



PELUM Tanzania

Annual Report 2018

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ACRONYMS

ACB	African Centre for Biodiversity
ACT	Anglican Church of Tanzania
ADP	Actions for Development Programme
AGM	Annual General Meeting
BftW	Bread for the World
CARITAS	Confederation of Roman Catholic Relief, Development and Social Service Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CEGO	Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight
CHEMA	Community Habitat Environmental Management
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
IADO	Isangati Agricultural Development Organization
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INADES	Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social
IRDO	Integrated Rural Development Organisation
KMT	Kanisa la Mennonite Tanzania
LAC	Laela Agricultural Centre
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MFEC	Mogabiri Farm Extension Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOs	Member Organizations of PELUM Tanzania
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PVLUP	Participatory Village Land Use Planning
QDS	Quality Declared Seed
RECODA	Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SMECAO	Same/Mwanga Environmental Conservation Advisory
TAGRODE	Tanzania Grass Roots Oriented Development
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UMADEP	Uluguru Mountain Agricultural Development Project
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VLUPs	Village Land Use Plans

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Tanzania is pleased to present 2018 annual report. As the following pages show, PELUM Tanzania is making substantial progress in its effort to make prosperous smallholder farmers deriving livelihoods from ecological agriculture. Over the past year, PELUM Tanzania moved forward with innovation, and integration of agricultural interventions in that promote sustainable agriculture. PELUM Tanzania is proud to be working with a wide range of dedicated Member Organizations (MOs), government, like-minded Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and development partners.

In this report, PELUM Tanzania continued to strengthen capacity of MOs in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood. PELUM Tanzania has reached over one million smallholder farmers in Tanzania. The interventions have resulted to increased seed and crop production; facilitated acquisition of Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) to smallholder farmers; and improved environment for farmers to invest more in agriculture by facilitating reduction of land conflicts by 75%. Moreover, the internal controls of PELUM Tanzania continued to be strengthened due to committed staff.

The current membership of PELUM Tanzania is 39 MOs. In 2018, PELUM Tanzania admitted one MO. Donor funding also increased substantially as in November 2018, PELUM Tanzania signed agreement with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) worth US\$ 750,000. PELUM Tanzania growing MOs are bringing more opportunities and responsibilities to lead efforts to make smallholder farmers prosper and deriving livelihoods from ecological agriculture.

With the ongoing support of our donors, partners, Board and volunteers, PELUM Tanzania is ready for the challenges and achievements ahead in 2019. PELUM Tanzania is grateful for stakeholders' interest and support to the network. Thank you for being part of this great endeavour to promote ecological land use management.

Sincerely,

Victor El Nshau
Board Chairman
PELUM Tanzania

FORWARD

PELUM Tanzania is a network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working with smallholder farmers and livestock keepers in promoting participatory ecological land use management in Tanzania. It works to serve its members so that they are able to promote ecological land use management. Therefore, it is dedicated to promote sustainable agriculture for the improved livelihood of the smallholder farmers.

PELUM Tanzania is maintaining its best effort and pursuing its commitment to fulfil its core mission of strengthening capacity of MOs in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood. With this in mind, PELUM Tanzania has produced this annual report 2018 to present the progress and achievements towards attaining its vision and mission. The report consists of six sections and covering a period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The report is mainly intended for the public, especially PELUM Tanzania stakeholders.

The report highlights PELUM Tanzania activities that include both program and organizational development interactions in year 2018. The implemented program activities are detailed in four core components that include capacity building, documentation and communication, networking and collaboration, and lobbying and advocacy. On other hand, the organizational development components included management and staffing, staff capacity strengthening, governance, capital investment and services to MOs. The capacity building sessions that was conducted internally or externally for leaders and staff.

Moreover, the report describes the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities that were carried out in order to track results, efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions. In addition, the report points out achievements, challenges and lessons learnt for the year 2018. Lastly, the report summarizes the sources of fund and expenditure for the same period.

At this point, PELUM Tanzania would like to acknowledge the diligent efforts contributed by all staff at all levels, including volunteers, and the Board of PELUM Tanzania, who are always committed through thick and thin together to bring PELUM Tanzania's mission and goal into reality. Special thank goes to all MOs for their continued commitment and support in making PELUM Tanzania vision a reality. In addition, sincere gratitude goes to like-minded organizations that contributed to PELUM Tanzania achievements.

Finally, PELUM Tanzania wishes to extend its deepest gratitude and high acknowledgment to those who financially supported PELUM Tanzania activities in year 2018 and those who supported our mission in particular three development partners: Bread for the World (BfdW); United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania; USDA and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) through Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM).

Donati Alex Senzia
Country Coordinator, PELUM Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report for PELUM Tanzania summarizes the activities that were implemented for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The report outlines the scope of both PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development activities implemented for the year 2018. The program activities were mainly implemented in collaboration with PELUM Tanzania MOs and respective district councils.

PELUM Tanzania envisions prosperous smallholder farmers deriving livelihoods from ecological agriculture. In order for PELUM Tanzania to achieve its mission of strengthening capacity of MOs in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood; three projects were implemented in 2018 namely: Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture; Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania; Our Seeds Our Rights and Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA).

In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the PELUM Tanzania interventions, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) activities were conducted in year 2018. The PME was conducted through: field visits; backstopping mission; stakeholders' workshops; emailed questionnaires to MOs; phone calls to post workshop participants; Board meetings; Annual General Meeting (AGM); voluntary feedback from beneficiaries of PELUM Tanzania activities; and staff and management meetings. The M&E activities were carried out in participatory manner.

PELUM Tanzania staff participated in different capacity building sessions to improve their knowledge and skills in advocacy and communication. PELUM Tanzania Board meeting and AGM were held and decisions on various issues related to PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development process were made, including: reviewing, and making decisions on PELUM Tanzania annual narrative and financial reports for 2017; approve the annual plan for year 2018 and 2019 and annual budget for the year 2018 and 2019 and preparations for the 20th AGM.

PELUM Tanzania used different approaches in implementing its activities. The significant achievements of the year 2018 included:

- i) Increased security of land tenure: PELUM Tanzania facilitated production of 3,342 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) of which 1,892 were for males, 1,149 females, 280 joint, and 21 institutions such as village government offices, religious and women groups. The CCRO were produced for villagers in 26 villages namely Kibaoni, Melela, Mlandizi, Magali, and Mela in Mvomero District Council; Mikese, Mfumbwe, Newland, and Lubungo in Morogoro District Council; Ibugule, Tinai, Kongogo, Mpalanga, and Nchinila in Bahi District Council; Chilanjilizi, Njoge, Suguta, Iduo, and Lenjulu in Kongwa District Council; Makungu, Magunguli, Isaula, Ugesa, and Usokami in Mufindi District Council; and Mawala and Mawambala in Kilolo District Council.

- ii) Increased knowledge on Seed Multiplication: Total of 29 farmer groups were established and trained on multiplication of quality seeds (seed multiplication). The groups had a total number of 452 farmers (221 males and 231 females) from Ileje, Momba, Mbozi, Itigi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, and Gairo District Councils.
- iii) Increased access to quality seeds: A total of 89,891Kg of quality seeds were multiplied/produced by 250 farmers (129 men and 121 women). These were beans, maize, sorghum, onion, Irish potatoes, and sunflower seeds. Moreover, farmers produced 600 suckers of banana seedlings and 2,500 cuttings of cassava seedlings. Increased production of quality seeds leads to increased farmers' access and use of quality seeds, hence increased agricultural production. The seeds were produced by farmers from Ileje, Momba, Mbozi, Itigi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, and Gairo District Councils.
- iv) Improved knowledge: The MOs acquired knowledge and skills on seed production and farmer managed seed systems and extended the same to farmers in their areas. The trainings extended to farmers (beneficiaries) were mainly of practical in nature. In addition to that individual farmers trained on seed production were motivated and started to engage in seed production beside the seed produced in their groups. Moreover, 19 new groups showed interest in seed multiplication for 2019 farming season.
- v) Improved Organization Capacity: PELUM Tanzania has supported three MOs that include Uluguru Mountain Agricultural Development Project (UMADEP), Tanzania Grass Roots Oriented Development (TAGRODE) and Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social (INADES) Formation Tanzania to increase their organizational performance based on Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) tool. UMADEP, TAGRODE and INADES Formation Tanzania increased score from 3.17 to 3.39, 2.8 to 2.96, and 3.19 to 3.33 from 2016 to 2018 respectively. All scores were out of 4.0 where 1 is the lowest and 4 is the highest. The Organization Capacity assessed in areas of governance, administration, financial management, human resources management, organization management, program management, and program performance management.
- vi) Reduced land conflicts: The land conflict has decreased by 75% in the villages where the project was implemented. The decrease of the land conflicts was a result of project interactions that included trainings workshops, awareness meetings, development of Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and acquisition of CCRO in respective villages.

The main challenge in year 2018 was effects of climate change. As a result of this challenge farmers produced less than expected. There were some places that experienced too much rain and others less rain. Farmers were advised to consult extension officers for getting weather information and supporting them on kind of crop to grow in their respective region.

Despite challenge, PELUM Tanzania has learnt that

- i) In order to promote learning amongst farmers, farmer to farmer learning should be promoted as it enables experience sharing amongst farmers leading to increased farmers' confidence on their interventions;
- ii) Participatory approaches are crucial in intervention planning and implementation as they enhance knowledge comprehension as well as creating ownership of the process; and
- iii) Collaboration among local government authorities, NGOs, local institutions/ organizations and farmers organizations in joining effort for promoting agriculture policies that works for smallholder farmers; success is substantial.

Collaboration was among key strategy in implementing PELUM Tanzania activities. PELUM Tanzania implemented activities in collaboration with its MOs, development partners and other stakeholders. PELUM Tanzania utilized the total expenditure of Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) 861,966,613/= to implement its activities. The funds were obtained from BfdW, USAID Tanzania, USAID through USDA, SDC through TOAM and own sources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Each year, PELUM Tanzania develops and shares annual report with different stakeholders. The annual report for 2018 summaries activities, achievements and progress towards the implementation of its strategic plan. This report covers the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The report describes the details of both PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development activities implemented for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. During this period, a total of 24 PELUM Tanzania MOs directly participated by taking part in the implementation of the 2018 work plan. The remaining 15 MOs benefited from capacity building sessions, access and use of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and learning events that were prepared and organized and conducted by PELUM Tanzania. Other services include recommendations to development partners, sharing funding opportunities, organizational policies and accommodate learning visits.

This report consists of six sections that include introduction, implemented programs and program activities for the year 2018, participatory monitoring and evaluation, organizational development, achievements, challenges and lessons learnt, summary of financial statement and expenditure, and conclusion. In each section, there are details of the issues discussed in sub-sections.

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PELUM Tanzania is a network of CSOs working with smallholder farmers and livestock keepers in promoting participatory ecological land use management in Tanzania. Founded in 1995 by five members, the network has grown to the current 39 MOs that are legally registered CSOs spread in 16 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The network head quarter is based in Morogoro Municipal, Morogoro region with the membership spread all over Tanzania Mainland.

PELUM Tanzania is one of the 12 Country Working Groups forming the regional and bigger network called PELUM Association which has its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia. The members of PELUM Association are located in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa region. The other Country Working Groups are PELUM Uganda, PELUM Kenya, PELUM Rwanda, PELUM Lesotho, PELUM Botswana, PELUM Swaziland, PELUM Ethiopia, PELUM South Africa, PELUM Malawi, PELUM Zambia and PELUM Zimbabwe. The members of the PELUM Association have come together to facilitate learning, networking and advocacy in ecological land use management. The members of PELUM Association comprise of International NGOs, national NGOs, local NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and networks (local and regional) that work towards the livelihood improvement of the smallholder farmers. PELUM Association was launched in October 1995 with initiation 25 pioneer organizations which has grown to over 250 members in the region.

The core business of PELUM Tanzania is promoting sustainable agriculture with the use of the following strategies and tools: strengthening the capacity of its MOs especially through organizing own training workshops related to the concept of sustainable agriculture; document and communicate information related to sustainable agriculture and land use; facilitate networking of MOs and Farmer Organizations for promoting sustainable agriculture; advocate for sustainable

ecological land use; and PELUM Tanzania institutional and organizational development for promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use.

PELUM Tanzania work with MOs and smallholder farmers in order to reach its mission and vision. But in most cases MOs work directly with smallholder farmers. PELUM Tanzania target groups are the MOs while the beneficiaries are the smallholder farmers and livestock keepers supported by these MOs. In 2018, PELUM Tanzania through MOs supported over one million smallholder farmers and livestock keepers in promoting sustainable agriculture.

1.2 VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

PELUM Tanzania envisions prosperous smallholder farmers deriving livelihoods from ecological agriculture.

The mission of PELUM Tanzania is to strengthen capacity of MOs in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood.

1.3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF PELUM TANZANIA

The overall objective of PELUM Tanzania is to contribute towards improved livelihoods of smallholder farmers by strengthening capacity of PELUM Tanzania members to promote ecological agriculture.

For year 2018, PELUM Tanzania work' specifically contributed to achieve the following five strategic objectives which are;

- i) To increase (enhance) MOs capacity to facilitate smallholder farmers in ecological agriculture in twelve (selected) regions of Tanzania Mainland
- ii) To improve MOs skills (so that they would be in a good position) to promote adoption of climate resilience agriculture practices
- iii) To increase uptake of ecological agriculture issues in government policies and legal processes
- iv) To increase (augment) replication of best practices in ecological agriculture amongst PELUM Tanzania members and
- v) To strengthen governance and management capacity of PELUM Tanzania to effectively and efficiently execute its functions

On other hand, PELUM Tanzania had implemented five objectives in year 2018 namely;

- i) Build and strengthen the capacity of its members in sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management.
- ii) Facilitate networking of member organizations and farmer organizations.
- iii) Documentation and communication for promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management
- iv) Advocate for and with member and farmer organizations in promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management at local national and international levels.

- v) Collaborate with local, national and international public and private organizations and institutions, pursuing aims and objectives similar to those of PELUM Tanzania.

1.4 MANDATE

PELUM Tanzania is mandated to promote ecological land use management (elum) practices for improved livelihoods of the smallholder farmers in Tanzania through networking, capacity building, documentation and communication and advocacy.

1.5 PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED IN 2018

In year 2018, PELUM Tanzania through MOs implemented four projects that contributed to its vision and mission. These projects were related to the promotion of sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management. These projects included: -

The four projects/programs that PELUM Tanzania implements include:

- i) Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture;
- ii) Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania;
- iii) Our Seeds Our Rights; and
- iv) Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA).

2.0 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2018

In year 2018, PELUM Tanzania implemented its program activities in collaboration with MOs and other stakeholders depending on the nature of program activities. The activities are outlined based on the PELUM Tanzania strategies for the year 2018. The main sub-sections include capacity building, documentation and communication, networking and collaboration, and lobbying and advocacy. The details have been described below.

2.1 INCREASED MOS CAPACITY TO FACILITATE SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN TWELVE REGIONS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND BY 2020

Through increased capacity to MOs, PELUM Tanzania was able to harmonize sustainable agriculture principles and practices; enhance capacities on ecological agriculture principles and practices; mainstream gender and social inclusion in sustainable agriculture practices and collaboration with relevant agriculture research institutions. Below are activities that will be implemented in order to contribute to this outcome.

2.1.1 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAININGS ON SEED MULTIPLICATION

PELUM Tanzania conducted training on seed multiplication/production to its 32 (27 male and 5 female) staff from 19 MOs. These MOs included Same/Mwanga Environmental Conservation Advisory Office (SMECAO), Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA), Research Community and Organisational Development Associates (RECODA), Mwanza Rural Housing Programme (MRHP), MIFIPRO Trust Fund, Anglican Church of Tanzania Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro (ACT DMK), Uluguru Mountains Agricultural Development Project (UMADEP), ACT Diocese of Morogoro, Kanisa la Mennonite Tanzania (KMT) Musoma, Confederation of Roman Catholic Relief, Development and Social Service Organization (CARITAS) Development Office Mahenge, Isangati Agricultural Development Organization (IADO), Actions for Development Programme (ADP) Mbozi, Integrated Rural Development Organisation (IRDO), CARITAS Kigoma, Laela Agricultural Centre (LAC), CARITAS Mbeya, Mogabiri Farm Extension Centre (MFEC), CARITAS Iringa and Community Habitat Environmental Management (CHEMA) Karagwe.

MOs in collaboration with Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) supported farmers to produce Quality Declared Seeds (QDS). The 20 MOs were direct beneficiaries of the Our Seed Our Rights project. Through trainings in QDS production farmers are now accessing reliable and quality seeds in their respective areas. The farmers who engaged in seed multiplication were 250 farmers. However, later in 2018, 452 farmers (29 farmers groups) showed interest in seed multiplication for the 2019 farming season.

In 2018, a total of 89,891Kg of quality seeds were multiplied/produced. The seeds grown were beans, maize, sorghum, onion, Irish potatoes, and sunflower seeds. Moreover, farmers produced 600 suckers of banana seedlings and 2,500 cuttings of cassava seedlings. Increased production of quality seeds led to increased farmers' access and use of quality seeds, hence increased agricultural production.

2.1.2 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAININGS ON ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

PELUM Tanzania conducted training on resource centre management to Village Executive Officers (VEO), Village Chairpersons, Ward and Village Extension Officers, Farmers, Resource Centres Managers and District Agriculture and Irrigation cooperative Officer (DAICO) of Chamwino district which makes total of 29 (20 females and 9 males) participants from five villages namely Wilunze, Manchali, Chamwino, Chinangali I and Makoja villages. The training workshop aimed at imparting knowledge and skills to participants regarding resources centres management so that more villagers will acquire knowledge on ecological agriculture from resource centres.

2.1.3 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAININGS ON LAND RIGHTS

PELUM Tanzania conducted land rights training to village leaders, ordinary villagers, Village Land Council (VLC) members, Village Council (VC) members, Village Adjudication Committee (VAC) members, Ward Tribunal (WT) members and progressive farmers from 30 implementing villages for the past four years. The training equipped participants with in-depth knowledge and skills on Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, Land Act No. 4 of 1999, village land governance and

administration, land rights of marginalized groups (women, youth and disabled), and all other land rights related issues. Each category of participants had oriented on roles and responsibilities in relation to land governance.

PELUM Tanzania conducted review to understand the use of imparted knowledge and skills on land rights to different groups. From discussions with different groups during district land rights dialogues and field monitoring visits in Dodoma, Iringa and Morogoro regions; there were changes that observed as a result of these trainings: -

- i) Increased knowledge on land rights and laws relate to land as community understand their rights on land including women land rights. Women were aware that they have rights to own land. In addition to that citizens were following the procedures and involving the relevant authorities during sale of land.
- ii) Reduced land conflicts among different users at villages due to awareness on land rights, development of VLUPs, training workshops, and acquisition of CCRO to villagers. In 2018, number of land conflicts decreased by 75% in the villages where the project was implemented. As a result, relationship between pastoralists and crop producers have been strengthened in Kongogo village.
- iii) Imparted knowledge on land rights in general has helped citizens to understand their rights, roles and the rights of other groups of people in the villages.

PELUM Tanzania has learnt that land rights trainings have conscientize citizens to understand land rights in villages where the project was implemented. PELUM Tanzania was working closely with respective MOs and district councils so that they will continue to monitor the project outcomes and provide support when necessary. Moreover, PELUM Tanzania trained progressive farmers who continue to transfer knowledge to fellow villagers.

2.1.4 IDENTIFY LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS SEED VARIETIES

PELUM Tanzania organised and conducted two workshops to identify seed varieties multiplied by farmers. These seeds varieties included local, indigenous seeds and QDS produced by farmers. The workshops were attended by 13 staff from MOs and 39 farmers (23 males and 16 females). In these workshops, a total of 137 local and indigenous seed varieties were identified (refer plate 1). From the information collected from farmers and MOs' staff; the local and indigenous seed varieties will be vanished if measures to restore them will not be taken.



Plate 1: Some of seed varieties displayed during seed identification workshops

2.1.5 FACILITATE PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE LAND USE PLANS (PVLUP) IN VILLAGES

Facilitating acquisition of CCRO was one of the sub-activities under facilitate PVLUP in villages. In 2018, PELUM Tanzania facilitated the process of acquiring CCRO for villagers in 26 villages. PELUM Tanzania facilitated farm survey to 4625 villagers in 2017. The CCRO were prepared in six districts namely Morogoro, Mvomero, Kongwa, Bahi, Kilolo and Mufindi. The total number of 3,342 CCRO prepared as indicated in table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of CCRO prepared in respective district

SN	District	Number of CCRO Produced				
		M	F	Joint	Institution	Total
1	Mufindi	385	250	94	17	746
2	Kilolo	92	120	22	4	238
3	Morogoro	519	324	53	0	896
4	Mvomero	358	268	26	0	652
5	Kongwa	443	131	14	0	588
6	Bahi	95	56	71	0	222
	Total	1892	1149	280	21	3342

PELUM Tanzania continued to follow up on CCRO preparation and approval of the 26 VLUPs at national level. Among the produced CCRO, 3,342 have no conflict of which 1,892 were for males, 1,149 females, 280 joint, and 21 institutions such as village government offices, religious and women groups. Some of the CCRO were distributed to villagers (refer plate 2).



Plate 2: Distribution of the CCRO in Mvomero district

PELUM Tanzania has learnt that preparation of CCRO need more commitment of the district Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team members so that the exercise is completed on time. There is a recorded 75% decrease in land conflicts which paves way for agricultural activities and other developmental activities. In 2017, there was reported of three to four land conflicts. In 2018, no or one land conflict were reported in project villages. This is 75% reduction of the reported land conflicts.

2.1.6 FACILITATE M&E TRAINING

In year 2018, PELUM Tanzania conducted M&E training to 21 (15 males and 6 females) participants. Participants were MOs staff with M&E professional and others with little or less knowledge. The names of the MOs include African Inland Church of Tanzania (AICT) Shinyanga, Sanjaranda Bible College (SBC), Youth Entrepreneurs Support & Initiatives Development Organization (YES I DO), CARITAS Iringa, ACT Mbeya, MFEC, KMT Musoma, CHEMA Karagwe, LAC, RECODA, ADP Mbozi, SMECAO, Same Agricultural Improvement Programme (SAIPRO) Trust Fund, MVIWATA, CARITAS Mahenge, IRDO, CARITAS Mbeya, UMADEP, ACT Morogoro, IADO and Kaengesa Environmental Conservation Society (KAESO).

The aim of the workshop was to equip the participants with M&E knowledge specifically on understanding M&E plan and how to operationalize it, the data quality issues, data demand and use (data collection, data analysis, data presentation, data interpretation and dissemination), report and success story writing.

2.2 IMPROVED MOS SKILLS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES BY 2020

The key strategies contributing to this outcome include harmonize climate resilient agriculture practises amongst members; build the capacity of members on climate resilient agriculture; document and share farmers' innovation in addressing climate change; promote climate resilient agricultural practices; and facilitate members access resources and information on climate change. In year 2018, there was workshop on climate change adaptation (CCA) that was organized by BftW with partner organizations from 29th October to 2nd November 2018 at the Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) Farmers Training Centre in Vianzi Morogoro, Tanzania.

The objective of the workshop was to provide a platform for exchange on approaches to climate change adaptation in partners' organizations and projects and to gain additional knowledge on core questions and successful approaches in this field. PELUM Tanzania was represented by RECODA and one PELUM Tanzania Secretariat staff. In the workshop, participants were oriented into climate change approaches and tools (risk projection, risk assessment and gender).

2.3 INCREASED UPTAKE OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE ISSUES IN GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND LEGAL PROCESSES BY 2020

In increasing uptake of ecological agriculture issues in government, PELUM Tanzania enhance advocacy capacity; facilitate policy dialogues; engage in relevant policy and legal processes; strengthen media engagement; document successes of ecological agriculture practices on food security, environment, and biodiversity sustainability; collaborate with relevant national, regional, and international movements and initiatives; and strengthen collaboration and engagement with relevant policy and decision makers at national and local levels. In year 2018, PELUM Tanzania implemented the following activities;

2.3.1 ORGANIZE AND SUPPORT DISTRICT AND NATIONAL LEVEL POLICY DIALOGUES

PELUM Tanzania conducted seven dialogues. There were one-day district land rights and governance dialogues in six districts namely Morogoro, Mvomero, Bahi, Kongwa, Mufindi and Kilolo. The aim of these dialogues was to bring people together who would not naturally sit down together and discuss land rights and governance issues at respective district. The title of the dialogues was “In what ways has the VLUP helped to solve, reduce or increased land conflict?”. Before discussions, key note speakers provided insight on the topic so that participants will have the information of the topic. A total of 471 (315 males and 156 females) individuals participated in the dialogues refer table 2.

Table 2: Number of participants during dialogues at district level

SN	District	Number of Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Mufindi	55	23	78
2	Kilolo	56	22	78
3	Mvomero	45	27	72
4	Morogoro	47	28	75
5	Bahi	58	26	84
6	Kongwa	54	30	84
	Total	315	156	471

The dialogues brought together representatives of the citizens (refer plate 3), village leaders, land committees’ members, ward leaders (including councillors), district and regional officials from five villages in respective district. Also, representatives from MOs such as INADES Formation Tanzania, UMADEP, Tanzania Grass Roots Oriented Development (TAGRODE), Mufindi District Women's Forum (MWAKAUMU), ACT Iringa; local NGOs and Private Forestry Programme (PFP) participated in the dialogues.



Plate 3: One of the participants during district policy dialogue of Mvomero district contributing to the dialogue topic.

From the discussions, the participants proved that VLUPs and awareness on land rights conducted in the respective villages have contributed to decrease in the number of land conflicts. Also, dialogues increased knowledge on women land rights. Mr. Donatus Mnoga (Chairperson of Makungu village) said “before PELUM project we used to rely more on customary practices. When there was a case related to land ownership between a man and a woman; in most cases all men won the case due our customary practices that favoured men. But since PELUM Tanzania trained people and facilitated the VLUP; things have changed and now we treat women and men equally”. Maria Kiongosi (villager of Ugesa Village) contributed to this topic and said “women are now awake when it comes to land issues. We were able as progressive farmers to mobilize women to get out and apply for land titling as a result more women got their plots surveyed”. The recommendations from the dialogues were: -

- i) There was a need for the District Councils and PELUM Tanzania to look for opportunity to scale up the Participatory Village Land Use Planning (PVLUP) to other villages so as to help reduce land conflicts but also curb climate change issues.
- ii) Village governments and district councils were advised by the Council chairman to take into account and the different VLUPs in villages and that they should administer them properly.
- iii) Villagers and village council leaders were argued to domesticate and own the developed VLUPs as it will ensure sustainability of the developed VLUPs.
- iv) District Authorities to see better ways to reduce the cost of land use planning, especially costs involving personnel, so that will allow the District and other stakeholders to conduct VLUPs in more villages.
- v) More land rights awareness is needed across the villages especially sensitization through public dialogues to ensure that more villagers are reached.

Also, PELUM Tanzania conducted dialogue on farmer managed seed system. The aim of the dialogue was to raise awareness on the opportunities, challenges and obstacles to promoting

farmer managed seed systems. This dialogue provided seed stakeholders a platform to express their concerns and views on smallholder farmers' rights to seeds. Participants of the dialogues included seed stakeholders' representatives from NGO, smallholder farmers, Local Government Authorities, Seed regulatory bodies, Ministry of Agriculture, and the media. The dialogue was led by three presentations from: TOSCI, Ministry of Agriculture (Crop Department, Seed Unit,) and Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA). Among others recommendations of the dialogues were:

- i) Seed legal framework in Tanzania is not adequately favouring the farmer managed seed system. Thus, there is a need for reviewing seed legal framework in the country so that farmers' rights to multiply, share and save seed are clearly recognised and reflected in the seed legal framework in Tanzania.
- ii) There is a need for seed researchers to annually identify at least three to four local seeds for participatory and inclusive seed identification, collection, screening, evaluation and characterization as a way of improving and promoting farmer managed seed system.

2.3.2 ANALYSIS OF TANZANIA AGRICULTURAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

PELUM Tanzania reviewed agricultural related policies and prepared two policy briefs on the transfer and dissemination of EOA practices in Tanzania and devise an ICT application for EOA i.e. SMS hot number for EOA SMSing. The focus was on identifying opportunities, gaps, challenges and barriers in communication and information on EOA. This led to the identification of gaps related to communication issues on ecological agriculture at local and national levels. The policy briefs will be printed and shared with stakeholders in 2019.

2.4 INCREASED REPLICATION OF BEST PRACTICES IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE AMONGST PELUM TANZANIA MEMBERS BY 2020

PELUM Tanzania increased replication of the best practices in ecological agriculture through facilitating networking and learning events on ecological agriculture at national and international levels; establishing modality for horizontal and vertical learning; facilitating ecological agriculture platforms at zone level; strengthening partnership building in areas of ecological agriculture; document and share best practices and success stories on ecological agriculture; collaborating with relevant institutions at national, regional, and international levels; and facilitating access to current and relevant information on ecological agriculture. In year 2018, the activities that contributed to this outcome include;

2.4.1 USE OF IEC MATERIALS TO RAISE THE PUBLIC AWARENESS ON ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

PELUM Tanzania disseminated a total of 2260 copies of brochures with four different titles to individual farmers, farmers groups, resource centres, EOA actors and other stakeholders. The four brochures with different titles were on use of composite in organic agriculture (Maandalizi na matumizi ya Mbilea Vunde), use and benefit of using cover crops in organic agriculture (Matumizi

na faida za kutumia mazao funika katika kutekeleza kilimo hai), use and benefit of mulching in promoting organic agriculture (Matumizi na faida za matandazo katika kuendeleza kilimo hai), and control of fleas stalks using push-pull technology in organic agriculture (Udhibiti wa funza wa mabua na kiduha kwa kutumia teknolojia ya sukuma-vuta katika kilimo hai) refer plate 4. The aim of the leaflets is to orient the smallholder farmers on approaches and practices of ecological agriculture.



Plate 4: Leaflets on ecological agriculture

2.4.2 FACILITATE LEARNING AND NETWORKING ON ISSUES RELATED TO SMALLHOLDER FARMERS' SEED AND LAND RIGHTS

PELUM Tanzania organized learning and networking events with smallholders and MOs on seed rights (two visits), land rights (one visit) and EOA (one visit). There were a total of four learning and networking visits in which 58 (39 males and 19 females) people participated. In seed right visits, participants were able to share experiences, learning and increasing networking on QDS, local and indigenous seeds. While participants involved on land rights visit learnt new technologies in conducting VLUPs and CCRO preparation that include Mobile Application for Secure Tenure (MAST) and the Technical Register under Social Tenure (TRUST). The participants involved on EOA learning visit were able to learnt issues on management of farmers' resource centre and associated projects in the centre.

The participants of the learning visits were farmers, MOs' staff, District Crop Officer, Agriculture Extension Officer, resource centre managers, District Land Officers, Surveyors, Town and Village Planners, and PELUM Tanzania staff. The aim of the learning visits was to share experience, achievements, lessons on issues related to seed rights, land rights and ecological agriculture (refer plate 5).



Plate 5: Participants during EOA learning visit in Rungwe district

2.4.3 PARTICIPATE IN NETWORKING ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

PELUM Tanzania participated in national and international fora on ecological agriculture and related issues. These fora were organized by PELUM Zambia, African Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), Navdanya (India), Ministry of Agriculture, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), and other like-minded partners such as Policy Forum, Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), and TOAM. From these workshops, PELUM Tanzania participated in seed forum, farmers forum, International Biodiversity Congress, review of PLUM guidelines on how to conduct PVLUP, review of regional seed harmonization laws for East African Commission (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), and review of Agriculture Sector Development Program (ASDP) II.

PELUM Tanzania staff participated on the region seed meeting organised by PELUM Zambia. The main issue was the challenge of the SADC region in recognition of CSOs in development of the SADC Seed policies especially harmonization of the policies. CSOs prepared communique that will be submitted to the SADC Secretariat. The communique included regulations related to influencing protection of farmers' seed rights. Moreover, PELUM Tanzania participated in three events in India that were organized by Navdanya. These events include International Biodiversity Congress (IBC), regenerative agriculture gathering and earth journey. In all three events, experiences on organic agriculture, agroforestry, agroecology and permaculture, farmer managed seeds, community seed banks, seed and food fairs and many others related to farmers rights were shared.

Despite all above workshops, meetings and forum, PELUM Tanzania participated on seed sovereignty and agricultural biodiversity that organized by ACB. Specifically, participants discussed issues on seed harmonization policies in Africa and its impact on country seed policies.

2.4.4 CARRY OUT THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE PROJECT BEST PRACTICES AND/OR CASE STUDIES FOR SHARING WITH STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH VARIOUS MEDIA CHANNELS

PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with UMADEP, TAGRODE and INADES Formation Tanzania collected and produced three success stories on the outcome of the land rights trainings that include increased effectiveness of land governance and administration structures; increased awareness on land rights in communities; and decreased land conflicts. The aim of this activity was to draw lessons learnt and success from the project implementation through sharing of the project success stories and/or case studies.

On other hand, PELUM Tanzania collected three success stories on importance and practical experiences on ecological agriculture. These stories were on home of organic farming, EOA inspires farmers to invest in EOA businesses and publication that inspire to invest on EOA issues.

2.4.5 POPULARIZE LAND RIGHTS THROUGH IEC MATERIALS

This activity involved popularize of the project IEC materials through newspaper cuttings and analysis, radio programs, televisions, PELUM Tanzania website and Facebook page. This activity aimed at publicizing the work of PELUM Tanzania and development partners.

During this reporting year, PELUM Tanzania analysed newspaper cuttings and observed issues were on land conflicts, women land rights, land governance and administration, land ownership, and land use planning. Land conflict was predominant issue that was written in eight newspapers issues that were written included reasons for conflict; ways of reducing conflict; and impacts of conflict and organs for land resolution mechanisms. The analysis aimed at promoting horizontal and vertical learning on land rights issues.

PELUM Tanzania and MOs used community radio programs such as Abood Radio and Mwangaza FM Radio in awareness creation, provoking debates and raising community voices on various issues on seed and land rights of their concern. PELUM Tanzania conducted four radio programs in year 2018. Members of the PLUM team, MOs, farmers and PELUM Tanzania presented various land rights topics through radio programs including laws and policies and land use planning. On the other hand, listeners were given opportunities to ask questions, share experiences and or give comments on the topic presented.

Moreover, a number of nine newspaper written PELUM Tanzania stories on land issues were published in the following newspapers: Mwananchi, Nipashe, Habari Leo, and Uhuru. The main issues shared in these newspapers were on ecological agriculture, seed and land rights. PELUM Tanzania posted articles collected from trainings on land and seed rights, meetings such as PELUM Tanzania AGM, reflection, development partners and MOs meetings.

These articles were also posted in PELUM Tanzania social networks including Facebook page, Instagram and twitter. Also, PELUM Tanzania through including Facebook page, Instagram and twitter shared quotes from other sites based on issues which related to PELUM activities/agriculture issues such as Swahili times, and BBC Swahili.

In order to increase publicity to PELUM Tanzania; 1000 copies of wall calendars and 150 t-shirts produced in 2018 and will be distributed early in 2019. The produced materials will be distributed to MOs, smallholder farmers, like-minded CSOs, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Land, Housing, and Human Settlement Development. The wall calendars had advocacy messages on land rights, seed rights and ecological agriculture.

3.0 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PME)

To foster learning and accountability as well as fostering effectiveness and efficiency in implementation of PELUM Tanzania activities PME was involved. The M&E activities conducted through: field visits; assessments and evaluations; stakeholders' workshops; e-mailed questionnaires to MOs; phone calls to post workshop participants; two Board meetings; AGM; voluntary feedback from beneficiaries of PELUM Tanzania activities; staff and management meetings; tracking media coverage both electronic and print media. The M&E activities was carried out in participatory manner. The PME involved the following activities.

3.1 ORGANIZE STAKEHOLDERS' REFLECTION WORKSHOP

PELUM Tanzania conducted reflection meetings with stakeholders that involved in implementation of various projects and program in 2018. The reflection workshop intended to bring together participants from PELUM Tanzania MOs, and farmers' representatives who are involved in the project implementation. These workshops intended for to review project performance and plan for the following year 2018. Involvement of MOs and farmers helped to get perspectives and reality from both parties. The reflection workshops also used in promoting horizontal and vertical learning on matters related to farmers' seed rights. In year 2018, two reflection workshops were conducted; all on sharing seed rights issues whereby participants shared achievements, lessons and challenges. This activity also provided opportunity for participants to plan for the following quarter.

3.2 CONDUCT FIELD VISITS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This activity was mainly meant for tracking and verifying project reported data as well as tracking progress toward project objectives. The field visits helped to capture and reflect on case studies and success stories. In 2018, PELUM Tanzania conducted several field visits to the project implementation areas for the purpose to verify reported data, ensure quality control and documenting successes and lessons learned. During the field visits participants employed various methods and tools including observation, interviews, questionnaires, and checklists. From these, PELUM Tanzania was able to document achievements, lessons and challenges for the year 2018.

3.3 ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

To improve learning and accountability PELUM Tanzania conducted two assessments. The assessments were conducted in the project areas to track the progress of the project including

achievements, and challenges. The assessments enabled PELUM Tanzania to collect lessons on the implementation approaches of the projects. This activity also enabled PELUM Tanzania and development partners to measure and track the progress towards achieving project immediate outcomes.

3.4 GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

PELUM Tanzania mainstreamed gender throughout activities implementation especially during dialogues, learning visits and trainings. In implementation of seed project; efforts were made to involve more women during establishment of new farmer groups. In the 15 farmer groups that were producing QDS in 2018; 48.4% of group members were women. In facilitation of CCRO and dialogues, the percentages of women were 37.8% and 33.1% respectively. However, PELUM Tanzania need to employ more approaches to involve more women in its activities.

4.0 ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

One of PELUM Tanzania objectives is to enhance capacities of its staff and members on sustainable land use management, sustainable agriculture, and organization capacity development. This part also involves the sustainability of the PELUM Tanzania through resource mobilization and procurement for its assets. In year 2018, the following activities were implemented under organizational development:

4.1 MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

Under the leadership of the Country Coordinator, PELUM Tanzania activities were implemented effectively. The implementation of this 2018 annual work plan involved technical team that involve Programs Manager and Program Officers, Communication Officer and volunteers. Finance and Administration Manager coordinated the finance and administration unit that has made up of team of Accountants, Administrators, Interim volunteer and Drivers.

During year 2018, PELUM Tanzania recruited volunteers to facilitate program activities implementation. In addition, PELUM Tanzania conducted recruitment process of Finance and Administration Manager and M&E Officer who will join the organization early in 2019.

4.2 STRENGTHEN PELUM TANZANIA CAPACITY IN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PELUM Tanzania continued to strengthen its organizational capacity in the area of governance, administration, financial management, human resources management, organization management, program management, and program performance management. PELUM Tanzania conducted its own re-OCA and maintained its the score 3.9. In addition, PELUM Tanzania conducted re-OCA with three MOs namely INADES Formation Tanzania, UMADEP and TAGRODE. The re-OCA results showed increased organizational capacity areas. For example, UMADEP increased its OCA score from 3.17 to 3.39. TAGRODE increased its OCA score from 2.8 to 2.96. INADES Formation Tanzania increased its OCA score from 3.19 to 3.33. INADES

Formation Tanzania, UMADEP and TAGRODE increased its capacity as a result of trainings, telephone calls, Skype calls, sharing events, mentoring sessions and one-on-one sessions conducted to individual organizations.

4.3 PELUM TANZANIA GOVERNANCE

The management and the control of the affairs of PELUM Tanzania are entrusted to the Board of Directors which is accountable to the AGM. In 2018, the Board discussed, reviewed, advised and made decisions on the PELUM Tanzania activity implementation on matters related to program management, financial management, and performance standards to ensure that it achieves the PELUM Tanzania vision, mission and strategic objectives. PELUM Tanzania Board conducted meeting three times in 2018 for this purpose. More specifically:

- i) The Board participated in PME through reviewing, commenting and making decisions on PELUM Tanzania annual narrative and financial reports.
- ii) The Board approved the budget and annual plan for the Year 2019.
- iii) The Board successfully prepared the 20th AGM. AGM is a supreme organ of the organisation which oversees program implementation and M&E. The AGM serves as the forum for MOs to share successes, achievements and challenges facing during the program as well as plan for future project implementation. AGM approved of the audited accounts for 2017, annual work plan for 2018 and narrative annual report for 2017.
- iv) The Board identified sources of fund/call for proposals and shared with the management for action.
- v) The Board reviewed membership applications and approved one organization, Island of Peace to be member organization of PELUM Tanzania.

4.4 PELUM TANZANIA MEMBERSHIP

PELUM Tanzania has continued to grow in terms of acquiring new members, as of December 31, 2018, the number of PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations was 39. There was one new member admitted in 2018.

4.5 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

PELUM Tanzania continued to follow up for title deed of land purchased for office building. However, as of December 2018 title deed was not yet acquired.

4.6 SERVICES TO MEMBERS

Besides implementing project activities in collaboration with MOs, PELUM Tanzania provided services to MOs such as;

- i) Distribution of IEC materials such as booklets, calendars and t-shirts.
- ii) Provision of recommendations required by development partners. During this period, PELUM Tanzania wrote recommendation letter for One World Sustainable Livelihood.

- iii) Provision of technical expertise such as financial management, program management, M&E and organizational management. In year 2018, MIICO visited PELUM Tanzania to learn issues on financial management and program management (with members).
- iv) Sharing organizational policies.
- v) Sharing funding opportunities (calls for proposals).

5.0 ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

In the course of implementing PELUM Tanzania activities in year 2018, the following were achievements, challenges and lessons learnt.

5.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

- i) **Increased security of land tenure:** PELUM Tanzania facilitated production of 3,342 CCRO of which 1,892 were for males, 1,149 females, 280 joint, and 21 institutions such as village government offices, religious and women groups. The CCRO were produced for villagers in 26 villages namely Kibaoni, Melela, Mlandizi, Magali, and Mela in Mvomero District Council; Mikese, Mfumbwe, Newland, and Lubungo in Morogoro District Council; Ibugule, Tinai, Kongogo, Mpalanga, and Nchinila in Bahi District Council; Chilanjilizi, Njoge, Suguta, Iduo, and Lenjulu in Kongwa District Council; Makungu, Magunguli, Isaula, Ugesa, and Usokami in Mufindi District Council; and Mawala and Mawambala in Kilolo District Council.
- ii) **Increased knowledge on Seed Multiplication:** Total of 29 farmer groups were established and trained on multiplication of quality seeds (seed multiplication). The groups had a total number of 452 farmers (221 males and 231 females) from Ileje, Momba, Mbozi, Itigi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, and Gairo District Councils.
- iii) **Increased access to quality seeds:** A total of 89,891Kg of quality seeds were multiplied/produced by 250 farmers (129 men and 121 women). These were beans, maize, sorghum, onion, Irish potatoes, and sunflower seeds. Moreover, farmers produced 600 suckers of banana seedlings and 2,500 cuttings of cassava seedlings. Increased production of quality seeds leads to increased farmers' access and use of quality seeds, hence increased agricultural production. The seeds were produced by farmers from Ileje, Momba, Mbozi, Itigi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, and Gairo District Councils.
- iv) **Improved knowledge:** The MOs acquired knowledge and skills on seed production and farmer managed seed systems and extended the same to farmers. (beneficiaries) in their mandate areas. The trainings extended to farmers were mainly of practical in nature. In addition to that individual farmers were motivated and started to engage in seed multiplication beside the seed produced in their groups. Moreover, 19 new groups showed interest in seed multiplication for 2019 farming season.

- v) **Improved Organization Capacity:** PELUM Tanzania has supported three MOs that include UMADEP, TAGRODE and INADES Formation Tanzania to increase their organizational performance based on OCA tool. UMADEP, TAGRODE and INADES Formation Tanzania increased score from 3.17 to 3.39, 2.8 to 2.96, and 3.19 to 3.33 from 2016 to 2018 respectively. All scores were out of 4.0 where 1 is the lowest and 4 is the highest. The Organization Capacity assessed in areas of governance, administration, financial management, human resources management, organization management, program management, and program performance management.
- vi) **Reduced land conflicts:** The land conflict has decreased by 75% in the villages where the project was implemented. The decrease of the land conflicts was a result of project interactions that included trainings workshops, awareness meetings, development of VLUPs and acquisition of CCRO in respective villages.

5.2 CHALLENGE

Effects of the climate change was among challenge. As a result, farmers produced less than expected. There were some places that experienced too much rainfall and others less rainfall. Farmers were advised to consult extension officers for getting weather information and supporting them on kind of crop to grow in their respective region. In addition, farmers should practice agroecology approaches.

5.3 LESSONS LEARNT

- i) **Farmer to farmer learning:** In order to promote learning amongst farmers, farmer to farmer learning should be continued as it promotes experience sharing amongst farmers leading to increased farmers' confidence on their interventions. When it comes to behaviour change of community members; learning visits or/and learning and experience sharing events give farmers an opportunity to exchange and share experiences amongst themselves.
- ii) **Participatory approaches:** Participatory approaches are crucial in intervention planning and implementation as they enhance knowledge comprehension as well as creating ownership of the process. Key stakeholders should be engaged from the beginning of the project, from planning, implementation and evaluation. This ensures project take up and sustainability as well as improve livelihood of the beneficiaries.
- iii) **Collaboration:** When LGAs, NGOs, local institutions/ organizations and farmers organizations join effort for promoting agriculture policies that works for smallholder farmers, success is highly ensured as it enables stakeholders to work with great enthusiasm. It has been observed that where the local government, relevant government institutions, NGOs, village governments, extension officers, and farmers worked collaboratively, multiplication of quality seeds was higher comparatively.

6.0 SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The sources of fund to implement the annual workplan of PELUM Tanzania for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 were USAID)/Tanzania; BfdW; TOAM and PELUM Tanzania own sources. The total budget for the year 2018 was TZS **1,249,317,632/=** and the total expenditure for year 2018 was TZS **861,966,613/=**.