



ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT COVERING JANUARY 2015-JANUARY 2016

Submitted to: **BIOVISION AFRICAN TRUST (BVAT), Nairobi, Kenya**

From: **TANZANIA ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENT (TOAM)-TANZANIA (Country Lead Organization for the EOA Initiative in Tanzania)**

Introduction

The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOAI) for Africa is being implemented in Tanzania since 2012 alongside with other seven African countries with support from SDC (Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, African Union and Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) with the major goal of mainstreaming EOA into national policies, programs and strategies by 2025. TOAM, as a Country Lead Organization (CLO) in Tanzania, is sensitizing and working with like-minded organizations in the country, as well as managing and cementing the process to reach to the desired goal.

During the last 13 months, covering January 2015 to January 2016, a considerable number of activities have been implemented with Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) and the CLO. Therefore, the following report consists of the Narrative Report for Pillar I: (Research, Training and Extension-RTE), done under the Coordination of Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), Pillar II: (Information and Communication) under the Coordination of Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (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 as well as the Country Lead organization. Reports of individual activities are given separately as annexes. Also acronyms and abbreviations are provided at the end of the report.

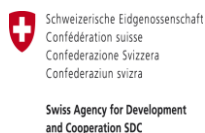


Achievements

- 83% of activities planned for 2015 have been implemented. The following table presents a brief breakdown:

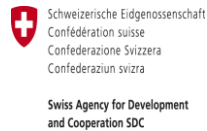
Pillar	# of 2015 Planned Activities	# of Implemented Activities	% of implementation	Not Implemented	Reason for non-implementation
1	9	7	78%	2	Insufficient funds
2	7	6	86%	1	Time shortage
3	15	13	87%	2	Time shortage
4	10	8	80%	2	General Elections and shortage of time
Overall	41	34	83%	7	All the above

- Some key reports especially those that have best study results and key project documents have been uploaded on the TOAM website www.kilimohai.org, to increase project visibility
- The CLO has created good correspondence with the newly appointed Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food security and Livestock, and he has agreed to have audience with the EOA stakeholders do discuss on matters of importance about the development of the sub-sector in the country and how the government can support it.
- PGS groups have now increased from 4 formed in 2014 to 10 PGS groups. The task ahead now is to strengthen the 10 PGS groups so that they increase their production while complying with the East Africa Organic Products Standards and be able to benefit from the vast domestic and regional market for organic products
- Publication of farmer materials like Sesame Production manual and poster on the adverse effects of roundup will benefit organic sesame producer groups and users of farmer information resource centers for increased knowledge and best use of it.



Challenges

- Some activities planned for implementation towards October 2015, were pushed forward or not done due to the General Election campaigns and the tense atmosphere during the whole month and shortly after the Election Day.
- EOA official documents including the Funds disbursement guideline and the TOR maintain that a country must have attained the burning rate of 70% of the advanced funds in the first installment of that particular year before it qualifies for receiving the second installment and this has to be ascertained in the Progress Financial report. Tanzania had attained 72% and yet it did not receive the second 40% installment, the reason why some activities have not been done.
- Some PIP members are loosing interest in implementing pillar activities because of lack of incentives. This apathy among pillar team members has led to the situation whereby, most pillar activities are implemented by only a few committed members who believe in Organic Farming by heart by considering it as an ethical cause, and thus ready to use their valuable time to implement pillar activities even if that means walking away empty handed. We pray that such people keep attaching themselves with the pillars, so that activities are implemented and results realized.
- Much as it is a good practice to review and audit country work plans and reports, the current approval process takes too long and thus quality time for project activity implementation is somehow jeopardized. This is because, currently the release of the 60% is pegged on production and approval of country Annual work plans and budgets and Annual Operational and Financial reports (refer to *Comments and Recommendations on EOA SDC Consolidated Work Plans and Budgets for 2016 document, page 2-3*). However, as per schedule, the approval process for Annual work plans and budgets ends in February while the approval of Annual Operational and Financial reports ends in May every year. This being the case, even if countries submit the documents timely, their approval process timeline makes it impossible to have the funds disbursed before May of every year.



Lessons Learnt


- The government high Officials from the line Ministries especially the current ones in the 5th regime of His Excellence Dr. John Pombe Magufuli are open and ready to discuss issues related to the development of organic farming in the country.
- Most activity budget lines are very small in comparison to the weight of the activities themselves and the results to be produced thereof, given the geographical coverage of Tanzania.
- Farmers are more than ready to take up Ecological Organic Agriculture practices as long as working crop disease and pests management and weed control techniques are introduced to them
- When the farmers are certified, this is not enough, in addition, the operator buying produce from the certified farmers and the process he/she goes through from there along the value chain should also be certified for smooth delivery of the products to the market which still maintains the identity of organic. This process is yet to be realized by many operators in Tanzania.
- There is a critical need to commercialize organic inputs because on-farm resources and inputs are always not sufficient for farm needs if the wish is to turn smallholder organic farmers into medium holder organic farmers.



Recommendations

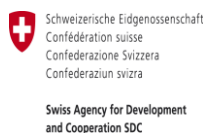
- Reconsider shortening the approval process timeline so that enough time is available for the implementation of EOAI activities.
- Follow the recommended burning rate by the EOAI structural bodies and recorded in official documents instead of using and acting on other proxy burning rates.
- Monitoring and evaluation missions in EOA implementing countries by BVAT are good and they help to shape and clarify things better. Thus such monitoring missions should be continued in every country.
- There is a vast domestic and export market for organic vegetables, fruits and spices. The problem is lack of consistent supply to buyers. This problem would be resolved if these farmers are enabled to start small irrigation schemes so that they do away with depending on rain-fed production cycle and therefore be able to produce throughout the year.



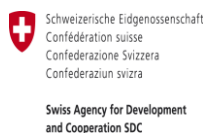
		PILLAR 1: RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION BY: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE TANZANIA (SAT)	
Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		Reporting Period: January 2015-January 2016	
OUTCOME 1: Ecological Organic Products related 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 chain			
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<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 increased by at least 10% 		
Activity 1.1.1	Conduct in-depth assessments to document available technologies on EOA research into use.		
Activity Indicator (logframe)	Assessment report with identified EOA technologies available		
Baseline	An assessment report with 26 EOA technologies, which are practiced by farmers in different parts of Tanzania.		
Summary of progress between reporting period	A report detailing applied ecological organic agriculture technologies for producing sorghum, groundnuts, green gram and cashew nuts value chains in selected sites in Tanzania has been produced by the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) researchers who were leading this activity. The research was conducted in Dodoma, Chololo eco-village for sorghum, Masasi, in Temeke village for cashews and Masasi, Chiungutwa village for groundnuts and green gram. (See		



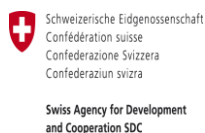
	Annex 1.1.1 for a detailed report)
Project Targets	Documented EOA technologies
Analysis, Remarks	TAFORI is leading the activity very well and progress is good. Challenge is on the small budget, which has made it very difficult to reach some areas earmarked for study some of the planned value chains for example, fish in Mafia island.
Activity 1.1.2	Identify knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in the development of specific EOA value chains including local seed varieties.
Activity Indicator (logframe)	Knowledge needs assessment report
Baseline	There has been no such an assessment before. The year 2015 is the first year when this activity is conducted.
Summary of progress between the reporting period	A study was done in Masasi district, Mtwara region and a report on knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in development of ecological organic agricultural value chain for cashew, grain legumes and vegetables in Masasi district has been written and shared by Ms. Happy Daud and Dr. Omari Mponda, both workers of the Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute found in the Southern of Tanzania, who were leading the implementation of this activity. (See Annex 1.1.2)
Project target	Knowledge gap report used as a tool to prepare appropriate programs to bridge what is missing.
Analysis, Remarks	The produced report will be broadly shared with relevant stakeholders after having been packaged in the form of leaflets, brochures and easy-to-read posters with simple messages from it. Due to budgetary limitations it was only possible to limit the research to one district.



Activity 1.1.3	Create and regularly update a database of EOA research into use at national level in close liaison with networks like NOARA and other research institutions. (Inventory on all botanicals in Tanzania)
Activity Indicator	Report of documented botanical control measures
Baseline	An elaborate list of botanicals with pesticide properties giving details on their Scientific and local names, habitat, altitude, distribution and agro-ecological zones where they are found. All this information is packed up in a report shared last year 2014.
Summary of progress between the reporting period	Collected fresh and healthy plant parts (leaves, barks and roots) of 13 plants with pesticide properties and Voucher specimens have been processed at the National herbarium of Tanzania, Arusha. Laboratory analysis for active ingredients of the prepared plant extracts was done using the GC-MS Machine. All this good work was done by Dr. Gloria Wapalila and Ramadhani Kilewa, who are workers of the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI). (See Annex 1.1.3)
Project Target	Botanicals documented and used effectively
Analysis, Remarks	Phase two of this study is expected to start in March 2016 with the availability of funds where, experimental trials will be carried out. Trials will involve the establishment of trial plots for annual and perennial crops with the aim of testing the effectiveness of the botanical extracts and eventually come up with dosage specifications for each extract. Because it involves growing of crops, it is an activity, which takes time and the final report that will include results for this phase, is expected to come out in November 2016.
Activity 1.1.4	Validate research findings in EOA practices through demonstrations and case studies/success stories.
Activity Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 field experiments/demonstrations for soil fertility, weed control and pest management.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation report
Baseline	Out of 3 demonstrations/experiments, 1 experiment on three components: soil fertility, pest management and weed control was carried out by SAT in collaboration with SUA. This study was carried out in Kungwe Village, Kiroka Ward, in Morogoro region “Case Study of Tupendane Farmer Group” done by Emmanuel Timoth Malisa from the Sokoine University of Agriculture and Janet Maro from Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania.
Summary of progress between reporting period	Terms of reference for the validation of EOA practices on soil fertility, weed control and pest management with farmers in Kimbwala and Kenge villages were prepared. A consultant from Sokoine University of Agriculture teamed up with SAT to carry out a part of the study. Demonstration plots were developed, SAT carried out training and farmers practiced soil fertility, weed control and pest management using EOA practices. All data was collected, report is underway and case studies/success stories are being written.
Project Targets	The target is to carry 3 demonstrations/experiments.
Analysis, Remarks	Trials on soil fertility, weed control and pests and disease management were done in collaboration with farmers.
Activity 1.1.5	Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA
Activity Indicator	At least 3 application of local knowledge documented in booklets/posters/CDs for dissemination.
Baseline	A documentary on compost making has been developed on a DVD by Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania, which is the implementer of this activity. The DVD will serve as training resource to farmers on how to make good compost step-by-step as it bears English subtitles. This documentary has also been shared on YouTube. (Click here to view the documentary)
Progress between	This activity was not carried out this 2015 reporting year.



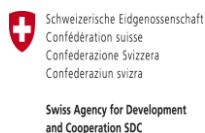
reporting period	
Project Targets	At least 3 application of local knowledge documented in booklets, posters, CDs for dissemination, Radio and TV program.
Analysis, Remarks	The implementation time from late August to December 2015 was not sufficient to carry out this activity because documentation is normally done when production of crops has taken place and organic practices are applied and seen on the ground.
Output 1.2: Capacity for organizations and implementation of EOA practices developed and strengthened	
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 organizations implement EOA practices effectively. • 5 EOA practices adopted • Minimally 3 staff attends EOA courses.
Activity 1.2.1	Identify training needs for EOA actors by gender (Producers, extension agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers) in the value chains
Activity Indicator	Survey report Survey questionnaire/guide
Baseline	A survey report of training needs produced and shared.
Progress between reporting period	One-off activity
Activity 1.2.2	Support periodic reviews of curricula and training materials for relevant training institutions with stakeholders (Practitioners, institutions and policy makers)



Activity Indicator	At least 3 training centers/colleges which train on EOA have their curricula and training materials reviewed
Baseline	0 baseline. It was not a priority activity and thus was not included in the workplan for 2014.
Progress between reporting period	This activity was not conducted in 2015
Project Targets	At least one training institute or University willing to incorporate EOA in its curriculum
Analysis, Remarks	Time constraint made it impossible to implement this activity
Activity 1.2.3	Sensitize stakeholders about the recommended EOA curricula and training materials
Activity Indicator	At least 5 training centers/colleges are sensitized through a workshop/meetings and information sharing on inclusion of EOA into training modules
Baseline	A sensitization meeting was held on the 24 th of January 2015 in Morogoro, involving 5 training organizations namely the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI) found in Zanzibar, Medium Agricultural Training Institute of Ilonga Morogoro (MATI-Ilonga, the Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) and 3 NGOs working with farmers, which were; CARITAS-Mbeya, CARITAS-Mafia and CARITAS-Dar-es-Salaam.
Progress between reporting period	5 Higher Learning Institutions were visited and introduction to EOA curriculum was carried out in each visit. The 5 learning institutions are those that train agriculture courses at different levels. Every time, the standard curriculum was introduced and shared with the relevant institutions. The visited institutions were:- College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANRE) in Dar-es-Salaam. A meeting was held with the director, members of academic staff as well as students and sensitization to EOA was done. SAT hosted 3 students for training and 2 months Field Practicals.




	<p>Kizimbani Agriculture Training Institute (KATI) in Zanzibar. A meeting with the Head of Department of Agriculture was held. EOA was introduced to the Head, students established and run demonstrations of EOA at the institute.</p> <p>Nelson Mandela University of Science and Technology (NMUST) in Arusha. A lecturer from the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering was invited at SAT to discuss and explore opportunities for agro-ecology curriculum at the university.</p> <p>Medium Agriculture Training Institute (MATI) Ilonga in Morogoro. The students in the final year of Diploma in General Agriculture (DGA) had a course in organic agriculture. SAT hosted 3 students from MATI Ilonga for Field practical training also.</p> <p>Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) agenda was curriculum development for PhD in Agro-ecology and evaluation of the proposed curriculum with consultants from Denmark through DANIDA. SAT hosted 15 SUA students for Field Practical training.</p>
Project Targets	5 colleges include EOA into their training programs
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 1.2.4	Support development of EOA training programs and materials based on training needs assessment and curricula reviews
Activity Indicator	3 training centers develop training modules/programs in line with EOA curriculum
Baseline	On the 25 th of January 2015 at Midland Hotel, the standard curriculum for EOA was analyzed against those belonging to organizations present which were; the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI) found in Zanzibar, Medium Agricultural Training Institute of Ilonga Morogoro (MATI-Ilonga), the Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) and 3 NGOs working with farmers, which were; CARITAS-Mbeya, CARITAS-Mafia and CARITAS-Dar-es-Salaam. This analysis was made possible with the expertise of an experienced facilitator Dr. Willberforce

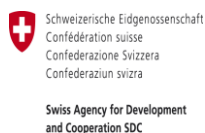


	Emmanuel Meena, who is the Director of Curriculum Development and Review of the Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE). You can reach Dr. Wilberforce Meena through wilbermeena@hotmail.com or Wilberforce.meena@tie.go.tz or director.cdr@tie.go.tz or mobile phone +255 784/655 472 200
Progress between reporting period	SAT participated in the curriculum development for PhD in Market oriented Agro-ecology at the Sokoine University of Agriculture. Sokoine University of Agriculture is at the final stages of developing a curriculum for a PhD programme in Agro-ecology. Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania has been very instrumental in the process of developing the program at different levels. The earmarked PhD curriculum development is now at the final stage where it will be presented the last multi-stakeholder meeting to be held in mid-March 2016 in Dar-es-Salaam and thereafter, it will be submitted to the Tanzania Council for Universities (TCU) for approval.
Project Targets	Training modules developed and avenues to include EOA topics/modules found.
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 1.2.5	Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps
Activity Indicator	5 farmers trained as TOT TOT training report produced
Baseline	8 (53.3% of the planned target) stakeholders (7 farmers and 1 extension officer) from Morogoro, and Dodoma regions were trained as Trainers of Trainers for 6 days on composting, pest and disease management using botanical extracts, extension methods, Participatory Rural Appraisal, liquid fertilizers, nursery establishment and organic soil fertility management practices. The training took place at SAT's training center for Ecological Organic short courses A training report was written and shared in 2014.
Progress between	16 stakeholders (7 female and 9 male) from Dar Es Salaam, Songea, Mtwara, Pwani, Zanzibar and Dodoma regions were

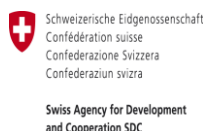


reporting period	trained as trainers for 5 days on composting, pest and disease management using botanical extracts, extension methods, Participatory Rural Appraisal, liquid fertilizers, nursery establishment and organic soil fertility management practices at SAT Farmer Training Centre (FTC), Vianzi Morogoro. 1 participant from Dodoma reported to have trained 60 other farmers on EOA after attending the TOT course, facilitated by Mr. Mathias Lusendamila, Mr. Hugo Kunguru, Mr. Jackson Pallangyo, Mr. Modest Kyando, Dr. Kizito Mwajombe and Mrs. Janet Maro. A training report is written. (See Annex 1.2.5)
Project Targets	At least 15 farmers/ stakeholders trained as Trainers of Trainers in EOA practices and technologies
Analysis, Remarks	The training included both theoretical and practical training at the SAT farmer Training Centre in Morogoro.

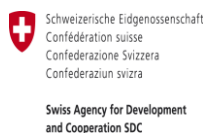
		PILLAR II: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION (PELUM-TANZANIA)	
Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) in to National Policies, Strategies and Programs in Africa		Reporting Period: January 2015- January 2016	
OUTCOME 2: Producers are systematically informed and made aware about the EOA approaches and good practices and motivated to apply them by having access to strengthened advisory and support services			
Output 2.1 Awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA is increased			
Output Indicators	At least 20% of farmer households increase in adapting and implementation of EOA practices At least 100 actors and stakeholders sensitized in the EOA farming		
Activity 2.1.1	Conduct gap analysis in information and communication strategies		



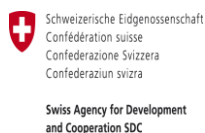
Summary of progress between reporting period	One-off activity. Report on information and Communication gap was produced in 2014
Analysis, Remarks	The information gap report was used to prepare the communication strategy.
Activity 2.1.2	2.1.2: Develop sensitization and communication strategies
Progress between reporting period	One-off activity. Communication strategy develop in 2014
Project Targets	Information and communication guideline produced and used to bridge the gap
Analysis, Remarks	Mr. Baruani Idd, the Cosultant finally produced the guideline and the same has been used to train farmers under activity 2.2.2 (See Annex 2.1.2 for the Strategy)
Activity 2.1.3	Prepare and avail information and communication materials on EOA (1000 brochures, 500 CDs, 1000 fliers and 500 DVDs)
Activity Indicator	1000 brochures and/or booklets, 500 CDs, 1000 fliers and 500 DVDs produced
Baseline	0 baseline (activity was not done in the year 2014)



Progress between reporting period	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Sesame production manual has been prepared and 1000 copies of the same have been printed to be distributed to organic sesame farmers in Mahenge-Mororgoro, Masasi, Nanyumbu, and Mtwara rural in Mtwara region. 2. A poster on adverse effects of Roundup and Weedall herbicides with Glyphosate has been designed and 1000 copies have been printed to be distributed to farmers in Mtwara, Dodoma in farmer resource centres, Morogoro and Zanzibar. (See Annexes 2.1.3a and 2.1.3b)
Project Targets	2000 Copies of communication materials produced and shared and used by actors
Analysis, Remarks	The documents are prepared in Kiswahili language so that farmers can directly read themselves in a language they can easily understand.
Activity 2.1.4	Sensitize stakeholders and actors in the EOA value chains through website and media (6 radio programmes, 3 articles on EOA and 3 EOA contents on best practices)
Activity Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 4 radio programs on EOA value chains will be organized and broadcast. • 5 articles on EOA practices published in different widely circulated newspapers. • At least 4 contents on EOA best practices will be uploaded on the website by the end of 2014 coordinated by PELUM and TOAM
Baseline	The project engaged the two community radio stations namely, Ulanga FM and Dodoma FM for farmer sensitization. These two stations normally air recorded programs related to agro-ecology development for farmer groups. The two listening groups are now with 30 members.
Progress between reporting period	Mr. Anatory, the TOAM Communication Officer, who is also the member of pillar 2, was commissioned by the pillar during the planning session to implement this activity. Two cases of best practices on Organic avocado and seed multiplication



	have been documented in the month of November 2015, and edited ready for being sent to media houses to be televised and broadcast. (See Annex 2.1.4 for a report)
Project targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 radio programs organized and broadcast to raise farmers' awareness on EOA. • 5 articles on EOA published and circulated • 4 EOA contents on best practices uploaded on TOAM website
Analysis, Remarks	
Output 2.2 Extension and communication support systems are strengthened	
Output Indicators	<p>At least 4 extension agents trained (gender segregated) in communication support systems</p> <p>Number of farmers trained to train others (gender segregated)</p> <p>3 farmer resource repositories equipped with EOA communication and extension materials.</p>
Activity 2.2.1	Improve support communication infrastructure (farmer's resource centres, information hubs, websites, databases and other data/knowledge repositories).
Activity Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 new Information resource Managers trained on farmer resource centres caretaking. • 3 farmer resource centres supplied with 1500 copies of EOA informational materials
Baseline	400 copies of 4 different titles on organic agriculture were distributed to 3 centres in Dododma region in late July 2014. The titles of the booklets were: <i>"Ninawezaje Kusimamia kwa Njia Bora Zaidi Rutuba ya Udongo Wangu?"; "Ninawezaje Kudhibiti Wadudu Waharibifu na Magonjwa kwa Njia Asilia?"; Ninawezaje Kuboresha Mboji kwenye Udongo Wangu?;</i>



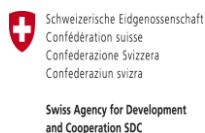
	<i>“Ninawezaje Kuboresha Mboji kwenye Udongo?” na “Nitalindaje Virutubisho na maji Visipotee?”.</i>
Summary of progress during reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 4th to 6th November 2015, 6 Men as farmer Information resource center Managers have been trained on resource centers caretaking by PELUM Tanzania with support of a Consultant. This training took place in Dodoma and the objective is to equip Farmers’ Information Center Managers with knowledge and techniques on how to operate and take care of them efficiently. (See Annexes 2.2.1a and 2.2.1b for a training report and photos) Also, PELUM Tanzania has collected a total of 500 copies of booklets, magazine. These materials are with important topics on farming which are relevant to EOA. More than 300 of them have been distributed to the three information centers in Dodoma.
Project Targets	Information Centers equipped and running effectively.
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 2.2.2	Train farmers and extension agents in the use of innovative communication strategies
Activity Indicator	30 farmers trained in innovative communication strategies
Baseline	0 baseline (activity was not done in the year 2014 because it was dependent on the establishment of the Information and Communication gap and production of the Innovative Communication Strategy activities.)
Progress between reporting period	On 2 nd and 3 rd of November 2015, training on innovative communication strategies in EOA took place in Dodoma involving a total of 32 participants. This training was led by PELUM Tanzania. (See Annex 2.2.2 for a detailed report). The benefits of this training were that at first there was no link of communication flow from centre’s to farmers. So this was established.



	<p>Farmers needs in terms of communication was established where their communication needs were identified and thus copies of resources which were restricted in the centres can now be availed for them to go and use at home by registering the borrowers and the maximum number of days they can use the resources at home. Managers were enlighten that these centre's are not personal property but for the community. So groups were identified to stay in the centre's thus establishing good relationships with the community as they meet for other activities. Registers have now been established where information needs can be tracked when they sign on what kind of information they need from the centres.</p> <p>So PELUM Tanzania has come up with contacts/data base of information organizations that farmers can access and request the information</p>
Project Targets	Farmers using the knowledge to communicate better
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 2.2.3	Prepare and avail 5 policy briefs and guidelines on ICT applications in EOA to relevant policy makers and other stakeholders
Activity Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR for consultant to prepare policy briefs and guideline. • 3 policy briefs and guidelines are prepared and shared
Baseline	0 baseline (the activity was not done in 2014)
Progress between reporting period	Not done in 2015 as well due to insufficient funds.



Project Targets	ICT applications used to advance EOA
Analysis, Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity was entirely not implemented because the funds/budget set was not yet received and PELUM Tanzania was unable to pre-finance due to its Constitutional constraints. Again there is no common understanding on what is required of this activity. Discussion with the CLO and other pillar implanters was not concluded for a shared understanding and a common cause of action.
Activity 2.2.4	Create new and strengthen existing linkages and partnership among actor organizations involved in dissemination of EOA practices.
Activity Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 stakeholders participate in EOA information and communication network Exchange and dissemination strategy is developed.
Baseline	0 baseline because in 2014, this activity was not done.
Progress between reporting period	A preparation for this activity started in December 2015 and was held on 28 th January 2016. It was a workshop involving 23 participants, which was held in Morogoro at Gwami Hotel where, media people were participants and not only reporters. Workshop participants had an opportunity to share their organizations' experience in dissemination of information and challenges that come with this. Another important result of the workshop was the developed Information Dissemination Action Plan and the role of each participant in it. The report for the workshop is attached as Annex 2.2.4
Project Targets	Linkages among EOA actors expanding and deepening.
Analysis, Remarks	The challenge that came up so strongly is the high cost for reaching the print and electronic media for dissemination of EOA best practices. Normally it costs up to 4 million TZSH to televise a 30-minute program and about 600,000TZSH to get a




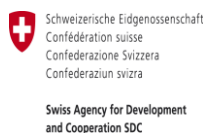
	space on a local or international newspaper and more than 400,000TZSH for a 15-minute radio programme. However, it was also seen that there are a few slots for free programs on some TVs and free spaces on some newspapers though the completion for them is very stiff.
Output 2.3 Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced	
Output Indicators	<p>M&E tools used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual, mid term reviews and final implementation of the activities achieved at least by 80%
Activity 2.3.1	Conduct M&E
Activity Indicator	2 field visits made to monitor the activities
Baseline	1 meeting was organized for all pillars at Gwami Hotel Morogoro on 15 th & 16 th July 2014 where 8 (1 fe) pillar I implementing team members attended and assigned responsibilities for execution of the pillar plans.
Progress between reporting period	1field visit was conducted to three resource information centers in Chamwino District Dodoma region. The visited information centers are <i>Chamwino Ikulu, Manchali, Chinangali</i> and <i>Wilunze</i> or commonly known as <i>Chalinze nyama</i> .
Project Targets	2 field visits made to monitor the activities by December 2015
Analysis, Remarks	Monitoring has also been done through phone calls to monitor the use of knowledge and skills gained by the resource centers managers on sourcing information and facilitating/motivating the use of the resource center by the surrounding



	<p>community.</p> <p>During this visit it was noted that two centers were functioning well but lacking new information materials. The materials found in them have been there for a long time. The resource centers managers admit that this situation drives off the users of the centers due to lack of variety and new information materials.</p> <p>The managers also shared that the users of the centers would like to have personal copies to read at home especially for those women who find it difficult to come and spend time at the centers.</p> <p>One field visit is expected to be conducted after the distribution of information materials and implementation of other activities by other pillar implementers.</p>
Activity 2.3.2	Supervision and support
Activity Indicator	The activity is administrative by nature
Activity 2.3.3	Prepare annual and progress reports
Activity Indicator	1 progress and 1 annual report prepared and submitted timely to CLO on the reporting chain/ladder.
Baseline	Annual report was prepared and shared with BvAT and the National Platform.
Progress between reporting period	<p>A number of pillar 2 activity reports have been produced and shared with the CLO. (See Annex 2.3.3)</p> <p>1 annual technical report has been prepared and shared with TOAM the CLO for amalgamation and forwarding to BVAT.</p>



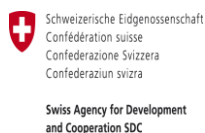
		PILLAR III: VALUE CHAIN AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT (TOAM-MARKETING DEPARTMENT)	
Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		Reporting Period: January 2015– January 2016	
OUTCOME 3 A substantially increased share of organic quality products at the local, national and regional markets is achieved			
Output 3.1: Access to market information and capacity of value chain actors to access data on organic products increased			
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20% increase of traded volume of organic products. • At least 3 new organic markets identified. • Minimally, 60% of actors using the market information and data 		
Activity 3.1.1 + 3.1.4	Develop and update national database of actors (producers, processors, traders, consumers, regulators) in the EOA value chains and train stakeholders on the use of the tools for collecting market information and data		
Activity Indicator	Database on EOA actors developed and 10 stakeholders trained on the use of the tools for collecting market information and data		
Baseline	Database with information from 22 operators, processors, traders, consumers and regulators in organic products value chain (2014)		
Progress between reporting period	An excel database has been updated with now information from 76 EOA Actors (operators, processors, traders, consumers and regulators) in organic products value chain.		



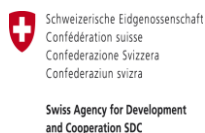
Project Targets	Database developed and Participants knowledgeable about market data collection and feeding the database
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 3.1.3 + 3.1.5	Develop, adapt and update tools for collecting market information and data and support stakeholders to collect, analyze and disseminate market information and data
Activity Indicator	A comprehensive market data collection tool in place and 10 stakeholders trained in data collection, analysis and dissemination
Baseline	1 Market data collection tool
Progress between reporting period	The market data collection tool has been reworked upon to include more elements on marketing data. (See Annex 3.1.3)
Project Targets	1 workshop held and data collection tools developed
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 3.1.6	Support the 3 farmers market established in 2014 and establish 1 more in 2015
Activity Indicator	Support the 3 farmers market established in 2014 and establish 1 more in 2015



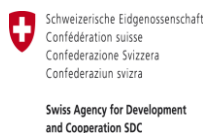
Baseline	2 new organic farmers' markets namely MESULA-Arusha and MARANGU –Moshi-Kilimanjaro were established whereby a total of 8 new groups of suppliers namely Chaibora, GSO, Zenj Organic, Frank Horticulture Company, Tanica, Towelo farmers, Floresta farmers and MESULA farmers were supported to participate in these two farmers' markets.
Summary of progress between over reporting period	2 Farmers' markets: Marangu and Moshi (Floresta) were visited; their needs identified and supported using visibility materials like rollup banners. Floresta is a newly opened Organic Products Selling Point in addition to HIMO and Marangu Selling Points, which were in existence from last year under MARANGU farmers' market. See: (Annex 3.1.6a-Banner; Annex 3.1.6b-Banner, Annex 3.1.6d-report)
Project Targets	Support the 3 farmers market established in 2014 and establish 1 more in 2015
Analysis, Remarks	Organic farmers continue selling their produce in the 2 two markets and buyers are getting more interested in their produce against the conventional ones.
Activity 3.1.7	Support organization and participation of stakeholders in the national, regional and international trade fairs
Activity Indicator	At least 10 organizations supported to attend 3 trade fairs and 50 operators benefiting from market information.
Baseline	15 producers were taken to Nanenane local exhibition for exposure visit in August 2014. 5 Traders were supported to participate at Nairobi International trade fair 2014 1 TOAM staff, (Marketing Officer) was supported to coordinate the participation of 5 TOAM members to attend Biofach global exhibitions in Germany in February 2014 and accompanied them.
Summary of progress between over reporting	7 companies have been supported to attend two international exhibitions and 1 local fair: 1. Denmark Food Fair:



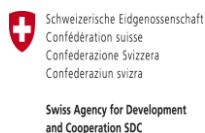
<p>period</p>	<p>Denmark Food Fair is a business event organized by the government through International Trade Promotional Organization every year. The event is always planned to alternate between Copenhagen and Herning (Jutland), but in 2015, it took place in Copenhagen from 22nd – 24th February 2015. Tanzanian Companies, which were supported to take part in this fair, are: Global Source Organic, MAYAWA, Golden Food Product, UWAMATAM. During the fair about 17,000 visitors and 2,77 domestic companies participated to showcase their products, few European companies and some embassies like South Africa and Ghana Embassy were there as visitors. As also African representative, we had a discussion with the Embassies and agreed to invite Gronfokus to the African products show, which will soon organized by the former embassy. The aim were to Acquire new clients, Increase turnover in-long run, Strengthen and cultivate existing client relations, Reactivate inactive clients, Make contact with other potential clients, get information about state of the food sector, and Observe the competition. (See Annex 3.1.7a-report)</p> <p>Rwanda Exhibitions: Tanzania Instant Coffee Africa (TANICA), CHAIBORA & FRANK Horticulture Company</p> <p>3. MESULA Farmers’ Fair: TOAM also participated during the Meru Farmers’ Fair scheduled 19th – 21st November 2015 at Kikatiti, Meru District in Arusha region. TOAM participation in the mentioned fair was of great importance. Visitors were given the opportunity to know more about the organization, asking about agro-ecology and see the organic produce brought by MESULA farmers’. Among the visitors who visited the organic pavilion 90 (70 males, 20 females) managed to register in visitors book with different requirements. East African organic Standards, Roll up banners, video documentaries, face to face discussion were among of the tools and methods used to promote the East Africa Organic Mark (EAOM) as well as organic agriculture. (See Annex 3.1.7c-List of Booth Visitors and Annex 3.1.7c-Report)</p>
<p>Project Targets</p>	<p>10 organizations attend trade fairs</p>



Analysis, Remarks	The companies, which got this privilege, have actually been able to establish more contacts for potential buyers of their produce in bulk. In one of the trade fairs, it was noted many farmers are using synthetic agro inputs without knowing the impacts. Some were shocked after being told the health and environmental effects of round up. More education is required to be provided on the impacts of using synthetic agro-inputs. One farmer called Sarah Daudi said, <i>“I have been using round up in my farms for many years without knowing the health and environmental impacts of it.”</i>
Activity 3.1.8	Conduct consumer awareness through media, promotional materials, mobile phones
Activity Indicator	2 radio programs broadcasted 3 articles on benefits of EOA product published Social Media (facebook) activated
Baseline	In August 2014, two TV stations namely Channel Ten and TV Tumaini aired live programs of 30 minutes each with 10 in-calls from all parts of the country.
Progress between reporting period	Not done in 2015 because of time constraint.
Project Targets	3 radio programs prepared 3 Articles on EOA published and Facebook page running
Analysis, Remarks	The activity was not done because time did not allow for this to be done. Normally for one to go live on TV or radio, there is a need to do a thorough background work to ensure that the contents to reach the media audience is well screened and appropriate. Thus in order to meet good quality of the content, sufficient time is needed for preparing the content. Given the fact that actual implementation for 2015 started in September, it did not allow sufficient time to do justice to what is



	expected of the activity results, let alone the other activities within the pillar which also needed time for implementation.
Output 3.2: Capacity in value chains development for organic products is enhanced	
Output Indicators	<p>20% of farmers to be reached in various organic commodity value chains.</p> <p>3 more groups use Organic Mark on their products.</p> <p>At least 10% increase in incomes of farmers from organic traded products (through collective marketing).</p>
Activity 3.2.1	Conduct value chain mapping and analysis for EOA products
Activity Indicator	1 value chain mapping study carried
Baseline	0 baseline. The activity was not a priority for 2014 and therefore was not on the work plan.
Progress between report period	A Mapping study on Sunflower Value Chain and Actors in Tanzania has been done and a comprehensive report on the study was finalized in November 2015. The aim of the study was recognize the current sunflower value chain, actors and their roles, constraints hindering adequate supply of sunflower and opportunities as well enable reinvestment by smallholder, medium and large scale farmers in sunflower production that will ensure the availability of needed volumes of sunflower by processors, millers and refiners in order to meet the current demand in the domestic market and for exportation. It was found that, that while the sunflower accounts for about 40% of oil national requirements; the milling capacity exceeds the ability of producers to supply it in the market. (See Annex 3.2.1-report)
Project Targets	1 Mapping and analysis report



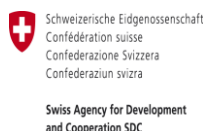
Analysis, Remarks	Since one of the major constraints to sunflower production is lack of improved sunflower seeds, it is suggested that existing improved sunflower varieties should be popularized to create awareness among sunflower farmers and other stakeholders/actors.
Activity 3.2.2	Conduct training in Value Chain Development and Marketing for at least 3 Master Trainers (MTs) taking into account gender and youths
Activity Indicator	At least 3 MT's trained Women and Youth involved in the process
Baseline	0 baseline. In 2014, this activity was not on the workplan.
Progress between reporting reports	<p>KIMAS and UMIKA Marketing groups assessment was done from the 4th -9th of May 2015, whereby 48 marketing committee teams out of 72 were met during this visit and according to the discussion they received two marketing training sessions covering general marketing knowledge, deriving their production cost to come-up with selling prices and importance of keeping their production and sales records. After the assessment, it was found out that KIMAS groups' market structure is well established from group's representatives, village representatives and wards representatives. Also ground knowledge on marketing skills was in place, taking them to next level of marketing training could work and give impact as compared to UMIKA groups which have structural weaknesses that need to be addressed first before marketing trainings are given to them. (See Annex 3.2.2a)</p> <p>Also 5 suppliers namely JUWAKIHUMA, GSO, FRANK ORGANICS and MESULA, were supported to travel from various parts of Tanzania to come and meet Hotel buyers during the Tourism Market Linkages for Tanzanian Producers and Processors event, held on 10th December 2015 in Dar-es-Salaam. This linkage helped these suppliers to make business deals with</p>



	Hotel buyers as the Hoteliers were committed their readiness to buy some products especially vegetables, spices and fruits as long as some laid down international standards are met by the suppliers. (See Annex 3.2.2b for a photo)
Project Targets	3 trained MTs able to train others in the same skills i.e. Marketing trainee representatives will be expected to deliver the same to the rest of their farmer group members for them to be knowledgeable on issues around marketing and value addition.
Analysis, Remarks	<p>During the discussion the team would like to receive training on how to get and negotiate with more than one buyer, issues on other types of market beyond the one they have at village level and training on product value addition. A plan was made to conduct a marketing training either by Conducting an in-house training by bringing 2 groups of 36 each with groups marketing committee representatives to Masasi, each with 2 days of training to cover 3 modules as per earlier activity plan (18th – 21st May 2015) or by going around in all 3 wards and conduct a training of 24 marketing representatives from each wards 2 days each ward (18th – 23rd May 2015).</p> <p>The 5 suppliers were linked directly to Touristic level Hotel owners in Tanzania instead of training because connecting suppliers with buyers yields more impact directly than mere trainings and workshops which, though good but time is needed to see results. The available monitoring information is that 2 MESULA groups have started to supply vegetables to Arusha and Mount Meru Hotels and also Frank Horticulture Company has signed a contract with REDGOLD Company to supply dry chill.</p>
Activity 3.2.3+3.2.4	Support Master Trainers (MTs) and Trainers of Trainers conduct national TOTs trainings for extension agents, lead farmers and service providers on value chain development.
Activity Indicator	20 extension agents, lead farmers and service providers trained in value chain development.
Baseline	62 KIWATA lead farmers were trained as TOTs. KIWATA is a 300 farmer Association producing ginger in Ruvuma region.



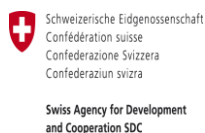
	The lead farmers were trained in Value Chain Development and marketing skills of ginger.
Summary of progress during reporting period	17 Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Zanzibar (MANR) Extension Officers from KATI, UWAMWIMA, ZARI, ZOSG & DOEM in Unguja-Zanzibar farmers from were trained from the 27 th -29 th March of 2015. It was a two-day session covering organic farming system, biodynamic farming system, marketing of organic produce, organic certification, institutions /organizations mobilizing organic initiatives globally, regionally and locally. The training topics delivered through power point presentations, panel discussions and 1 day was used for a field visit to organic and biodynamic farms. (See Annex 3.2.3 for a report)
Project Targets	MTs and TOTs supported to undertake TOTs and National trainings for 20 extension agents, lead farmers and service providers on value chain development and effectively delivering trainings to TOTs and TOTs to farmers.
Analysis, Remarks	A total of 20 MTS were trained in OA and are expected to transfer the knowledge gained
Activity 3.2.6+3.2.5	Train stakeholders in entrepreneurships and development of business plans and carry out an exchange visit to centre/group which has shown best practice in entrepreneurship and business plan as a training methodology
Activity Indicator	10 stakeholders successfully trained in entrepreneurship, business development plans and 1 exchange visit carried out.
Baseline	0 baseline. The activity was not conducted in 2014
Progress between reporting period	From 07-11/12/2015 , a training of UWAMATAMU stakeholders in entrepreneurships and development of business plan was done, involving 10 Participants out of which one was a female participant. One day was used for an exchange visit to SAT organic products selling center, which has proven to be one of the successful organic shop in Morogoro, as a training methodology. The Developing of a group's business plan process was participatory, and the board members were urged to influence their members to support it, so that it helps to solve marketing obstacles. It is expected that



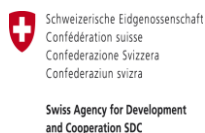
	<p>the business plan will reduce marketing obstacles like; - sales tonnage from 20 to 80, empowering negotiation on pricing from 300/= per kg currently to at least 500/=per kg, and advocating issues relevant to cooperative rules. (See Annex 3.2.6 for a report)</p>
Project Targets	Some EOA stakeholders able to enterprise and design sustainable businesses and also train other farmers to do the same
Analysis, Remarks	Follow up is needed to check the extent of business plan implementation and the results coming out of its implementation.
Activity 3.2.7	Support strategic business linkages with green investors
Activity Indicator	Organic producers linked to at least 3 green investors
Baseline	M/S OLAM International for Ifakara Sesame farmers, Afritea for KIWATA ginger producers, Suminter from India for organic cashew, soy beans and spices producers, Dar-es-Salaam Hoteliers and Supermarkets for organic vegetables, fruits, honey and spices, and a Danish Gronfokus company which seeks to buy organic cashew though negotiations are still going on.
Progress between reporting period	A situation analysis was done to the Masasi cashew producers especially Shirikisho la Asasi za Kilimo Hai Masasi (SHAKHAM) and Masasi Hai Quality (MHQ) groups to gauge out if these meet the requirements of potential cashew buyers for linkages. Meetings were conducted between the activity implementer and the leadership of the two umbrella organizations but also meetings with the Masasi District leadership, namely the District Executive Director (DED) and the District Commissioner (DC). It was observed that, the biggest barrier to trade faced by the two entities is the organization structure, and loss of organic certification. Once the two challenges are ironed out, and organic certification restored, the groups will be able to benefit from international cashew buyers who offer competitive international cashew prices plus a premium. (See Annex 3.2.7a-Report; Annex 3.2.7b-Certificate; Annex 3.2.7c-Certificate).



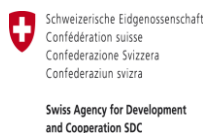
Project Targets	Organic producers increase incomes from direct sales of their produce to identified buyers
Analysis, Remarks	The District Commissioner advised the activity implementer to meet also the Regional Commissioner to further introduce the project which seems to give hope to organic farmers and get him involved in finding solutions for farmers' challenges.
Activity 3.2.8	Document and share best practices in the value chains of EOA commodities in the form of booklets, brochures, video clips and media share the best practices in the value chain of EOA commodities
Activity Indicator	2 best practices in value chains earmarked and documented
Baseline	0 baseline (This activity was not on the work plan for 2014 because it was not a priority activity. This was so because, one normally documents best practices when interventions of the project have started yielding some results and since 2014 was the first year of serious interventions of the project, it was not the best time to document best practices because in the first year of project intervention we do not expect to see much in terms of practices to document.)
Progress between reporting period	This activity has not been implemented either for the year 2015 because of time shortage.
Project Targets	The documented best practices shared with other actors.
Analysis, Remarks	The activities to implement under pillar three were many and serious implementation began in late August and so pillar team members were unable to accomplish all the planned activities.
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	At least 5 farmer groups/associations implement organic quality management system. 5 farmer groups/associations marketing collectively
Activity 3.3.1	Train 8 local organic inspectors
Activity Indicator	8 internal inspectors under PGS groups
Baseline	25 internal inspectors
Progress between reporting period	New inspectors were trained for the 3 new PGS groups formed in Makoja and Manchali B villages in Dodoma. This training took place from 21 st -26 th September 2015. 86 participants of Manchali B and 71 participants from Makoja were trained in PGS, making a total of 157 trainees. As the training product, three PGS groups were formed and leadership instituted for each group. After that process, 5 participants were selected from each group to make a total of 15, and these were trained in PGS internal inspection. Adding up with those 25 internal PGS inspectors trained in 2014, it makes a total of 40 PGS internal inspectors currently under the EOA initiative. (See Annex 3.3.1 for a report)
Project Targets	PGS groups operating according to the set Internal Control Standards
Analysis, Remarks	After 1 year of PGS implementation for each group an assessment shall be done to know whether the respective groups qualify to be organic certified according to East African Organic Products Standards (EAOPS).
Activity 3.3.2	Train and Facilitate at least 16 producer associations nationally in the use of Internal Control System (ICS) and/or




	Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for market access
Activity Indicator	2 groups trained in ICS 3 Groups trained in PGS
Baseline	5 PGS 1 ICS
Summary of progress during reporting period	42 farmers: (29 males, 13 females) were trained in ICS in Mafia island for 5 days from 15th -19th October 2015 and ICS leadership has been installed. Now the ICS Manual for the group has been prepared. Also new 3 PGS groups have been formed in Dodoma as a result of the PGS training done as reported under activity 3.3.1 above. This makes a total number of 8 PGS groups formed and functioning as a result of the interventions through the EOA initiative.
Project Targets	5 producer associations trained in ICS/PGS in 2015
Analysis, Remarks	Mafia island is strategically suited for organic production. Over 98% of farmers on this island practice organic by default. If efforts are made to start more ICS and PGS groups, it is quite possible to turn the entire island into an organic production island.
Output 3.4: Effective Implementation of pillar activities enhanced.	
Output Indicators	M&E tools used Annual, mid term reviews and final implementation of the activities achieved at least by 80%
Activity 3.4.1+3.2.9	Conduct M&E and share lessons on value chain development of EOA products.



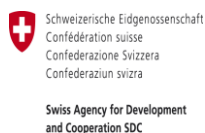
Activity Indicator	M & E data on pillar implementation of activities tracked on a daily basis
Baseline	1 pillar 3 meeting
Progress between reporting period	The pillar Coordinator made an M&E visit to MESULA and Floresta farmers groups in Arusha to physically see their progress and challenges that are facing them in their daily organic production activities.
Project Target	M & E data on pillar implementation of activities gathered and lessons shared.
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 3. 4.2	Prepare annual and progress reports
Activity Indicator	Two reports prepared
Baseline	Annual report for 2014 was prepared and shared with BvAT and the National Platform.
Progress between reporting period	Both progress and narrative report have been prepared and shared to BVAT for the reporting period between January 2015-January 2016.
Project Targets	Progress reports reflected on and shared
Analysis, Remarks	Due to limited resources, it has not been possible to have a physical meetings with and therefore, pillar members connect electronically through e-mails, Skype and phone calls.



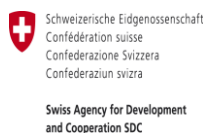
		PILLAR IV: CLO: SUPPORTING AND CEMENTING: STEERING, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT (TOAM)	
Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		Reporting Period: January 2015 – January 2016	
<p>OUTCOME 4. Fully functional mult-stakeholder 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>			
<p>Output 4.1: Fully functional National Platforms with Steering Committees established and strengthened</p>			
Output Indicator		<p>EOA actors participation in the NP and Country programme 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</p>	
Activity 4.1.2+4.1.3		<p>Organize at least one meeting for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons on EOA and also sensitize actors and stakeholders in the country about the value of organic agriculture</p>	
Activity Indicator		<p>1 National Platform meeting. 50 actors participate and journalists from serious media invited. Reports are produced and shared.</p>	
Baseline		<p>On the 7th of February 2014, the National Organic Conference was held and attended by 62 actors in the organic sector where presentations were made, reflections and lessons drawn. Some of the topics presented were: Experience of KANA</p>	



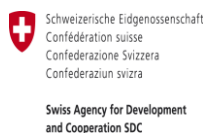
	and Joint-KB PGS groups; An overview of EOA Initiative, EOA Pillar progress presentations and a film on seeds.
Progress between reporting period	A workshop involving National Platform members and other invited participants took place on 30 th of November 2015 at NSSF Mafao House. Present was also the Chairperson of the TOAM board of Directors along with other 68 participants in total were in attendance. The Chairperson graced the event and different topics were presented. An Overview of EOA, EOA Pillar progress reports, Experiences from KANA and Joint-KB PGS groups were presentation contents that took stage. PGS certificates were awarded to the two PGS farmer groups, having complied with the requirements of the PGS set up. Major outcomes of the workshop were that some of the people invited were 2 farmer representatives. (See Annex 4.1.2 for a photo)
Project Targets	Lessons and experiences documented and shared to inform implementers and the public at large on the value of EOA in development.
Analysis, Remarks	Our target of having 75 actors attend this workshop was cut short due to Political changes in Tanzania with a new president being elected into power. This was beyond our control when the new president issued a decree that no public servant should attend or hold meetings in hotels. As one of the key participants of this meeting, it was foreseen that the then Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Madam Kaduma would attend with other ministry officials approximately 6 officers. However, the new President of the United Republic of Tanzania His Excellence Dr. Joh Pombe Magufuli issued a decree to all public servants not to use hotel venues for meetings, rather, use available government venues in order to cut down unnecessary costs. Following the decree, the Permanent secretary who had earlier on agreed to attend, annulled her decision to attend the workshop together with the Ministry staff.
Activity 4.1.4	Conduct stakeholders workshop to adopt policy gap analysis report and strategize on implementing recommendations



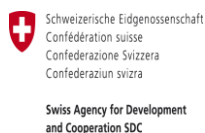
Activity Indicator	20 key stakeholders invited and participate in the workshop
Baseline	TOR developed in 2014
Progress between reporting period	The consultant conducted a national study on policy barriers to organic trade in Tanzania and has given a report entitled, “Poor Farmers’ barriers to Markets for Organic Trade: Documentation and Analysis of Policy Barriers to Poverty Reduction through Trade in Organic Production in Tanzania.” (See Annex 4.1.4 for report document)
Project Target	EOA actors are informed of policy recommendations and advocacy plan
Analysis, Remarks	The period of 2 months before the National General elections held in October 2015 was tense. There was fear among the people that gatherings/meetings especially those targeting policy review could be construed as political meetings aimed at influencing the political landscape down the road to the ballot casting day. With this tension, many meetings were stopped and given that trend; the meeting of stakeholders for policy gap analysis report was not conducted as well.
Activity 4.1.5	Lobby for inclusion of EOA into national policy making processes, strategies and investment plans.
Activity Indicator	At least two round table dialogue with policy and decision makers organized.
Baseline	In 2014, a dialogue meeting was held between TOAM Management and 2 Directors from the Ministry of Agriculture where the main agenda was “The inclusion of Organic Farming in the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)” .
Progress between reporting period	This activity was not carried out in 2015 due to general election tensions. A position paper putting policy key issues for government to consider was prepared by TOAM to be presented to the Permanent secretary who was replaced by a new appointed Permanent Secretary who requested a status of the organic sector in Tanzania to be prepared and presented to him. This was done and currently TOAM is trying to get an appointment with the secretary (Annex 4.1.5a-Position paper) (Annex 4.1.5b-Status of Organic sector in Tanzania)



Project Target	Policy markers and experts are informed on the mainstreaming of EOA and proposed actions/strategies agreed upon
Analysis, Remarks	As the government was preparing for general elections, making appointments with the line Ministry's staff at the Directorship positions proved fruitless because they seemed to be extra busy but also they were reluctant to hold meetings with the civil society to avoid being implicated as being involved in political conspiracy or supporting a certain political movement which is against the civil servants' law.
Activity 4.1.6:	Develop long term goals and strategies for the National Platform facilitated by the Steering Committee and CLO
Activity Indicator	Carry out consultation with EOA Country actors through meetings, skype/emails for developing NP Strategic direction and goals
Baseline	0 baseline.
Summary of progress between over reporting period	Meeting on Drawing comments and inputs to the EOA Continental Strategic Plan and Action Plan was held on 22/04/2015 at Best Western Plus Colosseum Hotel in Dar-es-Salaam and participated by 15 stakeholders. Some inputs were also solicited via e-mails whereby, the documents were circulated earlier on to potential members to have their input and comments. Also a TOR has been written and shared with the consultant along with key documents for him to come up with the Tanzania EOA Strategic Plan and the Tanzania EOA Action Plan. (See Activity Report- Annex 4.1.6a; See Strategic Plan with TZ inputs-Annex 4.1.6b; See Action Plan with TZ inputs-Annex 4.1.6c; See TOR-Annex 4.1.6d)
Project Targets	A document for strategic direction and goals is adopted
Analysis, Remarks	Comments and inputs were drawn, report written and shared with BVAT and other partners within Tanzania. With regard to the Tanzania EOA Strategic Plan and EOA Action Plan, the Consultant was unable to finish before the end of the year



	because this work needs a thorough review of documents and policies and therefore, at least 3 good months are needed to accomplish it.
Activity 4.1.7	Develop directory and database of members of the National Platforms and development partners
Activity Indicator	A directory and data base created from Profiles of Country EOA actors and stakeholders; profiling tool will be designed
Baseline	Contacts for EOA actors have were established in 2014 but not finalized
Progress between reporting period	This activity has not been done in 2015 because of time shortage.
Project Target	Number and contacts of EOA actors known and their value chain specializations
Analysis, Remarks	Contacts and logos of EOA stakeholders will be finalized in 2016 and a designer will be sought to come up with the final document of the Tanzania EOA directory
Activity 4.1.8	Support member participation in regional/international for a
Activity Indicator	3 EOA actors supported to participate in at least 2 relevant regional/international fora
Baseline	1 actor was supported to attend the World Organic Congress in Istanbul, Turque in 2014.
Progress between report period	The Chairperson of the National Steering Committee, Coordinator for Pillar one and the Chairperson of the TOAM board were supported to attend the 3 rd African Organic Conference in Nigeria in October 2015.



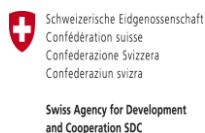
Project Target	Feedback report stimulating domestic actors to scale up EOA results
Analysis, Remarks	
Activity 4.1.9	Liaise with pillar 2 (Information & Communication) and Biovision Africa Trust to provide national information to EOA website for visibility and sharing (Create website for visibility of the initiative and information sharing)
Activity Indicator	At least 3 newspapers articles, 2 TV and 4 Radios programmes on EOA. Face book is actively used
Baseline	0 baseline. This activity was not on the work plan for 2014
Progress between reporting period	Some study reports have been uploaded on the TOAM website for EOA visibility. Moreover, news bulletins on EOA are released weekly and shared by TOAM membership and other like-minded stakeholders. See this link for uploaded studies on the TOAM website: Click here ; then go to <i>Projects</i> and then <i>Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative</i> . (See News bulletins-Annex 4.1.9a 4.1.9b) also see this link to see these news bulletins on the website The EOA Continental Strategic Plana and Action Plan uploaded on the website (http://www.kilimohai.org/toam/?L=0) and other documents/reports developed by the Pillar Implementing partners like the 'Inventory of useful Botanicals in EOA developed by SAT implementing partner Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) a member within Pillar 1
Project Targets	Update and upload EOA information in websites like EOA main website, news papers, TV, Banners, Radio, and social media and EOA messages reaching a wide range of the public through print, electronic and social media
Analysis, Remarks	Time was not enough to implement this activity fully.



Output 4.2: Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened	
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<p>100% absorption of funds</p> <p>Number of people trained and types of trainings conducted</p> <p>100% implementation of planned pillar activities</p>
Activity 4.2.4 & 4.2.6:	CLO Convene at least 2 meetings a year for PIPs for reflection and preparation of work plans and budgets through participatory processes.
Activity Indicator	2 meetings are convened and participated by at least 30 stakeholders and invited stakeholders for work plan and budget reviews.
Baseline	2 meetings held last year 2014
Summary of progress during reporting period	<p>The first PIP meeting involved 29 EOA stakeholders from the National Platform came together at Gwami Hotel on 10th and 11th August 2015 to reflect on the implementation status for 2014 and plan for 2015. As the result of this meeting, last year challenges were brought to surface and strategies to curb them in the future were suggested and analyzed. At the end of this meeting, a participatory Execution Plan for 2015 was drawn.</p> <p>The second PIP meeting was held from 17th-18th of November 2015 where 25 participants attended. Day one involved a workshop on project and financial management as a feedback from a regional training on the same. Issues on Principles of Project Management, Factors leading to project failure, Report writing, Requirements of a good narrative report, Project Cycle management, Financial management principles and practices, EOA Financial Report requirements were presented and discussed widely in plenary sessions. Day 2 was preoccupied with a reflection of EOA implementation from August to</p>



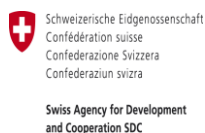
	<p>November 2015 and drawing up the 2016 workplan and budget.</p> <p>(See Meeting Report –Annex 4.2.4 & 4.2.6a; See Execution Plan-Annex 4.2.4 & 4.2.6b; See 2016 Work Plan and budget-Annex 4.2.4 & 4.2.6c)</p>
Project Targets	2 PIP meetings conducted, reflection and planning done, challenges identified alongside with their mitigation measures
Analysis, Remarks	Execution Plan for 2015 was drawn in a participatory manner.
Activity 4.2.5	CLOs conduct project supervision, support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to executing agencies and other stakeholders
Activity Indicator	<p>2 Progress reports prepared and shared</p> <p>2 Monitoring visit reports produced and shared</p> <p>Program Activity reports followed and documented</p>
Baseline	Annual Narrative and Financial reports produced and shared last year 2014 with BVAT for all the pillars.
Summary of progress	<p>From 09-11 September 2015, David Amudavi, the Director of Biovision Africa Trust base in Kenya had a Monitoring Mission with CLO and PIPs on the progress of the EOA Initiative in Tanzania. During a meeting between him and the CLO, about 8 participants took part in the discussion and among other things; the status of EOA implementation in Tanzania was presented and discussed accordingly.</p> <p>Also EOA activity plan template, and EOA communication tool were drafted to streamline EOA activity plans and</p>



	<p>communication among and across pillars. (See Monitoring Visit report-Annex 4.2.5a; Activity Plan template-Annex 4.2.5b; EOA Communication tool-Annex 4.2.5c)</p>
Project Targets	Progress and monitoring reports shared and counter-deviation measures implemented
Analysis, Remarks	David's visit was very instrumental in assessing successes and challenges in the course of implanting EOA Initiative for about 1 and a half years now after the completion of the pilot phase
Activity 4.2.6	Prepare annual work plan and budget through participatory processes
Activity Indicator	Progress and annual reports for all the PIPs in Tanzania amalgamated and shared with BVAT for further processing
Baseline	In 2014, the annual report for Tanzania was written and was sent to BVAT
Progress between report period	In this reporting year, both the progress and annual technical narrative reports have been written and shared with Biovision Africa Trust for review as the Regional Coordinator for SDC supported activities for the EOA initiative. (See Annex 4.2.6a-2015 Progress report; Annex 4.2.6-2016 Annual report)
Project Target	Progress and annual country reports written and submitted to relevant reviewing agencies.
Analysis, Remarks	



NB Activities 4.1.1, 4.2.1 and 4.2.3 are not appearing in this report under pillar 4 because they were one-off activities. They were implemented in 2014 and do not repeat.



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

URT	United Republic of Tanzania
JOINT-KB	A PGS group formed of Jabali, Overgo, Ngama, Tengeru, Kicharimpinda and Bwawani sub-groups
KANA	A PGS group formed farmer sub-groups namely, Kimakiki, Aranga, Ngama and Akeri
UWAMATAM	Ushirika wa Wakulima wa Matunda Tarafa ya Mkuyuni
MESULA	Mount Meru Sustainable Land
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
ARI-Naliendele	Agricultural Research Institute-Naliendele, Mtwara
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
MATI	Ilonga-Medium Agriculture Training Centre-Ilonga, Morogoro
TIE	Tanzania Institute of Education
FTC	Farmer Training Center
TCU	Tanzania Council for Universities
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
VPO	Vice-President's Office
GSO	Global Source Organic
ZOSG	Zanzibar Organic Spice Group
JUWAKIHUMA	Jumuiya ya Wakulima wa Kilimohai Usambara Mashariki
KIWATA	Kikundi cha Wakulima wa Tangawizi
TOTs	Training of Trainers
ICS	Internal Control System
PIP	Pillar Implementing Partner
TPRI	Topical Pesticide Research Institute
ZARI	Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute