

# TANZANIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Annual report 2021

SWISSAID 



**Cover page:**

*Shaarifa Mtachi, Executive Secretary of the farmers' cooperative TUVAMO in Mtwara district, on an agroecology demonstration farm in the village of Ndumbwe. The farm was set up under project TA 2/16/04 "AE Production" and is now entirely managed by the farmers' cooperative TUVAMO, with regular backstopping from the SW TA team through CROPS4HD. Shaarifa is practicing agroecological farming techniques growing diverse crop varieties including vegetables (amaranths, Chinese, spinach, onions, tomatoes, and carrot), sesame, finger millet and rice. We can observe several agroecology techniques in the picture, including mulching, use of compost, intercropping, agroforestry (notably Neem tree for bio-pesticides, gliricidia as bio-fertilizer and moringa for nutrition), irrigation and screen house, as well as ridging.*

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## Acronyms

TFCG	-	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group.
SAT	-	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
TOAM	-	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TABIO	-	Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity Research,
RECODA	-	Community and Organizational Development Associates.
IAO	-	I am organic
MSOAPO	-	Might Society Against Poverty
KIMAS	-	Kikundi Mwavuli Masasi ;
SUA	-	Sokoine University of Agriculture
ETHZ	-	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Institute of Integrative Biology.
UDSM	-	University of Dar es Salaam, School of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries (SoAF);
FiBL	-	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
AFSA	-	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa WS Technology Consulting (WSTC);
WWF	-	World Wide Fund for Nature Tanzania
PWYP	-	HakiRasilimali/Publish What You Pay
FADEV	-	Foundation for ASM Development
DHWYT	-	Door of Hope to Women and Youth Tanzania.
LGA	-	Local Government Authorities
SDC	-	The Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development
LED	-	The Liechtenstein Development Service the Embassy of France to Tanzania;
FGC	-	The Fédération Genevoise de Coopération
ROWODO	-	Rondo Women's Development Organization
ASM	-	Artisanal Small Scale Miners
NEOAC	-	National Ecological Organic Agriculture Conference

## Acknowledgment

We would like to hereby acknowledge and express our sincere gratitude to all the institutions, organizations and individuals who contributed in one way or another to the implementation of SWISSAID Tanzania country programme in 2021. We would like to thank in particular our implementing partners, including: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG); Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT); Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM); Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity (TABIO); Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates (RECODA); I am organic (IAO); Might Society Against Poverty (MSOAPO); Kikundi Mwavuli Masasi (KIMAS); Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA); Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ), Institute of Integrative Biology; University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), School of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries (SoAF); Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL); Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA); WS Technology Consulting (WSTC); World Wide Fund for Nature Tanzania (WWF); HakiRasilimali/Publish What You Pay (PWYP); Foundation For ASM Development (FADEV); Door of Hope to Women and Youth Tanzania (DHWYT); and Rondo Women's Development Organization (ROWODO). We would also like to appreciate the support, collaboration, coordination and advice of the Local Government Authorities (LGA) in the districts and regions of operations. Last but not least, we would like to express our sincere thanks to our funding partners for their continued trust and support, including: the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC); the Liechtenstein Development Service (LED); the Embassy of France to Tanzania; the Fédération Genevoise de Coopération (FGC); and the many Foundations, Institutions, Organizations and individuals supporting SWISSAID globally.

*All pictures in this report are from SWISSAID or partners, and feature programme activities.*

# 1 Introduction

The economic growth slowed down in 2021, mainly due to the global recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless some sectors have reflected strong growth, in particular the mining sector driven by the high price of gold. Tanzania launched its Third National Five Years Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 (FYDP III), which strongly focuses on trade, investment and industrialization aiming at adding value to agricultural, livestock, fisheries and mining products, under the theme of “*Realizing Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development*”. In the agriculture sector, the National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) 2019/2020 was released in August 2021, with important findings for our programme: out of about 12 million total households in the country, 7.8 million households (65.3%) are involved in agricultural activities. This reflects a 34.2% increase from the 5.8 million recorded in the previous census in 2007/08. Despite this increase in the number of households involved in agriculture, the sector contribution to the economy has been declining over the years, implying low productivity and marginal increase in farmers’ income. Of the total agriculture households, 64.9 % were involved in crops only, followed by 33 % engaged in crops and livestock whilst only about 0.01 % were involved in fish farming. The NSCA results also show that 76 % of the total cultivated area were planted with local seeds, 20 % with improved seeds, while 2.5 % with both local and improved seeds. The results further reveal that the major agricultural constraints reported by agriculture households are climate change (such as drought, floods; 18.1 %), cost of inputs (15.8 %), access to land (13.6 %), low prices of agricultural produce (7.4 %), pests & diseases (6.6 %), availability of inputs (5.6 %) and soil fertility (5.4 %). According to the NSCA, only 7% of agriculture households received crop extension advice during 2019/20 agricultural year. In 2021, we also measured the percentage of households with moderate or severe food insecurity in the targeted population based on the FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), and the results indicate a prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the project region of 48.4% (lower than the national reference of 56.4%, according to FAO data). Considering only severe food insecurity the result is almost the same with 24.5% at project site, against a national reference of 24.7% national reference. These

findings imply that a programme with an important focus on agroecological improvement and food security like ours is much needed.

In 2021, the Tanzania Country Programme 2019-2024 entered its third year of implementation. Reflecting on the past successes and challenges, and adapting to contextual changes, the programme made some adjustments, however no major strategic changes. It increased its focus on food security and food safety, alongside climate change adaptation and environment preservation, drawing on agroecological and agro-biodiversity. It enhanced its activities on indigenous seeds and neglected and underutilized seeds (NUS), notably through a new multi-country/multi-partner project started in July 2021: Consumption of Resilient Orphan Crops and Products for Healthier Diets (CROPS4HD). The programme also introduced a new approach to work with small holder farmers: the Rural Initiatives for Participatory Agricultural Transformation (RIPAT), and strengthened its collaboration with the government at regional and district levels, notably through Memorandum of Understanding with the region of Mtwara and four districts (Mtwara rural, Masasi town, Masasi rural and Nanyumbu) and the region of Lindi and two districts (Lindi municipality and Mtama). In the extractives sector, the programme further explored options to expand its outreach to artisanal and small-scale mines in the regions of Geita and Shinyanga, while continuing to support transparency and accountability at the national level.

There were also some challenges. New waves of COVID- 19 limited intermittently social gatherings and traveling, and resulted in the cancellation of the National Farmers’ Trade Fair (Nane Nane). Security issues along the border with Mozambique were also an area of concern. Towards the end of the year, a dry spell longer than usual delayed the farming calendar, provoked food and water scarcity, and led to the rationing of the electrical power during some periods.



Smallholder Female Farmer Practicing Good Agronomic Practices Following Project Support, Masasi District Council.

## 2 Programme results

Overall, the programme, in collaboration with 15 partners, reached in 2021:

- **10'644 Direct beneficiaries** (55% of whom are women) who received a significant support from the programme in the form of capacity building, training and/or facilitated access to equipment, inputs, capital, information and/or markets for themselves, their groups or organization.
- **8'796 Sensitized beneficiaries** who received some level of exposure to one or more key themes supported by the programme. Such exposures may take the form of visits to demonstration farms and pavilions, attendance to conferences, workshops or webinars, participation in community outreach activities and further specific events supported by the programme.
- **A media audience of about 5'225'000 people** comprising the wider public reached through conventional media (newspaper, radio, television), social media and websites as part of advocacy and communication campaigns on key themes supported by the programme. This number is however very hard to assess and is based on estimated number

of TV viewers / newspaper readers / radio listeners provided by media houses, and social media data. As such, this number has to be considered with caution, as the same viewers can be counted several times (e.g. same person reading a newspaper article and watching a TV spot).



Official AALCE/CROPS4HD Project Launch, at Ngongo, Lindi District.

### 2.1 Programme Outcome 1: Improved sustainable rural livelihoods of small-holder farmers

In 2021, our programme reached a total of 8'297 direct beneficiaries under this Outcome 1, including 4'354 women (52%), as well as 6'347 sensitized beneficiaries and an estimated media and social media audience of 2'295'000. SWISSAID addressed this program outcome mainly through three projects and one pilot, all drawing on agroecology<sup>1</sup> as the main conceptual approach:

- (1) CROPS4HD/AALCE, focusing on agroecological and neglected and underutilized seeds (NUS) in the Southern regions of Lindi and Mtwara, co-implemented with FIBL, AFSA, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM), Tanzania Alliance for Biodiversity (TABIO), Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates (RECODA), I Am Organic (IAO), WSTech (WSTC), Might Society Against Poverty (MSOAP), and Kitovu cha Maendeleo Safi (KIMAS);

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fao.org/agroecology/overview/en/>



- (2) Fish Farming, enhancing sustainable marine and freshwater fish farming production on the coast of Lindi and Mtwara regions, co-implemented with the District Fishery Offices (DFO) and the District Forestry Offices (DFrO) of Mtwara Rural, Lindi Rural and Lindi Municipal districts, the Tanzania Forestry Services (TFS), and the School of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries (SoAF) at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM);



Fish farmer group supported by the project, selling fish after harvest, Mtwara District Council.

*Fish Farmer Group Supported by the Project, Selling Fish After Harvest, in Mtwara District.*

- (3) Research and Advocacy for Agroecology, scientifically refining and validating applied agroecology approaches in the research stations of Morogoro, Masasi and Bagamoyo, and supporting evidence-based advocacy at national level, complemented with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), SAT, TOAM, TABIO, the Bagamoyo District Council, and WS Technology Consulting;
- (4) Pilot project with WWF, developing pilot demonstration farms for Ecological Organic Agriculture in Wildlife Management Areas (MWA) in the Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor in the Ruvunma region.

Some of the key interventions include: training and demonstration on various agroecology practices to farmer groups and animators; farmer focused research; digital technologies; organizational strengthening of farmer based organizations and participatory business plan design and implementation; support to various

income generation activities (IGAs), value-addition and access to market; development of the emerging organic market; social media and media campaigns, and advocacy towards agroecology.



Market Facility of Organic Produce, I AM Organic' Supported by the Project, Dar es Salaam.

Our end of year survey covering a sample of 392 beneficiary farmer indicates a constant increase in the uptake of agroecology practices following training and backstopping, with 39% of respondents applying at least five taught agroecology techniques, the majority being women, and 98 % respondents applying at least one taught agroecology technique. The proportion of agroecology techniques implemented in 2021 include 53 % soil health (bio-fertilizers, barriers and terracing, inter-cropping, mulching, windbreaks and living fences, other water and soil conservation methods); 31 % biodiversity (agroforestry, crop diversification, crop rotation); 12 % input reduction (water management, bio-pesticides, locally adapted seeds); and 4 % synergies with livestock (integration of livestock with crop production). The same survey indicates that 85% of respondents perceive improved livelihood thanks to the programme. We also conducted in 2021 in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) a pilot of the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE)<sup>2</sup>. The results show that 45 farmers sampled in the programme scored better than the 27 farmers from control groups on all the ten TAPE elements, including (from highest to lowest score) efficiency, co-creation & sharing of knowledge, circular & solidarity economy, recycling, culture & food tradition, responsible governance, resilience, human & social value, synergy and diversity.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fao.org/agroecology/tools-tape/en/>



Community Demonstration Garden for Demonstration of Agro-ecological Techniques to Farmers in Tunduru District.

Some important highlights under this Outcome in 2021 include the successful launch of the new project “Consumption of Resilient Orphan Crops & Products for Healthier Diets - CROPS4HD. In October 2020 the Global Programme Food Security of the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC GPFS) announced that the consortium led by SWISSAID together with the Research Institute for Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) won out of 93 applications the global call for proposals “agrobiodiversity for improved food security and nutrition” with a project called CROPS4HD, to be implemented in Tanzania, Niger, Chad and India over the period July 2021 to June 2025. In Tanzania, CROPS4HD was integrated into the newly started project AALCE “Agroecology and Agrobiodiversity for improved Livelihood, food security and nutrition; Climate change adaptation; and Ecosystems preservation”. The period up to the launch date of 1 July 2021 was dedicated to further design and plan the project, strengthen the partnership, organize the project team and local partners, and conduct various initial studies. The project was successfully launched and started its implementation in the remainder of the year, notably with a baseline survey with 392 sampled farmers in the regions of Lindi and Mtwara.



Farmers Managed Seeds Displayed During Seeds Exhibition at Ngongo, in Lindi District.

SWISSAID Tanzania in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and together with 14 other partners including the European Union delegation to Tanzania, the French Embassy, UN-FAO, UN-WFP, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), World Vegetables Center, Iles de Paix and St. Joseph Sustainable Organic Farm, organized the 2nd National Ecological Organic Agriculture Conference (NEOAC) which took place in Dodoma in October 2021 under the theme “Accelerating Ecological Organic Agriculture Uptake for Sustainable Food Systems”. The conference convened 502 participants (378 on site and 124 on line), including farmers, academics and researchers, policymakers, government officials, civil society representatives, agribusinesses (including organic) and entrepreneurs, development partners and media coming from Tanzania and abroad. The deputy Minister of Agriculture, Honorable Hussein Bashe (who became early 2022 Minister of Agriculture), officiated as guest of honour while the Minister of Agriculture of Zanzibar was also present. Strong statements in favour of agroecology (also referred to as ecological organic agriculture – EOA) were made. In particular, the deputy Minister of Agriculture committed to establish an EOA unit at the Ministry, to set aside a budget for the promotion of EOA in its 2022/2023 budget, to encourage research in EOA and further promote indigenous seeds. The NEOAC was an effective strategic meeting that involved the delivery of evidence-based recommendations (notably from researchers and farmers) to decision makers, aiming at seeking change in agriculture policies, plans and practices towards more EOA and Farmer Managed Seed System (FMSS).



Following the growing engagement of EOA stakeholders with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry decided to start the process of developing a National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy (NEOAS) in close collaboration with EOA stakeholders.



Organizer's of the 2nd National Ecological Organic Agriculture Conference (NEOAC), 2021 in Group Photo with Guest of Honor, Deputy Minister, Honorable Husein Bashe, in Dodoma.

## 2.2 Programme Outcome 2: Enhanced transparency and accountability in the extractive sector and increased responsible mining in the ASM sub-sector

SWISSAID addressed this program outcome mainly through one project “Extractives” implemented by HakiRasilimali (which is the Tanzanian chapter of the global coalition Publish What You Pay - PWYP) for enhanced transparency and accountability in the extractive sector at national level, and by the Foundation for ASM Development (FADev) for increased responsible mining in the ASM sub-sector in the regions of Geita and Shinyanga, and at national level. In 2021 the program reached through HakiRasilimali (on a co-funding basis with other supporters) a total of 570 direct beneficiaries, including 148 (25%) women, as well as 806 sensitized beneficiaries and an estimated media and social media audience of 1’390’000 people; and through FADev (as near sole funder) a total 314 direct beneficiaries, including 85 (37%) women, as well as 503 sensitized beneficiaries and an estimated media and social media audience of 1’500’000 people (mainly through several appearances on TV news at national level). Progress towards enhanced transparency and accountability in the extractive sector have been significant in 2021.



HakiRasilimali Facilitator Presenting Financial Year Development Plan (FYDP) II Analytical Report to the Member of the Caucus Group<sup>1</sup> formed by Parliamentary Committees on Budget; Energy and Minerals, in Dodoma.

As a case in point, our partner HakiRasilimali has instituted a Caucus Group to present and discuss specific research, studies, policy briefs and recommendations. The Caucus Group includes 44 participants, mainly Parliamentarians from the Parliamentary Committees on Budget; Energy and Minerals; Constitution and Legal Affairs, but also representatives from the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Industries, and Trade. Three analytical pieces and two policy papers were specifically discussed in the Caucus Group, as well as in other platforms set-up by HakiRasilimali, including live sessions on Hoja Yako Mezani and the Civil Society Week (CSO Week) with the Minister of Minerals Hon. Dotto Biteko as one of the key discussants. These platforms have increased advocacy space and program capacity to influence changes in the extractive sector. Furthermore, HakiRasilimali developed a draft model legislation titled the “Mineral Revenue Management Act of 2020” providing the desired framework for the collection, allocation, and management of mineral revenues in a responsible, transparent, accountable, and sustainable manner. HakiRasilimali in its role of the national chapter of the Publish What You Pay network has continued to demand more openness and contract disclosure for mining, oil, and gas contractual frameworks and to advocate for and participate in the implementation of the Tanzania EITI (TEITI) disclosure roadmap.



*HakiRasilimali Staff on the Same Photo with, Caucus Group' formed by Parliamentary Committees on Budget; Energy and Minerals, in Dodoma.*

In the area of Responsible Mining, the three pilot ASM mines have reached an average of 17 points out of 27 on the Continuous Improvement Plan (CIP) developed by our partner FADev. The main achievements are in keeping records of production, sales and tax payments; no child labour; staff management; governance and ownership structure; labeling of products and health and safety in the work place.. The main setbacks are in using bank services; keeping minutes of meetings; procurement procedures; implementation of Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) and mercury alternative technology.



*The ASM Mine Workers Wearing Protective Gears at the Workplace, Geita District*

Access to capital remains a key challenge for small miners, and FADev has initiated a discussion with banks to facilitate access to loans for ASM miners. In the area of media engagement and advocacy, our partner FADev trained 26 journalists, including 8 women, to better identify, analyse and report on ASM activities, success, and challenges. This training and continuous engagement with the media has resulted in

the regular coverage of ASM in local and national news, with regular news items at the national level on such issues as the hazards of mercury or the harassment of women in the mining sites. FADev also launched its Strategic Plan 2021-2025. FADev has established strong ties with the government, its institutions, and parliaments to enhance evidence-based advocacy around ASM mines.



*ASM Mine Supported by the Program in Chato District.*

### 2.3 Programme Outcome 3: Improved livelihood and leadership of women

SWISSAID addressed this program outcome mainly through one project "Leadership and livelihood improvement for women" implemented by the three partner organisations Door of Hope to Women and Youth Tanzania (DHWYT), Might Society Against Poverty (MSOAP) and the Rondo Women's Development Organization (ROWODO) in the agriculture (EOA) sector in the regions of Lindi and Mtwara; and by the Foundation for ASM Development (FADEV) in the northern regions of Geita and Shinyanga, and HakiRasilimali (PWYP) at national level in the extractives sector. In 2021, our program reached a total of 1052 beneficiaries under Outcome 3, including 999 women (95%) and 53 men (5%). Given that the program focuses on gender equity and equality, and not on women empowerment alone, a limited number of men are also included in the project. These beneficiaries engage in new or improved economic activity in the agroecology and ecological organic agriculture (AE/EOA) and ASM sector. The program also reached a total of 1140 sensitized beneficiaries and 40,000 people through social media and media programs (mainly local radios).





Smallholder Women Farmers Practicing Sea Weed Farming Following SWISSAID Project Support, Lindi District Council.

The program supported 35 women-led socio-economic groups (15 in ASM and 20 in AE/EOA) with technical support in the areas of group registration and management, business planning and entrepreneurship, and income generation activities. Out of these, 27 (77%) groups received a small grant from the program to start or enhance an economic activity. 70% of the beneficiaries are engaged in agroecological crops production, seaweed, and poultry farming, while 30% are engaged in ASM processing. Some groups have also been supported with other income generating activities such as soap making.

Based on a sample of 134 women from Geita, Mtwara, and Lindi, the end-of-the-year survey revealed that 51% of the beneficiary women reached have started to generate income from the economic activities supported by the program. The technical capacity combined with a small grant (start-up capital) has increased the women's capacity to generate income but also better mitigate their risks by diversifying their economic activities (women miners also engaging into crop production; women farmers also keeping

schemes (VICOBA). This has given women access to micro-loans and emergency funds, improve their financial management skills and attracts more women to the groups.

The end of the year survey indicates also that 68 women maintained or took up a leadership position after attending a series of leadership training supported by the program (42 in the agriculture sector and 26 in ASM). Most of these positions are within their groups as chair, secretary or treasurer. However, 7 women also took up leadership positions outside the groups, including 3 in ASM respectively as hamlet chair; safety chairperson for the mines; and ward level secretary for the Women Union Tanzania (UWT); and 4 in agriculture respectively 2 as union leaders at ward level and 2 as members of the village council. Also, 151 (89%) women beneficiaries out of a sample of 169 feels that their interests are better considered by the collectivities to which they belong including village and ward councils. This is an indication of a progressive positive attitude towards gender equality and equity, especially from men who dominate leadership positions at village and ward levels.

In 2021, our partner Door of Hope facilitated four community gender dialogues, each bringing together about 250-300 people to discuss in a gender transformative approach key issues such as social barriers to gender equality and equity, participation of women in key decisions, and overcoming challenges for women to become leaders. These events received a very positive response from the communities and much involvement of the local government authorities.



Women Group, Beneficiary of Gender Project in Geita District, Supported by the Project with Seed Money to Start Trading Rice.



Community Dialogue on Women Leadership, Mtwara District Council.



### 3 Management results

By the end of 2021, we had 15 active framework agreements with key implementing and research partners, and 9 with beneficiary partners, while our team counted 29 members, including 25 full time permanent staff and 4 secondees and interns (up from 8 in 2016). 10 (40%) of our permanent staff are women.

Building on SWISSAID Knowledge management concept and Action plan introduced in 2019, SWISSAID Tanzania also endeavours to foster micro-macro linkages whereby case studies at micro level can feed into policy dialogue and advocacy at organizational, national and global level (e.g. agroecology farmers sharing their experience at workshops and conferences with national policy makers), and conversely national and global initiatives can inspire and shape micro-level activities (e.g. Tanzania ratification of the Minamata convention pushing for

increased effort to implement alternatives to mercury at micro level in the ASM sector). As such, SWISSAID Tanzania continues to enhance its capacity to be a learning organization, striving to unremittingly learn, including from past challenges and successes, but also from global and national best practices as well as from its communities of practices (CoP) in agroecology and gender, to improve the quality and impact of its country programme.

In 2021, we also continued to actively participate in various fora and conferences with fellow international NGOs, national NGOs, development partners, and other key stakeholders, notably to address the COVID-19 pandemic, security issues, and to discuss and clarify new NGO laws and regulations, and engage with the International NGOs Group (IIG), and the National Council of NGO (NaCoNGO).



SWISSAID Tanzania Program Staff on the Same Photo During Annual Team Retreat, in Arusha, 2021.



## 4 Budget execution

The table below presents the total 2021 budget and expenditure in Tanzania Shilling (TZS) and Swiss Francs (CHF), with a breakdown across the 7 projects and coordination implemented during this year.

The total annual budget 2021 was 3'884'672'423 TZS (1,385,243 CHF) and total expenditure was 4'076'287'114 TZS (1,498,509) which corresponds to 5% budget overrun.

Project Code	Project (short) title	Annual Budget (TZS)	Expenditure (TZS)	Budget ratio (%) (Expenditure divided by Annual Budget)
TA 2/21/01	Coordination (COOF)	529'733'606	646'109'096	122%
TA 2/17/04	Research and Advocacy for Agroecology	697'191'989	766'256'934	110%
TA 2/17/05	Extractives	697'106'023	669'117'888	96%
TA 2/18/01	Fish Farming	264'110'180	282'613'667	107%
TA 2/19/02	Gender	263'588'633	270'651'571	103%
TA 2/20/03	WWF Pilot	27'275'425	34'719'809	127%
TA 1/21/01	AALCE	647'205'896	657'231'761	102%
TA 1/21/02	AALCE / CROPS4HD	729'869'988	738'377'024	101%
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3'884'672'423</b>	<b>4'076'287'114</b>	<b>105%</b>



SWISSAID Trained Gardener Demonstrating Agroforestry and Tree Nursery to Farmer Group Supported by the Project at Ngongo, in Lindi District.

## 5 Programme beneficiaries

We distinguished between three categories of beneficiaries.

1. **Direct beneficiaries:** receive a significant support from the programme in the form of capacity building, training and/or facilitated access to equipment, assets and input for themselves, their groups or organization. As a general practice, for each direct beneficiary, we count 5 indirect beneficiaries as an average of household members supported by the direct beneficiaries.
2. **Sensitized beneficiaries;** receive some level of exposure to one or more of the key themes supported by the programme, including agroecology/agroecological organic agriculture,

sustainable fish farming, gender equality, environmental preservation, responsible mining and transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. Such exposures may take the form of visit to demonstration plots and pavilions, attendance to a conference, workshop or webinars, participation in community outreach activities and further specific events supported by the programme.

3. **Media audience:** is the wider public reached through conventional media (newspaper, radio, television) and social media. These are based on estimates provided by media houses and number of followers on social media.

### Total programme beneficiaries - 2021

<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Sensitized beneficiaries</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Estimated audience reached through media</i>	<i>T</i>
	5,894	4,750	10,644		8,796		5,225,000



Programme Outcome 1: “Improved sustainable rural livelihoods of smallholder farmers”							
Direct beneficiaries	W	M	T	Sensitized beneficiaries	T	Estimated audience reached through media	T
Smallholder farmers who are members of the 9 farmer cooperatives supported by the programme	3187	2713	5900	Participants in seed conference, seed fair and National Ecological Organic Conference (NEOAC) co-supported by the programme	800	Newspaper articles: Majira, Habari Leo (40'000 copies * estimated 10 readers per copy)	400,000
Smallholder farmers who are members of the 30 independent farmer groups supported by the programme under the AALCE/CROPS4HD project	389	322	711	Visitors (not from beneficiary partners) who visited Mumbaka and Ngongo demonstration gardens	2147	TV broadcasts: TBC, ITV, Azam TV, Abood (Each at least 20,000 audience)	80,000
Fish farmers	260	390	650	Number of consumers sensitised through public announcement in Masasi and Mtwara	400	Community Radio Broadcasts: Mashujaa, Pride, Abood Radio, TBC radio (Each at least 10,000)	40,000
Smallholder farmers from Bagamoyo including Wagunduzi	9	11	20	Participants in Community Outreach Programs to visit demonstration farms	3000	Social media & websites - Twitter, Instagram, linkedin, Blog, You-tube during seedfair and National Ecological Organic Conference (NEOAC)	250,000
Wagunduzi farmers from Morogoro and the 2 PhD students	10	12	22			Total number of consumers sensitized on instagram page; KilimoHai @followers	25,000
Students from 10 AgroEco School clubs in Masasi district	344	250	594			TOAM/TABIO media engagement: National TV (Azam, ITV, TBC, Channel 10 and star TV), Radios include (Radio one, TBC, Radio one, and Clouds FM). Also, engagement with number of national magazines include (Daily news, The Citizen, Guardian,	1,500,000

Programme Outcome 1: continued							
<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Sensitized beneficiaries</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Estimated audience reached through media</i>	<i>T</i>
						Nipashe, Mwananchi, Majira), Blogs include Mwananchi online( <a href="https://www.mwananch.co.tz">https://www.mwananch.co.tz</a> ), <a href="https://youtu.be/CAY.JepiLtjg">https://youtu.be/CAY.JepiLtjg</a> , Michuzi, Ayo tv.	
University students supported through Workshops for Participatory Research Design (WPRD) and audience attending the workshops	70	115	185				
Beneficiaries from WWF pilot project in Ruvuma	11	55	66				
Government extension officer who received AE/EOA training in 2021	6	11	17				
Matron and patron for school clubs who received AE/EOA training in 2021	1	10	11				
Journalists trained on AE/EOA by TOAM/TABIO	15	16	31				
Morogoro farmers (SAT) supplying products to IAO	52	38	90				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4354</b>	<b>3943</b>	<b>8297</b>		<b>634</b>		<b>2,295,000</b>



**Programme Outcome 2: “Enhanced transparency and accountability in the extractive sector and increased respon-sible mining in the ASM sub-sector”**

<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Sensitized beneficiaries</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Estimated audience reached through media</i>	<i>T</i>
<b>HAKIRASILIMALI</b>							
Extractive Sector Knowledge Incubator (22 participants), Extractive Baraza (34 participants), 2021 CSO week (300 participants), Engagement with Parliamentary Committees on budget; Energy and Minerals; Constitution and legal affairs (70 participants), Engagement with the Caucus Group between HakiRasilimali and Parliametnatrians (44 participants). In total, HakiRasilimali engaged with 470 key stakeholders who attended HakiRasilimali events in 2021.	103	367	470	Visitors to the International Mining sector Investment booth	88	Newspaper articles: Citizen, Majira, Raia Mwema, Jamuhuri with four articles on gender in extractive industries	1,350,000
Gender extractive dialogue conducted by partner Hakirasilimali to advocate for improved women benefit from extractive especially on equitable revenue distribution that benefit women.	34	44	78	Participant in public live session on extractives organized by partner Hakirasilimali called “Hoja yako mezani”	718	Social media & website	40,000
ESKi training of journalists	11	11	22				
<b>FADev</b>							
Total number of employee ASM-miners in three model mines	32	127	159	Casual labour in the 3 supported mines (estimate)	400	Media (national TVs, radios, newspapers), Social media (You Tube documentaries, Twitter) & website	1,500,000
Journalist training	8	18	26	ADEMPS participants	39		
Tranining on mercury recovery	45	84	129	Meeting with key stakeholders (Ministry of Energy, TAMISEMI, NEMC, MPs)	46		
				AGM	18		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>884</b>		<b>1309</b>		<b>2,890,000</b>

**Programme Outcome 3: “Improved livelihood and leadership for beneficiary women”**

<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Sensitized beneficiaries</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Estimated audience reached through media</i>	<i>T</i>
Smallholder farmers who are part of a women-led farmer organization and engaged in a new or improved economic activity thanks to the programme	768	50	818	People attending community gender dialogues organized by partner Door of Hope in Mtwara region	1100	International women day TV broadcasts (ITV, TBC, Azam Tv) (Estimated number of audience) conducted by partner MSOAPO on EOA and FADev on ASM.	24,000
Women in the Extractives sector who attended a leadership training	26	0	26	Participants in ward Committee meetings conducted by DoH	40	International women day Radio broadcasts (Estimated number of Audience) conducted by partner MSOAPO on EOA and FADev on ASM.	16,000
Women in the Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) sector who attended a leadership training	42	0	42				
Secondary School girls who attended the Women's day event in Mtwara and received sanitary pads	160	0	160				
Partners trained on Gender	3	3	6				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,000</b>

**COVID-19**

<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Sensitized beneficiaries</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Estimated audience reached through media</i>	<i>T</i>
Number of people trained on soap making by PTWY	308	103	411				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>411</b>				<b>-</b>







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