%

4. Lessons

In this year there has been increased engagement with policy makers. However, we have learnt that not always the results can be achieved promptly and at times results cannot be predictable.

5. Challenges

The main has been to accomplish the monitoring and evaluation system in order to track properly results of the work of MVIWATA. However, the progress has been made by recruiting the M&E officer and assistant and so far the development of the institutional M&E is in progress.

6. Risks and mitigation measures taken

- *Disruptions in funding sources since currently MVIWATA relies heavily on donors for its funding:* MVIWATA has continued to increase internal revenue such such as rural tourism activities. Furthermore, MVIWATA is working towards increasing the core fund from other partners. For example, the work started to engage We Effect to contribute the SIDA funds into the core funding of MVIWATA.
- *Financial risks, mainly proper management of finances:* Internal control systems are being regularly monitored and improved.
- *Risks related to policy environment such as new procedures for the civil society and non-governmental organisations:* MVIWATA has continued to comply with existing and new policies and laws that regulate CSOs.
- *Loss of MVIWATA Identity and moving away from her philosophy:* This risk has been mitigated by continually reflecting the identity and mission of MVIWATA during internal meetings of members and staff. Compliance to the constitution of MVIWATA has also been strictly adhered to.

7. Way Forward

To finalise the M&E system and mobilise resources to fully fund the proposed organisational structure.