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STAPLES VALUE CHAIN NAFKA ACTIVITY

TASK ORDER NO. AID-623-I-10-00001

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT: October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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List of Acronyms

AGRA	Alliance for a Green revolution in Africa
AIRD	Associates for International Resources and Development
BRITEN	Building Rural Incomes Through Enterprise
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGA	Cereal Growers Association
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ETG	Export Trading Group
FFD	Farmer Field Days
FIPS	Farm Input Promotions-Africa
FtF	Feed the Future
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Project
GoT	Government of Tanzania
iAgri	Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IPRS	Implementing Partner Reporting System
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KATC	Kilimanjaro Agriculture Training Center
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MBNP	Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Project
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
OSU	Ohio State University Consortium
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Review and Safe Use Action Plan
RUDI	Rural and Urban Development Initiative
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
SRI	System for Rice Intensification
TAPP	Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Project
TIB	Tanzania Investment Bank
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
UDP	Urea Deep Placement technology
VBAAs	Village Based Agricultural Advisors
WFP	World Food Program
YOSEFO	Youth Self-Employment Foundation

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I. Introduction

ACDI/VOCA is pleased to present the first Annual Performance Report under the Tanzania Staples Value Chain Project – NAFKA. This Annual Performance Report describes NAFKA's achievements and challenges experienced during the first full fiscal year of this five year initiative. It is submitted in compliance with the terms and conditions of Task Order No. 623-I-00-10-00001, and describes activities undertaken during the period from October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012. A performance report submitted October 30th 2011 covered NAFKA activities from April 8th 2011, when the Task Order was executed, through September 30, 2011. This Annual Performance Report is intended to complement the NAFKA 2nd Annual Workplan, submitted under separate cover and which describes activities to take place during the period October 1, 2012 thru September 30, 2013.

I.1 NAFKA Overview

The NAFKA Staples Value Chain Activity is funded by USAID under the Tanzania Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative. It integrates agricultural, gender, environment and nutritional development efforts to improve smallholder farmer productivity and profitability within the maize and rice value chains in the regions of Morogoro (Kilombero and Mvomero Districts), Dodoma (Kongwa district) and Manyara (Kiteto District). The goal of the NAFKA project is to sustainably reduce poverty and food insecurity by increasing incomes for smallholder farmers that include men, women and youth.

NAFKA sustainably fosters economic growth in order to reduce poverty and hunger by improving the competitiveness and productivity of the smallholder-based rice and maize value chains. Overall, NAFKA is:

- Improving the competitiveness and productivity of maize and rice value chains;
- Facilitating improved domestic and regional trade;
- Expanding the depth and breadth of benefits from the growth of the maize and rice subsectors, including increased benefits to women and youth; and
- Enhancing rural household nutrition by promoting women-focused value chain development and improved consumption of a quality diet.

In NAFKA's Year One Annual Workplan, we identified key entry points on which to focus activities during the first year of the project. Our key entry points in Year One were as follows:

1. Facilitate the development of the Kilombero Rice Plantation (KPL) outgrower scheme;
2. Develop the Uwawakuda Water Users Cooperative in Dakawa, an association linked to a rehabilitated irrigation scheme;
3. Provide market-based support for the rice sub-sector in Zanzibar;
4. Increase productivity and encourage market linkages in the irrigated and non-irrigated areas of Kilombero and Mvomero (rice-growing) districts; and

5. Increase productivity and encourage market linkages in Kongwa and Kiteto (maize-growing) districts.

These entry points established NAFKA's presence in specific project areas, enabling quick wins in the short-term while laying the foundation for more sustainable longer-term impacts. In Year One, as instructed by the Mission, we focused primarily on activities in the rice value chain, but also began activities in the maize value chain. The only entry point in which we have yet to begin activities is in Zanzibar. Activities have been postponed while we await USAID guidance on whether to target irrigated or non-irrigated areas on the island.

NAFKA has project offices in Dar es Salaam (representational and administrative office), Morogoro (technical office), and satellite offices in Ifakara (covering southern project areas) and Kibaigwa (covering northern project areas). At present, NAFKA has 70 professional and support staff, to include 44 direct ACDI/VOCA employees and 26 subcontractor employees.

I.2 FY2012 Highlights

The NAFKA project designed its FY2012 activities to promote quick wins in the first year while establishing the groundwork for longer-term activities to promote sustainable change in the rice and maize value chains. The following is a non-exhaustive summary of NAFKA's successes and activities during the first full year of operation:

- We have forged a dynamic public-private partnership with a major investor in the SAGCOT region – **Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL)** – resulting in smallholder adoption of innovative production technologies and the formation of 10 farmer associations. Over 1,600 producers involved in project activities at KPL have seen significant increases in yields and improved quality. In addition, NAFKA has facilitated the involvement of prominent credit service providers YOSEFO and the National Microfinance Bank, facilitating KPL's initiative to develop a formal outgrower scheme. This activity is consistent with the NAFKA mandate to ensure its interventions are private-sector led and owned, and driven by its demands.
- NAFKA has been at the forefront of establishing the **Tanzania Rice Partnership (TARIPA)** as a credible focal point for information-sharing, coordination and communication among TARIPA members that include the SAGCOT Centre, YARA Tanzania, Syngenta International, ByTrade, Monsanto East Africa, KPL, RUDI, YOSEFO, AGRA, and others. A particular highlight was assisting input supply companies to formulate a common strategy for developing input dealer networks designed to increase farmer access to essential input products and services.
- In collaboration with the Feed the Future SERA initiative, NAFKA prepared a major white paper entitled ***“Policy Options for Increasing Tanzanian Exports of Maize and Rice in East Africa while Improving its Food Security for the Year 2025,”*** to present policy alternatives to export bans for promoting food security. Recommendations included the elimination of export bans and import/export permits, revision of the current system for identifying food assistance needs, concentrating operations of the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) on emergency food assistance,

and greater coordination among East Africa Community (EAC) members to reduce tariffs on rice imports.

- NAFKA is building the capacity of the Uwawakuda Water Users' Cooperative of Dakawa. This compliments the Feed the Future Infrastructure Project's work in rehabilitating the Dakawa irrigation scheme. To increase farmer margins, NAFKA developed a seven-acre model farm used to train farmers of the 954-member **Uwawakuda Water Users Cooperative of Dakawa** in improved production technologies and practices. This activity was carried out in close collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center (KATC). NAFKA is also building the financial management capacity of Uwawakuda through a grant agreement that is establishing financial and administrative systems and procedures, internal controls, and computerized record-keeping.
- In Kilombero and Mvomero districts, NAFKA supported rice value chain activities in **Kilombero** district through formation of 19 farmer village associations comprised of 3,227 farmers, of whom between 33%-50% are women. Training was conducted for these farmers in marketing, leadership, post-harvest handling, storage and warehousing, crop banking, business management and collective marketing skills.
- We assisted the **Kongwa Cereal Growers Association (KCGA)** to satisfy a forward contract with the World Food Program's Partnership for Progress (WFP-P4P) program for 60 MT of maize through technical assistance in production and post-harvest handling. KCGA's success in meeting the terms of this contract is expected to result in a larger contractual commitment with P4P in the coming year.
- NAFKA is developing a wide network of **village-based agricultural advisers (VBAAAs)** who facilitate localized demonstrations at the village level using inputs provided by input supply companies. These VBAAAs are entrepreneurial agronomists motivated to demonstrate and promote inputs re-packaged in sizes appropriate for smallholders as a way to generate demand in order to ultimately become fee-for-service rural input providers and extensionists. At present, we are working with more than 100 VBAAAs, each of whom is projected to reach an average of 250 farmers per year.
- Through 160 **demonstration plots**, which were facilitated by NAFKA and sponsored by private sector input suppliers, NAFKA demonstrated improved seed varieties, fertilizers and good agricultural practices to over 5,000 farmers. NAFKA also used the demos as platforms for training in integrated soil fertility management, post-harvest and on-farm storage, and application of Urea Deep Placement technology.
- Commitments have been received during this reporting period from six **prominent input suppliers** in Tanzania (Yara, Syngenta, ByTrade, TANSEED, Minjingu and SEEDCO) to demonstrate their products and provide extension services on more than 400 rice and maize demonstration plots projected for the 2012-2013 agricultural season.
- To increase resiliency in NAFKA focused villages, we formed 48 **savings and internal lending communities (SILCs)**, using the model developed by NAFKA subcontractor CRS. These 48 SILC's are comprised of 913 individuals who are members of vulnerable groups in Kilombero district. The cumulative value of savings has reached more than TSh. 30 million, with the value of loans exceeding TSh. 26 million. Members

of SILC groups use their loans for income generating activities, including family gardens to improve nutritional intake, and to finance critical family needs.

- In line with the USAID Forward mandate to **strengthen local institutions**, NAFAKA is building the capacity of Tanzanian partner organizations RUDI, MVIWATA, and regional partner Farm Input Promotions Africa (FIPS) to administer USAID funds while delivering essential services to farmers and producer associations in project areas.
- **Gender integration** is an integral cross-cutting initiative of NAFAKA. The NAFAKA Gender Specialist led sensitization sessions in the villages in which we work, in coordination with representatives of our productivity, association development and marketing specialists. This ensures that women are offered equal opportunities to participate in project activities. Just under half of NAFAKA beneficiaries reached during year one were women. NAFAKA also conducted a gender integration workshop involving the range of FtF implementing partners, resulting in individual gender implementation plans for each IP.
- NAFAKA has developed comprehensive **behavior change communications (BCC)** strategy with key messages currently being tested to promote priority behaviours for the coming growing season. These include adoption and adaptation of land preparation and space planting methods, increased use of quality and certified seeds and appropriate fertilizers, and conservation agriculture methods. BCC efforts under NAFAKA are spearheaded by our subcontractor Danya International.
- In April 2012 we completed a comprehensive **baseline study** comprised of interviews with 2,000 households, including 1,200 in Kongwa and Kiteto districts and 800 in Kilombero and Mvomero districts. The NAFAKA **Performance Management Plan (PMP)** continues as a work in progress, currently comprised of 24 FtF and custom indicators. Instrumentation has been developed with data being collected on an ongoing basis, but it appears that the PMP will require further modification based on input from the Monitoring and Evaluation project managed by The Mitchell Group.
- We submitted a **Pesticide Evaluation Review and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP)** to USAID in August 2012. As the reporting period drew to a close, NAFAKA was preparing to address the SUAP portion of this document, to include GAP/IPM, addressing pesticide regulations and restrictions, risk awareness and mitigation, and other project management responsibilities. In addition, NAFAKA will pursue activities with the potential for results to go beyond compliance and increase farmer capacity to mitigate the effects of climate change, such as conservation agriculture.

I.3 NAFAKA Project Team and Partners

The successes of Year One could not have been achieved without the efforts of our entire NAFAKA consortium. Each of our subcontractors brings a unique perspective, and their broad experience has helped deliver results across NAFAKA activities. The NAFAKA consortium includes both local and international subcontractors:

Local and regional subcontractors:

- i. **Farm Input Promotions-Africa (FIPS)** – Brings innovative extension methodology for the dissemination of improved technologies, inputs and skills to rural farmers.
- ii. **Rural and Urban Development Initiative (RUDI)** – Provides leadership training and capacity building of producer associations in three districts of Kilombero district.
- iii. **Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)** – Provides leadership training and capacity building of producer associations in irrigated and non-irrigated areas of Mvomero district.

International subcontractors:

- i. **International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)** – Offers its extensive experience in the development of commercial agro-input systems and agro-dealer networks.
- ii. **Catholic Relief Services (CRS)** – Addresses the unique needs of the most vulnerable through facilitating the development of savings and internal loans communities for the purpose of integrating them into the economic mainstream of their communities.
- iii. **Danya International** – brings behavior change communications methodologies to promote adoption of new technologies, facilitate learning, and contribute to overall project outcomes.
- iv. **Kimetrica** – Conducted NAFKA baseline study and strengthens NAFKA M&E efforts.
- v. **Crown Agents** –Addresses trade and transport related constraints in the value chains. Currently conducting a mapping assessment of rural warehouses in the maize and rice-growing areas to allow NAFKA to develop a strategy for warehouse upgrading.
- vi. **Associates for International Resources and Development (AIRD)** – Performs policy analysis to address constraints to regional and domestic trade.

Table I illustrates subcontractor roles by project component:

Table I: The ACDI/VOCA NAFKA Team and Partner Roles

Component I: Value Chain Analysis and Strategy Development	ACDI/VOCA, Match Maker Associates, with input from all partners
Component II: Improved Competitiveness and Trade	ACDI/VOCA, IFDC, RUDI, MVIWATA
Component III: Improved Productivity	ACDI/VOCA, IFDC, FIPs-Africa, RUDI, MVIWATA
Component IV: Increased Incomes for Vulnerable Groups	CRS, ACDI/VOCA
Targeted Short Term Technical Assistance	Crown Agents, AIRD
Behavior Change Communications/M&E Support	Danya, Kimetrica, ACDI/VOCA

I.4 Target Group and Operational Areas

NAFAKA connects smallholder farmers and the groups that represent them to services along the value chain that allows them greater access to markets. These services include extension and advisory services, access to finance, improved production and post-harvest handling technologies, access to inputs, association development, and other services along the value chain

NAFAKA project interventions were implemented in the following 76 villages in Kilombero, Mvomero, Kongwa and Kiteto districts during this reporting period.

Table 2: NAFKA Project Operational Areas

Districts	Clusters	Villages
Kilombero	1. Ifakara North,	1.Igima,2.Mofu,3.Vigaeni,4.Miwangani,5.Kisegese
	2. Mlimba	1.Mlimba A,2.Mlimba B,3.Kalengakelu,4.Mpanga,5.Ngalimila
	3. Mang'ula	1.Mwaya, 2. Mgudeni and 3. Kanyenja
	4. KPL-exclusive zone	1.Njage,2.Mchombe,3.Lukolongo,4.Mngeta,5.Mkangawalo,6.Ikule,7.Chita,8.Merera, 9.Udagaji,10.Kamwene
Mvomero	5. Dakawa(Uwawakuda)	1.Wami Dakawa irrigation scheme, 2. Wami luhindo, 3.Milama
	6. Mvomero	1.Mvomero,2 . Misufini, 3.Hembeti, 4. Dihombo, 5. Mkindo 6. Mgongola
		Songati Ward -7. Kigugu, 8. Mbogo, 9. Komtonga,
		Mtibwa Ward – 10. Lukenge
		Kanga Ward-11. Dihinda
Diongoya Ward 12. Digoma		
Kongwa	7. Kongwa	1.Pandambili,2.Chamkoroma,3.Lenjulu,4.Kibaigwa,5.Ndulugumi,6.Iduo,7.Vihingo,8.Nd alibo,9.Mtanana,10.Songambebe,11.Chang'ombe,12.Hogoro,13.Chamae,14.Nyerere,15.Chigwingili,16.Ngomai,17.Njoge,18.Hembahemba,19.Manyata,20.Kinangali.
Kiteto	8. Kiteto	1.Dosidosi,2.Esuguta,3.Njoro,4.Magungu,5.Bwagamoyo,6.Olgire,7.olgira,8.Engusero,9 Matui,10.Nhat,11.Dongo,12.Sunya,13.Emart,14.Asamatwa,15.Mbigiri,16.Ndilal,17.Nchi nila,18.Kibaya

Source: M&E System, 1st October 2012

NAFAKA projects that 80,000 smallholder farmers will be reached over the life-of-project who will have improved capacity in applying agricultural technologies, entrepreneurial and business development skills, post-harvest practices, strengthened linkages with service providers and, ultimately, markets.

I.5 NAFKA Results Framework

The NAFKA Monitoring and Evaluation approach is results-based, with indicators, data collection and analysis based on the results framework contained in Table 3 below. Note that this table was used for the first year of project implementation, but is currently being refined in consultation with the Feed the Future M&E project.

Table 3: NAFKA Results Framework

IR_1	Improved agriculture productivity		
	IR_1.1	Adoption of new farming technologies	
		IR_1.1.1	Improved and expanded extension delivery mechanisms
		IR_1.1.2	Increased exposure of farmers to quality inputs, good farming practices, and mechanization
	IR_1.2	Reduced waste in maize and rice supply chain	
		IR_1.2.1	Improved storage capabilities and options
IR_1.2.2		Improved knowledge of farm management	
IR_2	Expanding markets and trade		
	IR_2.1	Diversification and strengthening of rice/maize service market	
		IR_2.1.1	Strengthened capacity of relevant service providers
		IR_2.1.2	Develop and strengthen inter-firm linkages between value chain actors
	IR_2.2	Reduced barriers to smallholder participation in markets	
		IR_2.2.1	Increased exposure of famers/producer groups to market opportunities
		IR_2.2.2	Improve the quality and consistency of smallholder output
	IR_2.3	Increased utilization of agriculture financial services by value-chain actors	
		IR_2.3.1	Increased access/availability of financing for value chain actors
IR_2.3.2		Improved management practices of buyer/seller groups within trade sector	

Source: M&E System, 1st October 2012

2. Implementation Progress

2.1 Overview

In NAFKA's Year One Annual Workplan, we identified key entry points on which to focus activities during the first year of the project. Our key entry points in Year One were as follows:

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2. Develop the Uwawakuda Water Users Cooperative in Dakawa, an association linked to a rehabilitated irrigation scheme;
3. Provide market-based support for the rice sub-sector in Zanzibar;
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NAFKA works directly with specific smallholder farmers in each of the areas covered, with the exception of Zanzibar. During FY2012, NAFKA built on concepts of participatory facilitation and demand driven processes, working with farmers interested in group and association formation. Groups enable smallholders to realize economies of scale and enhance bargaining power. NAFKA training and outreach activities encouraged producers to treat farming as a business within their respective value chain, aiming to generate a mass of smallholder farmers who are entrepreneurial and who can operate in business oriented approaches. This will make them self-sustainable with increased incomes and improved living standards once the project is complete.

2.2 Entry Point: Facilitate Development of the Kilombero Rice Plantations Outgrower Scheme

At the onset of activities, NAFKA and KPL signed a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the broad parameters of our collaboration that included a joint team of extensionists and association development specialists. Currently the team is comprised of three extension staff and one association development adviser from NAFKA and three extension staff from KPL. NAFKA has added a fourth extensionist and second association development specialist for Year Two of collaboration. This joint KPL-NAFKA team is viewed by producers as one operating unit providing training and technical assistance services.

Agricultural Productivity:

NAFAKA and KPL staff collaborated on activities promoting improved agricultural practices and business skills, resulting in increased productivity. NAFKA disseminated knowledge through demonstration plots in the KPL zone. 59 demonstration plots were established within the 10 villages comprising the KPL zone that are using System of Rice Intensification technology. SRI is a conservation agriculture technology involving selection of improved seed, land preparation, seed spacing, fertilizer application, weed control and harvest technology. A total of 1,576 outgrowers received NAFKA training during this reporting period: 1,350 farmers received training in SRI technology and an additional 226 received finance and credit training from YOSEFO. KPL trained these 226 outgrowers in SRI technology prior to NAFKA's involvement. We are optimistic of achieving our target to increase this number to 2,700 beneficiaries in 2013 and 5,000 by 2014-2015.

ENGAGEMENT OF YOUTH

NAFAKA extended SRI technology training efforts to primary and secondary schools to provide exposure to good agricultural practices among future farmers. Two demonstration plots were established in secondary schools and one in a primary school.

The project has also provided training and technical assistance throughout the year to producers in KPL villages in business management, farm credit and marketing, seed germination testing, benefits of nursery versus direct seeding, land leveling, creating bands for better water control management, nursery establishment, stages of paddy production, efficient use of rotary weeders, fertilizer application techniques and benefits of Urea Deep Technology (UDP) against nitrogen loss.

The average yield for the demo plots was 5.1 tons/ha. This is significantly higher than the baseline figure of 1.5 tons per ha from producers using more traditional methods. While the yields under demonstration plots represent ideal conditions of farm management, it is anticipated that the demo plot results will encourage farmers to adopt those practices. Data collected next year from individual farmers' plots should show marked improvement due to adaptation of the practices and technologies promoted by the project.

In addition to trainings and demo plots, NAFKA organized Farmer Field Days (FFDs) in Chisano, Udagai, Mngeta and Mkangawalo villages within the KPL zone. Producers from all 10 KPL outgrower villages attended. FFD is an approach for disseminating knowledge and influencing the adoption of farming technologies among smallholder farmers. The FFDs allowed farmers to share knowledge of the new SRI technology and good agricultural practices with fellow farmers, and they encouraged farmers who did not participate in the Year One activities to form new groups in the subsequent seasons. NAFKA staff, YARA agronomists and local government officials facilitated the FFDs. Key participants of the field days were farmers involved in demonstration plots in which SRI technology, seed varieties and fertilizer application were demonstrated.

Association Development:

NAFAKA facilitated the formation of 10 village associations from 59 producer groups, representing a total of 1,161 farmers within the KPL exclusive zone. This figure represents only the number of active members of the associations. The difference between the number of active association members (1,161) and the total number of farmers receiving training (1,576) reflects reluctance by some farmers (415) to join the associations because of distrust of associations, complex registration procedures, or lack of capacity to pay the registration fees. All 10 of the associations are now fully legal and have received official registration certificates from the relevant authorities. Training was conducted on leadership, the representational function of an association, services to be offered, and financial management. NAFKA will continue to support these associations by facilitating capacity building in marketing, governances, farming as a business, gender equity and warehouse/storage administration.

Access to Finance:

In October/November 2011, NAFKA facilitated loans and entrepreneurship training for 226 farmers in the KPL zone. NAFKA engaged the Youth Self-Employment Foundation (YOSEFO), a Tanzanian financial services provider, to provide entrepreneurship, business skills, and loan management training to the farmers. YOSEFO then accepted that training in lieu of lending history when considering farmers for loans. As a result of the training, 148 of the 226 participants trained applied for and received SRI working capital loans of TShs. 360,000 each. 43 of the loan recipients (29 percent) were women producers. A total of TSh. 53,280,000 (some cash, some in-kind in the form of seeds and fertilizer) was lent to the 148 outgrowers and, at present, we are advised by YOSEFO that just under TSh. 7 million (approximately 13% of the portfolio) remains outstanding. YOSEFO has experienced collection problems caused by an inadequate number of collection agents in the field. Collection efforts continue, and we expect to verify the final collection rate early in the next reporting period. The KPL associations provided a mutual guarantee of the loans, which were also collateralized by the borrower's possessions. Each farmer repaid in 100 kg bags of rice to KPL. Fourteen bags are required to pay off the loan (principal and interest) and 33% of the cost of the SRI tools. The SRI smallholder produced on average 20-30 bags per SRI acre. Thus, after paying off the loan, smallholder had an average surplus of 6-16 bags, plus the production of between 1-1.5 acres still devoted to the traditional production system.

78 farmers who received training opted not to receive loans for the following reasons: (a) bad experience from other lending organizations like SACCOS which offer unfavorable lending conditions; (b) some women refused to accept loans because they indicated their husbands were opposed, largely due to fears of losing their possessions for failure to repay; and (c) some farmers planned to use the loans for non-agricultural purposes, like motorcycles, and the partial in-kind aspect of the loans caused some to lose interest.

For Year Two, NAFKA expects to scale up these lending activities and encourage other financial institutions to partake in agricultural lending. NAFKA has engaged in a competitive process to select the organization to provide credit training and lending services to the 1,600 smallholders who have been trained in the SRI technology for the coming year. Both YOSEFO

and NMB have been selected, although YOSEFO elected to provide the credit training with its own resources, citing problems in the loan delivery and collection process during the first year of operation. YOSEFO will target the 148 farmers who received loans last year in addition to 400 new farmers, with NMB to serve the remainder.

2.3 Entry Point: Strengthen the Uwawakuda Water Users Cooperative – Dakawa

NAFAKA's efforts with the Uwawakuda Water Users Cooperative Society are closely coordinated with USAID's planned reconstruction of the Dakawa irrigation scheme. As such, this comprises a three-pronged collaboration strategy which involves:

1. USAID performing the infrastructure improvements;
2. NAFKA building the capacity of Uwawakuda to operate as a more efficient and transparent market-driven and business-oriented cooperative; and
3. NAFKA-JICA jointly sponsored training by the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center (KATC) in improved water management, water distribution and drainage techniques, and efficient management of the pump station.

A Memorandum of Understanding between Uwawakuda and NAFKA outlines the parameters for our cooperation as well as the activities designed to build the cooperative's capacity to function as a viable market-driven and business-oriented entity. The MOU was endorsed by the Cooperative Registrar in Dodoma, Board members and all members of the organization.

Specific interventions during this reporting period include:

Agricultural Productivity

NAFAKA reached out to producers in the Uwawakuda cooperative through training of trainers (ToT), Farmer Field Days (FFD), and through a model farm. NAFKA engaged KATC to

PRODUCTIVITY SUCCESS

Feedback received from farmers interviewed during training follow-up visits indicates that overall, the average yield per acre has increased significantly from 2 tons per ha to 5 tons per ha (this is average of sample of 50 interviewed farmers). This average is likely to increase for the next crop season as farmers will have ample time to plan and adapt to the imparted technologies.

provide productivity training with topics such as: rice transplanting and the use of weeder implements, pre- and post-harvest handling, and marketing practices to reinforce adoption of good farming practices. The training was tailored to address some practical issues and gaps identified in a comprehensive situational study of the scheme carried out by the training institution, KATC. NAFKA sponsored a total of 28 farmers and board members of Uwawakuda irrigation scheme to attend a standard training on rice farming. Through a project backstopped by KATC and closely monitored by NAFKA, the 28 farmers in turn trained a total of 143 intermediary farmers.

In addition to trainings, NAFKA established a seven hectare model farm and seed production plot

at the irrigation scheme. The cooperative allocated 3.4 hectares of this farm to demonstrate technology transfer (fertilizer type, seed production, etc.) and improved practices for productivity of rice, and to provide training for extension agents and farmers. Activities included the construction of raised beds and planting alternative crops for nutritional purposes to determine which crops performed best in wet conditions after paddy harvest. The tested alternative crops included pigeon peas, cow peas, maize, sesame, sun-flower, soya and onions.

NAFAKA technical staff also conducted an FFD at the model farm. Attendees included cooperative members from Dihombo, Hembeti, Mvomero, Milama, Wami Luhindo and Dakawa villages. YARA and Syngenta representatives also attended to demonstrate and market their products to farmers. In addition, trials employing Yaramila cereal fertilizer, urea and Yaramila Nitrabor were also applied to the paddy seed trial production plots at the model farm. Favorable outcomes on the model farm from use of these fertilizers are expected to generate farmer demand for such fertilizers in the coming seasons.

Association Development:

For Uwawakuda Water User's Association to operate as a business and market oriented cooperative, NAFKA is building their institutional capacity by providing technical assistance to establish financial and administrative systems. Through an in-kind grant to the cooperative, NAFKA is providing consultant services to train a Uwawakuda-hired accountant in their operations, and is installing computerized financial management and administrative systems. Uwawakuda's contribution included covering the cost of office space and the salaries of their participating members that include an assistant accountant and a cashier. The consultancy commenced upon receipt of the audit reports from the Association. The remaining in-kind grant from NAFKA is providing essential office equipment and furnishings, to be installed once the cooperative completes the renovation of its offices. The grant involves a NAFKA in-kind contribution of TSh. 47,300,000, with a Uwawakuda contribution of TSh. 23,200,000.

Access to Finance :

NAFAKA is developing an MOU with the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) as an initial step to provide financing to value chain players in this region. This will be finalized in the next reporting period.

NAFAKA has attempted to assist Uwawakuda members in accessing finance by facilitating the use of warehouse space at TANRICE Mills for inventory credit purposes. TANRICE Mills is a large and considerably under-utilized rice milling facility. Initial discussions were held with the Quality Group owners of TANRICE Mills to explore possibilities for collaboration to provide warehousing and milling support to Uwawakuda, as well as to supply mechanization equipment. Further exploration is necessary, and efforts to assist the cooperative to gain access to this facility will continue into the next project year.

Public Relations:

The successes of project interventions in Dakawa have prompted several visits by senior USAID and Embassy officials as well as private sector players. NAFKA assisted the Embassy

and Mission to organize a press tour to the cooperative; the tour included visits to our model farm and to one of the eight Progressive Farmers. This visit brought substantial publicity in print, broadcast and electronic media in Tanzania.

NAFAKA also assisted in the organization of a visit by the Yara board of directors and senior management to the Uwawakuda model farm. The purpose of this was to promote a buyer-seller relationship between Yara and the cooperative. Indeed, Yara had expressed interest in establishing a small outlet for its products at the cooperative. This remains to bear fruit, however.

2.4 Entry Point: Strengthening Irrigated and Rain-Fed Regions in Kilombero and Mvomero Districts

One of the goals of NAFKA is to build capacity through improving productivity levels of smallholder farmers, increasing their incomes and food security. In addition to working around the irrigation scheme at KPL, NAFKA is working with rice-growers in irrigated and rain-fed areas within the Kilombero and Mvomero district. Interventions in Year One included association development, improved seed production projects, developing urea-deep placement technology and progressive farmer identification. Specific sub-activities include:

Kilombero

Agricultural Productivity:

NAFAKA reached out to producers in the Kilombero and Mvomero through training of trainers (ToT), Farmer Field Days (FFD), and demonstration plots at associations.

Activities demonstrated on the demo plots include: improved seeds, mechanization via tractor or draft power, nursery establishment, directing seeding lines, construction of bunds, fertilizer use, and pesticide spraying in Mwaya, Mgudeni and Ngalimila. NAFKA's training efforts have resulted in an improved use of technology and good farming practices with the adoption of fertilizer, pesticides, and improved seeds. Conversely, construction of bunds and direct seeding in lines on nursery transplantation were less adopted. The latter can be attributed to the fact that the production system is rain-fed. In addition the private sector input suppliers distributed 150kg of improved rice seed and over 500kg of donated fertilizer to producer groups for planting in their demonstration plots in these 2 clusters.

Various training sessions were conducted during this reporting period. The NAFKA production team facilitated trainings to producers in a number of technologies and practices, including:

Table 4: Training Numbers in Kilombero (Outside KPL)

Agronomic Trainings	
Training Topic	# of Farmers
Plant Nutrient and Proper Fertilizer application	75
Weed Control and Integrated Pest Management	145
Direct Sowing and Seed Methods	100

In collaboration with local government, NAFKA conducted FFDs at Mwaya and Mgudeni villages in Ifakara North, involving 225 farmers (95 women and 130 men). Key participants included village leaders (chairperson and executive officers), government extension agents and NAFKA agronomists. It was initially expected that a total of 400 farmers would participate, however rain, harvesting and personal occurrences were some of the reasons attributed to the lower turnout. The FFDs emphasized best practices including: correct water management techniques, preference of planting paddy in line for a healthier result than broadcasting, recognition of the potential of improved seed varieties such as TXD 306, TXD 85, TXD 88 to produce higher yields than local varieties Kisege, Zambia, Mbawambili and India, and the difference between plots treated with fertilizer treated and those untreated.

In line with our strategy to increase the availability of inputs to local producers, NAFKA has laid the groundwork to introduce the use of Urea Deep Placement technology (UDP) in the Kilombero District. This will be expanded to other regions as the project progresses. The NAFKA teams for this area were trained on the application on UDP.

In addition to association development, NAFKA has also focused on seed production in the Kilombero district. Fourteen individual farmers and four informal producer groups have been identified to participate in an improved seed production initiative in six villages in the Kilombero district. Six of the individual farmers selected to participate in the project are women. The seed varieties were approved by the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) – a seed oversight agency, to ensure full compliance with the Government of Tanzania (GoT) regulations. Plowing and harrowing of the one acre plots took place late in the reporting period, with planting to take place early in the next quarter. Three of the six villages participating in this project are served by irrigation schemes to be rehabilitated under FtF (Kisege, Mpanga and Ngalimila).

Association Development :

NAFKA reached 2,389 farmers (45% women) in the non-KPL areas of Kilombero District (Mlimba, Mangula and Ifakara North clusters) in Year One as summarized in the following table. The farmers were organized into 13 associations from 63 farmer groups. Six of these associations were formally registered at the Ministry of Home Affairs in DSM.

Sensitization training was provided to farmers on how to establish formal producer associations at the village and apex association levels. Farmers were also trained on constitution development and constitution registration procedures. Including, member endorsement processes of the constitutions and election of leadership.

Table 5: Farmers associations and members in Kilombero Clusters (Outside KPL)

Cluster	Village Association	No. Farmer Groups	Membership 2012		Total
			Women	Men	
Ifakara Cluster	Miwangani Farmers Association	4	70	97	167
	Mofu Farmers Association	6	117	130	247
	Vigaeni Farmers Association	3	54	72	126
	Igima Farmers Association	3	66	74	140
	Subtotal Ifakara	16	307	373	680
Mangula Cluster	Mwaya Farmers Association	4	87	100	187
	Mgudeni Farmers Association	4	82	107	189
	Kanyenja Farmers Association	3	49	79	128
	Subtotal Mang'ula	11	218	286	504
Subtotal Ifakara and Mang'ula		27	525	659	1,184
Percentages (%) of Total			44%	56%	100%
Mlimba Cluster	Mpanga Farmers Association	4	46	100	146
	Ngalimila Framers Association	9	165	232	397
	Mlimba A Farmers Association	5	105	57	162
	Mlimba B Farmers Association	3	44	43	87
	Kalengakelu Farmers Association	9	119	118	237
	KCY Farmers Association	6	67	109	176
	Subtotal Mlimba	36	546	659	1,205
Percentages (%) of total			45%	55%	100%
			Women	Men	Total
Grand Kilombero		63	1,071	1,318	2,389
Percentages (%)			45%	55%	100%

The NAFKA training design for associations is comprised of five modules facilitated by RUDI and ACDI/VOCA. A total of 1,420 farmers were trained (45% women). The five training modules addressed the following topics:

- Leadership: evaluate and improve board implementation of bylaws, communications, conflict resolution and effective leadership practices.
- Marketing: analyze buyer requirements, market opportunities and supply forecasts to generate marketing plans and negotiate favorable contracts.
- Recordkeeping: improve internal documentation, reporting and self-audit capacity of critical functions involving inputs, members, storage, and cash.
- Operations: develop demand-driven business plans that detail board and member activities to realize opportunities, increase cash flows and reduce risks.

- Other Training: develop specific and ongoing development activities for leaders and members to continue improving governance, marketing and farm productivity.

There have been some drop outs during the year particularly in Ifakara and Mangula clusters due to different expectations by farmers as well as governance issues at association level. Some association leaders' misconduct discouraged the farmers to join associations. This led to resignation of leaders in Mgudeni and Kanyenja and new elections were held. NAFKA is addressing these issues and learning from this experience as we move into year 2.

Access to Finance

Through the progressive farmers development grant project 6 candidates from the Kilombero District were selected to receive small production grants of approximately US\$2,000. Four of these are women. These farmers have potential for becoming commercial farmers, generally farming larger plots of land and already investing in improved seeds and fertilizers. The identified candidates are required to have leadership potential in order to serve as facilitators for demonstrating good agricultural practices in turn encouraging other farmers to adapt the same. After harvest, progressive farmers sold their paddy and put \$2000 into a bank account. This program is being used to encourage financial institutions to offer loans to farmers with similar profiles. NAFKA is currently working with NMB bank to expand this program in FY2013, whereby NMB will provide credit to progressive farmers.

Marketing

- Rice. Efforts were made to facilitate farmers to add value to paddy in order to sell rice collectively. The general practice is that farmers store their paddy in warehouses individually and mill it when they get a buyer. NAFKA linked Mangula cluster associations (Mgudeni and Kanyenja) to a rice buyer from Dar Kipepeo Company Ltd. They signed a contract to sell 10 tons of rice collectively per month using COMPETE mills. However they managed to supply 10 tons of rice for the first month only. There were governance issues within the associations which are being addressed before they can continue with the contract.
- Use of the AKIRIGO owned rice mills. In Kilombero there are 4 high quality rice mills which were financed by the USAID-East Africa COMPETE project. The mills have each a milling capacity of 2 tons per hour or 20 tons of rice per day. Collectively the 4 mills can produce 80 tons of rice per day. The mills perform all operations including destoning, milling and grading. Each of the mills has formed a company limited by shares. The farmers Apex association AKIRIGO owns shares in all the mills. NAFKA has signed an MOU with AKIRIGO which will allow to build capacity of the apex association to aggregate and bulk rice in order to supply to large buyers like Export trading Group (ETG) which has shown interest to buy rice from small holder farmers. Initial discussions have also been made to collaborate with the Tuboreshe Chakula project to upgrade the mills.

Mvomero

Agricultural Productivity

In Mvomero, NAFKA worked with service provider Mkindo Farmers Training Center to deliver training in farmer field schools and integrated pest management. MFTC's program is designed to groom lead farmers to conduct farmer field schools in their respective villages. Eleven lead farmers participated in this training, each of whom will train another 25-30 members of their villages to conduct farmer field schools, each of whom in turn must commit to conducting the schools for 125-150 farmers in their respective villages.

NAFAKA, in collaboration with YARA agronomists, conducted two Farmer field days (FFDs) with an attendance of 293 farmers 161 women and 132 men. The Yara agronomists demonstrated the use of Yaramila fertilizer and compared it against other fertilizers commonly used by farmers. The lessons learned are those similar to the FFD in Mwaya and Mgudeni villages in Ifakara North as mention earlier in this report.

NAFAKA has laid the groundwork to introduce the use of UDP in the Mvomero District. This is in support of our strategy to increase the availability of inputs to local producers. The NAFKA teams for this area were trained on the application on UDP.

Association Development

During the reporting period, NAFKA organized 710 farmers (44% women) in 6 farmer associations formed from 33 informal farmer groups within the Mvomero District. The associations represent the Milama, Dihombo, Hembeti, Wami Dakawa, Wami Luhindo and Mvomero villages. Sensitization training was provided to farmers on how to establish formal producer associations at the village and apex association levels. Farmers were also trained on constitution development and constitution registration procedures. Including, member endorsement processes of the constitutions and election of leadership.

Training projects included:

Table 6: Training Numbers in Mvomero

Association Development Training	
Training Topic	# of Farmers
Group Action Plans and Financial Management	125
Group Management	292
Leadership Training	117
Marketing Training (market mapping, seasonal analyses, profit margins and sales targets, cost analysis, negotiation skills, price determination)	72

Access to Finance

NAFAKA facilitated financial management training addressing topics of the concept of money as a medium of exchange, budget preparation, and budgeting basics. Teachings on the, management of 'crop banks' had an attendance total of 189 farmers, from the 6 participating associations. The crop bank training highlighted some of its benefits that include: enabling

farmers to borrow money from financial institutions, allowing the safe storage of crops-ensuring quality controls, reducing crop losses and boosting food security for the farmers. This training experience resulted in the formation of crop banking committees in Hembeti, Milama and Dakawa villages.

Through the progressive farmers development grant program (described above), 2 candidates from the Mvomero District were selected to receive small production grants of approximately US\$2,000. Both of them were women.

2.5 Entry Point: Improving the Maize Value Chain in Kongwa and Kiteto Districts

The NAFKA project works with rural communities to develop strategies to strengthen the maize value chain. Activities in the maize areas were less concentrated than rice activities due to direction from the Mission to focus most of our activities on rice in Year One. We have, begun to intensify activities in the maize as we move into FY2013.

During Year One, NAFKA introduced a model that identifies entrepreneurial farmers and trains them to become village based agricultural advisors (VBAs) and input suppliers. These VBAs also referred to as 'wakala' were identified to work closely with district-level government officials to distribute donated inputs (fertilizers from YARA and seeds from Pioneer), develop demonstration plots to elaborate best farming practices with the use of the donated inputs, and develop further to become entrepreneurial sales agents for the input providers. The actual distribution of inputs was done in the presence of - and is still closely supervised by - the local government officials, to ensure that only inputs approved by the Ministry of Agriculture are distributed. To date 100 VBAs have been recruited and they are expected to work with up to 250 farmers each in adopting improved inputs and best agricultural practices.

Agricultural Productivity

NAFKA used demonstration plots as one way to impart agronomic skills and technologies to farmers. The main thrust of this activity is to ensure that the farmers transform their agriculture by adapting to modern technologies and management practices that are made available by NAFKA. To this end, during this reporting period, NAFKA established a total of 41 demonstration plots in the maize growing areas (Kongwa and Kiteto district). The demonstration plots exposed farmers to a total of seven agricultural technologies and management practices including improved land preparation methods, improved seeds methods, improved water management practices, improved methods of weed control, soil fertility management practices.

During the year post-harvest handling training was conducted to 41 lead farmers and VBAs from 21 villages in Kongwa district, and included five district agricultural extension officers. The training was co-facilitated by a Syngenta agronomist, who presented information on the use of pesticides in post-harvest handling. This training exercise included a session on 'Gender and the Role of Women in Food Security at Household and National Levels. A number of constraints were identified during the training session, including: (a) farmers lack of concern for post-

harvest handling; (b) no premium price for selling cleaned maize; (c) participants indicated they handle maize at the household level in a similar manner, at substantial risk to health and nutrition; (d) the existence of the Kibaigwa market in the area has not improved efficiency in the maize market because middlemen still dominate the market; and (e) low maize productivity. Our year one efforts in the maize-growing areas provided ample evidence of the need for improved post-harvest handling practices. NAFKA will address this need during year two by recruiting an experienced post-harvest handling specialist to dedicate greater attention to these issues. Strengthening the link between improved post-harvest practices and improved milling will be an important area for collaboration with Tuboreshe Chakula.

Marketing

Through NAFKA assistance, the Kongwa Cereal Growers Association (KCGA) entered into a forward contract to supply 60 MT of maize by September, 2012 to the World Food Program's (WFP) Purchase for Progress (P4P) project. KCGA had difficulties in the past meeting WFP's quality and volume requirements for larger contracts but, with NAFKA assistance, it was able to comply with contract terms for this reduced quantity. NAFKA's efforts with KCGA during this reporting period were geared toward assisting it to deliver the quality, quantity and timeliness required by P4P.

2.6 Tanzania Rice Partnership (TARIPA) Coordination Activities

In addition to initiating activities in the key entry points identified above, NAFKA assumed a key role in bringing together public and private sector players to increase communication, partnering, and linkages among the rice value chain. At the request of the interim SAGCOT Centre, which encouraged USAID to assist with cluster coordination in the Southern Corridor through its Feed the Future project, NAFKA assumed the coordinating role for TARIPA activities. Coordination of TARIPA was an opportunity to support an innovative, country-driven public-private partnership and at the same time enhance leverage and sustainability of the NAFKA project by linking smallholders to markets through close collaboration with investors and key value chain change integrators.

TARIPA serves as an information clearinghouse to ensure that new and already established agri-businesses and other TARIPA partners can be linked to each other and access information on policies, infrastructure, financial opportunities, agronomic practices, production, consumption, market preferences and environmental risks and opportunities related to rice investment. Providing this coordination is one of the 'soft actions' that the SAGCOT partnership has identified as being crucial to developing new ways of improving trust and communication and stimulating commercial agricultural growth.

NAFKA intends to transition the TARIPA coordination role to the SAGCOT Centre once that organization establishes its cluster coordination capacity. This is expected to occur within a maximum of two more years, depending on the extent to which the SAGCOT Centre is able to absorb this function. Recent leadership challenges within the SAGCOT Centre render it likely that NAFKA's TARIPA coordination role will need to be continued for the foreseeable future. NAFKA has made attempts to hire an Assistant TARIPA Coordinator for

the purpose of training a Tanzanian for this role over the longer-term, but it has proven difficult to identify an individual with the right skills and background. The process is ongoing.

NAFAKA's TARIPA Coordination activities within the past year included:

Introduction to Main Partners and Planning

In Year One NAFKA hired a TARIPA Coordinator, and the project introduced the visions and functions of the coordination work to key partners including the SAGCOT Centre, the SAGCOT Centre consultants (Prorustica, AfricaPractice and EcoAgriculture), Kilombero Plantations (KPL), Yara International, Yara Tanzania, Syngenta International, Syngenta East Africa, Monsanto East Africa, Rural-Urban Development Initiative (RUDI), Youth Self-Employment Foundation (YOSEFO), TAI Mobile Solutions, the FAO project on Southern Highlands Food Systems, representatives of the World Bank, JICA, NORAD and Alliance for a Green revolution in Africa (AGRA). The introductory meetings were made with the objectives of assessing the coordination and information needs of the partners and fully understanding activities, roles and plans of the key partners. The first year TARIPA workplan was developed in consultation with the key partners designed to address several issues: (a) develop a framework to respond to rice value chain constraints; (b) identify new investors, value chain change integrators and other partners; (c) establish an information clearinghouse to share essential investment information; (d) promote the introduction of mobile money transfer and other mobile phone services within the rice value chain; and (e) support the development of a "Green Growth Corridor." Efforts related to each are described below.

TARIPA

Through TARIPA coordination activities NAFKA links with private and public sector partners, NGOs and donor communities to establish TARIPA as a credible focal point for information sharing, coordination and communication.

Worked with TARIPA Partners to Develop a Framework to Respond to Rice Value Chain Constraints

Upon consulting key partners the TARIPA Coordinator prepared three documents: 1) a 'TARIPA Background' paper, 2) a 'Roles and Responsibility Matrix' which was developed in collaboration with the SAGCOT Centre Consultant from Prorustica, and 3) a 'Cluster Update' with cluster maps. The documents were shared with USAID, the partners and other interested parties on request. Moreover, the matrix was a tool to understand who was doing what, which the gaps that need to be filled were, and what types of new partners needed to be identified and brought into the partnership.

The TARIPA Coordinator responded to a number of requests for information from TARIPA partners as well as other inquirers. Information was provided on request offered to the AGRA-Norway partnership with AGRA, Norad, Yara, Kilombero Valley Teak Company (considering investment in rice production) and to consultants preparing a proposal for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Project (GAFSP) on the behalf of the Government of Tanzania, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives.

Identified New Investors, Value Chain Change Integrators and Other Partners

Input supply companies gathered in May and August at half day business meetings. The objective of the meetings were to: 1) to get the companies' buy-in to a common strategy for developing the input supply system in collaboration with NAFKA and in a focused and concentrated manner, 2) to make input companies commit input for trials and support to training of farmers and agrodealers in the rice cluster, 3) to give the companies a change to meet and work together, and 4) to clarify the legal framework for NAFKA staff and the companies. The meeting was co-organized with a local organization working to build capacity of agrodealers, i.e. Building Rural Incomes Through Enterprise (BRITEN). There have been two follow-up meetings to the May meeting and concrete plans for input donations and joint training are now being developed with four input companies, Yara, Syngenta, Export Trading and Bytrade, in collaboration with the NAFKA technical team in the Morogoro field office.

As part of the work with the input companies a visit was organized for Syngenta East Africa together with newly hired Syngenta staff in Tanzania to introduced them to the NAFKA field office and technical staff. Likewise efforts have been made to make KickStart align an introduction of their Money Maker Pumps in the TARIPA area.

Efforts were made to identify and bring on board partners to develop and pilot an **input insurance** scheme in the KPL/Mngeta area. Syngenta International linked the TARIPA Coordinator to Syngenta Foundation (SF) in Kenya. SF is piloting weather-based input insurance schemes in rainfed smallholder agriculture in Kenya and Ethiopia. Main weather risks in the Kilombero Valley, Mngeta, were assessed and a series of 10 years of daily weather information was obtained from Kilombero Sugar, 130 km from Mngeta to be compared with the last three years of weather data from the two weather stations at the KPL farm. At the time of writing this report SF still need additional agronomical information to develop an insurance product.

Interaction with new **rice farm investors** and other big investors has been at a lower level. This is primarily due to the fact that the setting up of the SAGCOT Centre and the SAGCOT Catalytic Funds is delayed. For this reason the financing opportunities and facilitation that SAGCOT is supposed to provide has not been available. However, lately an already established farm in the Kilombero Valley has requested NAFKA support to work with smallholders and assistance to identify capable consultants for a rice farm feasibility study.

Established an Information Clearing House to Share Essential Investment Information

The 'Cluster Update', 'TARIPA Background' paper and the 'Roles and Responsibility Matrix' developed during this reporting period have been widely shared. In addition through TARIPA the project shared a number of other documents concerning the rice value chain, rice trade, irrigation, agricultural statistics, business climate, warehouse receipt systems, market information systems, land, the Kilombero Valley wetland area (the Ramsar Site), the Udzungwa Mountains eco-system, wildlife corridors, the SAGCOT Blueprint, the Blueprint annexes on land, environment, early win and cluster development, the NAFKA targets, numbers and plans, meeting notes and workshop presentations. The individuals receiving information are representatives of big companies, consultancy firms, research institutions, donor agencies, projects and local NGOs.

Specifically, for USAID a TARIPA Success Story was prepared with portions subsequently published in the Feed the Future newsletter, issue no. 9, May 2012.

Promoted the Introduction of Mobile Money Transfer and Other Mobile Phone Services Within the Rice Value Chain

In addition to establishing more formal communication and information sharing among value chain actors, the TARIPA Coordinator has engaged mobile phone companies to discuss potential collaboration to work toward more transparent grain markets and increased access to finance for producers. The TARIPA Coordinator has communicated with Vodafone, TAI Mobile Solutions and YOSEFO. The two possible areas for mobile phone services are: 1) a virtual grain market platform, and 2) mobile money transfer in micro-credit – possibly linked to input insurance.

Vodafone intends to pilot a mobile market trading platform in the SAGCOT area in which traders and grain farmer associations can post offers and bids. Efforts were made to assist Vodafone to identify interested grain traders in the region. The idea of the trading platform is to connect farmers and traders through a platform that would create a virtual notice board for farmer associations to give offers of bulked and graded grains, and for traders to give their bids. The TARIPA Coordinator supported the Vodafone team with information and contacts. However, it has been difficult for them to identify interested trading companies.

TAI Mobile Solutions works to introduce mobile money transfer systems to micro credit institutions such as YOSEFO, Pride and others. Together with Vodacom and YOSEFO TAI Mobile Solutions has piloted disbursement and repayment of micro credit via mobile money transfer and YOSEFO had plans of expanding the use of this system to Kilombero.

Supported the Development of the “Green Growth Corridor”

The TARIPA Coordinator has communicated with the Green Growth consultants from EcoAgriculture and has shared documents on other environmental matters.

2.7 Increasing Incomes for Vulnerable Groups

The difficulties of socially vulnerable groups have unique challenges not necessarily met by traditional project interventions. Therefore NAFKA partnered with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in implementing Component 4 which focuses on strategies to increase Income for Vulnerable Smallholders.

Savings and Internal Lending Communities:

The NAFKA project will facilitate smallholder farmers’ progress out of poverty by building assets through Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) in Kilombero district. SILC is a holistic approach that provides a strategy to increase low household income by providing our beneficiaries, particularly women, with income generating opportunities through access to self-managed saving-led financial services. At the conclusion of the first project year, NAFKA deployed 14 community-based field agents (FAs) in two clusters of the Kilombero District

(Mlimba and Ifakara). Collectively, these field agents organized over 913 individuals into more than 48 Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) representing 63% of the projected Year 1 outreach targets. The average group size is 20.9 farmers, which is slightly more than the projected 20 members per group. Cumulative value of savings has reached Tshs. 30,796,750 (US\$ 19,869) and the value of loans has reached Tshs. 26,674,800 (US\$ 17,210), while loan utilization as of 30 September 2012 stood at 79.7%. Members of SILC groups use loans for their income generating activities and in order to address other critical needs.

As of September 2012, a total of 40 groups have been trained on savings and lending. Currently, 8 groups are still in the training phase. To date the project is supporting 48 SILCs against 72 that were originally targeted. Table 6 below highlights the savings groups formed and member outreach as of September 2012. Women comprise of 68% of all participants who are joining the scheme compared to men who are 32%

Table 7: Total Update on SILC Group Formation and Membership (Sept 30th 2012)

District	Total number of groups to date		Number of Beneficiaries	
	Started Saving	Under Training	Male	Female
Ifakara cluster	21	4	147	280
Mlimba cluster	19	4	142	344
Total	40	8	289	624

During year one, a total of over TShs. 30 million (over US\$ 19,000) have been accumulated in member savings; over TShs. 26 million has been disbursed in loans to group members. This is almost 87% of total savings. According to field reports, loans are invested in small business, agriculture and other household needs. The repayment rate is at 96% which indicates that members are adhering to loan policy and procedures. For the coming project period, the amount of savings and loans is expected to grow as many community groups will join the scheme and become familiar with the methodology. The share value may also increase as members will be interested in a big lump sum of money at end of a cycle during share out.

Table 8: Group Savings and Loan Disbursed per Cluster

Cluster	# of groups	Saving (Tsh)	Loan disbursed
Mlimba	19	16,058,250	14,070,000
Ifakara	21	14,738,500	12,604,800
Total	40	30,796,750	26,674,800

Field agent performance shows an achievement of 63% against annual targets for formation of SILC groups. Variations in performance levels are evident. For example, one field agent in Mlimba created nine groups by the end of September. Others had 3 groups with some creating only one group. These differences can be attributed principally to challenges at community level such as inadequate support from local leaders and overlap with other microfinance organizations in the area who are implementing similar community microfinance mechanisms. These organizations are offering additional incentives to SILC groups like matching funds and kits to SILC groups for free. Component 4 does not offer those incentives apart from SILC methodology training. Other savings programs offered in villages include Village Based Savings Associations (VSLAs) and Village Community Bank (VICOBA). In the Ifakara cluster alone, we

are overlapping with VICOBA in four out of nine villages. FY2013 will focus activities in villages without other village based savings programs.

Table 9: Field Agent Performance per Year

Cluster	FA	Total SILC Groups formed during reporting period.		
		Target for reporting period	Reached	Deviation
Mlimba	5	25	19	6
Ifakara	9	45	21	24
Total	14	70	40	30

As can be observed in the table below, women accessed more loans as compared to men in both clusters. In the Ifakara cluster, women borrowed Tshs. 7,572,800 (US\$ 4,885) while men borrowed Tshs. 5,032,000 (US\$ 3,246). For Mlimba, men borrowed a total of Tshs. 5,592,500 (US\$ 3,608) while women borrowed a total of Tshs. 8,477,500 (US\$ 5,469). Generally women have participated more actively than men in SILC activities.

Table 10: Loan Disbursement Segregated by Gender

Cluster	Loan disbursed (Tshs.)	# of SG members accessed loan	Female	Value of loans taken by women (Tshs.)	Male	Value of loans taken by women (Tshs.)
Ifakara	12,604,800	174	113	7,572,800	61	5,032,000
Mlimba	14,070,000	214	136	8,477,500	78	5,592,500
Total	26,674,800	388	249	16,050,300	139	10,624,500

Village Based Gardens

During this year's implementation activities, the NAFKA began to pilot the promotion of vegetable gardening to vulnerable smallholders in the project area. The project supported a total of 30 smallholders of which 24 were women. Farmers associations participating in NAFKA helped to identify vulnerable households which received support to start up home gardens with the objective of improving both nutrition status and increase incomes.

Surveys:

Two surveys provided complementary information to strengthen project intervention strategies: the barrier analysis and participatory rural appraisal (PRA). Both of these surveys helped to inform the NAFKA strategy, not just for Component 4, but for the other components as well. The purpose of the barrier analysis was to understand what is keeping vulnerable men, women and youth, widows, disabled and those living with HIV from entry into the rice value chain. The study focused on gender roles, behaviors, constraints and opportunities along the rice value chain from household to end market. It also examined responsibilities in the household and community in relation to women and men's decision making process, access and control of assets and resources, leadership, household level nutritional intake and division of labor.

The study concluded that gender awareness training needs to be an essential part of NAFKA project implementation in order to facilitate reduced gender inequalities and realize the potential of vulnerable communities in addressing food insecurity. The study also highlighted the need for introduction of sustainable agriculture methods essential for the restoration and maintenance of soil fertility such as composting, mulching and low till farming. Our beneficiaries expressed a lack of reliable markets, therefore it is important to expand marketing systems and build capacity of farmers to be able to better negotiate with buyers for their farm produce.

2.8 Short Term Consultancies

The following short-term consultancies were conducted during the reporting period, with reports of these consultancies prepared and submitted to USAID.

Internal

- [REDACTED], ACDI/VOCA Market Linkages Specialist, conducted an analysis of domestic market opportunities for rice producers.
- [REDACTED], ACDI/VOCA Training Specialist, worked with the NAFKA team to develop of a localization strategy targeting training interventions for farmer groups.
- [REDACTED], ACDI/VOCA Senior Value Chain Specialist, conducted a Value Chain Approach workshop for NAFKA staff and local partners on the VC facilitation approach as the fundamental pillar of NAFKA interventions. [REDACTED] conducted this workshop with the support of Katy Murphy-Lubowicz, ACDI/VOCA Senior Project Coordinator.
- [REDACTED], Contract Administrator of ACDI/VOCA, provided USAID rules and regulation training to NAFKA staff and local subcontractors, as well as agreeing on staffing and travel approval protocols with the USAID Contracting Officer and COR.
- [REDACTED], ACDI/VOCA Regional Financial Manager, made two visits to review and refine NAFKA financial systems and internal controls.
- [REDACTED], Deputy Director, and [REDACTED], Senior Project Coordinator assisted in overall project management, monitoring and evaluation, work planning, report preparation, and subcontractor management.
- [REDACTED], ACDI/VOCA Gender Specialist worked with the NAFKA Gender Specialist on the initial gender assessment and facilitated the Feed the Future Gender workshop.

External

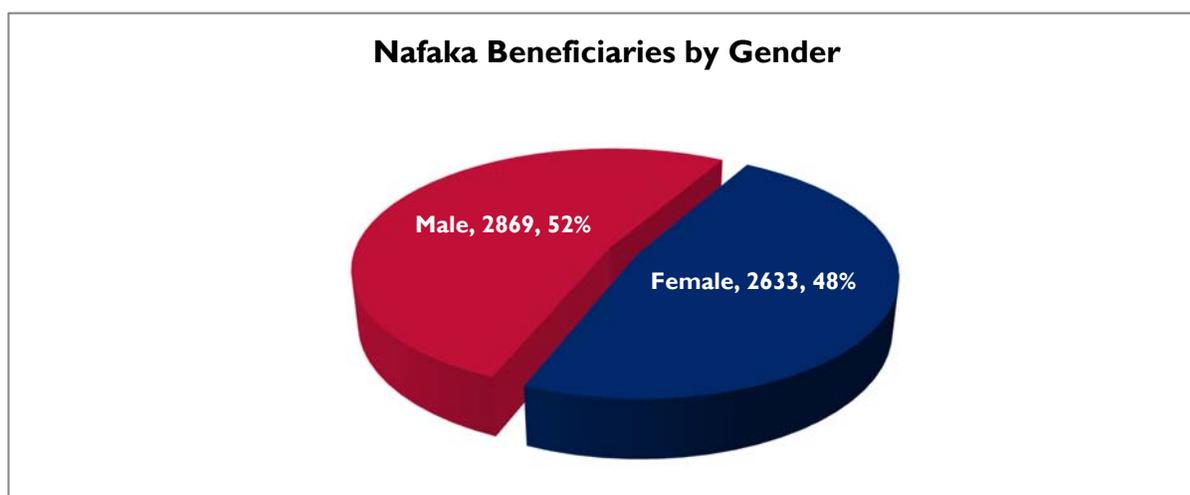
- [REDACTED], of IFDC, conducted an input supply assessment and [REDACTED], of IFDC, conducted an initial visit to introduce Urea Deep Placement technology in NAFKA project areas.

- [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], M&E Specialists from Kimetrica, providing training and initial set up of the kiProjects M&E software.
- [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of NAFKA subcontractor Associates in International Research and Development (AIRD) conducted an assessment on constraints to regional trade, serving as part of a high-level policy team coordinated by the FtF SERA project. This study was NAFKA's contribution to the SERA's research on the impact of export bans and generating policy options for promoting food security. [REDACTED] presented the results of the study entitled *Policy Options for Increasing Tanzanian Exports of Maize and Rice in East Africa while Improving its Food Security to the Year 2025* at two major public events during this period, including a workshop on Food Security in Dodoma in May, hosted by the Prime Minister's Office and USAID, and at a meeting in Dar es Salaam attended by approximately 75 representatives of the NGO and donor community as well as other GoT officials.
- [REDACTED], Director of the SRI Center at Cornell University consulted on was to evaluate the results of our first season employing SRI technology and to provide recommendations to both NAFKA and KPL for strengthening our application of SRI into the project's second year. During the nine days she was in Tanzania, [REDACTED] provided training to the NAFKA technical staff as well as conducted field visits to KPL outgrower plots. Her consultancy report includes her recommendations for improving SRI efforts.
- [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] – Danya Consultants conducted a Behavior Change Communications assessment.
- [REDACTED] of CRS conducted a Barrier Analysis for Component 4 – Vulnerable Groups.

3. Cross-cutting Issues

3.1 Gender Integration

Gender integration and women's empowerment are important aspects of NAFKA and FtF. Project activities are aimed at reaching both men and women as beneficiaries, and providing women with equal opportunities for entering the economic mainstream. Among the 5,502 farmers supported by the project to date, 48 percent of them are women. For instance, six women from a group of eight progressive farmers prequalified and were approved for grants under the NAFKA progressive farmers' project during the year. Likewise promotion of seed farmers attracted both men and women. Of the 18 seed farmers who were supported by NAFKA, six were women.



Interventions

In Year One, the following activities took place:

NAFAKA conducted a gender assessment that provided a mapping/overview of gender roles, constraints and opportunities in the rice and maize value chains. The process involved collection of information from literature reviews, field visits and consultations with farmers in the target villages on different roles and opportunities for men and women along the value chains and the focus on real constraints or potential barriers that may be shaped by customs, laws, and institutional structures.

The objectives of the assessments were:

- Identify the degree to which the ability of men, women and youth to take advantage of profitable opportunities with acceptable risks is limited by gender-based constraints;

- Identify strategies to mitigate or address these constraints through integration of relevant activities in the NAFKA work-plan.
- Determine how men's and women's positions within the value chain can be improved without sacrificing healthy competition.

The assessments generated a list of gender-based roles as well as common constraints exacerbated for women due to gender inequality. These included but were not limited to:

- Lack of information and technologies in agricultural best practices.
- Lack of inputs, including seeds and fertilizers.
- Limited access to financial services including credit.
- Limited access to assets and properties - i.e. land, and labor.
- Lack of entrepreneurship skills, market information, and support on quality review processes i.e. Tanzania Bureau Standards.
- Lack of social capital-farmers groups, organizations etc to support farmers at the village levels.
- Prevailing socio-cultural attitudes, barriers and constraints among the communities.

The results of the gender assessment led to the development of a gender strategy and action plan for both the rice and maize value chains. Within the action plan, clearly defined practical activities on integrating gender in order to empower men, women and youth were established for implementation, monitoring and evaluation within the NAFKA project. These action plans were submitted to the Mission for its review and comment.

The NAFKA Gender Specialist also conducted a workshop training session for the members of the NAFKA technical team, encouraging dialogue on gender concepts and issues within the project. The objectives of the training session included:

- Developing a common understanding of gender issues and integration in NAFKA activities;
- Enhancing the capacity of staff on monitoring and reporting on gender dynamics;
- Enabling staff to identify and respond to gender challenges and opportunities in project activities;
- Introducing the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index;
- Existing statistics and information from all technical areas i.e. Agricultural Productivity, Association Development, Access to Finance and Marketing were reviewed, to assess the extent to which findings relating to gender could be demonstrated; and
- Constraints, opportunities and gender dynamics at both household and community levels and within associations were identified throughout the year. It was observed that women are not involved in decisions on agricultural production and marketing. Women

have less access to resources such as land, credit etc. to produce food and in turn provide a nutritional diet to their families.

During the year, gender issues were integrated in postharvest training and marketing of maize. The gender specialist participated as one of the facilitators in the training that was conducted in Kibaigwa. Existing producer groups comprising part of the membership of KCGA were identified for training and income generating activities in Mvomero and Kilombero Districts. This will enable the project to assess specific needs of women participants and find ways of engaging with them to provide essential services as well as track their performance.

NAFAKA's commitment to incorporating gender considerations into all project areas resulted in recognition from the Mission and a request for NAFKA to facilitate the USAID Gender integration workshop to Feed the Future Implementing partners, held in May 2012. The objective was to assist them to develop action plans for gender integration within their own activities. The workshop had two overall objectives: 1) Identify constraints being faced in integrating gender mainstreaming into Feed the Future activities; and 2) facilitate the development of gender action plans for each implementing partner. The workshop was well-received and resulted in development of concrete action plans for gender integration by each FtF implementing partner.

3.2 Behavior Change Communication (BCC)

The NAFKA project believes that behavior change communication should reach priority audiences frequently, focus on specific behaviors and should be communicated through multiple channels. The evolving nature of changes in technology and best practices have a significant impact on agriculture that are likely to challenge small holder farmers to adapt to modern farm management practices. The project has recognized how important it is to understand that cultural and social factors can hinder the implementation of adaptation actions within the sector. Therefore our Behavior Change Communication team developed a strategy that aims to provide a road map on how best to integrate behavioral change communications into all NAFKA technical components.

The strategy targets a primary audience that consists of smallholder farmers, particularly women who are based within the catchment areas of Kilombero and Mvomero districts (Morogoro region), Kongwa and Kiteto districts in Dodoma and Manyara regions, respectively. The targeted secondary audiences include progressive farmers, extension workers, community leaders, banks and other financial institutions, policymakers, media, and other value chain actors. Grounded on the theories of Diffusion of Innovation and Social Learning, our Behavior Change Communication procedures are focused on a drivers and deterrents patterns. Early adopters (such as progressive farmers, community leaders, etc.) play a critical role in modeling behavior and influencing change. The development of this strategy was preceded by the desk research activity and community consultations, and guided by the NAFKA Value Chain Assessment; NAFKA Baseline Survey Report; NAFKA's Behavior Change Communication plan; the NAFKA Gender Strategy; Barrier Analysis Report; and NAFKA Project PRA Report. The set strategy defines the overall communication objective of the project and further articulates what the communication efforts are intended to do. Based on the theoretical

framework and literature review, the document provides areas of priority and modes of operations.

Based on the additional community visits, the BCC team drew an approach that matches interventions with the appropriate agriculture season to ensure maximum impact of messaging. The refined approach focuses on six priority behaviors:

- Adoption of mechanized land preparation methods;
- Adoption of space planting methods;
- Adoption and increased use of quality and certified seeds;
- Adoption and increased use of appropriate fertilizers;
- Adaptation of conservation agricultural methods as part of the water management strategy; and
- Increasing the number of smallholder farmers voluntarily joining farmers' groups and associations.

Along with the finalization of the six priority behaviors, the overall BCC campaign theme and logo was developed and pretested. Six draft concepts were pretested with local communities and technical experts, with a clear winner being chosen. This final wording and graphical concept was then refined, based on community and expert feedback, into the final draft seen below.



The development of prototype BCC materials has started targeting the upcoming planting season. The two timely agricultural behaviors that are being focused on are to encourage the use of quality seed and correct fertilizer application and management. In addition, different BCC messages designed specifically to suit a certain season within the cropping cycle will help in categorizing and characterization of targeted audience as well as identification of suitable communication channels to be used accordingly.

3.3 Environmental Compliance and Natural Resource Management

The achievements of environmental sustainable outcomes within the NAFKA project are reinforced by the sustainability practices built under the USAID Environmental Guidelines, Tanzanian National environmental policy (1997) and Environmental Management Act 2004. Throughout this reporting year our environmental and natural resource team established objectives, actions and performance outcomes that included encouraging farmers to make use of accurate and innovative technologies, with up to date research evidence to ensure improved environmental outcomes.

During the inception of this project, NAFKA engaged with the Bureau of Agriculture Consultancy and Advisory Services (BACAS) of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), to conduct soil testing and analysis in Mvomero and Kilombero districts on the demonstration plots for seed, optimal fertilizers and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technology training. The results of the soil tests formed a basis of recommendations to be used by NAFKA in advising farmers about soil fertility management for improved production and conservation practices in both value chains. NAFKA's maize value chain activities are designed to be conservation-friendly productivity enhancement projects, which includes reduced tillage techniques. NAFKA rice activities, including SRI, employ techniques for soil-fertility management that focuses on targeted application of commercial and natural fertilizers or no fertilizers, dependent upon soil fertility in the region.

Agriculture activities are very sensitive to weather and climate change. Rainfall data has been collected from the Tanzania Meteorological Agency for the specific areas of Kilombero, Kongwa, Kiteto and Mvomero. The NAFKA environmental specialist will continue to access this data to allow our productivity team to provide needed advice and guidance to participating farmers on factors such as the appropriate time to adjust sowing and cultivation dates consistent with climatic conditions, and retaining or planting trees to rehabilitate land and protect the soil from erosion in medium or low rainfall areas.

Relevant documentation including a report on Pesticide Evaluation Review and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) was submitted to USAID/ Tanzania, to assist in the project's efforts to integrate pesticide safety, into its ongoing and proposed activities. The field work for the PERSUAP was conducted by ENoeTec Consulting under Dr. Alan Schroeder who was shadowed by our Environment Specialist, Beatrice Muliahela. The matrix, developed during the PERSUAP exercise, includes topics on warehouse sanitation and management as well as integrated pest management that were presented by the team in the course of the year. NAFKA is currently not promoting any pesticides. In addition to that, no activities related to protecting the environment against hazardous chemicals have been integrated. However, the purpose of undertaking the PERSUAP was to, research and identify the environmental friendly (EF) chemicals to be integrated into the project throughout its existence. Our productivity team produced a list of pesticides that they felt were suitable for our targeted farmers. The list is currently being evaluated on the EF standards, to detect the pesticides toxicity levels on the environment. NAFKA plans to continuously assess the toxicity of newly proposed pesticides, even after the PERSUAP approval.

All environment related activities, undertaken within NAFKA are geared towards minimizing the use of harmful materials that deplete natural resources or create toxic pollution. It has been detected that maize growers in Kongwa who are currently selling to WFP use phostoxin for storage in warehouses. Phostoxin is highly supported by local farmers due to its availability as well as, its immediate effectiveness as a fumigant. However, our productivity team does not recommend the product for small farmers, due to its hazardous nature. Phostoxin is a class I chemical that should only be utilized by trained personnel, within airtight conditions for the reason that the fumes are extremely toxic to the environment and can be explosive when in contact with water.

We have observed that an estimated 80% of farmers in our project sites are not using pesticides in their agricultural practices and of the few who are, about 10% are applying them incorrectly, without fully understanding their impact on human health and the environment. This alarming statistic highlights that there is a need to train both the farmers and agro dealers on the necessary extent of use of pesticides, to control pests on crops whether stored or in the field. The trainings will elaborate on the use of pesticide products at the recommended dosages, correct disposal methods and storage facilities for pesticides, optimizing pesticide usage through adjusted dosages and minimizing the need of pesticides by altering cultivation schemes to lower the risk of pests.

The project continues to build on partnerships with sub-contractors, local government, input suppliers and the indigenous communities to raise environmental awareness within the project.

3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

NAFKA implements a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that is built on a number of key principles, namely: the use of different processes for different needs; integration of M&E into everyday work; linking learning with decision-making; and active involvement of key stakeholders. The M&E system is designed to take account of the views of the project's key stakeholders, through information collection processes and including them in reflection and learning events. The system provides information for continuous learning and project planning as well as accountability.

Information obtained through M&E activities enables NAFKA to provide an informed and objective account of our decisions and actions including systematic monitoring against project indicators (outputs, outcome and impact level), that are contained in our **Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)**.

The NAFKA M&E unit is a five member team that is now fully integrated in all of the projects M&E operations and activities. Over the last 12 months the NAFKA project has achieved the following milestones in M&E operations:

- Setting up a fully functioning M&E system that provides relevant, high quality and quantifiable data, to inform the management team on matters regarding results of implemented interventions.

- Adapting the PMP to guide in the collection of data for each performance indicator in a timely and reliable manner. We started with a PMP that had 61 performance indicators and through periodic reviews we have now scaled them down to 25 manageable performance indicators.
- We conducted a comprehensive baseline report confirming that early project assumptions were correct and that the planned NAFKA interventions are in line, with the major needs of the targeted areas. The report establishes a starting point and highlights the targets for indicators. This has allowed for our staff and stakeholders, to be aware of the status of the situation, before the start of the project.
- We now also have an M&E learning plan that provides a roadmap as well as key reference materials to NAFKA staff and its stakeholders.
- This year, we set-up a web-based database system (kiProjects), that will be operational in the next year and will be used, throughout the existence of the NAFKA project. Our M&E staff, have been trained on the system and appropriate data-collection tools have already been fed into the system.
- ██████████, the Regional ACIDI/VOCA M&E from Nairobi visited the NAFKA project team to assist in finalizing the data collection tools and review the existing PMP in relation to the FTF changes contained in the FTF Handbook as of April 2012. He also advised the NAFKA M&E team on M&E related issues.
- An Access Beneficiary Tracking Database was developed by the ACIDI/VOCA staff based in Nairobi. The database is already being used to track our beneficiaries. ACIDI/VOCA is providing the necessary support to ensure that both the Access Beneficiary Tracking database and the Ki-Projects web-based system are being used effectively for data, analysis and report generation.
- During this reporting period, the ACIDI/VOCA Senior M&E Director, ██████████ performed two critical functions: (a) presented the finalized NAFKA baseline study to the Mission; and (b) coordinated our technical and M&E teams to finalize PMP indicators, develop data collection instrumentation, and further counseled the M&E team on ensuring the highest levels of data quality.
- NAFKA has been working closely with the FtF M&E activity (Mitchell Group) to populate the Implementing Partner Reporting System (IPRS) on a quarterly basis. Regular consultations have taken place with Mitchell Groups on issues related to FTF M&E system and all NAFKA M&E issues.

3.5 Performance Indicators Annual Achievements Status

Farmers reached

During year one of implementation, NAFKA planned to reach a total of 4,320. By the end of September 2012, a total of 6,093 farmers had been reached by the project, surpassing the

annual target by 41%. The majority of farmers reached during this year are in Kilombero district (72%) and the remaining 28% are from Mvomero. The few activities implemented in the two districts of Kongwa and Kiteto were carried out through the VBAA's approach. Women comprised 48% of the total beneficiaries reached. Table 11 below summarizes the number of beneficiaries by the project by district and gender during the year of reporting.

Table 11: Number of Beneficiaries Reached by the Project as at 30th September 2012

District	Annual Targets		Annual Achievements by Quarters (1st Oct 2011 -30th Sept 2012)								Total	
			Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kilombero	1328	1468	1063	1332	98	115	509	336	150	83	1820	1866
Kiteto	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kongwa	125	125	0	0	3	7	0	0	16	41	19	48
Mvomero	585	694	0	0	705	833	75	76	4	36	784	945
Overall	2038	2287	1063	1332	816	965	584	412	170	160	2633	2869

Source: NAFKA M&E System, 1st October 2012

Farmers training

In this reporting period, NAFKA supported a total of 4,656 farmers to attend various trainings events organized by the project. Out of these trained farmers 2,330 were males, and 2326 females. Females constituted 49.9% of all the farmers trained during the period under review.

The main themes of the training undertaken included: conservation agricultural practices, improved land preparation methods, pest and diseases management, and harvest and post-harvest storage practices, extension services delivery systems through public and private sectors, Introduce farm water management technologies, seed production techniques and improve storage facilities. The other training activities undertaken include conducting farmers' field days, and training farmers using demonstration plots

Table 12: Number of Individuals Received USG Supported Short-Term Agricultural Sector Productivity or Food Security Training (FTF-4.5.2-7) by District by Gender as at 30th September 2012

District	Annual Targets		Annual Achievement on a Quarterly Basis (1st Oct 2011 -30th Sept 2012)								Total	
			Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kilombero	1214	1366	1063	1332	724	737	466	285	121	49	1820	1866
Kiteto	320	360	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kongwa	395	445	0	0	3	7	0	0	16	46	19	48
Mvomero	225	225	0	0	370	250	174	160	71	97	477	406

Overall	2154	2396	1063	1332	1107	1004	640	445	208	192	2326	2330
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Source: NAFAKA M&E System, 1st October 2012

The data on training shows that Kilombero district boast the biggest number of people who received training i.e. 3,685, followed by Mvomero 883. On the other hand, the data show that Kongwa and Kiteto districts have the least numbers of beneficiaries who received training, with 67 farmers trained for Kongwa and 20 for Kiteto. This is because most of the trainings reported under this category are those related to demonstrations of various agronomic technologies and management practices. Kongwa and Kiteto districts were not involved in these demonstrations or infield training activities thus the low numbers of people trained. Training is a large part of our approach to reach beneficiaries. The total number of people trained is about 85% of the project's total beneficiary base. This is due to the fact almost all the beneficiaries who joined in the groups/associations went through demonstrations trainings or other forms of infield training projects.

More summarized indicator achievement analysis can be found in Annex I of this report

4. Stakeholders Participation in Project Activities

The efficiency and effectiveness of NAFKA's implementation is contingent on the level of agreement between the stakeholders concerned, making cooperation a necessary condition for success. In Year One NAFKA has worked hard to include project and value chain stakeholders at all levels of discussion; having their buy in is crucial to project success. Stakeholders include producers-the formal and informal organizations that represent them, local and national Government of Tanzania entities, Government, Local Authorities, input suppliers/buyers/traders/ financial advisory/technical assistance service providers, research, training and academic institutions, and other FtF implementing partners.

Collaborating with local and national Government of Tanzania entities, Government and Local Authorities

NAFAKA held discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) representatives, to ensure NAFKA's compliance with relevant laws and regulations governing the distribution of inputs. NAFKA is committed to ensuring full compliance with relevant rules and regulations pertaining to this matter, and consultations with Ministry officials will be ongoing.

Collaborating with input suppliers/ buyers/ traders/ financial advisory/ technical assistance service providers

- An agro-dealer project alignment meeting brought together various stakeholders, to discuss the development of an agro-dealer network under TARIPA auspices. Participating organizations included YARA, AGRA, RUDI, MAFC, SEEDCO, Monsanto, Tanseed, Bytrade, Syngenta, Agmark, Briten, Triachem, and donors: USAID and the Norwegian Embassy. Among other issues, participants debated on how best to address the use of counterfeit agricultural inputs in the market and the obstacles faced by farmers to access in-puts. NAFKA has been following up with a mapping of existing agro-dealers and an assessment of their training needs.
- Initiated discussions with Export Trading Group (ETG) regarding collaboration in support of NAFKA-assisted rice-producing farmer associations in Kilombero district. ETG is interested in rehabilitating processing capacity in the area and seeks to link its efforts with our productivity improvement initiatives.
- During this reporting year the project held initial discussions with the Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC) to assess prospective NAFKA involvement with teak outgrowers that also produce rice. While this has promise, the numbers of outgrowers and other prospective participants are rather limited.

- We received technical assistance from the M&E project (Mitchell Group) in populating the Implementing Partner Reporting System (IPRS) and finalizing our PMP.
- The success of the project on association development encouraged local Tanzania commercial banks - Tanzania Investment Bank and National Microfinance Bank - to start lending directly to farmer associations for crop purchase. They are further considering expanding their lending portfolio to cover agricultural production as well as inputs and mechanization. The banks are using the crops in the warehouse as collateral to credit, through the farmer associations.
- Youth Self-Employment Foundation (YOSEFO) conducted entrepreneurship training to 226 small holder farmers, targeted in the loan project. This training was conducted as a risk mitigation strategy since YOSEFO ordinarily requires that a producer successfully complete three lending cycles with another lender in order to receive an agricultural loan. Through this collaboration, out of the 228 that completed the training only 148 were elected to receive the TShs. 360,000 production loans. NAFKA continues to work with YOSEFO to ensure transparent results on farmer repayment efforts.
- The World Food Program (WFP), under purchasing for progress project bought 60MT of maize from cereal growers association of Kongwa under NAFKA project facilitation. The results were that, the farmers acquired the knowledge on how to clean maize in order to meet the international standards and further delivered the acceptable standard maize to WFP/P4P. WFP/P4P also provides training to producer groups in market access, post-harvest handling and warehouse rehabilitation.
- In collaboration with Kilombero Plantation Limited the project is currently providing SRI extension services to paddy out growers in 10 villages. In addition, KPL is a single major buyer of paddy from out growers produce; this offers a premier price of paddy which is marginalized by local traders in Kilombero district.
- YARA has been providing fertilizer to the projects farmers, in the demonstration plots for learning purposes related why, how and when is it best to use fertilizer in farming activities. The donated fertilizers from YARA were distributed to 979 of the targeted 1360 outgrowers during this performing year.
- The following seed companies DK-Monsanto, Bytrade, Tansed and East African Seed participated in Farmers Field Day events during the year.
- Cereal Growers Association (CGA) of Kongwa assisted in mobilizing and identifying lead farmers to receive post-harvest handling training, which has now been cascaded throughout the entire farmers community within 21 villages. In addition, CGA has identified 16 farmers from 5 villages (Kibaigwa, Hogoro, Pandambili, Hembahemba and Kongwa) to supply 118.4 tons to the Association. Out of 118 tons to be collected, 60 tons will be supplied to WFP/P4P.
- USAID will be breaking ground for reconstruction of the Dakawa irrigation scheme in late-October. That activity is integrated with NAFKA efforts with the Uwawakuda Water

Users Cooperative Society. As infrastructure improvements are being performed, NAFKA is building capacity of Uwakuda to operate as a more efficient and transparent market-driven and business-oriented cooperative.

- Seed donating companies throughout the year include; DK-Monsanto, Bytrade, Tanseed International and East African Seed Co. and Fica Tanzania Ltd.
- Fertilizer donating companies throughout the year include; Yara Tanzania Ltd. and Minjingu Mines & Fertilizer Ltd.

Collaborating with research, training and academic institutions

- To assist our beneficiaries to become active and productive members in agro skills, we have worked with International and local training organizations to conduct project activities. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has persistently supported the Tanzania rice sector through Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) - who are providing the training.

Collaborating with Feed the Future Implementing Partners

- The link between agriculture and nutrition is fundamental to the Feed the Future initiative. Africare is the lead Feed the Future partner implementing nutrition activities under the Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Project. NAFKA has partnered with Mwanzo Bora during this reporting period by providing access to NAFKA producer groups for participation in training activities for improving maternal and child nutrition. Only one nutrition training was conducted this reporting period, with UWAWAKUDA. We have provided information to Mwanzo Bora on other producer groups to attend nutrition training, which is expected to take place during Year 2.
- Together with FTF Agriculture Productivity Project (TAPP), NAFKA sensitized groups in DAKAWA and linked them to TAPP for horticulture production to assist in increasing small holder farmers' incomes, expanding their network and improving their nutrition for commercial and domestic consumption. TAPP facilitated procurement of vegetable seeds for these groups, some of which also procured drip irrigation systems and other equipment.
- During the initial stages of the project, the Feed the Future Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAgri) administered by the Ohio State University Consortium (OSU), collaborated with one of its key stakeholders Sokoine University to perform research on soil testing and analysis services for NAFKA within the rice growing areas. We also commissioned a similar study in the maize-growing areas. The results of the soil tests formed a basis of recommendations to our beneficiaries.
- A study on barriers to regional trade was designed to support the FtF SERA policy project in its efforts to present policy alternatives for promoting food security without the need for export bans. A paper was finalized and presented on the constraints to regional trade.

5. Management and Staffing

NAFAKA had a total of 70 long-term staff at the end of this reporting period, to include 44 direct ACIDI/VOCA personnel and 26 subcontractor staff. Of these 70 employees, 45 are professional staff comprising our association development, productivity, M&E, vulnerable groups, gender, environment, access to credit, marketing and administrative/financial management functions. While most of our staffing is now complete, the following illustrative list contains NAFKA plans to add the following personnel early in the project's 2nd year:

- Post-harvest handling specialist
- TARIPA assistant
- Mid-level access to finance specialist
- Grants and subcontracts assistant

6. Challenges and Constraints

Significant challenges were identified during this first year of implementation. The following includes general challenges and constraints affecting our implementation efforts in Year 1:

Infrastructure Constraints: Most of the projects' beneficiaries, farm in areas that are located in the remote parts of Tanzania, which are not well connected to the main markets. Poor transport and irrigation infrastructures make agriculture production and marketing from our beneficiaries almost uneconomical. Poor road maintenance activities in the Kilombero district, have constrained the transport of paddy from the field to the collection centers in nearby towns where drying and storage take place. Such problems make transportation costs very high because wear and tear costs have to be considered.

For there to be successful implementation of technology demonstrations at Dakawa, the irrigation infrastructure needs to be addressed. This involves infrastructure improvements beyond the main and secondary canals, which we understand was the original extent of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)'s responsibility. It has been discussed that this work will be further extended to tertiary canals as well as the infrastructure leading to direct water flow onto farmers' plots. Lack of water management system is of high concern for many farmers. Adding the irrigation canals and access to roads in these areas will increase their production yields.

Throughout the year, there were disputes over land in the Kiteto District. This resulted to an extension on the submission date of the baseline study report to USAID because, an increased number of participants refused to take part in the survey or they were absent. Both reasons were due to the land conflicts. Heavy rain and road construction in Kilomero District also caused a delay in completing the enumeration for the baseline study for the region.

Climate and Environmental Conditions: There was a shortage of rain this season that affected the progressive farmers as well as the 'non-irrigated demonstration plots in Mvomero District. Less-than favorable weather conditions during the year, inadequate pest management, and seed germination problems were also limiting factors in the Kilombero District. Small holder farmers are highly dependent on rainfall; therefore climate conditions may pose a great threat to their production levels. The UWAWAKUDA management highlighted that there was inadequate water for the model farms for the alternative crops in Dakawa. Changing rainfall patterns are known to affect the consistency of production with smallholder farmers.

Bridge Finance: In order for farmers to participate in the market timely, they lack resources to ensure stock availability in a bullish market. Bridge finance came out as the biggest challenge along the value chains, which would enable farmers to comfortably hold their stocks in the warehouses until such a time that the market is ripe. Farmer associations on their own are unable to meet financial institutions' terms and conditions hence the need for umbrella associations. We plan to collaborate with more financial institutions with a view to developing tailor-made "farmer" financial products.

On another note, much as the farmers appreciate participation in warehousing and warehouse receipt systems as a vital arm of market linkage, they lack resources for sound easily accessible

warehouses. Selected groups can benefit from warehouse upgrading grants, through apex associations. This way, lending against stock as collateral will be made more attractive.

Access to input suppliers: This came out as a strong challenge – partly due to infrastructure as well as high costs of input. This has led to farmers using reserved grain instead of certified seed with no other inputs, hence poor yields. While infrastructure is a policy issue with the Government, closer collaboration with input suppliers towards development of accessible and affordable products will help alleviate this constraint. Collaboration with the TARIPA coordinator is vital to providing updates on the developments with SAGCOT regarding trading policies that seemingly affect both local and regional trading environment.

Pricing: Price Discovery methods are lacking and most farmers rely on what the middle-man says. A strong and user friendly Market Information System is vital in the value chains to ensure that farmers have timely market information throughout the season. We are currently collaborating with MVIWATA on the system in use and how farmers can have affordable access is needed.

Grading and standardization: Tanzania has approved grading and standards that apply to all producers and processors. Farmers need to be made aware of the existing standards in order to ensure compliance and compatibility to avoid market rejection for lack of knowledge and understanding. This applies to both maize and rice.

Gender activities: There is a critical need to better integrate gender considerations into our efforts. This includes the need to develop a more coherent gender integration strategy that utilizes best practices and trains our staff to use them. We are cognizant of the need to provide more training to women's economic groups on socio-cultural issues that affect household decision-making and gender empowerment. NAFKA has identified a number of activities and consultancies to address this, details are highlighted in Section 3 of this document.

During the gender assessment activities, also highlighted in Section 3 of this document, it was observed that there was a need for further analysis on some gender integration challenges. It was noted that for the project to understand the incentives for female farmers to adopt new practices, it is necessary to look at income patterns within households i.e. who usually receives payment for which crops and land plots, how is it distributed among household members, and who chooses how to spend it. It is also important to understand the gender roles and relationships between out-growers and larger, commercial farms such as KPL.

Moving into the next year, attention needs to be paid to integrating nutritional messages into our training and technical assistance efforts. We will need to coordinate closely with the recently-initiated FtF nutrition project administered by Africare to ensure harmonization of nutritional messages across the overall FtF project. Two consultancies will be conducted next year: a behavior change communications consultancy which will identify ways in which to integrate nutritional messages into NAFKA trainings, and an ACDI/VOCA HQ nutrition expert will work with the team to integrate nutrition into the NAFKA Year 2 workplan.

Promotion of higher-value production linked to premium markets: During the initial stages of NAFKA, it was observed that traders preferred aromatic rice varieties to the

improved variety. Although the yield of the aromatic variety is only one third of the yield of the improved variety, the price is often higher. Through NAFKA training efforts and establishment of demonstration plots, farmers have now begun to see the benefits of growing improved varieties compared to the aromatic variety. The trainings sessions linked farmers to the suppliers of quality seeds of superior varieties. The farmers then planted the improved seeds in demonstration plots for comparison with the aromatic variety. In addition to lack of improved seed, other challenges during the preparation and planting season included; the farmers lacked farm implements for plowing and knowledge on good agriculture practices; the farmers also experienced a prolonged drought during the year.

In this reporting year, it was also observed that some of the demonstration plots as well as Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) were infested by fungal infection. This is a common cause of lack of efficient pre and post harvesting techniques.

Increase Income for Vulnerable Smallholders: During the course of the year, we overlapped with other microfinance practitioners in some of the villages, causing a delay in expansion by some of our field agents. To address this issue, in the next year, our targets will take into account the existence of these projects and focus on villages that have little or no access to the other practitioners.

NAFKA had a successful first year of implementation, with “success” defined as mobilizing quickly, establishing credibility, developing important public-private partnerships, delivering a number of “quick wins,” collaborating closely with other FtF implementing partners, and generally implementing a wide range of activities which form the basis for significant scale-up for year two.

While the project dedicated the majority of efforts to productivity and association development during the project’s first year, the arrival in September of a highly-qualified market linkages specialist will allow NAFKA to increasingly focus on a **market systems approach that emphasizes end markets and demand** to drive project interventions across the value chain toward identifying and meeting market requirements for quality, volume and added value. In addition, a more focused strategy is being developed for **facilitating financial services** to satisfy critical rice and maize value investment and cash flow needs. Closer linkages are already being established with those financial institutions expressing interest in serving the agricultural sector, including the Tanzania Investment Bank, National Microfinance Bank, CRDB, PASS, and micro-insurance providers. Particular emphasis is being placed on gender integration to ensure that women have increased opportunity for full participation in economic development activities, as well as behaviour change communications so that value chain actors receive targeted messages promoting good agricultural and business practices.

7. Planned Activities for the Next Year

Please refer to the NAFKA 2nd Annual Workplan for a detailed description of planned activities for the coming year.

Annex: NAFAKA PMP

NAFAKA PMP with indicator achievement data for quarter 1,2,3,and 4 of the year under implementation

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger									
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
FTF-4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S)	Output	Regular monitoring	0	4,550	2212	1624	1002	253
	<i>Kilombero Outside KPL</i>			0	1,230	1196	115	807	219
	- Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)			0	529	0	0	0	0
	- Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)			0	701		0	0	0
	- Male and Female Adults (M&F)								
	- Child No Adults (CAN)								
	<i>Kilombero inside KPL</i>			0	1,350	1016	0	0	0
	- Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)			0	581	0	0	0	0
	- Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)			0	770	0	0	0	0
	- Male and Female Adults (M&F)								
	- Child No Adults (CAN)								
	<i>Kiteto</i>			0	680	0	20	0	0
	- Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)			0	292	0	0	0	0
	- Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)			0	388	0	0	0	0
	- Male and Female Adults (M&F)								
	- Child No Adults (CAN)								
	<i>Kongwa</i>			0	840	0	10	57	0
	- Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)			0	361	0	0	0	0
	- Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)			0	479	0	0	0	0
	- Male and Female Adults (M&F)								
	- Child No Adults (CAN)								
	<i>Mvomero</i>			0	450		1479	138	34
	- Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)			0	194		0	0	0
	- Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)			0	257		0	0	0
- Male and Female Adults (M&F)									
- Child No Adults (CAN)									
NAFAKA	Number of individual farmers directly reached by NAFKA interventions	NAFAKA	M&E System	0	4,319	2395	1781	996	330

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger									
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	Kilombero Outside KPL			0	1,440	1277	213	845	233
	- Female			0	720	626	98	509	150
	- Male			0	720	651	115	336	83
	Kilombero Inside KPL			0	1,350	1118	0	0	0
	- Female			0	608	437	0	0	0
	- Male			0	743	681	0	0	0
	Kiteto			0	0		20	0	0
	- Female			0	0		10	0	0
	- Male			0	0		10	0	0
	Kongwa			0	250		10	0	57
	- Female			0	125		3	0	16
	- Male			0	125		7	0	41
	Mvomero			0	1,279		1538	151	40
	- Female			0	585		705	75	4
	- Male			0	694		833	76	36
IR_1.1: Adoption of new farming technologies									
FTF-4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (RiA) (WOG)	Outcome			2,275	0	545	0	0
	Kilombero outside KPL			0	615	0	0	0	0
	- Continuing			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- New			0	615	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	308	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	308	0	0	0	0
	Kilombero inside KPL			0	675	0	0	0	0
	- Continuing			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- New			0	675	0	424	0	0

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger									
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	▪ Female			0	338	0	182	0	0
	▪ Male			0	338	0	242	0	0
	Kiteto			0	340	0	0	0	0
	- Continuing			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- New			0	340	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	170	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	170	0	0	0	0
	Kongwa			0	420	0	0	0	0
	- Continuing			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- New			0	420	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	210	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	210	0	0	0	0
	Mvomero			0	225	0	101	0	0
	- Continuing			0	0	0	101	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	53	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	48	0	0
	- New			0	225	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	113	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	113	0	0	0	0
FTF-4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA)	Output	Project records	0	4550	2395	2111	1085	400
	Kilombero outside KPL			0	1230	1277	1461	751	170
	- Producers			0		1277	1461	751	170
	▪ Female			0		626	724	466	121
	▪ Male			0		651	737	285	49
	- People in government			0					

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger

FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in private sector			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in civil society			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	Kilombero inside KPL			0	1350	1118	1118	1118	0
	- Producers			0		1118	1118	1118	0
	▪ Female			0		437	437	437	0
	▪ Male			0		681	681	681	0
	- People in government			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in private sector			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in civil society			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	Kiteto			0	680		20	0	14
	- Producers			0			20	0	14
	▪ Female			0			10	0	6
	▪ Male			0			10	0	8
	- People in government			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in private sector			0					
	▪ Female			0					

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger

FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in civil society			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	Kongwa			0	840		10	0	62
	- Producers			0			10	0	62
	▪ Female			0			3	0	16
	▪ Male			0			7	0	46
	- People in government			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in private sector			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in civil society			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	Mvomero			0	450		620	334	168
	- Producers			0			620	334	168
	▪ Female			0			370	174	71
	▪ Male			0			250	160	97
	- People in government			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in private sector			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					
	- People in civil society			0					
	▪ Female			0					
	▪ Male			0					

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger										
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012					
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	
FTF-4.5.2-39	Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	Output	M&E Forms and Reports	0	8					
	Maize				0	7	7	7	7	
	- Made available for testing as a result of USG assistance			0		7	7	7	7	
	Rice				0	8	7	7	7	7
	- Made available for testing as a result of USG assistance			0	8	7	7	7	7	
NAFAKA	Number of demonstration plots established as a result of NAFAKA intervention	Output	Project Records / FIPS Reports	0	192		148	0	0	
	Overall Rice			0	160		98	0	0	
	Overall Maize			0	32		50	0	0	
	Kilombero outside KPL									
	- Rice			0	54		39	0	0	
	Kilombero inside KPL									
	- Rice			0	64		59	0	0	
	Kiteto									
	- Maize			0	17		20	0	0	
	Kongwa									
	- Maize			0	15		21	0	0	
	Mvomero									
	- Rice			0	42		9	0	0	
	- Maize			0	0		9	0	0	
IR_1.2.2: Improved Knowledge on farm management										
NAFAKA	Number of smallholders joining producers associations	NAFAKA	Monthly data forms	0	4319	2395	732	329	224	
	Kilombero outside KPL									
	- Rice			0	1440	1277	213	178	184	
	▪ Female			0	720	626	98	70	85	
	▪ Male			0	720	651	115	108	99	
Kilombero inside KPL										

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger									
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	- Rice			0	1350	1118	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	608	437	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	743	681	0	0	0
	Kiteto								
	- Maize			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kongwa								
	- Maize			0	250	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	125	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	125	0	0	0	0
	Mvomero								
	- Rice			0	1279	0	519	151	40
	▪ Female			0	585	0	317	75	4
	▪ Male			0	694	0	202	76	36
IR_2.1.2: Developed and strengthened inter-firm linkages between value chain actors									
FTF-4.5.2-12	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance (S)	Output	Monthly data forms	0	1	1	0	0	0
	- Kilombero outside KPL			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- Kilombero inside KPL			0	1	1	0	0	0
	- Kiteto			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- Kongwa			0	0	0	0	0	0
	- Mvomero			0	0	0	0	0	0
IR_2.3: Increased utilization of agriculture financing by value-chain actors									
NAFAKA	Number of Agricultural and Rural Loans awarded to value chain actors	Outcome	Baseline, Annual, Mid-Term and endline Surveys and Banks' and Formal Credit Institutions'	301	250	0	0	592	0
	Overall								
	- Male			259	175	0	0	43	0
	- Female			42	75	0	0	105	0
	Kilombero outside KPL								
	- Agricultural loans			90	0	0	0	0	0

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger

FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	▪ Female		reports	9	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			81	0	0	0	0	0
	- Non-agricultural loans			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kilombero inside KPL								
	- Agricultural loans			0	250	0	0	148	0
	▪ Female			0	75	0	0	43	0
	▪ Male			0	175	0	0	105	0
	- Non-agricultural loans			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kiteto								
	- Agricultural loans			52	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			9	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			43	0	0	0	0	0
	- Non-agricultural loans			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kongwa								
	- Agricultural loans			95	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			12	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			83	0	0	0	0	0
	- Non-agricultural loans			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mvomero								
	- Agricultural loans			64	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Female			12	0	0	0	0	0
	▪ Male			52	0	0	0	0	0

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger										
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012					
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	
	- Non-agricultural loans			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	▪ Female			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	▪ Male			0	0	0	0	0	0	
FTF-4.5.2-29	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans (RiA) (WOG) (Tsh in Millions)	Outcome	Baseline, Mid-Term and Final Surveys and M&E System	188	90	0	0	53	0	
	<i>Overall</i>									
	- Male			176	63	0	0	38	0	
	- Female			12	27	0	0	15	0	
	<i>Joint (Male and Female)</i>									
	Kilombero outside KPL			22	0	0	0	0	0	
	- Male			21		0	0	0	0	
	- Female			1		0	0	0	0	
	Kilombero inside KPL			0	90	0	0	53	0	
	- Male					0	0	38	0	
	- Female					0	0	15	0	
	Kiteto			40	0	0	0	0	0	
	- Male			34		0	0	0	0	
	- Female			6		0	0	0	0	
	Kongwa			100	0	0	0	0	0	
	- Male			98		0	0	0	0	
	- Female			2		0	0	0	0	
Mvomero	26	0	0	0	0	0				
- Male	23		0	0	0	0				
- Female	3		0	0	0	0				
NAFAKA	Value of investment grants disbursed (in US dollars)	Outcome	Baseline Survey and M&E System	0	26667			26667	0	
	- Kilombero outside KPL			0	13333			13333	0	
	- Kilombero inside KPL			0	0			0	0	
	- Kiteto			0	0			0	0	
	- Kongwa			0	0			0	0	
	- Mvomero			0	13333			13333	0	

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger									
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
NAFAKA	Number of investment grants disbursed	Output	Baseline Survey and M&E System	0	19			19	
	<i>Kilombero outside KPL</i>			0	15			15	0
	- Female			0	10			10	0
	- Male			0	5			5	0
	<i>Kilombero inside KPL</i>			0	0			0	0
	- Female			0	0			0	0
	- Male			0	0			0	0
	Kiteto			0	0			0	0
	- Female			0	0			0	0
	- Male			0	0			0	0
	Kongwa			0	0			0	0
	- Female			0	0			0	0
	- Male			0	0			0	0
	Mvomero			0	4			4	0
	- Female			0	2			2	0
	- Male			0	2			2	0
IR_2.3.1: Increased access/ availability of financing for value chain actors									
NAFAKA	Value of savings accumulated by SILC group (in Tsh Million)	Outcome	NAFAKA M&E System	0	38				31
	<i>Kilombero outside KPL</i>			0	38				31
	- Female			0	27				
	- Male			0	11				
	<i>Kilombero inside KPL</i>			0	0				0
	- Female			0	0				0
	- Male			0	0				0
	Kiteto			0	0				0
	- Female			0	0				0
	- Male			0	0				0
	Kongwa			0	0				0
	- Female			0	0				0
	- Male			0	0				0

GOAL: Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger									
FtF/NAFAKA	Performance Indicators	Type of indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline Value	FY 2012				
					Target	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte	Quarte
	Mvomero			0	0				0
	- Female			0	0				0
	- Male			0	0				0
NAFAKA	Number of individual beneficiaries belonging to SILC	Outcome	NAFAKA M&E System	0	1,800		667		170
	Kilombero outside KPL			0	1,800		667		170
	- Female			0	1,260		228		121
	- Male			0	540		439		49
	Kilombero inside KPL			0	0		0		0
	- Female			0	0		0		0
	- Male			0	0		0		0
	Kiteto			0	0		0		0
	- Female			0	0		0		0
	- Male			0	0		0		0
	Kongwa			0	0		0		0
	- Female			0	0		0		0
	- Male			0	0		0		0
	Mvomero			0	0		0		0
	- Female			0	0		0		0
	- Male			0	0		0		0
NAFAKA	Number of Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs) established	Output	NAFAKA M&E System/project records	0	72		34		14
	- Kilombero outside KPL			0	72		34		14
	- Kilombero inside KPL			0	0		0		0
	- Kiteto			0	0		0		0
	- Kongwa			0	0		0		0
	- Mvomero			0	0		0		0

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