

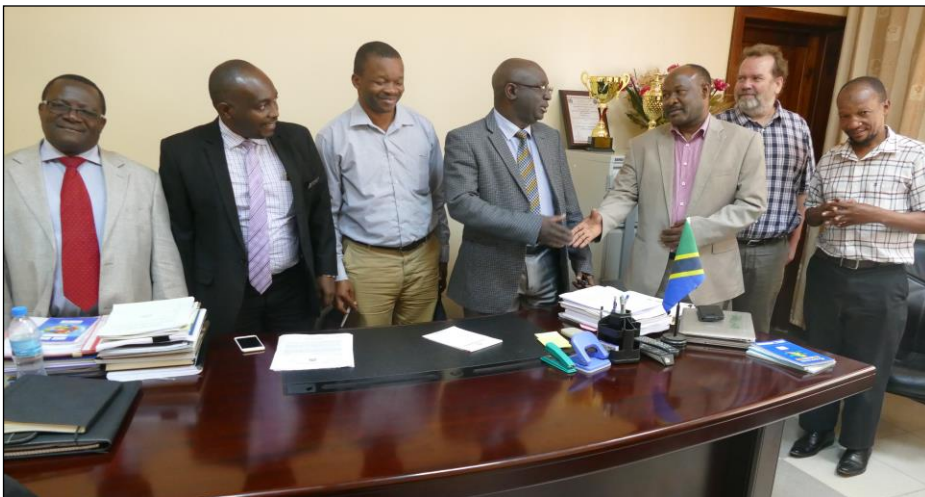


EOAI Annual Report

Year 2017.

This report covers information of EOAI Program implementation from January to December 2017. It is the compilation of information from four key thematic areas implementation done by different institutions known as pillar implementing partners (PIPs).

Submitted to Biovision Africa Trust (BvAT), Nairobi – Kenya by Tanzania Agriculture Movement (TOAM)







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Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement

Project Profile		
 Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement	Annual Narrative Report 2017	Name of Responsible Person: Jordan Gama, CEO Signature and Date: 3 rd April 2018 

Project Name:	ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA
Project Objective	Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa 2014-2018

Reporting Period:	From: January 2017	To: December 2017
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Project Officer:	
Name:	Bakari MONGO
Date:	3 rd April 2018



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
ICS	Internal Control System
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
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



SECTION I: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Background of the Project in Country

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.

In six months period starting from January to June 2017, the program through CLO has implemented a number of activities assigned to respective Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs). This report covers program implementation progress for Pillar I: (Research, Training and Extension-RTE), done under the Coordination of Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), Pillar II: Information and Communication (IC), under the coordination of PELUM Tanzania, Pillar III: (Value Chain and Market Development-VC & MD) under the coordination of TOAM through the Marketing department and Pillar IV: (Support and Cementing: Steering, Coordination and Management) under the Coordination of TOAM which is also the Country Lead organization. Reports of individual activities are given separately as annexes.

1.1 GENERAL ACHIEVEMENTS

By end of December 2017, 89.7% of planned activities were successfully implemented with an average of 83.9% per pillar. The implementation details per pillar are spelled out under section II below. The general achievements realized such level of activities implementation includes:

- Initiated EOA participatory researches between professionals and farmers for further information sharing and applications. This is evidenced by the on-going participatory researches on HAKIKA fertilizer effectiveness in Morogoro and Arusha with support of TPRI, ARI Dakawa and Guavay.
- Establishment of programs and students enrolment to study Ecological Organic Agriculture by higher learning institutions, specifically Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) that has already enrolled students at Master and PhD level



- Enhanced co-operation and partnership with the government in supporting organic sector development. For example, joint development of Organic Sector Development Project (OSDP) to be incorporated into Agriculture Sector Development Program (ASDP) phase II
- Increased stakeholders' awareness on EOA practices knowledge and application through training, national campaigns, exposure visits and sharing of information communication materials such as brochures and booklets.
- Established forward market linkages, 23 producers groups in Dodoma and Masasi have been linked to 2 buyers (Gron Fokus, a Danish company and Cheharzade of Zanzibar).
- Increased EOA initiative visibility/publicity through supporting of stakeholders to participate in different related events at National and International levels.
- Documented information of 4 ICS groups (KIWATA, Nkombo, UWAMATAM and Frank Horticulture Ltd) for third party certification.
- Presence of updated directory for Ecological Organic Agriculture actors in Tanzania.
- EOAI partners engagement in similar project that complements to its interventions. SWISSAID has launched a project on agro-ecology research and advocacy of which SAT, SUA and TOAM are partners.



SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AT PILLAR LEVEL

Pillar	Planned Activities	Implemented Activities	Implementation level	Not Implemented
1	13	13	100%	0
2	5	3	60%	2
3	13	12	92.3%	1
4	8	7	83.3%	1
Overall	39	35	89.7%	4

2.1 PILLAR 1 (RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION) IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

2.1.1 PILLAR 1 ACHIEVEMENTS



Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		Reporting Period: January - December 2017
Outcome 1: Ecological Organic Products related knowledge along the value chain is increasingly documented and actors capacitated to translate it into practices and application		
Output 1.1: Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chains available		
Output Indicators	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%	
Activity 1.1.1& 1.1.5	Conduct in-depth assessments to document available EOA research into use merged with <i>document application of local knowledge to development of EOA</i>	
Indicator (work plan)	Training report	
Baseline	EOA Research documentary available – incorporating 47 research abstracts.	
Progress between reporting periods.	<p>From May 29th to June 02nd 2017, SAT conducted a training workshop with participation of 25 lead farmers (12 males and 13 females) working with CARITAS, SAT, TOAM, NSHIDA and UWAMWIMA. Participants shared and received EOA research findings and training (theory and practical) respectively. The training covered EOA practices on soil fertility, pest and disease management and weed control.</p> <p>Participants developed action plans for disseminating acquired knowledge and skills to other farmers in Morogoro, Zanzibar, Dar Es Salaam, Mbeya, Njombe, Dodoma and Pwani regions</p>	
Project Target	1 ToT training for 25 lead Farmers and develop action plans for disseminating acquired knowledge and skills to other farmers for increased impact (multiplier effect)	
Analysis, Remarks	25 lead farmers who received diverse research findings and training on EOA practices will help to increase the project impacts through training other farming community members. Equally important is for the pillar lead organization (SAT) to track out the spill over effect of conducted training and shared information.	

<p>Photo</p>	 <p><i>Trainee farmers after having one of the training session</i></p>
<p>Activity 1.1.4& 1.1.2</p>	<p>Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA This activity implementation was merged with activity-coded 1.1.2 <i>Identify knowledge gaps, needs and priorities by gender in the development of EOA value chains.</i></p>
<p>Activity Indicator</p>	<p>Reconnaissance survey to identify farmers to participate in trials of Hakika Fertilizer and the botanicals was done.</p>
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Hakika fertilizer and the identified organic botanical pesticide product by TPRI are tested in the farmers' fields.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To select farmers within different agro ecological zones 2. To select the crops. 3. To establish demonstration plots. 4. M& E of those tasks
<p>Progress between reporting periods</p>	<p>Two sites in Morogoro and Arusha (1 site/region) were selected to conduct farmer trials on botanicals and Hakika fertilizer. Farmers participated in trying the technologies. Tomatoes and Kales were planted in the plots and farmers could experience the performance of Hakika and botanical extracts. In Arusha together with TPRI, the used botanicals were designed in different ratios, the final report will show recommended dosages based on experience with farmers.</p> <p>Crops selection for the trials was done basing on proposed EOA value chain. Farmers in Morogoro and Dodoma grew Brassica species (Cabbage or Kale) and Tomatoes under irrigation. TPRI, ARI Dakawa and Guavay guided farmers to apply and test performance of Hakika fertilizer and identified botanicals.</p> <p>The monitoring visit done to ARI-Cholima, Dakawa and TPRI, Arusha revealed existence of farmers' demo plots for testing effectiveness of treatments applied including control plots. Soil samples have been taken for laboratory testing.</p> <p>Achieved level of trials completion is about 65 and 80% for Cholima and TPRI respectively. That is, at least three harvests cycles are needed before drawing conclusion regarding effectiveness of applied technologies/treatments.</p>



Project target	At least 4 trial plots (Arusha, Zanzibar, Morogoro, DSM) are set and farmers learn on how to apply the technologies by observation from the model trial plots.
Analysis, Remarks	Successful extension of on station research outputs to farmers' environment (farmers trials) will increase EOA practices and thus impacts for sustained food production and health.
Output 1.2: Capacity for organization and implementation of EOA practices developed and strengthened 35%	
Output Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 organizations implement EOA practices effectively. • 5 EOA practices adopted • At least 3 staffs attend EOA courses.
Activity 1.2.2, 1.2.1 & 1.2.3	Sensitize stakeholders on recommended EOA curricula and training materials This activity implementation was combined with activities coded 1.2.1 and 1.2.3 respectively titled Identify training needs for EOA actors by gender (Producers, extension, agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers) in the value chains and support development of EOA training program and materials based on training needs assessment and curricula reviews)
Activity Indicator	Meeting/Forum report
Baseline	Convene a meeting/forum with higher agricultural learning/training institutions, MALF and TIE to work on a curriculum for EOA at Certificate and Diploma levels in Tanzania and acknowledgement by the respective institutions. Also to introduce the EOA Training Manual to these Training institutions
Progress between reporting periods	<p>By end of June 2017, a meeting was held with higher learning/training institutions at Flomi Hotel in Morogoro. Participants to the meeting were 14 people (10M and 4F) from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), University of Dar Es Salaam (UDSM), Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute (MATI), Uyole, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF), and Kizimbani Agriculture Training Institute (KATI).</p> <p>Also, the meeting was attended by 4 organizations working with farming communities. These were Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM), ECHO and CARITAS. The meeting shared and discussed a proposed training manual for EOA and its implementation progress as agreed in 2016. Participants shared respective institution reports on implementation of recommendations made previously (May 2016 workshop) as spelled out in the workshop report. (Annex 1.2.2 Forum report)</p> <p>Among the participants, a team of four people was formed to carry out physical visits to relevant institutions to review gaps in EOA curriculum implementation. The team members are Prof. Agnes Nyomora – UDSM, Alban J. Mwale- KATI Zanzibar, Charles Bonaventure - ECHO Arusha and Freddy A. Nhabuka - MATI Uyole Mbeya. Due to financial constraints, this</p>






could not be carried out.

The workshop came up with recommendations as listed below:

- EOAI Pillar I & II should collaborate to speed up dissemination of the research findings/outputs. Also put a system in place to enable Institutions access to research finding data/information.
- The Ministry to continue monitoring efforts by various entities engaged in EOA production/practices. e.g. Training Institutions, business entities etc
- TOAM (CLO) to solicit funds for enabling formed team on EOA curriculum survey to plays its roles effectively.
- To provide evidence based advice to farmers on high yield/value crops for making informed decision or choices.
- Pillars Implementing Partners (PIPs) should meet once in six months to share and evaluate EOA adopters and discuss policies issues.

Towards end of 2017 SUA officially launched PhD and Masters program in agro-ecology and ecological organic agriculture respectively. And students already have been enrolled for both programs and 3 long term researches are progressing in Bagamoyo, Masasi and Morogoro. TOAM and SAT played significant roles that helped in ensuring start of the later study programs.

Project Target	7 higher learning institutions attend and curriculum on organic agriculture for certificate and diploma level is proposed and shared widely for adoption and use.
Analysis, Remarks	The target level of achievement is promising one, only more follow-ups are needed to push for more necessary curriculum refinements and promotion of its adoption.
Photo	 <p>Meeting Participants on EOA curriculum review and sensitization</p>
Activity 1.2.4:	Support development of EOA training programmes and materials based on training needs assessment and curricula reviews.
Activity Indicator	Training manual in Kiswahili developed
Baseline	Training manual for EOA developed basing on curricula reviews and training needs survey done. UDSM took a lead on developing the manual.
Progress between reporting periods	UDSM led the activity of revising the English manual and getting it into a simplified language, the activity started later in the year and was pre-financed by SAT. Once the document is finalized, it is recommended to have an audience go through it before it is available for further dissemination.
Project Target	1 Swahili Training Manual produced for farmers to use in their daily organic production activities.
Analysis, Remarks	The developed EOA training manual is comprehensive one, entailing details of specific topics relevant to farmers from various contexts. There is a need of unpacking it into sub-topics that suit different interest of farmer in developing their potential livelihood options.
Activity 1.2.5	<p>Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps</p> <p>(Support 30 TOTs trained in 2014 and 2015 and document what they have done, see where they have failed and establish how they can be helped further.)</p>

Activity Indicator	Training report
Baseline	<p>Train at least 10 farmers, field and extension officers as Trainers (TOTs) in EOA at SAT Farmer Training Centre.</p> 
Progress between reporting periods	<p>11 farmer representatives, field and extension officers were trained as trainers at SAT FTC in Morogoro in December. The participants were trained on EOA practices for soil fertility, pest and disease control as well as budding and grafting of fruit trees. Also, the participants learnt how to organize groups and carryout trainings.</p>
Output 1.3 Effective Implementation of pillar activities enhanced	
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E tools used • Annual, mid term reviews and final implementation of the activities achieved at least by 100%
Activity 1.3.1	<p>Conduct M&E</p> 
Activity Indicator	Meeting report.



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 between reporting periods	Two monitoring visits to Pillar implementers were carried out, one in Dar Es Salaam at GUAVAY to discuss the selected villages for the on-farm trials with farmers; the other visit was to Arusha at TPRI to follow-up on the on-farm trials with farmers.
Project Targets	Physical visits to pillar activity implementers and target groups by the Pillar Coordinator are carried out effectively.
Analysis, Remarks	Although there was a delay in starting activities and delay of funds for the second installment, the implementation of activities could take place successfully to at least 100%.
Activity 1.3.2	Supervise and support
Activity Indicator	The activity is administrative
Baseline	Coordination of the pillar activities is done, contracts are in place, communications are timely made and proper financial management is done
Progress between reporting periods	Contracts with all implementing partners are in place, funds distributed on time and follow up was done over the phone and physically to some implementers.
Project target	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.
Activity 1.3.3	Prepare annual and progress reports
Activity Indicator	1 annual report produced.
Baseline	The pillar 1 coordinator will collect reports from pillar member assigned specific activity (s) and compile bi-annual report and submit it to the CLO for the project report compilation.
Progress between reporting periods	Individual activity reports have been collected from pillar 1-team members and the biannual and annual reports have been written and submitted to TOAM.
Project Targets	PIP with key team members compiles Bi and annual plans and progress reports.



Analysis, Remarks	Due to limited resources it is not possible to have a physical meeting therefore we connect electronically.
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Challenges of EOA Implementation

- Experienced difficulties in pre-financing implementation of planned activities due to extended delays in funds disbursement.
- Conducting few monitoring visits to pillar team members due to resources limitations

Lessons Learnt

Regular follow ups and pro-active engagement with relevant institutions such as SUA are key factors for bringing desired changes.

Recommendations

- To speed up dissemination of EOA research findings to relevant stakeholders using diverse and appropriate media/channels.
- To provide evidence based advice to farmers on high yield/value crops for making rational decisions/choices.

Other EOA relater Initiatives implemented

Financial report for 2017


2.1.2 PILLAR 1 CHALLENGES

- Delay of funds, we have not yet received the second installment so we pre-financed activities and expect to be refunded the finances.
- Pillar Team members are distributed across the country and travel for monitoring to the majority is difficult due to limited resources.

2.2 PILLAR 2 (INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION) IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

2.2.1 PILLAR 2 ACHIEVEMENTS



		ANNUAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR 2017	
Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programs in Africa		Reporting Period: Jan- Dec 2017	
<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 Indicators: 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 Awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA is increased</p>			
Output Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent increase in awareness and knowledge of EOA practices • Number and kind of actors and stakeholders sensitized 		
Activity 2.1.3	Prepare and avail information and communication materials on EOA		
Activity Indicator	500 copies of communication materials prepared and disseminated to farmers and EOA actors and stakeholders		
Baseline			
Progress between reporting periods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 copies of brochures with different titles produced (preparation and use of compost – 200 copies, benefits of mulching in organic farming-200 copies, benefits of using cover crops in organic farming- 200 copies, and use of push-pull technology in controlling stalk borer and striga -200 copies. • By end of December 2017, 40 copies of all brochures titles have been distributed to 5 information centers. • Two books (Push and pull technology to control striga and Use of natural methods to control insects) have been translated from English to Kiswahili versions. 		
Project Target	At least 2000 Communication materials availed to EOA actors		
Analysis, Remarks	<p>Ms. Caroline Swai from Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Farmer Education Unit) collected research based information materials on EOA from pillar 1 and Pillar 3. The collected information was compiled, synthesized and analyzed. The final output was the design and layout of four titles brochures (Swahili version) on EOA.</p> <p>The role of PELUM Tanzania in this process was quality control (review of the final version, layout</p>		



	<p>and design) and printing.</p> <p>A total of 4000 copies of brochures were printed (1000 copies per brochure). The printed brochures were distributed to five farmers' resource centers.</p>
Activity 2.1.4;	
Activity 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
Baseline	
Progress between reporting periods	The activity was not implemented because other PIPs did not share their information, its implementation will be done after collecting relevant information.
Project Targets	At least 3 practices documented, and disseminated via media
Analysis, Remarks	TOAM (Communication Department) and CDTF will lead in the implementation of this activity by documenting various best practices and upload them to the website, and use other media channels such as television and radio program to deliver the message to EOA stakeholders.
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).
Activity 2.2.1	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
Baseline	<p>An assessment conducted revealed low community motivation in using resource centers for learning. Moreover, installation of TV set with solar system is risky as it requires watchman engagement and the community has no such resource.</p> <p>As a result it was not feasible to install solar panel and TV set to other resource centers until the challenges are solved.</p> <p>2.2.3+2.2.4 other pillar implementers had not presented activity plan for implementing the</p>



	activities.
Progress between reporting periods	<p>The assessment conducted revealed low communities motivation in using resource centers for learning. Moreover, installation of TV set with solar system is risky as it requires watchman engagement and the community has no such resources.</p> <p>As a result it was not feasible to install solar panel and TV set to other resource centers until the challenges are solved.</p> <p>Suggested To distribute information materials to groups working with other PIPs. This calls for collecting information on groups profiles detailing names, locations, membership size, core group activity etc.</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	The activity requires procurement of a Solar Panel, TV set and TV and DVD decoders for the second farmer resource centre in Chamwino-Dodoma
Activity 2.2.2	<p>Train farmers and extension agents in use of innovative communication strategies</p> <p>PELUM Tanzania will carry a training of 25 farmers in innovative communication strategies and follow up those who were trained in 2015 on the same to find out how they are faring</p>
Indicator	25 farmers trained in innovative communication strategies and follow up those trained in 2015
Baseline	
Progress between reporting periods	<p>The training of farmers on innovative communication strategies was not done because of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing resource centers are not functional. Therefore, conducting the same training won't be effective. • Installation of solar panel and TV set is risky, as farmers cannot pay guarding costs (sustainability) Suggested • Fact finding as to why existing resource centers are not functional and recommend accordingly. • To consult trained farmers on innovative communication strategies to learn what they have done so far and challenges and • To look for other places using similar tool (resource center) and facilitate farmers to visit and learn.
Project targets	
Remarks	



Activity 2.2.3+2.2.4	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.
Activity indicator	Number of stakeholders participating in EOA information and communication network 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.
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	The activity was not implemented because other PIPs did not present their respective action plan for implementing the activities.
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
Activity 2.3.1	Conduct M&E
Activity indicator	Number of monitoring visits conducted
Baseline	
Progress between reporting period	Two physical visits were done to the target groups. 60% of planned activities were implemented.
Project Targets	Physical visits to pillar activity implementers and target groups by the Pillar Coordinator are carried out effectively.
Analysis, Remarks	One visit was done by PELUM Tanzania Auditor to verify the target group that benefited from the project resources. The second physical visit was done by PELUM Tanzania M&E team to track project progress at the target group level as well as assessing the effectiveness of the EOA



	<p>materials, communication and learning materials at the target group level.</p> <p>Resulting from monitoring activities, it has been recommended to facilitate collaborations between the resource centers with nearby schools for effective use and security of the resources at the resource centers. This would also increase the activeness of the resource centers as students can use most of their private study time at the resource center.</p>
Activity 2.3.2	Supervise and support
Activity indicator	
Baseline	
Progress between reporting periods	Management of day to day pillar activities was effectively done.
Project Targets	Management of day to day pillar activities effectively done
Analysis, Remarks	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.
Activity 2.3.3	Prepare annual and progress reports
Activity indicator	2 financial and 2 narrative reports prepared and submitted to CLO
Baseline	
Progress between reporting periods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January to June 2017 interim financial report has been produced and submitted to CLO • July to December 2017 financial report prepared and submitted to CLO • January to June 2017 narrative report has been produced and submitted to CLO • January to December 2017 narrative report prepared and submitted to CLO.
Project Targets	Two reports; progress report and annual report are produced as a result of aggregating individual activity implementation reports from pillar members
Analysis, Remarks	Annual narrative report

2.2.2 CHALLENGES OF EOA PILLAR 2 IMPLEMENTATION



- Inadequate access to and use of information materials due to low communities' motivation in using resource centers.
- Isolated location of information resource centers call for security costs and the communities are not ready to guard voluntarily. Therefore, further installation of Solar panel and related accessories becomes risky one.

2.2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

For increased farmers access to and use of information materials, it is important to make information resource centers as part of village government offices premises.

2.2.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

To distribute and record produced information materials to village government offices as well as to farmers groups working with other EOAI partners.

6.2.2. Other EOA related Initiatives implemented -

6.2.3. Financial report for 2017

2.3 PILLAR 3 (VALUE CHAIN AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT) IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

2.3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

Output 3.1: Access to market information and data on EOA products increased	
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<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.
Activity 3.1.6	Support establishment and/or enhance at least 3 of existing organic farmers' markets in the country
Activity Indicator	3 existing farmers' markets supported



Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 farmers' markets and 1 Organic shop supported by promotional materials • 3 TOAM staff visited the markets
Progress between over reporting period	<p>In March, Mesula (Arusha) and Oysterbay (Dar es Salaam) farmers' markets and 1 Organic shop (Morogoro) were visited and supported by promotional materials. In July other materials were sent to Zanzibar for branding selling outlet owned by Msonge farm.</p> <p>Three TOAM staffs assigned to conduct awareness campaigns were directly engaged in selling interviewees and distribution of promotional materials. The promotional materials put at the markets include gazebo detailing EOA and importance of organic consumption, teardrop banners with mark and organic message, market team used t-shirts and aprons and brochures explaining organic products, benefits and mark for organic products were distributed to buyers.</p> <p>TV and local radios on how farmers' markets meet their demand for organic products interviewed visitors at farmers markets. The farmers markets & selling outlets were also supported with printed Kilimohai marks on their products, crates & front areas</p>
Project Targets	Support the 3 existing farmers' markets (4 were reached)
Analysis, Remarks	Farmers supplying organic products to 2 farmers' markets and 2 organic shops continue selling their products in the markets, and buyers are knowledgeable and aware of the organic products, benefits and mark for organic products.
Activity 3.1.8	Conduct consumer awareness through media, promotional materials, mobile phones
Activity Indicator	2 media campaigns done
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 social media flyers circulated on social platforms • 4 national consumer awareness campaign days • 5 promotional materials developed
Progress between reporting period	<p>In March 2018, EOA Pillar 3 in collaboration with OTEA and OSOSEA projects conducted national consumer awareness campaigns. The campaigns used media with wider coverage like Clouds TV, social platforms (Facebook, twitter and Instagram) and promotional materials (gazebo, teardrop banners, aprons, t-shirts and brochures).</p> <p>Consumer awareness campaigns were conducted at Mesula Farmers market (Arusha), In Dar es Salaam at Oysterbay Farmers market, SAT Organic shop (Morogoro) and Fumba Town Service Centre (During Permaculture day) in Zanzibar.</p> <p>Developed consumer awareness messages shared and published on social media flyers and printed on promotional materials. Also audio-visual documentaries were taken during the campaign days and finally hosted on the media including TVs and social platforms for</p>



	increasing knowledge and raising awareness of consumers on organic products particularly to local people in Tanzania.
Project Targets	At least 2 media campaigns done on the value of organic produce for people's health and thriving environment
Analysis, Remarks	The campaigns have raised the awareness to local people who were not aware of effects of conventional products and importance of organic consumption on health and environment; most of them motivated to buy organic products.
Activity 3.1.7	Support organization and participation of stakeholders in national, regional and international trade fairs
Activity Indicator	At least 2 lead farmers to participate and display their organic products in their local exhibitions particularly in District/Regional and National level.
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Officers participate at SabaSaba for B2B meetings and gather information which was shared with members • 4 Farmers from different areas of the country were funded to participate on farmers national exhibition event (Nane nane) • TOAM branch in Zanzibar participate to 1st introduced farmers exhibition. 2 staff from HQ participated to assist the setting up of demonstration plots, exhibition tables and showcase stalls.
Progress between report period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathered at Sabasaba in B2B meetings have been shared with TOAM members. • At Nane Nane TOAM pavilion demonstrated locally made botanical pesticides, displayed organic produces and learn from other exhibitors on GAP • Participate at Zanzibar for the first time was challenging but TOAM managed to get permanent space
Analysis, Remarks	Conducted exhibitions increased awareness on OA. In Zanzibar exhibition TOAM was invited to Military production section to offer OA training in order to develop OAI wing. Also a number of individual farmers were instructed on how to become organic.
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



Activity 3.2.1	Conduct value chain mapping and analysis for EOA products
Activity Indicator	1 value chain mapping study carried out
Baseline	Value chain mapping study report
Progress between report period	A mapping study on sesame value chain and actors in Tanzania has been done. The study aimed at recognizing the current sesame value chain actors, their roles in the chain, constraints facing, current supply situation and available opportunities as well as enabling reinvestment by farmers in sesame production that will meet the current demand in the domestic and export market.
Project Targets	1 mapping and analysis report
Analysis, Remarks	<p>A challenge of low production caused by lack of improved sesame seeds and failure to control pest using ecological measures remind the stakeholders and other actors of sesame value chain (research institutes) to invest in innovation of improved sesame varieties and pest control in order to increase production and meet market demand.</p> <p>A study involve desk top review and field visit where by an extension officer from Mahenge Mr. Thadei Dulle together with TOAM (MO) met with 10 stakeholders in Dodoma to analyze the chain and air their views. The report was uploaded in TOAM website, shared with farmers in areas growing sesame and to all members whom can access through email.</p>
Activity 3.2.3	Support MTs conduct national TOTs trainings for extension agents, lead farmers and service providers on value chain development
Activity Indicator	2 extension officers from KATI participate in training manual presentation/review by pillar I
Baseline	3 extension officers from pillar III were invited in the process
Progress between report period	<p>Since pillar I managed to cover the budget of invited extension officers from pillar III the allocated budget used in following-up 6 extension officers trainees on marketing skills in 2016, Dodoma</p> <p>4 out of 6 trainees managed to train farmers on marketing skills while others were not able because of logistical challenges.</p>
Analysis, Remarks	In 2016 six (6) extension officers in Dodoma were trained on Marketing skills and advised to transfer the gained knowledge to farmers while implementing their normal government activities. In December 2017 MO prepared a follow-up tool and met with 6 extension officers to get a feedback of what happened after previous training.



Activity 3.2.4 + 3.2.2	Support national TOTs to conduct farmer trainings on Value Chain Development
Activity Indicator	At least 10 trained members in value chain development with 2 branded products in the market
Baseline	20 members (stakeholders and lead farmers) from 8 farmer organizations producing sesame, sunflower, cassava, fruits and vegetables, spices and coconut were trained as TOTs. The members were trained in value chain development and marketing skills of respective value chains to facilitate products to reach the final consumers.
Progress between reporting reports	Total of 20 members (stakeholders and lead farmers) from 8 farmer organizations of RUCODIA, SAT, Floresta, Caritas-Mahenge, Caritas Mafia, Kinole, Upendo Women group from Kisarawe and ASDP Zanzibar attended the training from 27 th to 29 th of April 2017 at Amabilis Conference Centre in Morogoro. 1 day (29 th April) was used for a field visit to organic Shop and farms in Morogoro. The training was aiming at enabling them to make informed choices on their own that giving them the liberty to decide for themselves within a market system that responds to their needs and aspirations. At the end of the training, participants developed their individual action plans to build their respective value chains, timeframe for their collaborative implementations and follow up under TOAM. This will clearly show the roadmap of organizations/groups to take on moving their value chains successfully in the markets.
Project Targets	10 TOTs were trained on value chain development to effectively delivering trainings to farmers
Analysis, Remarks	A total of 20 TOTs were trained in value chain development and are expected to transfer the knowledge gained to farmers.
Activity 3.2.7	Support strategic business linkages with green investors
Activity Indicator	6 farmer groups linked to buyer for organic products
Baseline	The negotiation and assessment of potential farmers groups to supply for export is going on under Gron Fokus and TOAM.
Progress between reporting reports	6 farmers groups (Mafia, Nkombo, Mahenge, UWAMATAM, KIWATA and Frank Horticulture Ltd) were linked to Gron Fokus, a Danish company seeking to buy organic products from Tanzania. Organic products from mentioned groups will be exported; include: - spices, sesame and sunflower, coconut, beans and fruits. In April, TOAM through EOA pillar 3 and OTEA project conducted baseline survey to mentioned farmers groups to identify the current supply status, business and market status, and areas of intervention as well as gender empowerment to start the business. The groups will be capacitated in mentioned



	areas of intervention to facilitate and create favorable environment for the business.
Project Targets	Organic farmers increase incomes from their traded products
Analysis, Remarks	The baseline survey conducted has given the strong foundation for engaging farmers from 6 farmer groups in export trade with their produce. Farmers from the mentioned groups are willing to produce and supply for export market in Denmark as potential farmers.
Activity 3.2.9	Conduct M & E on Value Chain Development
Activity Indicator	At least 1 best case shared
Baseline	A case of project initiative to be shared for learning
Progress between reporting reports	<p>26 farmers belonging to 13 PGS groups in Dodoma who participated in producers and buyers forum, Dodoma met with TOAM marketing officer to discuss their progress after the exposure visit to Singida. Some of have already started to market sunflower in form of oil instead of seeds as it was before.</p> <p>Also forward market linkage has been established. The groups linked to M/s Vantage Organic Food of India, a potential buyer for sunflower seeds.</p> <p>This was a great opportunity for farmers to have ensured and fair market for their sunflower crop. The buyer intends to install sunflower seeds milling plant in central part of Tanzania for exportation of crude oils.</p>
Analysis, Remarks	The forum gave opportunity to farmers to meet the buyer and be aware of buyer's requirements for starting the business. The decision between farmers and the buyer brought the action plan for starting the business between two parts. 528 Farmers were registered within the same week and are now on buyers database ready to sell their products after harvest.
Activity 3.2.6	Train stakeholders in entrepreneurships and development of business plans
Activity Indicator	At least 2 group facilitated per annual
Baseline	2 ICS groups out of 5 were assisted to develop a business plan



Progress between report period	From when the project start to date 5 ICS groups have been established, oriented on organic agriculture practices and trained on marketing skills. The last step on group development was assisting them to develop a business plan before tracking on their development.
Analysis, Remarks	2 ICS Mafia and UWAMATAM were assisted to come up with a business plan. In December 2017 both group were assisted to fill in the developed tool and TOAM staff Ms Tristan and Jane write up the 1 st draft documents. In 2018 quarter one the documents will be taken back to farmers for correction, more in put and see if they can be able to implement what written. The final stage will be to complete draft 2 and share back as a final document for implementation
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
Activity 3.3.1 + 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 is in progress
Progress between reporting period	The facilitation of third party certification to ICS groups for fully organic production has been established under TOAM through EOA project in collaboration with an expert from TanCert, Mr. Mtama. The exercise has divided into 2 phases; the phase 1 of facilitation of third party certification involve 4 groups; KIWATA, Nkombo, UWAMATAM and Frank Horticulture Ltd. The process continued from July to September where again TOAM managed to sponsor the inspection of only one group M/S KIWATA. The engaged inspector Control Union (CU) conducts the inspection exercise and unfortunately the group was not qualified for certification. TOAM plans to use another consultant Mr. Shoo to assist the set-up of this ICS and other developed during EOA intervention.
Project Targets	At least 5 groups facilitated in third party certification
Analysis, Remarks	The facilitation of third party certification is going together with the preparation for mentioned farmers groups to produce and supply for export market in Denmark as the market opportunity from Gron Fokus. Farmers from mentioned groups will actually produce and supply certified organic products in both domestic and export markets.



2.3.2 CHALLENGES OF EOA IMPLEMENTATION

- Farmers experience low productivity and production due to adverse effect of climate change (Outlets & farmers markets were still struggling to get organic produce)
- Failure for ICS supported group to secure organic certificate after a long investment
- Inadequacy access to and use of bio-pesticides by farmers.
- Inadequate availability of key information for updating TOAM database and sharing with other interested partners.

2.3.4 LESSONS LEARNT

- Access to and sharing of information is pre-requisite for organic sector development; Ecological inputs, available markets, available supply, products and quantity needed in the market & available to go to the market all are type of information which needed by organic stakeholders for the livelihood improvement.
- Enhancing synergy between Pillar 3 and 2 is wealthy one, as it can lead to provision market information to relevant stakeholders using right package and channels.
- For supported ICS to be certified a competent consultant for set-up documentation and other important training is a must

6.3.2. Recommendations


6.3.3. Other EOA related Initiatives implemented


6.3.4. Financial report for 2017

2.4 PILLAR 4 (SUPPORTING AND CEMENTING: STEERING, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT) IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

2.4.1 ACHIEVEMENTS



		ANNUAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR 2017
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	
Activity 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	The Organic Policy Paper has been developed and shared with the Minister, Permanent Secretary, Chairman for the Parliamentary Committee for Agriculture and some Ministry Directors for consideration and action.	
Progress between reporting periods	<p>On 31st March 2017, TOAM met with government experts at MALF premises. Participants to this meeting were respectively 7 (5 males and 2 females) and 8 (5 males and 3 females) TOAM and MALF staffs. The meeting key agenda was to update the organic sector development program (OSDP) drafted in 2016. The updates were made in line with obtained knowledge from BIOFACH event as activity 4.1.8 below reports.</p> <p>The updates made entail; changing the OSDP draft from its initial program concept to project concept in order to avoid having two similar programs under the MALF and budget. Also the meeting reached consensus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As all EOA initiatives follow under ASPD II, the proposed OSD project will be mainstreamed in specific thematic areas of the ASPD II. • To select pilot regions that will not compete with other on-going government initiatives such as SAGGOT with its philosophy 	

	<p>contradicting with EOAI – it emphasizes more on chemical inputs application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOAM to take lead on the update process and submit the final OSDP document to the MALF. • The OSD Project document revision is almost done, arrangements for its submission to the Permanent Secretary, MALF are in progress. <p>In August 2017, TOAM Chief Executive Officer and communication officer visited to the MAFC and had a round table meeting with Permanent Secretary and other technical staffs. Sharing final version of OSDP document, updates on ASDP II funding and agreeing way forward were main agenda of the meeting.</p> <p>Generally, the presented OSDP document was positively perceived for incorporating it in relevant sections of the ASDP II. However, the meeting was not informed whether the later program funding.</p> <p>Agreed way forward.</p> <p>TOAM to develop a briefing note of OSDP for easy sharing with other actors for incorporation in the ASDP II</p> <p>As part of advocacy, TOAM team had an opportunity to meet with former Prime Minister (Mizengo Kayanza Pinda) at his farm located about 5 km along Dodoma –Singida road. The farm production practices/technologies were noted to be organic by default. He shown positive impression towards applying organic methods in his farm.</p>  <p>TOAM CEO (Jordan Gama, left) and the former Prime Minister (Mizengo Pinda) brainstorming on OA sector development in Tanzania.</p>
<p>Project target</p>	<p>1 round table meeting is held and a road map for the way forward drawn. The meeting will provide guidance towards achieving favourable policy</p>



	environment for the prosperity of organic farming in Tanzania.???
Analysis, remarks	The achievement of set project target is promising one. More follow up efforts needed to ensure that key staffs of line ministries are well informed on the proposed OSD Project actions and its philosophy. This will easily mainstream it in ASDP II and thus implementation to support the farming communities in effective way.
Activity 4.1.4	Undertake policy gap analysis on the current policies as related to EOA development.
Activity Indicator	Policy gap identified and addressed
Baseline	ToR developed for the study on policy barriers to organic trade in Tanzania.
Progress between reporting periods	<p>On 10th April 2017, TOAM jointly with MALF conducted one day National Organic Policy Forum at NSSF Mafao House, Dar es salaam. The Forum was participated by 35 people (22 males and 11 females) from Government and Non-government institutions including MALF and media. Mr. Beatus Malema (assistant director of crop promotion, MALF) was honored to officially open the forum.</p> <p>The forum aim is to influence mainstreaming of Organic Agriculture into government policies, programs and strategies. Participants shared different information related to organic sector development in Tanzania, including; organic policy briefs, status of organic agriculture in Tanzania, Policy advocacy process, Organic Sector Development Project (OSDP) and TOAM Strategic Plan.</p> <p><i>(See annex 4.3.4 - National Organic Policy Forum Proceedings)</i></p> <p>TOAM and SUA coordinated a meeting that was held on 5th and 7th November 2017 at Highland Park Hotel, Lushoto and the MAFC premises, Dodoma respectively. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Beatus Malema, Director of crop development at MAFC. Other participants comprised of academicians (Prof. Kalunde Sibuga, Prof. Agness Nyomora and Dr. Evelyn Lazaro) , CSOs, university students from SUA and media.</p> <p>The meeting aimed at sharing findings of research done by students at masters and PhD levels engaged in Productivity and Growth of Organic Value chains (ProGrOV) project at SUA. These findings also concluded with policy</p>

implications packaged into policy briefs and materials.

The guest of honor speech among others, requested participants to address queries on existing market arrangements and whether organic agriculture can sustain food security.

And the key meeting outputs were;

- Increased awareness and knowledge on effects associated with massive use of industrial chemicals such as prevalence of communicable diseases,
- Understanding huge potentials of organic agriculture in Tanzania, as many governmental instruments (policies, guidelines...) call for environmental protection and thus favoring organic agriculture.



Participants to research findings sharing and dissemination meeting, Dodoma



Project Targets	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.
Activity 4.1.8	Support participation in regional fora
Activity Indicator	3 EOA actors supported to participate in at least 2 relevant regional/international for a
Baseline	<p>1 TOAM staff, the Organic Quality Guarantee Officer was supported to attend a conference on Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa (SITA) in Kampala Uganda.</p> <p>Jordan Gama, TOAM Chief Executive Officer and Janet Maro of SAT with accompaniment of 2 AfroNet officials were supported to attend a workshop and a learning visit on exploring regional farmers’ organizations in Germany.</p> <p>Andreas Hermes Akademie (AHA), a partner based in Germany has agreed to give support in strengthening organic farmer groups in Tanzania.</p> <p>The EOAI supported TOAM Board chairperson and Communication officer and 1 farmer to attend the 19th Organic World Congress (OWC) of IFOAM held from 9th to 11th November 2017 at New Delhi, India. The OWC aims at sharing experiences, innovations and knowledge about the organic world.</p> <p>The OWC discussed organic agriculture seeds issues, reflected on a organic seeds definition and exchanged ideas on innovative plant breeding approaches. Participants particularly from TOAM, Tanzania were able to draw the following lessons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallholder farmers in India are passionate about their seeds, not willing to see their seeds being taken by the multinational. • Seed reviving calls for coordinated efforts among stakeholders. Smallholder farmers in India come together to share information on seeds and thus being able to revive varieties which were on the verge of extinction. <p>In October 2017, EOAI supported 3 TOAM staffs participation to organic agriculture actors forum held in Zanzibar. Other forum participants represented governmental officials, CSOs and farmers. The forum was marked by discussions as well as exhibitions of organic products.</p> <p>Participants had an opportunity of sharing different aspects concerning organic sector development. These included success of the sector, challenges</p>



	and what can be done to best place organic sector development. And the government officials of Zanzibar are pro-active in pushing ahead organic sector developing.
Progress between reporting periods	<p>The EOA initiative supported two persons (TOAM Chief Executive Officer and Assistant Director- Crop Promotion, MALF) to participate in the BioFACH event held in Nuremberg, German from 15 - 18 February 2017. Also EOAI Regional Secretariat (PELUM – Kenya) supported TOAM Board Chairperson and Permanent Secretary, MALF to participate in the same event</p> <p>The objectives of participation to the BIOFACH event were to harmonize the delegates’ understanding of BioFACH, critically reflect on how the organic farmers and traders in Africa can benefit from BioFACH and come up with the agreed actions EOAI can take to help African organic farmers and traders to benefit.</p> <p>Participation resulted into agreed actions and outputs as potential ways of pushing EOA development agenda in strategies and programs of respective countries. These entailed; policy makers pledge to support EOAI, conduct regional reflection meetings focusing on what can be done as BIOFACH exposure impact.</p> <p>TOAM as a CLO for EOA initiative in Tanzania met with government experts, MALF and discussed key issues emerged out of the BIOFACH event as activity 4.1.5 above reports.</p>
Project Targets	At least 2 Policy Makers are supported to attend BIOFACH in 2017 for them to appreciate the contribution of organic farming to food, nutritional security and global trade.
Analysis, Remarks	More exposure of policy makers and other stakeholders on EOA events creates potential towards adoption of the same.
Activity 4.1.9.	Create website for visibility of the initiative and information sharing
Activity Indicator	TOAM website featuring EOA initiative EOA visibility materials designed and published on the website
Baseline	<p>The EOA roll up banner in place.</p> <p>Web Designer has been engaged to improve TOAM’s website and the website upgrading work was expected to come to end in March 2017.</p>
Progress between reporting periods	A task team met to discuss how the Kilimohai.org website can be strengthened to boost the visibility of EOA. A bundle of options was agreed upon and discussed with the web design consultant. Included in the bundle is a package of improvements to the online marketplace forum. It is believed



	<p>that these improvements will significantly develop the sharing of information on marketing of organic products in Tanzania and East Africa.</p> <p>The team used feedback from the consultant to narrow and hone the bundle of options and developed a Terms of Reference. The consultant has since shared an advisory budget.</p> <p>We now plan to sit with the consultant to go through the proposed budget and work out how we can maximise the funding available to boost the visibility of EOA and information sharing.</p> <p>The discussions went on with the consultant to reduce cost was not fruitful one and thus failure to create website for EOAI program. Alternatively, EOA information materials are being uploaded in the TOAMs, website for ensured EOAI program visibility. And the allocated budget was spent for designing and printing TOAM's calendar for 2018.</p>
	TOAM website active and up to date for increased traffic, which may lead to increased demand for organic service and products at National level and beyond.
Analysis, Remarks	Updated website will be helpful in sharing EOA information with relevant stakeholders and complement to lobbying and advocacy work.
Output 4.2	Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened
Output indicator	<p>100% absorption of funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people trained and types of trainings conducted • 100% implementation of planned pillar activities).
Activity 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
Baseline	In November 2015, PIP Coordinators, finance Officers and some PIP members were trained on project and financial management. And in 2016 training need assessment (TNA) was done to all PIPs and knowledge gaps that call for further intervention identified.



<p>Progress between reporting periods</p>	<p>In March 2017, CLO hired Tanzania Multi-consult Ltd to train her finance department staffs. The training focus was on Quick software set up and customization. The training resulted into an appreciable improvement of staffs working efficiency, knowledge, familiarization and application of the software and better presentation of financial information. The realized training results convince to extend such training to other staffs of pillar implementing partners and it is scheduled to take place before November 2017.</p> <p>Training of other PIPs staffs on Quick software applications was not done as recommended before as it was not their urgent need.</p> <p>Alternatively in October 2017, TOAM Chief Executive Officer and Communication officer were supported to attend a policy dialogue training facilitated by Horizont 3000 in Uganda.</p> <p>The training aimed at imparting trainees with basic knowledge and skills necessary for undertaking effective policy dialogue.</p> <p>The training covered the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is policy dialogue • How can the policy dialogue contribute to improving policy and decision-making processes • Possible entry points for policy dialogue processes and the topics around which they can be organized • Forms of policy dialogue (vertical and horizontal) • Best practices for developing the content and managing the process of policy dialogue • Challenges
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>EOA initiative is well Coordinated and implemented for impact</p>
<p>Analysis, remarks</p>	<p>Refresher training to CLO and PIPs is valid one for ensuring effectiveness in terms of activities implementation and reporting.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2.4.</p>	<p>CLOs convene at least two national platform meetings a year for PIPs and other stakeholders</p> <p><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></p>
<p>Activity Indicator</p>	<p>2 meetings are convened and participated by at least 30 stakeholders and invited stakeholders for work plan and budget reviews.</p>
<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Two meetings of EOA members National platform were conducted as follows:</p>



	<p>26 members of EOA National Platform met in May 2016 to refine implementation plan of the year.</p> <p>23 representative participants from all 4 pillars met to develop action plan for 2017</p> <p>PIPs reflection and monitoring meetings conducted in September 2017.</p>
Progress between reporting periods	<p>In September 2017, TOAM convened a reflection meeting with PIPs whereby issues on EOAI implementation success and challenges were sorted out. In a participatory way, informed respective pillar action plan and budgets were formulated.</p>
Project Targets	<p>At least 15 members attend the reflection and planning meetings to have a commonly shared view for project implementation.</p>
Analysis, remarks	<p>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.</p>
Activity 4.2.5	<p>CLOs and PIPs conduct project supervision, support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to executing agencies and other stakeholders</p> <p><i>CLO will arrange for skype meetings pay at least 2 physical visits in the year 2017 to Pillar Coordinators and give corrective advice for effective coordination of Pillar activities and smooth feedbacking.</i></p>
Activity Indicator	<p>2 Progress reports prepared and shared (Narrative and financial report)</p> <p>Program Activity reports followed, reviewed and documented</p>
Baseline	<p>In January 2016, TOAM staffs namely the 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.</p>
Progress between reporting periods	<p>Monitoring follow-ups to pillar coordinator partners was done by using phone calls and mails and in some occasions informal face-to-face discussions were done with some of representative staffs. Mails and phone calls were effective one in getting immediate clarities of some issues identified from submitted partners' reports.</p> <p>The follow-ups made enabled preparation and submission of two progress reports. That is, narrative and financial/economic reports for January-June 2017 period.</p>
Project Targets	<p>Management of day-to-day pillar activities are effectively done and Follow up report produced</p>
Analysis, remarks	<p>Apart from noted phone calls and mails application effectiveness, they still call for complement methodologies such as physical visits to partners and do</p>



	desk reflections and wherever possible visit project sites to get more insights of implementation progresses.
Activity 4.2.6	Prepare progress report and annual reports, work plans and budgets through participatory process.
Activity Indicator	2 Narrative and 2 financial reports prepared
Baseline	
Progress between reporting periods	<p>TOAM facilitated and convened a meeting with PIPs representative staffs to develop year 2018 plan and budgets by reviewing implementation of year 2017 plans and budgets. The meeting outputs included developed work plan and budgets of respective pillars.</p> <p>Also reflections on plans and budgets enabled PIPs to prepare reports progress and annual reports of their respective pillars. Here listed below are drafted reports and submitted to Biovision Africa Trust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January - June 2017 period prepared and submitted to Biovision Africa Trust • July to December 2017 period prepared and submitted to Biovision Africa Trust • January to June 2017 period prepared and submitted to Biovision Africa Trust. • January to December 2017 period prepared and submitted to Biovision Africa Trust
Project Targets	Two reports; progress report and annual report are documented and communicated to Biovision Africa Trust.
Analysis, remarks	Annual narrative report

2.4.2 CHALLENGES OF EOA IMPLEMENTATION

- Geographically dispersed EOA actors/stakeholders leads to limited monitoring visits, information sharing and application for increased impacts.
- Delays in receiving reports and disbursement from PIPs and donor agencies respectively.

6.3.5. Lessons Learnt

6.3.6. Recommendations

6.3.7. Other EOA related Initiatives implemented



6.3.8. Financial report for 2017



SECTION 3: OVERALL EOA CHALLENGES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- Inability of the government to fund feasible projects formulated including organic sector development project (OSDP)
- Experienced bureaucratic delays in meeting with high level government officials for discussing and concluding on key aspects for successful EOAI implementation.

SECTION 4: GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- The CLO should conduct quarterly monitoring visits to and receive monthly action plans and respective implementation reports from PIPs and
- To continue following up on the government commitment for funding OSDP and share relevant information/reports on Ecological organic agriculture.

3 OTHER EOA RELATED INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY PARTNERS

4 SUMMARISED FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2017



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

