



EOAI 2018 ANNUAL REPORT



SUBMITTED TO: BIOVISION AFRICAN TRUST (BVAT), NAIROBI, KENYA

BY

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The Country Lead Organization for EOA Initiative in Tanzania



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PROJECT PROFILE

 <p>Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement</p>	<p>Annual Narrative Report 2018</p>	<p>Name of Responsible Person: Jordan Gama, CEO</p> <p>Signature and Date: 11th January 2019</p> 
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<p>Project Name:</p>	<p>ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA</p>
<p>Project Objective</p>	<p>Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa 2014-2018</p>

<p>Reporting Period:</p>	<p>From: January 2018 To: December 2018</p>
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<p>Project Officer:</p> <p>Name: Bakari MONGO</p> <p>Date: 11th January 2019</p>	
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3 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
ASDP II	Agriculture Sector Development Program phase two
ICS	Internal Control System
IEC	Information Education Communication
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GoT	Government of Tanzania
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture Food and Cooperatives
MATI	Ministry Agricultural Training Institute
MESULA	Mount Meru Sustainable Land
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PIP	Pillar Implementing Partner
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
UWAMATAM	Ushirika wa Wakulima wa Matunda Tarafa ya Mkuyuni
UWAMWIMA	Umoja wa Wakulima wa Matunda na Mbogamboga Zanzibar



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative for Africa (EOAI) is an African led program aimed at implementing the decision of African Head of States on Organic - **Doc. EX.CL/631 (XVIII)**. The African Union Commission with stakeholders designed this Initiative that is to be domesticated and mainstreamed in Country Programmes, Policies and Strategies. It is being implemented in 8 African countries Tanzania being one of them. Four countries are on the Western block hereby called “Western Cluster” and four other countries are on the Eastern block commonly referred to as the “Eastern Cluster” where Tanzania is part. The project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) and the African Union Commission (AUC). The fully-fledged program runs from 2014-2018.

The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) has a mission to promote ecologically sound strategies and practices among diverse stakeholders in production, processing, marketing and policy making to safeguard the environment, improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty and guarantee food security

The overall goal of the initiative is to mainstream Ecological Organic Agriculture into national agricultural production systems (National Policies, Strategies and Programs) by 2025 in order to improve agricultural productivity, food security, access to markets and sustainable development in Africa. The objectives of this program are:

1. To increase documentation of information and knowledge on organic agricultural products along the complete value chain and support relevant actors to translate it into practices and wide application.
2. To systematically inform producers about the EOA approaches and good practices and motivate their uptake through strengthening access to advisory and support services.
3. To substantially increase the share of quality organic products at the local, national and regional markets.
4. Strengthen inclusive stakeholder engagement in organic commodities value chain development by developing national, regional and continental multi-stakeholder platforms to advocate for changes in public policy, plans and practices.

The hypothesis behind this is that, through the application of EOA approaches and practices along the entire commodity value chains and its mainstreaming in development systems through National Platforms, food security, incomes and nutrition of smallholder households as well as the environmental sustainability of agricultural production will be improved.



In Tanzania, EOA has been rolling out since 2014 as a fully-fledged project. Being in the third year of implementation, EOAI has registered some commendable achievements including carrying out researches that have unearthed gaps in various areas in organic farming.

EOAI is being implemented in a partnership approach at the National level, with TOAM being the Country Lead Organization working hand in hand with Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) and PELUM-Tanzania.

EOA covers several areas in Tanzania namely **Njombe, Mtwara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Zanzibar and an Island called Mafia (Cost Region)**. The direct target group are smallholder farmers organized in groups dealing with a number of value chains limited to Sunflower, Spices, Sesame, Vegetables, Fruits, Legumes, Sorghum, Hibiscus and Cashews. The Secondary target group is like-minded organizations and policy makers who have the potential to influence the development of organic farming.

1.1 GENERAL ACHIEVEMENTS

By December 2018, over 80% of EOA-I planned activities were implemented by assigned PIPs and PIM as detailed in respective section 1.2 below. And the activities that have been partially or not implemented at all will be implemented during no cost extension period (January to April 2019). Such noted level of activities implementation has led to the following desired results:

- Availability of databases on EOA-I different research findings – for Eastern Africa can be accessed under the EOA website (<http://eoai-africa.org/research>)
- Increased farmers productivity and income and thus organic products share in the market. Here listed below are some cases;
 - *In year 2016 and 2018, approximately 10,000MT from 69 actors were sold to both foreign and local markets that benefited around 85,404 out grower farmers across the country. The sold products include vegetables, fruits, legumes, cereals and fibres.*
 - *Nachili group (243 members) in Masasi bulked and marketed 5 crops that led to increased group income from \$3,000 to 100,000 \$.*
 - *Frank horticultural company in Njombe region secured a business contract that worth \$ 65,000, that is, selling 118 tones of organic avocado @ \$0.55/kg)*
- Set up of a functional national platform with representation from the ministry of agriculture to influence policy and programs as supported by:
 - The National Agriculture Policy of 2013 highlights OA



- Agricultural Sector Development Program II (ASDP II) recognizes EOA practices i.e. organic mulching, nitrogen-fixing crops etc
 - The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar allocated resources for organic agriculture strategy development
 - Government invitation of private sector in implementing ASDP II through sections respective to their strategic orientations.
-
- Scalling up and intensification of EOA-I related interventions by other like-minded development actors including CSOs and government institutions.
 - Increased public awareness on EOA practices and products including government officials. More than 60% of those reached stakeholders are aware of EOA practices and technologies such as intercropping, crop rotation, use of mulching and use of farm residue to improve soil fertility.
 - Incorporation of EOA into training curricula of higher learning institutions, for instance, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) has established and enrolled students for Ph.D and Masters Programs on Agro-ecology

Thus, above results influence inclusion and recognition of EOA-I in existing national policy, strategies and programs



1.2 SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION ACHIEVEMENT

Pillar	Planned Activities	Implemented Activities	Implementation %	Not Implemented
1	8	5	62.5	3
2	9	8	88.9	1
3	10	9	90	1
4	10	8	80	2
Overall	37	30	81.1	7

1.3 CHALLENGES

- Change of government staffs positions associated with bureaucracy in meeting them highly affect the advocacy processes of EOA-I mainstreaming into government strategies and programs.
- Training curriculum reviews to incorporate EOA practices and technologies are subject to resources availability and thus affecting results achievement within EOA-I timeframe. The review process is guided and mostly funded by the government and is carried out at an interval of 5 or 10 years.
- Delays in soliciting funds to implement Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) phase II through organic sector development project. That is, ASDP implementation is largely depends on private sectors.



1.4 WAY FORWARD

Basing on experience from EOA initiative implementation, the following actions have been recommended to further desired results achievement:

- To invest more on M&E system and partners staffs (staffs time compensations, salary) for EOA-I effective implementation and thus increased impacts to farmers livelihoods.
- Among others, EOA-I should adopt value chain development approach for increased positive impacts on organic products production and marketing.
- TOAM, CLO to make further follow-ups on agreed actions with policy makers/government officials by using different advocacy and lobbying approaches.

1.5 LESSONS LEARNT

- Involvement of diversity (multi-disciplinary) stakeholders is one of key factors in advocating for organic agriculture sector development.
- Simple and pictorial information communication materials are important for enabling farmers' access to EOA knowledge and skills.

2.0 PILLAR I: RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION



2.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PILLAR

Pillar I; Research, Training and Extension (RTE) aims at developing body of scientific data in favour of EOA. That is, conducting participatory interdisciplinary, multicultural scientific researches with different stakeholders (universities, research institutions, rural communities, extension and government advisory bodies). The research expected outputs are appropriate data, knowledge and practice established to help positive agriculture transformation. The pillar also considers gender aspects by developing agriculture technologies and practices that suit active participation of women and youth.

In Tanzania, the pillar is coordinated by Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), an NGO located in Morogoro region. SAT supports organic farmer groups in Morogoro region, mostly organized into PGS groups. SAT also owns a Farmer Training Centre (FTC) at Vianzi area, where short course trainings on organic agriculture are being conducted. For effective pillar implementation, SAT works with training, research and extension institutions for effective pillar delivery. These institutions include; The Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), the University of Dar-es-Salaam (UDSM), CARITAS-Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI), the Tropical Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI), Guavay Company, Agricultural Research Institute (ARI-Naliendele), Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute (MATI-Ilonga), Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI-Zanzibar) and College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANRE).

2.2 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PILLAR (ALONG THE PILLAR OBJECTIVES)

By end of December 2018, five (5) out of 8 planned activities were implemented, marking 62.5% implementation.

- Incorporation of EOA into training curricula of higher learning institutions, for instance, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) has established and enrolled students for Ph.D and Masters Programs on Agro-ecology
 - A training curriculum model for EOA developed and submitted to a mandated government body for further processes and approval.

2.3 MAJOR CHALLENGES OF THE PILLAR

Limited staffs' number and capacities for effectively implement and report EOA-I activities and thus achieving some of intended results.

2.4 LESSONS LEARNT


Researches and extension works call for frequent and consistent follow ups



2.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS


More works should be done for ensuring EOA-I knowledge sharing and application by target stakeholders across the country.


2.6. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS Not applicable as nothing have been implemented in this reporting period

 <p>Biovision Africa Trust</p>	<p>PILLAR I: RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION</p> <p>Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania- SAT</p> <p>Reporting Period: January- December 2018</p>
<p>Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programs in Africa</p>	
<p>OUTCOME 1: Ecological Organic Products and related knowledge along the value chain is increasingly documented, updated and actors capacitated to translate it into practices and application</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about organic practices in the entire value chains available</p>	
<p>Output Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product specific value chain needs and insights shared • At least 25% of actors in VCs are sharing research agenda gaps and insights. • Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results is increased by at least 10%
<p>A 1.1.1.</p>	<p>Conduct in-depth assessments to document available technologies on EOA research into use</p>
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Training report</p>
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Having documented available researches on EOA in 2017, there will be a practical on farm training for farmers on soil fertility management, pest and disease management and weed control, Also the knowledge on information compiled from collected researches done by SAT and UKIRIGURU will be shared.</p>
<p>Progress summary</p>	<p>A training workshop for 25 lead farmers from CARITAS, TOAM, PELUM, SAT and KARI was held at SAT FTC in Morogoro. Whereby the participants were able to hear research findings on EOA researches done in the last 5 years as well as got theoretical and practical training on EOA practices on soil fertility management, pest and disease management as well as weed control. The participants made action plans for disseminating the knowledge to fellow farmers in their localities in Morogoro, Zanzibar, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma and Pwani regions.</p>
<p>Project Target</p>	<p>1 training for 25 lead farmers in one place and farmers come up with action plans on how they will train other farmers. organizing workshop for sharing EOA research findings to farmers from CARITAS, TOAM, PELUM, SAT and KARI at SAT FTC in Morogoro.</p>
<p>Analysis, Remarks</p>	<p>The training was a huge success with participants from 5 different regions.</p>



A 1.1.2+1.1.3+1.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and regularly update a data base of EOA research into use at national level (inventory on all botanicals in Tanzania) • Validate research findings in EOA practices through demonstrations and case studies/success stories • Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA
Activity indicator	Prepare a compilation of experiences made on botanical extracts and soil fertility by TPRI, GUAVAY and CHOLIMA for sharing in the Research validation workshop with farmers
Progress over reporting period	A workshop was held in Morogoro and a compilation of experiences made from the research on botanicals and soil fertility management by Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) and GUAVAY were shared with stakeholder and farmers for further dissemination. The officer in-charge of the organic desk in the Ministry of Agriculture was the guest of honor
Project target	Prepare a compilation of experiences made on botanical extracts and soil fertility by TPRI, GUAVAY and CHOLIMA for sharing in the Research validation workshop with farmers
Analysis, Remarks	After having on-station trials and on-farm trials of the botanicals and Hakika fertilizer, it was good to have all stakeholders attend a workshop together to hear the experiences and recommendations from stakeholders.
Output 1.2 Capacity for organization and implementation of EOA practices developed and strengthened	
Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 organizations implement EOA practices effectively. • 5 EOA practices adopted • • Minimum of 3 staffs attend EOA courses.
A1.2.2 +1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize stakeholders on recommended EOA curricula and training materials • Support development of EOA training program and materials based on training needs assessment and curricula reviews
Activity indicator	Meeting/forum report
Baseline	Periodic curriculum review meetings were organized by CARITAS to follow up on proposed EOA curriculum implementation as well as how it can be mainstreamed/scaled up across higher learning institutions in Tanzania.
Progress summary	<p>A workshop was held from 16th to 17th August 2018 at Mbagala spiritual center, Dar es Salaam. The workshop aimed at following up recommendations came up during 2017 workshop, specifically developing training curriculum model for EOA.</p> <p>Participants to the workshop were 19 professionals from CSOs and higher learning institutions including Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), University of Dar Es Salaam (UDSM), Mwalimu Julius Nyerere University of Agriculture, College of Agriculture and Natural resource (CANRE) Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute Uyole, (MATI), Ministry of Agriculture Food and Cooperatives (MAFC), and Kizimbani Agriculture Training Institute (KATI), BORIGARAM, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM), Education Concern Hunger Organization (ECHO) and Caritas-Dar es salaam,</p> <p>A training curriculum model was drafted and shared with a mandated government</p>

	<p>body for approval.</p>  <p>One of participants discussion session</p> <p>Annex 1.1 Details</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>7 institutions, 1 curriculum for minimum certificate and diploma courses. The institutions targeted are Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), University of Dar Es Salaam (UDSM), 3 Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs) - Ilonga, Uyole, Katrin, Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI), and private colleges - College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANRE) and SAT Farmer Training Centre (SAT FTC)</p>
<p>Analysis, Remarks</p>	<p>With the revision of the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes Curriculum, organic farming is included and next year 2019, it will be trained in all training institutes.</p>
<p>A 1.2.4.</p>	<p>Support development of EOA training programmes and materials based in training needs assessment and curricula reviews.</p>
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Training manual in Kiswahili developed</p>
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>UDSM to form a task team to work on the Kiswahili EOA training manual. The manual is shared with farmers and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>Progress summary</p>	<p>Activity will be finalized in Jan-April 2019 during the no-cost extension period.</p>
<p>Project target</p>	<p>1 Swahili Training Manual produced for farmers to use in their daily organic production activities.</p>
<p>A1.2.5</p>	<p>Support short course training for targeted actors in EOA VC to build capacities on identified gaps</p>
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>ToT Training report</p>
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Train at least 10 farmers, field and extension officers as Trainers (TOTs) in EOA at SAT Farmer Training Centre</p>
<p>Progress summary</p>	<p>On 27th to 31st August 2018, SAT organized farmers training workshop on organic agriculture related aspects. 25 farmers in total were selected and participated to the training. The participation represented farmers from Zanzibar, Morogoro, Dodoma, Pwani, and Dar es salam regions where UWAMWIMA, SAT, TOAM and CARITAS work.</p>

	<p>The training covered several topics including; agro-ecology concept, soil fertility management, compost making, crop rotation, green manure, cover crops, diseases and pests management. Also participants were exposed to some findings of researches conducted on agro-ecology.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">One of class training session</p>
Project Targets	10 TOTs trained and closely followed up in their activities of training others
Analysis, Remarks	The TOTs trained in December will be followed up via phone to see how they are implementing their plans. Resources are limited and proper technical backstopping or follow up can not be done.
Output 1.3 Implementation of the pillar activities effectively enhanced	
Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E tools used • Annual, mid-term reviews and final implementation of the activities achieved at least by 80%
A1.3.1	Conduct M&E
Activity indicator	Meeting reports
Baseline	The pillar coordinator will carry out physical visits to EOA Pillar 1 implementing team members to monitor activities and propose and appropriate methodologies for achieving high impact
Progress summary	One pillar meeting was held in Morogoro with key pillar team members in October.
Project target	Physical visits to pillar activity implementers and target groups by the Pillar Coordinator are carried out effectively.
Analysis, Remarks	We combine activities so as to make it possible to carryout the pillar team meeting.
A1.3.2	Supervise and support
Baseline	Coordination of the pillar activities is done, contracts are in place, communications are timely made and proper financial management is done
Progress summary	Contracts with all implementing partners are in place, funds distributed on time and follow up is done over the phone and via emails.
Project Targets	Management of the day to day pillar activities effectively done.



Analysis Remarks	Some team members delayed in submitting activity plans and budgets which delayed the contracting process. This year activities could only take place with funds issued, pre-financing was not an option hence a delay in one activity.
A1.3.3	Prepare annual and progress reports
Activity indicator	2 reports: progress and annual reports are produced as a result of aggregating individual activity implementation reports from pillar members.
Baseline	The pillar coordinator will collect and compile bi-annual and annual reports from pillar 1 team members and then submit the same to the CLO for further aggregation at the national level
Progress summary	Two annual reports (financial and narrative) have been prepared and submitted to CLO.
Project Targets	Four reports: Two progress narrative reports and annual report are produced as a result of aggregating individual activity implementation reports from pillar members
Analysis, Remarks	Annual reports, both narrative and financial will be produced and shared after the end of the financial year.

3.0 PILLAR II: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PILLAR

Information and communication pillar complements to RTE as a vehicle to ensure EOA practices/innovations reach out majority of farming communities. Its effectiveness relies on use of diverse information and communication platforms for designing, packaging and disseminating relevant EOA information to target audience. Proper information packaging in appropriate formats and language remains to be pre-requisite for effective EOA information communication and thus applications. Advocacy and lobbying are potential strategies for communicating EOA information to policy makers and governments.

In Tanzania, PELUM Tanzania is responsible for the pillar implementation. PELUM Tanzania works with TABIO, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Farmer Education and Communication Unit), Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), BBC-Media Action, SUA-SNAL, ENVIROCARE and NEMC as members of the pillar.

3.2 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PILLAR (ALONG THE PILLAR OBJECTIVES)

- ❑ Increased producers awareness on and application of EOA practices resulting from accessing to EOA information materials
 - 4,000 copies of IEC materials on EOA produced and distributed
 - Increased public awareness on EOA practices and products including government officials. More than 60% of those reached stakeholders are aware of EOA practices and technologies such as intercropping, crop rotation, use of mulching and use of farm residue to improve soil fertility.



- Increased farmers productivity and production resulting from improved access to and application of EOA-I information materials – below report sections detail
- Documentation of evidence-based success stories on EOA-I impacts to farmers

3.3 MAJOR CHALLENGES OF THE PILLAR

- Application of EOA practices is still done at relatively slow pace, more efforts are need for pushing more application of the later and thus improving farmers livelihoods
- Relatively limited women access to and thus application of EAO information as compared to men


3.4 LESSONS LEARNT

Information materials packed in pictorial form (not too wordy) attract more farmers to read and understand easily.

3.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- TOAM should regularly visit and reflect with PIPs on EOA initiative implementation progresses.
- There is a need to improve activity implementation planning, few activities with relatively huge budget per activity for increased implementation effectiveness and thus the desired impact/results.

3.6. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

	<p>PILLAR II: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION (PELUM-TANZANIA) Reporting Period: January- December 2018</p>
<p>Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programs in Africa</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: Producers are systematically informed and made aware about the EOA approaches and good practices and motivated to apply them by having access to strengthened advisory and support services</p>	
<p>OUTCOME 2 INDACATORS: Percent increase in uptake of ecological organic farming technologies and innovation by farmer advisory and information services; Percent increase in market share of organic products</p>	
<p>Output 2.1: Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA 40%</p>	
<p>Output Indicators (from log frame)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent increase in awareness and knowledge of EOA practices • Number and kind of actors and stakeholders sensitized



A 2.1.3	Prepare and avail information and communication materials on EOA
Baseline	160 brochure copies with four different titles were distributed to individual farmers, farmers groups, information resource centers, EOA actors and stakeholders.
Progress summary	<p>4,000 copies of EOA information communication materials distributed to farmers, farmers groups, resource centers, government officials and other stakeholders - <i>January – June 2018 progress report details</i></p> <p>1,015 farmers (638 males & 377females) in 4 villages namely Chamwino, Chinangali I, Makoja and Wilunze in Chamwino district have accessed to EOA information communication materials.</p> <p><i>Note: The distributed EOA information materials have been reported to impact positively farmers’ lives as reported in either other pillars or sections such as 2.1.4.</i></p>
Project Target	At least 2000 Communication materials availed to EOA actors
Analysis, Remarks	The distributed information materials through different audiences (farmers groups, information resource centers, and different individual and institution stakeholders) create more potential for increased EOA knowledge and practices adoption among actors along different value chains. However, monitoring follow ups to right beneficiaries at the right times are key for understanding effectiveness of the distributed information materials.
A 2.1.4;	Sensitize stakeholders and actors in the EOA value chains through website and media (6 radio programs, 3 articles on EOA and 3 EOA contents on best practices)
Activity indicator	Number of EOA articles and EOA best practices uploaded on website
Progress over reporting period	<p>By end of December 2018, EOA-I reports further improvement of farmers lives due to right adoption of its practices and technologies. This fact is supported by a series of documented farmers success stories, that is, the one detailed in January - June 2018 report and other reported below:</p> <p>The theme “EOA education creates a base across ages” reflects across ages achievements of farmers resulting from right adoption of EOA practices and technologies. This fact is supported by three farmers namely Bosco Mathias, Sophia Omari and Stephen Hassan aged at 26, 46 and 63 years respectively.</p> <p>Success story 1: About Bosco Mrope</p> <p>Bosco Mathias who is 26 years aged admits that his job as organic farm attendant at Masasi Women Development Association (MAWODEA) earns him a salary, networks, with people and gains more skills for managing the garden and his farm.</p> <p><i>“I have two siblings that I help them with basic needs such as uniforms, shoes and stationeries,” says Bosco as he concludes, “Without being part of EOA training while in Mwena village and now here at MAWODEA, it is difficult to predict of by whereabouts at this time.”</i></p>



Bosco Mrope in the MAWODEA garden, Masasi

Success story 2: About Sofia Omari

Sofia Omar is single mother with 5 children and her mother. She received EOA training through Amkeni group in Chigugu village. Occasionally, Sofia earns TZS 90,000 per week on average from selling vegetables and spices.

“The training, education and skills I have gained so far, have transformed my perception on agriculture as a backward activity into a sustainable, productive and profitable business,” says Sofia.



Sofia Omar (2nd right) and her family

Success story 3: About Stephen Hassan


Stephen Hassan acquired knowledge and skills through attending EOA training done at different times. The acquired capacity includes compost making and use, farm preparations, seed selection and plating, mixed farming and sack gardening.



Mr. Steven Hassan in his vegetable garden




	<p><i>Stephen used EOA the acquired knowledge and skills for planting 300 cashew trees that produces 1.5 to 2 tons per year that gives an income of TZS 5,700,000 to 7,600,000 per year. Stephen used obtained income to construct 3 bed rooms permanent house- Annex 2.1 details</i></p>
Project target	At least 3 practices documented, and disseminated via media
Analysis, Remarks	The provision of appropriate information materials to specific farmers' context or geographical area is a key factor for success. For instance, Mr. Waziri achievements narrated above was possible because after getting knowledge on tomato production he was able to practice rightly due to availability of necessary resources, especially land and water
Output 2.2: Strengthened extension support systems	
Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of extension agents trained (gender segregated) • Number of farmers trained to train others (gender segregated) • Number and types of communication and extension repositories developed).
A2.2.1	Establish support communication infrastructure (farmer resource centers, information hubs, websites, databases and other repositories)
Activity indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new Information Resource Managers trained on farmer resource centers caretaking. • Number of farmer resource centers supplied with copies of EOA informational materials
Progress summary	<p>Conducted training of farmers and district experts, Chamwino district on effective information center management coupled with a learning visit to Rungwe district, Mbeya region have led to significant farmers access to information materials in need.</p> <p>However, other information distribution channels such as use of farmers groups, CSOs have been useful one.</p>
Project Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Solar Panel, 1 TV set, 1 TV decoder and 1 DVD Player • 25 farmers trained
Analysis, Remarks	Wherever possible, information resource centers should be located around or within the village office premises to avoid insecurity related problems. And regular follow ups should be done by consulting beneficiaries to learn more on how and to what extent the resource centers have been/are supporting their livelihoods.
A 2.2.2.	Training farmers and extension agents on use innovative communication strategies
Progress summary	From 11 th to 13 th November 2018, PELUM Tanzania conducted a learning visit for information center management in Rungwe District, Mbeya Region. Participants to the visit were project and districts staffs and representative farmers from Chamwino, Chinangali I, Makoja, Manchali and Wilunze villages in Chamwino District, Dodoma

	<p>region.</p> <p>The visit aimed at sharing of experiences on effective information center management and thus increased benefits to farmers.</p> <p>The visited information center “Ilenge farmers’ information center” was established in 2015 and managed by Rungwe district council through ASDP I and DADPS.</p> <p>From the visit, the following were noted as critical management and operational aspect differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilenge farmers information center is not only used for keeping information as case of Chamwino, but also as a training center (theoretical and practical through demonstration plots) • Ilenge farmers’ information center management and operation is done by established committees comprising of village leaders, experts and farmers. The committees have been assigned specific roles to play. This differs from Chamwino information centers whereby information center managers are mostly engaged <p><i>Details refer to annex 2.2</i></p>  <p>The DAICO, Rungwe District Council narrates history of Ilenge farmers’ resource centre.</p>
<p>A 2.2.3+2.2.4</p>	<p>Prepare and avail policy briefs and guidelines on ICT applications in EOA to relevant policy makers and other stakeholders and Create linkages and partnerships among actor organizations in involved transfer and dissemination of EOA practice.</p>
<p>Activity indicator</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders participating in EOA information and communication network</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare policy briefs and share them among organizations involved in the transfer and dissemination of EOA practices in Tanzania 2. Devise an ICT application for EOA i.e. SMS hot number for EOA smsing.
<p>Progress summary</p>	<p>Two policy briefs have been developed by a hired consultant and processes for printing are in progress. The titles of the policy briefs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Realization of the role of ICT in Ecological Organic Agriculture development in Tanzania ➤ ICT use in mobilizing the Ecological Organic Agriculture value chain



	For more details refer annex 2.2.1
Project Targets	CDTF and TABIO will prepare 2 Policy briefs on EOA ICT Application
Analysis, Remarks	1. Prepare policy briefs and share them among organizations involved in the transfer and dissemination of EOA practices in Tanzania 2. Devise an ICT application for EOA i.e. SMS hotnumber for EOA smsing
Output 2.3: Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced	
Output indicators	M&E tools used; %implementation of the activities
A 2.3.1	Conduct M&E
Activity indicator	Number of monitoring visits conducted
Baseline	Two monitoring visits done, one by PELUM Tanzania Auditor to verify the target group that benefited from the project resources. And the second by PELUM Tanzania M&E staff to track project progress and effectiveness of the EOA materials.
Progress summary	<p>On 17th and 18th December 2018, PELUM Tanzania conducted field monitoring visit to 5 farmer information centers, 1/village in Chamwino, Chinangali I, Makoja, Manchali and Wilunze villages in Chamwino District, Dodoma region. The monitoring visit aimed at tracking progresses and results of implemented project activities. The monitoring visit team met with farmers, village leaders (chairman and village executive officer), Agricultural Extension Officer, and Community Development Officer.</p> <p>Monitoring visit findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased participation of village leaders in information centers management and supervision ➤ Increased schools pupils access to information materials and knowledge ➤ In Chinangali I village the TV set provided is used as a source of income by showing football games. The obtained income is used for meeting some of operational costs. ➤ Farmers in collaboration with village government have set aside plots for establishment of learning demonstration fields

	 <p><i>Farmer information resource center at Makoja village, Chamwino District Council</i></p>
<p>Analysis, Remarks</p>	<p>Conducted learning and field monitoring visits have been effective and efficient one in terms of farmers more exposure on information center management and operations styles. This creates more potential for improved management and operations of information centers established.</p>
<p>Activity SDC 2.3.2</p>	<p>Supervise and support</p>
<p>Progress summary</p>	<p>Management of day to day pillar activities was effectively done.</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>Management of day to day pillar activities effectively done</p>
<p>Analysis Remarks</p>	<p>Management was done under the leadership of PELUM Tanzania Country Coordinator as assisted by Manager of Programs, and Finance and Administration Manager. This resulted into proper coordination of pillar activities, timely communications with CLO and other pillar members, and proper financial management.</p>
<p>Activity SDC 2.3.3</p>	<p>Prepare annual and progress reports</p>
<p>Activity indicator</p>	<p>Annual narrative and financial reports prepared and submitted to CLO</p>
<p>Progress over reporting period</p>	<p>Two annual reports (financial and narrative) have been prepared and submitted to CLO.</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>Four reports: Two progress narrative reports and annual report are produced as a result of aggregating individual activity implementation reports from pillar members</p>
<p>Analysis, Remarks</p>	<p>Annual reports, both narrative and financial will be produced and shared after the end of the financial year.</p>



4.0 PILLAR III: VALUE CHAIN AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PILLAR

Pillar III “value chain and market development” aims to intervene on organic value chains using a holistic approach to stimulate development of sustainable markets and to increase trade in traditional and high value agricultural produce at domestic and export levels. Internally, this process is based on the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)/Internal Control System (ICS) that builds the social and entrepreneurial capacity of producers and processors to work together on agreed Organic standards. In this respect, the main reference point is the East African Organic Products Standard (EAOPS) along with its ‘Kilimohai Mark’, which was developed through a consultative regional public-private partnership and adopted as the official East African Community (EAC) organic standard in 2007. The three focus areas of pillar III are:

- Encouraging value addition to EOA products so as to earn higher profit margins and provide employment for quality processing and packaging between production and the market. [SEP]
- Developing sustainable markets to increase trade in EOA high-value products both at domestic and export levels. [SEP]
- Encouraging consumer participation throughout the entire value chain process.

TOAM, specifically market department takes a lead on the pillar implementation. Other pillar-implementing partners are RUCODIA, KNCU, TANCERT, TANTRADE, UWAMWIMA, IMITRA, CARITAS-MAHENGE, UNIDO, KDCU, KCU, TFDA, and CTA.

From January to December 2018, implemented and reported activities broadly cover access to market information and data, capacity building on value chain development and quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic produces.

4.2 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PILLAR (ALONG THE PILLAR OBJECTIVES)

By end of December 2018, pillar III managed to implement 9 out of 10 planned activities, marking 90% completion with the following results:

- ☐ Increased farmers’ productivity and income and thus share of organic products. This is evidenced by
 - *In year 2016 and 2018, approximately 10,000MT from 69 actors were sold to both foreign and local markets that benefit around 85,404 out grower farmers across the country. The sold products include vegetables, fruits, legumes, cereals and fibres. – 2017 & 2018 organic market data attached details*



- *Frank horticultural company in Njombe region secured a business contract that worth \$ 65,000, that is, selling 118 tones of organic avocado @ \$0.55/kg)*
- *Increased number of organic products selling points from 7 in 2017 to 8 in 2018. (Mesula, Arusha and Oysterbay, Dar es salaam, UWAMWIMA -Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam and Floresta –Moshi, 1 organic shop in Morogoro, KIWATA, UWAMATAM and a recently opened selling point Azura at Kawe, Dar es salaam*

☐ Enhanced EOA stakeholders including producers in organic value chain development

- *Strengthened institutional capacity of UWAMATAM and MAFIA groups through facilitated business plan development.*
- *Facilitated EOA stakeholders participation to relevant events such as the 42th Dar es salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) that linked 500 producers to markets and signed business contracts that worth TZS 15 millions in total.*

4.3 MAJOR CHALLENGES OF THE PILLAR

- Relatively low productivity that affects supply and consistence of organic products to meet market requirements. This led to failure of supplying organic products to identified and linked markets
- High costs related to organic producer certification process.
- Inadequate access to biopesticides (availability and affordability)
- Limited budget per activity compared to expected results

4.4 LESSONS LEARNT



It is important to focus on value chain development approach and possibly concentrate to the given geographic area for more increase EOA impacts



4.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

More efforts are still needed to increase more EOA impacts contributed by value chain and market development pillar. Learning on the same from similar contexts is an important aspect for increased effectiveness and efficiency of EAO implementation.

4.6. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

	<p>PILLAR III: VALUE CHAIN AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT (TOAM-MARKETING DEPARTMENT)</p>	
<p>Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa</p>		<p>Reporting Period: January –December 2018</p>
<p>OUTCOME 3: A substantially increased share of organic quality products at the local, national and regional markets is achieved</p>		
<p>Output 3.1: Access to market information and data on EOA products increased</p>		
<p>Output Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traded volume of organic products. • Kind of new organic markets identified. • Number of actors using the market information and data. 	
<p>Activity 3.1.1 -3.1.5</p>	<p>Develop and update national database of actors (producers, processors, traders, consumer, regulators) in the EOA value chains</p>	
<p>Activity Indicator</p>	<p>Data from 30 organic actors collected and shared</p>	
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Collected EOA data from 24 stakeholders using 2014 developed tools. As an exit strategy, by end of 2017 it was opted to collect data using location specific organizations staffs and enumerators. In turn, this was expected to have ensured and consistency monitoring follow-ups</p>	
<p>Progress summary</p>	<p>Both EOA and OTEA projects have resources allocated for organic agriculture data collection, processing and sharing. At different times, the projects used different approaches to collect data. In 2015 7 enumerators (4 males & 3 females) were trained and oriented on basic data collection knowledge and tools. Thereafter, trainees were facilitated to collect pre-determined data from a range of organic stakeholders. In 2016 the approach was a bit changed by using 10 (6 males & 4 females) college graduates in data collection. The orientation on data collection tools and other logistical arrangements were done through emails and phone calls. However, the later approach was not very effective one; some stakeholders were not fully cooperative in data provision. In 2017 the approach focused on sustainability (use of relatively minimal costs) through use of electronic data</p>	

	<p>collection that again faced low responses or no response at all. By using enumerators and coached organization staffs, in November 2018 organic agriculture related data were collected from 31 stakeholders and shared with FiBL for consolidation and further sharing at global level.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">One of sessions during data collection workshop</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In year 2016 and 2018, approximately 10,000MT from 69 actors were sold to both foreign and local markets that benefited around 85,404 out grower farmers across the country. The sold products include vegetables, fruits, legumes, cereals and fibres. – <i>2017 & 2018 organic market data annex 3.1 details</i></p>
Project Targets	Organic agriculture information to be shared and accessed locally, regionally and Globally
A 3.1.7	Facilitate participation to domestic, regional and international trade fair
Activity Indicator	At least 2 lead farmers supported to participate to trade fair
Baseline	<p>3 social media flyers circulated on social platforms 4 national consumer awareness campaign days 5 promotional materials developed</p>
Progress summary	<p>The Tanzania Trade Development Authority (Tantrade) hosted a 3 days 42nd Dar es salaam International Trade Fair (42nd DITF). The fair hosted 700 Foreign companies, 2,500 Tanzanian companies and many other visitors.</p> <p>Participants had an opportunity of sharing information on market/business.</p> <p>In 2018 stakeholders from Dairy, Poultry and Horticulture sectors were given a space to meet and discuss the same.</p> <p>TOAM was among of invited stakeholder to participate and four organic stakeholders participated to the event (Tanzpro Green Ltd, SOAGRO Co. Ltd, SAT and Caritas Mahenge).</p>

Apart from B2B pavilion, other important authorities namely SIDO, TFDA, TBS were available to attend operators and address their concerns using legal and authoritative procedures. Also TOAM met with a Germany Organic Certification Body (KIWA) and held a long discussion with Mr Sebastian Stoll who finally showed interest of providing services to Kimango farm, Elvin, Dodoma Baobab and Kagera working with TOAM.

In June and July 2018, TOAM through EOA-I supported staffs (marketing officer, communication advisor and sales officer) to visit exhibitions and explore market information/opportunities for sharing with its members and help in coordination of EOA stakeholders participation to B2B events



The B2B meeting at DITF 2018

- ❑ The 42nd DITF linked 500 organic producers to markets and signed business contracts that worth TZS 15 millions in total.
- ❑ Frank horticultural company in Njombe region is one of DITF beneficiaries; it meets both domestic and regional market requirements. The company secured a business contract that worth \$ 65,000, that is, selling 118 tones of organic avocado @ \$0.55/kg)

Project Targets

At least 2 farmers representative are supported to participate to trade fairs (either domestic, regional or international)

Analysis, Remarks

Participation at the exhibitions was found to be effective one; participants were able to access information on organic enterprises. List of processors and buyers of organic products like Elven Agri, Organic fertilizer from Dodoma, Spice ASILI from Zanzibar, Oil extract (Moringa, Avocado and Nyonyo) were visited. For a certified operators was just to reflect on their performance while those trading as organic but not certified were invited to TOAM office for more directives.

KIWA as certification body proposed to be hosted at TOAM office and assist with



	inspector who will work with them on certification processes; the negotiations are underway
Output 3.2: Capacity in value chains development for organic products is enhanced	
Output Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people participating in various organic commodity value chains. • Number of branded organic products in the market • Increase in income from organic traded products
A 3.1.6 + 3.1.8	Support establishment and support to existing of at least 3 organic farmers' markets in the country
Activity Indicator	3 existing farmers' markets supported
Baseline	3 farmers' markets and 1 Organic shop supported by promotional materials 3 TOAM staff visited the markets
Progress summary	In May 2018, TOAM facilitated opening of one organic selling point at Kawe (Azura) in Dar es salaam leading to increase in selling points from 7 to 8. The shop is supplied with organic fruits and vegetables products from Tanzpro green farm located in Mkuranga about 200kms from Dar es Salaam town. Also 5tones capacity truck was branded with Kilimohai Mark and EOA-I related messages. The truck regularly supplies organic produces to markets around Dar es salaam city.
Project Targets	Support the 3 existing farmers' markets
Analysis, Remarks	One new outlet added increase farmer access to markets for organic products, consumers will get more convenient places to buy organic products. But branding of truck that moves around the city will increase awareness of the mark and organic products in general.
A3.2.4 + 3.2.2	Support national ToTs to conduct farmer trainings on Value Chain Development
Baseline	Follow ups on group performance after VCD training to group leaders, sharing experience and learning from other group and collaboration from one group /individual to another.
Progress summary	<p>In 2017, EOA-I supported stakeholders training on VCD at Amabilis conference center, Morogoro. RUCODIA, SAT, Floresta, Caritas-Mahenge, Caritas Mafia, Kinole, Upendo Women group-Kisarawe and ASDP Zanzibar were represented to the training.</p> <p>The training aimed at enhancing stakeholders capacities for beneficial participation in value chains of their choices. The training end was marked by each participant developing an action plan detailing value chain option, timeframe and distributed responsibilities.</p>



	<p>In August 2018 TOAM through EOA-I hired a consultant, Mr. Savior Mbele for conducting groups VCD assessment at in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. Specifically, the assessment focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing and documenting various subsectors supported by TOAM and • Provide recommendations for improved VCD at group levels. <p><input type="checkbox"/> Generally, findings on VCD assessment indicate potentials and positive trend for organic agriculture sector development in the country, from production to marketing levels</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The VCD assessment recommends more interventions to build strong farmers organizations, increase access to organic inputs, reduce post-harvest losses, reduce organic certification costs (third party) and enhance marketing arrangements.- <i>details refer to annex 3.2</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Among others, it is emphasized for EOAI-II phase II to invest on information generation and sharing across EOA stakeholders including farmers for learning purposed. For instance, documenting and sharing success stories</p>
Project Targets	Follow up for at least 10 TOT's and support 2 Value Chains
Analysis, Remarks	The conducted VCD assessment have been and will be useful for enhancing EOA actors effective participation along value chains of their option
A 3.2.5 + 3.2.6	Facilitate exchange visit and assist stakeholders with development of business plan
Activity Indicator	At least 4 business plan developed
Baseline	Consultation done to come-up with the tool which will be used to capture information to stakeholders
Progress summary	<p>The business plans development process for UWAMATAM and MAFIA started back in 2017. This involved facilitated information collection and drafting business plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> In March 2018, UWAMATAM group was consulted and second BP draft improved, printed and shared back to farmers for implementation and <input type="checkbox"/> In August 2018 MAFIA group was guided to produce final BP and preparations for print out are in good progress. <p><i>The developed business plans entail profile information of buyers at local, regional and international levels. This information qualify the business plans as important tool for farmers access to market information (price, quality, etc) and thus making rational decisions on marketing their organic produces. Also buyers' information can be used by farmers to increase their eligibility in accessing loans from financial institutions.</i></p>
Analysis, remarks	The BPs developed if properly implemented can lead to farmers achieving their short and long term prospects.



A 3.2.7	Support strategic business linkages with green investors
Activity Indicator	6 farmer groups linked to buyer for organic products trade deals
Baseline	The negotiation and assessment of potential farmers groups to supply for export is going on under Gron Fokus and TOAM.
Progress summary	<p>Four farmers groups (Mafia, KIHATA, Biore and Frank Horticulture Ltd) have been linked to Gron Fokus, a Danish company that seeks to buy spices, coconut, beans and fruits from Tanzania.</p> <p>In May 2018, TOAM staff, Constantine Akitanda (communication advisor) and Jane Albert (marketing personnel) facilitated the later said buyer to meet with the farmers groups.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Organic producers in Njombe region have been linked to Finland market. For instance, Frank horticultural company –see details under section 3.1.7 above.</p>
Project Targets	Organic farmers increase incomes from their traded products
Analysis, Remarks	The business expected will reach approximately 4000 farmers (2900 from Biore, 300 KIWATA, 335 Mafia and 450 from Frank Horticulture)
A3.2.8	Document and share best practices in the value chains of EOA commodities
Progress summary	<p>In June 2018, EOA-I supported follow up visit to Nachili group with 243 members belonging to 5 villages in Masasi. Leaders on behalf of group members declared that the given training on marketing was useful one. In October 2018, TOAM staff made another visit to Nachili group purposely for documenting its progresses and wherever possible addressing some challenges facing the group. The group data for 2018 were not yet out, delayed due to the government intervention on cashew crop marketing, later on data will be collected and shared</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The group reported more advance from 1 to 5 crops bulking for collective marketing. In turn, this led to increased group income from \$3,000 to 100,000 \$.</p>
Activity 3.2.9	Conduct M & E on Value Chain Development
Progress summary	<p>Since project start to date, conducted M&E visits facilitated formation of 5 ICS with thorough orientation and training on organic production and marketing. This involved a number of interventions as per identified ICS specific need(s), some in business plans development, linkage to markets, ICS set up and certification procedures</p> <p>In September 2018, a consultant Mr. Christian Shoo was hired to facilitate MNAZI/NKOMBO group (at least 50 ginger farmers) acquisition of third party certification before 2018/2019 season products marketing. TOAM staff in collaboration with ICS manager selected among farmers are following up on certification action plan.</p>



Output 3.3: Capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic products to the domestic, regional or export markets is enhanced

Output Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmer groups/associations applying organic certification standards • Number of farmers groups/associations marketing collectively
A3.3.1 + 3.3.2 + 3.3.3	Train local organic inspectors and facilitate implementation of third party certification approach
Activity Indicator	10 people trained as local Organic Inspectors and at least 5 groups facilitated towards third party certification
Baseline	Facilitation of third party certification to 4 ICS groups was in progress
Progress summary	<p>In 2017, capacity building was done to KIWATA ICS by a hired consultant (M/S Ceres) before the then carried out external inspection. But unfortunately the ICS was not awarded with the certificate due to reported failure to comply with organic products standards. In March 2018, another consultant (Mr. Christian Shoo) was contracted to re-structure and capacitate KIWATA ICS by addressing reported issues.</p> <p>MAFIA Organic Group also is being facilitated to acquire third party certification. TOAM and CARITAS staffs are consistently following up implementation of the action plan. And the certification of both ICS above is expected to be by end of 2019.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The potential buyer, M/S Alivia Foods visited the groups and is waiting for certification to purchase the groups products.</p>
Project Targets	At least 5 groups facilitated in third party certification
Analysis, Remarks	Resources limitation hindered effective activity implementation; only 2 out of 5 groups have been facilitated to acquire third party certification.



5.0 PILLAR IV: CLO: SUPPORTING AND CEMENTING: STEERING, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PILLAR

Pillar IV “supporting and cementing coordination and management” being a hub to EOA initiative implementation, is centered on networking and partnerships, policy and program development and institutional capacity building. Promoting Ecological Organic Agriculture is a complex and multi-disciplinary process that needs efficient cooperation and communication among relevant stakeholders at all levels including governments, farmers, civil society, private sector, and the international communities. Thus, effective implementation of the EOA Initiative would require Strong institutions characterized by functional effective and responsive administrative systems are needed for effective implementation of EOA initiative. This pillar is also being implemented by TOAM, CLO whose role is also to oversee and supervise the general implementation of EOAI interventions in Tanzania, including monitoring other Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs).

4.2 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PILLAR (ALONG THE PILLAR OBJECTIVES)

- ❑ Set up of a functional national platform with representation from the ministry of agriculture to influence policy and programs as supported by:
 - The National Agriculture Policy of 2013 highlights OA
 - Agricultural Sector Development Program II (ASDP II) recognizes EOA practices i.e. organic mulching, nitrogen-fixing crops etc
 - The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar allocated resources for organic agriculture strategy development
 - Government invitation of the private sector to implement ASDP II through sections respective to their strategic orientations.
- ❑ Scalling up and intensification of EOA-I related interventions by other like-minded development actors including CSOs and government institutions.

Thus, inclusion and recognition of EOA-I in existing national policy, strategies and programs



4.3 MAJOR CHALLENGES OF THE PILLAR

- Change of government officials' positions and bureaucratic process to meet them tend to delay implementation and completion of some planned activities.
- In nature, any advocacy process is mostly iterative one and costly in some cases. This poses more challenges in making frequent follow ups due to allocated resources limitation

4.4 LESSONS LEARNT



Stakeholders of organic agriculture are in need of more information and data that could be helpful in promoting the sector. Proper information packaging (contents and language) is instrumental in increasing access to and application of EOA-I information farming communities.

4.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally, the lobbying and advocacy role has shown appreciable results by either incorporating in available policies and programs or developing strategies, as the case of Zanzibar. However, efforts and synergies are still in need for achieving further desired results of the initiative. Among others, there should be regular follow-ups on actions agreed with policy makers/government officials. And different advocacy and lobbying approaches are instrumental in success of the follow up missions.



4.6. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

	PILLAR IV: CLO: SUPPORTING AND CEMENTING: STEERING, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT (TOAM)	
Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		Reporting Period: January – June 2017
<p>OUTCOME 4. Fully functional multi-stakeholder platforms at the national level, mutually agreeing on well coordinated and concerted action, informed by scientific evidence and local knowledge lead to EOA positive changes in public policies and investment plans, in technical standards and certification procedures, in research agenda and training curricula, in advisory and information practices and in the organization of markets and value chains.</p>		
Output 4.1: Fully functional National Platforms with Steering Committees established and strengthened		
Output Indicator	EOA actors participation in the NP and Country program increased from 50 to 60 by end of 2015 Public Institutions are supportive and mainstream EOA in their interventions (i.e. VPO, NEMC, Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources, ARIs) by 2017	
A 4.1.2 & 4.1.3	Organize at least one meeting for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons and sensitize various actors and stakeholders in the country about the value of EOA in development (Organize a meeting comprising of EOA stakeholders for sensitization and experiences sharing).	
Activity indicator	Sensitization and experience shared across EOA stakeholders	
Baseline	Inadequate knowledge and experiences among EOA stakeholders	
Progress summary	TOAM facilitated sensitization meeting for rolling out EOA in Zanzibar through fact finding on market issues and identifying potential farmers groups. Output of this resulted into persuading the revolutionary government of Zanzibar to allocate resources for developing organic agriculture strategy as detailed in section 4.1.8	
Project target	At least 20 participants from strategic institutions (universities, researches, NEMC, ministries, Embassies, farmers organizations, private sectors) are informed deliberate on rolling out EOA strategy and action plan	

Analysis, Remarks	A more strategic follow up is needed for ensured organic agriculture strategy development in Zanzibar.
A 4.1.4	Undertake policy gap analysis on the current policies as related to EOA development.
Activity indicator	National organic plan mainstreamed into ASDP II and launched in at least 2 regions
Progress summary	<p>On 25th September 2018, EOA-I National stakeholders’ forum was held at Nashera hotel, Dodoma City. The platform participation comprised of 48 stakeholders from the central Government, government institutions and CSOs.</p> <p>The platform exposed participants to evidence based information/successes on organic sector development in Tanzania as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic production, marketing and Challenges, a case of Zanzibar organic spices growers and Aranga coffee group, Arusha <div data-bbox="548 905 1049 1163" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>Aranga groups in Arusha exports coffee anywhere in Europe including Iceland, Russia and Israel</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental research functions in Environmental Management Act – by National Environmental Management Committee, It emphasized <i>no research, no data, no data, no right to speak</i> • Critical nutrition problems and solutions including use of <i>biofortified food crops</i>- by TFNC <div data-bbox="716 1545 1081 1812" data-label="Image"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and distribution of organic inputs (fertilizer) • Organic coffee marketing: For 2017/18 season, KCU sold 1,302 MT of

organic coffee at fair-trade as well as export market (Europe). The organic coffee fetched higher price (\$ 5.2/kg) compared to conventional coffee (\$ 2.6/kg). This led to total income of \$6,770.4



- Crops yield increase resulting from pits farming and intercropping with *G.sepium*

The above shared information and others on organic sector development in Tanzania have been key in influencing existing policies, strategies and programs support to agro-ecology/ organic agriculture development as indicated by:

- Incorporation of nutritional crops use into National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) 2016 – 2021
- Development of National guidelines on Organic farming and organic food products
- Mainstreaming of EOA-I related interventions in some sections of ASDP II

GoT through Permanent Secretary, MAFC declared and invited private sector participation in ASDP phase II implementation.



Project target	An action plan drawn towards policy change and orientation and the implementation of the action plan is followed and reported.
Analysis, Remarks	Shared EOA information to different stakeholders' promises to impact highly policy changes in favor of organic agriculture.
A 4.1.5.	Lobby for inclusion of EOA into national policy making processes, strategies and investment plans
Activity indicator	1 round table meetings between line ministry Policy Makers and the EOA National Steering Committee
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOAM and GoT jointly formulated Organic Sector Development Project (OSDP) alignment to Agricultural Sector Development Program phase II (ASDP II). • GoT efforts to incorporate EOA-I in relevant policies, strategies, and programs. <i>The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar allocated resources for organic strategy development</i> • Formed technical team for drafting organic sector development strategy in Zanzibar. Dr. Mwatima Juma (Board chairperson, TOAM) and Mr. Jordan Gama (TOAM CEO and AfrONet president)
Progress summary	<p>The elected committee for organic sector development strategy for Zanzibar is progressing well, already it has shared and analysing a number of similar strategies for appropriate domestication. The final draft of the strategy will be due for launch by March 2019, just before end of NCE period.</p> <p>The strategy development process has taken slow pace due to conflicting roles of some committee members, especially civil servants who are entitled to own the process and thus creating sense of ownership of the strategy - That is how sometimes advocacy process works.</p>
Project target	1 round table meeting is held and a road map for the way forward drawn.
Analysis, remarks	Identification key/influential persons in relevant government sector is important factor in pushing creation of environment that favors organic sector development
A4.1.6.	<p>Develop long term goals and strategies for the National Platform facilitated by the Steering Committee and CLOs</p> <p>(Organize the dialogue meeting with strategic partners for consolidation of inputs and adoption of the National EOA strategic plan)</p>
Activity indicator	EOA National strategy developed
Baseline	Drafted National EOA strategy



Progress summary	<p>The National EOA strategy launch will be done in March 2019. And fundraising efforts for its implementation are in progress through organic sector development project.</p> <p>Reschedule to NCE period is a result of failure to meet with some of targeted strategic participants, especially high profile government officials who by then were tied up with other official obligations.</p>
Project target	Launch event of EOA National strategy
Analysis, Remarks	The launch of EOA National strategy will motivate mainstreaming of EOA in programs/projects at Local Government Authorities (LGAs).
A4.1.7	Develop directory and data base of members of the National Platform and development partners
A 4.1.8	Support participation in regional fora
Indicator	3 EOA actors supported to participate in at least 2 relevant regional/international fora
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 TOAM staff, the Organic Quality Guarantee Officer attended a conference on Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA) in Kampala Uganda. • Jordan Gama, TOAM Chief Executive Officer and Janet Maro of SAT with and 2 AfrONet officials attended a workshop and a learning visit on exploring regional farmers' organizations in Germany.
	<p>Jordan Gama – Chief Executive Officer, TOAM and AfrONet President, Dr. Mwatima Juma – Board chairperson, TOAM, Dr. Amina Ally – Minister for trade, industries and marketing Zanzibar and Mr. Juma Ally Juma Permanent Secretary attended February 2018 BIOFACH event in Germany</p> <p>The message below is one of testimonies indicating GoT officials attitudinal changes towards supporting organic sector development.</p> <p><i>“We need to act right away, we need not to delay. If we shilly-shally it is going to take us so long and we shall have to toil a lot,” remarked Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, the Zanzibar Minister for Trade, Industries and Marketing, on her arrival at the Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) from Biofach, a world organic exhibition held in Nuremburg – Germany from February 14th to 18th 2018.</i></p> <p><i>“As a matter of fact this visit has shaped us so much. As from now I believe we shall move very fast in making organic agriculture a reality in Zanzibar.” said the minister.</i></p>



Ambassador Amina Salum Ali (R) a Minister for Trade, Industries and Marketing in Zanzibar, Mr. Juma Ali Juma, Permanent Secretary and Mr. Jordan Gama, AfrONet President (L) at Biofach in Germany

TOAM's efforts in advocating for organic sector development, not only supports government officials to attend EOA events like BIOFACH, but also pays visits to influential and supportive people like the Tanzania former Prime Minister, Mizengo Kayanza Peter as shown below



The AfrONet President, Jordan Gama (left) and the former Prime Minister (Mizengo Kayanza Pinda) having a talk on OA sector development in Tanzania.

Project Targets	At least 2 Policy Makers are supported to attend BIOFACH in 2018 for them to appreciate the contribution of organic farming to food, nutritional security and global trade.
Analysis, Remarks	The exposure of policy makers to relevant events has been an effective process towards mainstreaming the EOA in government policies, strategies and programs



Output 4.2	Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened
Output indicator	100% absorption of funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people trained and types of trainings conducted • 100% implementation of planned pillar activities).
A 4.2.2.	Strengthen capacity of CLO and PIPs in project coordination and implementation
Activity Indicator	At least 10 officers directly linked to the implementation of EOA activities trained
Progress summary	<p>In July 2018, CLO and PIPs workshop was held at Flomi hotel, Morogoro. Also AfrONet staffs invited and participated. The workshop objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To validate report findings on OCA reports (main report, finance and management control report) • To develop organization capacity building plan • To develop credit proposal for EOA Project phase II • To share EAOI implementation progress for January – June 2018 period <p>As one remedial actions to enhance TOAM’s capacity, a consultant (Frank Maimu) was hired for 5 days to train 1 staff on M&E system (District Health Information System version 2 – DHIS2). This is a useful tool for data collection, validation, analysis and presentation of aggregate and statistical data tailored to but not limited to integrate information management.</p> <p>DHIS is a Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and its programs have license of both object and source code, permitting the user to run, modify and possibly redistribute the programs. Also it contains different applications that help to capture and process data from different activities implemented by the organization. It has 3 types of forms namely; default forms, custom forms and section forms.</p> <p>The software has report capturing and analysis system that helps in organizing activity reports; it enhances data visualization and processing and generating data analysis table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building plan developed and shared at regional level <input type="checkbox"/> EOA-I phase II developed at country level and shared.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The M&E software system has been developed and shared among TOAM staffs for easy projects monitoring and reporting. Each project officer has access to the system using a given user name and password.<input type="checkbox"/> Improved TOAM staffs capacity in project reporting or project reports quality, that is, report contents consistence, specificity and data.
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	Consultancy fee for training staff on M& E System
Project Targets	EOA initiative is well Coordinated and implemented for impact
Analysis, remarks	Refresher training to CLO and PIPs is valid one for ensuring effectiveness in terms of activities implementation and reporting.
Activity 4.2.4.	CLOs convene at least two national platform meetings a year for PIPs and other stakeholders <i>TOAM will organize a meeting with all pillar members to make reflection of yearly implementation of EOA activities and prepare 2018 work plan and budgets participatory to have an even level of understanding about the project implementation, work plans and budgets.</i>
Activity Indicator	2 meetings are convened and participated by at least 30 stakeholders and invited stakeholders for work plan and budget reviews.
Baseline	Two meetings of EOA members National platform were conducted as follows: 26 members of EOA National Platform met in May 2016 to refine implementation plan of the year. 23 representative participants from all 4 pillars met to develop action plan for 2017
Progress summary	<p>The National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting was held on 24th December 2018 at Nashera hotel, Dodoma City. Participation involved 26 people (7 females) representing MAFC, government institutions and CSOs.</p> <p>The meeting aimed at providing guidance on effective EOA-I delivery and results through presentations and discussions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOA-I phase I progresses, external evaluation findings and recommendations • EOA-I phase II structure and NSC entitlement. <p>The discussions on various presentations came up with the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOA-I phase II should carry out documentation with focus on easily adopted EOA practices and technologies • Producers should have their own warehouse to avoid contamination of organic produces • Developing advocacy strategy and more participation in EOA related events to increase consumers awareness • Promote the organic mark to help consumer identify organic products <p>The NSC stands thankful to all EOA-I stakeholders including the GoT and CSOs for their deliberate efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate EOA related interventions in some of its policies, strategies and programs. For instance, ASDP II and National agricultural policy 2013



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To invite participation of private sectors in ASDP II implementation as evidenced by Permanent Secretary, MAFC speech during one of related event “seed stakeholders forum” held in December 2018, Dodoma.• To mobilize resources for scaling up EOA-I interventions to similar contexts. For instance, TOAM led projects named below:• Organic Agriculture Climate Change Intervention for Empowering Smallholder Farmers (ACCISS) project, funded by CISU through Organic Denmark.• TOAM has been contracted by Agricultural Development Denmark Asia to train farmers on organic sunflower production in Dodoma and Songwe regions. This is through the project titled “Linking small-scale farmers to the international market for organic sunflower”, started back in December 2017 and funded by Agricultural Market Development Trust (AMDT) <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The above NSC informed and analytical capacity gives its existence rationale and functionality as one of the National platform for EOA-I development</i></p>
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Project Targets	At least 30 actors participate in the EOA meeting and National platform
Analysis, remarks	It is important for the CLO, TOAM to conduct quarterly meetings with pillars implementing partners and reflect on the progresses and thus take informed decisions for effective delivery of planned activities.
A 4.2.5	CLOs and PIPs conduct project supervision, support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to executing agencies and other stakeholders <i>CLO will arrange for skype meetings pay at least 2 physical visits in the year to Pillar Coordinators and give corrective advice for effective coordination of Pillar activities and smooth feedbacking.</i>
Activity Indicator	2 Progress reports prepared and shared (Narrative and financial report) Program Activity reports followed, reviewed and documented
Baseline	By end of June 2018, TOAM staffs (M&E Officer, the Finance and Administration Manager and Agriculture Officer) visited EOA implementing partners in Morogoro. The project managerial issues identified were critically sorted out and concluded.
Progress summary	On 23 rd September 2018, TOAM conducted CLO and PIPs meeting at Nashera hotel, Dodoma City and 15 partner staffs participated. The meeting objectives were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reflect on EOAI implementation progresses by September 2018 and To review organizational capacity building plan reported under section 4.2.2 above - identify intervention priority areas, detail outputs and indicators to inform EOA-I phase II action plan of 2019. The meeting was informed on some delays in implementing planned activities and the following actions were agreed for each partner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accomplish implementation of planned activities by developing more detailed and specific action plans. To develop capacity building plans that clearly indicating intervention areas, outputs and indicators.
Project Targets	Management of day-to-day pillar activities are effectively done and Follow up report produced
Analysis, remarks	Apart from noted phone calls and emails application effectiveness, they still call for complement methodologies such as physical visits to partners and do desk reflections and wherever possible visit project sites to get more insights of implementation progresses.
A.4.2.6	Prepare annual work plan and budget through participatory processes
Progress summary	On 20 th December 2018, TOAM as an EOA-I CLO held a meeting at Fantasy hotel, Dodoma City. The meeting objective was to reflect on phase I of EOA-I



	<p>implementation and reporting.</p> <p>The presentations and discussions went on noted incompleteness of some planned activities implementation across all pillars. The meeting proposed to prepare a well informed and detailed work plan for no cost extension (January –April 2019) granted and communicated by BvAT during her monitoring visit in late November 2018.</p> <p>By this reporting, work plan development is in progress after matching of narrative and financial reports. And once completed it will be shared with PIPs for seeking more clarity and validation.</p>
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6.0 CONCLUSION

In general, EOAI interventions are progressively paving the way for organic sector development in Tanzania as indicated by few cases that engage government support.

EOAI partners need to solicit more resources for intensification and scaling up of the initiative. This will add more value and impact of the EOA.

However, synergy across pillars needs further improvement in order to realize more results and impacts. And finally the robust M&E system should be in place for effective tracking of results.
