

Actions for Development Programmes- Mbozi

(ADP-MBOZI)



ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2015



Working towards alleviation of Poverty to marginalized community.

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List of Abbreviation

ADP	Actions in Development Programmes (Initially Agricultural Development Project)
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives Societies.
BOQ	Bill of Quantity.
CCA	Community Change Agent
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund of Tanzania
CEW	Community Extension worker
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
COOPIBO	Belgium NGO (Now VECO Tanzania)
CS	Civil society.
DKA	The Development Cooperation Agency of Katholische Jungscha.
DMO	District Medical Officer
ECD	Early child development.
fe	female
FFS	Farm Service Centre
fhh	female-headed household.
FO	Farmers Organization
GBV	Gender based violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HH	Household
HTC	HIV Testing and Counseling
IGA	Income generating activity.
IPG	Implementing partner group
KP	Key Population
LGA	Local government authority.
MFSP	Momba Food Security Project
MUAC	Mid –Upper Arm Circumference
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
MVCC	Most Vulnerable Children Committee
NACS	Nutrition assessment counselling and Support.
NACP	National costed plan of action
NGO	Non governmental organization.
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children.
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PEML	Producer Empowerment and Market Linkage
PEPFAR	U.S President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
P O	Program Officer
PP	Priority Population
QDS	Quality Declared Seeds
RCT	Randomized Control Trial
SEMA	Sustainable environment management act.
SOFA	Save the Orphan Foundation Alliance
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCDC	Tanzania Communication and Development Centre
TOT	Training Of Trainers
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
VAC	Violence against children.
VECO	Belgium International NGO
VEO	Village Extension Officer
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WASH	Water sanitation and hygiene
WAT	WaterAid Tanzania

WEO
WRP

Ward Executive Officer
Walter Reed Programme

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PREFACE

Actions for Development Programmes Mbozi (ADP Mbozi) is an autonomous Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) being a grouping of individuals who are members and it is non-profit sharing and non partisan. It is established under and subject to the exclusive jurisdictions of the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania.


ADP Mbozi initially started as a project in 1985 to address the problem of famine that was frequently occurring in many parts of Southern Tanzania including Mbozi district. Due to this situation Mbozi District Council in collaboration with Community Development Trust Fund of Tanzania (CDTF) and COOPIBO (now VECO), a Belgian NGO decided to establish a development programme named Agricultural Development Project (ADP) for Mbozi District in 1986 to address the frequent problems of food insecurity..

In 1989, an external evaluation was undertaken for the project and due to its good performance; it was decided to expand the working area from one to three divisions. New interventions of irrigation (traditional Irrigation canals) and strengthening of farmers groups were added to the project. In 1993 the project area was again expanded from 3 to 5 divisions. During that time a new intervention of Savings and Credits was added.

In 1994 the project started to address the issues of market and gender. Towards the end of the project in 1994, a participatory strategic thinking process was done to reflect on *inter alia* what would happen at the end of the project. Through this process of institutionalization the Agricultural Development Project was transformed into a Trust which was registered on 29th November 1995 under the Trustees Incorporation Ordinance Cap. 375 and the number of registration was 1403. The name of the organization was changed to Agricultural Development Programmes Mbozi Trust Fund (ADP Mbozi TF).

In 1997 an organizational assessment of ADP Mbozi TF was carried out and later on in year 2002, the management decided to do a diagnosis of the whole organization as an entry point to an engagement into an organization development process that would help the organization to strategically position itself so as to achieve the desired changes. Other strategic plans were carried out in 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2013 to assist the organization to effectively and efficiently deliver her services in a period three years ahead.

Following the changes in the law governing the establishment of Non Governmental Organizations in Tanzania (section 11(3) of Non Governmental Act No. 24, of 2002), ADP Mbozi was re-registered on 10th October 2005 as NGO with registration number 1639. One of the important developments as a result of re-registration is that the organization can now operate throughout the country. During re-registration the organization took that chance to also change its name because it operates a wider range of projects other than agriculture production. The new name of the organization (to date) became Actions for Development Programmes (ADP), Mbozi.



Lebai T.H. Nsemwa
CHAIRMAN, ADP MBOZI

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This document contains the annual report of ADP Mbozi interventions for year 2015. Most of the information in this document is drawn from internal annual evaluation of year 2015, individual projects annual progress reports of year 2015, past annual reports and the audit report of year 2015. The preparation of this document could not have been possible without much contribution from ADP Mbozi stakeholders including members, board of directors and staff of the organization. Their invaluable contribution is highly appreciated and ADP Mbozi will continue to harness and honor their ideas and advice.

In year 2015 a number of partners have joined hands with ADP Mbozi to address various pertinent community needs and challenges in Songwe, Mbeya and Njombe regions in Southern highlands of Tanzania by mainly contributing financial support. These partners include DKA – Austria, Welthaus Austria, Africare Tanzania, Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Prime Minister’s Office – Marketing Infrastructure Value Addition and Rural Finance Support Programme; (PMO – MIVARF). Others include Pact Tanzania, Save the Children International - Tanzania office, Walter Reed – Mbeya office, UWEZO - Twaweza, Economic Development Initiative (EDI) Limited Tanzania office and lastly but not least Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Tanzania. I salute these partners for trusting ADP Mbozi and providing it with the much needed resources for the implementation of 2015 interventions. It is worth noting here that without their support the work of ADP Mbozi for the year 2015 would not have been possible. It is my hope and wish that these partners will continue to support our work in the future.

May I also take this opportunity to extend our appreciation to the local and regional governments authorities in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania for both moral and technical support to the organization and I look forward to the same support being available in the future.

It is important to mention the close cooperation that prevails among the management team members and supporting staff to the extent that my work has been a lot easier. I urge them to show the same cooperation to others.



Victor Y. El-Nshau
Executive Director
ADP Mbozi

SECTION ONE: GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1: INTRODUCTION

This is the annual report of Actions for Development Programs - Mbozi (ADP Mbozi) for the period of twelve months from January to December 2015.

The report provides a general picture of the activities implemented, achievements and challenges thereof. The report further provides an overview of lessons gained as a result of activities implemented and the future prospects. The final part of this report is the financial statements as extracted from the audit report of year 2015.

For clarity this annual report is divided into four main sections.

Section one contains the introduction, brief context and the information about history of ADP Mbozi. This section also highlights on the organizational setup and working area.

Section two describes the vision, mission and core values of the organization as well as the focus areas. Each focus area represents the strategic objective and corresponding strategies. Finally the approaches used by the organization are mentioned in this section.

Section three provides insights on the projects implemented by the organization from January to December 2015. Therefore in the section a list of projects implemented is shown including the main objectives, target group, project area and the main activities.

Section four focuses on the achievements and impact made under each focus area. Moreover the challenges are highlighted in the section and for some projects more details are given on lessons and proposed way forward.

Section five highlights on the financial accounts for the year 2015. The financial statements include the financial position of the organization, income statement and the cash flow.

The last part of section five is the final part of this report that gives an overview of future prospects and concluding remarks.

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Agricultural Development Project in Mbozi came into being in 1986 to solve the problem of hunger that had occurred in Mbozi and Momba districts. The project continued to operate in different phases until 1995 and because of its good performance it was gradually expanding in terms of geographical coverage as well as number of interventions. By 1995 the project was operating in almost all divisions of Mbozi and Momba districts and new interventions of group organizations, Savings and Credits, irrigation, HIV/AIDS and gender were added.

As this project was coming to an end in 1995 stakeholders considered what would be the way forward as the target communities were still in need of project services. Through the institutionalization process therefore, an option of registering the project as a Trust Fund was chosen and actual registration was effected on 29 November, 1995.

Following the changes in law governing the establishment of Non Governmental Organizations in Tanzania [section 11(3) of Non Governmental Act No. 24, of 2002], ADP Mbozi was re-registered as NGO on 10th October 2005, with a registration number 1639. One of the important developments resulting from re-registration is that the organization can now operate throughout the country. At the same time the organization changed its name from Agricultural Development Programmes Mbozi Trust Fund to **Actions for Development Programmes – Mbozi** because currently the interventions are more than agricultural production.

1.3 ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP

The supreme organ of the organization is the General Meeting currently composed of five founder members and eight ordinary members. The Management and Control of the affairs of ADP Mbozi is entrusted to the Board of Directors which is responsible to the General Meeting. As a link between the management team and the Board of Directors, the Executive Director serves as the secretary to the Board.

The management team of the organization on the other hand guides the execution of the day to day implementation of the programmes and organizational processes. The management team is composed of heads of departments. Other key members of staff may be co-opted. The current departments of the organization include Sustainable Food and Nutrition development, Entrepreneurship and Market Development, Community Empowerment, Environment and Climate change management and Finance, Administration and Organizational Development. Heads of departments report to the executive director.

1.4 WORKING AREA

From the time when it was a project, ADP-Mbozi has been working in Mbozi and Momba districts in Songwe region.

Currently the organization is implementing projects in all four districts of Mbozi, Ileje, Momba and Songwe in Songwe region; four districts (Mbeya, Chunya, Rungwe and Kyela) in Mbeya region and Wanging'ombe district in Njombe region. In all these districts the organization has sub offices and/or has established contact persons.

SECTION TWO: ADP MBOZI STRATEGIC DIRECTION

This section elaborates on the strategic direction of ADP Mbozi for 3 years starting on the 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2016. In this section the vision and mission of the organization is stated including the core values. The priority focus areas for this period are well elaborated and the strategies for achieving the objectives of each area of focus are listed down.

2.1: VISION, MISSION AND VALUES OF ADP MBOZI

2.1.1 Vision

ADP Mbozi envisions rural and urban communities in Southern Highlands of Tanzania attaining livelihood security and sustainably managing their resources.

2.1.2 Mission

ADP Mbozi is a leader in facilitating socio-economic empowerment of marginalized rural and urban communities in Southern Highlands of Tanzania through promotion of improved agriculture production and food utilization, entrepreneurship and market development, addressing challenges of environment and community empowerment on gender, HIV and AIDS and good governance. Moreover the organization will strive to strengthen its internal capacity in order to implement successfully the above mentioned focus areas.

2.1.3 Core Values

- i. Commitment: we believe commitment to our work shall lead to realization of significant positive changes in our organization and the community we work with.
- ii. Sharing out: we believe that development is brought about through combining efforts of different stakeholders therefore the communities we work with have a significant contribution towards their own development.
- iii. Transparency: we commit ourselves to be transparent in our organization and we shall inspire the same to the communities we work with.
- iv. Trustworthy: we believe that trustworthy can help us to work as a team and therefore achieve our goals much more efficiently. We are also convinced that trustworthy, in case of farmers, is a pre-requisite for successful collective selling of their produce.

2.2: STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS AND STRATEGIES

2.2.1: Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Development

The organization works to promote food security through sustainable farming techniques based on the fact that a large percentage of the community depends on farming. Under this area the following strategies are addressed:

- a) Crops and livestock production promoted.
- b) Post harvest management enhanced.
- c) Food budgeting and nutrition enhanced.
- d) Appropriate farming technologies promoted.

2.2.2: Entrepreneurial and markets development

The major objective of this focus area is to increase the level of income of the smallholder farmers through increasing profitability of their farming activities. Specifically the organization works through the following strategies:-

- a) Strengthening farmers' organizations.
- b) Ensure farmers' access to markets and market information.

- c) Ensure farmers' access to financial services.
- d) Promote business development services.

2.2. 3: Environmental management

i). Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene management (WASH).

The fast growing population in Tanzania and in particular in Southern highlands regions calls for participatory integrated water resources development to ensure sustainable water use for humans and other social and economic water requirements. Moreover since over 70% of diseases attended in health facilities in the country are water and sanitation related, there is a need to give priority to community on water and household sanitation and hygiene. Therefore ADP Mbozi focuses on the following strategies;-

- a) Promote access to safe and sustainable WASH services to community.
- b) Facilitate improved waste management mechanism.

ii). Climate change

Since about 70% of Southern Highlands population live in rural setting and their mainstay is subsistence farming this calls for sound land use plans to ensure that even with high birth rates the available land will continue to produce enough food and surplus to cover other uses. The issue of environment is more critical now than ever before with regard to addressing effects of global climate change. The contribution of ADP Mbozi with regard to environment and climate change is through addressing the following strategies;-

- a) Promote drought resistant food crop varieties.
- b) Promote alternative farming systems (agro-forestry, conservation agriculture & water harvesting technologies).
- c) Strengthen community based forest management practices.
- d) Promotion of community based water catchments conservation.
- e) Promotion of appropriate and energy efficient technologies to reduce use of wood.

2.2.4: Community Empowerment (Gender, HIV and AIDS and Good Governance)

Relevant issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS and good governance are very crucial in our mandate area, to the extent that if they are not addressed they might hinder the impact of other interventions. Depending on circumstances, therefore ADP Mbozi does address these issues directly as focus area and through the approach of mainstreaming them in all other organization and program interventions. This entails carrying out situational analysis with regard to gender, HIV/AIDS and good governance, integrating the issues of concern in the program and monitoring those issues to make sure that there is positive change. The specific strategies addressed are;-

- a) Promote gender equality and equity
 - b) Ensure HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation and MVC support.
 - c) Enhance good governance.

2.2.5: ADP Mbozi internal capacity strengthening.

The objective of this focus area is to develop ADP Mbozi into a strong organization able to implement its programs in the foreseeable future. These efforts aim to build on previous OD interventions. The following specific strategies are addressed:

- a) Resource mobilization strengthening.
- b) Improve human resource management (board and staff).

- c) Improve policies, systems and procedures in the organization.
- d) Enhance networking and collaboration.
- e) Enhance publicity of the organization.
- f) M & E operationalized.

2.3 THE APPROACHES

i. Working with target group through groups

ADP-Mbozi works with target group mainly through groups because it is cost effective and the same groups can be used as avenues for advocacy, savings and credit schemes, collective marketing among others.

ii. Use of Volunteers

The volunteers are given different names depending on project and task they fulfill. These are men and women chosen using specific criteria among the target group and provided with additional facilitation as well as technical skills in order to assist in project implementation.

iii. Farmers' field schools

Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) allow farmers to experiment various technologies in their own situation and thus make it easy to understand and adopt.

iv. Value chain development

Farmers being part of the business community need to respond to changing markets and technologies by ensuring that they are able to satisfy market requirements. The value chain approach therefore, is one business strategy which is used to enable farmers adapt to these changes.

v. Networking and Outsourcing

ADP Mbozi networks and collaborates with other actors in development within and outside the country aiming at sharing knowledge and practices so as to make the development process much easier and at a low cost. For economical and efficiency reasons ADP Mbozi opts for outsourcing for those important capacities necessary for activities implementation but not available within the organization.

vi. Resource Efficient Agriculture

In its role as development catalyst ADP Mbozi will promote use of locally available resources and materials such as natural fertilizers, pesticides and indigenous knowledge.

vii. Referrals and linkages

Understandably ADP Mbozi cannot address the diverse needs of the target groups on its own. Therefore the organization refers and links target groups to other development partners who can address their needs that are outside the scope of the organization.

SECTION THREE: THE 2015 INTERVENTIONS

3.1 PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2015

During the year ADP Mbozi continued to implement activities as stated in its strategic plan of year 2014 to 2016. All focus areas had ongoing activities with the exception of focus area three that is “environmental management including climatic change mitigation and adaptation” that had no specific projects. However some of the interventions in focus area one and two have some activities and sub activities addressing environment and climate change issues. As seen in the table below ADP Mbozi has continued to attract partners to support our planned interventions. In year 2014 ADP Mbozi partnered with 6 supporters while in year 2015 the number of supporters increased to 10. This section presents the interventions implemented, the goal/objectives of the intervention, main activities, achievement made and challenges faced during the implementation.

3.2 PROJECTS/CONSULTANCY IMPLEMENTED AND MAIN ACTIVITIES.

S/N	Project name and Goal/objectives	Target and where implemented	Main Activities
	<i>Focus area one: Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Development</i>		
1.	Momba Food Security project (Jan. 2013 to Dec. 2015) The project aims at increasing food security to 1,330 (80 fehh) households in Momba district by December 2015.	20 villages in four wards namely Myunga, Nzoka, Chitete and Ndalambo in Momba district, Mbeya region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct training on improved crops and livestock husbandry practices. •Conduct training on field and yield measurements. •Conduct exposure visit for farmers within Mbeya region. •Link target group with agro dealers. •To promote OPVseed multiplication in the project area •To Promote use of paraprofessionals and Community Educators. •Promote food budgeting techniques. •Conduct training on indigenous and improved storage techniques. •Conduct training on proper management of homestead gardening and fruits trees •Conduct demonstration on preparation of balance diet. •Conduct awareness meetings to community on land issues.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct demonstration to targeted community members on food processing (soy bean and vegetables).
	Focus area two: <i>Entrepreneurial and markets development</i>		
2.	Innovative finance project (January 2015 to December 2017) To enhance access to finance for smallholder farmers in the Mbeya region of Tanzania for increased use of improved farm inputs.	15,000 Smallholder farmers in Ileje, Mbozi and Momba districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 15,000 smallholder farmers in financial literacy and link to financial institutions. • Strengthen organizational capacities of 150 AMCOS. • Strengthen the capacity of the Input Credit Scheme with ICT packages for more efficient administration. • Support 10,000 smallholder farmers to access inputs and extension services. • Ensure over 30,000 farmers will benefit from the diffusion of extension messages on financing and yield-enhancing production methods. • Link 3 banks to AMCOS. • Facilitate 75 community extension workers to deliver extension and advisory services to AMCOS through use of ICT.
3.	Producer Empowerment and Market Linkage (PEML) (July 2015 to June 2018). To strengthen 1,200 - 1,400 producers, processors and marketing groups comprising of 30 - 40 members into viable marketing groups with skills and technologies required for inputs and outputs markets access	1,200 to 1,400 producers and 30 to 40 groups. 4 wards of Kamsamba, Chirurumo, Ivuna and Mkulwe in Momba District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To evaluate the focal area and develop value chain partnership. -Strengthen the capacities of primary beneficiaries to pursue profitable market opportunities. -Facilitate inputs & output market access for producer groups, processors and market associations. -Facilitate producer groups, processors, marketing association to access financial services. -Facilitate the primary beneficiaries to access market information services. -Scale-up the best practices
	Focus Area three: <i>Community Empowerment on HIV/AIDS, Gender and Good Governance</i>		
4.	Pamoja Tuwalee project in Wanging'ombe district (June 2011)	The project covers 62 villages in ten (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train volunteers and Most Vulnerable Children committees on their roles and responsibilities in supporting MVCand

	<p>– September 2015)</p> <p>The project aims at improving the wellbeing of the most vulnerable children and their families through service provisions by September 2015.</p>	<p>wards namely Wanging’ombe, Luduga, Ilembula, Uhambule, Kijombe, Imalinyi, Igima, Mdandu, Kidugala and Usuka out of 17 wards in Wanging’ombe district Njombe region.</p>	<p>their households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct meetings with local government leaders on developing strategies that will enable them to support MVCs and their households. •Mobilize caregivers to join and form SILC groups. •Train SILC groups on group management and business development skills. •Train volunteers and local government leaders on NACS as well as use of MUAC tapes. •Train caregivers on establishment of gardening and fruit trees. •Create awareness on child protection& GBV/VAC •Conduct reflection meeting with volunteers •Conduct monitoring and evaluation.
5.	<p>Pamoja Tuwalee project in Mbozi district (May 2013 – September 2015)</p> <p>The project aims to contribute towards the improvement of most vulnerable children and their household through increased community ownership and capacity to implement the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children (NCPA2), enabling most vulnerable children to access comprehensive care, protection, and support within their communities by September 2015.</p>	<p>The project is implemented in 8 wards namely Halungu, Mlowo, Nambinzo, Myovizi, Ruanda, Igamba, Bara and Ipunga wards in Mbozi district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MVCC and local government engagement in Pamoja Tuwalee project. •Train MVCC, empowerment workers, Program staff and district officials, on services provision, use of M&E tools and other related skills concerning MVC’s development. •Organize and conduct MVCC and Empowerment workers meetings. •Support program staff to attend a Regional Jukwaa meeting as well as organize IPG meeting at the district level. •Follow-up and assessment of early child development (ECD). •Mobilize community to support the Most Vulnerable Children and their families. •Support children to establish and form children clubs as well as attend African child and 16 days of GBV. •Mobilize care givers to join and form worth groups and train them on group management and group operation.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve organization capacities by addressing gaps identified. •Monitoring and evaluation
6.	<p>Children & Youth Education and Livelihoods project in Mbozi. (July 2015 to December 2017).</p> <p>To contribute towards improved social economic status of the vulnerable youths in coffee producing communities of Mbozi district.</p>	<p>-2,400 primary school children -240 children, esp. girls, without proper care -300 vulnerable youth, esp. girls, ages 15-24 years 16 Villages in 4 wards: Halungu, Igamba, Msiya and Mlangali</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase pupils/students life and social skills through attention at school clubs, and engage them in their career growth. - Increase parents’ support, appropriate care and guidance in terms of education and protection to their children. - Improve enabling environment for provision of quality primary and secondary education, including vocational training. - Identify and engage vulnerable youths from coffee growing communities in livelihood options of their own interest. - Increase vulnerable youths and women from coffee producing communities in accessing financial support through organized local savings and lending institutions.
7.	<p>HIV prevention for Key Population in Chunya district (October to December 2015)</p> <p>To increase access to HIV prevention services to key population in Chunya district by September 2016</p>	<p>Chunya district in hot spots that are close to health facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To increase HIV prevention services to PP in 10 Wards of Chunya District. -To provide home based care services to HIV positive clients and their families in 10 wards of Chunya District. -To provide HTC services to KP and PP in hotspot areas in 10 wards of Chunya District -To monitor and evaluate program activities so as to assess the day to day programme implementation and changes in 10 wards.
8.	<p>Wazazi Nipendeni project (July to December 2015)</p> <p>To address behavioral challenges related to family planning, Malaria, HIV/AIDS TB nutrition and other public health Wanging’ombe district.</p>	<p>11 wards in Wanging’ombe district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide necessary training and update to CCA. - Provide TCDC program materials to CCA. - Coordinate placement of campaign materials in respective villages and health facilities. - Supervise and monitor CCA activities through meetings with CCA at least two times per month. - Compile monthly CCA activity reports and enter CCA reports in TCDC web monitoring system.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen linkage between CCAs and Health facilities/providers and monitor referral done by CCA's to health facilities. - Conduct quarterly meetings with CHMT and updates on CCA's activities.
9.	KiuFunza intervention; (January 2013 to December 2015) To improve education standards by researching and testing three policy options on better ways of improving learning outcomes in primary schools (standard 1, 2 and 3) in Tanzania.	21 primary schools in Mbozi and Momba districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as the focal organization for the KiuFunza Education RCT activities in the respective districts, • Partner with Twaweza to monitor intervention progress, collecting monitoring information and to provide client support to communities in the designated district, • Partner with Twaweza in conducting end line student test for Standard I—III in the selected schools, • Introduce the KiuFunza Twaweza RCT to education stakeholders in the district and offer clarifications to queries that may arise in the course of the year, • Receive and account for funds for KiuFunza Education RCT activities based on standards and policy requirements set by Twaweza, • Offer administrative and logistical support to Twaweza intervention team within its means as needs arise.
10.	UWEZO Intervention (July to December 2015 by ADP and UWEZO); The main objective is to test the literacy and numeracy skills of children between 6 – 17 years in Tunduma town.	Tunduma town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of all households in the project area and choose the required sample size • Recruit and train volunteers • Visit schools and households for data collection • Report writing and submission to UWEZO

SECTION FOUR: ACHIEVEMENTS, IMPACT, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS

4.1 Focus area one: Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security Development

4.1.1 Momba food Security Project

i. Achievements

(a) Increased production per unit area

Increased use of improved agronomic practices coupled with good weather resulted into increased production of maize from 10 bags/acre (old groups) in 2014 to 11 bags per acre in 2015 farming season. In the same period yield per acre for sorghum increased from 7 to 8 bags; beans from 3.5 to 4 bags and sunflower from 3 to 4 bags.

(b) Chicken production

Chicken eaten on average in a household per year increased from 30 to 31 for new groups and from 39 to 41 for old groups. This has been due to the increased understanding on the importance of balanced diet particularly protein and increase in number of chicken due to regular vaccination and treatment.

(c) Certification of seeds

5 farmers produced QDS for season 2014/2015 and got certification from TOSCI with 99% germination and 100% purity. A total of 1,705 kg STUKA 1 maize seed (QDS) was produced.

Plate 1: Farmers displaying their seeds in “Nane Nane” Agriculture show.



Source: MFSP Monitoring reports, August 2015.

(d) Increased number of households storing well their grains

Use of storage insecticides (industrial and local) e.g. actellic super dust, cow dung ash, chitupi, finger millet chaff, acacia pods etc. has resulted in increased number of farmers who store grain in an improved way leading to undamaged grains from 894(56fehh) households in 2014 to 908 (63fehh) households in 2015 and from 63(4fehh) households in 2014 to 70(4fehh) households in 2015 for the new groups.

(e) Increased number of households who practice food budgeting

After being trained on food budgeting the number of farmers putting into practice the knowledge has increased from 985 (61fehh) households in 2014 to 990 (83fehh) households in 2015 for the old groups and from 42 (3 fehh) households in 2014 to 51 (4fehh) households in 2015 for the new groups.

(f) Marketing of crops and livestock (chicken) improved

Through the use of market information boards' farmers are informed in advance about prices of crops from different market centers and are an input for farmers to negotiate with buyers and decide reasonably on what price to sell their produce. From the interview conducted involving 300 households members results indicated that 288(96%) out of 300 households members from 18 villages in the project have access to market information through market information boards and by use of cell phones. This is equivalent to 1,152 households out of 1,330 targeted households.

As a result of market information boards some women are encouraged to start petty business since they use the information to plan and bargain prices with buyers. A total of 46 women are engaged in petty business through collecting and selling crop produces to different centers by help of market information boards present in their respective villages.

(g) Increased number of households using vegetables

Presence of home gardens at target households has motivated the to the increased use of vegetables in their meals. Consequently, the number of households having meals with vegetables at least 3 times per week increased from 74(5fehh) households in 2014 to 85 (6fehh) in 2015 for the new groups and from 1,100 (66fehh) households to 1,152 (67fehh) in 2015 for the old groups

Plate 2: Sun-drying of vegetable. Vegetable preservation is among the skills taught to farmers



Source: MFSP monitoring reports, July 2015.

(h) Increased number of households taking fruits in their meals

Presence of fruit trees around homesteads has made it possible for households to consume more fruits per week. The number of households taking fruits at least three times in a week increased from 17 (2fehh) in 2014 to 30(4fehh) in 2015 for new groups.

(i) Increased number of households taking balanced diet

Follow up and advise given by project staff has led to increased number of farmers taking balanced diet at household level for both new and old groups. The number of households taking balanced diet increased from 48 (3fehh) in 2014 to 55(5fehh) in 2015 for new groups and from 890(45fehh) in 2014 to 1015 (56fehh) in 2015 for old groups.

(j) Improved child health

Training farmers on vegetable gardening, fruit growing and proper food utilization coupled with enhanced follow up and presence of clinic center close to villages has greatly contributed to the improved health of children at household level. During the annual review it was noted that the number of children whose clinic cards were at green colour increased from 241 in 2014 to 261 children in 2015 for the old groups. However, the project targeted to reach 297 children. Also for the new households the number of children with clinic cards showing green colour increased from 24 children in 2014 to 36 children in 2015.

(k) Increased awareness on land rights and ownership

Participants awareness on land legal matters and social challenges related to land has increased and this was evidenced by the fact that community members in some villages were confidently

questioning their leaders on land issues e.g.Nyenjele, Tindingoma. Awareness creation surpassed the target as it was originally planned to reach 1,330 (80 feh) households but managed to reach 3,024 (1018 feh) because meetings were conducted in open public places where people were freely allowed to attend.

(l) Critical issues discussed and shared during the World Women's Day

Women were able to testify on the ability and confidence in raising issues of their concern in various gatherings

(m) Community Educators Capacitated

Through provision of facilities by the project Community Educators capacity has been enhanced as they are now able to collect data, write reports and make a list of fellow farmers for easy follow up.

(n) Increased number of women taking up leadership positions

In the local and national elections conducted in the country between 2014 and 2015 the number of women who took leadership position increased from 129 to 132 respectively in the project area.

(o) Awareness on HIV/AIDS increased

Generally speaking after conducting tests by asking questions to the target group it was noted that awareness on HIV/AIDS has increased from 80% in 2014 to 90% in 2015.

(p) Attitude and perception among community on gender and HIV/AIDS issues has improved.

- Number of men accompanying their spouses to clinic increased from 12 men in 2014 to 20 in 2015 new groups and from 280 in 2014 to 286 in 2015 for old groups
- Number of men participating in weeding increased from 48 in 2014 to 76 in 2015 for the new groups and from 870 in 2014 to 900 in 2015 for the old groups.

(q) Target group institutional capacity strengthened

Although the project did not reach 1,330 (70feh) farmers on capacity building on VICOBA; nevertheless those few 987 (70feh) who participated managed to increase number of VICOBA from 11 in 2014 to 17 in 2015. The remaining 343 (10feh) farmers did not participate in the capacity building on VICOBA because of leadership problems within their communities.

(f) Sustainability/Project exit strategies charted out

- 80 leaders 4 from each village attended an exit strategy meeting and they charted out sustainability strategies once the project comes to an end.
- The number of VICOBA increased from 11 in 2014 to 17 in 2015 and this is used as an avenue for discussing project activities after they have finished the VICOBA business and thus enhancing sustainability.

ii. Project impact

- About 82% (1,090 (66feh) households out of 1,330 (80feh) households participating in the project are food secure throughout the year.

- Food secure households managed to construct 523 improved houses (with corrugated iron sheets roofing and burnt bricks walls)
- A total of 760 oxen and 486 ploughs were bought and used by farmers to simplify work (eg. ploughing, weeding; transportation of harvests, manure and firewood to reduce drudgery especially for women).
- Surplus obtained by some target farmers is used to start petty business e.g Mary Mgode from Namtambalala opened a shop and bought a sewing machine.
- The project has empowered target farmers. Some of them contested and won several leadership position at local level eg. Adam Simwanza (Mpui village - chairperson), Maulus Siame (Chitete village -chairperson), Lydia Nalungwe (Tindingoma - member district nutrition committee).

iii. Challenges

- Unavailability of inputs in the project area and when available they are sold at high price.
- Lack of proper plans from villages on how to sustain community volunteer activities after the project has come to an end.

v. Lessons learnt

- “Seeing is believing”; farmers learn easily when they visit each other and share experience among themselves.
- Bean crop was initially produced by women but has turned into a prestigious crop for men due to good income accrued through its sales.
- Meetings/symposia are the best approaches for reaching many people at once.

4.2 Focus area two: Entrepreneurship and Market development

4.2.1 Enhancing agricultural financing and extension services in Mbeya region through Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS).

i. Achievements

- (a) Project baseline survey report is in place and has provided benchmark data for each indicator for the purpose of future tracking of changes.
- (b) 59 AMCOS, 119 farmers group and 8 SACCOS were selected to participate in the project.
- (c) Needs assessment was done and the report is in place that indicated the area of weaknesses and priorities for capacity building of the AMCOS. Training curriculum based on the needs and priorities of farmers was developed. The curriculum developed is being used by Community Extension Workers (CEWs) to address the needs of farmers.
- (d) 6(1fe) TOTs were trained on strengthening the institutional, managerial and technical capacities of AMCOS. In turn the TOTs have reached 425(103 fe) AMCOS and farmers group leaders.
- (e) 10 model AMCOS were identified using specific criteria; 5 laptops purchased for use by the selected AMCOS.
- (f) 9 farmers groups (Momba 2, Mbozi 3 and Ileje 4) are in the process of transforming from groups to AMCOS.

- (g) 16 financial institutions were identified these include; CRDB, NMB, BOA, NBC, BRAC, Barclays Bank, FINCA, PRIDE, Tanzania Postal Bank, SACCOS.
- (h) 11 financial institutions were trained on agricultural value chain financing.
- (i) 50 (5fe) Community Extension Workers (CEW) were trained as TOTs and were able to reach 5,658 (1,936 fe) with different financial literacy topics.

Plate 3: CEW Mr Dickson Mgalla in one of the follow up visits to maize FFS of Shilanga AMCOS in Ihowa village



Source: ADP Mbozi field visit reports, April 2015.

ii. Results

- a. 5 AMCOS (Iyenga, Iganduka, Zyatwaga, Itumpi, and Isumi) and 2 SACCOS (Umoja and Tubadilike in Ileje) have activated and established savings and credit for its members.
- b. Members of Tubadilike group in Ileje District instead of taking their annual dividends they mobilized themselves to buy 56 bags of fertilizers; (28 DAP and 28 UREA) for use in their fields to ensure that each member is actively participating in agricultural production activities.
- c. 2 AMCOS of Isansa na Iyenga which used to take TShs. 40 millions loan from CRDB Bank per year decided to reduce the loan amount and establish their own savings and credit fund which is now serving its members easily and with affordable terms. Iyenga AMCOS has savings amounting to Tshs. 35,800,000 by the end of year 2015.
- d. 9 farmers groups continued with the process of transforming from being groups to AMCOS after seeing the benefits of the latter.
- e. Savings and credit groups in Chitete ward in Momba district have established their network which will simplify provision of services like trainings to members.
- f. 375 farmers developed their plans and budgets.

iii. Challenges

- a. Some of the AMCOS leaders are not transparent to their members especially on the issues of income, loans, debts and payments.
- b. Low response level of soil health testing in Momba and Ileje.
- c. Negative attitudes of some farmers that their presence in AMCOS is purposely for collective selling of their produce only.
- d. Some of the AMCOS /farmers groups belong to individuals for produce collection though it is registered.
- e. Most of the farmers group and AMCOS are formed with some expectations of receiving agricultural inputs and other form of support.

Ways to address the challenges

- a. Continue capacitating AMCOS leaders especially on the area of governance and leadership.
- b. Continue mobilizing AMCOS member on the purpose of the program and the element of sustainability of their organization after project phases out.
- c. Capacitating AMCOS in different area like planning, budgeting, record keeping, entrepreneurship, business management and investment.
- d. Continue mobilizing AMCOS to increase the number of its member to meet the market demand for their produce.
- e. Eliminating those AMCOS/groups belonging to individuals.

4.2.2 Producer Empowerment and Market Linkage (PEML);

i. Achievement

- a. 5 wards of Mkulwe, Chilulumo, Kamsamba, Ivuna and Mkomba were reached and beneficiaries had the opportunity to understand the program and role of ADP-Mbozi as service provider .
- b. Baseline report document in place.
- c. 5 Primary chain actors identified and 7 facilitators of paddy chain were identified (Regulatory, financial institutions, Capacity building institutions, Research, Inputs suppliers, transporters and extension service)
- d. 28 producer groups with 686 members were profiled and 9 producer groups registered.

ii. Challenges

- a. Project staff were not able to reach some of the villages in Mkomba wards namely Itelefya and Muhuyu.during rain season due to poor roads.
- b. Communication and information flow failure from leaders to members.
- c. Delay of contract caused the program implementation to start late.

Plate 4: Mobilization of producer group in Tontela village, Chilulumo ward.



Source: PEML project activity report, November 2015

iii. Lessons

Community involvement on how the programme shall be implemented helps to reduce challenges during programme implementation. It is expected that there will be positive response and no sense of dependence on the project. Some community members for instance need payments whenever they are required to attend group meetings. This impression cannot be in their minds if they are informed of the whole process of programme implementation well in advance.

4.3 Focus area three: Environment management improved

According to ADP Mbozi strategic plan 2014 – 2016 this focus area has two main strategies of Promoting water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene management and of enhancing climate change and variability adaptation and mitigation. Unfortunately this year ADP Mbozi was unable to secure partners to implement activities of this focus area. However some interventions of this focus area were mainstreamed where possible in the interventions in other focus areas.

4.4 Focus area four: Community Empowerment on HIV/AIDS, Gender and Good Governance

4.4.1 Pamoja Tuwalee Wanging'ombe District

i. Achievements:

- Up to October 2015 the project managed to register 4,594 (2,397 males and 2,197 females) MVC.

- MVC registered had received at least one core service among several services provided to MVCs.
- 52 (21fe) households received birth certificates for their children.
- There are 95 SILC groups with 2,001 (1,398fe) members in the district dealing with savings and credit and providing services to MVC.
- 7 Community volunteers were trained on NACS.
- 14 SILC groups were registered at district level.
- 10 WEO received training on how services are provided to MVC and on how the project works.
- The project managed to link 18 economic groups with Restless Development Organization to attend entrepreneurship training.

Case Studies/success stories

- The victims of gender based violence are now bold to report their cases openly.
- The level of awareness concerning Gender Based Violence have increased since the GBV victims are now open to others. Moreover the number of cases reported decreased from 114 reported in 2014 to 11 cases in 2015.
- 14 registered economic groups at district level helped MVC caregivers to sell their crops collectively in the market
- Enhanced accessibility of services to MVC because of the presence of Community volunteers and having MVC fund for each SILC group.
- The presence of kids and youth groups helps to keep children busy instead of participating on bad behaviors like smoking, stealing and practicing early sex.

Table 2: Value of SILC groups from 2011 up to 2015

Ward	No. of groups	Savings value	Social Fund	MVC Fund	Total value
Kidugala	8	3,937,000	2,196,000	717,000	6,850,000
Kijombe	10	8,285,000	3,359,000	2,166,000	13,810,000
Igima	7	6,126,000	1,925,000	630,000	8,681,000
Imalinyi	12	6,033,000	2,756,000	735,000	9,524,000
Uhambule	9	7,162,000	3,445,000	1,400,000	12,007,000
Ilembula	13	17,203,000	6,183,000	1,963,000	25,349,000
Luduga	13	13,500,500	4758000	3,294,00	21,552,500
Usuka	5	3,606,000	1,962,000	1,491,000	7,059,000
Mdandu	7	8,694,000	3,969,000	1,908,000	14,571,000
W/Ng'ombe	9	9,499,000	4,427,500	2173000	16,099,500
Total	93	84,045,500	52,683,000	20,764,500	157,493,000

Table 3: MVC reached with at least one service

Service provided	Target	MVC reached by service
Psychosocial	4,600	3,722
Child protection	30	11
Education	1,500	1,018
Primary health education	4,200	3,708
Household renovated	60	34
Mosquito net	150	105

ii. Challenges

- Overdependency of community members to the project.
- Community value material support rather than capacity building that helps them to do things on their own.
- Shifting of volunteers from one place to another.
- Transfers of WEO/ VEO leads to difficulties in the project implementation because it takes time for the new WEO/VEO to get acquainted with project dynamics.

Mitigation measures

- To mobilize and sensitize community to join in IGA/SILC groups to reduce their project dependency rate.
- To involve community leaders to select new volunteers and continue with service provision.
- To continue providing education and training to new WEO/VEO on how the project works.

4.4.2 Pamoja Tuwalee in Mbozi District**i. Achievements**

- Competent community facilitators are in place who are able to train Worth group members.
- Increased number of enrolled MVCs 3,732(1,811fe) in 1,756 households within 8 wards.
- Establishment of 81 Worth groups in 8 wards.
- 1,314 MVCs who live and receive services from caregivers who have joined in the project Worth groups.
- Experience on establishment of child clubs and junior councils has become a learning platform for others such as Save the Children organization.
- Establishment of 16 children clubs in six wards that have created a room for children to play, learn and share their concerns.

Table 4: Group Development and Savings and Credit performance

Ward	Number of Groups	Group members	Savings from July 2013	Value of loans from July 2013
Halungu	12	207 (54)	7,188,900	22,751,070
Bara	14	246 (14)	22,302,650	32,056,450
Ruanda	13	296 (76)	18,254,800	53,693,000
Nambinzo	10	254 (43)	3,334,300	5,895,000
Mlowo	14	276 (89)	26,792,300	57,078,100
Myovizi	12	247 (21)	17,258,800	42,797,500
Igamba	4	94 (17)	400,000	250,000
Ipunga	2	71 (12)	170,000	0
Total	81	1,691 (1,365 fe)	95,701,750	214,522,120

Activity Monitoring report September 2015

ii. Challenges

- Poor response from VEOs, WEOs and MVCCs because there are no payments offered (voluntary basis).
- Frequent changes of activities from the donor (PACT), which is not on work plan and need money.

Solutions

- To continue sensitizing VEOs, WEOs and MVCCs at ward level .
- To continue conducting discussion with Pact Tanzania (donor) on adhering to planned activities.

4.4.3 Children and youth education and livelihoods project

i. Achievements

- ▶ Through this project ADP Mbozi learned that youth need fast maturing economic activities like bodaboda operation, horticulture, chicken rearing and others.
- ▶ Through implementing this project it has been an opportunity to link with other projects for better results such as linking MVC of Pamoja Tuwalee project to enable them economically.

ii. Challenges

- ▶ TASAF approach of giving target group money directly, contradicts with our the project's approach of capacity building and therefore affects project pace.

How to address the challenge:

- ▶ To sensitize target community to make good use of TASAF money by promoting VICOBA and initiating Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and in that way implement project activities

Plate 5: A pupil in Mlangali primary school leading discussion with parents/caregivers.



Source: ADP Mbozi activity monitoring reports, August 2015.

iii. Lessons learnt

- ▶ When MVC committees are capacitated they do a good job of serving the children.
- ▶ Participatory method is the best approach for youth and other targets in development.

4.4.4 Comprehensive HIV prevention project –Chunya

i. Achievements;

As this project commenced only in October 2015 there were some achievements obtained until December 2015 as indicated on table 5 below.

Table 5: Activity performance by indicator

No	Indicator's name	Annual Target	1 st Quarter Target	Achievement	Percent
1	PP_PREV	2,257	564	157	28
2	KP_PREV	995	248	91	36
3	GEND_NORM	3,178	794	248	31
4	GEND_GBV	2,712	678	0	0
5	CARE_COMM	7,185	1,796	1432	79
6	TZ_ECON	3,593	899	440	48
7	TZ-NUT	2,874	719	619	86
8	L.T.F.U	1,450	362	102	75
9	P7.1D	545	136	47	12
10	P.8.4D	10	362	10	300
11	HTC_TST	3,886	971	158	16
12	LINKAGE HTC & CTC	2,927	731	248	33
13	Positive clients linked to CTC	1,677	419	22	6

iii. Challenges

- ▣ Number of HBC providers do not correspond with targeted clients hence not easy to reach the targets, for example we have been portioned 30 HBC service providers to reach 7,185 clients, meaning 240 clients per provider.
- ▣ Shortage of HBC tools, Government tools.
- ▣ Some hotspot areas lacking health facility hence failure in proper and successful referrals especially for KP STI screening, HTC services and linkages (e.g Mwaoga, Itumbi, Malangamilo, Stamico)
- ▣ ADP need more help in GEND_GBV indicator to reach the target as most peers lack effective skills on GBV issues.

Mitigation measures

- ▣ Communicate with WalterReed to see if they will approve to add more HBCs.
- ▣ To continue communicating with DMO for supporting the project with reagents.
- ▣ Conduct out reach services to the catchment area with no health facilities.

iv. Way Forward

- ▣ To request for more HBC services providers to reach target and provide quality services
- ▣ WRP should establish mechanism to provide immediate services especially in areas with no health facility.

4.4.5 UWEZO Intervention

i. Achievements

- Managed to identify three qualified senior volunteers.
- Found 60 village coordinators(2 volunteers from each enumeration area) trained and were given their roles in UWEZO national assessment.
- Conducted assessment in 600 households, 15 primary schools and 19 hamlet executive offices.
- Filled and crosschecked 30 booklets were submitted to the UWEZO regional coordinator in Rukwa region.
- The team of two experts (external supervisor from Kenya and internal supervisor from UWEZO Dar es salaam) assessed the work and ADP Mbozi performed well. They assessed the work of 38 village coordinators out of 60 that were involved in the assessment. They also verified 19 households and 19 hamlet executive offices that were involved in the assessment.

Plate 6: Facilitator from ADP Mbozi presenting the UWEZO 2014 assessment results to internal evaluation participants on 01 – 02/02/2016 at TACRI Mbimba.



Source; UWEZO intervention activity reports, November 2015.

ii. Project impact

- children are starting to build the culture of reading books at home by reading the books given by UWEZO village coordinators during the assessment.
- interviewed parents; showed that they have received the message earmarked in the calendar and are starting to change their attitudes of not supporting children at their homes to build self reading culture.
- parents help their children to store books in safe place.
- parents/guardians take action to monitor development of education of their children and are reading books together with them.
- On the UWEZO assessment report of year 2014 most participants were shocked by alarming condition of children education in Tanzania. It was a revelation to the participants that households who's mothers had attended formal education were doing better in terms of children performance and concluded the need to give priority to child girl education.

iii. Challenges

- High migration rate at Tunduma.
- assessment was done during general election campaign and this interfered the assessment timing.
- delay of funds from TWaweza.
- delay of national and regional permits to conduct UWEZO assessment.

Solution

find out where UWEZO targets have migrated to and find out the possibility to conduct assessment

- to be cautious when conducting the assessment during political campaigns because even the colour of the materials such as text books or clothing may be associated with the different political groupings.
- used ADP name to get permit from district so as to save time.

4.4.6 KiuFunza intervention

i. Achievements

- ADP Mbozi introduced the KiuFunza Twaweza RCT to education stakeholders in the district and offered clarifications to queries asked by stakeholders.
- Necessary information and data were collected and provided to Twaweza in the form of reports during baseline, midline and end line testing of pupils.
- ADP Mbozi successfully conducted end line student tests for Standard I—III in the selected schools.
- Intervention schools and other stakeholders received feedback of the performance of pupils for the tests conducted in year 2014.
- 20 volunteers were successfully trained for testing the pupils.

ii. Challenges

- a. Some of the intervention areas were difficult to reach during the rain season (during midline monitoring) and therefore required more time and therefore more expenses.
- b. Delay in paying motivation money to teachers by Twaweza led to a number of complaints from affected teachers which might have implication in their work.

Solution to challenges

- a. To liaise with Twaweza so as to conduct monitoring interventions after the end of rain season and/or to request for additional budget.
- b. To advise teachers to be extra careful when providing particulars and choosing mode of payment for their payments.

4.5 Focus area five: Institutional strengthening and organization development

Development is one of the major priority areas which has the following strategies:

i. Achievements

- (a) The constitution of the organization was reviewed so as to include current changes in the mandate area.
- (b) Increase of new donors; Alliance for Green revolution in Africa (AGRA), Walter Reed, Save the Children, Tanzania Communication and Development Centre (TCDC).
- (c) Increase of number of staff from 21 to 23.
- (d) Continuation of food security project activities from Momba to Chunya from July 2016.
- (e) Expansion of working area -Chunya and Ileje districts.

- (f) Because of good reputation the organization secured a vehicle with registration number DFP 8710 from USAID.
- (g) The initiative of publicizing the organization using calendar, brochures, website and visiting stakeholders has enabled the organization to be known by many development partners.
- (h) The organization was visited by many visitors for various reasons including inauguration of projects, to build the capacity of staff, visiting projects and others. Examples of visitors are from Pact Nigeria, Tchibo, USAID-NAFAKA, Match Maker, Water Aid Tanzania, AGRA, ADDA Tanzania, Save the Children Dar, Twaweza, ACT, Ministry of Agriculture and from Mbeya regional office.

Plate 7: Innauguration of Innovative Finance project by Hon. Abbas Kandoro – Regional Commissiner of Mbeya in April 2015.



Source: Innovative Finance project activity report, March 2015.

ii. Challenges

- (a) Failure to acquire project specific for environment and climate change mitigation.
- (b) Inadequacy of funds for organizational development as many donors prefer to provide funds to strictly support program/project implementation.
- (c) Some projects not certain about the end time and this causes some project staff to despair and look for jobs somewhere else.

How to deal with these challenges;

- (a) Continue looking for partners interested in environmental issues including climate change effects mitigation.
- (b) Bring partners to the table and explain the need for them to support organizational development activities. For those projects not sure of end time to liaise with desk officers for possibility of setting specific end dates. Also the project staff should be informed about the nature of project and why sometimes the project end times keep on changing.

SECTION FIVE: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Financial overview

In the year 2015 the organization received a total fund amount of TZS 852,762,514 compared to year 2014 when the total income was TZS 548,741,789. This indicates an increase of more than 55% funding compared to the year 2014. The reason for this sharp increase can be mainly attributed to a sound fundraising strategy and effective implementation of ongoing interventions to the extent that partners are continuing to show trust in ADP Mbozi.

Our appreciation is extended to 2015 partners who provided financial support to the organization for the implementation of the planned interventions. These partners include DKA, Welthaus Graz, Africare Tanzania, Pact Tanzania, Twaweza, PELUM Tanzania, Market Infrastructure Value Addition and Rural Financing (MIVARF), Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Save the Children International, Walter Reed Mbeya, Tanzania Communication and Development Centre (TCDC), Agriculture Development Denmark Africa (ADDA) and Economic Development Initiative (EDI) Limited. Through the support of these partners the organization was able to implement its programmes as highlighted in section 3 above. The financial statements for the year 2015 as prepared by external auditors are in Annex i to iii.

Future plans


- a) Search for funds for environment development and mitigation of the effects resulting from climate change.
- b) To continue updating the existing policies and develop new ones that are missing.
- c) Preparation of a three year (2017-2019) strategic plan.
- d) To continue strengthening project implementation.
- e) To continue formalizing and strengthening own income generation activities for sustainability of the organization.

Conclusion

The year 2015 marks the second year of strategic plan 2014 to 2016. Most of the interventions of this year were implemented as planned. A lot of time and effort was put in fundraising including proposal development, organizational capacity assessment, project orientation meetings just to list a few. This development is evidenced by sharp increase in funds raised this year compared to the previous year 2014 as reported in financial overview section above. Consequently the number of staff shot up from 21 to 23. ADP Mbozi staff will continue to work hard in order to effectively deliver services required by the target group while at the same time motivate our partners to continue extending their support for the interest of marginalized communities in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

Constructive criticism and support is welcome from other development practitioners aiming at improving and extending services to the target communities.

Annex i: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2016

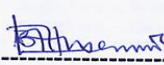


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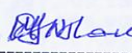
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

	NOTE	31.12.2015 T.SHS	31.12.2014 T.SHS
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property/ Buildings		108,977,268	108,977,268
Equipments and Furniture		60,350,570	60,350,570
Computers		60,287,560	44,937,560
Motor Vehicles		249,807,508	192,294,908
Motor Bikes		76,378,983	56,218,983
Sub Total		<u>555,801,889</u>	<u>462,779,289</u>
Investments - Shares	3	<u>27,920,970</u>	<u>27,920,970</u>
		<u>583,722,859</u>	<u>490,700,259</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks – Building Materials		97,289	109,314
Stocks – Stationeries		3,107,500	2,910,420
Debtors and Prepayments	4	101,368,175	89,787,864
Cash and Bank Balances	5	<u>717,679,857</u>	<u>309,825,375</u>
		<u>822,252,821</u>	<u>402,632,973</u>
TOTAL		<u>1,405,975,680</u>	<u>893,333,232</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated Fund	6	947,390,056	897,235,957
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the Year		<u>132,054,864</u>	<u>(41,774,703)</u>
Total Equity		<u>1,079,444,920</u>	<u>855,461,254</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and Accruals	7	<u>326,530,760</u>	<u>37,871,978</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,405,975,680</u>	<u>893,333,232</u>

NOTES 1 TO 47 FORM PART OF THESE ACCOUNTS




CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTORS



SECRETARY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DATE 03/08/2016



**Annex ii; STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2015**

**ADP – MBOZI
(REG. NO. 1639)**



**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 2015**

INCOME	NOTE	31.12.2015 T.SHS	31.12.2014 T.SHS
Income from Used Subsidies – Uwezo	8	16,403,000	9,405,000
Income from Used Subsidies – RFA	9	-	715,919
Income from Used Subsidies – AGRA	10	196,884,467	-
Income from Used Subsidies – DKA Momba	11	234,578,653	272,488,950
Income from Used Subsidies – Pamoja Tuwalee – Mbozi	12	87,611,700	73,565,920
Income from Used Subsidies – DADS	13	-	107,125
Income from Used Subsidies – MIICO	14	-	15,600,961
Income from Used Subsidies – Pamoja Tuwalee – Wanging'ombe	15	82,148,457	81,846,084
Income from Used Subsidies – PELUM TZ	16	5,959,400	2,733,600
Income from Used Subsidies – Maadili	17	-	2,904,425
Income from Used Subsidies – FCS	18	30,660,638	24,337,150
Income from Used Subsidies – RFE	19	-	112,790
Income from Used Subsidies – Water Source Management	20	7,307,972	3,999,999
Income from Used Subsidies – FAO	21	-	5,131,000
Income from Used Subsidies – KiuFunza	22	43,046,590	49,706,000
Income from Bank Interest		-	4,040
Income from Used Subsidies – WRP	23	27,209,130	-
Income from Used Subsidies – SAVE THE CHILDREN	24	28,626,900	-
Income from Used Subsidies – ADDA	25	1,080,500	-
Income from Used Subsidies – TCDC	26	3,170,000	-
Income from Used Subsidies – MIVARF	27	13,154,000	-
Income from Exchange Rate Gain	28	74,921,107	6,082,817
TOTAL INCOME		852,762,514	548,741,780
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of Activities – Uwezo	29	16,403,000	9,405,000
Staff Expenses – AGRA	30	79,231,767	-
Equipment Costs – AGRA	30 (A)	28,726,000	-
Cost of Activities – AGRA	30 (B)	88,926,700	-
Staff Expenses – DKA Momba	31	114,083,264	107,106,162
Cost of Activities – DKA Momba	32	120,495,389	165,382,788
Staff Expenses – Pamoja Tuwalee – Mbozi	33	30,112,500	29,438,800
Cost of Activities – Pamoja Tuwalee – Mbozi	34	57,499,200	44,127,120
Cost of Activities – Pamoja Tuwalee – Wanging'ombe	35	82,148,457	81,846,084
Cost of Activities – PELUM TZ	36	5,959,400	2,733,600
Cost of Activities – FCS	37	30,660,638	3,531,800
Cost of Activities – MIICO	38	-	15,600,961
Cost of Activities – WRP	39	27,209,130	-
Cost of Activities – Save the Children	40	28,626,900	-
Cost of Activities – Water Source Management	41	7,307,972	3,999,999
Cost of Activities – FAO	42	-	5,131,000
Cost of Activities – KiuFunza	43	43,046,590	49,706,000
Cost of Activities – ADDA	44	1,080,500	-
Cost of Activities – TCDC		3,170,000	-
Cost of Activities – MIVARF	45	13,154,000	-
Staff Expenses – FCS		-	20,805,350
Cost of Activities – RFE		-	112,790
Cost of Activities – DADS		-	107,125
Cost of Activities – RFA		-	715,919

Cost of Activities - Maadili

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Surplus /(Deficit) on Project Funds

Add: Surplus (Deficit) from Own Activities

SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR

46

	-	2,904,425
777,841,407		542,654,923
74,921,107		6,086,857
57,133,757		(47,861,560)
132,054,864		(41,774,703)

NOTES 1 TO 47 FORM PART OF THESE ACCOUNTS


CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTORS




SECRETARY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DATE 03/08/2016



Annex iii: CASH FLOW SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

ADP - MBOZI (REG. NO. 1639)



CASH FLOW SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

RECEIPTS	2015	2014
Balance from Previous Period	TSHS	TSHS
Cash	23,999	377,847
Bank	309,801,376	391,495,382
Received from Donors		
DKA/ Welthaus	260,579,773	252,044,287
Pamoja Tuwalee - Wanging'ombe	94,661,980	90,600,000
Pamoja Tuwalee - Mbozi	81,733,628	80,709,674
FAO	-	5,114,000
AGRA	328,757,964	-
Walter Reed	165,633,498	-
Save the Children	41,605,249	-
Uwezo	16,503,000	9,405,000
TCDC	6,493,000	-
ADDA	1,103,000	-
MIVARF	13,154,000	-
Water Source Management	7,333,330	1,060,440
MIICO	-	14,800,000
KiuFunza	43,050,000	49,745,560
PELUM	6,326,000	-
Other Receipts		
Foreign Exchange Gain/ (Loss)	74,921,107	6,082,817
Bank Interest	-	4,040
Own Fund	508,986,132	402,814,778
TOTAL	1,960,667,036	1,304,253,825
EXPENDITURE		
Foundation for Civil Society	30,660,638	24,337,150
MIICO	-	15,600,961
RFE	-	112,790
PELUM TZ	5,959,400	2,733,600
Pamoja Tuwalee	87,611,700	81,846,084
Water Source Management	7,307,972	3,999,999
FAO	-	5,131,000
KiuFunza	43,046,590	49,706,000
Uwezo	16,403,000	9,405,000
DADS	-	107,125
RFA	-	715,919
Maadili	-	2,904,425
DKA/ Welthaus	234,578,653	272,488,950
Own Fund	451,852,375	450,676,338
Pamoja Tuwalee - Mbozi	82,148,457	73,565,920
AGRA	196,884,467	-
Walter Reed	27,209,130	-
Save the Children	28,626,900	-
TCDC	3,170,000	-
ADDA	1,080,500	-
MIVARF	13,154,000	-
TOTAL	1,229,693,782	993,331,261
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	730,973,254	310,922,564

Prior Year Adjustments

Debtors

(11,580,311)

1,097,189

Creditors

24,815,759

Cash in Hand

57,949

23,999

Bank Balance

717,679,857

309,801,376

TOTAL

730,973,254

310,922,564

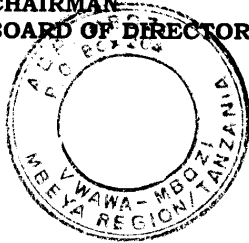
NOTES 1 TO 47 FORM PART OF THESE ACCOUNTS

~~CHAIRMAN~~
~~BOARD OF DIRECTORS~~

[Signature]

SECRETARY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DATE 03/08/2016



Annex iv: ADP Mbozi Organizational structure.

