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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background information

PELUM Tanzania is a network of Civil Society Organizations working with smallholder farmers and livestock keepers in Tanzania. The network has its headquarters in Morogoro, Tanzania. The current membership of PELUM Tanzania is 33 legally registered Civil Society Organizations spread in 16 regions of Tanzania Mainland. PELUM Tanzania is one of the ten (10) Country Working Groups forming PELUM Association which has its head quarters in Lusaka Zambia with members in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa region. The Association has come together to facilitate learning, networking and advocacy in sustainable agriculture.

PELUM Tanzania envisions Organized, vibrant and prosperous smallholder farming communities deriving their livelihoods from sustainable ecological land use.

The mission of PELUM Tanzania is ‘To facilitate the process of sustainable development with large emphasis on ecological land use management, through building the capacity of Member Organizations working at the community level by networking, documentation, lobbying and advocacy, and mainstreaming of gender, HIV/AIDS and climate change’.

The core business of PELUM Tanzania is promoting sustainable agriculture with the use of the following strategies and tools: Strengthening the capacity of its Member Organizations 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 Member Organizations 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 target groups are the Member Organizations while the beneficiaries are the smallholder farmers and livestock keepers supported by these Member Organizations. In 2012, PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations supported over 1.3 million smallholder farmers and livestock keepers.

1.2 Projects implemented in 2012

To achieve its mission, PELUM Tanzania is implementing various projects related to the promotion of sustainable agriculture. Specifically, the projects implemented in 2012 were as follows: (i) Documentation and Communication for Promoting Local Innovations and Governance in Sustainable Agriculture; (ii) Farmer Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR) to pilot the Local Innovation Support Fund” (LISF) ended on 30th June 2012; (iii) Empowering smallholder farmers in Eastern Africa to access agro-markets and secure
agricultural land (ended March 2012); (iv) Innovation Africa; and (v) Empowering smallholder farmers in Eastern Africa to access agro-markets.

Sources of fund for 2012 were: EED; ETC; Ford Foundation through PELUM Uganda and PELUM Tanzania own income.

This progress report presents both PELUM Tanzania Programme Activities and Organisational Development progress for the period of January to December 2012 as well as the associated results/achievements, challenges and lessons learnt for the same period.
2.0 Program Activities

2.1 Capacity Building

*Build and strengthen the capacity of member and farmer organizations in relation to sustainable agriculture.*

Seven (7) activities were implemented under capacity in order to Build and strengthen the capacity of member and farmer organizations in relation to sustainable agriculture. These activities were related to agro-market development; land rights and climate change; and resource mobilization. PELUM Tanzania was able to strengthen the capacity of 437 people (126 female; 311 male) from member organizations and farmers as detailed hereunder.

i. PELUM Tanzania hosted one week training on Land rights and climate change for 20 participants. The participants included farmers from ESAFF, Members staff and staff from PELUM Country Secretariats. This was the PELUM East Africa Sub regional activity with participants from PELUM Rwanda, PELUM Kenya, PELUM Uganda and the host PELUM Tanzania. Of these 20 participants, 9 (45%) were female while 11 (55%) were male. PELUM Tanzania was represented by two farmers (MVIWATA), one staff from TAGRODE and two staff from the Secretariat.

The training was facilitated by MS-TCDC, Arusha and covered the following contents:

- Land rights, food security and sustainable livelihoods,
- Land rights of the marginalized and vulnerable groups (women, pastoralists, hunters and gatherers,
- Land tenure system in East Africa and their implications to land rights,
- Drivers of land grabbing and land rush,
- Climate change and land rights,
- Strategies for addressing land rights issues at country and Eastern Africa Level
One of the training outputs was that, the Country Secretariats developed strategies for addressing land issues in East Africa. These strategies are currently used in developing a Land sub regional Concept note (CN) for PELUM Eastern Africa Sub region.

ii. PELUM Tanzania participated in a three days capacity building workshop on Agro-marketing development for Small Scale Farmers. This was a sub regional workshop hosted by PELUM Uganda with participants from PELUM Tanzania, PELUM Uganda, PELUM Kenya and PELUM Rwanda. In this workshop, PESA Agro-enterprise marketing model was refined and finalized. PELUM Tanzania was represented by four participants (2 female; 2 male) from UMADEP, ADP Mbozi and 2 from the Country Secretariat. The representatives are members of PELUM Tanzania market thematic committee.

The major output from this workshop was the development of PESA Agro Marketing Model that was used to develop a phase III project funded by Ford Foundation and implemented by PELUM Tanzania, PELUM Kenya, PELUM Uganda (coordinator) and PELUM Rwanda. The project implementation started in May 2012 and will end in April 2014.

iii. PELUM Tanzania is piloting PESA Agro-enterprise marketing model with UMADEP and ADP Mbozi. The model aims at building and strengthening the capacity of members and smallholder farmers in agro-marketing. ADP Mbozi is working on sesame with two AMCOS (Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Society) involving 306 farmers (64 female; 242 male). While UMADEP is working on Poultry involving 68 farmers (46 female; 22 male). In total the pilot is involving 374 farmers, of these female are 110 while male are 264.
iv. Two staffs (IRDO-male and Secretariat-female) were trained on pro poor value chain development and actor empowerment. The training was facilitated by International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) and hosted by PELUM Kenya Secretariat. This team plus the Tanzania team reported in item ii above are used for backstopping purposes in piloting PESA Agro-enterprise marketing model reported in item iii above.

*After the trainings the team members trained two PESA Agro-enterprise marketing model pilot facilitators from two member organizations (UMADEP and ADP Mbozi) participating in the pilot. The team also participated in facilitating the PESA Agro-enterprise marketing model internalization (familiarization) workshops with two Member Organizations participating in the pilot.*

v. One day capacity building workshop on rural employment and decent work in relations to agriculture was organized for 44 delegates (9 female; 35 male) of PELUM Tanzania 14th Annual General Meeting (AGM). The resource person for this workshop was from FAO Tanzania.
Resulting from this linkage and collaboration with FAO, one male farmer working with Laela Agricultural Centre (Sumbawanga Rural District) was facilitated by FAO to participate in 10 days Training of Trainers course for Junior Farmer Field and Life School (JFFLS) methodology organized by FAO aiming at promoting youth engagement in agricultural activities.

vi. Two Secretariat staff (female and male) were trained on resource mobilization in order to strengthen their capacity in mobilizing resources for the promotion of sustainable agriculture and ecological land use. The training has strengthened the fundraising capacity of the secretariat and results will be noticed starting in 2013 onwards.

vii. PELUM Tanzania Country Secretariat staff were trained on website content management. As a result, PELUM Tanzania website is being updated regularly and accordingly by the Secretariat staff. Before this training, there were no regular updates of the website by the secretariat staff instead the organization had to pay the consultant for that purpose.

2.2 Documentation and Communication

*Documentation and communication for promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management.*

Through documentation and communication, PELUM Tanzania shares key lessons, successful stories, case studies and approaches in promoting sustainable agriculture with the local and global community for the purpose of improving smallholder farmers’ livelihoods. In 2012, documentation and communication activities were related to printing
of booklets; and management of website. Through publications, PELUM Tanzania was able to reach 3,960 people as detailed below:

i. A total of 270 copies of a booklet on *Haki ya Kupata Kumiliki na Kutumia Ardhi Tanzania: Mwongozo kwa wakulima wadogo* (Farmers land rights) were printed and 260 copies disseminated to PELUM Tanzania members and farmers for learning, awareness creation and advocacy on land rights issues. This booklet details of farmer’s rights to land access, land ownership and land utilizations. It also gives details on land rights of the marginalised groups especially women and the traditional pastoralists.

*Members who are implementing land related projects have reported the usefulness of this booklet especially for raising farmers’ awareness on their land rights. Some have used the booklets as guidelines in training and raising farmers’ awareness on their rights to land. A number of members and farmers have requested for more and extra copies from the secretariat but could not get as the budget did not allow printing more copies. Some members have been photocopying the booklet for distributing to farmers. Two members are looking on the possibilities of reprinting this booklet for meeting farmers’ demand in their respective working area.*

ii. Members’ experiences in facilitating and promoting local innovation for sustainable agriculture were published into a booklet on *Farmer Access to Innovation Resources: Findings & Lessons learnt on facilitating Local Innovation Support Funds in Tanzania*. A total of 1500 copies (1000 Swahili; 500 English) were printed and over 1000 copies were disseminated to member and stakeholders. This publication presents the experience of INADES Formation Tanzania, Integrated Rural Development Organization (IRDO), ADP Mbozi and Isangati agricultural Development organization (IADO) in promoting farmers’ innovation for food security and sustainable agriculture.

iii. The experiences of INADES Formation Tanzania, LVIA and farmers in cereal banks were documented in a publication known as *Benki Mazao* (Cereal Bank) with experiences from Dodoma Region and other parts of Tanzania. This publication shares the experience on how community cereal bank can be used for ensuring community food security. A total of 1500 copies were printed with over 1450 copies disseminated to various stakeholders.

iv. PELUM Tanzania produced a publication on *Fuatilia Pesa za Kilimo: Mwongozo kwa wakulima wadogo* (Follow the agricultural money; a guide for smallholder farmers). This publication guides smallholder farmers participation in village and local government planning and budgeting process as well as tracking the public resources set for agricultural projects at village level. 1555 copies of this booklet
were printed and over 1300 copies disseminated to various stakeholders. This publication has been very useful in keeping smallholder farmers active and vibrant in tracking public resources at village levels.

Publications reported in item ii-iv above were disseminated to PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations; farmers; Community Information Centres in Chamwino District, Dodoma Region; Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives; Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries; Prime Minister’s Office- Regional Administration and Local Government; Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative (DAICO) in Bahi, Kondoa, Chamwino, Kongwa, Ileje, Mbozi, Mbeya Rural; Morogoro; Dodoma, and Mvomero Districts; Morogoro Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) as well as Morogoro District Administrative Secretary (DAS). Moreover, copies were shared with agriculture and livestock research institutes in Morogoro, Dodoma and Mbeya including Agriculture Research Institute (ARI) Uyole, ARI Hombolo and ARI Ilonga; Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) Uyole and TALIRI Mpwapwa.

While dissemination of these publications to Member Organizations and farmers is meant for learning, awareness creation, networking and advocacy, disseminations to ministries, districts and researchers is meant for influencing decision making at those levels.

v. PELUM Tanzania website (www.pelumtanzania.org) was regularly updated with relevant information including reports and publications. All of the publications reported above can be accessed on this website by clicking on the following link:
vi. Through emails, the Secretariat shared with Member Organizations information related to call for proposals, people looking for internship and institutions/organizations looking for partnership.

vii. PELUM Tanzania also disseminated to members and farmers the publications on *Utawala wa Kidemokrasia; Mkukuta II and Bajeti ya Mwananchi*. These publications have contributed a lot in raising farmers and villagers’ awareness on good governance. These publications were received from Policy Forum; PELUM Tanzania is a member of Policy Forum. Publications on *Value Chain Development (Mnyororo wa Thamani)* by ANSAF (Agriculture Non State Actors Forum) were also disseminated to members and farmers. PELUM Tanzania is a member of ANSAF.

viii. The study on the impact of HIV and AIDS to sustainable agriculture was conducted. The study involved mainly PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations (21 members) with some few collaborators. This study presents members experiences in dealing with HIV and AIDS issues. The study also provides the baseline information on members with HIV and AIDS policy and those supporting communities on the issues related to HIV and AIDS. Member organizations interventions in HIV/AIDS include: Awareness raising; VCT; Orphanage and vulnerable children care; peer education; Mobilize formation of PLWHA’s groups; facilitating income generating activities; nutrition projects; linking PLWHA with other service providers both the government and NGOs.

2.3 Networking

*Facilitate networking of member and farmer organizations at national, regional and international levels for experience sharing and learning in promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management.*

Networking between member and farmers organizations and with partners at national and international levels was done through learning visits, and participation into national and international forum. Networking events in 2012 directly involved 52 (20 female; 32 male) with details provided hereunder:

i. Two Farmer innovators learning visits were organised in Mbeya and Dodoma respectively. In Mbeya, the visit involved three farmer groups one in Mbozi and two in Ileje District for learning on indigenous maize seed production. The visit had 15 farmers from the following farmer groups: Zyatwaga (Mbozi District), Sogea Ntembo and Amkeni Msia (Ileje District). While in Dodoma, the learning was on gully healing, inland pond fish farming, innovative tree planting; farming on
seasonal rivers; bee keeping; composite use. The learning visits involved 33 farmers and 4 staff with participants from Caritas Kigoma, AICT Shinyanga, SMECAO, INADES Formation Tanzania and ACT Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro. A total of 52 participants (20 female & 32 male) were involved in these learning visits.
Case study
In one of the organised field learning visits, farmers visited Mrs. Suzana Sylvester at Haubi village, Kondoa District for learning on compost manure (Mapambano Compost). Suzana has used her local maize seed since 1970s. As it has been a tradition for farmers sharing seeds, Suzana gave one cob of maize to each of the farmers that visited her as seen in the picture above. One farmer from Arusha doubted that one cob would not be very helpful to him and decided to give it to Akili Paul a farmer from Kigoma. Thus Akili had two cobs of maize seeds. When the farming season was on, Akili planted this maize seeds from Haubi and at the end he harvested one bag of maize (120kg) where he was able to sell 100kgs to cater for children school fees and remained with 20ks as seeds to be planted in 2013/2014 farming season. Mr. Akili has named seeds Haubi as he got them from Suzana Sylvester in Haubi Village.

ii. Facilitated participation into national, regional and international forum and events related to sustainable agriculture that were organized by partners and collaborators. The Secretariat and members’ staff represented PELUM Tanzania in 19 forums (workshops, meetings) workshops organized by members, partners and collaborators. Eight (8) staffs from member organizations participated in some of these forums. These forum included a workshop on Gender and Climate change by PELUM Kenya in Kenya; Capacity Development on Decent Employment- agriculture centred and rural employment by FAO; e-information management by MAFC; Green Entrepreneurship by HIVOS East Africa; MVIWATA AGM; Agro-marketing development by PELUM Rwanda, PELUM Uganda & PELUM Kenya; Intellectual Property, Farmers Rights & Food Security by Food Rights Alliance based in Uganda, Third World Network & African Centre for Biodiversity; Reflection of Kilimo Kwanza Initiative on small-scale farmers by LEAT (Lawyers’ Environment Action Team); CSOs response to SAGCOT Green Print by Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF); Promoting farmers’ entrepreneurship by Agri Pro Focus; Collaborative Crops Research Program Meeting by McKnight Foundation; Food security and Climate Change by SPAIDE (Sustainable Participatory Interventions for Development); and Biosafety issues with TABIO (Tanzania Alliance for Biosafety). PELUM Tanzania also collaborated with UNGO (Union of Non Governmental Organizations in Morogoro), and SHICANET (Southern Highland Caritas Network).

iii. PELUM Tanzania Secretariat linked PELUM Kenya to INADES Formation Tanzania (IFTZ) and PELUM Kenya successfully visited farmer innovators working with IFTZ in Kongwa and Kondoa Districts.
2.4 Lobbying and Advocacy

Facilitate campaign, lobbying and advocacy for ecological land use and sustainable agriculture.

PELUM Tanzania is lobbying and advocating for and with smallholder farmers for food security; fair and reliable market; seed security, transparency, and policy and legal framework in favour of smallholder farmers all aiming at promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management. In 2012 lobbying and advocacy work was done mainly through policy analysis, and budget analysis.

i. The analysis of the budget for the ten previous years (2001/02 to 2011/2012) was conducted and in summary it was revealed that: Since 2001/02 the agricultural budget in Tanzania has generally been increasing gradually in nominal and real terms. This is more in response to CAADP commitment. However, the increment is on the recurrent budget. For example, in 2000/01 recurrent budget for MAFC (Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives) was 39.5% and by 2008/09 it had reached 82.4%, before it dropped to 59.0% in 2011/12. On the contrary, development budget was 60.5% in 2000/01 and had dropped to 41.0% in 2011/12. Data from the Appropriation Account Books of MAFC indicate that there is a deficit between approved budget and disbursed fund from treasury. For example, between 2000/01 and 2007/08 the deficit ranged between 6 and 49%. Examination of agricultural performance suggests a positive relationship between increase in agricultural spending and annual growth rate for agricultural value added. Countries that spent at least 10% of their budgets to agriculture have improved annual growth rates in agriculture value added. This analysis involved also the analysis of the utilization of the agricultural money at local government level. At local government levels the study identified that the main challenges facing LGA (Local Government Authorities) budgets include delays, carryover funds, spreading resources thinly, political capture, and budget queries as per CAG (Controller Auditor General) reports.

ii. Analysis of Agricultural related policies: The agricultural sector in Tanzania is still guided by the Agriculture and Livestock Policy 1997. This policy recognizes farmers' innovation and farmers' rights. One of the policy statements of this policy states as follows: In recognition of the relatively large untapped market for improved seeds in Tanzania and the generally low key commercial seed operations, the government will encourage and facilitate establishment of formal and informal seed production, conditioning and marketing. This policy had been under review and in 2012 a draft National agriculture Policy was shared by MAFCS for inputs and comments. PELUM Tanzania reviewed and commented on the policy accordingly. This draft does not
recognise informal seed system that farmers have been practising for a long time now. The draft is set to promote GMOs and bio fuel although it will also promote organic agriculture. PELUM Tanzania comments to the draft were: the policy should encourage and facilitate both formal and informal seed system; discourage GMOs as well as bio fuel production.

iii. Plant Breeders' Act 2002 was also reviewed in 2012. One of the sections of the new act was prohibiting farmers from sharing saved seeds. PELUM Tanzania comments to this were that; farmers should be allowed to save, share and produce seeds informally and that the confidentiality in the act should not be used to promote GMOS in the country. These comments were presented to the Parliamentary standing committee on Agriculture, Land and Livestock during their consultative meeting for the bill. Concluding parliamentarians’ discussion on the bill during the November 2012 parliamentary session, the Minister for Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives ensured the members that the bill will not be used to promote GMOs and farmers will be allowed to share seeds.

iv. Though not officially communicated, it is reported that the Seed Act 2003 will be under review in 2013 and/or 2014. The current seed act allows farmers to legally produce seeds under Quality Declared Seeds System (QDS). Based on the experiences and moves in the review of the Plant Breeder's Act as well as the Draft National Agricultural Policy all having the face of supporting the corporate community, there is a fear that, the review of this seed act will deprive farmers' right to seeds production and prohibit the informal seed system altogether. PELUM Tanzania is therefore prepared and following up the process to ensure that when it starts, it gets involved in ensuring that farmers' rights to seeds are protected.

v. Tanzania is in a process of writing new constitution where in 2012; the Constitution Review Commission was collecting public views for the new constitution. PELUM Tanzania participated actively in this process in which it compiled the views from its members for submission to the commission. Under agricultural sector PELUM Tanzania views were that: Smallholder Farmers are assured of the agricultural land and national genetic resources (seeds inclusive) are protected, maintained and promoted for the benefits of the present and future generations.

vi. Continued with the Anti GMOs campaign by raising awareness using leaflets, DVDs and PELUM Association stand on Genetically Modified Organisms.
**2.5 Collaborations and partnership building**

Collaboration and partnership building was ensured through linking members (through information sharing) to various organizations and institutions working in the areas related to sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management; and participating into forums organised by other organizations and institutions. To fulfil this, the following activities were organised and facilitated in 2012:

i. PELUM Tanzania hosted Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) stakeholders’ workshop. EOA in Tanzania is coordinated by TOAM (Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement). It is through this workshop that INADES Formation Tanzania (IFTZ) was selected to become the national EOA information hub. Thus the Secretariat linked IFTZ with TOAM in the implementation of EOA program that is implemented in six countries (Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Nigeria). Through EOA IFTZ will be facilitated financially to host and manage EOA national information hub.

ii. New collaboration was established with Agri Pro Focus, Agri Hub Tanzania for the promotion of farmer entrepreneurship in sustainable agriculture where PELUM Tanzania participated in various meetings and workshops organized by Agri Hub Tanzania. Under this collaboration, PELUM Tanzania will be leading the policy group. Collaborations with Agri Hub Tanzania gives PELUM Tanzania an opportunity for learning, networking and advocacy for issues related to farmer entrepreneurship in Tanzania.

iii. The Secretariat also participated in developing project proposal on local innovation issues with IFTZ and ETC. The project title is: Strengthening Community Resilience
to Change: Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC–SR) in East Africa.

As a result:

a. IFTZ signed a three years contract (Euro 30,000.00 per year) with ETC for the project: Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC–SR) to be implemented in Dodoma.

b. IFTZ received some funds from TOAM to strengthen community capacity in managing the information hubs. In future, IFTZ is expected to receive more funds to manage the EOA information hub. TOAM is the national node for EOA in Tanzania.

2.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of PELUM Tanzania activities was conducted through: Field visits; backstopping mission; stakeholders’ workshops; e-mailed questionnaires to Member Organizations; Phone calls to post workshop participants; two board meetings; Annual General Meeting; voluntary feedback from beneficiaries of PELUM Tanzania activities; Staff and Management meetings twice per month; tracking media coverage both electronic and print media. Information presented in section 4 below is a result of this PME using these methods and tools presented here.

Two PELUM Tanzania Secretariat staff were trained on PME (Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation) specifically on Outcome and Impact Orientation (OIO).
3.0 Organizational Development

3.1 Staff Development
One of PELUM Tanzania objectives and aspirations is to enhance capacities of its staff and members on sustainable land use and management, participatory and farmer – centred approaches to improve working performance and quality of service delivery to the target groups. In 2012 PELUM Tanzania Secretary cum Cashier was facilitated to start Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) in Human Resources management (HRM) with The Open University of Tanzania.

3.2 Staff recruitment
As at 1st January 2012, the number of full time staff at PELUM Tanzania Country Secretariat was three (3), The Program Manager, Accountant and Secretary cum Cashier. The post of Country Coordinator was vacant. However in April and June respectively, Mr. Donati Alex Senzia was promoted and become PELUM Tanzania Country Coordinator while Ms. Josephine Joseph Mkunda was recruited as Programs Manager in June 2012. Senzia has been working with PELUM Tanzania since May 2003 at various capacities including Project Officer and advocacy officer, and before this promotion, he was the Programs Manager. Before joining PELUM Tanzania, Josephine had worked with MVIWATA, EAFF (East Africa Farmers’ Federation) and Eastern Africa Community. Josephine lasted with PELUM Tanzania for only seven months as she terminated the contract on 31st December 2012 with a reason that she was going for further studies in Arusha.

3.3 PELUM Tanzania Governance
Two ordinary Board meetings (20th and 21st Board) were held successfully. Moreover, PELUM Tanzania 14th Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held as planned. In all these meetings, decisions and directions on various issues related to program activities and organizational development process were made. Moreover, during the 20th Board meeting, the Board interacted with Secretariat staff for feedback and information sharing on decisions made. More specifically:

- The Board participated in fundraising activities by identifying new sources of fund, and giving inputs to the project proposals.

- The Board recruited the Country Coordinator as well as the Programs Manager as that is detailed in section 3.2 above.

- The Board participated in PM&E through reviewing, commenting and making decisions on PELUM Tanzania narrative and financial reports.

- Board approved the membership application for ECOAGRO FACILITY pending for 15th AGM endorsement in July 2013.
The 14th AGM: elected Mrs. Veneranda Sachore to become PELUM Tanzania Board Member and Board Vice Chairperson; endorsed the membership of two organizations namely: SMECAO and ACT-Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro; and constitutionally endorsed membership cessation for HEM (Himo Environmental Management) and Inyuat E Moipo.

3.4 PELUM Tanzania Membership
As of 31st December 2012, the number of PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations was 33 organizations.

3.5 Sources of Fund and Expenditure
Sources of fund used for implementing various PELUM Tanzania programme as well as organization development activities presented above for 2012 were: EED (53%); Ford Foundation through PELUM Uganda (22%); Swiss Aid Tanzania (4%) and PELUM Tanzania own income (21%). The total income for 2012 was TZS 238,497,390.00 while the expenditure was TZS 266,253,726.00. The difference between income and expenditure was covered as there was an opening balance from 2011 surplus.
4.0 Achievements, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

4.1 Achievements and success

i. Farmers are becoming more and more vibrant and organised. Farmers and villagers in general have started holding duty bearers accountable for misuse of the public and community financial resources. Following trainings on local government budgeting process and on advocacy that PELUM Tanzania organised to 92 farmers, those farmers imparted the gained knowledge and skills to other 3,429 (about 30% female) villagers including village and ward leaders. This sharing of knowledge and skills on budgeting process, transparency and accountability has raised community awareness, courage and confidence to hold duty bearers accountable in various villages leading to the following outcomes:

a. In Nganana Hamlet, Manyata village, Arumeru District, the Hamlet Chairperson was held accountable and removed from power for misusing the peoples’ money/public funds worth TZS 530,000/= (approximately 265 Euros) that the community had contributed for building the office and toilet for the hamlet office.

b. In Kuwatihama village, Mbeya Rural District, the village government had misused a total of TZS 70,000/= (about 35 Euros) that the villagers had contributed to facilitate the process of acquiring village land certificate. The misuse was identified after the Village Assembly had formed a PETS committee comprising twelve (12) people (two from each hamlet) to track the villagers’ money. However, the leaders were forgiven by the Village Assembly but were given warning against misusing the village resources.

c. In Magungu village, Kiteto District, a PETS (Public Expenditure Tracking System) committee has been established to track village resources. The committee has started with the construction of teacher’s house as the construction is said to have taken longer than expected.

d. In Msitu wa Mbogo and Kwangoro Villages, Arumeru District, there were two farmer groups that according to the documents had been given money from the District Council for strengthening those farmer groups. However, the money did not reach those groups. Hence these groups started following up their money from the village to the District level. The issue is currently at the office of the Ward Councilor waiting for resolutions.

e. Through farmers networks in Serengeti, Chamriho and Kenkyombo Divisions of Bunda District Mara Region, advocacy committees have been established for
advocating for farmer issues and also ensuring proper use of the community resources.

f. Farmers are increasingly organising themselves to defend for their rights. Farmers’ union has been established and registered in Manyati Village, Meru District, Arusha Region for ensuring that agricultural resources benefit smallholder farmers by following up on the allocations and utilization

ii. Sustainable agriculture practices are increasingly spreading and adopted by member organizations and farmers. After learning visits to sustainable agriculture practices in Dodoma promoted by INADES Formation Tanzania organised for 24 participants (20 farmers; 4 members’ staff) participants managed to pass on what they had learnt to other 100 farmers. As a result: 11 farmers are making and using composite manure (commonly known in Dodoma as Mapambano); Six inland fish ponds established two with fingerlings already; Two tree nurseries established with 6500 tree seedlings that are expected to be sold to other farmers and the community around; bee keeping groups have been formed; Poultry project established in 10 villages in Arusha under AC-Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro.

4.2 Challenges

i. Ever changing policy and legal framework at national, regional and international levels. Most of the policies, laws and protocol are reviewed and/or changed simultaneously and so fast making it not easy to track the process and participate for the benefit of smallholder farmers and sustainable agriculture. However, PELUM Tanzania is making use of its partners, collaborators and action oriented organizations and institutions to ensure that it participates in those changing processes as much as possible for the promotion of sustainable agriculture and livelihood of smallholder farmers.

ii. There is a growing tendency whereby whose who are advocating for farmers’ as well as citizens’ rights including rights to information, transparency and participation are threatened by some people who benefit from the violation of farmers’ rights. Sometimes they even question the mandate of those who advocate for farmers’ and citizens’ rights in general asking questions such as: Who are these people? Who fund their activities? By the way who are you? Others are blamed as opposing the leadership and this is a strategy used by some of the irresponsible leaders to water down the efforts aiming at empowering the community. Although these threats are not officially communicated, PELUM Tanzania does not take this for granted but will continue to advocate with and for farmers and Member Organizations for the protection of farmers’ rights and for the promotion of ecological land use management.
In this fourth phase government, the freedom of speech has grown considerably. Those few leaders and officers who have not tuned themselves to the current situation are the ones who pose these threats. They use this to terrify those who advocate for the citizens rights. However, when they find that the majority are well aware of their rights, they stop these threats. These threats are short lived and we do not expect that will bring any conflicts, but PELUM Tanzania keeps on monitoring them.

iii. There is an international move of eliminating smallholder farmers’ traditional right to seed (multiply, save, sell and share seeds) at any expense and this may be for the benefit of the corporate community. The move is technically designed to ensure that national, regional and international seeds legally framed are not in favour of smallholder farmers’ right to seeds. Organizations working with smallholder farmers should collaborate and work in partnership at national, regional and international levels in advocating for farmers rights including rights to seeds.

iv. PELUM Tanzania limited financial resources are preventing the organization from performing to its full capacity and potential.

4.3 Lessons learnt

i. Farmer to farmer learning draws more attention, interest and excitement to act and creates confidence amongst farmers. Farmers normally courageously put into practice what they learn during farmer to farmer learning forums. Therefore, in order to promote sustainable agriculture practices, farmer to farmer learning by seeing should be given high priority.

ii. The rural community has high interest on issues related to the utilization of their money set for various development activities. Thus financial transparency and accountability can be used as one of the strategies in mobilizing the rural community for effective participation in various development activities at the village level including participation into village planning process as well as Village Assembly. Moreover, participation in community development activities increases when the community is well informed of their roles and rights as well as the roles and responsibilities of their respective leaders.

iii. When well informed and empowered, the rural community can use the existing legal frameworks to hold their duty bearers accountable especially when the duty bearers are irresponsible.