



# PELUM Tanzania

## Annual Report 2016

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## **Acronyms**

ACT	Anglican Church of Tanzania
ADP	Actions for Development Programmes
AICT	African Inland Church of Tanzania
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AMCOS	Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Society
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
BftW	Bread for the World
CARITAS	Confederation of Roman Catholic Relief, Development and Social Service Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEGO	Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAICO	Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection
IADO	Isangati Agricultural Development Organization
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IECA	Ileje Environmental Conservation association
IRDO	Integrated Rural Development Organization
INADES	Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social
LAC	Laela Agricultural Centre
LGA	Local Government Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives
MOs	Member Organizations of PELUM Tanzania

MRHP	Mwanza Rural Housing Programme
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
QDS	Quality Declared Seed
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
SMECAO	Same/Mwanga Environmental Conservation Organization
TAGRODE	Tanzania Grass Roots Oriented Development
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
UMADEP	Uluguru Mountain Agricultural Development Project
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Village Adjudicative Committee
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VLC	Village Land Council
VLUMC	Village Land Use Management Committee

## **Forward**

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

PELUM Tanzania is maintaining its best effort and pursuing commitment with its core mission of strengthening capacity of Member Organizations in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood. With this in mind, PELUM Tanzania has produced this annual report 2016 to present the progress and achievements towards achieving its Vision and Mission. The report consists of six sections and covering a period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The report is mainly intended for the public, especially PELUM Tanzania stakeholders.

The report highlights PELUM Tanzania activities that include both program and organizational development in year 2016. The implemented program activities are detailed in four core components that include capacity building, documentation and communication, networking and collaboration, and lobbying and advocacy. On other hand, the organizational development included the capacity building sessions that was conducted internally or externally for governance and staff, governance, and membership issues. Moreover, the report describes the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities that were carried out in order to track results, efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions. In addition, the report points out achievements, challenges and lessons learnt for the year 2016. Lastly, the report summarizes the sources of fund and expenditure for the same period.

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

Finally, PELUM Tanzania wishes to extend its deepest gratitude and high acknowledgment to those who financially supported PELUM Tanzania activities in year 2016 and those who support our mission in particular three donors: Bread for the World (BfdW); United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania; and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) through Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM).

Donati Alex Senzia  
Country Coordinator  
PELUM Tanzania

## Executive Summary

This annual report for PELUM Tanzania summarizes the activities that were implemented for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The report outlines the scope and details of both PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development activities implemented for the year 2016. The program activities were mainly implemented in collaboration with PELUM Tanzania MOs and respective district councils.

PELUM Tanzania envisions prosperous smallholder farmers deriving livelihoods from ecological agriculture. In order for PELUM Tanzania to achieve its mission of strengthening capacity of Member Organizations in ecological agriculture for improved smallholder farmers' livelihood; three projects were implemented in 2016 namely: Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture; Seed Sovereignty for Food and Income security in Tanzania; and Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA).

In order to insure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the PELUM Tanzania interventions, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) activities were conducted in year 2016. The PME was conducted through: field visits; backstopping mission; stakeholders' workshops; emailed questionnaires to MOs; phone calls to post workshop participants; Board meetings; Annual General Meeting (AGM); voluntary feedback from beneficiaries of PELUM Tanzania activities; and staff and management meetings. The M&E activities were carried out in participatory manner.

PELUM Tanzania staff participated in different capacity building sessions to improve their knowledge and skills in advocacy and communication. PELUM Tanzania Board meeting and AGM were held and decisions on various issues related to PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development process were made, including: reviewing, and making decisions on PELUM Tanzania annual narrative and financial reports for 2015; approve the annual budget for year 2016 and annual plan for the year 2016 and preparations for the 18<sup>th</sup> AGM.

The key achievements for 2016 include 15 farmer groups produced a total of 9,177 Kgs of QDS seeds; smallholder farmers' capacity on land rights improved; PVLUP has been successfully conducted to five villages; PELUM Tanzania distributed 28764 land rights booklets; citizens have seen that they are responsible in attending village assembly meetings and they have started to hold their leaders accountable; and PELUM Tanzania and three MOs (INADES Formation Tanzania, TAGRODE and UMADEP) increased its Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) score from 2.3 to 3.88, 2.97 to 3.19, 2.27 to 2.81 and 3.03 to 3.19 respectively.

There was no significant challenge encountered during implementation of program activities. All planned activities were implemented as planned. But climate change was among challenge that made farmers to produce less than expected. There some places where there was too much rain while others less rain.

In implementation of the 2016 activities, PELUM Tanzania has learnt that good relationship between PELUM Tanzania and its stakeholders is needed to reach its mission and goals; building a common understanding among project implementing organizations cultivates efforts and focus towards shared and common project objectives, outcomes and impacts; strategic partnership with relevant and motivated partners and stakeholders is necessary so as to achieve desired goal.

## 1.0 Introduction

This annual report 2016 for PELUM Tanzania presents the performance and progress in the implementation of 2016 Annual Work plan. The report covers the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The report describes the scope and details of both PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development activities implemented for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. During this period, a total of 10 PELUM Tanzania MOs directly participated by taking part in the implementation in the 2016 work plan. The remaining 26 MOs benefited from capacity building sessions, access and use of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and learning events that were prepared and organized by PELUM Tanzania.

This report consists of six sections: introduction, implemented programs and program activities for the year 2016, participatory monitoring and evaluation, organizational development, achievements, challenges and lessons learnt, summary of financial statement and expenditure, and conclusion.

### 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 37 Member Organizations (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 head quarters in Lusaka, Zambia with members 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. Members of the Association have come together to facilitate learning, networking and advocacy in ecological land use management. The members of PELUM Association comprise of International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), national and local NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and networks who work towards the livelihood improvement of the small scale 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 does not work directly with the smallholder farmers; instead it works through MOs. PELUM Tanzania target groups are the MOs while the beneficiaries are the smallholder farmers and livestock keepers supported by these MOs. In 2016, PELUM Tanzania 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 Member Organizations 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 2016, PELUM Tanzania work' specifically contributed to achieve the following five strategic objectives;

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

### **1.4 Mandate**

PELUM Tanzania is mandated to promote Ecological Land Use Management (elum) practices for improved livelihoods among smallholder farmers in Tanzania through networking, capacity building, documentation and communication and advocacy.

### **1.5 Programs implemented in 2016**

In achieving its mission, PELUM Tanzania is implementing various projects related to the promotion of sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management. Specifically, the main projects implemented in 2016 were: - (i) Seed Sovereignty for Food and Income security in Tanzania; (ii) Citizens Engaging in Government Oversight (CEGO) in Agriculture; and (iii) Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA).

## **2.0 Program Activities Implemented in 2016**

The implemented program activities for the year 2016 are outlined based on the PELUM Tanzania strategies for the year 2016. The main sub-sections include capacity building, documentation and communication, networking and collaboration, and lobbying and advocacy. The details have been described below.

### **2.1 Capacity Building**

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

### **2.1.1 Capacity building through trainings on seed multiplication**

PELUM Tanzania organized and facilitated training to 12 (4 women) staff from MOs on July 25 to 27, 2016 on facilitation skills. On July 28 to 29, 2016 same group was trained on gender mainstreaming. These two trainings have helped to enhance knowledge and skills for the project implementing staff on the issues of gender mainstreaming and facilitation of project activities.

MOs continued to support farmers to produce Quality Declared Seed (QDS). The nine MOs were direct beneficiary of the Seed sovereignty for food and income security project namely; Africa Inland Church Tanzania (AICT) Shinyanga, Anglican Church of Tanzania Diocese of Mount Kilimanjaro (ACT DMK), l'Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social (INADES) Formation Tanzania, Same/Mwanga Environmental Conservation Advisory Office (SMECAO), CARITAS Kigoma, Actions for Development Projects (ADP) Mbozi, Integrated Rural Development Organization (IRDO), CARITAS Mbeya, and Uluguru Mountains Agricultural Development Project (UMADEP). MOs worked closely with Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) so as to support farmers on QDS production. This has influenced decentralization of activities as well as facilitated activities implementation at MOs level. Through trainings in QDS production farmers are now accessing reliable seeds in their respective areas; this has enabled them to increase their productivity by 50%.

Last year alone, farmers have produced total 9,177 Kgs of maize, beans and sunflower which is sufficient for their respective villages, wards and district's needs. All these together are the result of PTz intervention on Seed rights and QDS production

### **2.1.2 Capacity building through trainings on land rights**

PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with three MOs (UMADEP, INADES Formation Tanzania and TAGRODE) conducted training workshops on land rights to VLC, WT, ordinary villagers, VAC members, progressive farmers and village leaders from February 2016 through December 2016. As a result of the trainings; there is a formation of new 25 VAC which has helped to settle land disputes as well as advocating for land rights

During year 2016, total of 2014 (946 women and 1068men) people participated in the training workshop on Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999; Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and related land policies. PELUM Tanzania conducted training workshops to citizens from 30 implementing villages. Before training workshops, smallholder farmers had low capacity on land rights training. The annual survey report recorded 47% increase in farmers capacity in the trained topics.



PELUM Tanzania has also facilitated Participatory Village Land Use Planning (PVLUP) in six villages but it has been successfully completed in five villages. The villagers have allocated land for various uses including forest reserve, water sources, farms and demonstration plots. The villagers will continue to be oriented on laws on land use management. In its initial stage, PELUM Tanzania involved National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to support district Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) teams. PVLUP has resulted to formation of six Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMC) in six implementing villages. There is a recorded 70% decrease in land conflicts which paves way for agricultural activities and other developmental activities.

## **2.2 Documentation and Communication**

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

Implemented activities

#### **2.2.1 Use of Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials to raise the public awareness on smallholder farmer seed rights**

PELUM Tanzania continued to distribute 500 copies of poster with a message to promote farmer owned seed systems to MOs and farmers. These copies of posters distributed to all PELUM Tanzania MOs, different partners and stakeholders. During year 2016, 1000 copies of wall calendar produced and distributed in 2017.

#### **2.2.2 Use of IEC materials to raise the public awareness on land rights**

In year 2016, booklet on land use planning was reviewed by PELUM Tanzania staff, MOs staff and district land officers. Each category of participants provided technical expertise and practical experience to improve the booklets. This review brought forward minor changes to the draft booklet for improvement that includes arrangement of the sub-topics. These changes were incorporated in the draft booklets for the production of final draft.

Moreover, PELUM Tanzania produced 20000 copies of user friendly booklets that include: 4000 copies of each booklets on land ownership; women land rights; and land conflicts. In addition, 8000 copies of land use planning were produced. The aim of producing and dissemination of these booklets is for learning and awareness creation on land rights governance and accountability.

Furthermore, PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with MOs (UMADEP, TAGRODE and INADES Formation Tanzania) disseminated 28764 booklets to different stakeholders that include members of village council, VLC, VAC, VLUMC, influential elders, teachers, extension officers, ordinary villages and representative from political parties, and other stakeholders such as councillors and local government authority in which the project is implemented.



Participants received land rights booklets during awareness creation on development of PVLUPs at Mpalanga, Bahi

In addition to that, PELUM Tanzania acquired 180 copies of land use planning books from NLUPC on guidelines for participatory village land use planning, administration and management in Tanzania, Land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007, and Village Guide book on land use planning (Kiongozi cha Mwanakijiji). These books were distributed to district PLUM team, district CEGO contact person and MOs staff. The books were very useful and were used as reference material during PVLUP that was conducted in six implementing villages.

In year 2016, PELUM Tanzania also produced 5000 folders and 1000 t-shirts as one of Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials and thus it bears advocacy messages. The folders and t-shirts were distributed to PELUM Tanzania stakeholders.

PELUM Tanzania used community radio stations for awareness creation on issues related to village land and land rights in general. Members of the PLUM team MOs and PELUM Tanzania Program Officers presented various land rights topics through these radio programs including laws and policies and land use planning. On the other hand, listeners were given opportunity to ask questions, share experiences and or give comments on the topic presented. A total of five radio programs were aired in Iringa and Morogoro region.

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

Program Officers collected and produced four success stories on the outcome of the land rights training that include effectiveness of land governance and administration structures; awareness increase of land rights in communities; and reduced land conflicts. The aim of this activity was to draw lessons learnt and success from the project implementation through sharing of the project success stories and/or case studies.

### **2.2.3 Increase awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA**

PELUM Tanzania has collected a total of 500 copies of booklets and magazine. These materials are with important topics which are relevant to EOA. These materials have been distributed to the six information centres. In addition to that PELUM Tanzania has collected and distributed audio-visual CD to two resource centres.

## **2.3 Networking and Collaboration**

**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. Details of the networking events in 2016 are provided hereunder:

### **2.3.1 Facilitate learning and networking on issues related to smallholder farmers' seed rights**

On June 1 to 2, 2016, PELUM Tanzania conducted an in-country learning visit in Momba District in Songwe Region. The visit included five people with including two women who have been engaged in QDS beans in Babati under seed sovereignty for food and income security project. The group visited their fellow QDS beans farmer groups and supported by the project.

PELUM Tanzania has facilitated field visits for TOSCI staff for technical support, quality control and verification. In addition to that, PELUM Tanzania facilitated acquisition of certificates on QDS production for the trained farmers. With this arrangement, PELUM Tanzania in collaboration with TOSCI will issue official Certificates to 250 QDS farmers. These certificates will serve as an official recognition that the farmers had received training on QDS production which is also one of the conditions for farmers to engage in QDS seed production. PELUM Tanzania facilitated two women farmer representatives from QDS farmer groups (One from Ileje and another from Babati) to participate into national seed forum which was organised by TABIO and TOAM. By participating in the interventions by these organizations PELUM Tanzania was able to share her lessons and experience in smallholder farmers rights. PELUM Tanzania was also able to draw lessons and experience from work done by these organizations. Some of the studies done by these organizations are: - (i) A study on the threats and risks of the Seed Legal and Policy Frameworks in Tanzania in relation to the Rights of Small Scale Farmers by MVIWATA and (ii) a study on Farmer managed seed systems in Tanzania (the challenges it faces and opportunities for improvement) by Bureau for Agricultural Consultancy and Advisory Services (BACAS) of the Sokoine University of Agriculture.

### **2.3.2 Facilitate networking and collaboration on land rights**

In efforts to foster collaboration with the Local Government authority PELUM Tanzania developed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and signed by both parties; District Councils and PELUM Tanzania itself. The MoU stipulated mutually agreed terms, conditions, responsibilities, and duties for both parties during PVLUP. The MoU also provided logistical details on activity implementation (work plan, budget, reporting, monitoring and evaluation). This activity was implemented in December 2016.

From this MoU, PELUM Tanzania has enjoyed mutual benefit during development of PVLUP in six implementing villages. Each DED committed fully PLUM team to support villagers to develop PVLUPs

in their respective villages. In addition, some DEDs committed vehicles that carried staff to and from villages during this exercise.

## 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, land rights, transparency, and policy and legal framework in favour of smallholder farmers all aiming at promoting sustainable agriculture and ecological land use management. In 2016 lobbying and advocacy activities involved:

#### 2.4.1 Facilitate advocacy work for smallholder farmers’ seed rights

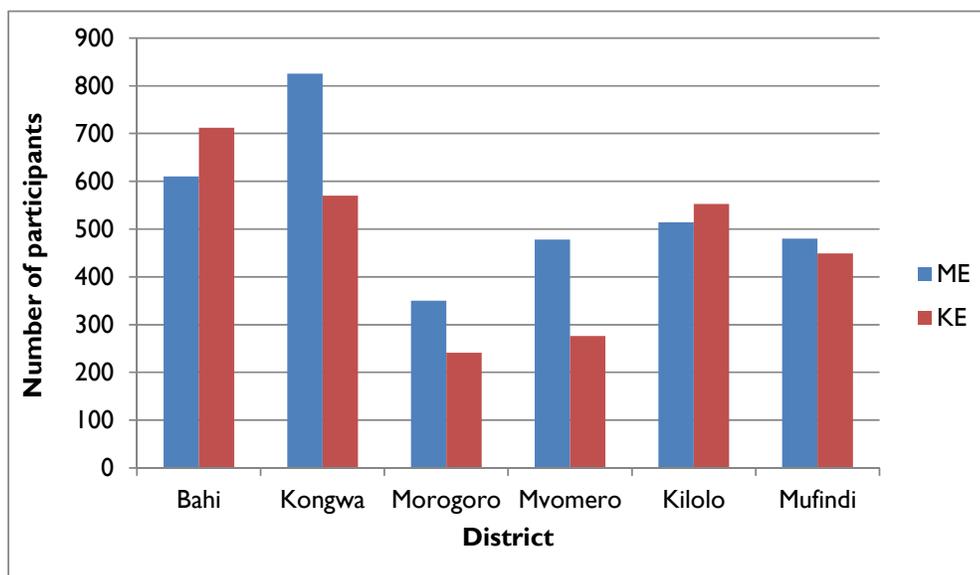
PELUM Tanzania participated in giving inputs new draft Seed Act. In our contribution, we proposed on the need to widen the QDS market boundary from a ward level to a regional level. This is proposed in order to widen the market base and hence giving incentives to the farmer groups to produce and sell more seeds. This will also mean timely access to quality seeds by the farmers in the interior. This idea was also supported by other actors like TOSCI, MVIWATA, TABIO and TOAM.

PELUM Tanzania has also participated in preparing an objection against the WEMA dossier on transgenic maize MON87460 which was submitted by COSTECH on July 2016. Our main concerns on the dossier were on the possible risks to human safety, environment and Biosafety.

#### 2.4.2 Facilitate advocacy activities on land rights

PELUM Tanzania conducted policy dialogues at village and district levels. MOs (INADES Formation Tanzania, UMADEP and TAGRODE) conducted village policy dialogues on land rights in October and November 2016. The aim of these dialogues was to bring people together who would not naturally sit down together and talk about land rights issues that are relevant at specific village. A total of 6058 (3257 male, 2801 female) individuals () participated in these dialogues (refer figure 1).

**Figure 1: Number of participants attended land rights dialogues at village level**



The dialogues resulted into workable recommendations that will help to reduce land conflicts in the respective project districts. One of the recommendations brought from these dialogues was each village should conduct PVLUP so that land rights laws are developed and adhered; and district councils to facilitate land conflict resolution. From this recommendation, PELUM Tanzania conducted PVLUP in six implementing villages.



A woman airing her views during dialogue sessions

PELUM Tanzania conducted land rights and governance dialogues at district level in August and October 2016. A total of 473 (250 males, 223 females) individuals participated in the dialogues.

These dialogues brought together representatives of the citizens, village leaders, land committees members, ward leaders (including councillors), MOs, representatives from likeminded NGOs, district and regional officials. The leading kind of the land conflict was conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The main source of the conflict were bribe, lack of understanding on land rights and lack of village land use plans.

In these dialogues, participants proposed issues to be done to reduce land conflict including: conduct land rights awareness, and conduct village land use plans involve community leaders and elders to settle disputes. One of the recommendation at these two dialogues was each village should conduct PVLUP so that land rights laws are developed and adhered. District Council will be able to support implementation of land laws and procedures in villages. From this recommendation, PELUM Tanzania conducted PVLUP in six implementing villages.

### **3.0 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)**

Monitoring and evaluation of PELUM Tanzania activities were conducted through: field visits; backstopping mission; stakeholders' workshops; e-mailed questionnaires to MOs; phone calls to post workshop participants; two Board meetings; Annual General Meeting (AGM); voluntary feedback from beneficiaries of PELUM Tanzania activities; staff and management meetings; tracking media coverage both electronic and print media. Information presented below is a result of this Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) using these methods and tools presented above.

#### **3.1 Conduct M&E activities on seed issues**

From June 12 to 18, 2016, PELUM Tanzania conducted a monitoring and evaluation visit to two MOs namely AICT Shinyanga in Shinyanga region and CARITAS Kigoma in Kigoma region. This visit was mainly intended for observing and assessing the capacity and performance of QDS farmer groups in

QDS production, substantiate the work done and re-reported by the two implementing MOs, assess drivers for sustainability of the initiative by QDS farmer groups and by the implementing MOs.

### **3.2 Conduct M&E activities for Land Rights issues**

The annual assessment was conducted in 12 CEGO implementing villages in September to October 2016. The aim of annual assessment is to track the progress of the project including achievements, and challenges. This activity enables PELUM Tanzania to measure and track the progress toward achieving indicators, outcomes and results of the project. The result of this annual assessment also enabled tracking the effectiveness and efficiency of the project implemented activities. The result of this assessment showed that that capacity of citizens on land rights has improved and citizens has started to use legal structures to hold their leaders accountable on matters related to transparency and accountability.

Supportive supervision was done by PELUM Tanzania Program Officers and Programs Manager. The aim of this was to monitor and improve the capacity of the district facilitation team as well as support community in implementation of project activities.

### **3.3 Conduct M&E activities for EOA**

PELUM Tanzania conducted field visit to four resource information centres in Chamwino District Dodoma region. The visited information centres are Chamwino Ikulu, Manchali, Chinangali and Wilunze or commonly known as Chalinze Nyama.

During the visit, it was noted that two centres were functioning well but lacking new information materials. The materials found in them have been there for a long time. The resource centre managers admit that this situation drives off the users of the centre due to lack of variety and new information materials.

Monitoring have also been done through phone calls to monitor the use of knowledge and skills gained by the resource centres managers on sourcing information and facilitating/motivating the use of the resource centre by the surrounding community.

PELUM Tanzania also participated in planning and review meetings organized by Eastern Africa Regional and TOAM in August 2016 and November 2016 respectively.

## **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 2016, the following activities were implemented under organizational development:

### **4.1 Management and Staffing**

Under the leadership of the CC, the PELUM Tanzania activities were implemented by 14 staff and two volunteers. As of December 31, 2015, the number of the Secretariat staff was 14 and one volunteer. PELUM Tanzania has also recruited M&E Specialist in July 2016 and Finance and Administration Manager in September 2016. This has remarkably increased the efficiency of the organization; PELUM recorded an annual OCA score of 3.89 which is attributed to the efforts that the country secretariat is doing and the entire management in general.

## **4.2 Strengthen PELUM Tanzania capacity in organizational development and advocacy**

The trainings, events and meetings that were conducted by Pamoja Twajenga to CSOs and Institutions of Accountability (IOA) improved partnership and network and sharing process as Pamoja Twajenga put together CSOs and IOA. They also resulted in strengthened capacity of PELUM Tanzania in implementation of its program activities. The organizational development was done through attending trainings, telephone calls, Skype calls, sharing events, mentoring sessions and one-on-one sessions. These sessions included; advocacy knowledge sharing event, gender and social inclusion training, conduct training on fundraising and financial sustainability, board governance and sustainability training, communication planning training, joint monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshop, grants management and develop communication strategy.

Following capacity building sessions, PELUM Tanzania conducted re-OCA with three MOs (UMADEP, TAGRODE and INADES Formation Tanzania). Capacity assessed was in areas of governance, administration, financial management, human resources management, organization management, program management, grants management and program performance management. The result of OCA showed that the organizational capacity has improved. INADES Formation Tanzania, TAGRODE and UMADEP have improved OCA score from 2.97 to 3.19, 2.27 to 2.81 and 3.03 to 3.19 respectively. In addition to that, Pamoja Twajenga conducted re-OCA with PELUM Tanzania. This project supported PELUM Tanzania to increase its OCA score from 2.3 to 3.88.

## **4.3 PELUM Tanzania Governance**

PELUM Tanzania Board meeting and AGM were held accordingly. In those meetings, decisions and directions on various issues related to PELUM Tanzania program activities and organizational development process were made. More specifically:

- The Board participated in PME through reviewing, commenting and making decisions on PELUM Tanzania narrative and financial reports.
- The Board approved the budget and annual plan for the Year 2017
- The Board successfully prepared the 17<sup>th</sup> AGM.
- The board identified sources of fund/call for proposals and shared with the management for action
- The Board reviewed membership applications and approved membership of three organizations
- Board finalised PELUM Tanzania strategic plan 2016-2020

## **4.4 PELUM Tanzania Membership**

PELUM Tanzania, has continue to grow in terms of acquiring new members, As of December 31, 2016, the number of PELUM Tanzania Member Organizations was 37 organizations. There were three new members admitted in 2016.

## 4.5 Capital Investment

The following assets were procured in 2016 namely; office furniture (tables and chairs), laptop computers, and desktop computers. As part of the sustainability strategy PELUM Tanzania has raised fund and purchased a plot for Office construction.

## 5.0 Achievements, and Challenges

In the course of implementation of PELUM Tanzania activities in year 2016, the following were achievements, challenges and lessons learnt.

### 5.1 Achievements

i. Improved Knowledge

There is a remarkably increase of Farmers knowledge on the Land rights, and Seed rights. For instance, the Annual assessment revealed a 47% increase in farmers Knowledge on matters related to Land rights.

ii. Improved productivity as a result of improved knowledge and access to quality seeds

There is improved productivity by 50%. This is a result of access to quality seeds and application of GAP. Last year alone farmers have produced total 9,177 Kgs of QDS maize, beans and sunflower. All these together are the result of PELUM Tanzania intervention on seed rights and QDS.

iii. Reduced land conflicts

There is a recorded 70% decrease in land conflicts which paves way for agricultural activities and other developmental activities.

There is also a formation of 25 VAC facilitated by PTZ which has helped to settle land disputes as well as advocating for land rights.

iv. PELUM Tanzania has increased its organizational performance based on Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) tool where score increased from 2.3 (out of 4.0) in 2014 to 3.88 in 2016.

### 5.2 Challenges

Climate change was among challenge that made farmers to produce less than expected. There some places where there was too much rain and others less rain. Farmers were advised to consult extension officers for getting weather information and supporting them on kind of crop to grow in their respective region.

## 6.0 Summary of Income and Expenditure

Main sources of fund used for implementing various PELUM Tanzania programs as well as organizational development activities for 2016 were: United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania; Bread for the World (BfdW); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) through Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM); and PELUM Tanzania own income. The total income for Year 2016 was TZS **1,685,159,223/=** (table 1 below) while the expenditure was TZS **1,651,331,892 /=** (table 2 below).

**Table 1: The sources of fund for the year 2016**

Source	Amount	Per cent of total income (%)
USAID	1,395,865,051	82.8
Bread for the World (BfdW)	171,320,861	10.2
SDC through TOAM	52,179,412	3.1
PELUM Tanzania own income	65,793,899	3.9
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>1,685,159,223</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2: Summary of expenditure for the year 2016**

Source	Amount	Per cent of total expenditure (%)
Personnel Costs	366,475,007	22.19
Program Activities costs	1,099,734,690	66.60
Administration costs	99,701,473	6.04
Depreciation of fixed assets	41,325,024	2.50
Capital Investment	44,095,698	2.67
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>1,651,331,892</b>	<b>100</b>