

GAFSP Call for Proposals: Producer Organization Proposal Template¹

Please review the “GAFSP Call for Proposals: Guidelines for Producer Organization Submissions” prior to completing this Template². All questions in the Template should be answered and the total length of the completed Proposal should not exceed 20 pages in length (excluding annexes and supporting documents). Submissions should be in English and should include all documents specified in *Table 2* of the Guidelines. Where relevant, include hyperlinks to additional supporting documentation and reference the relevant page numbers. Monetary values should be expressed in US\$ or US\$ equivalent, specifying the exchange rate used (including the date of the exchange rate), and rounded to the nearest ‘000.

Section 1: Basic Data

a. Project Name	Improvement of food systems supply services in rural Tanzania in adaptation to COVID-19, in short “ <i>Baridi Sokoni</i> ”	
b. Country and Region	Tanzania, East Africa	
c. Producer Organization (PO)	Name: Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania – MVIWATA	
	Address: Bigwa Sokoni Street, Along Old Dar-es-Salaam Road P.O. Box 3220, Morogoro Tanzania.	
	Registration:	Yes: PO is registered. Producers Organisation (PO) registered under NGO Act of 2002 ³ . Date of Registration: 18 September 1995 under Society Ordinance Then in 27 September 2007 re-registered when new act was enacted with Registration No. 1930. Location: Morogoro, Tanzania.
	PO website or link to annual report	https://www.mviwata.or.tz/
	Primary Activities of PO	Advocacy on family farming, territorial market development and provision of support services to smallholder producers
Type of target farmers	Smallholder producers	
d. PO Mission Statement	To unite smallholder farmers in groups and networks in order to protect their interests through capacity development, facilitating communication and advocacy on policies and systems.	
e. PO Focal Person (for this project)	Name: Mr Stephen A. Ruvuga Title: Executive Director Email: saruvuga@yahoo.co.uk , info@mviwata.or.tz	
f. SE Focal Person	Name: Mr Salum Ramadhani Title: Senior Agricultural Economist Email: s.ramadhani@afdb.org	
g. Total GAFSP Grant Funding Requested (refer to Annex 1 – Project Budget)	Amount Requested: US\$ 2,500,000	

¹ To obtain an editable Word version of this template, contact the GAFSP Coordination Unit at gafsp-info@gafspfund.org

² A different template is available on the GAFSP website for Countries applying under this Call for Proposals [\[https://www.gafspfund.org/guidelines-2021-CfP\]](https://www.gafspfund.org/guidelines-2021-CfP)

³ In Tanzanian laws, producers’ organisations can be registered under NGO Act, Society Ordinance, Company Act or Cooperative Act depending on key functions and scale of the PO.

Table)	
h.	Estimated project start and end date (mm/yy – mm/yy): July 2022- June 2026
i.	Preferred Supervising Entity (Select only one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> African Development Bank (AfDB) <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Development Bank (ADB) <input type="checkbox"/> International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) <input type="checkbox"/> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) <input type="checkbox"/> World Bank (WB) <input type="checkbox"/> World Food Programme (WFP)
j.	Has the PO previously received a GAFSP Missing Middle Initiative grant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please complete <i>Annex 4</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Section 2. Project Description (weighting 35%) (suggested 6-8 pages)

2.1 Project Development Objective (max. 2 sentences)

The project, **Improvement of food systems supply services in rural Tanzania in adaptation to COVID-19, in short “Baridi Sokoni⁴”** aims at increasing household income, addressing nutritional challenges arising from COVID-19 and reduce post-harvest loss by developing food supply services around horticulture production areas including the five MVIWATA co-managed wholesale markets, namely Nyandira (Mvomero District), Tandai and Tawa (Morogoro Rural District), Malolo (Kilosa District) in Morogoro Region; Igagala (Wanging’ombe District) in Njombe Region and horticulture zones of Zanzibar (including Kati, Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B Districts) to increase the span of outlets for perishable horticultural commodities produced on small-scale family farms. It will accompany the professionalisation⁵ of the existing MVIWATA market companies and rural SMEs in line with the current legal framework.

2.2. Provide a clear description of the proposed project, including a brief description of the rationale and approach, and more detailed descriptions of the project components and activities, geographic focus and target populations. Indicate how the project components and activities aim to achieve the project’s overall objectives, as well as how the proposed project activities intend to address the sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development of the project area’s agriculture and food system in a changing climate.

Brief description: The proposed project is will revamp rural economies which have been adversely affected by COVID-19 by increasing production, marketing, supply services on horticultural produce value chains, especially on fresh vegetables and spices and professionalisation of MVIWATA Market companies (MMC) and rural SMEs in and around existing rural bulk markets. The project will build on the existing initiatives and experiences of MVIWATA in rural markets and consequently contribute in improving diets for coping with COVID-19 nutritional demands, climate change mitigation strategies and gender equality while attaining sustainable income generation. This proposed project is aligned to global, continental,

⁴ *Baridi Sokoni*, is a simple Swahili Project name chosen to denote emphasis of the project on freshness of produce in the supply chain. In our experience such a simple project name can be easily remembered and well-integrated by the communities.

⁵ Professionalisation, in this context denotes transformation of rural economic entities such as rural market companies, rural small and medium enterprises, rural financial institutions and business development services providers, into acceptable legal status, economic and business viability and sound organizational management.

regional and national priorities as stated in relevant instruments^{6,7,8,9,10} and will contribute to most SDGs by improving livelihoods and profitability through gender equitable value chains (SDG 1,5,8,9,10 & 11); attaining sustainable food system while enhancing small scale resilience in climate change (SDG 2,3,13 & 15) and strengthening the capacity of producer organisation as key economic player in the agricultural value chain (SDG 16 & 17). Furthermore, it is aligned to the MVIWATA priorities as stipulated in the MVIWATA Strategic Plan of 2017 - 2021.

Rationale: The role of smallholder producers/family farmers in global food systems and in Tanzania in particular is well known and documented and indeed viable food systems cannot be attained if the smallholder producers are sidelined¹¹ and food supply systems are disrupted. Globally, over 80% of foods are produced by smallholder producers/family farmers¹². In Tanzania, and particularly the proposed project area over 80% of the population are employed in agriculture as smallholder producers who produce 100% of the food consumed locally and over 95% of the food consumed nationally. Emergence of COVID-19 has disrupted produce marketing systems, family labour, production patterns and yields and consumer behaviour¹³. Firm actions are therefore needed to minimise the impact of COVID-19 on smallholder rural producers as well as the consumers in the urban and sub-urban while contributing in the national food systems

Therefore, the proposed project seeks to improve the local horticultural produce supply and unlock market failures, which have been exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic and the long-term climate change effects through on-farm improvement of horticultural commodities, market improvement in food supply services and professionalisation of the rural market companies and rural SMEs.

Professionalisation of smallholder producers' rural SMEs and MVIWATA market companies will improve the business transactions capacity of smallholder producers to serve the sub-urban and urban consumers, bridge the food supply gap arising from COVID-19 pandemic and enhance gender equitable value chains while increasing institutional, national and global efforts on poverty reduction, climate resilience and building long-term solutions to food supply and security in both rural and urban areas^{14,15}.

Approach: This project will capitalise on the tested modalities based on the MVIWATA experiences of over 20 years on market linkages^{16,17,18} and supporting rural producers in sustainable agricultural

⁶<https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>

⁷http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/Documents/CFS_VGs_Food_Systems_and_Nutrition_Strategy_EN.pdf

⁸<https://mof.go.tz/mofdocs/overarch/vision2025.htm>

⁹<https://mof.go.tz/docs/news/FYDP%20III%20English.pdf>

¹⁰<https://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en/resources/view/agriculture-sector-development-programme-ii-asdp-ii>

¹¹<https://viacampesina.org/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/07/The-UN-Declaration-on-the-Rights-of-Peasants.pdf>

¹²[United Nations Decade of Family Farming - Wikipedia](#)

¹³[ENG.-PAFO-Continental-Studie-Covid-19.pdf \(pafo-africa.org\)](#)

¹⁴[United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 - Global Action Plan \(fao.org\)](#)

¹⁵<http://www.fao.org/3/i6583e/i6583e.pdf>

¹⁶<https://www.mviwata.or.tz/download/documentation-of-mviwata-rural-markets-experience-by-agra-final/>

¹⁷<https://www.mviwata.or.tz/download/final-report-food-crops-whole-sale-markets-developments-project-in-mbeya-and-rukwa-regions-2009-2011/>

¹⁸<https://www.mviwata.or.tz/download/final-evaluation-report-food-crops-whole-sale-markets-developments-projects-in-mbeya-and-rukwa-regions-2011/>

production and the identified investment gaps which are the missing links for optimum results of those initiatives. MVIWATA will use the project funds to invest on technologies to enhance food supply services from farm to market and provide the missing technical assistance. The project will further cement partnerships with the public sector (central and local government), private sector and financial sector for policy, services, financial and technical linkages. For ensuring sustainability of the work of this project existing rural institutions notably MVIWATA market companies, rural SMEs and local organisations of smallholder producers will be the main players with specific focus on women and youth groups' enterprises. Long lasting partnership between MVIWATA, the national producers' organisation and AfDB, supervising entity will be cultivated and sustained in the future national programmes. The existing MVIWATA monitoring and evaluation system will be used to keep track of the project progress, achievements and impact.

Project components:

Component 1: On-farm improvement of agricultural commodities and productivity: This component entails provision of sustainable agricultural practices and techniques, promoting climate-change resilient farm and landscape strategies, improvement of production advisory services and post-harvest management (i.e., handling, quality assurance and increasing storage capacity for reducing postharvest losses).

Activities

- 1.1 Training and advisory services on sustainable horticultural practices for producing nutritious quality food, including indigenous vegetables, and climate-change adaptation strategies at farm and landscape level while employing participatory and gender inclusive approaches.
- 1.2 Direct support on facilities for sustainable horticulture e.g. creation of horticultural seed banks (particularly for indigenous products) for sustained production, improving local irrigation systems and micro irrigation.
- 1.3 On-farm post-harvest investment, i.e. application of zero energy cold chambers (ZECC), ventilated chambers, adapted containers to improve the quality of handling operations of the products from farm to markets.

Component 2: On-market improvement of the food supply services: This component entails provision of support to rural SMEs linked to market development, improving linkages to financial services and professionalisation of the MVIWATA market companies.

Activities

- 2.1 Support provision of cold chain services, facilities and processing (cold chambers, cold containers-equipped vehicles, packaging and branding of fresh vegetables and spices)
- 2.2 Linking smallholder producers to business development services and financial services including creation of innovative revolving fund to support emerging rural enterprises.
- 2.3 Professionalization of existing MVIWATA rural market companies with a role of providing market services in the production areas to boost the market attractivity and brand the production areas on the basis of their renowned reputation, linking SMEs to markets/value chains and upgrade of MVIWATA digital platforms for market information services¹⁹, market intelligence and e-marketing.

Component 3:

¹⁹ [MVIWATA MAPPING - uMap \(openstreetmap.fr\)](#)



Institutional and organizational support for MVIWATA as a national producers' organisation which includes managerial, technical, financial, legal and advocacy capacity.

Activities

3.1 Strengthening organisational and managerial capacity, systems (including digital M&E platforms) and procedures; legal and advocacy support

3.2 Acquisition and building of MVIWATA technical expertise (e.g., expertise on cold chain)

3.3 Sharing of experiences through documentation and dissemination of lessons, policy engagement

Geographic focus: The project will be implemented in Morogoro Region (Morogoro Rural District, Mvomero District, Kilosa District), Njombe Region (Wanging'ombe District) and Zanzibar (Kati, Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B Districts). The criteria for proposing these areas include: production potentials in horticultural produce, potentiality of the demand (e.g., re-emerging tourism in Zanzibar), existence of MVIWATA initiatives that are working well but have missing links and investment gaps and therefore potential for high impact, sustainability of the project and low risks for project success.

Target populations: The primary target population in this project is the rural smallholder producers including women and youth while the secondary target population will be service providers whose services will enhance production and marketing performance and tertiary target will be the urban and sub-urban consumers in terms of ensuring them supply of nutritious food as a way of addressing covid19.

2.3. Elaborate on the target population and the targeting strategy for the project? Be specific in identifying the target populations and include expected percentage/number of each group (e.g., smallholder producers, women, youth, children, minorities, or other marginalized groups). Why has this population group been selected as the target for his project (include data/evidence to support your argument/level of food insecurity or other need of the target population)? How will the direct beneficiaries be selected?

The target population of this project will be the following;

1. Primary target:

- 10,000 smallholder producers in their groups and local network organisations²⁰ including women: 50%, youth: 30% who live and work around the targeted MVIWATA rural markets and horticulture production zones in Zanzibar.

The targeted areas have production potentials in horticultural produce, potentiality of the demand (e.g., re-emerging tourism in Zanzibar), existence of MVIWATA initiatives that are working well but have missing links and investment gaps and therefore potential for high impact, sustainability of the project and low risks for project success.

- children: will be indirectly reached following increased household income and improved nutrition.
- 5 MVIWATA rural market companies, which have a representation of producers' organisations, market stakeholders' groups including traders, processors, local financial institutions and cargo porters);
- At least 30 rural small and medium and enterprises (SMEs); 5 in each project area

2. Secondary target: At least 6 local business development service (BDS) providers, at least 1 in each project area

²⁰ Local network refers to a local structure of MVIWATA at village and ward levels which comprise of producers' groups.

3. **Tertiary target:** At least 100,000 urban and sub-urban consumers²¹

2.4 Describe major obstacles to smallholder and related small business development in the food and agriculture sectors in the project area. What supply and market failures will be addressed through the proposed project activities, and are these systemic issues or resulting from or exacerbated by COVID-19 circumstances? Has any analysis of the local investment environment been conducted (include hyperlinks to any relevant studies/reports)? If so, does the proposed project respond to the findings from this analysis? If not, will the proposed project plan to conduct any analysis of the business environment in the target project area?

Major obstacles

1. **Market disruptions.** Due to COVID-19; reduced movements of traders, reduced purchasing capacity by consumers as a result of unemployment; reduced trade flows due to lock down, affected capital flows have severely affected rural economies, livelihood and **food supply systems** from producers to consumers.
2. COVID-19 has exposed the **limited investment in rural markets services** especially postharvest handling, quality assurances, processing and storage capacity of fresh horticultural produce as a crucial value addition aspect of horticulture value chain. The obstacle is related to shortness of period for storage of fresh produce resulting in producers compelled to sell their product with no negotiation power leading to reduced nutrition quality of produce, low income for producers and increased post-harvest losses.
3. **Reduced productive labour** due to COVID-19 has severely affected the supply chain and contributed to the **supply failures in urban and sub-urban markets.**
4. **Limited capacity of rural economic players**, notably SMEs and financial services, in properly linking, through economically viable mechanisms, producers and market stakeholders in rural areas
5. **Under-utilisation of digital technology**, especially in provision of market information, online marketing and technical information in supporting production and rural marketing of horticultural produce.
6. **Climate change challenges** which have affected food production systems

To address these failures the project will aim at making production more sustainable and resilient, increase the possibility of post-harvest storage without affecting the quality of the product through on-farm skills improvements (varieties adapted to climate change, on-farm ZECC capacities, ventilated local storage); improved on-market storage capacity and facilities by introducing cold storage facilities, sorting and packaging of fresh horticultural crops, spices and by transforming rural SMEs and market companies to uplift their services to producers and enhancing rural financial services.

2.5 Describe proposed linkages between POs and private sector actors. Will the project work with commercial banks (if yes, explain how)? Will the project work with other non-financial private sector entities (if yes, explain with whom and how)?

In this project, MVIWATA will work with the public, private and financial sectors as follows:

1. **Public sector: Ministry of Agriculture** for contribution to policy improvements; **Local government** for provision of extension services, **Tanzania Warehousing Regulatory Agency** for establishing warehouse receipt systems for spices and linked to cold chambers; **Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)** for quality assurance and **Smallscale Industry Development Organisation (SIDO)** for products

²¹ Data on consumer supply will be monitored from urban markets where produce are destined to

development.

2. **Private sector: - Transport** firms for establishing linkages (cold chains vehicles), with urban markets (such as supermarkets) already equipped with cold shelves
 - **Provision of technical support** on cold chain in collaboration with a Kenyan service company supporting “Market Linkage and First Mile Cold Storage as a Service”: see <http://sokofresh.co/>
 - **Provision of legal services** to adapt the evolution of the company registration for MVIWATA to ensure that the new set-up guarantee that farmers keep control on their professional organisations (Market companies)²²
3. **Financial sector: Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB)** for the required financing arrangements within the warehouse system framework.

2.6 Describe expected results of this project and how they will be measured at output, outcome, and impact levels.²³ Follow the guidance in *Annex 2* and elaborate a Results Monitoring Matrix in *Annex 2, Table E*.

The key expected results in this project at the impact level is increased household income by at least 30% in accordance to the baseline that will be conducted to establish the situation before interventions. The impact will be measured by conducting impact study at the end of the project, which may be part of end of project evaluation. Results on nutritional improvement, climate resilience and gender and empowerment of women and girls which also reflect cross cutting themes of GAFSP will be measured at outcome level.

At the outcome level, the project will measure four indicators, based on GAFSP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan;

1. Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support
2. Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, by food group
3. Number of producer-based organisations supported
4. Persons receiving capacity development, gender disaggregated, organization type

Most of the baseline data will be determined in the course of the project execution.

The main sources of data will be monitoring and evaluation data, specific survey especially for impact level and end of project evaluation. Some targets may be adjusted in the course of project execution based on the baseline and the realistic situation on the ground, but essentially with the objective of maximizing potentials for bigger reach and results.

2.7 What evidence is there that the proposed approach and activities will successfully address the issues identified? How does this proposed project relate to other interventions carried out by the POs to date, and what lessons have been incorporated into the project design? Does the project build on or complement other government, development partner or private sector interventions? Indicate if this is a scaling up of a prior intervention, provide hyperlinks to relevant documents (e.g., evaluations and/or studies). If associated projects are former or ongoing GAFSP-funded Missing Middle Initiative projects

²² In 2020, GoT adopted a new act regarding the registration of Companies that affects MVIWATA owned market companies that have to compel to the new dispensation;

²³ Refer to the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#) for guidance on M&E requirements for GAFSP grants once approved.

[complete Annex 4.](#)

This project is based and built on the previous interventions and experiences of MVIWATA in building 10 territorial rural markets leading to the creation of multistakeholder market companies to manage these physical markets with the objective of linking smallholder producers to urban and distant but remunerative markets^{24, 25}; to improve productivity in horticulture produces; to manage risks through collective actions²⁶; to take into account adaptation to climate change all along the value chain particularly at the production stage.

In alignment with the new legal framework, MVIWATA market companies that were developed from previous interventions had to develop new professional services around the market to facilitate the timely supply of perishable agricultural commodities to the market actors (traders, processors). This project will support alignment on the new legal requirements and professionalisation of these rural market companies in order to provide reliable services in the horticulture supply system.

A previous intervention on horticulture that was implemented by MVIWATA and funded by the EU recommended further investment in the cold chain, on-farm ZECC, on farm/group ventilated short term storage, cold chambers around markets, refrigerated vehicles.

2.8 In summary, why should GAFSP provide grant funding to the proposed project? (max. 1 paragraph). Why are the proposed activities a priority for funding?

This proposed project will capitalise on the tested and proven approaches, practices and interventions and will come to bridge the missing links in the horticulture value chain i.e., from production to market by addressing market failures and linking rural producers to the urban consumers through improvement and professionalization of rural SMEs, existing MVIWATA market companies, *optimize* digital innovations in ensuring nutritious food supply in the wake of COVID-19. **“BARIDI SOKONI”** is therefore a priority to expand the current outlets of the MVIWATA developed territorial markets through modern services such as cold storage that allows to gain new urban outlets with better quality products for a longer period. This constitutes a unique opportunity for smallholder producers to improve their incomes and reduce post-harvest losses while increasing food supply.

Section 3. Context for the Proposed Project (weighting 20%) (suggested 2-3 pages)

3.1 Describe the state of the agriculture and food system in the project area, including any current and future pressures on the sector (e.g., climate risks). Describe any impacts and disruptions caused by COVID-19, particularly impacts in project activity areas and on the target populations. How has the COVID-19 response been coordinated at the local level and in the project area? Include specific COVID-19 context and data, where available, as relevant to the proposed project.

Agriculture is the major economic activity essentially in all rural areas of Tanzania and employs over 80% of the population while contributing to over 65% of the industrial raw materials and about 27% of the country's GDP²⁷. Over 90 percent of the food consumed in the country is produced by smallholder producers. Implicitly, any slight impact on the agricultural sector has great bearing on the economy and the lives of people, mainly, smallholder producers, especially women who are the dominant players in

²⁴ [Education in Reconstruction \(businessinsightz.org\)](https://www.businessinsightz.org)

²⁵ [Rural Markets V5.indd \(fert.fr\)](#)

²⁶ <http://www.farmaf.org/en/focus-countries/tanzania>

²⁷ [https://www.kilimo.go.tz/uploads/books/HOTUBA_YA_MAKADIRIO_YA_BAJETI_YA_WIZARA_YA_KILIMO_KWA_MWAKA_2021.2022_\(1\).pdf](https://www.kilimo.go.tz/uploads/books/HOTUBA_YA_MAKADIRIO_YA_BAJETI_YA_WIZARA_YA_KILIMO_KWA_MWAKA_2021.2022_(1).pdf)

the food production system in the country^{28,29}. In general, there are various pressures that agriculture in the country face, mainly: national budget cuts which have dominantly affected the required investment in agriculture, poor infrastructure notably rural roads and storage structures which are necessary for reducing post-harvest losses, climate change challenges manifested in changes in rainfall patterns in both rainfed and irrigated farming systems which have affected agricultural production, agricultural produce market disruptions as exacerbated by COVID-19³⁰ and lack of financial services adapted to rural production and enterprises. Horticulture produce markets, in particular, because of their perishability have been badly affected, in which case the produce prices have been extremely low and that has badly affected incomes of rural producers.

Morogoro and Njombe regions are considered as the national food basket regions and have been producing surplus which has failed to reach the market³¹. In spite of being a bread basket region of Tanzania, Njombe Region is further ranked as one of the regions with very high malnutrition as demonstrated in under-5 stunted growth³². In Zanzibar, tourism has been an important sector in the economy, and before COVID-19 it has been a main driver in horticulture production. Arrival of COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted tourism and consequently horticulture. Revival of tourism is an opportunity for horticulture sub-sector and increased household income of smallholder producers. Therefore, *Baridi Sokoni* project, comes in to contribute in optimizing production potentials and using the emerging opportunities to uplift socio-economic situation of smallholder producers through improving horticulture production, storage and facilitating supply and marketing.

Although there are no detailed data on the situation of COVID-19 in Tanzania, available reports on the assessment of the impact of COVID-19 in Tanzania,³³ day to day field observations in the selected project areas and the experience of MVIWATA, the impact of COVID-19 highly negatively affected the prices of produce, while it increased postharvest losses because of a decline in the demand on rural market, poor on-site storage infrastructures and lack of family labour due to ailments and deaths.

The COVID-19 response actions in Tanzania have been inconsistent but include the use of precautionary measures such as the use of personal protection equipment (PPEs); restrictions of public gatherings and the recent introduction of vaccines³⁴. Currently, there is no incentive or financial stimulus package to rescue declining produce marketing, rural SMEs or financial services.

3.2 How will the proposed project address medium- to long-term COVID-19 response and recovery of the agriculture and food sectors in a changing climate and support the principle of ‘building back better’³⁵? What lessons have been learned from the pandemic over the past year and how will the project improve resilience to future disruptions? If available, provide hyperlinks to relevant research or studies

²⁸ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/africa-myths-and-facts/publication/women-agriculture-and-work-in-africa>

²⁹ <http://www.fao.org/3/X0250E/x0250e03.htm>

³⁰ <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/docs/docs2020/undp-tz-SEA-Report%20Rapid-COVID19.pdf>

³¹ https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/Tanzania_MFR_Summary_Report_August_2018.pdf

³² www.ippmedia.com/en/features/addressing-stunted-growth-food-basket-regions-njombe-iringa

³³ [https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/16445/APRA_COVID-](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/16445/APRA_COVID-19_Tanzania_Country_Report_2.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

[19_Tanzania_Country_Report_2.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/16445/APRA_COVID-19_Tanzania_Country_Report_2.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

³⁴ https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Tanzania-COVID-19-Poolicy-Response-Package_June-2020.pdf

³⁵ Deriving from its origins in disaster recovery, the term ‘build back better’ in the context of the present COVID-19 pandemic and recovery encompasses attention to economic recovery while addressing today’s global environmental threats:

<https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/building-back-better-a-sustainable-resilient-recovery-after-covid-19-52b869f5/>

used in your analysis. Has the PO taken concrete actions to date to address the impact of COVID-19? If yes, describe lessons from that experience. Then, highlight how the project will build on that to address specific medium- to long-term issues highlighted by the pandemic to ‘build back better’, limiting environmental degradation, promoting climate resilience and social wellbeing, and ensuring future preparedness.

Overall, this project will contribute in supporting Tanzanian COVID-19 responses by addressing specific cases that may provide lessons for medium to long term policy actions for managing COVID-19 consequences on the rural economic systems through:

1. Addressing horticulture value chain fractures and missing links in production, postharvest handling marketing, financial services and rural SMEs. That will assist in restoring food supply systems in the country.
2. Contributing in the supply of nutritious quality food to ensure better health of consumers linked to sustained food production systems, with an uplift of the rural economy for the benefit of smallholder producers.
3. Increasing direct investment with horticulture value chain players, notably smallholder producers through sustainable value chain developments, financing services, marketing services and professionalisation of rural SMEs and MVIWATA market companies and therefore revamping horticulture subsector in Tanzania.

This project will draw from the main lessons that have been learnt from the pandemic to build a medium to long term COVID-19 response which include the following;

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has once again revealed the fragility of food systems to unexpected shocks which has not only affected food systems patterns in terms of food supply, demand and consumer behaviour but also other sectors that are interrelated to agriculture including tourism and services³⁶
2. In Tanzania, the pandemic has affected food production by disrupting family labour (illnesses, increased care work by women, decreased incomes and therefore lower purchasing power); due to a decreased demand of horticulture produce in rural markets, caused by an increased unemployment of urban consumers as well as a declining demand from services sector (tourism, hotels, travels, schools shut down), rural businesses slowed down and enhanced a decreased affordability and supply of nutritious foods. These effects can be mitigated by increasing productive and economic investments that directly targets rural economies.
3. Despite these shocks, smallholder producers form part of the solution and continue to supply nutritious food to enable consumers to cope with COVID-19 pandemic, since at the national level, they remain the main food producers and therefore play a substantial role in the national food security. But, the lack of adapted measures, such as government investment strategies to protect smallholder producers at the times of shocks, have become more crucial than ever. Hence, coping with effects of COVID-19 on food systems must target smallholder producers.
4. Missing links such as investment and mechanisms in adjusting production and distribution of foods, postharvest handling, adjustment of rural SMEs need to be addressed to enable to cope with the new challenges brought by the pandemic consequences particularly with the limitations of physical movements and the slow-down of the economy as a whole.

The PO, MVIWATA has implemented the following:

1. Strengthening farming systems that are based on local knowledge, resources, cultures and

³⁶ <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/docs/docs2020/undp-tz-SEA-Report%20Rapid-COVID19.pdf>

experiences relying on agroecology and agroforestry that are crucial in enhancing resilience to climate change shocks and COVID-19 (see www.mviwata.or.tz)

2. Collective actions of smallholder producers in coping with adverse market forces, are paramount to increasing their bargaining power and improve their livelihood. Such actions also allowed them to contribute to national policies that recognize their role in the development of food systems as well as to define strategies to finance the needed investments all along the foods systems and particularly with the rural economy stakeholders including small scale producers.
3. Invested in rural economic infrastructures (rural markets, rural roads) that complemented and built on the smallholder producers on-going initiatives that have potential to enable smallholder farmers cope with emerging shocks such as COVID-19 and contribute in uplifting economy and alleviated poverty in rural areas.
4. Guaranteed access to nutritious food from diverse sources to urban consumers through a permanent supply of horticultural crops and therefore to “build back better” when exposed to COVID-19.

Highlight how the project will build on that to address specific medium- to long-term issues highlighted by the pandemic to ‘build back better’

1. Supply of nutritious quality food by supporting sustainable production, post-harvest handling, quality assurance and marketing of the products;
2. Dissemination of sustainable agriculture practices to promote environmental protection, protection of biodiversity and mitigate the climate change effects;
3. Reduction in poverty amongst the rural producers through direct investment in rural SMEs especially those led by women and youth;
4. Facilitating / brokering innovative and remunerative marketing arrangements including e-marketing for building better rural economy and promoting social equity.

How will the proposed project address medium- to long-term COVID-19 response and recovery of the agriculture and food sectors in a changing climate?

1. Ensuring a supply of nutritious food to urban and suburban consumers;
2. Supporting investment in storage facilities (including in the cold chain) that will ensure a better post-harvest handling, quality assurance, reduction of food waste and a more regular and permanent availability of nutritious food;
3. Accompanying the transformation of market companies to become professional agents branding their area and their products to attract a remunerative demand;
4. Upgrading existing platforms of digital marketing of crop produces in links with other initiatives at national and regional level³⁷.

3.3 What are the linkages between the proposed project activities and the strategic priorities that are relevant for the involved PO(s)?

The proposed project is well linked and aligned with MVIWATA Strategic Plan of 2017 – 2021, on sustainable production systems, inclusive financial services, market access and institutional development of the PO which are key components of the proposal.

This project proposal builds on the MVIWATA experiences, lessons and successes of the past as well as

³⁷ as e-Grenary, an MMI supported project implemented by EAFF to which MVIWATA is a member

its ongoing interventions, as follows:

1. Improving production and marketing of high value horticultural produce for smallholder farmers in Uluguru Mountains and Ruaha river basin through increased know-how and market-support services, (in short **Malimbichi** project), 2017 – 2019, funded by DEU;
2. Rural markets development project in Mbeya and Rukwa Regions, 2009 -2011;
3. Support to rural markets (SRM) 2006 -2009, funded by EU;
4. Rural markets Development Project in Morogoro and Kongwa (RMDP), 2002 – 2005, funded by AFD (France);
5. Rural finance project, 2002 – 2005, funded by EU;
6. Lake Nyasa Ecosystem and Livelihood Project, 2010 – 2017, funded by SIDA;
7. Mapping of territorial markets project, in partnership with FAO 2020 – todate;
8. Enhance climate resilient landscape and facilitate improved livelihood among forest and farm producer members of MVIWATA, 2020 – todate;
9. Staples value chain project (Nafaka), Feed the Future Programme, 2013 – 2021, funded by USAID

3.4 Are the proposed project activities aligned with national priorities (the country's agriculture and food security strategies, national COVID-19 Response Plan, or other approved development plans) and are any linkages to government programs proposed?

The proposed **Baridi Sokoni** project is aligned with the following national instruments which have outlined the national development, agriculture and nutritional priorities;

- Tanzania Vision 2025³⁸
- Five Year Development Plan³⁹
- National Agricultural Policy of 2013⁴⁰
- Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP 2)⁴¹
- National Nutrition Strategy⁴²
- Horticulture Development Strategy, which is currently under substantial review⁴³

Overall, the national instruments mentioned above have clearly put agricultural sector at the heart of the national development priorities and clearly look at horticulture as an emerging opportunity for poverty alleviation especially in rural areas and economic growth of the country. For example, Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP2), clearly outlines productivity, market access and financial services as the key pillars of the programme. Therefore, the proposed components of this project and its activities fit well with the national priorities.

Section 4. Cross-cutting Themes (weighting 20%) (suggested 2-3 pages)

It is expected that projects will address some, or all, of the cross-cutting themes to a certain degree. A cross-cutting theme should only be selected below if it is a significant additional focus of the proposed project with specific activities that address these themes directly.

³⁸ <https://mof.go.tz/mofdocs/overarch/vision2025.htm>

³⁹ <https://mof.go.tz/docs/news/FYDP%20III%20English.pdf>

⁴⁰ http://www.tzdp.org.tz/fileadmin/documents/dpg_internal/dpg_working_groups_clusters/cluster_1/agriculture/2. Ag_policies_and_strategies/National_ag_policies/1. 2013 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY - FINALFebruari 2013.pdf

⁴¹ <https://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en/resources/view/agriculture-sector-development-programme-ii-asdp-ii>

⁴² <https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/media/456/file/Tanzania-2016-NMNAP.pdf>

⁴³ <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?ADSSChck=1391688695029&do=publi.getDoc&documentId=127755&pubID=133685>

4.1 Does the proposed project address any of the GAFSP priority crosscutting themes? (The Proposal will only be evaluated against the themes selected. Select only themes that the project addresses directly, and for which it will measure and report on impacts/outcomes in the project monitoring framework such as the log frame or Results Framework.)

- Gender and empowerment of women and girls
- Climate resilience
- Improved nutritional outcomes

4.2 Describe how the project will address the identified thematic focus area(s). Be specific (go beyond the use of buzz words like “nutrition sensitive agriculture” or “climate resilient varieties”) on how the project activities will address the thematic focus area(s) in the local context. Identify specific issues (and include supporting data) related to the selected themes that the project will address, and what target outcomes related to the theme are expected to be achieved.

In terms of Gender and empowerment of women and girls, this project will first of all appreciate the fact that women form the majority of smallholder producers. Therefore, all components of this project will ensure at least 50% participation of women, girls and youth as a way of empowering them. Existing rural SMEs that are women - led will be supported in marketing, financial services, BDS in order to ensure gender inclusivity. To promote social and gender equity, the project will facilitate innovative and remunerative marketing mechanisms and invest in innovative strategies that will first decrease the climate change effects and secondly increase welfare of the women and young girls from technologies that enhance market access e-marketing for building better and equitable rural economy. Using methods such as social accountability monitoring (SAM), the project will ensure gender inclusivity through increased social accountability in public funded projects and inclusive financial services.

In terms of climate resilience, the project will invest in sustainable agriculture practices to promote environmental protection, protection of biodiversity and mitigate the climate change effects: use of agroecology, development of agroforestry including fruit crops and spices, development of indigenous vegetables that are less reliant on irrigation; adoption of varieties allowing a broader span of the year (early and late season varieties); improved irrigation skills and technics that reduce water consumption.

In terms of nutrition, the project will contribute in producing and supply of nutritious quality food by supporting sustainable production, post-harvest handling, quality assurance and marketing. It will also improve the nutrition status of the small-scale producers’ households through nutrition education based on the available food products generated at the farm level; existing MVIWATA local networks in each location will proactively support such activity in links with primary schools.

4.3 Specify how the participation and role of women smallholder producers will be increased in POs and smallholder producer groups as a result of the proposed project (complete this question even if the gender theme was not selected).

1. The project will target at least of 50% women and 30% youth participation in implementation of the project while some activities will be planned to target only women and women groups which will pave a way in ensuring that the specific target group (women) are directly impacted through capacity building, business skills, direct investment.
2. This project will invest in innovative infrastructures and skills that will increase welfare of the women and young girls all the way from sustainable production enhancing technologies to market access enhancing technologies including e-marketing, zero energy cold chambers

- (ZECC), adapted containers to ease post-harvest handling
3. The Project will increase the scope and number of women-led rural SMEs by supporting tailor made financial services to women, girls and youths and BDS.
 4. MVIWATA will guarantee more leadership positions to women and youth in mixed groups by revisiting its own regulations and bylaws to form associations and groups.

Section 5. Project Implementation, Sustainability and Budget (weighting 25%) (suggested 5-6 pages)

5.1 What are the risks to achieving the proposed project's objectives and what are the potential negative externalities or spillovers that could result from the proposed project activities and targeting? How likely are they to occur, what impact would they have, and what mitigation measures are proposed? Include a detailed assessment under Annex 3, Tables E and F.

1. The Risks

- a) **Technical design:** Risk that technical design could affect the project from reaching its objectives:
- b) **Institutional capacity** for implementation: Risk that there is insufficient capacity to implement the project:
- c) **Political risks:**
Details are in Annex 3 tables E and F.

In our assessment, the overall risk for **Baridi Sokoni** project is assessed as LOW because of its concept, approach and the fact that the project is built on the existing initiatives, has taken into account the real needs of smallholder producers and the realistic field situation. The project design will undertake mitigation measures; including

- a) Ensuring that key stakeholders and actors are well involved in all steps of the project from conception, design, implementation and evaluation
- b) Ensuring that the design of the project is built on realistic and concrete analytical frame and that incorporates well the needs of the smallholder producers, takes into account local knowledge and experiences and the lessons that have been learnt from the past interventions.
- c) Ensuring that key stakeholders and actors are well involved in all steps of the project from conception, design, implementation and evaluation
- d) Ensuring that the design of the project is built on realistic and concrete analytical frame and that incorporates well the needs of the smallholder producers, takes into account local knowledge and experiences and the lessons that have been learnt from the past interventions.
- e) Ensuring that communication process is well coordinated in within and beyond the project
- f) Keeping track of the political actions, decisions or directives.
- g) and Involving government at central and local level through consultations right from the design of the project

There will also be an inclusive project advisory committee in order to make sure that there is a smooth execution of the project through harmonised communication, planning and monitoring of results.

2. Potential negative externalities

- a) Environmental
- b) Social
- c) Gender

By design of this project, it is highly unlikely, that there is high likelihood of occurrence of such externalities in this project. To mitigate negative externalities;

- a) The project will ensure the use of environmentally friendly production techniques, mainly agroecology.
- b) This project has right from the beginning considered the social aspects such as inclusivity in the project components
- c) This project has right from the beginning considered the gender aspects in the project components
- d) By design the project itself is meant to uplift the rural economy, specifically targeting smallholder producers, rural SMEs while focusing on inclusivity and equitability

3. Spillovers

Positive spillovers are expected from cross learnings, sharing of experiences and dissemination. Lessons from the past interventions of MVIWATA have already been used in design of projects within the country (Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Program (AMSDP) and Market Infrastructure Value Addition and Rural Financial Services (MIVARF) Program⁴⁴) and outside the country in IFAD funded programmes in Uganda⁴⁵, Niger⁴⁶, Guinea⁴⁷, Bissau Guinea⁴⁸, Benin and Turkey⁴⁹.

5.2 What are specific design measures that will be incorporated to increase the likelihood of sustainability of the project activities or outcomes? Provide specific examples of how the project will build in sustainability. For example, who will be responsible for maintenance and operations of equipment, facilities, etc.? What capacities would need to be developed and how? Have recurrent costs been factored into assets and programs? How are users/beneficiaries expected to share in the cost of any works or goods provided by the project?

This project has been designed not to start from scratch, but rather to build on existing initiatives which already have some degree of success but still miss particular features to reach better results.

Secondly, the project is designed around existing institutional framework: on the one hand existing grassroots smallholder farmers groups and their networks and association, rural SMEs, existing MVIWATA market companies and on the other hand, existing economic infrastructures such as rural markets and storage buildings.

Through capacity building in the first component on sustainable horticultural production, inclusive financial services and marketing to smallholder producers, the knowledge and skills gained will be transferred to communities through established farmer to farmer learning which is a strong pillar of MVIWATA in ensuring that farmers lead the process of learning, innovation and skills dissemination.

The results of the professionalisation of the MVIWATA market companies will allow them to ensure market service delivery to market users and boost the volume of transactions of horticultural products. Such growth in market activity will pull the production that will also be developed through technical capacity and skills development to smallholder producers. MVIWATA will ensure the sustainability of its companies where producers will continue to have a decisive control. It is also expected that the

⁴⁴ This program was supported by AfDB in collaboration with IFAD. It is one of the most successful agricultural interventions recently implemented in the country.

⁴⁵ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/1100001681>

⁴⁶ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/1100001688>

⁴⁷ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000001059>

⁴⁸ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000001605>

⁴⁹ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000001409>



government and other actors will be inspired by this intervention and will promote policies and strategies on the basis of the lessons learnt by MVIWATA.

Thirdly, since the project is perfectly aligned with the priorities of the PO itself as stipulated in the MVIWATA Strategic Plan, there is will and commitment to take further the expected achievements of this project specially to share it with the other MVIWATA regional networks members that also have to address the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on the smallholder producers.

Fourthly, E-marketing will be built on the already commenced MVIWATA initiatives which include a digital platform on market information system and GIS mapping of markets and warehouses. **MVIWATA FM Radio Station** will be used to promote the system and disseminate information.

Although previous initiatives have been attempted, the development of the cold chain services on the rural market is rather new and MVIWATA will collaborate with an experienced private company, **Soko Fresh** from Kenya that is expected to provide technical backstopping support during the project including developing local capacities of the operator (that will be the MVIWATA marketing companies) to run and maintain the equipment. The recurrent costs will have to be factored into the economic feasibility.

How are users/beneficiaries expected to share in the cost of any works or goods provided by the project?

The users and beneficiaries are expected to share the project costs through in-kind contribution including, storage buildings to be upgraded for cold storage facilities, land for farmer field schools and labour where needed. MVIWATA headquarters offices will be used to host the Project management unit and MVIWATA will allow the use of its radio FM by the project.

5.3 Who has been involved or consulted in the development of the Proposal? Specify who (e.g., local government agencies, private businesses, civil society, other POs, research organizations, public health and nutrition workers, women's groups), where, when and through which modality stakeholders were consulted or involved in developing the Proposal. State how these consultations changed or specifically affected the design or selection of the proposed project activities. How would stakeholders continue to be engaged and consulted during project preparation and implementation if the proposal was approved? *Applicants are strongly encouraged to involve civil society during Proposal development and subsequent Project design and implementation.*

1. Local networks of smallholder producers in Morogoro Rural, Mvomero, Wanging'ombe and Zanzibar during interactions with the MVIWATA secretariat;
2. MVIWATA marketing companies in the 5 sites during their regular meeting;
3. Morogoro Regional Government (regional secretariat)
4. District councils (Morogoro Rural, Mvomero, Kilosa, Wanging'ombe) and local government in Zanzibar.
5. Government Institutions (TADB, WRA, SIDO)
6. *Sokofresh* – Kenya through distant meeting.

These stakeholders were consulted through meetings and consultations during the time of proposal development. Furthermore, the local networks of MVIWATA have been in regular consultations with the national level network as part and parcel of inbuilt communication mechanisms.



5.4 Provide a description of the PO's structure, including membership, and services offered by the PO.

For example, the number of members and dues-paying members, average number of users for services offered by the PO (by year for most recent 2-3 years), membership fees, assets, office locations, number and roles of paid employees, as well as any financial data that indicates the scale and depth of the business venture supported by the PO (such as sales data by its members).

Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania – MVIWATA, is a membership producer organisation currently with over 300,000 farmers throughout Tanzania and over 3,000,000 users and beneficiaries of the interventions of MVIWATA, both in the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. The members of MVIWATA are smallholder farmers who are organised in groups and local networks. In each region of Tanzania, there is a MVIWATA branch (chapter).

Services offered by the PO include **capacity development** through training programme that is conducted at the rural residential training centres that are owned by MVIWATA; **provision of price and market information**; **market linkage** interventions; **legal aid** to the marginalised and women especially victims of land evictions, gender-based violence, inheritance and criminalisation; **business incubation**, **financial literacy**, facilitate learning visits, free access to MVIWATA FM Radio programs and newsletters.

Through interventions of MVIWATA on financial services, 88 producers owned financial institutions have been established, 11,066 smallholder producers (4,298 women and 6,768 men) have accessed loans amounting to TZS 4,32 billion (USD 1,86 million) from 2018 to 2020.

Through MVIWATA market linkage services, notably collective selling and business links, 23,054 smallholder producers (9,116 women and 13,938 men) earned TZS 45,8 billion (USD 200 million) by collectively selling 60,000 metric tons of agricultural produces from 2018 to 2020.

Members contribute by paying annual subscription fees and any other financial contributions as determined by the organisation from time to time. Internal revenue of MVIWATA contributes 10% of the total organisation's budget.

MVIWATA owns its office premises in the Municipal of Morogoro which includes the main office building, a resource centre, training and meeting halls, studios of MVIWATA FM Radio Station and few guest rooms. MVIWATA also owns 2 rural training centres in Morogoro rural district which have classrooms and hostels; It also owns an office and an exhibition room within the Agricultural Show Grounds in Morogoro Municipal. MVIWATA has a fleet of vehicles to conduct current field operations, although some need replacement due to depreciation.

MVIWATA hires 40 full time staff and a number of volunteer staff at the Head Office and some branches will also allocate some of their staff time for this project. The employed staff are of diverse disciplines including management, finance management and procurement, M&E, advocacy, agricultural business, crop production, horticulture, rural development, laws, ICT, statistics, monitoring and evaluation, communication and journalism.

5.5 Describe the proposed project implementation arrangements, including the lead and other POs, and other partners (e.g., private businesses, development partners, civil society organisations, or women's groups) that will be involved in the implementation of the project and their roles. What is the intended implementation arrangement within the lead PO? Provide a clear overview of roles and responsibilities of different entities involved.



The lead PO will be **Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania – MVIWATA** which in this case applies on behalf of its members, smallholder producers, smallholders' rural SMEs and market companies. It will be responsible for the overall guidance, the planning, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, management of finances and liaison with key players including the SE.

The secretariat of MVIWATA will provide key personnel for the implementation of the project. These will include the CEO who will oversee the project; Field Coordinator who will coordinate field activities; Head of Programmes who will support implementation, Finance and Procurement department for financial control and procurement, M&E specialist for data collection and management, Communication Specialist for documentation and dissemination of experiences and lessons, legal expert for legal support of professionalisation of rural markets companies and SMEs and administrative support staff.

African Development Bank (AfDB) will be the supervising entity (SE)

a) Public sector:

- i) Ministry of Agriculture and Local government** (and AfDB) will be part of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) whose objective will be to provide advice on the implementation of the project and take up policy issues for smothering of project implementation.
Local government will also be responsible for provision of the required extension services especially in component one of the proposed project.
- ii) Tanzania Warehousing Regulatory Agency** will be involved in establishing warehouse receipt systems for spices, include cold chambers storage to its services and link the project to commodity exchange facility.
- iii) Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)** for quality assurance of the developed horticultural products.
- iv) Smallscale Industry Development Organisation (SIDO)** for products development.

b) Private sector:

Transport firms for establishing (cold chains vehicles),
urban markets (such as supermarkets) already equipped with cold shelves
SokoFresh: (<http://sokofresh.co/>) a private company dealing with cold storage facilities will support the project with technical support on cold chain.
Provision of legal services to adapt the evolution of the company registration for MVIWATA to ensure that the new set-up guarantee that farmers keep control on their professional organisations (Market companies)

c) Financial sector:

- i) Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB)** will be involved in the required financing arrangements especially on warehouse system
- ii) Private Agricultural Support Services (PASS)** for provision of financial services to established enterprises.

d) Smallholder farmers:

As primary targets, they are the direct players in the implementation of the project, in component 1 and 2 of the project. They will also contribute in kind in the resources of the project.

e) Rural enterprises and Rural BDS

As secondary targets, rural enterprises and BDS will play a role in value addition, provision of business advisory services to local enterprises once their own capacities have been uplifted.

5.6 Describe the proposed financial and implementation arrangements between the SE and the PO, including breakdown of funds and how funds are transferred from SEs to POs as well as the financial and progress reporting system to be put in place.

Breakdown of funds

The total budget for the proposed project is USD 2,5 million, which is the fund that is requested from GAFSP under the following arrangement;

Component	Amount (USD)	Percent (%)
Component 1: On-farm improvement of agricultural commodities and productivity	560,000	22
Component 2: On-market improvement of the food supply services	1,400,000	56
Component 3: Institutional and organisational support for MVIWATA as a national producers' organisation	540,000	22

Fund management and most of the procurement will be done by the PO. Internal control systems will be done in line with the rules, procedures and policies of the PO while complying with the Procurement & Disbursement Policies & Procedures of the SE. A credible external auditor will be appointed.

Transfer of funds: Transfer of funds will be based on disbursement procedures of the supervising entity's (AfDB)

Reporting periods: This will be in accordance with the Supervising Entity's reporting procedures and shall include, but not limited to the following;

Quarterly reports, Semi-annual reports, Annual reports, Annual External Audit reports, Final Project Completion Report (PCR)

Report components: Narrative reports and financial reports.

5.7 Present the overall project budget using the Tables A, B and C in Annex 1. Please respond in Annex 1. Do not include a table here.

5.8 PO's readiness: Provide information regarding the PO's

Previous experience in working in partnership with the preferred SE;

MVIWATA has no direct experience in working with the preferred SE. However, MVIWATA has been a member of Steering Committee in two government programmes that have been co-funded by AfDB, namely Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme (AMSDP) and MIVARF.

Previous experience managing funds from the preferred SEs and/or other international entities such as development agencies or international NGOs

MVIWATA has no experience in managing funds from the preferred SE i.e. AfDB. However, MVIWATA has a long experience in managing funds from international partners including but not only limited to;



1. 2002 – 2005, funds from *Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)* to implement the Rural Markets Development Project in Morogoro and Kongwa for a budget of EUR5.7 million;
2. 2017 – 2019, **funds from DEU to implement the** “Improving production and marketing of high value horticultural produce for smallholder farmers in Uluguru Mountains and Ruaha river basin through increased know-how and market-support services (in short **Malimbichi** project) for a budget of EUR1.8 million;
3. **2009 -2011, funds from DEU to implement the Rural markets development project in Mbeya and Rukwa Regions for a budget of EUR2.0 million;**
4. 2012 – 2021, **funds from USAID** through an American partner Staples value chain project (*Nafaka*), funded by USAID under Feed the Future Program for a budget of USD1.36 million;
5. 2010 – to-date, **funds from SIDA** through a Swedish Partner, We Effect, to implement “Lake Nyasa Ecosystem and Livelihood Project” for a budget of USD866,000;
6. 2011 to 2016, **funds from Irish Aid** for strategic plan support of the PO for a budget of EUR2.3 million.
7. 2008 – 2009, **funds from IFAD** in “strengthening of producer organization” for a budget of USD208,000;
8. 2015 – to-date, **funds from SDC** for strategic plan support of the PO for a budget of USD3.5 million.
9. 2020 to-date, **funds from FAO** for territorial markets survey and forest and farm facilities for a budget of USD132,000.

Main activities carried out by the PO in the past 5 years and external funders for those activities;

1. **Market linkage interventions as supported** with Funds from USAID through an American partner Staples value chain project (*Nafaka*), funded by USAID under Feed the Future Programme 2012 – 2021. Budget USD Budget USD 1,360,700.
2. **Territorial markets surveys and Funds from FAO** for territorial markets survey and interventions on forest and farm facilities from 2020 todate. Budget USD 132,000.
3. **Climate change interventions with** Funds from SIDA through a Swedish Partner, We Effect in implementation of Lake Nyasa Ecosystem and Livelihood Project 2010 – 2017 funded by SIDA and core support – todate. Budget USD 866,000.
4. **Advocacy work, provision of legal aid, sustainable agriculture** with funds from Irish Aid for strategic plan support of the PO from 2011 to 2016. Budget USD 2,297,000.
5. **Advocacy work, provision of legal aid, sustainable agriculture, social accountability monitoring, income generation, youth and gender** with funds from SDC for strategic plan support of the PO from 2013 todate. Budget USD 3,500,000.

Experience in managing contracts, not limited to grant agreements

MVIWATA has a long experience in managing contracts and compliance including service provision contracts with consultants, staff contracts and partners. All contracts have been duly audited by external auditors.

Annex 1 – Project Budget Tables

Provide comprehensive budget information for the proposed project. All figures should be in US\$ and rounded to the nearest '000.

Table A: Summary of Overall Project Funding

Funding Source	Amount	Has this funding been secured (Yes/No)?
GAFSP grant amount requested		n/a
PO co-financing ⁵⁰	-	
Other Funding Sources (<i>SE, ODA, international NGOs, etc.</i>)		
- [Specify source]	-	
- [specify source]	-	
- [specify source]	-	
<i>Add rows as needed</i>		
Total Project Funding	USD 2,500,000	

Table B: Detailed Project Budget (for each component indicate who will administer the funds and manage procurement – SE or PO)

Components	Activities	GAFSP Funding Requested		Other Funding Sources Amount (US\$)
		Amount Requested (US\$)	Fund management and procurement (SE or PO)	
Component 1: On-farm improvement of agricultural commodities and productivity	1.1 Training and advisory services on sustainable horticultural practices for producing nutritious quality food and climate-change adaptation strategies at farm and landscape level while employing participatory and gender inclusive approaches.	160 000	PO	
	1.2 Direct support on facilities for sustainable horticulture e.g. creation of horticulture seed banks for sustained production, improving local irrigation systems and micro irrigation.	200 000	PO	
	1.3 On-farm post-harvest investment, i.e. application of zero energy cold chambers (ZECC), ventilated chambers, container to establish chains from farm to markets.	200 000	PO	
Component 2: On-market improvement of the food supply services	2.1 Support provision of cold chain equipment (cold chambers, ice making) ; processing, packaging and branding of fresh vegetables and spices	900 000	SE	
	2.2 Linking smallholder producers to business development services and financial services including creation of innovative revolving fund to support emerging rural enterprises.	300 000	PO	
	2.3 professionalization of existing MVIWATA rural market companies with a role of providing market services in the production areas, linking SMEs to markets/value chains and upgrade of MVIWATA digital platforms	200 000	PO	

⁵⁰ Include financial contributions only. Additional information on financial and in-kind contributions can be described under question B.3.

Components	Activities	GAFSP Funding Requested		Other Funding Sources Amount (US\$)
		Amount Requested (US\$)	Fund management and procurement (SE or PO)	
	for market information services ⁵¹ , market intelligence and e-marketing.			
Component 3: Institutional and organisational support for MVIWATA as a national producers' organisation	3.1 Strengthening organisational and managerial capacity, systems (including digital M&E platforms) and procedures; legal and advocacy support	240 000	PO	
	3.2 Acquisition and building of MVIWATA technical expertise (e.g. expertise on cold chain)	120 000	PO	
	3.3 Sharing of experiences through documentation and dissemination of lessons, policy engagement	180 000	PO	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS		2 500 000		

Note: Do not include separate line items for contingencies. Instead factor contingencies into component costs.

B.1. Clarify the underlying assumptions for the proposed budget: For example, indicative unit costs for major investments including how derived, training and workshops, program coordination costs, additional budget notes, etc.

Components	Activities	Years		unit cost	GAFSP Funding Requested		Other Funding Sources Amount (US\$)	Allocation % per component	% per activity
		Year	sites		Amount Requested (US\$)	Fund management and procurement (SE or PO)			
Component 1: On-farm improvement of agricultural commodities productivity	Activity 1.1	4	20	2,000	160,000	PO	22%	6%	
	Activity 1.2	4	5	10,000	200,000	PO		8%	
	Activity 1.3	4	5	10,000	200,000	PO		8%	
Component 2: On-market improvement of the cold chain services	Activity 2.1	1	5	180,000	900,000	SE	56%	36%	
	Activity 2.2	5	5	12,000	300,000	PO		12%	
	Activity 2.3	4	5	10,000	200,000	PO		8%	
Component 3: MVIWATA organisational and institutional support (legal, managerial, technical, financial, advocacy at national level)	Activity 3.1	5	1	48,000	240,000	PO	22%	10%	
	Activity 3.2	5	1	24,000	120,000	PO		5%	
	Activity 3.3	5	1	36,000	180,000	PO		7%	
<i>Add rows for additional components and activities as needed</i>									

⁵¹ [MVIWATA MAPPING - uMap \(openstreetmap.fr\)](https://www.openstreetmap.fr/)



Components	Activities	Years		unit cost	GAFSP Funding Requested		Other Funding Sources Amount (US\$)	Allocation % per component	% per activity
		Year	sites		Amount Requested (US\$)	Fund management and procurement (SE or PO)			
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ALL COMPONENTS					2,500,000			100%	100%

B.2. Will the PO provide any financial or in-kind contribution to the project?

The PO will provide in-kind contribution to the project in terms of human resource, office premises, existing buildings for project implementation.



Annex 2 – Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix

Review *Table D* below for the list of GAFSP Tier 1 (impact) and Tier 2 (output and outcome) indicators and select the indicators that are relevant to the Proposal. The selected GAFSP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) indicators should be included in the Results Monitoring Matrix presented in *Table E* and should feed into the project Results Framework or Log Frame if the Proposal is approved.

Present a Proposal stage Results Monitoring Matrix in *Table E*. This should include indicators for the project as a whole and for all components, as well as indicative end-of-project target values. Refer to the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#) for requirements to be followed for any approved proposals. Refer to the list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators in *Table D* and include those selected in *Table E*. Note that the GAFSP M&E Plan is currently undergoing revision and there may be changes to the current set of core indicators. Specifically, there may be new indicators to be used by PO-led projects to capture results around the institutional capacity of the POs and access to financial services provided by POs for its members. These changes (once finalized) will be communicated to successful recipients for incorporation into the final Results Monitoring Matrix in the SE project design document.

Table D. GAFSP Tier 1 and Tier 2 Core Indicators

#	Tier 1 impact indicators for all GAFSP projects	Check if Yes
1	Food and nutrition security <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicator and optional indicators are Food Consumption Score (FCS), Minimum Dietary Diversity-Woman (MDD-W) and Minimum Dietary Diversity - Children (MDD-C)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Household income	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Crop yield (apply only to those projects with explicit productivity gain goals)	<input type="checkbox"/>
#	Tier 2 indicators for all GAFSP projects, <i>Mandatory Breakdowns</i> [†] (unit) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indicator notes	
1	Number of beneficiaries reached, gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change ^{††} <input type="checkbox"/> People receiving benefits from the project. <input type="checkbox"/> Disaggregation for gender and those receiving Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)-specific support.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Land area receiving improved production support, <i>percentage of these that are climate smart</i> (ha) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Area that adopted new inputs/practices, new/rehabilitated irrigation services, land registration, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Disaggregation for climate-smart interventions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support <input type="checkbox"/> Number of end-users who directly participated in project activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Includes technology/technique adoptees, water users with improved services, those who had land rights clarified, people offered new financing/risk management services. <input type="checkbox"/> Using CSA approaches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Number of producer-based organizations supported (number) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Relevant associations established or strengthened by project.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Volume of agriculture loans that are outstanding. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Volume of outstanding loans for agriculture and agribusiness in a financial institution	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources (percent of total beneficiaries) ^{**} <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Measured as those with legal documentation or recognized evidence of tenure and those who perceive their rights are recognized and protected.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Roads constructed or rehabilitated, percentage resilient to climate risks (km) <input type="checkbox"/> All-weather roads built, reopened, rehabilitated, or upgraded by project. <input type="checkbox"/> Percentage that are designed to withstand changes in climate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated (number) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, <i>by food group</i> (tons) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tons of total produce processed sorted by 10 major FAO food groups.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, <i>gender disaggregated</i> (number of people) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of people who benefited from cash or food transfer interventions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	People receiving improved nutrition services and products, <i>gender disaggregated, age disaggregated</i> (number of people) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of people who received nutrition counseling/education, recipients of Ready-to-use-Therapeutic Foods, bio-fortified foods, and Vitamin A and micronutrient supplements. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques (e.g., homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<i>Direct employment provided; gender disaggregated</i> (full-time equivalent) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of direct employees in a client company. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Part time jobs aggregated to full-time equivalent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Persons receiving capacity development, <i>gender disaggregated, organization type</i> (number of people) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and non-agricultural rural training and capacity building support provided. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Distinguishes between individual producers/household members, civil society organization staff, and government officials.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#	Tier 1 impact indicators for all GAFSP projects	Check if Yes
14	Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed (number) ☐☐ Measures “soft support” for institutional development provided through discrete deliverables. ☐☐ Deliverables include policy studies, strategies and plans, best practices, and lessons learned, among others.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note: The definitions for the Tier 2 indicators can be found on pgs. 24 – 27 of the [GAFSP M&E Plan](#).

† Reporting on the indicator requires reporting all mandatory breakdowns for the indicator.

†† Climate-related language is included for indicators #1, 2, 3, and 7. In view of discussion and some concerns expressed by the GAFSP Steering Committee, it is noted that the experience of gathering such data at the SE/project level will be tracked and reviewed to assess the ease/feasibility of application and resulting “meaningfulness” of the data that are gathered. Please also see earlier footnote #6 on the use of the term ‘climate-smart’ in the GAFSP M&E Plan.

‡‡ GAFSP projects have not traditionally supported land-ownership reform, although both the Technical Advisory Committee and most SE project preparation processes currently evaluate project readiness against a criterion that includes land access and land user rights, and they typically verify such aspects through their respective “safeguards” and appraisal policies. There was demand from SC members to see a standalone indicator, however, that can capture a focus on land use rights.

Table E. Proposal Stage Results Monitoring Matrix

Indicators ⁵²	Unit of measurement	Baseline ⁵³	End-of-project target	Data sources (Data collection instruments)
Project level indicators				
Household income have increased	Tanzania Shillings (TAS)	TBD	+30%	End of project evaluation M&E Data Post-project specific surveys
Component level indicators⁵⁴				
Component 1: On-farm improvement of agricultural commodities and productivity				
Outcome 1: Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support	Nb	TBD	10,000 (50% women, youth 30%)	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Output 1: Number of farmer field schools (FFS)	Nb		60 per year	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Component 2: On-market improvement of the cold chain services				
Outcome 3: Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, <i>by food group</i> (tons)	Tons	TBD	+40%	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Output 3: Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated	Nb	TBD	At least 6 sets	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Outcome 4: Number of producer-based organizations supported	Nb	TBD	30 rural SMEs 5 in each project area	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Output 4: Number of market companies, rural producer-based SMEs supported	Nb	TBD	-5 Market companies -At least 30 SMEs -At least 6 BDS providers	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Component 3: MVIWATA organisational and institutional support at national level				
Outcome 5: Persons receiving capacity development, <i>gender disaggregated, organization type</i>	Nb	TBD	TBD	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation
Output 5: Number of workshop/courses	Nb	TBD	TBD	M&E Data

⁵² If any cross-cutting themes were selected in Section 3.1, this table must include some indicators that correspond to the selected theme(s).

⁵³ If this is unknown, write TBD (to be determined).

⁵⁴ Please identify indicators that can clearly represent the causal links in the results chain that bridge the gap between the current status and the objectives (desired high-level indicator). Ideally, under each component there is at least one outcome indicator and correspondent output indicator(s).



Indicators ⁵²	Unit of measurement	Baseline ⁵³	End-of-project target	Data sources (Data collection instruments)
				End of Project Evaluation
Output 6: Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed	Nb	TBD	TBD	M&E Data End of Project Evaluation

Annex 3 - Risks and Negative Externalities

F. Describe important potential risks to achieving the project's development objective(s) based on the scale, complexity, duration, and magnitude of proposed project activities and operations. Provide an assessment of the likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks, and proposed mitigation measures. Add additional rows to the table for additional risks, if needed.

Table F: Project Risk Assessment

Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L, M, H)	Risk description	Proposed mitigation measures
Technical design⁵⁵: Risk that technical design could affect the project from reaching its objectives	L	L	The project is not technically complex since the design has taken into account the past experiences on similar projects, is built upon the previous, existing and tested interventions, recommendations of the past analysis and evaluations. Further, the project is built on existing institutional arrangement of the Producer organisation (MVIWATA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that key stakeholders and actors are well involved in all steps of the project from conception, design, implementation and evaluation. • Ensure that the design of the project is built on realistic and concrete analytical frame and that incorporates well the needs of the smallholder producers, takes into account local knowledge and experiences and the lessons that have been learnt from the past interventions. • Practically speaking, an inclusive project advisory committee will be formed to advise project implementation.
Institutional capacity for implementation⁵⁶: Risk that there is insufficient capacity to implement the project	L	L	The institutional arrangement within MVIWATA is appropriately suited to implementation of this project since there is organic link from the national level (with the role of guiding the project management and provision of expertise) to the grassroots where the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that key stakeholders and actors are well involved in all steps of the project from conception, design, implementation and evaluation. • Ensure that the design of the project is built on realistic and concrete analytical frame and that incorporates well the needs of the smallholder

⁵⁵ Indicative list of risks to assess: the technical complexity of the project; the extent to which project design is informed by analytical work; adequacy of number of components and subcomponents; past experience in designing and implementing similar operations; whether the design incorporates or relies on untested or unfamiliar technologies and processes; the extent to which project benefits dependent on external factors beyond the scope of the project.

⁵⁶ Indicative list of risks to assess: the complexity of the institutional arrangements (at central and local levels) such as number of implementing entities involved; geographical spread of project intervention areas and remoteness of these areas; experience of proposed implementing agency with similar scaled projects with international organizations.

Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L, M, H)	Risk description	Proposed mitigation measures
			<p>project will be implemented. MVIWATA has over 20 years of experience in implementing similar projects at the same scale with international organisations such as EU, French Government, IFAD, FAO and international movements, notably La Via Campesina. This experience will be utilized in design and implementation of this project.</p> <p>Geographically, the selected project areas pose no risk since they have been part and parcel of the successful previous interventions.</p>	<p>producers, takes into account local knowledge and experiences and the lessons that have been learnt from the past interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that communication process is well coordinated in within and beyond the project.
Political risks	L	H	<p>Political risks refer to risks that occur as a result of political actions, decisions or directives that can adversely hamper or affect implementation of the project.</p> <p>With the current trend such risks are low.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep track of the political actions, decisions or directives. • Involve government at central and local level through consultations right from the design of the project.

For Likelihood: L (low probability), M (moderate probability), or H (high probability).

For Risk rating: L (low risk or impact), M (moderate risk or impact), or H (high risk or impact).

G. Describe important potential negative externalities or spillover effects that could arise from the project implementation based on the scale, complexity, duration, and magnitude of project activities and operations, as well as an assessment of likelihood (probability) and risk rating (severity, impact) of the risks and proposed mitigation measures. Add additional rows to the table for additional potential negative externalities, if needed.

Table G: Evaluation of Negative Externalities

Potential Negative Externalities	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L,M,H)	Description of potential negative externalities	Proposed mitigation measures
C	L	L	This project will promote sustainable agriculture production systems and will therefore respect nature, ecology and promote biodiversity. Therefore, there is very little risk for negative environmental externalities.	The project will ensure the use of environmentally friendly production techniques, mainly agroecology.
Social ⁵⁷	L	L	This project will take into account existing local and social dynamics while promoting social inclusivity; gender, girls and youth. The project will further ensure equitable use of resources and benefits accrued from the project interventions. Inclusion of nutritious food supply in the project components will contribute to social wellbeing in the project area.	This project has right from the beginning considered the social aspects such as inclusivity in the project components.
Gender	L	L	This project is designed to mainstream gender equity in rural areas through enhanced gender equitable value chains, focus on women led SMEs, targeting at least 50% participation of women, girls and youth in project activities, facilitate supply of nutritious foods.	This project has right from the beginning considered the gender aspects in the project components.
Economic	L	M	This project is not expected to make the economic situation of the local	By design the project itself is meant to uplift the rural economy, specifically

⁵⁷ This could include the potential effects on human health and safety; the nature, scale and duration of social effects such as the need for land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement; potential impacts on, equity, and indigenous peoples; and potential impacts on physical cultural resources.

Potential Negative Externalities	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Risk rating (L,M,H)	Description of potential negative externalities	Proposed mitigation measures
			<p>communities worse off by any means. Instead, it is expected to strengthen economic welfare through the designed components and activities and indeed builds on the achievements of the previous interventions.</p>	<p>targeting smallholder producers, rural SMEs while focusing on inclusivity and equitability.</p>

For Likelihood: L (low probability), M (moderate probability), or H (high probability).



Annex 4 - Prior GAFSP Grant(s)

Provide details about each prior GAFSP grant (from the GAFSP Missing Middle Initiative) the PO has received (if applicable).

Project Name	None
Country	
Responsible Implementing Entity	
Responsible Supervising Entity	
GAFSP Grant Amount and Amount Disbursed	Total Grant: US\$ Amount Disbursed (date): US\$
Grant Approval Date	
Project Status (active or closed)	
Project Closing Date	
Project Implementation Update <i>(implementation progress, results, challenges, etc.)</i>	
Most recent/last SE Implementation Rating for (i) achieving project objectives and (ii) implementation progress.	
Will the project proposed under this proposal build on or be linked to this prior GAFSP grant? If so, in what way?	

(copy table in case of multiple prior grants)



Annex 5 - Proposal Preparation Team

List the names, titles, organizations and email addresses of the core members of the Proposal preparation team (including private consultants and Supervising Entity staff, if any, who directly contributed to completing the Proposal Template). Do not include individuals who participated in wider consultation meetings or workshops held as part of the preparation of the Proposal; their participation and influence in proposal development will have been described in 5.3.

Name	Title	Organization	Email
1. Stephen A. Ruvuga	CEO	MVIWATA	saruvuga@yahoo.co.uk
2. Theodora Pius	Head of Programmes	MVIWATA	theodora.pius@mviwata.or.tz
3. Ezekiel Emanuel Seth	Head of Finance	MVIWATA	ezeziel.seth@mviwata.or.tz
4. Lameck Mlimilwa	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	MVIWATA	lameck.mlimilwa@mviwata.or.tz
5. Emanuel Mandike	Agricultural Marketing Officer	MVIWATA	emanuel.mandike@mviwata.or.tz
6. Nuru Pipino	Legal Officer	MVIWATA	nuru.pipino@mviwata.or.tz
7. Salum Ramadhani	Senior Agricultural Economist	AfDB - COTZ	s.ramadhani@afdb.org