



PELUM Tanzania

Annual Report 2019



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ACRONYMS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
BftW	Bread for the World
CARITAS	Confederation of Roman Catholic Relief, Development and Social Service Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
IEC	Information Education and Communication
KMT	Kanisa la Mennonite Tanzania
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MFEC	Mogabiri Farm Extension Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOs	Member Organizations of PELUM Tanzania
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
QDS	Quality Declared Seed
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TAGRODE	Tanzania Grass Roots Oriented Development
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report for PELUM Tanzania summarizes the activities which were implemented for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. This report describes the status of PELUM Tanzania on implementation of its Strategic Plan that includes program activities and organizational development activities. 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 2019 namely: 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 2019. The PME was conducted through: field visits; backstopping mission; stakeholder learning and reflection workshops; field surveys and feedback management; Board meetings; Annual General Meeting (AGM); and staff and management meetings.

PELUM Tanzania staff participated in different capacity building sessions to improve their knowledge and skills in accounts and tax issues. PELUM Tanzania Board meetings and AGM were held and decisions on various issues related to program activities and organizational development process were made, including: reviewing, and development of annual narrative and financial reports for 2018; approve the annual plan for year 2020 and 2019 and annual budget for the year 2019 and 2020 and preparations for the 21st AGM.

PELUM Tanzania has been using different approaches in implementing its activities that resulted into the following significant achievements of the year 2019:

- i) Increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers: Total of 1,108 (708 female and 400 male) imparted knowledge on Land Policy, Land Acts and land rights. These included: 195 village government leaders, 59 Village Land Council members, 77 Village Adjudication Committee members, 399 women, and 378 youths. One of the results of the imparted knowledge was the formation of 10 Village Adjudication Committees and 10 Village Land Councils as land administration and governance organs. All these contribute to increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers.
- ii) Increased access to quality seeds: In the farming season 2018/2019, total of 52,000kg of quality seeds was produced by smallholder farmers using Farmer Managed Seed System approach. These were seeds for maize (7,220 kg), beans (28,793kg), sunflower (4,319), and other seeds 11,668 kg (sorghum, millet, peas, cowpeas, sesame, paddy, and green gram). Increased production of quality seeds contributes to increased farmers' access and use of quality seeds leading to increased agricultural production, food security as well as farmer's income. These seeds were produced by smallholder farmers supported by PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations in Ileje, Momba,

Mbozi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, Kilosa, and Gairo District Councils.

- iii) Women Social and Economic Empowerment: Total of 385 women were imparted with knowledge on group management, dynamics, and entrepreneurship as a step towards women's social and economic empowerment. These women then organized themselves into 23 groups of which 19 have been registered (with certificates) at district level while the remaining 4 are at the final stages of registration. Of the registered groups, 15 groups have started lending activities using their own funds through Village Savings and Lending Association (VSLA) while six groups 6 groups have bank accounts with Mufindi Community Bank (MUCOBA).
- iv) The First national Local seed and traditional food fair organized: It is a way of promoting farmer managed seed system.

The main challenges in year 2019 was effects of climate change and delayed implementation due to local government election. As a result of effect of climate change, 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. And some activities were postponed due to local government election.

Despite challenge, PELUM Tanzania has learnt that

- i) Collaborative advocacy approach: It is the best as opposed to the confrontational advocacy approach. With collaborative advocacy approach the government is engaged in a collaborative way. This enables the policy and decision makers to better understand the problem at hand to enable them make more informed decisions.
- ii) Zoning: Use of zones in reaching out MOs and smallholder farmers have proved to be the best way for reaching more PELUM Tanzania targets and beneficiaries. This approach is cost effective, reaches more people and enhance cross-zone learning.

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) **1,220,941,762/=** to implement its activities. The funds were obtained from BfdW, USAID through USDA, SDC through TOAM and own sources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Each calendar year, PELUM Tanzania develops and shares annual report with different stakeholders. The annual report for 2019 summaries activities, achievements and progress towards the implementation of its strategic plan. This report covers the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The report describes the details of PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development activities implemented for the period covering January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. During this period, a total of 24 PELUM Tanzania MOs directly participated by taking part in the implementation of the 2019 annual 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 2019, 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 42 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 2019, 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 2019, PELUM Tanzania work' specifically contributed to achieve the following five strategic objectives which are;

- i) To 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 2019 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 2019

In year 2019, PELUM Tanzania through MOs implemented four projects that contributed to realization of its vision and mission. These projects are related to the promotion of sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management. They included: -

The three projects that PELUM Tanzania implements include:

- i) Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania;
- ii) Our Seeds Our Rights; and
- iii) Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA).

2.0 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2019

In year 2019, PELUM Tanzania implemented its program activities through its MOs and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The activities are outlined based on the PELUM Tanzania approved annual work plan for the year 2019. The approved plan was focus on capacity building, documentation and communication, networking and collaboration, and lobbying and advocacy. The details have been described below.

2.1 ENHANCED MEMBER ORGANISATIONS' CAPACITY TO FACILITATE SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN TWELVE REGIONS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND BY 2020

PELUM Tanzania promoted and shared sustainable agriculture principles and best practices; enhanced capacities MOs and other stakeholders on ecological agriculture principles and practices; mainstream gender and social inclusion in sustainable agriculture and collaboration with relevant agriculture research institutions. Below are the activities which were implemented to contribute to the attainment of this strategic outcome.

2.1.1 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAININGS ON SEED MULTIPLICATION

PELUM Tanzania conducted training on seed multiplication to nine Agriculture Extension Officers (five male and four female) from seven Members Organisations (MOs). These MOs included CARITAS Mahenge, Rukwa Sustainable Development Organization (RUSUDEO), Kanisa la Menonite Tanzania (KMT), Mogabiri Farm Extension Centre (MFEC), Africa Inland Church Tanzania (AICT) Diocese of Shinyanga, Nyakitonto Youth Development Tanzania (NYDT) and Tanzania Grass Roots Oriented Development (TAGRODE). These MOs joined other 13 MOs implementing Our Seeds Our Rights in supporting farmer groups and individual farmers to multiply seeds.

PELUM Tanzania MOs in collaboration with Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) supported farmers to produce Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) in ecological manner. In 2019 Our Seed Our Rights project reached 20 MOs with Seeds multiplication interventions. 307 trained farmers from target villages who engaged in seed multiplication access reliable and quality seeds in their respective areas.

A total of 52,000kg of quality seeds was produced by smallholder farmers using Farmer Managed Seed System approach. These were seeds for maize (7,220 kg), beans (28,793 kg), sunflower (4,319), and other seeds 11,668 kg (sorghum, millet, peas, cowpeas, sesame, paddy, and green gram). By comparing 2018 farming season, the production in 2019 has been reduced by 41.5% due to effects of climate change. Increased production of quality seeds contributes to increased farmers' access and use of quality seeds leading to increased agricultural production, food security as well as farmer's income. These seeds were produced by smallholder farmers supported by PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations in Ileje, Momba, Mbozi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, Kilosa, and Gairo District Councils.

2.1.2 AWARENESS MEETINGS ON LAND RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE

PELUM Tanzania conducted awareness meetings on land rights and governance to community members. The aim of the awareness meetings was creating awareness and providing information on land policy, land Acts and land related policies to community members for the purpose of imparting knowledge on land issues including land use for ecological agriculture. The awareness meetings had four topics including village land use planning, women land rights, land conflicts and governance and management of the village resources. This activity was conducted for one day. It was facilitated by PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with MWAKAUMU and Mufindi District Council.

A total number of 1,652 (779 females and 873 males) participants attended the awareness meeting in eight villages including Kilosa Mufindi, Ihanu, Ihomasa, Udumuka, Igoda, Mkonge, Ikwega Nandala, Ilogombe and Kipanga. Refer table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of Participants in Land Rights Awareness Meetings

SN	Village	Number of Participants		
		Females	Males	Total
1	Kilosa Mufindi	67	130	197
2	Ihanu	101	74	175
3	Ihomasa	97	102	199
4	Udumuka	94	69	163
5	Igoda	85	102	187
6	Mkonge	77	100	177
7	Ikwega	46	76	122
8	Nandala	85	69	154
9	Ilogombe	66	83	149
10	Kipanga	61	68	129
	Total	779	873	1652

Among other things, women land right was a hot topic in most village meetings. It was noted that women are the most vulnerable group (economically and socially) that are highly affected by the norms and customs regarding to land right issues than men.



Participants (women) of the awareness meeting in Mkonge village listening to the facilitator (not in the photo)

2.1.3 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAININGS ON LAND RIGHTS

PELUM Tanzania conducted land rights training to village leaders, ordinary villagers (women and youth), Village Land Council (VLC) members, Village Council (VC) members, and Village Adjudication Committee (VAC) members from 10 implementing villages namely Ilogombe, Nandala, Ihanu, Kilosa Mufindi, Ihomasa, Igoda, Kipanga, Udumuka, Mkonge and Ikwega. 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. A total of 1,108 (687 females and 421 males) participants of various cadre imparted knowledge and skills on land rights governance and land use for ecological agriculture



Sifa Kitinusa from Kilosa Mufindi village explaining to other participants on how she loses her land when her husband married another woman.

PELUM Tanzania conducted annual assessment and discovered that the training workshops have resulted to formation of 20 new land governance and administration organs which are 10 VLCs and 10 VACs. In addition, the annual assessment conducted in 2019 revealed that

- i) Increased farmers' knowledge on land rights and laws relate to land as community understand their rights on land including women land rights. Women empowered on their land rights, demand for their rights at family and village level.
- ii) Reduced village land conflicts among different users at villages due to awareness on land rights and training workshops
- 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.

2.1.4 CONDUCT ZONAL AND NATIONAL SEED FAIR AND TRADITIONAL FOOD FAIR

PELUM Tanzania organized seed fair at ecological zonal level. The seed fair was held in Misungwi, Mwanza. A total of 142 (97 males and 45 females) participants were involved in the seed fair that includes, Misungwi District Commissioner, District Agriculture Irrigation and Cooperative Officer, Researchers from Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute Ukiriguru, Village Agricultural Extension Officers, seven PELUM Tanzania MOs' staff from lake zone and western zone (Mwanza Rural Housing Project (MRHP), KMT, MFEC, CARITAS Kigoma, Community Habitat Environmental Management (CHEMA), NYDT, and AICT Shinyanga), local seed companies (ZOSEM), farmers' representatives from groups that works with member organization from Karagwe, Kigoma, Mwanza, Mara and Shinyanga, citizens from Misungwi community and media houses (Star TV, and Radio Free Africa). The theme of the seed fair was "Our Seeds Our Rights". In this Farmers displayed assorted local seeds and QDS. At the end of the event, farmers exchanged seeds.

Despite the zonal seed fair, PELUM Tanzania conducted the first National Seed and Traditional Food Fair was conducted at Chamwino Village in Dodoma City, with a total of 286 (158 male and 110 female) registered participants. The participants involved representatives from smallholder farmers, Farmer Seed Producers, Non-Governmental Organizations (including PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations), Policy and decision makers (including Ministry of Agriculture and Parliamentary Committee for Agriculture, livestock and water and fishing), National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC), Agricultural Researchers (TARI), Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI), Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), Local Seed Companies, Media, Chamwino district council officials, Chamwino district councillors, Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers and the community in general. PELUM Tanzania created forum for seed farmers exchanging seeds and sharing best practices in seeds multiplication. The results of these seed fairs in increased seeds multiplication in different ecological zones.



Hon Mary Nagu, Parliamentary committee for Agriculture, livestock and water (right hand side) and Dr Sophia Kashenge, Guest of Honor (Director of ASA) tasting traditional food during the national seed and food fair.

The event provided opportunities for smallholder farmers to display their seeds, exchange, share and sale seeds as well as prepare traditional food for participants to taste traditional food from four agro-ecological zones in the country.



Participants (left-hand side) during national seed fair in Chamwino, Dodoma; seed displayed (right-hand side) during national seed fair.

2.1.5 FACILITATE WOMEN'S ACCESS TO CREDITS FOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

PELUM Tanzania through its MO; MWAKAUMU facilitated formation of the 24 women groups with 456 women. The aim of the group formation was to facilitate rural women accessing financial capital in their rural (remote) settings. Among 24 women groups, 19 women groups were registered at district level.

From above information, it implies that 79% (19 out of 24 women groups) of the women groups are legally recognized and are eligible for applying loans in financial institutions or / and banks.

Also, MWAKAUMU conducted capacity building on group management to 385 women. Specifically, participants were trained on group dynamism, group leadership, income generation activities, and saving and credits management. This has resulted into:

- i). Women to establish income generation activities and hence increase income.
- ii). Establishment of 15 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). 15 groups have started lending activities using their own funds through VSLAs.
- iii). 54 women linked to financial institution and they acquired loan from district council through MUCOBA.

The evidence shows that women in groups were active in terms of participation in decision making in both family and public processes. They accumulated capital that enabled them to involve different income generating activities include ecological agriculture.

2.2 IMPROVED MEMBER ORGANISATIONS' SKILLS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES BY 2020

The key strategies contributing to this outcome include harmonize climate resilient agriculture practices 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 2019, there was no activity implemented however, PELUM Tanzania insisted to its MOs on the ecological agriculture approaches and practices that promote adoption of the climate resilience agriculture.

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 2019, PELUM Tanzania implemented the following activities;

2.3.1 ORGANIZE AND SUPPORT POLICY DIALOGUES ON SEED SOVEREIGNTY

PELUM Tanzania conducted dialogue with the theme “the role of Farmers Managed Seed System (FMSS) in ensuring national seed security”. Participants of the dialogues were representatives from smallholder farmers, Farmer Seed Producers, Non-Governmental Organizations (including PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations), Policy and decision makers (including Ministry of Agriculture), National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC), Agricultural Researchers (TARI), Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI), Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), Local Seed Companies, Media, Chamwino district council officials, Chamwino district councillors, Ward executive Officers, and village executive officers. This activity intended to influence policy and decision makers formulate policies and make decision in favour of smallholder farmers right to save, multiply, share and sale their seeds.

The recommendations in the dialogue included

- i). Include FMSS in extension curricula.
- ii). Enforce the agriculture extension services as per laid down regulations
- iii). Enforce research –extension –farmer linkages to address local seeds issues,
- iv). Push for development of stand-alone seed policy with its accompanying implementation programs, plans, strategies, legal framework.
- v). Government to allocate adequate resources on FMSS.
- vi). Institutionalize community groups engaged in local seed preservation, multiplication and supply.

- vii). Revisit and enact a Plant Genetic Resource Act – TPRI can be consulted on this
- viii). Make Local seed part of genetic heritage being promoted through various national programmes.

2.3.2 ANALYSIS OF TANZANIA AGRICULTURAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

PELUM Tanzania analysed National Agricultural Policy (NAP) of 2013. The review was done twice. The first draft was submitted in April 2019 and the second draft was submitted in July 2019 after incorporating Member Organizations' opinions. As a result of this review, the seed section was among key policy area in the draft policy.

PELUM Tanzania organized national seed stakeholder's forum involving PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations (MOs) staff, and representatives from likeminded organizations, Local Government Authorities (Region, District and Ward) and representative from Ministry of Agriculture. In this forum, NAP 2013 was reviewed and participants' opinions were collected, complied and sent to Ministry of Agriculture for further actions.

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 plat forms 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 2019, 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 printed 8,000 copies of four different types of user-friendly booklets for awareness creation on land rights issues. These four user-friendly booklets are on land ownership, land conflict, land use planning, and women land rights. In each title, 2,000 copies of booklets were printed (refer table 2).

Table 2: Number of Land Rights Booklets Printed

SN	Booklet Title	Number of Booklets Printed
1.	Land ownership	2000
2.	Land conflict	2000
3.	Land use planning	2000

4.	Women land rights	2000
	Total	8000

PELUM Tanzania distributed a total of 6,679 copies of four different types of user-friendly booklets on land rights issues during awareness meetings, and trainings.



At Igoda village, VAC and VLC members showing their booklets

In addition, one policy brief with the title "*the role of farmers managed seed system on food security in Tanzania*". Moreover, six newsletters have been produced. The newsletters contains farmers seed producer success stories, seed stakeholders discussion and proposed issues to be taken into consideration by the government in favours of farmer seed system in Tanzania, and agronomic techniques through demonstration plots.

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. It organized one learning event to Karatu whereby eight farmers (four males and four females) and one Agricultural Extension Officer from Anglican Church of Tanzania Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro (ACT - DMK) were facilitated to learn on local seed and traditional foods.

One cross country learning visit to PELUM Uganda was organised with nine (six males and three females) participants involving seven MOs staff, one farmer, and one staff from PELUM Tanzania Secretariat. Participants learnt and were excited by the Community Managed Seed Security Model promoted by PELUM Uganda which is equivalent to Farmer Managed Seed System.

National seed stakeholder forums was conducted involving different seed stakeholders such as farmers, MOs project implementers extension staff, PELUM Tanzania likeminded organizations, officials from Ministry of Agriculture, researchers, and private seed multipliers. Total of 33 (females and males) participated on this forum.

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 Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), Policy Forum, Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Ile des Pax (Island of Peace) and TOAM. PELUM Tanzania participated in national networking event that discussed farmers' rights, seed rights, land rights and gender issues. As part of networking activities, PELUM Tanzania was among organizers of the traditional food and seed fair held in Karatu, Arusha.

For international events, PELUM Tanzania participate in the farmer managed seed system strategy meeting organized by Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) in collaboration with Zambia Alliance for Agroecology and Biodiversity (ZAAB). The meeting was participated by farmer managed seed system stakeholders in Eastern and Southern Africa. The meeting took place in Lusaka, Zambia. The meeting involved participants from nine countries that include Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Burundi, South Africa, and Ghana. Apart from sharing the findings from the case studies, discussion on the state of farmer managed seed system in the continent and different approaches for promotion of farmer managed seed system; the meeting came up with the vision, '*a vibrant farmer managed seed system supported in policy and practice to advance agroecology*'. The meeting agreed that all country to focus on that vision and promote farmer managed seed system.

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 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.

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 in awareness creation, provoking debates and raising community voices on various issues on seed rights of their concern. PELUM Tanzania conducted one radio programs in year 2019. MOs, ASA and PELUM Tanzania presented various seed right topics through radio programs including quality declared seeds, and farmer managed seed system. On the other hand, listeners were given opportunities to ask questions, share experiences and or give comments on the topic presented.

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 produced in 2019 and distributed early in 2020. The wall calendars 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; three 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 2019. 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 2019. 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 2019, 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 and year.

3.2 CONDUCT FIELD VISITS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This activity was mainly focused to track and verify projects' reported data as well as tracking progress toward realization of the project objectives. The field visits helped to capture and reflect on case studies and success stories. In 2019, 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 2019. These Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning activities will enable PELUM project management, implementers and stakeholders to reflect the last plans and feed the year 2020 plans includes the best practices.

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 awareness meetings, 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 2019; 48.4% of group members were women. In facilitation of 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 2019, 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 2019 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, Administrator, Admin Assistant and Drivers. The quality assurance was done by M&E Officer and M&E Assistant.

During year 2019, PELUM Tanzania recruited Finance and Administration Manager, M&E Officer, M&E Assistant and a volunteer to facilitate finance and MEL activities implementation.

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 so that it will expand services to its members. In the year 2019, two PELUM Tanzania staff (Project Accountant and Administrative Assistant) have been facilitated to attend on job training program. In addition, Finance and Administration Manager was facilitated to attend training on tax laws and compliance so as to be updated on tax issues.

PELUM Tanzania achieved in the following:

- i) **Acquired plot for building office:** The plot is about 500 m². The plot is adjacent to the one that was acquired title deed. The process of acquiring title deed has started.
- ii) **Bought land for building ecological agriculture centre (44 acres).** Survey plan is approved. It has 10 plots. The process of acquiring title deeds for 10 plots has started.

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 2019, 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 2019 for this purpose. More specifically:

- iii) The Board participated in PME through reviewing, commenting and making decisions on PELUM Tanzania annual narrative and financial reports.
- iv) The Board approved the budget and annual plan for the Year 2020.
- v) The Board reviewed, and made decisions on PELUM Tanzania annual narrative and financial reports for 2018.
- vi) The Board successfully prepared the 21st AGM. AGM is a supreme organ of the organisation which overseen 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.
- vii) The Board reviewed membership applications and approved five organizations.

4.4 PELUM TANZANIA MEMBERSHIP

PELUM Tanzania has continued to grow in terms of acquiring new members, as of December 31, 2019, the number of PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations was 42. There was one new member admitted in 2019.

4.5 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

PELUM Tanzania continued to follow up for title deed of land purchased for office building. However, as of December 2019 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 2019, 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 2019, the following were achievements, challenges and lessons learnt.

5.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

Towards attainment of its mission, three projects were implemented in 2019 namely: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania; Our Seeds Our Rights, and Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA). Main activities implemented in the year were related to promoting and enhancing smallholder farmers' land rights, seed rights, and access to ecological organic agriculture information. Main achievements for the year 2019 include:

- i) **Increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers:** Total of 1,108 (708 female and 400 male) imparted knowledge on Land Policy, Land Acts and land rights. These included: 195 village government leaders, 59 Village Land Council members, 77 Village Adjudication Committee members, 399 women, and 378 youths. One of the results of the imparted knowledge was the formation of 10 Village Adjudication Committees and 10 Village Land Councils as land administration and governance organs. All these contribute to increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers.

- ii) **Increased access to quality seeds:** In the farming season 2018/2019, total of 52,000kg of quality seeds was produced by smallholder farmers using Farmer Managed Seed System approach. These were seeds for maize (7,220 kg), beans (28,793kg), sunflower (4,319), and other seeds 11,668 kg (sorghum, millet, peas, cowpeas, sesame, paddy, and green gram). Increased production of quality seeds contributes to increased farmers' access and use of quality seeds leading to increased agricultural production, food security as well as farmer's income. These seeds were produced by smallholder farmers supported by PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations in Ileje, Momba, Mbozi, Karatu, Tarime, Ulanga, Mbeya, Babati, Same, Kigoma, Kilosa, and Gairo District Councils.
- iii) **Women Social and Economic Empowerment: Total of 385 women were imparted with knowledge on** group management, dynamics, and entrepreneurship as a step towards women's social and economic empowerment. These women then organized themselves into 23 groups of which 19 have been registered (with certificates) at district level while the remaining 4 are at the final stages of registration. Of the registered groups, 15 groups have started lending activities using their own funds through Village Savings and Lending Association (VSLA) while six groups 6 groups have bank accounts with Mufindi Community Bank (MUCOBA).
- iv) **The First national Local seed and traditional food fair organized:** It is a way of promoting farmer managed seed system.

5.2 CHALLENGES

Effects of the climate change: 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) **Collaborative advocacy approach:** It is the best as opposed to the confrontational advocacy approach. With collaborative advocacy approach the government is engaged in a collaborative way. This enables the policy and decision makers to better understand the problem at hand to enable them make more informed decisions.
- ii) **Zoning:** Use of zones in reaching out MOs and smallholder farmers have proved to be the best way for reaching more PELUM Tanzania targets and beneficiaries. This approach is cost effective, reaches more people and enhance cross-zone learning.

6.0 SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The sources of fund to implement the annual work plan of PELUM Tanzania for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 were USAID through USDA; BfdW; SDC through TOAM and PELUM Tanzania own sources. The total receipts for the year 2019 was **TZS 1,113, 346,135/=** and the total expenditure for year 2019 was **TZS 1, 220, 941,762/=**.