



PELUM Tanzania

Annual Report 2020



Photo taken by Rehema Fidelis on 25 June 2020

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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, 2020 to December 31, 2020. 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 Member Organizations (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; four projects were implemented in 2020 namely: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania; Our Seeds Our Rights, Our Seeds Our Rights Continuation 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 2020. 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 2019; approve the annual plan for year 2021 and annual budget for the year 2020 and 2021 and preparations for the 22nd AGM.

PELUM Tanzania has been using different approaches in implementing its activities that resulted into the following significant achievements of the year 2020:

- i) Improved knowledge on land rights: There is a remarkably increase of farmers' knowledge on the land rights and related topics that has resulted to: increased percentage of the villagers participated in decision making process organized by governance bodies in the villages has by 63.5% and increased women applied for land allocation by 31.1%.
- ii) Improved production as a result of improved knowledge: Improved productivity by 81.75% was translated as to farmers increased access to quality seeds and application of good agronomic practices. The use local and indigenous seeds has increased by 81.75% whereby previous farming season was 52,000 kg of seeds and now is 94,514 kg (season 2019/2020). All these together are the result of PELUM Tanzania intervention on seed rights.

- iii) Increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers: Total of 2,695 (1,426 female and 1,270 male) imparted knowledge on Land Policy, Land Acts and land rights. These included: village government leaders, Village Land Council members, Village Adjudication Committee members, women, and youths. People acquired knowledge on land rights and governance understood their right to access, use, control and own land. As a result, women claim for their rights of access and control land. In addition, PELUM Tanzania facilitated survey of 6,334 land parcels in nine villages. All these contribute to increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers.
- iv) Developed 10 Village Land Use Plans (VLUP): VLUP in 10 villages were developed. These villages included Ikwega, Udumuka, Ihomasa, Ihanu, Nandala, Kilosa, Igoda, Mkonge, Ilogombe and Kipanga villages in Mufindi District Council. VLUP is tool in which Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and development partners could use to support rural community in development work.
- v) Increased access to quality seeds: In the farming season 2019/2020, total of 94,514 kg of quality seeds was produced by smallholder farmers using Farmer Managed Seed System approach. These were seeds for maize (13,840 kg), beans (2,960 kg), nightshade (32 kg), pumpkin (10 kg), lablab (3,200 kg), onion (792 kg), rice (720 kg), sunflower (15,360 kg), potatoes (54,400 kg), and barley (3,200 kg). 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.
- vi) Women Social and Economic Empowerment: Total of 293 women were imparted with knowledge on Village Savings and Lending Association (VSLA) operation. This has enabled 23 women groups to access loans within and outside the groups. The value of shares as of June 2020 was TZS 23,633,600/=. The women accessed loans through VSLAs internal fund and Mufindi District Council were 337. They accessed total of TZS 52,276,360/=. Women use loan to invest in agricultural activities. In doing so, the women improved their social capital as well as economically empowered.

The main challenges in year 2020 was Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic: The pandemic caused government to restrict on public gatherings and this resulted into delayed in implementation of some program activities. The delay in implementation of program activities caused increased personnel cost at PELUM Tanzania Secretariat. In order to encounter this challenges, PELUM Tanzania reviewed its workplan and requested for no cost extension.

In addition, pandemic caused low price of agricultural produce due to closing of borders and this affected farmers' income.

Despite challenge, PELUM Tanzania has learnt that,

- i) Strategic Partnership: In order to ensure successful activity implementation, strategic partnership with relevant and motivated partners and stakeholders is necessary. This ensures ownership and sustainability of outcomes.
- ii) Boundary Verification: It is important for team involved in development of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) to conduct boundary verification before implementation of Participatory Village Land Use Planning (PVLUP). This will reduce incidence of land conflicts among adjacent villages as well as ensure tenure security of village land.
- iii) Promotion of Farmer Managed Seed System (FMSS): FMSS can withstand during the time of challenges like that of COVID-19. This ensures seed availability because FMSS is independent; it does not require seeds from outside the country.

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, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) through Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM) and own sources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Each calendar year, PELUM Tanzania develops and shares annual report with different stakeholders. The annual report for 2020 summaries activities, achievements and progress towards the implementation of its strategic plan. This report covers the period of January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The report describes the details of PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development activities implemented for the period covering January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. During this period, a total of 35 PELUM Tanzania MOs directly participated by taking part in the implementation of the 2020 annual work plan. MOs benefited also in 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 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 2020, 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 2020, 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 2020, 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

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 2020

In year 2020, 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 four projects that PELUM Tanzania implements include:

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

2.0 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2020

In year 2020, 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 2020. 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

In 2020, PELUM Tanzania continued to work with 22 Members Organisations (MOs). PELUM Tanzania did not train MOs staff on seed multiplication rather it made follow up on use of output and outcome of the trained MOs in 2018 and 2019. These MOs include: SMECAO, MVIWATA, RECODA, MRHP, SAIPRO, ACT - DMK, ACT – Morogoro, Mennonite Church of Tanzania (KMT) Musoma, CARITAS Mahenge, IADO, ADP Mbozi, IRDO, CARITAS Kigoma, LAC, CARITAS Mbeya, MFEC, CARITAS Iringa, CHEMA, Tanzania Grass Root Oriented Development (TAGRODE), African Inland Church of Tanzania (AICT) Shinyanga, Nyakitonto Youth Development Tanzania (NYDT), and Rukwa Sustainable Development Oriented (RUSUDEO).

PELUM Tanzania MOs in collaboration with Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) supported farmers to produce Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) in ecological

manner. In 2020, Our Seed Our Rights project reached 22 MOs with seeds multiplication interventions. Farmers engaged in seed multiplication were 656 (340 females and 316 males) composed of 29 farmer groups and 26 individuals farmers.

A total of 94,514 kg of quality seeds was produced by smallholder farmers using Farmer Managed Seed System approach. Types of seed grown were maize (13,840 kg), beans (2,960 kg), nightshade (32 kg), pumpkin (10 kg), lablab (3,200 kg), onion (792 kg), rice (720 kg), sunflower (15,360 kg), potatoes (54,400 kg), and barley (3,200 kg). By comparing 2019 farming season, the production in 2020 has been increased by 81.75% whereby previous farming season was 52,000 kg of seeds. 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.

2.1.2 Capacity Building through Trainings on Land Rights

PELUM Tanzania conducted land rights training to village leaders that included 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. These were newly elected village leaders. 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 116 (41 females and 75 males) participants imparted knowledge and skills on land rights governance and land use for ecological agriculture. In these training workshops, there were 36 (12 females and 24 males) youths and 80 (29 females and 51 males) adults participants trained on land rights and governance.



Participants from Ihomasa (Left) and from Ihanu (Right) villages while actively participating in session of questions and answers during land right training to the village council members. Source: Photo taken by Angolile Rayson on 8 January 2020

The training workshops in 10 villages has resulted into: increased farmers' knowledge on land rights and laws relate to land as community understand their rights on land including women land rights; reduced village land conflicts among different users at villages due to awareness on land rights and training workshops; and 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.

2.1.3 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 main topic in these awareness meetings was preparation of village land use planning and conservation of environment. This activity was conducted for one day and facilitated by PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with MWAKAUMU and Mufindi District Council.

A total number of 1,380 (651 males and 729 females) 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				
		Age Category		Sex		Total
		18 - 35	36 ≥	Female	Male	
1	Mkonge	44	125	92	77	169
2	Kipanga	66	54	58	62	120
3	Kilosa Mufindi	54	77	60	71	131
4	Nandala	37	69	62	44	106
5	Igoda	61	67	63	65	128
6	Ilogombe	168	65	114	119	233
7	Ihanu	27	117	91	53	144
8	Ikwega	42	117	89	70	159
9	Udumuka	29	49	45	33	78
10	Ihomasa	33	79	55	57	112
	Total	561	819	729	651	1380

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

The awareness meetings were very useful to the community because men and women met in the meeting. It is expected that awareness meetings have increased knowledge of the community members on land rights in relation to environmental conservation in their respective villages. In addition, community members understood that villager with land parcel in the wetland will not be mapped. It was noted that five villages have started prepared for CCRO acquisition as they already have common seal. These villages are Kipanga, Mkonge, Ikwega, Igoda and Udumuka.



Participants of the awareness meeting in Ilogombe village listening to the facilitator (not in the photo). Source: Photo taken by Angolile Rayson on 10 February 2020.

2.1.4 Print and Disseminate Land Rights Educational Materials for Raising Awareness on Land Acts to Community Members

This activity included dissemination of four different types of user-friendly booklets for awareness creation on land rights issues that were printed in year 2019. These four user-friendly booklets are land ownership, land conflict, land use planning, and women land rights. All these materials are in Swahili version. PELUM Tanzania disseminated land rights booklets to participants during land rights trainings, land use planning, land rights awareness meetings and land dialogues. Dissemination of these booklets aimed at promoting learning and awareness creation on land rights governance and accountability. The booklets will be distributed to men, women, and youth as well as other project beneficiaries at village level.

In 2020, PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with MWAKAUMU distributed 1,097 copies of booklets to participants participated in various forum as indicated in table 2. The participants were given one to four copies of the booklets according to the need of a person.

Table 2: Number of Land Rights Booklets Distributed

Description	Type of Booklets				
	Land Ownership	Land Conflict	Women Land rights	Land Use Planning	Total
Number of Booklets	287	269	243	298	1,097

Source: Compiled from Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Reports, June 2020

Booklets will be used as reference when land rights issues raised at family level or in the community. The booklets are also very useful to members of the Village Adjudication Committees (VACs) and Village Land Councils (VLCs).



One of the villagers at Igoda Village is signing the form to receive copies of land right booklets. Source: Photo taken Anna Marwa by on 8 February 2020.

2.1.5 Conduct Training to Selected People for Field Mapping/Adjudication

PELUM Tanzania organized Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST) training from March 16 to 20, 2020. The training was facilitated by Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) Ltd. The participants of the training were PELUM Tanzania staff, one MWAKAUMU staff, eight district Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team members from Mufindi district council, and two officials from National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC). The aim of the training was to strengthen capacity of the people who will be involved in Participatory Village Land Use Planning (PVLUP) and mapping of land parcels as well as facilitate training to para-surveyors.

In this training, participants were oriented on basics of the MAST technology that include village boundaries survey, preparation of village land certificate, Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) preparation process, adjudication and demarcation using MAST, MAST demonstration (mobile configuration, parcels demarcation, field data corrections, upload of the data and Data Management Infrastructure (DMI) operation) and practical capturing information (indoor and field) using Garmin GLO. In addition, some participants were oriented on new project set up in Geoserver, DMI and MAST. They further oriented on GIS Data management systems that include attribute and spatial data corrections from the field, data analysis and correction, public display for objections and corrections.



*Participants and facilitators (in front) during MAST training.
Source: Photo taken by Rehema Fidelis on 18 March 2020.*

This was phase one of the MAST training was for Training of Trainers (ToT). In total, 15 (5 females and 10 males) participants increased their capacity on MAST technology (refer table 3).

Table 3: Number of Participants of the MAST Training by gender

Age Category	Female	Male	Total
18 - 35	2	4	6
36 +	3	6	9
Total	5	10	15

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

The phase two of MAST training involved para-surveyors from 10 villages namely Mkonge, Kipanga, Kilosa Mufindi, Nandala, Igoda, Ilogombe, Ihanu, Ikwega, Udumuka and Ihomasa. The training was conducted from June 22 to June 25, 2020. It was facilitated by PELUM Tanzania staff and district Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team members from Mufindi District Council. The aim of the training was to build capacity of the selected people who will be involved in land parcel mapping/surveying in respective villages.



Participants of the MAST training and the facilitator at Igoda village. Source: Photo taken by Rehema Fidelis on 23 June 2020.

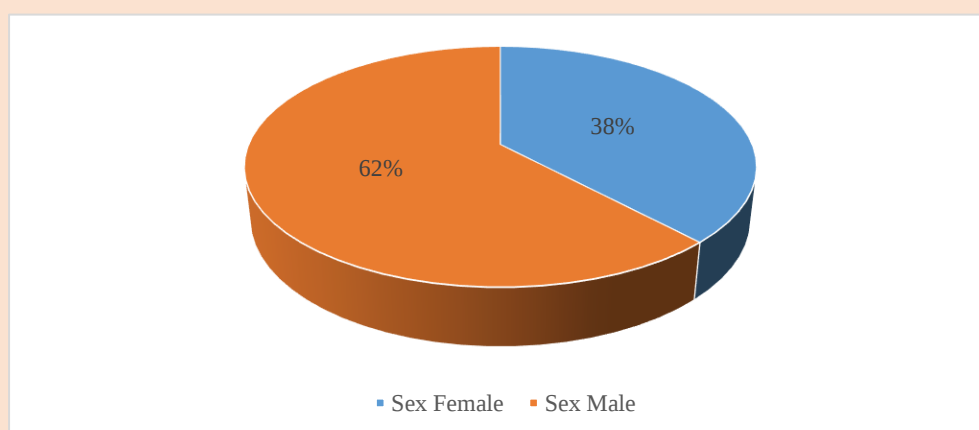
The participants of the training were 50 (19 females and 31 males) as indicated in the table 4. In this training, there were more males (62%) than females (38%) because the participants will be involved in mapping of the land parcels (refer figure 1). The nature of this exercise involves more of walking.

Table 4: Number of Participants of the MAST Training by gender

SN	Village	Sex		Total
		Female	Male	
1	Mkongge	1	4	5
2	Kipanga	2	3	5
3	Kilosa Mufindi	2	3	5
4	Nandala	0	5	5
5	Igoda	3	2	5
6	Ilogombe	2	3	5
7	Ihanu	1	4	5
8	Ikwegga	2	3	5
9	Udumuka	4	1	5
10	Ihomasa	2	3	5
	Total	19	31	50

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

Figure 1: Percentage of Participants Attended MAST Training by Gender



Source: Data compiled from Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

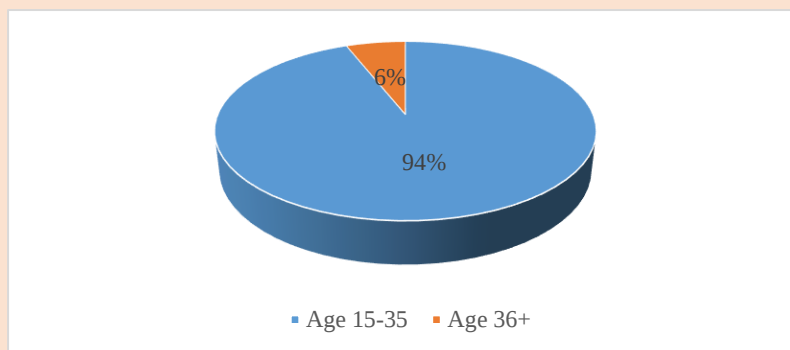
Participants in this training were more youth (47 people) than adults (3 people) as indicated in table 5. This means that 94% of the participants were youth and only 6% were adults (refer figure 2). Villagers and village leaders selected more youth because nature of the activity involves more walking and use of mobile technology (tablets) in mapping. Youth proved to be stronger, energetic and easier to adopt with new technology than adult.

Table 5: Number of Participants of the MAST Training by Age Category

SN	Village	Age Category		Total
		15-35	36 +	
1	Mkonge	15	0	5
2	Kipanga	2	3	5
3	Kilosa Mufindi	5	0	5
4	Nandala	5	0	5
5	Igoda	5	0	5
6	Ilogombe	5	0	5
7	Ihanu	5	0	5
8	Ikwega	5	0	5
9	Udumuka	5	0	5
10	Ihomasa	5	0	5
	Total	47	3	50

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

Figure 2: Percentage of Participants Attended MAST Training by Age Category



Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

During the MAST training, participants were briefly oriented on Tanzania land policy and laws, land use planning, and women land rights. The core topics were adjudication and demarcation using MAST, and field practical that involved capturing data and reviewing field mapping data. The para-surveyors from respective villages involved in village land adjudication.



Participants of the MAST training during practical session at Ihanu village. Source: Photo taken by Rehema Fidelis on 25 June 2020.

2.1.6 Facilitate Participatory Village Land Use Planning (PVLUP) in 10 Villages

PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with MWAKAUMU and Mufindi District Council facilitated PVLUP for improved land tenure security in 10 project villages that include

Ihanu, Kilosa, Kipanga, Mkonge, Udumuka, Igoda, Ihomasa, Ilogombe, Nandala and Ikwega villages. It is through the PVLUP that the villagers identified and allocated village land for various uses including land for crop production, mixed agriculture, settlement, investment, small industries, pasture, social services, water sources, forestry, and land for future use.



Sign board showing area allocated for settlement and crop production. Source: Photo taken by Rehema Fidelis on 16 July 2020.

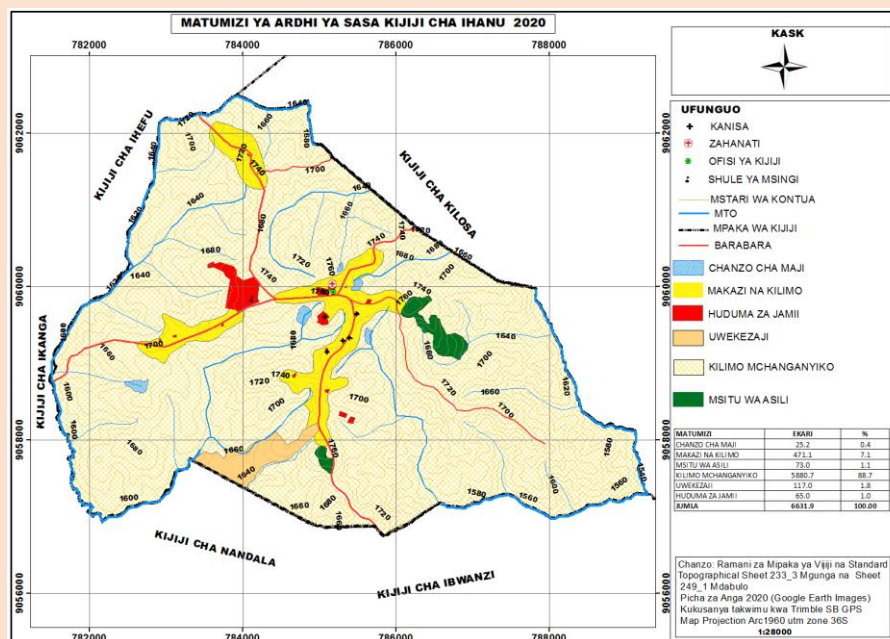
The total size allocated for various uses in 10 villages is 101,300 acres out of which leading big size is agricultural land with 76,708.59 acres followed by the land for residential with 9,173.5 acres. Thus, percentage allocation for agriculture land and residential was 75.7%%, and 9.1% respectively. Refer table 6 below;

Table 6: Approved Land Uses at Village Level

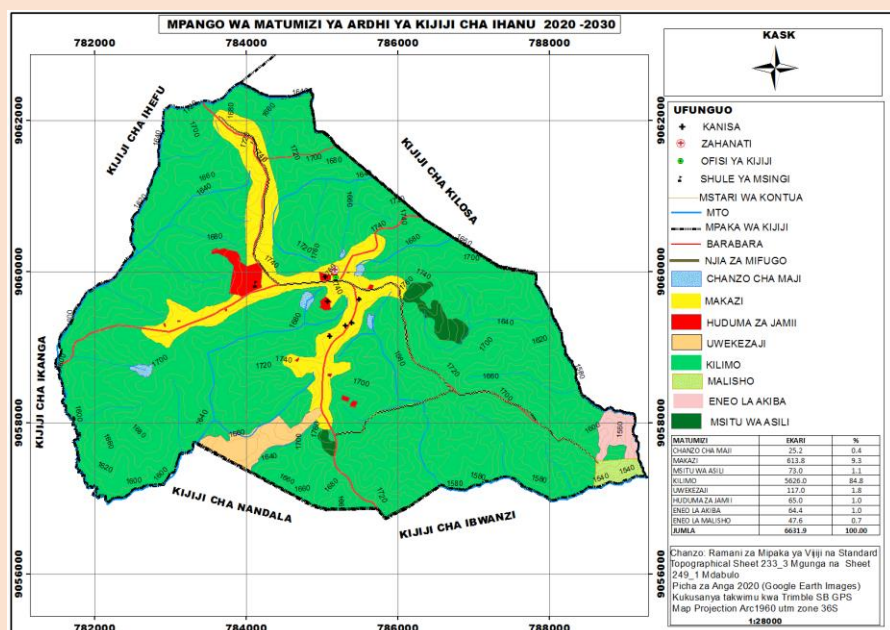
Villages	Village Size (Acre)	Agriculture Land	Residential	Grazing	Land For Future	Investment	Social Service	Water Sources	Planted Forest	Natural Forest	General Land
Kipanga	17,360.2	14,653.09	626	13.4	12	1,359.5	132.9	10.2	0	553.1	0
Ilogombe	23,315.70	20,092.9	1,918.9	130	142.2	576.4	148.7	0	0	306.6	0
Kilosa Mufindi	20,321.40	12,689.7	1,996.5	40.3	33.2	837.2	37.7	16.5	4,626.7	43.4	0
Nandala	5,201.9	4,407.8	443.6	0	0	146.6	52.2	0	0	151.7	0
Ihanu	6,634.77	5,740.7	499.1	47.6	64.4	117	65	0	0	73	0
Mkonge	4,651.1	3,431.2	643.6	0	0	198.9	158.3	11.5	0	205.7	97.7
Igoda	11,018.6	7,137.9	1,078.3	0	0	0	213.9	0	0	528	2,060.6
Udumuka	3,170.362	1,825	300.6	0	21.1	0	39.3	12.7	0	0	971
Ihomasa	3,414.7	2,925.1	396.8	0	21.6	0	71.2	30.2	0	0	0
Ikwega	6,211.3	3,805.2	1,270.1	0	128.2	0	155.4	0	0	0	822.2
Total	101,300.032	76,708.59	9,173.5	231.3	422.7	3,235.6	1,074.6	81.1	4,626.7	1,861.5	3,951.5
Percentage	100%	75.7%	9.1%	0.2%	0.4%	3.2%	1.1%	0.1%	4.6%	1.8%	3.9%

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, September 2020

Village Assembly in respective villages approved VLUP. The VLUPs will be taken to district for endorsement and then to NLUPC for registration and published in the national gazette. Sample of existing and approved VLUP is indicated in the photo below.



Existing map of Ihanu village. Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, September 2020



Approved map of Ihanu village with different land uses. Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, September 2020

In order to accelerate the registration process at national level, PELUM Tanzania engaged National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) during PVLUP in all 10 villages. NLUPC are custodians of the Land Use Plans in the country. They provided guidance and technical support

in developing the Land Use Plan documentation. The developed VLUPs in 10 villages will benefit 18,773 (10,723 female and 8,050 males) villagers who can be found in 5,002 households as indicated in table 7. This is the opportunity for PELUM Tanzania MOs to support farmers in respective villages because the VLUP have data that they will utilize in designing projects.

Table 7: Beneficiaries of Land Use Plans in 10 Villages

SN	Villages	Population 2020			
		Female	Male	Total	Households
1.	Kipanga	1,331	1,074	2,405	627
2.	Ilogombe	750	553	1,303	331
3.	Kilosa Mufindi	1005	748	1,753	448
4.	Nandala	444	362	806	376
5.	Ihanu	672	498	1,170	358
6.	Mkongge	958	783	1,741	564
7.	Igoda	2485	1371	3,856	851
8.	Udumuka	568	526	1,094	333
9.	Ihomasa	972	828	1,800	446
10.	Ikwega	1538	1307	2,845	668
	Total	10,723	8,050	18,773	5,002

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, September 2020

According to monitoring report conducted in Ihanu and Kilosa villages, it showed that village councils have started implementation and management of the VLUPs in their respective villages. For example, at Ihanu village they have started building dispensary while at Kilosa Mufindi they have started collecting locally available materials for construction of water source and utilize burial place.

2.1.7 Facilitate Women's Access to Credits for Agricultural Investment

PELUM Tanzania through its MO; MWAKAUMU continued to work with 23 women groups with 378 women. The aim of the established groups was to facilitate rural women accessing financial capital in their rural (remote) settings. In addition, PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with MWAKAUMU conducted VSLAs operation training workshops to 293 women (157 youth and 136 adult) as indicated in table 8 below.

Table 8: Number of Women Participated in VSLA Operation Training by Age Category

SN	Village	15 – 35 years	36+ years	Total
1	Kipanga	19	8	27
2	Ilogombe	17	9	26
3	Mkongge	11	18	29
4	Igoda	13	20	33
5	Ihanu	12	11	23

SN	Village	15 – 35 years	36+ years	Total
6	Kilosa Mufindi	23	3	26
7	Ikwega	14	14	28
8	Nandala	10	16	26
9	Udumuka	18	18	36
10	Ihomasa	20	19	39
	Total	157	136	293

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020



Practical training for group leaders in Ihanu on how to use the VSLA record keeping books. Source: Photo taken by Baraka Msigwa on 16 March 2020.

During monitoring visits, it was found that all 23 women groups have Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). The aim of establishing VSLAs was to enable members of the VSLAs to access credit. The value of shares as of June 2020 was TZS 23,633,600/=. The women accessed loans through VSLAs internal fund and Mufindi District Council were 337. They accessed total of TZS 52,276,360/=. .

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.

2.1.8 Facilitate Issuing of Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO)

In 2020, PELUM Tanzania conducted survey of land parcels in nine villages namely Kipanga, Ilogombe, Kilosa Mufindi, Nandala, Ihanu, Mkonge, Igoda, Udumuka, and Ikwega. The para-surveyors used tablets installed with Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) and cloud gaming devises (for precision purpose) for filling other information and taking coordinates. PELUM Tanzania applied MAST program modified by Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD).



Para-surveyor and member of VLUMC taking information for a villager at Kilosa Mufindi village. Source: Photo taken by Angolile Rayson on 27 November 2020.

This activity also involved village chairpersons, Village Executive Officers, hamlet chairpersons and Village Land Use Management Committees' members as well as district officials who supervised the team. The priority was given to disadvantaged groups include disabled people, widows, women and youth who have land parcel in respective villages. Target for mapping was 5000 parcels in 10 villages. However, PELUM Tanzania managed to survey 6,334 parcels in nine villages which is 126.7% of the target refer table 9 below.

Table 9: Percentage of Parcel Surveyed in Nine Villages

No.	Villages	Parcel Surveyed
1.	Kipanga	535
2.	Ilogombe	609
3.	Kilosa Mufindi	719
4.	Nandala	516
5.	Ihanu	691
6.	Mkonge	677
7.	Igoda	819

No.	Villages	Parcel Surveyed
8.	Udumuka	654
9.	Ikwega	1,114
	Total	6,334

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, December 2020

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 2020, 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 2020, PELUM Tanzania implemented the following activities;

2.3.1 Facilitate Land Rights Dialogues at Village Level

PELUM Tanzania conducted land rights dialogues at village level from March 6 to 10, 2020 in all 10 villages namely Nandala, Ikwega, Igoda, Mkonge, Kipanga, Udumuka, Kilosa Mufindi, Ihomasa, Ilogombe, Ihanu in Mufindi District Council. Dialogue is one of the ways of increasing awareness on land rights issues to community members as well as providing forum for stakeholders' engagement in which pertinent issues can be discussed and resolved amicably. The aim of these dialogues is to bring people together who discuss land rights challenges that are relevant at the specific village. The theme of the dialogues was '*Women Access and Control of Land*'. It was a one-day event for dialoguing on land rights and governance issues at the village level.

The dialogue brought together ordinary villagers (including pastoralists and peasants, women and youth), village leaders (members of VCs, VLCs, VACs and or Village Land Use Management Committees) and influential leaders at village. A total of 1,251 (673 female and 578 male) participants were reached by the dialogue (refer table 10). In these sessions, there were more

female participants than male participants because women were very much motivated with the dialogue theme which was women access and control over the land. Since, the dialogue was conducted in the month of commemoration of international women day; women were very much eager to know their right over the land access and control. Thus, in Ihanu and Ihomasa villages the dialogue session was accompanied by commemoration of International Women Day.

Table 10: Number of Participants of the Dialogue by Gender

SN	Village	Sex		Total
		Female	Male	
1	Nandala	45	42	87
2	Ikwega	74	45	119
3	Igoda	27	28	55
4	Mkongge	74	80	154
5	Kipanga	90	82	172
6	Udumuka	62	36	98
7	Kilosa Mufindi	42	86	128
8	Ihomasa	65	54	119
9	Ilogombe	89	68	157
10	Ihanu	105	57	162
	Total	673	578	1,251

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

Table 11 shows that number of youth female and male were 358 and 301 respectively. By comparing youth and adult participants; more youth participated in the dialogues than adults for both female and male participants (refer table 11). This implies that the increase in participation of youth in dialogues has been contributed by Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania project interventions.

Table 11: Number of Participants by Age Category

SN	Village	Female		Male		Total
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	
1	Nandala	30	15	16	26	87
2	Ikwega	0	74	0	45	119
3	Igoda	8	19	15	13	55
4	Mkongge	31	43	24	56	154
5	Kipanga	40	50	36	46	172
6	Udumuka	26	36	13	23	98
7	Kilosa Mufindi	34	8	82	4	128
8	Ihomasa	52	13	34	20	119

SN	Village	Female		Male		Total
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	
9	Ilogombe	57	32	45	23	157
10	Ihanu	80	25	36	21	162
	Total	358	315	301	277	1251

Source: Supporting Land Tenure in Tanzania Quarterly Report, March 2020

It these dialogues, women shared experience on their participation in decision making process on land right at family level. Maria Sanga, a woman from Mkonge village, said *“knowledge received from PELUM Tanzania has helped us to demand and claim for our land right whenever violated. I am now involved in family decision over the land. My husband will never sell, leased or allocate land without my consent”*.



Mr. Simon Mbago, land officer from Mufindi District during presentation on the dialogue theme. Source: Photo taken by Anna Marwa on 8 March 2020

This shows that the women access and control over land has increased. This has also been verified by male participants in the dialogues. Mr. Simon Ngelwa from Mkonge said *“if a man want to be blessed he should love women, loving them is by protecting their land right”*. Also Mr. Aidan Nyambu from Ilogombe village encouraged women to claim their rights. He said *“women should not be afraid to demand for their land right if violated by men”*.

Furthermore, women requested their elders to trust them and allocate land because they are the one's possessing large pieces of land. Ms. Agness Kilyenyi a youth from Ilogombe village said *“my elders I know you are here in the dialogue. You should trust us and believe on us. Please allocate land to us. We are also your children and we are the ones caring for you even after we have been married”*. Refer photo for Ms. Agness Kilyenyi.



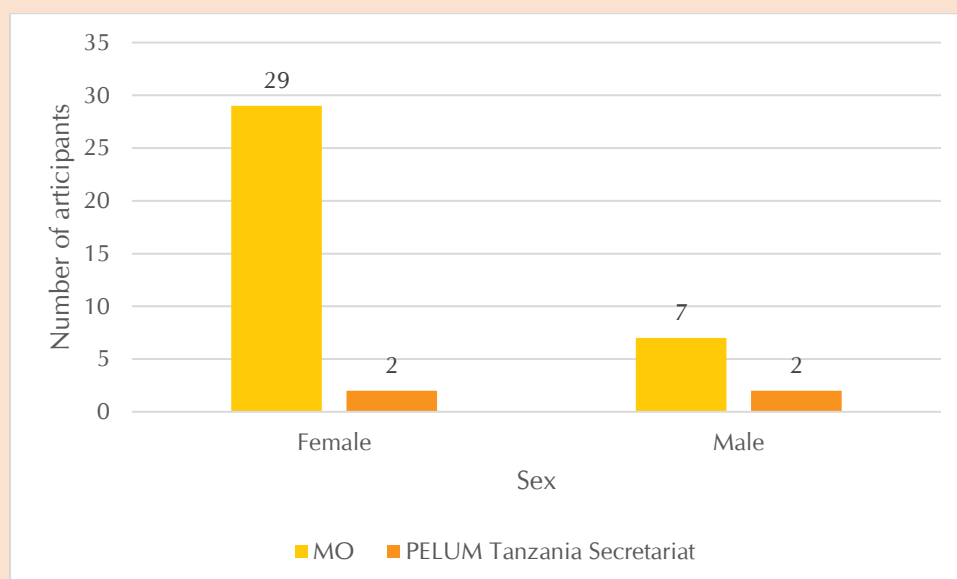
Ms. Agnes Kilyenyi from Ilogombe village during dialogue discussion. Source: Photo taken by Jacueline Masawe on 7 March 2020.

One of the achievements in these dialogues was resolving one land conflict between clan members in Mkonge village which existed since 2017. PELUM Tanzania has learnt that land right knowledge is very important in changing community perception regarding to women access and control over the land. Also, in the movement of women land right, men are very important stakeholders and they should not be left aside. They are ready to change if they receive clear information.

2.3.2 Conduct Advocacy Skills Training Workshop

PELUM Tanzania conducted advocacy training workshop in December 2020 to its MOs. The overall goal of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of the PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations to campaign, advocate and lobby for positive change on recognition of Farmer Managed Seed System (FMSS). Participants were imparted knowledge and skills on data collection, analysis for lobbying and advocacy, policy analysis, budget analysis, and negotiation skills. It is expected that this knowledge will enable MOs to participate effectively in advocating for FMSS at local, national, regional, and international levels. In this training, a total number of 40 (31 male and nine females) participants from 35 MOs and PELUM Tanzania Secretariat (four staff) refer figure below.

Figure 3: Number of Advocacy Skills Training by Sex



Source: *Our Seeds Our Rights Continuation Semi-annual Report, March 2021*

This training has resulted into establishment of Advocacy Working Group that involved in development of the development of the PELUM Tanzania advocacy strategy.

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 2020, the activities that contributed to this outcome include;

2.4.1 Organize learning visits on farmer managed seed system

In 2020, PELUM Tanzania conducted three in-country learning visits. The purpose of the learning visits were to promote learning, and networking on matters related to seed rights by capitalising the country practices. PELUM Tanzania will organize learning visits targeting smallholder farmers as well as MOs' staff. Participants will be facilitated to visit and learn from available farmer managed seed systems that will be identified by PELUM Tanzania. A total of 28 (13 female and 15 male) farmers and seven (two female and five males) MOs participated in the learning visits.



Extension officer from MRHP explaining to visitors on how to prepare cassava stem for planting. Source: Photo taken Zakia Mohamed by on 17 February 2020

The visits provided forum for farmers to exchange knowledge, skills and experiences on FMSS, promote MO to MO learning as well as farmers networking among themselves. In addition, farmers shared, exchanged and sold varieties of seeds including green gram, cow peas, maize, banana tuber, cassava cuttings and sweet potatoes vines.

2.4.2 Networking with other PELUM Country Secretariats and Regional Secretariat

In 2020, PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with PELUM Regional Secretariat participated in the survey on the impact of COVID-19 on small scale farmers and their access to seed. The survey was conducted in four SADC countries that included Tanzania, Malawi, Eswatini and Zambia. The survey aimed at getting an informed position on how the agriculture sector in the SADC region has been affected and what coping mechanisms exist for the small-scale farmers. Specifically, the objectives were to: determine the social/economic/political impacts of the COVID 19 on the lives of small scale farmers especially on seed and food security, trade issues and rights and participation of SSF in planning and strategizing; understand early warning systems that exist for small scale farmers; and understand measures that exist for small scale farmers to cope and build resilience against pandemics.

By comparing with other four SADC countries, Tanzania had the lowest cases of COVID-19 among the four surveyed countries. However, the country also faced some challenges as a result of the outbreak. Although, in Tanzania there was no government statement on lockdown. The government insisted on general safety and wearing the protective gears. Self-isolation in fear of contamination was major ways used by community/farmers. Thus, there was restricted movements meant that farmers had to scale down on movement and interactions as well, affecting their social, economic/political status.

The announcement of the pandemic came at a time when the farming season was at its peak, with farmers attending their fields and weeding using extra labour. Restricted movements and interactions reduced the supply of labour. However, farmers continued working on their farms using family members. The reduced labour and limited movements threatened the production and sell of produce as well as access to farm of inputs. Buyers of farm produces from Town and across the borders who has the high price compared to the local buyer stopped visiting the villages due to restriction and the market was affected. Thus, the pandemic affected market of farm produce.

Moreover, PELUM Tanzania participated in 2nd National Agroecology Actors Symposium (NAAS) and Annual Indigenous and Traditional Food Fair to further the debate on scaling up agroecology in Uganda for resilient and sustainable food systems organized by PELUM Uganda. The symposium had the theme “Agroecology for resilient and sustainable food systems” and fair had a theme “Agroecology for health plant and consumer”. The aim of the events was to bring together representative stakeholders to share and learn on agroecology and Farmer Managed Seed System (FMSS).

These events has enabled understanding and appreciate agroecology as a multi-disciplinary approach for strengthening country’s food and agricultural systems towards more resilient and sustainable productivity, better consumer health, as well as improved income and livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

2.4.3 Participate into Seed and Land Rights’ Forum Organized by Other Institutions

PELUM Tanzania participated in national and international (via zoom) fora on ecological agriculture and related issues. These fora were organized by Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity (TABIO), Policy Forum, Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates (RECODA) and Tanzania Organic Agriculture (TOAM). PELUM Tanzania participated in national networking event that discussed farmers’ rights, seed rights, agroecology, land rights, community based research and gender issues.

2.4.4 Organize Seed Stakeholders' Forum

PELUM Tanzania conducted farmer managed seed stakeholders’ reflection workshop with the aim of sharing achievements, lessons learnt, and challenges of phase one of Our Seeds Our Rights project and planning for the next phase of the project 2020 to 2023. The participants included representatives from PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations, farmers (seed multipliers) and PELUM Tanzania Secretariat. Also, participants had chances to horizontally and vertically learn about matters related to farmers’ seed rights.

2.4.5 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.

This activity also involved documentation of Our Seeds Our Rights Project Process, Outcomes, Impact, Lessons, and Success Stories. The impact of the project included improved levels of livelihood options and assets, farmer's freedom and autonomy in deciding the type of seed to grow, widened selling scope for QDS and ensured household food security.

2.4.6 Popularize PELUM Tanzania through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials

This activity involved popularizing PELUM Tanzania and development partners through IEC materials that will be produced in course of implementing program activities. In 2020, PELUM Tanzania produced banners, wall calendars, reports, success stories, T-shirts, newsletters and others. These materials were shared with PELUM Tanzania staff, MOs staff, smallholder farmers, like-minded CSOs, and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). In addition, PELUM Tanzania shared the IEC materials in its website and other social media pages. This activity aimed at publicizing the work of PELUM Tanzania and development partners.

In order to increase publicity to PELUM Tanzania; 1000 copies of wall calendars produced in 2020 and distributed early in 2021. 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 2020. 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 2020. 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 2020, 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 2020, 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 2020. 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. For example, in land rights intervention, 52% (1,426) out of 2,696 of the participants were women. PELUM Tanzania continued 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 2020, 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 2020 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 2020, 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 2020, two PELUM Tanzania staff (Project Accountant and Administrative Assistant) have been facilitated to attend on job training program. In addition, accountants were 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 10 title deeds 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. Acquired 10 title deeds in a 44 acre land for building ecological agriculture centre.
- ii) Approved project for construction of office premises (Euros 331,000).
- iii) Approved project to implement Our Seeds Our Rights Continuation (Euros 493,600).
- iv) PELUM Tanzania practiced ecological agriculture through farming 20 acres of different varieties of maize and two acres of sunflower.

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 2020, 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 2020 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 2020.
- iii) The Board reviewed, and made decisions on PELUM Tanzania annual narrative and financial reports for 2019.

- iv) The Board successfully prepared the 22nd 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.
- v) The Board reviewed membership applications and approved one organization

4.4 PELUM TANZANIA MEMBERSHIP

PELUM Tanzania has continued to grow in terms of acquiring new members, as of December 31, 2020, the number of PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations was 39. There was one new member admitted in 2020.

4.5 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

PELUM Tanzania acquired 10 title deeds of land purchased for construction of ecological agriculture centre. It also continued to follow up on one title deed for office construction.

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 technical expertise on agro-ecology approaches and program management. In year 2020, TUSONGE visited PELUM Tanzania to learn issues on agro-ecology practices and program management (with members).
- iii) Sharing organizational policies.
- iv) Sharing funding opportunities (calls for proposals).

5.0 ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

In the course of implementing PELUM Tanzania activities in year 2020, the following were achievements, challenges and lessons learnt.

5.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

Towards attainment of its mission, three projects were implemented in 2020 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 2020 include:

- i) **Improved knowledge on land rights:** There is a remarkably increase of farmers' knowledge on the land rights and related topics that has resulted to: increased percentage of the villagers participated in decision making process organized by governance bodies in the villages has by 63.5% and increased women applied for land allocation by 31.1%.

- ii) **Improved production as a result of improved knowledge:** Improved productivity by 81.75% was translated as to farmers increased access to quality seeds and application of good agronomic practices. The use local and indigenous seeds has increased by 81.75% whereby previous farming season was 52,000 kg of seeds and now is 94,514 kg (season 2019/2020). All these together are the result of PELUM Tanzania intervention on seed rights.
- iii) **Increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers:** Total of 2,695 (1,426 female and 1,270 male) imparted knowledge on Land Policy, Land Acts and land rights. These included: village government leaders, Village Land Council members, Village Adjudication Committee members, women, and youths. People acquired knowledge on land rights and governance understood their right to access, use, control and own land. As a result, women claim for their rights of access and control land. In addition, PELUM Tanzania facilitated survey of 6,334 land parcels in nine villages that include Ikwega, Udumuka, Ihanu, Nandala, Kilosa, Igoda, Mkonge, Ilogombe, and Kipanga villages. All these contribute to increased land tenure security for smallholder farmers.
- iv) **Developed 10 village land use plans:** VLUP in 10 villages were developed. These villages included Ikwega, Udumuka, Ithomasa, Ihanu, Nandala, Kilosa, Igoda, Mkonge, Ilogombe, and Kipanga villages in Mufindi District Council. VLUP is tool in which NGOs and development partners could use to support rural community in development work.
- v) **Increased access to quality seeds:** In the farming season 2019/2020, total of 94,514 kg of quality seeds was produced by smallholder farmers using Farmer Managed Seed System approach. These were seeds for maize (13,840 kg), beans (2,960 kg), nightshade (32 kg), pumpkin (10 kg), lablab (3,200 kg), onion (792 kg), rice (720 kg), sunflower (15,360 kg), potatoes (54,400 kg), and barley (3,200 kg). 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.
- vi) **Women Social and Economic Empowerment: Total of 293 women were imparted with knowledge on** Village Savings and Lending Association (VSLA) operation. This has enabled 23 women groups to access loans within and outside the groups. The value of shares as of June 2020 was TZS 23,633,600/=. The women accessed loans through VSLAs internal fund and Mufindi District Council were 337. They accessed total of TZS 52,276,360/=. Women use loan to invest in agricultural activities. In doing so, the women improved their social capital as well as economically empowered.

5.2 CHALLENGE

Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic: The pandemic caused government to restrict on public gatherings and this resulted into delayed in implementation of some program activities. The delay in implementation of program activities caused increased personnel cost at PELUM Tanzania Secretariat.

In addition, pandemic caused low price of agricultural produce due to closing of borders. As a result, farmers' income affected. To overcome this challenges, PELUM Tanzania reviewed its workplan and requested for no cost extension to donor, USDA so that to implement activities.

5.3 LESSONS LEARNT

- i) **Strategic Partnership:** In order to ensure successful activity implementation, strategic partnership with relevant and motivated partners and stakeholders is necessary. This ensures ownership and sustainability of outcomes.
- ii) **Boundary Verification:** It is important for team involved in development of Village Land Use plans (VLUP) to conduct boundary verification before implementation of PVLUP. This will reduce incidence of land conflicts among adjacent villages as well as ensure tenure security of village land.
- iii) **Promotion of Farmer Managed Seed System (FMSS):** FMSS can withstand during the time of challenges like that of COVID-19. This ensures seed availability because FMSS is independent; it does not require seeds from outside the country.

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, 2020 to December 31, 2020 were USAID through USDA; BfdW; SDC through TOAM and PELUM Tanzania own sources. The total receipts for the year 2020 was **TZS 1,113,346,135/=** and the total expenditure for year 2020 was **TZS 1, 220, 941,762/=**.