



Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania

Annual Report for 2016

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1. General Introduction

1.1. Background of MVIWATA

Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA) is the national farmers' organisation which brings together small holder farmers from all regions of Tanzania in order to have a common voice to defend economic, social, cultural and political interests of smallholder farmers in Tanzania. Founded in 1993, MVIWATA aspires to empower smallholder farmers economically and socially through capacity building and undertake lobbying and advocacy interventions by strengthening their groups and networks to ensure smallholder farmers inclusiveness and participation, facilitating communication and learning so that they are capable of defending their interests.

MVIWATA was formed by smallholder farmers themselves to address their challenges such as lack of a strong organisation in the country, exclusion from decision making processes on matters that touch the welfare of small scale farmers and under-representation or complete lack of representation in decision making bodies, low prices of agricultural produce, unreliable markets and lack of access to financial services.

To address these challenges, MVIWATA has been implementing various interventions focusing on lobbying and advocacy and economic empowerment of small-scale farmers. These interventions were based on five strategic areas, namely;

- SO1 Organising farmers into strong groups and networks to have common voice to advocate for their interests;
- SO2 Strengthening lobbying and advocacy capacity of farmers to influence policy process;
- SO3 Empowering farmers economically through initiatives such as saving and credit (microfinance), market linkage, and development of entrepreneurship skills;
- SO4 Building capacity of MVIWATA members, leaders and staff on cross cutting issues (HIV & AIDS, gender and climate change); and
- SO5 Strengthening institutional development of MVIWATA

The mission of MVIWATA is to strengthen farmers' groups and networks, facilitate communication and learning through exchange visits for the purpose of defending the interests of small scale farmers.

The vision of MVIWATA is to become a strong farmers' organisation that will guarantee small-scale farmers' participation and representation in socio-economic and policy dialogue process at various levels through learning, initiating, implementing and monitoring social and economic development processes.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of MVIWATA activities that were implemented from January to December 2016, major achievements attained, lessons learnt and challenges encountered along the implementation process of MVIWATA programmes.

1.2. Approach and Methodology

MVIWATA used participatory approaches that basically target capacity development of small holder farmers, the main one being farmer-to-farmer approach mainly through the use of voluntary unpaid farmer-promoters in order to internalize interventions and processes, to facilitate ownership, sustain interventions and also enable a multiplier effects at local level.

The main methods that were used involved forums and dialogues, village based training, centre-based residential training and exchange visits. There has been substantial media engagement, engagement with policy makers and grassroots forums for public awareness.

To ensure ownership and sustainability of activities and programmes, MVIWATA members from various groups and networks were directly involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities. Collaboration and partnerships with other development partners, local government authorities and allies was strengthened and for some specific activities, they were directly involved in planning and implementation process.

The primary beneficiaries of MVIWATA interventions as per the mandate are smallholder farmers. Others are intermediary beneficiaries that are expected in turn to benefit smallholder farmers including stakeholders involved in various value chain development for commodities being promoted by MVIWATA such as traders and processors.

1.3. The Partners

In the year 2016, MVIWATA worked with Irish Aid and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) being the core funders; European Union through various projects, notably Malimbichi (Horticulture Project), Farm Risk Management Project (FARMAF), Strengthening Farmer Organizations in Africa Programme (SFOAP); SIDA through We Effect, TRIAS, Agrinatura, ACDI/VOCA, the government of Germany through Trans SEC project; McKnight Foundation and the Government of Tanzania. The table below shows the focus of partnership of various organisations working with MVIWATA.

Table 1: MVIWATA Partners in 2016 and their focus

	Partner	Project	Thematic Area under MVIWATA SP	Location
1.	Irish Aid	MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014	SO1,2,3,4&5	Nationwide
2.	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2010 – 2014	SO1,2,3,4&5	Nationwide
3.	We Effect	Lake Nyasa Ecosystem and Livelihood Project	SO3,4&5	Kyela and Ludewa Districts
4.	We Effect	Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Improvement Project (ALMIP)	SO1,2,3,4&5	Arusha Region
5.	We Effect	Strengthening Farmers' Networks for Improved Farm Incomes (SFANIFI)	SO1,2,3,4&5	Kilimanjaro Region
6.	TRIAS	DGD: Building Assets,	SO1,2&3	Arusha and Manyara
7.	TRIAS	Farmers' Voice (FV)	SO1,2&3	Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions
8.	TRIAS	Synergy Project (Mradi wa Maliasili na Maendeleo – MMM)	SO1,2,3,4&5	Monduli District (Arusha)
9.	TRIAS	BFFS (Maisha Bora - MB)	SO1,2,3,4&5	Longido District (Arusha)
10.	ACDI/VOCA	NAFAKA Project	SO3	Mvomero district
11.	EAFF/EU	Strengthening Farmer Organizations in Africa Programme	SO2,3&5	Nation wide
12.	ESAFF/EU	Involving small scale farmers in policy dialogue and monitoring for improved food security in the East African Region.	SO3	East African Countries
13.	ZALF (German Universities)	Trans SEC: Innovating Strategies to safeguard Food Security using Technology and Knowledge Transfer: A people-centred Approach	SO1, SO3	Kilosa and Chamwino district
14.	Agrinatura/EU	Farm Risk Management for Africa project	SO3	Nationwide
15.	EU	Improving production and marketing of high value horticultural produce for smallholder farmers in Uluguru mountains and Ruaha river basin through increased know-how and market-support services (Malimbichi Project)	SO3	Uluguru Mountains and Ruaha Valley

1.4. Implemented Activities

Activities that were implemented by MVIWATA fall under the following groups:

- Facilitating formation and strengthening of farmers' groups and networks through sensitization meetings, exchange visits and leadership training.
- Strengthening advocacy skills of farmers through training, farmers' forums, coalition building, study visit and facilitating exchange of information through participation in local, national, regional and international forums.
- Facilitating market access through developing entrepreneurship skills, market linkage interventions, operating a market information system (MAMIS).
- Facilitating farmers' access to financial services through strengthening of rural microfinance institutions owned by smallholder farmers and provision of technical support.
- Facilitating mainstreaming of cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender equity and climate change into MVIWATA activities through sensitisation meetings and workshops for awareness creation.
- Alliance building, networking and partnership building between MVIWATA and other stakeholders to advocate on issues of farmers' interests at all levels.
- Monitoring and evaluating organizational capacity and the progress of MVIWATA programmes.

The activities implemented aimed at building capacity of small-scale farmers to influence local, national, regional and international policies and effectively participate in decision making on issues of their welfare and improve their livelihood and economic activities. In general, the activities have resulted into better organization of farmers, capacity development in terms of ability to address their own challenges as identified in savings and credit interventions, improved production and marketing, and increased capacity on advocacy.

2. Progress of Activities Implementation

2.1 *To organize farmers into strong groups and networks to have common voice to advocate for their interests*

2.1.1 Strengthen capacities of MVIWATA middle level networks to enhance service delivery to members

Sensitisation meetings and trainings involving 2973 farmers (1617 women, 1356 men) were conducted in 14 middle level networks resulting in deepening of MVIWATA activities:

- Chilonwa District network in Dodoma region was formed
- 44 local networks were formed; five in Ngara district (Kagera region); five in Mpwapwa and Chilonwa districts (Dodoma); three in Kiteto and Simanjiro districts (Manyara); and 31 in Morogoro region.
- New 178 farmers' groups were formed in Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Iringa/Njombe, Mwanza, Kagera, Mbeya, Kigoma, Dodoma, Tabora Manyara, Zanzibar and Arusha regions.
- 476 (438 women and 328 men) new members joined MVIWATA



Top left: sensitisation meetings in Manyara, Morogoro and Ruvuma. Bottom left was meeting during inauguration ceremony of Chilonwa District Network in Dodoma

2.1.2 Conduct Leadership Training for Farmers' Leaders

a) Development of curriculum for Leadership Training for Farmers' Leaders

A second draft of the curriculum was shared with some modules being completed. The modules which were complete by December 2016, are for

Leadership, lobbying and advocacy, good governance, communication, facilitation skills and financial management.

b) Training of Local and Middle Level network Leaders

Residential training was conducted for 242 farmers (143 men and 99 women). The topics included leadership skills, communications, conflict resolution strategies, advocacy strategies.



Leadership training for local network leaders in Bashay Manyara (left) and Kileo in Kilimanjaro (right)



Residential training for Makuyu local network in Morogoro (left) and Ruvu Muungano in Kilimanjaro (right)

c) Promoters training

62 promoters (25 women and 37 men) from 19 regions attended Leadership Training which was held in March and May 2016. The topics covered included sustainable production, civic education, natural resources and cross cutting issues.



Promoters in training at Kinole training centre

Box 1: Success story from promoter Issa Lugembe

In 2016, Mr Issa Lugembe a Promoter from Kaliua district in Tabora region sensitized 110 group members from 21 groups to become MVIWATA members in Kaliua district. He also initiated establishment of KAWISUNGE VIJANA SACCOS IBAMBO at ward level. Members agreed to buy shares on monthly basis (each share costs TZS 10,000/=). By August 2016 these farmers had Shs10 million in their account which was matched by the government contribution of Tsh 10m. The SACCOS grew to 76 (44 men and 32 women), of which 26 (14 men and 12 women) are youth between the age of 18 to 35. This SACCOS was officially opened on 28th September 2016.

d) Printing of training materials

713 copies of training materials on sustainable production, constitution, climate change, gender and land rights were developed and shared during the promoters training. 500 training manuals on climate change were printed.

e) Management of MVIWATA membership database

850 (476 new individual members and 374 existing members), 28 new groups and 5 new local networks from Mbeya, Morogoro, Kagera, Iringa/Njombe and Manyara were recorded in the system. This makes the total number of individual members entered in the data system to reach 24,957 from 24,481 recorded in December 2015 as shown in the table below:

Year	2016
Individual	22,965
Groups	1,805
Local Networks	280

2.1.3 Internal system review and upgrading-Human Resource, Financial Systems, Information Technology, Monitoring and Evaluation, Database and Market Information System

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

Upgrading of human and financial systems is part of the Backstopping Mandate which is reported below under 2.1.9.

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. Installation of power back up system was also done to ensure availability of energy power even when electricity cut off.

c) Monitoring and Evaluation

A number of monitoring tools including meeting log, training log, sensitization log, network mapping and membership registration form have been developed. The newly developed M&E will have to be adapted to the new strategic plan strategic goals to make them relevant starting 2017.

A participatory result based monitoring, evaluation and learning framework has been developed. This framework accounts for both strategic objectives, indicators and procedures to plan, monitor, evaluate and reporting. This will be customised to accommodate changes addressed in the new strategic plan 2017-2021 and put into use.

Further to this, a website has been created and hosted in a content management system in WordPress (mviwatarbme.org). The website is meant for communicating M&E work and useful information for staff, partners and stakeholders to use.

d) Staff Appraisal for 2015

The 2015 staff performance appraisal was carried out at MVIWATA offices, Morogoro for 36 staff of national and middle level network from 15th to 19th February, 2016. The process aimed at identifying areas for organisational

and individual improvement. Capacity building was done to the staff who had performance below 3 so as to facilitate improvement in implementation of activities.

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

- a) National level internal audit was conducted twice, from 15th to 19th February 2016 and from 10th to 13th October 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.
- b) 5 MLNs of Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara, Morogoro and Ruvuma performed internal audit three times in March, August and November.
- c) An internal audit was also conducted for Nyandira, Kibaigwa, Kinole and Tawa market boards in April and August 2016.

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 have been addressed at varying levels.

2.1.5 External and Project Audit of MVIWATA

The following external audits were conducted:

- a) Organisational audit of MVIWATA was conducted by Deloitte and Touche from 7th to 18th March 2016.
- b) External audit was also conducted by PWC from 25th to 26th January 2016 and 22nd and 23rd September for the Lake Nyasa project supported by We Effect.
- c) External Audit was conducted to Malimbichi project from 17th and 28th October 2018 by Deloitte.
- d) 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
- e) For Manyara middle level network, an External and project audit was conducted in September 2016 by the firm known as VA BUSINESS ASSURANCE SERVICE from Arusha.

For all external audits MVIWATA received unqualified opinion.

An internal review was done for Sesame III project.

2.1.6 Support costs to Programme staffs and office operations costs including procurements

MVIWATA continued supporting human resource cost for 75 (50 Men, 25 Women) staff i.e. 48 (31 Men, 17 Women) at national level and 27 (19 men, 8 women) at middle level networks. Operational costs were supported through core funds and project funds.

2.1.7 Support development of resource 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 still in progress.

2.1.8 Organisational Strengthening Backstopping Mandate

ABA Associates signed a contract on 23rd February 2016 to review the policies and guidelines of MVIWATA as part of the Organizational strengthening backstopping mandate. Human Resource Manual Review, MVIWATA Financial Manual Review, Development of MVIWATA operational manual and Development of MVIWATA procurement manual are the specific focus of the assignment. To accomplish this task the following was undertaken:

- Planning and desk review of the MVIWATA's existing documentations regarding internal systems, including the review of the Constitution of MVIWATA at National Level and Middle levels, guiding documents such as financial regulations and Human Resource Manual and other documents pertaining to the performance and operations of the Organization.
- Consultations with staff, management, middle level network leaders and board of directors to get their views regarding policies and guidelines.
- Development of the manual and presentation of the manual to staff and leaders, By December 2016 the first draft of the manual had already been submitted to MVIWATA.

2.1.9 Facilitate institutional and constitutional meetings of MVIWATA

a) AGM -National and Middle Level Networks (MLN)

Annual General Meetings were conducted at National level and in different middle level networks as shown below:

The national AGM was conducted on 15th December 2016 in Morogoro. 341(205 men, 136 women) persons participated in the AGM including:

- Members 218 delegates (131Men, 87 Women)
- Partner organisations 10 persons (8 Men, 2 Women)
- Staff 44 persons (27 Men,17 Women)
- Drama 25 persons (10Men,15Women)
- Media 25 persons (15Men, 8Women)
- Board members 9(5Men, 4Women)

- Members of Parliament from Agricultural Committee 10 persons (7 Men, 3 Women)

The Agenda of the AGM included receiving report for activities implemented in 2015, Audit report for 2015, appointment of external auditor and approval of 2017-2021 strategic plan and 2017 annual work plan.



Participants of the AGM

b) Middle level annual general meetings

AGMs were also conducted at middle level networks in Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara as per constitutional requirements as follows.

- AGM for MVIWATA Manyara took place on 8th - 9th November, 2016 in Babati and was attended by 90 (50 men and 40 women) famers representatives from all the districts in Manyara region.
- In Arusha, the AGM was conducted on 28th -29th September 2016 and attended by 146 (69 women and 77 men) members.
- MVIWATA Kilimanjaro held their AGM on 20th- 21st July 2016 in Moshi Municipal. A total number of 61 (31 women and 30 men) persons attended.



Left photo, MVIWATA Manyara AGM and right MVIWATA Kilimanjaro AGM.



MVIWATA Arusha AGM

c) Council meetings

One Council meeting was conducted on 12th December 2016, attended by 67 (39 men, 28 women). During this meeting the discussion mainly focused on implementation of activities in each region, review of the new 2017-2012 MVIWATA Strategic plan, review new developed organisational manuals (human resource, financial, operational and procurement manuals) and preparation of 2016 Annual General meeting.



Participants in the council meeting

d) Board meetings

Three board meetings were conducted on 7th March, 19th July and 10th November 2016. The meetings were attended by all 9 (5men, 4women) board members and the Executive Director who is an Ex-officio. The

meetings focused to review progress of MVIWATA, implementation of its activities, finances and operational plan.

e) Quarterly Technical meetings

For planning and monitoring implementation of activities, various technical meetings were conducted as follows:

- The first technical meeting was conducted on 18th January 2016 and involved 11 staff (9 men, 4 women). The agenda of this meeting was reviewing implementation of activities within the organization. The outcome of this meeting was improved annual plan for 2016 which indicated all activities to be implemented, its deliverables and the timeline for each activity. Other meetings were conducted on 30th May 2016, on 16th and 23rd September 2016 where a total 12 (9 men, 3 women) and 6 (4 men, 2 women) respectively participated, the focus was reviewing implementation of activities. Other technical meetings were conducted from 4th to 6th October 2016 and the focus was reviewing 2017-2021 strategic plan.
- Two Economic Empowerment team meetings which was conducted on 11th March 2016 and 10-11th October 2016 in which 10 staff participated with the objective of monitoring progress of implementation and results.
- Malimbichi project steering committee was conducted on 9th February 2016 to review project implementation progress. The project coordination meeting was held on 19th-21st October 2016 to review activities of the project.
- Lobbying and advocacy team held a technical meeting on 13 January 2016 to review activities to be implemented in 2016. Other team meetings were held on 27th April 2016 and 4th August 2016 where, among other things, tools (drafts) for MLN assessment and promoters training were developed.
- Four technical meetings were conducted by finance team on 19th January, from 5th to 6th April, on 12th July and 19th September 2016. The meetings involved 7 staff (4men, 3 women).
- On 23rd and 24th May 2016 and 9th December Trans-SEC project partners' meetings were held. The partners namely SUA, ARI Ilonga, ARI Hombolo, MVIWATA, TFC, ACT and ICRAF.
- Two Lake Nyasa project meetings were held on 18th-21st April 2016 and 27th - 28th December 2016 for monitoring and reviewing project activities. The first meeting involved 21 (15Men, 6Women) leaders and staff.

2.1.10 Preparation of new MVIWATA Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021

A strategic plan 2017-2021 was developed in a participatory way and consultation involving MVIWATA members, leaders, staff and partners. The process was built on the input of preceding processes namely; Evaluation of Strategic plan 2010-2014, Theory of change development, contextual analysis, stakeholder and SWOT analysis.

2.2 Strengthening advocacy capacity of farmers to influence policy process

2.2.1 Conduct research studies and fact - finding missions on key advocacy issues

In 2016 we embarked on finalising studies that were conducted in 2015 on Seed rights to smallholder farmers, Land Conflicts in Tanzania, Causes and Solutions and The State of Affairs Regarding GMOs in Tanzania.

2.2.2 Facilitate consultation forums, public debates/dialogues and media conferences/events with farmers, legislators, media and government officials for lobbying and advocacy on issues affecting SHFs

a) MVIWATA meeting with the Parliament Committee

A meeting with members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Agriculture, Livestock and Water was held in Dodoma on 2nd June 2016 to share findings of the studies on issues affecting smallholder farmers i.e. land conflicts, seed right, GMOs, Agricultural budget and agricultural produce markets. 17 Parliamentarians and 24 MVIWATA delegates (total 41 participants, 23 men and 18 women) attended the meeting. The meeting resulted in the following:

- i. Familiarisation of the Committee with agricultural issues of broad nature It was unanimously agreed that imminent issues, which are policy issues, should be consolidated well and presented to the Committee for further action
- ii. To create a partnership between MVIWATA and the legislators in addressing national agricultural issues. In this case a resolution was reached to have regular dialogues on various agricultural issues.





MVIWATA members in session with members of the Parliament Committee for Agriculture, Livestock and Water

b) Submission of the views of MVIWATA on Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute Act, 2016

MVIWATA presented to the Parliament Standing Committee for Agriculture, Livestock and Water our views on the bill to establish Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute Bill of 2016). MVIWATA's delegation led by the Executive Director presented their views on 24th August 2016 in Dodoma, they included:

- a) The Board established by the proposed law should have representation of farmers' organisations (at least 2 representatives) so that they can provide inputs in the direction of research.
- b) The composition of the national agricultural research consultative forum is very narrow and too closed system; it is dominated by officials from departments of the government, which makes the forum incomplete in terms of the composition which makes it unhealthy for its purpose, MMVIWATA called for more farmers' representation in place.
- c) The function of the institute in Indigenous Knowledge Research needs to be explicit in the bill, MVIWATA called for a separate theme on Indigenous Knowledge Research.
- d) There should be replication of forums at zonal level in order to provide more room for stakeholders to share views and progress of the agricultural research in their zones.

c) Participation of MPs in MVIWATA national workshop

The Parliament Standing Committee for Agriculture, Livestock and Water sent a delegation of 10 MPs to MVIWATA National workshop and the Annual General Meeting that was held in Morogoro from 14th to 16th December 2016 in order to understand better issues of smallholder farmers by listening directly from them.

The Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Hon. Dr Charles Tiizeba participated in the second day of discussion and responded directly to questions posed by the farmers on such issues as inputs, markets, land,

finances, late payments for farmers who sold cashew nuts in 2016 and nuisance levies.

The theme of the national workshop was *"Towards the Industrial Economy in Tanzania: What are the Stakes for Smallholder Farmers?"*.



MPs presenting during the national workshop. From top left: Hon. Mohamoud Mgimwa, Hon Emmanuel Papian, Hon. Christine Ishengoma, Hon. Salim Rehani, Hon. Khadija Aboud and Hon. Paschal Haonga.



Minister of Agriculture Hon. Dr. Charles Tiizeba in the dialogue during national workshop

d) Public Dialogue on Seeds

During the National Farmers' Day, (*Nane-Nane*), a one day public dialogue *on seed rights* was organised on 06th August 2016 within the agricultural show grounds in Morogoro in which 120 persons (73 men, 47 women) attended. The participants included MVIWATA members from Morogoro region, MVIWATA Board members and other key stakeholders in seed sector. Three topics related to the sector and smallholder farmers' rights were presented by facilitators from TOSCI, TOAM and MVIWATA. The following resolutions were made at the end of the dialogue for advocacy purpose;-

- Production of Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) should be protected and given equal status as other industrial seeds.
- The scope of distribution for QDS should be expanded to cover districts and not be limited to wards as the situation is currently.
- Subsidies provision programme, on seed in particular, should be expanded and involve Quality Declared Seeds instead of that privilege to be given to industrial seed only.
- State organs, that are responsible to quality control, should involve smallholder farmers in combating counterfeit seeds.
- In order to strengthen war against counterfeit inputs, seed in particular, responsible authorities should release regular notices/ announcements through public media to alert farmers on counterfeit seeds.
- To make TOSCI's services effective the government should strengthen its capacity in terms of staffing and facilities.



Public dialogue on seed rights at Nane nane grounds.

e) A symposium on EPAs and its impact on industrialisation policy in Tanzania

The national symposium under the theme ***“Tanzania Towards Industrial Economy and Role of Small-scale farmers”*** was held in Morogoro on 27th October 2016 to commemorate Nyerere Day and the World Food Day. The theme was chosen to reflect the government agenda to build industrial economy. The special attention was given to Mwalimu Nyerere vision on three important aspects; industrialisation, agricultural development and impact of imperialism. The occasion was used to support the position of Tanzanian government on Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs). That was due to the fact that signing of the agreement is considered deleterious to Tanzanian small holder farmers. The symposium was attended by 95 participants (43 women and 52 men).



Box 2: Tanzanian Government rejects EPA

Since 2006, MVIWATA with other organisations have been advising the Government of Tanzania to consider properly the effects of Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) for Tanzania because in the views of MVIWATA the EPAs were harmful to the smallholder farmers, who form the majority of Tanzanians and indeed refrain from signing EPAs. the local production systems and agricultural sector in general. Ultimately, this year the government of Tanzania declared that it will not sign the EPA.

Flashback: EPA campaigns starting 2006!



Some pictures taken on September 2007 showed MVIWATA participation in Stop EPA Campaign in Dar es Salaam.

f) Dialogue on Use of Standard Weights

i. Dialogue in Babati, Manyara

MVIWATA in Manyara region conducted a stakeholders' dialogue with the aim of advocating for the use of standard weight in crop marketing. The dialogue was inspired by the need for farmers to overcome exploitation through the use of inaccurate measures in crop marketing. The participants agreed on the following:

- Increase reinforcement of the law that prohibits use of volumes in crop marketing
- Increase inspections of the weigh scales by the Weight and Measurement Authority (WMA).
- Sensitisation of farmers to sell to buyers who use weights



Participants during the workshop on weight and measures

ii. Dialogue in Kyela

A similar dialogue on the use of standard measurements in crop marketing, irregularities in produce cess, delays on subsidised farm inputs was conducted by MVIWATA middle level network of Kyela District on 16th September 2016.

Some of recommendations included removal of nuisance crop levies to small scale farmers during transporting crops to the storage facilities, levies should be collected at the market only, the district council to enforce bylaws on use of standard measurements in selling produce.

The dialogue was attended by 40 farmers, traders from Kyela District, District Commissioner, district council including DED and District chairperson, regional secretariat, Weight and Measures Agency and the Member of Parliament.



g) Consultative meeting with Manyoni and Bahi district councils on Sesame price

Consultative meetings were conducted between MVIWATA and Manyoni (Singida Region) and Bahi (Dodoma Region) district councils to intervene on very low price offered by sesame buyers. Through various local interventions the price was raised from Tsh 1000/= per kg to Tsh 1800/= per kg.

2.2.3 Participate in networking and advocacy at national, regional and international events

MVIWATA participated in various networking and advocacy at national, regional and international events as follows:

- a. Participated in Land-Based Investment meeting organized by International Land Coalition (ILC) and Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) conducted in Dar es Salaam attended by Policy Analyst Mr. Stanslaus Nyembea from 1st-3rd March 2016 in Dar es Salaam. The meeting led to the formation of a group named 'Land-based Investment Working Group (LIWG) of Tanzania'.
- b. MVIWATA Advocacy Officer (Mr Thomas Laiser) participated in Pan-Africanism Today conference held in Lusaka, Zambia for three days from 25th to 27th March 2016. The conference aimed at strengthening socialist movement done by peasants and workers against the global movement of Trans-national Companies.
- c. Participated in Universal Periodic Review (UPR) pre-session meeting which was conducted in Geneva, Switzerland and attended by Policy Analyst Mr. Stanslaus Nyembea from 27th March to 2nd April 2016.
- d. Ms Amina Mwaibula participated in the International Meeting of Struggling Youth held on 21st – 25th June, 2016 in Rio de Janeiro Brazil, on the landmarks of de 1st International Festival of Utopia. The meeting brought together 280 young organizers of 43 nations, of 4 continents; South America, North America, Africa and Asia representing 115 organizations with the aim of strengthening bonds of international solidarity between the youth around the world.
- e. MVIWATA Advocacy Officer participated Land forum and Regional Assembly of the International Land Coalition held on 19th to 22nd September, 2016 in Accra, Ghana with the theme "Promoting People-Centered Land Governance (PCLG) in the implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda: Challenges and Opportunities in Africa". The event was attended by more than 100 participants, representatives of ILC members, from 22 African countries.
- f. MVIWATA Advocacy Officer and Training Officer Ms Lina Andrew represented MVIWATA in Africa Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) Regional Conference which took place in Durban, South Africa on 16th-18th August 2016. In that event, MVIWATA presented a 10 minutes presentation on "Challenges and Opportunities facing Farmers' Associations in Tanzania".
- g. MVIWATA was invited to participate in two advocacy events organized by other stakeholders and involved legislators. A delegation involved four farmers and one staff participated a one day meeting with legislators in Dodoma on 16th May 2016. The event was organized by ANSAF and agricultural budget was the main issue discussed in that meeting.
- h. MVIWATA members, 15 (9 women and 6 men) participated in a forum with legislators, members of East African Legislative Assembly- (EALA), which was convened jointly by ESAFF, ANSAF and Action Aid held in Arusha for two days, from 03rd to 4th June 2016 which involved 60 participants.

2.2.4 Provision of legal support on human rights and land issues for farmers for small scale farmers

a) Provision of Legal Aid services at MVIWATA head office

During this period, various representatives of farmers sought the assistance of MVIWATA and advice on legal matters pertaining to their challenges mainly on land and other injustices.

10 farmers (2 women and 8 men) were assisted with legal aid on land issues. Mambegwa, with a population of 5,432 villagers, received a number of legal assistance on the disputed land between the village and “investors”.

b) Development of Legal Aid Policy

In making sure that its legal aid services are coordinated and offered in a systematic manner, MVIWATA has developed a legal aid policy. It offers a strategic orientation on how, what, when, which and who are to be serviced by MVIWATA. The policy is ready to be approved and start its operation.

2.2.5 Facilitate provision of Customary Certificates of Occupancy (CCROs)

MVIWATA supported community of Milonde village in Tunduru district to demarcate their land and 142 villagers obtain their CCROs. Of these, 40 are female headed households. Cumulatively, so far, 1024 CCROs have been provided including 431 to female headed households. The table below presents the details.

Village	Total CCROs	Names appeared on title deed	
		Husband and wife	Women headed household
Nambecha	126	62	64
Mtumbati maji	119	65	54
Kitanda	108	72	36
Lutukila	220	112	108
Mtyangimbole	154	75	79
Gumbilo	64	49	15
Namakambale	91	56	35
Milonde	142	102	40
Total	1024	593	431

2.2.6 Conduct capacity building programme on lobbying and advocacy to leaders, members and staff of MVIWATA.

a) Advocacy training to local network leaders

Training on advocacy skills was conducted to 197 (81 women, 116 men) local and district network leaders in Kyela and Ludewa districts. The training, held on May 2016, focused on strengthen advocacy capacity of local and district networks in Ludewa and Kyela districts so as to address needs of farmers in their districts.

During the training, participants prioritised issues that needed to be addressed by the local government, which include, non-compliance to

weights act, crop levies, delay of subsidised farm inputs and lack of clean water.

b) Conducting training on Farmers Advocacy Consultation Tool (FACT)

Training intended to familiarise farmers on Farmers Advocacy Consultation Tool (FACT) was conducted from 13th to 16th June 2016 for 41 farmers (16 women and 25 men) who are involved in sesame production. The objective of the training was to enable farmers articulate better their advocacy issues and follow them up. Farmers managed came up with two issues on seed availability and reliable market for sesame seeds that were later on presented in relevant forums including consultative meetings with district councils.

c) PETS training to members

In strengthening capacity of members on advocacy, training on Public Social Accountability Monitoring (PSAM) with much attention on PETS was conducted by MVIWATA between September and December 2016 in four areas, namely; Mvomero (Morogoro), Kiteto (Manyara), Ludewa and Central District in Zanzibar. 51 farmers (31 men and 20 women) participated in the training



which lasted five days in each centre. The training intended to equip members to undertake tracking exercise of projects in the agricultural sector from their respective areas (village, ward and district levels). By 31st December 2016, two District PETS' teams (Kiteto and Mvomero) were able to organize and conduct meetings involved their district council officials for official introduction of the exercise.

MVIWATA members in Kilosa and Muleba who received training earlier, in 2016 embarked on using PETS to track expenditure in agriculture in a few wards in each of the district. The teams came up with the following observations:

- Lack of community participation in identification of priorities, planning and budgeting through Opportunities and Obstacles in Development process (O&OD) which led to negative impact to better performance of many agricultural projects as there is no sense of ownership among the community members.
- Misuse of public resources such as funds allocated in the irrigation schemes whereby millions of money have been received and used without completion of the intended project
- Delay and insufficient funds disbursements where it seems that many of the planned projects were not completed at the right time, some took long time to complete and other projects were abandoned by contractors.

Through engagement with the district council the following achievements were attained:

- Increased smallholder farmers' participation in budget development in different levels, whereby six (6) farmers were selected to represent farmers' interests in budget development processes in three wards; Rubya and Buzera in Muleba district and Berega in Kilosa district.
- Irrigation schemes in Rudewa ward in Kilosa district and Buhangaza and Kyosa wards in Muleba district that were not in use for a number of years. Currently, the government has committed to allocate TZS three billion (3bl) to accomplish Rudewa project while in Muleba the district council had committed to allocate TZS 300,000,000/= for the same purpose.



Improved irrigation schemes in Kyosa and Buhangaza in Muleba district

d) Advocacy training to staff

Apart from strengthening capacity of its members on different aspects concerning advocacy, MVIWATA had also an opportunity to send two MLN staff to attend political training aimed to equip participants on skills in organizing people's struggle. The staff attended the trainings are Mr. Eliud Akyoo, staff from MVIWATA Arusha, attended the training organized jointly by La Via Campesina and MST- Brazil for six weeks from 17th October to 03rd December held in Escola Nacional Florestan Fernandes- Sao Paulo, Brazil, while Mr. Joseph Mfanga, staff from MVIWATA Manyara attended similar training started from 05th to 26th November 2017 organized by Nkrumah School for Pan Africanism, Limpopo, South Africa.

2.2.7 Organize exchange visits for farmers, leaders and staff

a) Farmers from Burundi

On 21st to 25th February 2016, MVIWATA hosted a six delegates of 6 persons (4 men and 2 women) from Burundi members of two farmer organisations, The Haguruka Union of Multi-sector Cooperatives (UHACOM) and 'Appui au Développement Intégral et à la Solidarité sur les Collines' (ADISCO). The aim of the visit was to learn MVIWATA experience on market and farmers financial institutions. They visited local networks in Kinole and Nyandira in Morogoro region.

b) La Via Campesina delegation visit MVIWATA

MVIWATA hosted La Via Campesina delegation of four persons (Brazil 2, South Africa1 and Zambia1) for a mission of two days from 19th to 20th July 2016 to strengthen alliance between MVIWATA and other members of La-Via Campesina.

c) Exchange visit between MVIWATA members

A group of 7 MVIWATA members (4 men and 3 women) from Singida, visited Zanzibar for five days from 20th to 24th July 2016 for an exchange visit on sunflower farming, milk processing, livestock husbandry (goat in particular) and fish farming.



Burundi delegation (left) in the introduction meeting with staff and (right) MVIWATA members during an exchange visit in Zanzibar.

Another exchange visit involved a delegation of 11 Maasai women from Same district, Kilimanjaro region who conducted an exchange visit to Longido in Arusha region for learning on management of Village Cooperative Banks (VICOBA). The visit helped the members improve toilets.



Left: building of the new house on progress to Ms Leah Yohana and right is a toilet built by Nairukoki Samuel, both participated in an exchange visit.

2.2.8 Develop and disseminate newsletters, Monthly bulletins, organisational promotional materials, annual report

- a) **Pambazuko:** During this period, one Pambazuko numbered #48 was developed on national budget.
- b) **Monthly Bulletin:** Two (2) e-bulletins were issued during this period.

c) **Media engagement**

MVIWATA conducted training for media from 18 to 19 February 2016 on potential and importance of sesame for livelihood of smallholder farmers of Tanzania. The training was followed by a field visit at Bahi district in Dodoma. Senior journalists and editors participated in the training and consequently, covered some features on sesame in media. The aim of the training was to create awareness to journalist on sesame potentials for livelihood improvement and its associated challenges, As a result of this events news were aired in different media including radio, newsletters and TV to sensitized community on sesame potentials



Press cuttings from different media The citizen, Mwananchi and The Guardian.



Media tour was done for the TRANSEC Project field visit whereby a good coverage was done in a number of media including ITV, Star Tv, Channel 10 and the Guardian.



On 27 April 2016 MVIWATA convened a press conference to give recognition of the action so far taken by the government of Tanzania, in particular the President in addressing the long-time issues that have troubled smallholder farmers, including the issues of overlap of levies, roadblocks and land disputes.



2.2.9 Production of radio programmes

14 programmes of Sauti ya Mkulima were aired on Radio Maria focusing on different topics mostly women's day, sesame production and marketing, land issue and GMOs.

2.2.10 Manage MVIWATA website

Posting of information to update the site was done. Further to that an agreement has been done with Reel to Reel company to help with redesign of the website especially with regards to platform that needs to be improved. In social media MVIWATA continued to provide updates. In Facebook there were 7323 likes.

2.3 *Small-scale farmers are linked to the market access with better price of their produce*

2.3.1 Support development of various value chains relevant to small scale farmers

a) Facilitate trainings to promoters on agricultural production

430 (213 men, 217 women) farmers' leaders were trained on improved agronomic practices. These include 250 (134 men, 116 women) who were

trained on horticulture and 180 (79 men, 101 women) farmers trained on production of potatoes.



Farmers during training on different practices

In addition to that, 164 (71 men, 93 women) *veterinary paraprofessionals* were trained and have been facilitating trainings and services to other farmers. Five demonstration centres for poultry keeping were established where the *veterinary paraprofessionals* have been monitoring the poultry activities carried out by farmers in their localities by providing some technical services such as vaccination and nutritious feeds for chicken.



Poultry keeping demonstration

b) Training to farmers on agricultural production

2429 farmers (1197 women and 1232 men) were trained on agronomic practices. Training focused on agronomic skills, conservation farming and general management of field and horticultural crops.

c) Establish and manage demonstration plots and FFS for selected commodities at ward level: sustainable production and land management.

106 demonstration plots of maize (11 plots), rice (30 plots), spices (24 plots), tomatoes and onion (35 plots) and potatoes (6 plots) were established in 2016. The demonstrations were mainly on field practices, nutrient and water management. 1910 (763 men, 1147 women) farmers were trained through these demonstration plots.



Onion demonstration nursery

d) Investment in Irrigation infrastructure

MVIWATA Manyara and Arusha had been implementing projects on irrigation farming. In these projects, an irrigation canal of 750 meters alongside 2 division boxes, 2 aqueduct and 1 box culverts were constructed in Dongobesh villages while a 150 Metres canal was constructed in Dirim village both in Babati district. The canals are parts of an effort to improve a farming system in the area.

In Arusha a 555 metres canal was constructed at Engaruka Juu and Mang'ola villages, 1867 MVIWATA members are directly benefiting from the constructed irrigation canals.



Community involvement



Irigation canal in Drim

Irrigation canal at Mangola



100,000 litres water tank was also constructed to serve a 6km water pipe project, hence consistency on water availability and distance reduced for women to fetch water, 1 Cattle trough for livestock and wildlife were also constructed where 456 Household are served with constructed water infrastructure.



e) **Exchange Visit on production skills**

MVIWATA facilitated 4 staff and 24 sesame farmers (11Men,13 women) from Babati, Bahi and Manyoni Districts to visit Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute and other farmers who are engaged in production of sesame in Mtwara and Lindi Districts. Farmers learnt different sesame agricultural practices and trade arrangements in Lindi and Mtwara regions, availability of quality declared seeds and sesame value addition.



Participants of the visit during discussions

Another exchange visit was conducted by 449 farmers (209 men and 240 women) to share experience on horticultural and spices production in Morogoro, Mvomero and Kilolo districts.

In Potatoes production, 15 farmers (5 from Nyandira in Morogoro region, 5 from Mtwango and 5 from Igagala in Njombe region) participated a visit to Uyole Agricultural Research Institutes in Mbeya where they learnt seed potato agronomy (i.e. production, harvesting, storage, transportation, disease control etc).

f) Support beekeepers with beekeeping gears and technologies to improve productivity and quality

MVIWATA has been supporting beekeeping groups to learn technologies of bee keeping. Support was given to environmental and bee keeping groups in Babati in terms of new beehives and training. 100 improved bee hives were distributed to the five groups with 180 farmers (94 men and 86 women), this was followed by onsite training on how to use them.

In Arusha region 298 farmers (116 men, 182women) were trained on bee keeping, harvesting and processing. 407 beehives were purchased as demonstration for improved beehives. Harvesting kit and processing kit were also disseminated to MVIWATA members. From this project 5454 litres of honey were sold for Tsh 38,178,000.

g) Promoting Agriculture and facilitate Nutrition to Youth in schools

As a way of promoting agriculture and facilitate nutrition to youth in primary schools, MVIWATA introduced youth clubs in primary and secondary schools as a platform for promoting youth participation in agricultural activities. Since 2013 MVIWATA has been facilitating distribution of planting materials of cassava and sweet potatoes (vitamin A rich varieties) to 5 primary schools in Mvomero district. Training on processing of cassava and sweet potatoes was also conducted.



Distribution of cassava and potatoes seeds



Primary schools pupils in farming activities



Sweet potatoes (left photo) and processed products (right two photos)

By December 2016, the following were achieved:

- The number of schools where youth are involved in production of potatoes and cassava has increased from two primary schools to five primary schools and 1 secondary school by December 2016.
- 3.8 tons of potatoes were harvested and provided food at school to 4586 pupils from 5 primary schools for 88 days. This is an important milestone in school feeding initiatives.
- The pupils are now involved in other agricultural activities like banana plantation and environmental activities, especially trees planting where 5000 tree seedlings are in nurseries.



Pupils at their tree nurseries

2.3.2 Facilitate formation of production and marketing groups and associations

Two groups affiliated to MVIWATA in Ilakala and Changarawe villages, Kilosa District, developed business plan for investment of maize shellers. MVIWATA, using an innovation fund from Transec project facilitated a loan of TZS 12,000,000 to the groups for buying maize shellers. The group in Ilakala has 8 members (6 men and 2 women) while the group in Changarawe has 17 members (13 men and 4 women). So far, the groups have revenue of TZS 1,520,000 i.e. TZS 897,000 for Ilakala and TZS 623,000 for Changarawe.



In Chamwino district (Dodoma region) three groups in Ilolo and Idifu groups were facilitated to access the loan of TZS 15,200,000/- that enabled them to acquire millet thresher and sunflower oil pressing mill.

2.3.3 Build capacities of producer groups and associations on business skills and price bargaining

a) Training on business management skills

1603 farmers (782 men and 821 women) were trained on agricultural business management skills including records keeping, book keeping, marketing, calculations of profit and negotiation of contracts. These trainings have enabled farmers manage their agribusinesses better.

Testimony of Mr. ISSACK NDITI, a farmer from Mavala village in Ludewa district

Mr. ISSACK NDITI (27 years, phone number +255 769 463 316) is a youth farmer from Mavala village, Milo ward, Ludewa District. Received training on agribusiness from MVIWATA. Upon completing a series of training he embarked on piggery project, trees planting and cultivating round potatoes. He started with four pigs which increased to the harvesting rate of 21 pigs per year at a price of TZS 60,000/= each. He also produces and sell an average of 16310 seedling annually at a price of TZS 100 per tree. Combined with his potato enterprise he is able to earn an average of TZS 4,200,000 annually. This annual income has supported his parents, helped pay school fees of her young sister and constructed a three room house where he now lives.



The pictures show Mr Issack in front of his house

b) Promoting crop insurance to smallholder farmers

As a way of risk management for smallholder farmers, through FARMAF project MVIWATA conducted activities that aimed at introducing weather index insurance to smallholder farmers. The activities involved an exchange visit to Zambia in which 5 farmers accompanied by MVIWATA staff and an insurance company staff participated. The visit was hosted by the Zambian National Farmers Union (ZNFU); feedback meetings to fellow farmers on what has been learnt from the visit in Zambia and awareness creation meetings. Feedback meetings were attended by 25 persons (14 men and 11 women) including farmers who participated in the exchange visit, staff from MVIWATA and Insurance Agency.

Awareness creation and sensitisation meetings were conducted, where 814 farmers (women 336 and men 380) participated in Kongwa and Kiteto Districts of Dodoma and Manyara regions respectively and 300 from Mtwara region.

99 farmers enrolled in insurance program, thirty nine (39) cashew nut growers in Masasi district and Sixty (60) small scale maize growers in Kongwa and Kiteto district.

2.3.4 Manage and promote marketing information system (MIS) in MVIWATA

a) Improving MAMIS software and hardware

Software upgrades and hardware expansion for MVIWATA Agricultural Marketing Information System (MAMIS) and membership database was done. New features in MAMIS are the generation of reports based on selected parameters to enable better data analysis and easy access of information basing on the selected geographic location. An installation of power back up system was also done to ensure better power storage in the system.

b) Expansion of MAMIS to 6 new markets

Six new markets were included in the MAMIS namely, Mandela market in Sumbawanga, Songea, Bukoba, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar markets. The objective was to create new MAMIS posts in the town that are close to the borders of Tanzania to serve for cross border trade.

c) Facilitate collection and dissemination of market information

2328 SMS requests were received from 940 users in the year 2016. The users decreased during the time when the improvements were being done.

d) Promotion of MAMIS

5000 brochures were printed and distributed in the field to promote MAMIS during workshops/trainings in their respective areas.

The Story of Aswile

Mr Aswile of Muhende village in Kilosa (mobile 0717 285448) managed to sell 100 bags of pigeon peas to a buyer from Kibagwa whom he accessed through MAMIS. The buyer offered a price of TZS 900 per kg while the price in Kilosa by that time was TZS 350 per kg.

2.3.5 Provide technical support to rural markets constructed by MVIWATA on management systems, business know how and accountability

a) Development and review of business plan for the markets.

5 annual plans and budgets from Nyandira, Tawa, Kinole, Kibagwa and Igurusi markets were received and reviewed for improvement before its operation.

b) Assessment of governance in markets

An assessment on governance, operation and service delivery was conducted in 3 markets, namely, Nyandira, Tawa and Kinole markets in order to identify capacity gaps for each of these markets. A training plan was subsequently developed.

c) Meetings with district councils

- i. Two meetings were conducted between MVIWATA and Morogoro district council to discuss operations of Kinole and Tawa markets.

The main challenges were related to the revenue collection through crop levies, consistency of submission of revenue to the district councils, maintenance of the markets buildings and the access roads and general management of the markets.

- ii. Two meetings were conducted between MVIWATA and Mvomero district council to discuss management and operation of Nyandira markets.
- iii. A meeting was conducted between MVIWATA and Mbarali district council to discuss operations and management of Igurusi rice markets. The meeting with district council was preceded with meeting with Igurusi market board, management and groups around the markets. In all meeting the focus was on how to improve operations at the market. These meetings helped to improve operations of the markets and the partnership in managing rural markets.
- iv. With respect to two new markets Ruaha Mbuyuni market and Malolo collection centre, which are under construction, meetings were held with Kilolo and Kilosa district councils to discuss on management system of the markets focusing on MVIWATA's experience of Private Public Partnership model of managing the markets. As a result of these meetings MVIWATA has agreed with the two district councils to manage the markets in partnership.

d) Conducting internal audit for the markets

An internal Audit was conducted to all markets that were constructed by MVIWATA i.e. Nyandira, Mkata, Igurusi, Matai, Igagala, Tawa, Kinole and Kibaigwa markets as part of support to the market. Overall, the support to the markets enabled improvement of services that area delivered by the markets.

e) An assessment on the impact of experience sharing on bulk markets

In line with Involve Project that was implemented in partnership with ESAFF with funding from the European Union, MVIWATA conducted activities related to sharing of experiences on bulk markets with the view that the model may be adopted in the region. To understand the extent to which that experience has been taken up an assessment was conducted by an external consultant.

The study indicates that to some degree there has been uptake of the experience, notably in Uganda and Kenya where similar programmes, albeit in small scale have been implemented borrowing the principles of implemented at MVIWATA bulk markets.

Overall the markets provide the following benefits;

- Different services are being offered and utilised at the markets as planned i.e. the use of weighbridge, drying slabs, cleaning equipment, access to market information etc.
- The markets have continued to serve as one source of income for their district councils.

- The markets have created employment to the community and therefore facilitating income to the community
- The market have supported social and economic services i.e. banks, shops, hotels etc.

f) Support operation of Endagaw market which is in Hanang district

Endagaw rural market was constructed by the government of Tanzania through Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Support (MIVARF) programme. The market is located in Endagaw village in Hanang district. However, the market was not operating optimally. Hanang District council leadership requested MVIWATA to support by sharing expertise in managing rural markets. MVIWATA conducted the following capacity building interventions:

- Consultation meetings with District technical staff, leaders and local stakeholders was done in order to identify gaps in management and operation of Endagaw markets. The key issues identified included lack of participation of communicates in the project, inadequate awareness on the market, lack of market related services (i.e. market information, weighing) and lack of formal market management system.
- Promotion and sensitisation of Endagaw market to market stakeholders: Sensitisation and promotion meetings were conducted to key market stakeholders around the markets informing them on the importance of Endangaw market and operating system. The participants were farmers, traders, middlemen and cargo porters



Participants of the sensitisation meeting of Endagau markets

- Facilitate Learning visit: For experience sharing on management and operation of rural markets MVIWATA facilitated stakeholders from Katesh to visit Kibaigwa market, 15 stakeholders (7 Councillors and representatives of staff from the District Council, 4 farmers, 2 traders and 2 cargo porters) participated.



Stakeholders during the learning visit at Kibaigwa Market

- As a way of giving feedback and sharing experience on management of markets, after the visit to Kibaigwa a meeting was conducted. 94 persons (72 men, 22 women) participated in the meeting including 49 (31 men, 18 Women) councillors, Member of parliament, representative of District Commissioner, technical team of the District council, representatives of farmers, traders, middlemen, cargo porters, Kongwa District Council chairperson, Kibaigwa market manager and MVIWATA staff.



Councillors during the feedback meeting

The following are the results of the experience sharing intervention done:

- Setting of management board with representative from key stakeholders at the market: Policy makers and all stakeholders agreed to set up a market board which is composed of farmers, traders, cargo porters and local government.
- Councilors and leaders was given roles to sensitize the community in their respective villages/wards to use the markets.
- The District council committed to introduce Services (i.e. Market information system, weighing etc.) that were initially not available at the market:

- Operations procedures, (i.e. opening days, opening time of the market, allocation of crops in the markets etc.) was discussed and agreed.

2.3.6 Promote formation of cereal banks among small scale farmers

An assessment to estimate the potential harvest in Mbozi, Mbarali and Mvomero was conducted in order to look for markets. 6888.63 tons of cereals (maize and rice) were expected to be aggregated by farmers from 40 farmers associations where the actual volume of cereals that was stored were 5265.28tons (1222.5 tons of rice and 4042.78tons of maize) and were sold through different channels as reported under 2.3.7 below.

As a way of promoting collective storage for easy access of markets and finance, MVIWATA supported construction of one Warehouse in Magungu village at Kiteto District with the capacity of storing more than 600ton of cereals. Construction of this warehouse follows requests from farmers of Magungu of having a warehouse for storing their crops as a way to facilitate collective selling but also accessing finances using crops in warehouse as their collateral.



Warehouse construction in progress at Magungu village in Kiteto District

In onion value chain, one of most important challenge is post-harvest losses due to use poor storage facilities. In order to improve storage practices, MVIWATA through Malimbichi Project supported construction of storage facilities at farm level using materials available. As of December 2016, 7 storage facilities were under construction for demonstration.



Onion Storage structure

2.3.7 Facilitating market linkages

a) Facilitating market linkages: stakeholders meetings for farmers and buyers

An agreement was reached between MVIWATA and National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to enable procurement of maize from MVIWATA groups. 5916 metric tons worth TZS 3,085,655,560 were sold by 69 groups members of MVIWATA to NFRA in 2016.



Farmers collecting weighing and packing their maize during the process of selling to NFRA

Meetings between farmers and rice and maize value chain actor were organised by MVIWATA in Mvomero, Mbarali and Mbozi where 170 farmer leaders (51 women and 119 men) participated. 1222.5 tons of rice and 4042.78 tons of maize with the value of TZS 1,579,526,871/= were sold by associations members in Mbarali, Mvomero and Mbozi.

MVIWATA also facilitated a meeting between 8 onion and garlic buyers from different regions of Tanzania (Mwanza, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro-Same, Tanga, Geita and Dodoma) with 27 farmers from Mbulu and Hanang district. 296,015 kg of onions and 214,590 kgs for garlic were sold at a price of TSH 3500/kg for onion and TZS 6500/kg for garlic respectively with the value of Tsh 1,036,052,500/= for onions and Tshs 1,394,835,000/= for garlic.

In Arusha, 43 onion farmers (23 men and 20 women) were linked at Nairobi Market. Contracts were signed with KDS company where 200 tons of onions were supplied to the market in Nairobi with the income of Tshs 30,702,000/- were earned by group members.

41 farmers from Madudu and Makuyu village in Morogoro collectively sold 8220 water melon at Tshs 3000 each and earned TZS 26,460,000/=.

125 tons of rice were sold collectively by members of MVIWATA organised in five groups in Kingili village of Kyela district using standardised weights resulting in a revenue of TZS 75,000,000/=:, which is 33% higher price received by farmers that sold individually at the beginning of the season.

37 farmers (25 men and 12 women) were facilitated to visit traders in Dar Es Salaam where they meet with 27 potatoes buyers. 33 villagers from Nyandira aggregated 24 bags (2640 Kgs) of potatoes and sold at Tsh 65,000/= per bag while the price in their village was TZS 25,000/= per bag.

b) Participation in National Agricultural shows and exhibitions

To facilitate learning, linking farmers with different service providers and demonstration of various crops produced by farmers, MVIWATA facilitated farmers to participate in Agricultural exhibition as follows:

- i. From 01st to 10 August 2016, MVIWATA facilitated 33 (21men and 12 women) farmers from different regions to participate in Nane Nane agricultural show at Mwalimu Nyerere ground in Morogoro.
- ii. 39 farmers (23 men, 16 women) from Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara were facilitated by MVIWATA to participate in the national agricultural exhibition in Themi, Arusha for 9 days from 1st to 9th August 2016.



Participants of Nane Nane



Visitors looking on the crops displayed by farmers

- iii. Demonstration plots on various agronomic practices were developed at Nane Nane exhibition grounds in Morogoro and Arusha where farmers visited and learned various practices including nutrients management, moisture conservation and proper spacing.
- iv. 45 farmers (23 men, 22 women) and 5 extension officers were facilitated to visits Nane Nane in Morogoro in order to learn different agricultural practices. MVIWATA Arusha also supported 88 (44 men, 44 men) to visit Nane Nane for learning on different agricultural related services for one day.

Participation in agricultural shows resulted in the following:

- MVIWATA won an award as the first winner in technology and exhibitions among non - governmental organisation
- Farmers from different regions came with their agricultural products and managed to sell at relatively higher price
- An evaluation at the end of the exhibition revealed that each of the participant learned at least two practices (in production and post-

harvest handling) during the exhibition and meet with at least one buyer.

Apart from participation in Nane Nane, MVIWATA facilitated 12 farmers (4 farmers 8 farmers) to participate in the 40th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) from 2nd to 6th July. The event was highly successful since farmers met with traders and had business discussion where they discussed on the product specifications, availability and pricing. 5 buyers were obtained to buy black paper, cinnamon and cloves.

2.3.8 Horticulture production and marketing activities

a) Upgrading market centres with small scale infrastructures and materials

In line with Malimbichi project, an initiative to establish centres for quality control in horticulture markets in Nyandira, Tawa and Kinole was implemented. The buildings were renovated to set up the centres and equipment needed including tables of grading, moisture meters, weighing scales, trolleys, solar driers, pallets and sisal bags were provided to the centres.

Furthermore, a tailor made training on quality and standards of spices was conducted by Small Industry Development Organisation (SIDO) to nine operators of the established quality control. 50 (27 men and 23 women) spice producers (who produce cinnamon, cloves and black pepper) and 60 vegetable producers (30 men and 30 women) also underwent training on quality and standards. In Kinole and Tawa markets, 388 farmers used the services provided by the quality centre this year. The most used equipment are the weighing scales and the moisture meters. 47269kgs of black paper, cinnamon and cloves passed through the quality centres which shows an acceptance of the services.

b) Support establishment of market centre at Malolo

As part of Malimbichi Project, MVIWATA has supported establishment of onion collection centre in Malolo village, in Ruaha valley. Construction of the infrastructure was done in a participatory way where the community were involved in selection of location, designing and construction.

Simultaneously, capacity building of the main stakeholders, namely farmers, traders, local leaders and district council were conducted so as to enhance better management of the centre.



Malolo collection centre

c) Introduction of zero energy cool chamber (ZECC) for postharvest storage

Zero Energy Cool Chamber (ZECC) is a kind of low cost technology for short term storage of fresh produce. This technology which uses local materials employs the cooling power of evaporation and enables the chambers to stay 10- 15°C cooler than the outside temperature and maintain about 90 percent relative humidity. Six demonstration of the technology were set up in Mgeta-Morogoro region, targeting tomato farmers. 150 farmers were introduced to this innovation. It is anticipated that farmers will take up this technology for wider use for farm level storage.

d) Establishment of a spice trading company

In spice production zone, Kinole and Tawa, smallholder farmers agreed to form a spice trading company that would enable them to sell cinnamon, pepper and cloves domestically and possibly export overseas. The company which is owned by Kinole Market Company, Tawa Market Company and Kinole SACCOS. By December 2016 the company has already been registered and started its operation. To support better operation, a spice processing short course was conducted to 3 (F 1, M 2) farmers managing the company on value addition and processing (Tea masala, pilau masala and rost). During 2016 *NaneNane* exhibition, the trainees made some samples that were sold to the public: spices, tea masala, pilau masala and rost. The products were successfully sold from 4th to 9th August.

2.3.9 Rural Tourism Initiative

Since 2014 MVIWATA in partnership with a French organisation called Tamadi has been implementing a rural tourism initiative with the objectives of promoting intercultural exchanges, protection of the local culture and environment and generating income to MVIWATA members.

From January to December 2016, 53 travellers (36 women and 17 men) from France and Belgium, being in groups at different times visited families in Kigugu village Mvomero, Tchenzema village Morogoro, Chamkoloma village Dodoma, Majengo village Manyara, Eworendeke and Kimokowa village Longido (Arusha), Pongwe village Zanzibar, Shirimatunda village in Hai and Kwaley, Kwekanga villages in Lushoto.



Visitors participating in different social activities

43 families that were visited received TZS 17,838,000/= as revenue for family services, 8 local farmers networks received a revenue of TZS 4,518,000/= and MVIWATA national level received TZS 28,115,165/= as revenue for staff costs, trainings of project stakeholders, administration and development of new tours.

2.3.10 Small-scale farmers have better access to financial services

a) Training programmes to strengthen capacities of MVIWATA supported SACCOS.

At different time trainings were conducted to leaders, staff and members of SACCOS. The topics covered during these training were on governance, orientation to Cooperative Act No 6 of 2013, management of MFIs, members rights and obligations, Loan management and record keeping. In addition to the trainings, MVIWATA has been monitoring progress and coaching SACCOS that are affiliated to MVIWATA. The training conducted was as follows:

- Training to 15 board members of Mgambalenga, Msosa and Ruaha Mbuyuni SACCOS on good governance.
- Training to 89 (30 women and 59 men) members of Mgamenga, Msosa and Ruaha Mbuyuni SACCOS on members rights and obligation. From this training four SACCOS of Mgamenga, Msosa,

Malolo and Ruaha Mbuyuni SACCOS in Iringa region that were not working for a long time now operate. Following these training there has been an increase in members and number of shares. For example, Malolo SACCOS increased members to 72 (27 women, 45 men) members with a capital of TZS 2,935,000/=.

- Training on operation, governance and financial management conducted to 180 (74 women and 106 men) leaders and members of 40 Village Savings and Lending Associations
- Training conducted to 12 (7 Fe 5Me) farmer on SACCOS Book keeping and accounting
- 165 (93 men, 72 women) farmers in Arusha were trained on management and operation of SACCOS. By December 2016, The Net worth of all six SACCOS with 360 (179 men and 181 women) members was TZS 234,594,450.00. A total loan of TZS 160,025,198.40 was given to members. Most of the loan taken by members were invested in farming and small businesses (farming and livestock business)
- By December 2016, 8 SACCOS in Morogoro with 5722 members had a capital of TZS 3,024,647,212 and a loan of TZS 1,252,296,593 was given to members.

b) Access to finance through VSLA

Through the interventions done on financial literacy and access to credit there has been an increase in the number of farmers accessing loan and the amount of loan accessed by farmers In the areas where MVIWATA operate.

- In Kyela and Ludewa district, there is an increase on the number of farmers accessing loan and the amount of loan accessed by farmers, up to December 2016 the number of Village Community Bank (VICOBA) increased from 98 to 122 and capital increased from TZS 270,061,600= to TZS 309,631,500/= .
- In Morogoro, 223 members (119 women and 104 men) received a loan of TZS 68,145,010 from 10 VICOBA with a capital of TZS 85,515,650.
- MVIWATA Manyara is currently working with 8 VICOBA groups with 185 members. They have a total capital of TZS 7.8 Mil and amount of TZS 5.1 Mil was provided to members as Loan in 2016.
- In Arusha Training were conducted to 278 (95 men, 183 women) on management of VICOBA. A total of 300 members, of VICOBA by December 2016 had a capital of TZS 18,000,000 and the loan given to members was TZS 15,400,000.

Overall, VICOBA activities have enhanced access of finances to smallholder farmers.

c) Other activities:

- i. Facilitated developing of operational guideline (Savings and Credit guidelines) for Tawa SACCOS. The savings and credit guideline developed was approved for use.

- ii. Facilitated a study visit for SACCOS and VICOBA representatives from Tabora, to visit Kinole SACCOS and Mvomero SACCOS in which 20 farmers (10 Women and 10 men) participated.

2.4 Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, Gender and Climate Change in MVIWATA activities

2.4.1 Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in MVIWATA activities

- i. 62 promoters (25 women and 37 men) who participated in the Promoters and Leadership training were trained on HIV/AIDS issues particularly protection, care and support.
- ii. During 2016 Annual General Meeting, MVIWATA facilitated availability of VCT and cervical cancer services to participants. A medical doctor was given 30 minutes to present on how to prevent new infection, taking care affected people and prevention of the disease. 121 participants (59men and 62 women) voluntarily tested for HIV where a man and a woman who were found sero +ve were linked to health centres for further support. 51 women tested for cervical cancers and 1 found with the symptoms and was given medication, 11 women were found with other sexual transmitted diseases and were also given medication. During this event 864 male condoms i.e six boxes of condoms were voluntarily taken by participants and 100 female condoms were also taken by participants
- iii. The celebration of international women day (as reported in part b(ii) below) was accompanied by sensitisation to the community on HIV issues and testing of breast cancer to women. 67 women checked for breast cancer.
- iv. Training on HIV/AIDS mitigation were conducted in Kilimanjaro and Arusha where 258 (162 women and 96 men) members participated. One of the achievements recorded from this intervention is formation of 12 groups of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in Monduli district in Arusha region.

2.4.2 Mainstreaming Gender in MVIWATA activities

a) Training on gender to MVIWATA members, leaders and staff

Training on gender was provided along with HIV/AIDS to 62 promoters (25 women and 37 men) during the promoters training.

Knowing the role of gender aspect in development, two trainings involved traditional leaders among pastoral communities, have been conducted in Arusha and Kilimanjaro in which 78 participants (52 women and 26 men) participated. The issue of gender equality with much attention on resource management at family level was a matter insisted during the training.

Likewise, gender ToT training to leaders and staff conducted in Kilimanjaro attended by 36 among them 28 women and 8 men.



Gender training to promoters, leaders, staff and members

b) Participation in events or forums on gender issues

MVIWATA members in Kyela, Ludewa, Ruvuma, Kilosa and Manyara joined other Tanzanians to commemorate International Women's Day. 985 members of MVIWATA (606 women and 379 men) were mobilised to participate in activities related to the International Women's Day. 1200 copies of different publications related to awareness creation on gender were distributed





Participants of the international women day

2.4.3 Mainstreaming Climate Change in MVIWATA activities

a) Conduct training on Climate Change to MVIWATA members, leaders and staff

62 promoters (25 women and 37 men) were trained on adaptation techniques to climate change during promoters training. The practices include tree planting, use of animal's manure, mulching, use of cover crops and terraces.

Training on sustainable agricultural and land management (SALM) was conducted from 17th to 21st October 2016 where by 40 (23 Men and 19 Women) farmers were trained using Sustainable Agriculture Land management manual developed by We Effect, and was facilitated by Mr. Samuel Rono from We Effect Kenya. The training aimed to facilitate smallholders with practical skills on application of environmental friendly and climate smart agricultural practices.



Participants of the training on SALM

b) Tree planting

Due to sensitisation conducted on tree planting for environment protection a total of 445,809 trees (356,467 spetular tree and 89,342 cocoa trees) were planted by MVIWATA members for environment protection and economic



Tree nursery and trees farm owned by MVIWATA member

As a way of conserving environment, MVIWATA members in different areas have been practicing crop rotation, composite and dung manure, mulching, planting water conserving and shade trees and prohibiting human activities near water sources for water conservation and contour farming in mountainous environment

Environmental conservation practices have led to reduced soil erosion and contributed in retaining natural resource including water. In Ludewa District, for example, some natural vegetation have started to regenerate in areas where previously they were bare after being destroyed by human activities. This has improved accessibility of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes, hence contribute in improving livelihoods of community in villages.



One of the water sources which started to rejuvenate after farmers protected it by planting tree which is friend to water sources in Mavala Village.

3. Challenges

The main challenge regards monitoring and evaluation system which needs to be designed as part of implementation of the next strategic plan starting in the year 2017.

4. Way forward

MVIWATA will continue with implementation of activities according to the 2017 annual plan.