NAFAKA STAPLES VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITY

TASK ORDER NO. AID-621-TO-11-05000

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT
(January 1, 2015 – March 31, 2015)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIRD	Associates for International Resources and Development
ARI	Agricultural Research Institutes
BCC	Behavior Change Communications
BDS	Business Development Services
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBAP	Capacity Building Action Plans
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCO	District Coordination Officers
DPS	Direct Paddy Seeder
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FA	Field Agent
FFS	Farmer Field School
FICA	Farm Inputs Care Centre
FIPS	Farm Input Promotions-Africa
FtF	Feed the Future
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
HQ	Head Quarter Office
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IWD	International Women's Day
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
KATRIN	Kilombero Agricultural Research and Training Institute
KFS	Kibaigwa Flour Supplies Limited
KPL	Kilombero Plantation Limited
KVTC	Kilombero Valley Teak Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFTC	Mkindo Farmer's Training Centre
MIS	Management Information System
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MVIWATA	Mtandao Wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima Tanzania
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
PASS	Private Agriculture Sector Support
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PO	Producer Organizations
QDS	Quality Declared Seeds
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RiA	Required if Applicable
RUDI	Rural and Urban Development Initiative
RUP	Restricted Use Products
RYMV	Rice Yellow Mottle Virus
S	Standard Indicator
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SARO 5 (TXD 306)	Semi-Aromatic Tanzanian Cross Dakawa 306 Improved Rice Seed
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Community
SMFM	Sell More for More

SP	Service Provider
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
SUAP	Safer Use Action Plan
TAPP	Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program
TFRA	Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
ToT	Training-of-Trainers
TPRI	Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
TSh	Tanzanian Shillings
UDP	Urea Deep Placement
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USG	United States Government
VBAA	Village-Based Agricultural Advisor
WFP	World Food Program
WOG	Whole of Government Indicator
YOSEFO	Youth Self Employment Foundation
ZARI	Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute

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1. SUMMARY

The NAFAKA Staples Value Chain Activity is a five-year Task Order issued by USAID under the Tanzania Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative and administered by ACDI/VOCA. NAFAKA integrates agricultural, gender, environmental, and nutritional development efforts to improve smallholder farmer productivity and profitability within the rice and maize value chains in Morogoro (Kilombero and Mvomero Districts), Dodoma (Kongwa District), and Manyara (Kiteto District) on the mainland, as well as Pemba and Unguja in Zanzibar. NAFAKA's goal is to sustainably reduce poverty and food insecurity by increasing incomes for smallholder farmers, including men, women, and youth.

This Quarterly Performance Report for the period January 1, 2015 – March 31, 2015 contains the following sections consistent with the quarterly reporting format requested by USAID/Tanzania: (1) this Executive Summary; (2) Introduction; (3) Implementation Progress; (4) Activities Implemented in Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba); (5) Key Achievements/Results; (6) Problems/Challenges; (7) Planned Activities linked to relevant indicators; (8) Special Issues; and (9) Cross-Cutting Issues. Annex 1 of this report includes quantitative information on performance against quarterly PMP indicators, while Annex 2 includes a success story submitted to the Mission during this reporting period. Financial information for the reporting period is submitted under separate cover.

SNAPSHOT OF NAFAKA

- Value Chains: Rice and Maize
- Program Approach: Association Development, Demonstration Plots, Savings and Internal Lending Communities, Farmer Field Days, and Market Linkages
- Program Extension Service Providers: Village-Based Agricultural Advisors, Lead Farmers, and Agro-Dealers
- Cross-Cutting Activities: Gender Integration, Environmental Compliance and Natural Resource Management, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Behavior Change Communication
- FtF Partners: Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Program, iAGRI – Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative, TAPP – Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program, TUBOCHA – Tuboreshe Chakula Project, SERA, and Infrastructure Project – CDM Smith
- Public-Private Partnerships: Kilombero Plantation Limited, Kilombero Valley Teak Company, and Rice Council of Tanzania

Project Scale-Up

In December 2014, the NAFAKA Task Order was officially modified to expand activities into Mbeya and Iringa regions and to extend the project until March 31, 2017. During this reporting period, NAFAKA focused on sustaining activities in existing geographic areas and preparing for expansion into Mbeya and Iringa.

In both existing and new geographic areas, NAFAKA will build on the successful methodologies it has implemented since project inception, scaling interventions along the rice and maize value chains on the mainland and deepening rice productivity activities in Zanzibar.

Key activities of this reporting period included:

- Expanding interventions into 9 new villages in Kongwa, 20 shehias in Pemba, and 17 shehias in Unguja.
- Reaching an additional 1,996 new Zanzibari beneficiaries in 37 locations through the grant agreement with ZARI to work with 40 local extension officers, establish 40 demonstration plots, train 30 farmers on QDS production, and train 1,996 farmers on land preparation, plowing, harrowing, levelling, and bund making.

- Signing 5 grants in newly approved geographic regions Mbeya and Iringa to work with processors, an agro-inputs supplier, and a micro-finance institution to train farmers, develop input and output markets, and create access to finance.
- Finalizing 9 hub agro-dealer grants to strengthen the input supply chain, especially in the most rural areas by linking them to VBAAs, associations, and sub agro-dealers.
- Approving 2 grant agreements for national seed companies to create a more sustainable supply of and demand for certified seed by selecting and training certified seed producers.
- Supporting VBAAs to further develop their input supply roles by a) facilitating interest-free loans by four national seed companies to 14 VBAAs to sell certified seed to farmers and b) distributing almost 600 kg of basic maize and rice seed to VBAAs for Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production.
- Delivering the Human Rights TOT to 96 peer educators in KVTC, KPL, Mlimba, Ifakara North, Kongwa, and Kiteto clusters. The peer educators will be expected to deliver the training program – designed to enhance knowledge and awareness of gender and human rights issues – directly to their community members in the coming quarters.
- Distributing almost 2,000 posters, 8,000 brochures, 10,000 fliers, and 20,000 farming calendars to reinforce the use of quality inputs and improved farming techniques to both maize and rice farmers in NAFAKA's existing geographic areas.

During this reporting period, NAFAKA reached 36,980 direct beneficiaries (47% M / 53% F), 7,284 of whom were new (45% M / 55% F), and 29,696 (48% M / 52% F) of whom were continuing from a previous reporting period. Out of the 36,980 total direct beneficiaries reached this quarter, 10,049 (27%) were maize farmers and 26,931 (73%) were paddy farmers. The 7,284 new direct beneficiaries were introduced to NAFAKA through Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) groups; training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); facilitation of a formal loan with Opportunity Tanzania Limited; or association development training.

Since NAFAKA interventions impact all members of a beneficiary household by facilitating improved economic status, family members within each beneficiary household are counted as *indirect* beneficiaries and reported as a NAFAKA custom indicator. Indirect beneficiary numbers are estimated by adjusting the direct beneficiary count slightly downwards – to account for the fact that some direct beneficiaries live in the same household – then applying a household-size multiplier for each of NAFAKA's ten current geographic clusters[1]. This quarter, there were 162,304 combined direct and indirect beneficiaries, 44,189 from maize-growing families and 118,115 from paddy-growing families. Of these total direct and indirect beneficiaries, 33,521 were new to the project this quarter.

Table 1: ***NAFAKA Beneficiaries Reached – FY 2015***

NAFAKA Outreach	Q2 FY 2015 *New*	Q2 FY 2015 *Continuing*	Q2 FY 2015 *Total*	Cumulative-to- Date[2]
Direct Beneficiaries (Farmers, Service Providers, or Clients of Service Providers)	7,284	29,696	36,980	141,761
Total Beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect Combined)	33,521	128,783	162,304	656,179

[1] Kongwa, Kiteto, Mvomero, Mlimba, North Ifakara, Mang'ula, Kilombero Plantations Ltd., and KVTC clusters are in the mainland; Pemba and Unguja clusters are in Zanzibar. Kongwa and Kiteto clusters farm maize, and the other eight clusters farm paddy. Mvomero farms both maize and paddy.

[2] Cumulative-to-Date figures are the sum total of all final Year-to-Date figures for each reporting year. Beginning Q3 FY 2014, NAFAKA revised its methods for calculating cumulative beneficiaries per USAID approval.

Improved Value Chain Productivity

With the delay in this year's rains, activities for the quarter continued to focus on input distribution, the establishment of new demonstration plots, and GAP training for farmers and QDS producers.

- ***Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Training***: 7,112 farmers received GAP productivity training. Out of these, 5,116 were trained through Village-Based Extension Agents (VBAAs) on the mainland and given small seed packs for use on their own plots. In Zanzibar, 1,996 farmers were trained by ZARI.
- ***Demonstration Plot Establishment:*** 391 demonstration plots were established. All fourteen GAP technologies for maize and rice will be promoted on these demonstration plots through GAP training and technical assistance by Lead Farmers and Village-Based Agricultural Advisors (VBAAs).
- ***Service Provider Development:*** NAFAKA continues to support networks of private sector service providers by providing training and technical assistance to 98 agro-dealers, 216 Village-Based Agricultural Advisors (VBAAs), 52 Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) Field Agents, and 32 certified SILC Private Service Providers.
- ***Engaging Agricultural Research and Training Institutes:*** NAFAKA continues its technical collaboration with three (3) research and training institutions that include: Kilombero Agricultural Research and Training Institute (KATRIN), Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI), and Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI).
- ***Input Supply Company Relationships:*** NAFAKA has created a regular platform for input companies to demonstrate their products in order to stimulate consumer demand. This quarter, 14 VBAAs were provided informal, interest-free loans of 70 metric tons of certified hybrid maize seeds by 4 input companies (Monsanto, Seedco, Bytrade, and Pannar). The 14 VBAAs were able sell 60 of the 70 metric tons. Through this arrangement, VBAAs were required to repay only the purchase price of the seed.

Expanding Markets and Trade

- ***Formation and Registration of Associations:*** NAFAKA continues to work with 125 associations – 67 of which have finished the registration process – and 9 apexes; one new apex association was formed this quarter. NAFAKA plans to complete registration of all associations and apexes by the end of this reporting year.
- ***Building Capacity through Processors:*** Enterprise grant agreements were signed with 3 processors in Mbeya to facilitate the strengthening of maize and rice value chains. Processors will provide GAP training, access to a reliable inputs market, and access to a sustainable outputs market through contract farming. Farmer group leaders will also be trained on leadership and records management.
- ***Access to Finance:*** 421 farmers received formal loans from Opportunity Tanzania Limited, and 9,180 farmers accessed saving and lending services through SILC groups.

Increased Private Investment in Agriculture

- ***Public-Private Partnerships:*** NAFAKA continues to work with Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) and Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC) to mutually develop outgrower programs that promote provision of agricultural inputs and crop marketing within the rice value chain. These two entities are the major private investors in rice in the SAGCOT region. Additionally, NAFAKA offers support to the Rice Council of Tanzania (RCT), an advocacy platform for the rice sub-sector in Tanzania. RCT provides an important collective private sector voice that advocates for the Tanzanian rice industry.
- ***NAFAKA Grants:*** NAFAKA is administering 22 grants worth $1,933,662 to support local businesses, associations, individual farmers, and institutions: 1) Warehouse Upgrading Grants (15 Associations) 2)

Association Development Grants (KINNAPA) 3) Private Co-Investment Grants (KPL) 4) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity-Building Grants (UWAWAKUDA) 5) Research Institution and Training Grants (ZARI and KATI) and 6) Enterprise Development Co-Investment Grants (Current Geographic Districts: 1 Processor – Kibaigwa, 9 Agro-Dealers, and 2 Seed Production Companies – TANSEED and Tropical Seeds; New Geographic Districts: 3 Processors – Khebhandza, Kilawa, and Raphael, 1 Agro-Inputs Supplier – Mtenda, and 1 Micro-Finance Institution – University of Iringa).

Increased Income for Vulnerable Smallholders

- ***Expanded Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) Members:*** NAFAKA reached 8,877 vulnerable households by building the capacity of local savings and lending groups through mobilization and training; 269 of these households were new.

2. INTRODUCTION

Project Description

NAFAKA aligns with the Feed the Future (FtF) goal to harmonize regional hunger- and poverty-fighting efforts in countries with chronic food insecurity and insufficient production of staple crops. NAFAKA works with rural communities, the Government of Tanzania, and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to analyze local rice and maize value chains and to develop strategies to strengthen them. NAFAKA represents a commitment to Tanzania's country-led Kilimo Kwanza initiative to reinvigorate agricultural growth emerging from the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process. The NAFAKA team is composed of a consortium of subcontractors that include:

- *ACDI/VOCA* – Overall project management, operations, and technical leadership.
- *Rural and Urban Development Initiative (RUDI) and Mtandao Wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)* – Local service providers focused on developing farmer associations in target locations.
- *Farm Input Promotions-Africa (FIPS)* – An East African organization developing village-based extension.
- *International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)* – Providing technical expertise in rice production, irrigation, and agro-dealer networks.
- *Danya International* – Providing technical expertise in behavior change communication.
- *Catholic Relief Services (CRS)* – Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in target regions.
- Short-term technical support from *Associates for International Resources and Development (AIRD)* on policy issues in collaboration with the FtF SERA project.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of NAFAKA is to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger by improving the productivity and competitiveness of value chains that offer job and income opportunities for rural households. The goal aligns with the Feed the Future Initiative (FtF) overall goal, "to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger." NAFAKA promotes growth by facilitating productivity and competitiveness of the smallholder-based rice and maize value chains. To sustainably reduce hunger and poverty, NAFAKA is:

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

Geographic Zones of Influence

NAFAKA is currently implemented in four districts in three regions on the mainland and two islands in Zanzibar. Upcoming expansion will extend this geographic zone to ten districts in five regions on the mainland and the two Zanzibari islands. Key areas of intervention and on-the-ground partnerships are described below:

- *Kilombero District*: a paddy-growing area in the south of the Morogoro region with five clusters. In Ifakara North, Mlimba, and Mang'ula clusters, NAFAKA is engaged in association development and increasing productivity in 56 villages (20 in Ifakara North, 16 in Mlimba, and 20 in Mang'ula), focused mainly on rain-fed production. For Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) and Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC) clusters, NAFAKA is facilitating KPL outgrower schemes in 10 villages and working with KVTC employees and some teak outgrowers to develop their own rice operations in 11 villages.

- *Mvomero District:* a paddy- and maize-growing area in the north of the Morogoro region. NAFAKA is developing associations and increasing productivity with both paddy (rain-fed and irrigated) and maize producers in 40 villages (35 rain-fed and 5 joint rain-fed/irrigated).

- *Kongwa and Kiteto Districts:* maize-growing areas in Dodoma and Manyara regions. NAFAKA is developing associations and increasing productivity with maize producers in 104 villages (59 in Kongwa and 45 in Kiteto).

- *Zanzibar:* NAFAKA is focused on increasing productivity with both rain-fed and irrigated paddy producers in 74 wards/shehias (37 in Unguja and 37 in Pemba).

New Geographic Regions:

- *Iringa and Kilolo Districts:* paddy and maize-growing areas in Iringa region. NAFAKA has signed a grant agreeement with University of Iringa to increase access to finance for 770 smallholder farmers. Plans for more detailed future activities are currently underway.

- *Mbarali, Mbeya, Mbozi, and Rungwe Districts:* paddy- and maize-growing areas in Mbeya region. NAFAKA has signed grant agreements to begin working with 3 processors and 1 agro-inputs supplier. Plans for more detailed future activities are currently underway.

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

This section presents NAFAKA's progress in implementing activities according to the key result areas as per the NAFAKA project document, which include:

- Improved value chain productivity
- Expanding markets and trade
- Increased private investment in agriculture
- Increased income for vulnerable smallholders

Cross-Cutting Issues are addressed under Section 9 of this report, which include gender and youth integration, behavior change communication, environmental and natural resource management, and monitoring and evaluation.

IR.1. Improved Value Chain Productivity

NAFAKA's productivity enhancement efforts are aimed at sustainably reducing poverty by improving the productivity and competitiveness of rice and maize value chains. Our agricultural productivity activities utilize multiple interventions designed to bring about positive change in farmers' practices through integration of core behaviors in their farm activities. Primary field activities under the productivity component this quarter were:

- Distribution of fertilizer and improved seeds to VBAAs in Kongwa, Kiteto, and Mvomero districts for both existing and newly established demonstration plots.
- GAP and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training to Lead Farmers.
- QDS production training to Village-Based Agricultural Advisors (VBAAs).
- Initial planning meetings with hub agro-dealer grantees and product knowledge training for all agro-dealers.
- Continuation of fertilizer validation trials of Urea Deep Placement (UDP) in collaboration with KATRIN Research Institute (Kilombero District).
- In collaboration with Africa Rising (Kongwa, Mvomero, and Kiteto districts), scaling up of six improved maize and three legume (soybeans, groundnuts, and beans) varieties, most of which are being produced and marketed by national seed companies. Each district has established five demonstration plots with 25 participating farmers each.

1.1. Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity

During this quarter, 7,112 farmers were trained on productivity by Lead Farmers, VBAAs, and agro-dealers through GAP curriculum modules. More details are described under Section 1.1.4 and Section 4.

1.1.1. Build Capacity of Local Implementing Partners

Capacity-building action plans (CBAPs) were drafted to support the capacity development efforts of local partners Rural Urban Development Initiatives (RUDI) and Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania

(MVIWATA). As local implementing partners, RUDI and MVIWATA have been receiving capacity-building services from NAFAKA on a regular basis through a combination of customized training workshops and on-site technical assistance.

1.1.2. Producer Associations and Group Strengthening

During the reporting period, NAFAKA's primary activities under association development focused on the registration of associations, support for provision of member services, support to enhance advocacy efforts by apexes, and preparation for the NAFAKA association capacity assessment. One new apex association was also formed in Kilombero.

1.1.3. Engaging Agricultural Research and Training Institutes

NAFAKA continued its collaborative efforts with three (3) research and training institutions: Kilombero Agricultural Research and Training Institute (KATRIN), Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI), and Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI).

Since NAFAKA completed the work it began in FY 2012 on Urea Deep Placement (UDP) trials with Kilombero Agricultural Research and Training Institute (KATRIN) (Kilombero District) and Cholima Research Institute (Mvomero District) last quarter, NAFAKA and KATRIN drafted an MOU to outline collaboration on UDP validation trials now in Unguja and Pemba. These validation trials are conducted to determine the benefits and suitability of UDP on Tanzanian soils and are required by the government prior to approved use by farmers. The draft MOU is being reviewed by NAFAKA and KATRIN.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has been an excellent partner for NAFAKA in improving rice productivity in Zanzibar through activities implemented in collaboration with Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) and Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI). ZARI and KATI both work with farmers to improve productivity – either through direct training or indirectly by training Lead Farmers and extension workers who pass the trainings along to farmers.

Last quarter, ZARI and KATI were issued new grants to develop demonstration plots and to conduct Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and System for Rice Intensification (SRI) trainings to an additional 4,000 individuals across Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar. This quarter, ZARI and KATI both implemented Milestone 2 activities: ZARI trained 2,000 farmers on GAP Module 1 (Land Preparation), which includes plowing, harrowing, levelling, and bund making; KATI conducted residential GAP training for 80 participants – 40 Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar extension workers and 40 Lead Farmers under the supervision of NAFAKA.

1.1.4. Training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

NAFAKA's agricultural productivity activities are designed to facilitate positive changes in farmer practices through the integration of core behaviors in farm activities. A combination of training approaches is employed that includes on-farm cascade training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), demonstration plots, residential trainings, farmer exchange visits, and Farmer Field Days to instill these key behaviors. The trainings are facilitated by NAFAKA agronomists, Lead Farmers, Village-Based Agricultural Advisors (VBAAs), agro-input companies, agro-dealer agents, and government extension agents.

For farmers to achieve maximum impact on yield and quality improvement, NAFAKA has designed a productivity training program – comprised of land preparation, proper spacing, use of fertilizer and improved

seeds, water management, pest and disease control, and pre-harvest/harvest/post-harvest practices – intended to equip farmers with skills and knowledge in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). For producers, such training is the initial step in developing the knowledge and skills to build their capacity to adopt improved practices and, in turn, increase both yields and profit. This quarter, 7,112 farmers (47% M / 53% F) were trained or retrained in various GAP technologies under Module 1.

The training program promotes 14 different technologies in three modules that are introduced on demonstration plots and cover the entire crop production cycle for both the rice and maize value chains. The status of each GAP training module is highlighted below:

Module 1—Mwanzo: Input selection, land preparation, planting, first top dressing

Both a Module 1 refresher training and initial training for new VBAAs and Lead Farmers was provided this quarter, and through existing VBAAs, Lead Farmers, and agro-dealers, 7,112 farmers were trained in Module 1.

Module 2—Nufaisha: Weed and pest identification and management, second top dressing

All current VBAAs and Lead Farmers received Module 2 training last reporting year. Both a refresher training and initial training for new Lead Farmers and VBAAs will be provided in the next quarter, and the 349 Lead Farmers and 216 VBAAs will be expected to deliver this module directly to farmers with technical support from NAFAKA agronomists and DCOs.

Module 3—Imarisha: Pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest practices

NAFAKA delivered the first round of Training of Trainers (ToTs) of this module to the project's eleven agronomists and five district coordination officers (DCOs) last quarter. In turn, they then delivered Module III ToTs to 192 Lead Farmers and 161 VBAAs, who are expected to deliver this module directly to farmers during the third quarter of this implementing year.

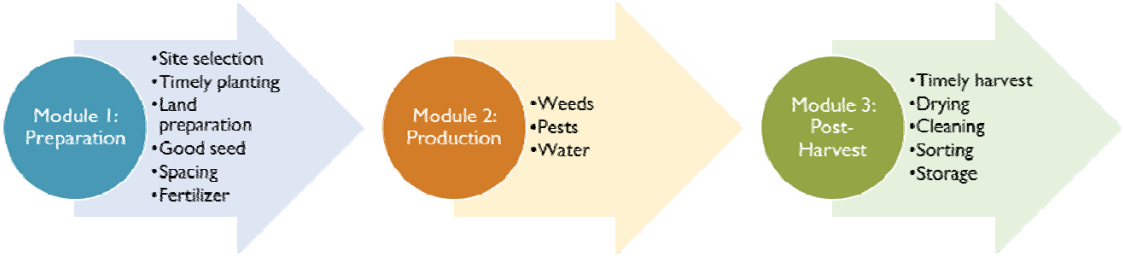

Table 2: Farmers Receiving Productivity Training – FY 2015 Q2

Cluster	Female	Male	Total
Kiteto	5	9	14
Kongwa	1,172	1,158	2,330
Mlimba	303	348	651
North Ifakara	1,059	1,062	2,121
Pemba	526	473	999
Unguja	737	260	997
TOTAL	***3,802***	***3,310***	***7,112***

Developing Extension Service Providers

NAFAKA has established a continuously growing sustainable network of VBAAs, Lead Farmers, and agro-dealers to increase farmer access to improved services and inputs, such as seed, fertilizer, and agro-chemicals. NAFAKA builds the capacity of these individuals by facilitating ToTs that cover topics ranging from GAP to business management – and by creating linkages amongst various service providers and between the service providers and farmer customers. NAFAKA collaborates directly with district extension officers to train VBAAs, Lead Farmers, and farmer associations on both QDS production and in the establishment of demonstration plots.

Village-Based Agricultural Advisors (VBAAs)

VBAAs are farmers based in rural areas who are selected by their community to provide training, extension services, and inputs to other farmers in the same village. The 216 VBAAs (78% M / 22% F) who work through NAFAKA are closely monitored by 5 district coordinating officers (DCOs) who provide support and oversight. While VBAAs are not certified agro-dealers, many serve as agents of agro-dealers, reselling inputs to farmers in their village for a small commission and providing valuable access in areas too remote for most agro-dealers to serve. Adding 4 new VBAAs this quarter, NAFAKA continues to strengthen its VBAA network with 52 in Mvomero (81% M / 19% F), 21 in Mang'ula (71% M / 29% F), 23 in Ifakara North (78% M / 22% F), 18 in Mlimba (94% M / 6% F), 50 in Kiteto (70% M / 30% F), and 52 in Kongwa (77% M / 23% F).

VBAA Associations: NAFAKA is encouraging VBAAs to form associations in order to increase the number of sustainable economic agricultural enterprises that can provide inputs and services throughout the rice and maize value chains. As a registered association member, VBAAs can access seed dealer and fertilizer stock list certificates for official distribution of seed and fertilizer inputs at the village level – rather than only being able to act as agents of agro-dealers. Additionally, an association structure allows VBAAs to purchase inputs in bulk at a lower cost by leveraging collective effort. NAFAKA is currently working with four VBAA Associations in Kiteto (17 members), Kongwa (33 members), Mvomero (27 members), and Kilombero (62 members)

VBAA Small Grants Program: Last year, NAFAKA conducted a needs assessment to determine the challenges and opportunities that exist for VBAAs within their communities. Based on the findings of the assessment, three out of the identified 10 VBAAs qualified to submit a proposal for the VBAA Emerging Agro-Dealers Grant, which are now in the final approval stage. This grant program has been introduced under the umbrella of the NAFAKA Enterprise Grant as both a strategy for incentivizing VBAAs, as well as for improving input availability at the village level by training promising VBAAs to more formally participate in the input supply chain.

Lead Farmers

Of the farmer associations that have demonstration plots, one Lead Farmer is chosen by group participants to manage the plot and provide training and guidance to other association members. During the quarter, NAFAKA agronomists worked with its network of 349 Lead Farmers (59% M / 41% F) to establish 286 demonstration plots, provided training to 53 Lead Farmers on Module 1, and continued to provide general advice and support on improving agricultural practices.

Table 3: **Lead Farmers by Cluster**

Cluster	Female	Male	Grand Total
Kiteto	20	24	44
Kongwa	10	35	45
Mang'ula	17	32	49
Mlimba	13	19	32
Mvomero	28	30	58
Ifakara North	27	34	61
Pemba	16	11	27
Kilombero Valley Teak Plantation	6	16	22
Unguja	6	5	11
TOTAL	***143***	***206***	***349***

Agro-Dealers

Agro-dealers are generally based in semi-urban areas and are certified and registered as private inputs dealers. Although demand for improved seed, fertilizer, and agro-chemicals has increased at the field level due to NAFAKA interventions, farmers in remote areas continue to lack access to affordable, high-quality inputs and the necessary technical knowledge to use them properly. This hinders their ability to increase productivity and to diversify into higher-value agriculture production. To address this, NAFAKA is supporting a network of 98 certified agro-dealers by providing GAP training, encouraging the use of improved inputs to farmers throughout its zone of intervention, and creating linkages between agro-dealers and farmer customers. Out of 98 agro-dealers (69% M / 31% F) that NAFAKA supports, 19% serve the maize clusters of Kongwa and Kiteto, 65% serve the rice clusters of Mang'ula, Ifakara North, and Mlimba; and the remaining 15% serve the combination maize/rice cluster of Mvomero.

GAP Training: One of the major causes of low farm productivity is lack of familiarity by smallholder farmers regarding use of various inputs. In order for agro-dealers to accurately and confidently pass along this information along to farmers, they must first have this technical knowledge themselves. NAFAKA collaborates with input supply companies to regularly train agro-dealers on products with the understanding that the information is passed on to farmers before or at the point of sale.

Hub Agro-Dealers: Part of NAFAKA's network of 98 total agro-dealers, hub agro-dealers are wholesalers of fertilizer, seeds, and other agro-chemicals who supply bulk products to retail agro-dealers and farmer associations for direct sale to farmer customers. NAFAKA provides technical backstopping in the establishment and management of hub agro-dealer demonstration plots and links them with networks of VBAAs, farmer associations, and local government authorities.

Last year, NAFAKA conducted an assessment of 14 "high potential" hub agro-dealers to identify which were best suited to receive grants to strengthen the overall agro-input supply chain by improving their own businesses. Of these fourteen, nine were selected to receive grants totaling $301,911, which will facilitate the establishment of demonstration plots, GAP training, and improved supply of inputs to retail agro-dealers, farmer associations, VBAAs, and smallholder farmers. After signing the agreements, grantees began establishment of the demonstration plots they will use to facilitate GAP trainings, although many were interrupted due to delayed rains. Initial planning meetings were conducted with all nine in February to finalize the workplans for each grantee, identify the farmer groups each will be working with, and review data collection requirements.

1.1.5. GAP Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and Material Development

NAFAKA designs various BCC materials to foster behavior change and adoption of key agriculture practices and technologies that allow farmers to realize an increase in yields and/or incomes. Many behaviors and practices are socially or economically embedded, requiring a more nuanced understanding of the barriers to change and the adaptation of tools accordingly. During this reporting period, the NAFAKA BCC team developed and reviewed a series of materials to promote both GAP adoption and the benefits of association membership.

Campaign Print Materials: Over 9,000 brochures promoting the value of association membership and over 1,500 posters promoting GAP techniques in maize or rice were distributed to VBAAs, Lead Farmers, association leaders, agro-dealers, district offices, village offices, and individual farmers for display in community buildings, offices, and marketplaces. The BCC team also finished distribution of its popular annual calendars with messages that correspond to each month within the growing season and that are intended to reinforce best practices at each stage of the rice and maize production cycles. Almost twenty thousand (20,000) rice and maize calendars have been distributed to VBAAs, Lead Farmers, association leaders, agro-dealers, district offices, village offices, and individual farmers.

Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found. ***Table 4: Distribution of BCC Campaign Materials by Cluster***

Cluster Name	Fliers	Calendars	Posters	Brochures
Kongwa	3,440	6,040	416	2,716
Kiteto	2,260	2,630	251	1,316
Mvomero	1,660	3,300	297	1,617
Mang'ula		1,750	185	910
Ifakara North		2,100	222	1,092
Kilombero Plantations Ltd		770	33	308
Kilombero Valley Teak Plantation		1,290	93	588
Mlimba		1,420	141	721
TOTAL	***7,360***	***19,300***	***1,638***	***9,268***

Above Left and Right:
Orientation and dissemination of campaign materials with members of Iragua Farmers Association at KVTC cluster

Review of GAP Training Manuals: Training manuals for GAP Modules I, 2, and 3 for both paddy and maize production are being reviewed and finalized this quarter. The training manuals include GAP technical information and visual aids that allow various trainers to deliver consistent messages to the farmers with whom they work.

ICT Technical Assistance to MVIWATA: The BCC ICT Manager conducted an ICT capacity assessment of local partner MVIWATA to identify areas that could benefit from technical assistance. As a result, the association membership database and organization website were both revived, and a formal set of organizational ICT policies were established to create guidelines for improved security, maintenance, and professionalism regarding document storage, electronic mail protocols, and hardware protection.

The assessment also determined whether the infrastructure of the MVIWATA Agricultural Market Information System (MAMIS) could be used as a foundation to provide MIS services to all NAFAKA beneficiaries. Although the system works well for the MVIWATA population, there are several limitations – such as infrastructure and resource capacity – that restrict the efficient and sustainable use of the platform as a base from which NAFAKA can easily expand.

BCC Training Video: Initial preparation and filming equipment installation for a new training video showing proper application of GAP techniques for maize took place at the NAFAKA Morogoro office garden this quarter. In collaboration with the NAFAKA Productivity Team, the time-lapse video will document growth stages and the differences between the use of GAP and traditional farming techniques on maize. The final video will be packaged with other videos produced last reporting year and shown to farmers in project intervention areas to increase awareness of the benefits of improved farming practices.

Above Left and Right:
Taking initial footage of on-farm preparation and planting for maize farming time-lapse videos at NAFAKA Morogoro office.

International Women's Day: The BCC team organized a NAFAKA pavilion at the International Women's Day national festivities that took place from March 5-8 in Morogoro. Six successful farmers were invited to give testimonies on how their crops have improved and their lives have changed since receiving training and support from NAFAKA. Visitors were able to learn and ask questions about the various services provided by NAFAKA. 384 attendees (23% M / 77% F) visited the NAFAKA pavilion, including Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete.

1.2. Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation

NAFAKA promotes the application of improved technologies to our targeted beneficiaries by using demonstration plots to showcase and popularize the use of improved seeds and fertilizers, ripping technology, UDP application, quality declared seeds (QDS), and direct paddy seeders (DPS).

1.2.1 Demonstration Plots for Improved Technologies and Management Practices

Through VBAAs and Lead Farmers, NAFAKA uses demonstration plots as a teaching and experimentation tool to allow farmers to visually observe the benefits of GAP application and to compare various combinations of GAP techniques. The demonstration plots promote up to fourteen technologies and practices that include land preparation, proper spacing, appropriate use fertilizer and improved seeds, water management, pest and disease control, intercropping with food security crops (pigeon peas, cowpeas, green grams, and soybeans) and pre-harvest/harvest/post-harvest techniques. Only 391 (193 paddy; 198 maize) demonstration plots out of the current target of 890 (322 paddy; 326 maize) were established this quarter due to drought conditions across NAFAKA project districts.

Table 5: ***Number of GAP Demonstration Plots Established in FY 2015 Q2***

Cluster	Maize	Rice	Grand Total
Kiteto	92		92
Kongwa	106		106
Mang'ula		52	52
Mlimba		12	12
Ifakara North		56	56
Pemba		20	20
Kilombero Valley Teak Plantation		33	33
Unguja		20	20
TOTAL	***198***	***193***	***391***

1.2.2 Private Sector Input Supply Engagements

NAFAKA recognizes that private sector investment in agricultural supply chains contributes to sustainable development. Through demonstration plots and ToTs, NAFAKA has created a platform for input companies to showcase and demonstrate seeds, fertilizers, and agro-chemicals to build customer awareness and demand. This quarter through stakeholder workshops and introductions to new customer networks, NAFAKA continued collaborative efforts with the following input supply companies:

- ***Crop Pesticide Production Companies:*** Glycel Crop Care, Meru Agro-Tours and Consultancy, Monsanto, Suba-Agro Engineering, Tanzania Crop Care
- ***Fertilizer Companies:*** Mea Fertilizer, YARA
- ***Seed Companies:*** Bytrade, Kibo Seed Company, Meru Agro-Tours and Consultancy, Monsanto, Pannar Seed Company, Seedco, Suba-Agro Engineering, Tanseed International, Zam Seed Company
- ***General Agro-Input Suppliers:*** Arysta Life Science, ATG, China Pesticides, Minjingu, Positive International, Syngenta, TATA Africa

Additionally this quarter, four seed companies (Bytrade, Monsanto, Pannar, and Seedco) loaned 70 metric tons of improved maize seed to 14 VBAAs with no interest charged. Average cost of the seeds to VBAAs was around 3,820 TSh/kg, and sale prices to farmers ranged from 4,250-4,500 TSh/kg. Through this new initiative to strengthen the use of VBAAs as input suppliers, the 14 VBAAs were able to sell 60 tons of the hybrid maize seeds to farmers, offering VBAAs a risk-free opportunity to explore consumer demand.

1.2.3 Quality Declared Seed (QDS) and Certified Seed Production

Quality Declared Seed (QDS): Local availability of high-quality seed is integral to increased yield potential of smallholder farmer crops. In rural areas that are challenging for agro-dealers to reach, Quality Declared Seed (QDS) is produced by approved QDS farmers and sold to other farmers within the same village. NAFAKA supports the efforts of QDS producers by providing GAP training for QDS production, as well as marketing strategies to distribute the seed they produce. Since VBAAs have a ready customer base in the farmers they train, becoming a QDS producer provides them both with a revenue source for their efforts and an incentive to sustain the VBAA model.

After training and confirmation that the VBAA can produce QDS within the specified national guidelines, VBAAs receive start-up basic seed and authorization from Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) to produce QDS. The VBAAs are expected to multiply the basic seed within specified guidelines and increase the availability of quality seeds in their respective communities, while simultaneously strengthening their own resilience by increasing their incomes.

Through IFDC, NAFAKA continued QDS training programs with 38 VBAAs from Kilombero district and 21 VBAAs from Mvomero district this quarter. For this reporting year, a total of 81 VBAAs have received QDS training. NAFAKA procured a total of 200 kg of maize varieties (30 kg of Staha; 170 kg of Sikuka M1) from Agricultural Seed Agency and distributed to VBAAs in Kongwa, Kiteto, and Mvomero clusters as basic seed to be multiplied as QDS. In Kilombero and KVTC clusters, 390 kg of SARO 5 (TXD 306) and Supa India rice varieties were procured and distributed to the VBAAs for QDS multiplication.

Certified Seed: While QDS producers sell directly to local customers in their village area, certified seed producers sell directly to national seed companies that have contracted with them in advance. NAFAKA currently works with 14 certified seed producers by offering training and technical assistance. This quarter, two grant applications from national seed companies Tropical Seeds East Africa and TANSEED International were approved by HQ, which will allow NAFAKA to facilitate further market linkages between certified seed producers and the national seed companies that purchase from them.

1.2.4 Scalable Technology – Urea Deep Placement (UDP)

Consistent with our strategy to increase the availability of inputs to local producers, NAFAKA will continue its collaboration with Kilombero Research Institute (KATRIN) to run trials on the use of Urea Super Granules (USG) fertilizer[3]. Last quarter, NAFAKA completed the initial set of UREA Super Granules (USG) through UREA Deep Placement (UDP) on-station trials, which were conducted to determine the benefits and suitability of USG on Tanzanian soils and rice lowland ecology by using the SARO 5 (TXD 306) rice variety. In general, Urea Super Granules proved significant superiority over both the normal form of Urea and the control, specifically in grain yield and grain weight.

[3] Urea fertilizer comes in the form of either prills, which are spherical in shape and about 1 or 2mm in diameter, or granules. UDP uses Urea in the form of a briquette (1.8 and 2.7 grams per briquette), which allows for placement deep within the soil, making it less likely to evaporate like prilled Urea or Urea granules.

In February, NAFAKA staff met with KATRIN to continue collaboration on Fertilizer Deep Placement (FDP) verification trials. It was agreed that new trials will be conducted in four sites – two in Ifakara North and two in Mvomero – and a preliminary MOU was drafted and is currently under review by both parties.

1.2.5 Ripping Technology

Ripping is a conservation agriculture technique that is beneficial to farmers facing low rainfall because it improves soil fertility by significantly reducing soil erosion and improving water retention within the soil, allowing the deep penetration of crop roots to access water reserves. NAFAKA has integrated sensitization of the value of ripping into its training tools to develop both the supply of and demand for ripping services. NAFAKA monitors the number of customers who pay for ripping services. Ripping activity will be reported next quarter.

1.2.6 Water Management and Irrigation

In order to develop sustainable irrigation infrastructure that farmers will own and manage beyond the lifetime of the project, NAFAKA conducted a rapid assessment of select local water management systems to identify the most cost-effective approach to the development or strengthening of existing irrigation infrastructure. A total of 42 farmers and VBAAs in the lowland rain-fed rice areas of Ifakara North, KPL, Mlimba, and KVTC clusters were interviewed, along with other relevant stakeholders. A report including baseline information, observations, conclusions, and recommendations is expected next quarter.

IR.2. Expanding Markets and Trade

To be competitive in today's agricultural marketplace, farmers – especially smallholder farmers – need to be integrated fully into the value chain. NAFAKA market and trade activities are focused on fostering financial and relationship transactions all along the value chain that benefit from market information systems, collective marketing strategies, buyer linkages, stakeholder networking events, and information-sharing platforms.

2.1. Increased Market Efficiency

NAFAKA is facilitating investments along the rice and maize value chains by addressing critical constraints in the form of improved and/or less costly access to markets, market information, storage, finance, and transport.

2.1.1 Strengthening Producer Marketing Associations

Recruitment of New Association Members: During the quarter, one apex association was formed in Kilombero. Apex associations combine several producer associations to form a larger, more unified collective voice for advocacy efforts.

2.1.2 Storage, Warehouse Management, and Aggregation

***Rice Aggregation and Collective Marketing*:** Farmer associations have been continually aggregating paddy in anticipation of higher prices that usually come later in the season. Some associations use crop banking to provide members credit access by allowing the stored produce to be used as collateral. This quarter, NAFAKA continued to monitor crop banking in Mvomero. A total of 75 metric tons of paddy were still being stored in three crop banks in Dihombo, Wami Dakawa, and Mkindo waiting for higher sale prices. Other crop banks have already sold stored paddy at prices ranging from 1,300 to 1,500 TSh/kg, which is double the prices received during harvest season – about 625 TSh/kg for lower quality (non-aromatic) paddy and about 800 TSh/kg for higher quality (aromatic).

Maize Aggregation and Collective Marketing: 23 associations were involved in selling maize to NFRA this past season, and all have been paid. The total sales target was 6,300 MT, but the associations only managed to aggregate 3,155 MT valued at $1,048,917.[4] The target was not fully reached either because private buyers sold to NFRA in advance of the smallholders or because smallholder farmers did not have enough operating capital to pay for the cost of transport.

Table 6: ***Maize Delivery in Volume (MT) and Value per Cluster***

Cluster	Target (MT)	Delivered (MT)	Value (TSh)
Mvomero	3,000	1,438	761,902,560
Kongwa	2,000	993	526,248,130
Kiteto	1,300	724	389,822,290
TOTAL	***6,300***	***3,155***	***1,671,972,980***

2.1.3 Developing the Rice Council of Tanzania

The Rice Council of Tanzania (RCT) was established in June 2014, prompted by the detrimental effects of the importation of rice into Tanzania that should have been levied with the Common External Tariff (CET) – but was not. The rice industry's private sector felt the need to develop a common voice with which to enter into dialogue with the Government of Tanzania (GoT) on governance issues relating to the industry. This move was supported by the Government of Tanzania.

Previously, NAFAKA supported RCT by providing a TCN Rice Value Chain Coordinator and local-hire Executive Director. This quarter, as a sustainability measure, NAFAKA transferred management responsibility of RCT to RUDI through a modification of our subcontract with that organization. Two local-hire positions will be created to be administered by RUDI: the Rice Value Chain Coordinator and a logistics associate. These two individuals will continue to be housed in the NAFAKA offices, similar to our other RUDI subcontract employees.

[4] Exchange rate $1= Tsh1,594

2.2. Improved Access to Business Development and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services

2.2.1 Increased Access to Agricultural and Rural Loans

This quarter, NAFAKA continued to monitor the formal loans received by our smallholder farmers from banks and microfinance institutions.

A total of $142,283 in formal loans were distributed by Opportunity Tanzania Limited to 421 farmers – 78 (M 62%/ F 38%) in Mang'ula and 343 farmers (M 57% / F 43%) in Mvomero.

Cluster Name	Female			Male			Total		
	Value (USD)	Number	Average Value (USD)	Value (USD)	Number	Average Value (USD)	Value (USD)	Number	Average Value (USD)
Mang'ula	2,138	30	71	4,667	48	97	6,805	78	87
Mvomero	52,911	146	362	82,567	197	419	135,478	343	395
TOTAL	***55,049***	***176***	***313***	***87,233***	***245***	***356***	***142,283***	***421***	***338***

2.2.2. Increased Access to Business Development Services (BDS) for MSMEs

During the quarter, NAFAKA facilitated access to business development services (BDS) for 9,788 (36% M / 64% F) MSMEs, including individual farmers. NAFAKA supports the delivery of BDS in three primary activity areas – business-related trainings, facilitation of agricultural service provision and access to formal or informal finance.

- ***Training Related to BDS*** *(e.g. Marketing, Accounting)*
  - No BDS training activities occurred this quarter

- ***Agricultural Services*** *(e.g. Spraying, Ripping, Input Supply)*
  - 187 farmers purchased inputs from VBAAs

- ***Access to Formal or Informal Finance*** *(e.g. Bank Loan, SILC Loan, Inputs Purchase on Credit)*
  - 421 farmers accessed formal loans from Opportunity Tanzania Limited
  - 9,180 farmers accessed saving and lending services through SILC groups

IR.3. Increase Private Sector Investment in Agriculture

3.1. Develop Strategic Partnerships with Lead Private Sector Firms

NAFAKA continues to work with Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) and KVTC (Kilombero Valley Teak

Company) in mutually developing outgrower programs that promote private sector involvement in the provision of agricultural inputs and crop marketing within the rice value chain. KPL outgrowers continue to experience dramatic increases in paddy yields using System for Rice Intensification (SRI) technology, compared to previous yields using more traditional practices.

Additionally this quarter, NAFAKA signed grant agreements with a number of private sector partners, leveraging private investment to strengthen the maize and rice value chains. Nine (9) hub agro-dealers received grants to increase agricultural production in Kiteto, Kilombero, Kongwa, and Mvomero districts by supplying agriculture inputs to broader markets. Babu Agro Dealer, Gabe Milling Enterprise, Kiteto Agro Business Company Limited, S. Majembe Agrovet and Agrochemical, Michael Agro Business and General Supply, NOKWIM Investment Co. Ltd, PALUKI Agrodealer and General Supply, TVC Agro Chemicals Input Investment, and William Agrichem have invested resources totaling $244,027. Also, grant agreements with TANSEED International and Tropical Seeds East Africa were signed to facilitate access to improved seeds by training more certified seed producers.

3.2. NAFAKA Innovation and Capacity-Building Grants

Innovation and Capacity-Building Grants leverage funds to support innovation and private sector investment. During this quarter, NAFAKA administered and monitored progress on 22 new and existing grants amounting to $1,933,662. The details of the grants are as follows:

3.2.1 New Grants

Current Geographic Districts

This quarter, NAFAKA signed grants in its current geographic districts with nine (9) agro-dealers and two (2) national seed companies.

BABU Agro-Dealer: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement with BABU Agro-Dealer worth $28,441 with a contribution of $20,784 from BABU to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the maize value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,500 farmers in Kiteto district in Manyara region. BABU Agro-dealer identified 15 farmer groups with whom to work and completed village profiles for 8 targeted villages.

GABE Milling Enterprises: GABE Milling Enterprises is an agro-dealer and processor based in Kiteto district, selling inputs to farmers and buying maize to mill. During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth $49,721 with a contribution of $29,828 from GABE to facilitate the sale of farm inputs and to expand market linkages for 1,800 smallholder producers. GABE conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 18 farmer groups and 12 SACCOs, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted village profiles for 6 targeted wards.

Kiteto Agro-Business Co. Ltd: Kiteto Agro-Business Co. Ltd. is an agro-dealer and processor based in Kiteto district. During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth $49,791 with a contribution of $38,421 by Kiteto Agro-Business to strengthen the maize value chain in Kiteto district through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs and improved market linkages. Kiteto Agro-Business conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 15 farmer groups, and entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers.

Michael Agro-Business and General Supply: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by Michael Agro-Business to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the maize value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,500 farmers in Kongwa district. Michael Agro-Business conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 15 farmer groups, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted a baseline survey for 15 targeted villages.

NOKWIM Investment Co. Ltd: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by NOKWIM to strengthen the rice value chain through the establishment of demonstration plots, farmer trainings, provision of extension services, and the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs in Kilombero district. NOKWIM conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 10 farmer groups, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted a baseline survey for 10 targeted villages.

PALUKI Agro-Dealer and General Supply: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by PALUKI to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the rice value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,200 farmers in Mvomero district. PALUKI Agro-Dealer conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 12 farmer groups with which to work, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted a baseline survey for 7 targeted villages.

S. Majembe Agro-Vet & Agrochemical: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by S. Majembe to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the rice value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs in Kilombero district. S. Majembe conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 15 farmer groups with which to work, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted a baseline survey for 15 targeted villages.

TVC Agrochemical Input Investment: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by TVC to strengthen the rice value chain in targeted areas through the establishment of demonstration plots, farmer trainings, extension services, and the provision of farm inputs. TVC conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 10 farmer groups with which to work, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted a baseline survey for 10 targeted villages.

William Agrochem Centre: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by William to strengthen and enhance efficiency in both the rice and maize value chains through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,200 farmers in Mvomero district. William conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 12 farmers groups with which to work, entered into a contractual arrangement with input suppliers, and conducted a baseline survey for 12 targeted villages.

Tropical Seeds East Africa Co. Ltd: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by Tropical Seeds to improve maize and rice productivity of 4,850 smallholder farmers in Kongwa, Kiteto, Mvomero, and Kilombero districts by training outgrowers on rice and maize certified seed production. Through this agreement, Tropical Seeds will supply outgrowers with rice and maize basic seeds, train farmers on GAP technologies through crop demonstrations, and purchase raw certified rice and maize seed from outgrowers. Tropical Seeds had an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, conducted stakeholder meetings in Kongwa, Kilombero, Mvomero, and Kiteto districts for project initiation, identified and selected 34 sites for seed production in 4 districts, and conducted a baseline survey on the status of maize and rice production in these four districts.

TANSEED International Ltd: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by TANSEED to improve rice productivity of 10,870 smallholder farmers through certified seed production in Mvomero and Kilombero districts by training outgrowers on certified rice seed production. Through this agreement, TANSEED will supply outgrowers with rice basic seeds; train agro-dealers, Ward Seed Sellers (WSSs), and VBAAs on strategic seed sales; and purchase raw certified rice seed from outgrowers. TANSEED had an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, conducted stakeholder meetings in Kilombero and Mvomero districts for project initiation, and trained 46 seed outgrowers on certified rice seed production in Kilombero and Mvomero districts.

New Geographic Districts

This quarter, NAFAKA signed grant agreements in new geographic districts with three (3) processors in Mbeya, one (1) agro-inputs supplier in Mbeya, and one (1) micro-finance institution in Iringa.

Khebhandza Marketing Co. Ltd: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by Khebhandza to strengthen the maize value chain and to ensure access to a sustainable and profitable market for 1,000 smallholder producers in Mbeya and Mbozi districts. Through this agreement, Khebhandza will train farmers on GAP, support access to both input and output markets by engaging in contract farming, training group leaders on leadership and records management, and improve quality and quantity of maize products offered by Khebhandza Marketing Co. Ltd. Khebhandza conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified and conducted a baseline assessment of 20 villages, and identified 20 farmers groups with which to work.

Kilawa Enterprises: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by Kilawa to strengthen the rice and maize value chains in Mbozi, Rungwe, and Mbeya districts through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs, GAP training, and contract farming with 1,440 maize and paddy smallholder farmers to purchase produce to mill. Kilawa conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, identified 12 farmer groups as input supply customers, and identified 12 farm input centers for inputs distribution.

Mtenda Kyela Rice Supplies Ltd: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by Mtenda to strengthen the rice value chain through farmer training, provision of extension services, enhanced input access, and strengthened market linkages for 1,290 paddy contract farmers in Mbozi and Mbarali districts. Mtenda conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, conducted a baseline assessment of 8 wards, and established 12 crop demonstration plots.

Raphael Group Limited: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by Raphael to increase income and food security for 1,025 paddy contract farmers in Mbozi and Rungwe districts through improved productivity and access to markets. Through this agreement, Raphael will train farmers on GAP and support access to both input and output markets. Raphael conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA, profiled 5 wards in Mbeya and Mbozi districts for a baseline assessment, and developed both a rice marketing plan and a company strategic plan.

University of Iringa – Micro-Finance Institute: During the quarter, NAFAKA signed a one-year grant agreement worth [redacted] with a contribution of [redacted] by University of Iringa to increase access to finance for 770 smallholder paddy and maize farmers in Iringa and Kilolo districts. Through this agreement, University of Iringa will provide loans to existing SACCOS; establish 3 new SACCOS; train 150 SACCO leaders from 38 SACCOs on record keeping, financial management, business planning, and business

expansion skills; and identify and register 20 AMCOS. University of Iringa conducted an initial planning meeting with NAFAKA and identified sites for 3 new SACCOs and 20 AMCOs.

3.2.2. Ongoing Grants

Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) Grant: The overall objective of the KPL outgrower program is to increase rice productivity and profitability among smallholder farmers surrounding KPL through improved farming practices, adoption of suitable inputs, and expansion of these improved practices. Activities through the life of the grant include provision of extension activities to 10 villages with an agronomist assigned to each village; access to finance for smallholder farmers; increased availability of agricultural inputs for local purchase; and building the capacity of newly formed associations comprised of members who have received SRI training. A total of [redacted], NAFAKA has contributed [redacted], and KPL has committed [redacted]. The grantee continues with the implementation of Milestones 5 and 6. During this quarter on February 9, 2015, NAFAKA signed a second modification to reduce the total award value and to reallocate the costs of the loan officer and purchase of motorbikes instead to financial training and the purchase of 18 storage cocoons.

Warehouse Upgrading Grants: NAFAKA signed in-kind grants worth [redacted] with 15 associations two years ago to facilitate collective marketing in warehouses. NAFAKA procured 15 weighing scales, 15 desktop computers, 15 photocopier machines, office furniture and warehouse fittings for 15 associations, 30 fire extinguishers, and 15 moisture meters. During this quarter, 15 moisture meters were delivered to the 15 associations – Miwangani, Mofu, Vigaeni, Igima, Njage, Mngeta, Ikule, Chita, Merera, Udagaji, Chisano, Kalengakelu, Mlimba B, Mpanga,and Ngalimila.

Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) Grant: In December 2014, NAFAKA committed [redacted] to ZARI's contribution of [redacted] to build the capacity of 2,000 new farmers in both rain-fed and non-irrigated paddy production in Zanzibar. The grant will increase rice productivity and profitability amongst smallholder farmers through the provision of GAP training to farmers and extension staff, contributions towards scientific trials, and the production and distribution of improved seeds. This quarter, the grantee conducted a sensitization meeting with 40 local extension officers, established 40 demonstration plots, trained 30 farmers on QDS production, and trained 2,000 farmers in GAP Module 1 via demonstration plots.

***Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI) Grant*:** In December 2014, NAFAKA committed [redacted] to KATI's contribution of [redacted] to build the capacity of 80 Lead Farmers and 40 extension workers who will train 2,000 farmers in Pemba and Unguja. This grant will increase the productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers in Zanzibar by developing a network of extension services and Lead Farmers. This quarter, KATI trained 40 Lead Farmers who had been selected by ZARI and provided training for 40 local extension staff.

KINNAPA Development Program Grant: In June 2014, NAFAKA committed [redacted] to KINNAPA's contribution of [redacted] to increase maize productivity and profitability among smallholder farmers in Kiteto district. KINNAPA will focus on aggregation and service provision, development of linkages with market actors and financial institutions, promotion of improved practices and technologies at all harvest stages, quality processing, and marketing. The program will also work with farmers and agro-pastoralists in Kiteto to strengthen livelihoods and community development.

Kibaigwa Flour Supplies Limited (KFS): In November 2014, NAFAKA committed [redacted] to Kibaigwa's contribution of [redacted] to strengthen the maize value chain by training 2,500 smallholder farmers in Kongwa on GAP techniques and promoting access to sustainable and input and output markets through input provision and contract farming. This quarter, KFS established 25 crop demonstration plots, trained 100 Lead

Farmers on GAP technologies, mobilized 1,250 farmers to attend GAP training at demonstration plot sites, and helped facilitate contract farming with 50 farmer groups.

IR.4. Increased Resilience for Vulnerable Smallholders

NAFAKA is increasing incomes for vulnerable smallholders and enhancing rural household nutrition by promoting activities specifically tailored to more vulnerable members of communities in NAFAKA target districts. Sub-contractor CRS implements NAFAKA activities that target vulnerable populations by organizing members into Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) groups. Through these groups, members are trained and supported by SILC Field Agents and Private Service Providers in group savings and lending principles, group fund collection and distribution policies, record-keeping, responsibilities of members, member self-selection criteria, and leadership selection.

The SILC methodology ensures sustainability by graduating Field Agents to Private Service Providers, who provide support to more mature SILC groups on a fee-for-service basis. NAFAKA currently has 52 Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) Field Agents (74% M / 26% F) and 32 certified SILC Private Service Providers (77% M / 23% F).

New Member Mobilization: During this reporting period, a total of 10 new SILC groups with 269 new members were formed and trained in SILC methodology. This brings the total number of SILC groups supported by NAFAKA to 469. A total of 9,180 members (34% M / 66% F) have been reached by SILC Field Agents and PSPs who work directly with SILC members to organize and educate their groups.

Savings and Lending: This quarter, the savings portfolio of all SILC groups reached [redacted], an increase of [redacted] compared to last quarter. A total of [redacted] in informal agricultural loans has been issued to 4,309 (28% M / 72% F) SILC group members with the average loan value for men at $89, and the average loan value for women at $80.

Table 7: ***SILC Group Members to Date***

Cluster	Female		Male		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kilombero	4,041	65%	2,181	35%	6,222
Kiteto	1,528	68%	734	32%	2,262
Kongwa	472	68%	224	32%	696
TOTAL	***6,041***	***66%***	***3,139***	***34%***	***9,180***

Home Gardening for Improved Nutrition: To help improve nutritional intake and to increase incomes for vulnerable households, NAFAKA promotes home vegetable gardening activities. Selected SILC members are trained in planting home gardens and improving the nutrition portfolios of their households. Beginning FY 2015, methodology for reporting home garden activities changed. NAFAKA now collects data on each home garden planted, then uses its cluster-level, household-size multipliers to estimate the number of beneficiaries who have access to home garden as a proxy for improved nutrition. Establishment of home gardens is on-going throughout the year, dependent upon weather conditions and other agricultural priorities. Data for recent home garden activity will be reported next quarter.

4. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA)

IR.1. Improved Value Chain Productivity

NAFAKA's main objective in Zanzibar is to improve the productivity of rice cultivation to raise the incomes of smallholder farmers and to support the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar's rice development strategy. During the quarter, the Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) and the Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI) completed Milestone 2 activities of the grants signed with NAFAKA last quarter.

Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity

Developing Extension Service Providers

NAFAKA has established a continuously growing sustainable network of government agriculture extension officers and Lead Farmers to increase farmers' access to improved services and inputs, such as seed and fertilizer. NAFAKA will continue to build the capacity of these individuals by facilitating ToTs that cover topics ranging from GAP to business management.

GAP[5] Training to Farmers: ZARI conducted GAP Module I training (Land Preparation – Plowing, Harrowing, Levelling, and Bund Making) to 1,996 new farmer beneficiaries (997 in Unguja; 999 in Pemba) at a total of 40 demonstration plots.

Government Agriculture Extension Officers and Lead Farmer Training: KATI conducted 1st and 2nd GAP residential trainings to 40 government extension workers and 40 Lead Farmers who will, in turn, cascade it to farmers to provide them with the knowledge, information, and technologies needed to increase and sustain productivity in their respective villages.

Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation

NAFAKA promotes and demonstrates the application of improved technologies to our beneficiaries. The key technologies targeted under the strategy in Zanzibar include popularizing improved seeds, fertilizers, UDP application, and production of quality declared seed (QDS).

Demonstration Plots for Improved Technologies and Management Practices

Demonstration Plots: This quarter, ZARI established 40 rice demonstration plots: (20) in Unguja and (20) in Pemba to use as a training platform for farmers.

Fertilizer Validation Plots: UDP and Yara Mila validation trials have been conducted annually in Zanzibar. Based on the results of no-station fertilizer trials of 2014 that indicated improved productivity of rice up to 5.7 metric tons/ha using UDP and Yara Mila fertilizers, ZARI decided to conduct fertilizer validation trials under various ecological zones in Unguja and Pemba throughout 2015.

[5] Note that ZARI and KATI use their own GAP training protocols. Although the practices are similar to GAP curriculum used on the mainland, the modules may be slightly different.

This quarter, five fertilizer plots for this year's trials were selected (3 in Unguja; 2 in Pemba). These on-going trials provide justification for use of UDP and Yara Mila against conventional fertilizer Urea on three rice seed varieties. Results from the trials – which are required to take place for two to three years by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar – will influence the decision by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to officially allow the technologies to be registered and used by farmers in Zanzibar.

Quality Declared Seed (QDS) Production: NAFAKA has engaged in a partnership with ZARI and the Zanzibar Seed Production Unit to increase availability and adoption of improved rice seed by selecting thirty smallholder farmers from Unguja to participate in the QDS production program. The selected seed variety for the program is SUPA BC (SUPA Basic Cross), which was developed by ZARI, due to its high yields, drought resistance, semi-aromatic nature, high tillering ability, and consumer preference in Zanzibar. Note that the mainland focuses on improved rice variety SARO 5 (TXD 306), which also produces high yields and matures early but lacks the aromatic qualities preferred by the majority of Tanzanians.

5. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS

Below is a highlight of NAFAKA's key achievements and results for this quarter:

- **Outreach:**
  - NAFAKA worked with 36,980 direct beneficiaries during the quarter. 7,284 direct beneficiaries were new: 4,837 new mainland farmers and 1,996 new Zanzibari farmers who received productivity training; 269 new SILC members; and 182 new women's group members.
  - NAFAKA scaled up in Kongwa, Unguja, and Pemba – reaching an additional 46 new villages – and continued to work with the 249 villages from the previous quarter. In total, NAFAKA has reached 295 villages in 4 districts (Kilombero, Kongwa, Kiteto, and Mvomero) and Unguja and Pemba islands. NAFAKA also received official approval from USAID to begin work in new regions Mbeya and Iringa and has begun plans for specific activities in these new areas, already signing 5 grant agreements for work in six new districts.

- **Productivity:**
  - GAP Training Module 1 was provided as a TOT to 40 youth farmers and 158 Lead Farmers and as direct training to 5,116 farmers through VBAAs and 1,996 Zanzibari farmers through ZARI.
  - A total of 391 demonstration plots were established, with over $41,223 provided in in-kind contributions from 11 leading input supply companies last quarter.

- **Service Provision and Sustainability**:
  - NAFAKA continued to train its network of 98 agro-dealers and 216 VBAAs and to provide new opportunities to more fully integrate them into the input supply chain, such as through QDS production training and hub agro-dealer grants that build linkages between larger agro-dealers and VBAAs, producer associations, and more rural agro-dealers.
  - Grant agreements were signed with two national seed companies – TANSEED and Tropical Seeds – to improve both the supply of and demand for certified seed.

- **Association Development:** NAFAKA continued to build the capacity of the 125 associations with which it works, 67 of which are now fully registered. NAFAKA also continued its work with its 8 apex associations and added one new apex association this quarter in Kilombero.

- **Grants:** During this quarter, NAFAKA initiated and/or monitored the progress of 22 grants amounting to [redacted]. The grants were provided to Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL), Warehouse

Upgrading Grants to 15 Farmer Associations, Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI), Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute (KATI), KINNAPA Development Program, Kibaigwa Flour Supplies Limited (KFS), BABU Agro-Dealer, GABE Milling Enterprises, Kiteto Agro-Business Co. Ltd, Michael Agro-Business and General Supply, NOKWIM Investment Co. Ltd, PALUKI Agro-Dealer and General Supply, S. Majembe Agro-Vet & Agrochemical, TVC Agrochemical Input Investment, William Agrichem, Tropical Seeds East Africa Co. Ltd, TANSEED International Ltd, Khebhandza Marketing Co. Ltd, Kilawa Enterprises, Mtenda Kyela Rice Supplies Ltd, Raphael Group Limited, and University of Iringa.

- **Collaboration with Africa Rising:** NAFAKA and AFRICA RISING are in partnership to demonstrate improved varieties of maize, rice, groundnuts, beans, and soya beans and to promote good agricultural practices in intercropping systems in Mvomero, Kongwa, Kiteto, and Kilombero districts. This quarter, twenty-two sites in twenty villages (20) managed by NAFAKA farmer groups were identified to serve as the basis for scaling up of technology packages in adaptation demonstration plots in upcoming years.

6. PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

Weather Conditions: Uneven and late rainfall patterns contributed to the delay of demonstration plot establishment and caused some demonstration plots to fail from drying up. These same conditions also affected NAFAKA farmers and QDS producers.

Violence between Farmers and Pastoralists: Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over limited land and water resources disrupted project activities in the maize-growing areas in Kiteto. Due to the sensitivity and fearful climate, productivity and association activities within some villages in Kiteto were stopped temporarily to keep project field staff away from the area in the case that hostilities were reignited.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The following activities have been planned for next quarter and align, where relevant, with the PMP indicators listed.

FTF 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)

- GAP Training to VBAAs and Lead Farmers
- TOT Training to Agronomists/DCOs
- Conduct Field Agent refresher training in SILC methodology
- Collaborate with CRS and Market Linkages in training 2 SILC groups in Mang'ula in processing parboiled rice for increased incomes and enhanced nutrition
- Monitor the roll-out of Human Rights TOT to communities by the 280 trained peer educators
- Conduct Integrated Pest Management training to project staff

Number and Value of Buyer Agreements

- Facilitate Tandika Grain Agency in establishing MoU with rice producing associations

FTF 4.5.2-29 Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)

- Continue support to OTL loans in Mvomero and Kilombero
- Complete CRDB Loans for UWAWAKUDA
- Feedback meeting on NMB declination to loan to KPL out-growers

FTF 4.5.2-30 Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans (S) (OUTPUT)

- Continue support to OTL loans in Mvomero and Kilombero
- Complete CRDB Loans for UWAWAKUDA

FTF 4.5.2-37 Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S) (OUTPUT)

- Continue support to OTL loans in Mvomero and Kilombero
- Complete CRDB Loans for UWAWAKUDA

FTF 4.5.2-38 Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (RiA) (OUTCOME)

- Follow up with grantees for technical support
- Strategic Access to Finance Strategy/Plan with KINNAPA
- Follow-up with Iringa Joint Hope on implementation plan
- Supervise and follow up on milestones for all innovation grants

Value of savings accumulated by SILC groups under NAFAKA (OUTCOME)

- Conduct SILC expansion activities in new and existing clusters and villages
- Facilitate local leaders meetings in Kiteto and Kongwa to promote NAFAKA and the SILC methodology
- Support mobilization of PSP networks

Cross-Cutting Activities:

- Learning/Knowledge Management: Carry out paddy/rice value chain development stakeholder's forum to address the challenges for each actor and the way forward
- Learning/Knowledge Management: Conduct stakeholder meeting for ZARI, KATI, and NAFAKA to assign activities for work-plans in 2015
- Learning/Knowledge Management: Participate in NFRA stakeholders' meeting
- Communications: Develop video on VBAA model
- BCC: Follow-up Collaborations with Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT), ICT provider
- BCC: Finalize GAP Manuals
- BCC: Finalize time-lapse training video and video dissemination
- M&E: Conduct village mapping exercises in Kongwa, Kiteto, and Mvomero
- Gender: Train NAFAKA staff on HR and Gender
- Gender: Mainstreaming HR in project activities: Collaborate with BCC to target GBV behaviors for communication and change. GBV incidences in targeted villages is alarming.

8. SPECIAL ISSUES

District-Level Stakeholder Learning Forums

This quarter, NAFAKA initiated district-level Stakeholder Learning Forums to create a platform for public and private project stakeholders in the maize and rice value chains to share key achievements and to identify challenges faced in implementing project activities. During the forums, an overview of NAFAKA interventions was provided, and government support to promote the adoption of good agricultural practices was solicited. Participants were encouraged to provide suggestions on how NAFAKA support could be improved with the overall goal of developing sustainable strategies and beneficial linkages for future collaboration.

During the reporting quarter, NAFAKA held 3 forums with a total participation of 197 individuals (Kongwa 68; Kiteto 68; Kilombero 61), including 10 senior government officials in Kiteto, 24 government officials in Kongwa, and 1 government official in Kilombero. The participants for the forums were farmers, partners in maize and rice value chains, and government officials. Key recommendations included sharing of project reports and survey findings and strengthened coordination between project and government extension services.

From Left:
NAFAKA Deputy Chief of Party, David Benafel, giving speech in Kongwa; Participants in Kiteto working as a team on sustainability strategy; and a female farmer in Kilombero sharing her farming experience.

International Women's Day

This year, International Women's Day festivities were held in Morogoro Municipality at the Jamhuri Stadium from March 3-8 with the theme *"Empowering Women: Empowering Humanity. Make it Happen."* The event, organized at the national level by the Government of Tanzania, brought more than 65 institutions from across the country to celebrate and honor women's accomplishments in Tanzania towards economic, social, and political empowerment.

NAFAKA participated by hosting a pavilion and inviting 6 successful farmers – 4 women and 2 men – to answer questions and to share their experiences with NAFAKA and the benefits of using the improved farming techniques promoted by the project. They displayed improved rice and maize seeds and demonstrated weeding tools. A total of 384 visitors (23% M / 77% F) visited the NAFAKA pavilion, including Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete.

Collaboration with FtF Partners and Other Partners

- NAFAKA and AFRICA RISING are in partnership to demonstrate improved varieties of maize, rice, groundnuts, beans, and soya beans and to promote good agricultural practices in intercropping systems in Mvomero, Kongwa, Kiteto, and Kilombero districts. The program aims to fast-track delivery and scaling of agricultural technologies in order to increase productivity and to improve nutritional intake by farmers and their households. The program is scaling six improved maize and three legume (soybean, groundnuts, and beans) varieties. For common beans, Jeska, Uyole Njano, and SUA Njano with high yield averages were selected; Line 8, an improved soybean variety, was selected; and for groundnuts, Pendo and Mnanje were selected. This quarter, twenty-two sites in twenty villages (20) managed by NAFAKA farmer groups were identified to serve as the basis for scaling up of technology packages in adaptation demonstration plots in the second and subsequent years.

- NAFAKA is working with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre to coordinate a training manual for nutrition integration within the NAFAKA zone of intervention.

Collaborating with the Private Sector

- NAFAKA continues its collaboration with Kilombero Plantation Limited (KPL) and Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC) to provide SRI extension services to paddy outgrowers.
- Grant agreements with nine agro-dealers were signed during the quarter: Babu Agro Dealer, Gabe Milling Enterprise, Kiteto Agro Business Company Limited, S. Majembe Agrovet and Agrochemical, Michael Agro Business and General Supply, NOKWIM Investment Co. Ltd, PALUKI Agrodealer and General Supply, TVC Agro Chemicals Input Investment, and William Agrichem.
- Three processors in Mbeya – Khebhandza Marketing Co. Ltd, Kilawa Enterprises, and Raphael Group Limited – and one agro-inputs supplier in Mbeya – Mtenda Kyela Rice Supplies Ltd – also signed collaborative agreements with NAFAKA.
- TANSEED and Tropical Seeds East Africa signed grant agreements to increase the production and distribution of certified seed by training certified seed producers.
- Crop pesticide production companies that collaborated with NAFAKA during the quarter include: Glycel Crop Care, Meru Agro-Tours and Consultancy, Monsanto, Suba-Agro Engineering, and Tanzania Crop Care.
- Seed companies that collaborated with NAFAKA during the quarter include: Bytrade, Kibo Seed Company, Meru Agro-Tours and Consultancy, Monsanto, Pannar Seed Company, Seedco, Suba-Agro Engineering, Tanseed International, and Zam Seed Company.
- Fertilizer companies that collaborated with NAFAKA during the quarter include: Mea Fertilizer and YARA.
- General agro-input suppliers that collaborated with NAFAKA during the quarter include: Arysta Life Science, ATG, China Pesticides, Minjingu, Positive International, Syngenta, and TATA Africa.

9. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Gender and Youth Integration

To ensure that men, women, and youth have equal opportunities to participate in the rice and maize value chains, gender and youth considerations are streamlined into all NAFAKA activities. Among the farmers supported by NAFAKA this quarter, 48% were women, and 27% were youth.

Human Rights Training: Last quarter, the gender team launched the "Human Rights" training curriculum after consultations that combined Tanzanian and international best practices. The Human Rights curriculum is intended to equip individuals with knowledge and awareness of gender and human rights issues within their communities by discussing such topics as the definitions of human rights and gender, their origin, their cultural significance, and their impact on communities. NAFAKA engaged a training specialist to conduct a ToT on the curriculum, comprised of three modules:

1. Basic Human Rights and Good Governance for Increased Agricultural Production
2. Human Rights, Gender, and Women's Empowerment
3. Relevant Laws and Policies for Enhancing Support for Women's Empowerment, Leadership, and Gender: Land Laws, Laws on Marriage, and Inheritance

This quarter, the Human Rights ToT was delivered to 96 peer educators from KVTC, KPL, Mlimba, Ifakara North, Kongwa, and Kiteto clusters. The peer educators included PSPs, FAs, association leaders, government officials, and women's and youth group leaders. Local leaders (Village Chairpersons and Ward Land Tribunals) were also invited since they are custodians of these issues within their communities. The peer educators will be expected to deliver the training program directly to their community members in the coming quarters.

Behavior Change Communication

***Training Video*:** As part of an ongoing activity, the BCC team has been working closely with two US videography consultants on developing video products to showcase innovations, share NAFAKA successes, and demonstrate teaching modules that can be used for visual training.

This quarter, the consultants – together with the BCC Team and NAFAKA Productivity Team – worked on the development of a time-lapse video to document growth stages and the differences between the use of GAP and traditional farming techniques on maize. Plot preparation and filming equipment installation for the video took place at the NAFAKA Morogoro office. The first set of footage was shot in February to cover the initial stages of farm preparation and planting, and the next two sets of footage will cover top dressing, pest and weed management, and harvest. The final video will be used to show maize farmers the impact of quality inputs and good farming practices as a visual supplement to GAP trainings. This final product will be packaged with other videos produced last reporting year and shown to farmers in project intervention areas via the RUDI rural movie van to increase awareness of the benefits of improved farming practices.

Taking initial footage of farm preparation and planting for maize farming time-lapse training video.

Environmental Compliance and Natural Resource Management

NAFAKA's activities are guided by our Safer Use Action Plan (SUAP), which was approved by USAID as part

of our Pesticide Evaluation Review and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) submission. All inputs and agro-chemicals promoted by NAFAKA, whether they are contributed by input supply companies or purchased for demonstration with project funds, are approved in our PERSUAP. We also ensure that these inputs are promoted in a manner compliant with the SUAP and our Environmental Mitigation Monitoring Plan (EMMP), which was approved by USAID.

During the quarter, our Environmental Compliance Specialist ensured that NAFAKA activities conformed to environmental laws and regulations as stipulated in PERSUAP guidelines. NAFAKA enforces the use of standard operating procedures and integrates environmental compliance aspects into all of its activities, including GAP trainings, BCC campaigns, and field monitoring systems. Compliance activities focus on three major areas of environment and natural resources associated with the use of pesticides and safety protection; solid waste management; and wastewater management.

Natural Resource Management: Agricultural conservation activities included the incorporation of soil fertility management and farm water management practices into GAP trainings.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Manual Development: NAFAKA has introduced an IPM training module that provides farmers with best practices for effective and environmentally sensitive approaches to controlling pests in rice and maize farming. The module will be rolled out next quarter.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Market Survey: The Market Survey – a follow-up to the Annual Outcome Survey – was conducted in late March. The Market Survey re-collects sales data on volumes and prices in order to update key indicators originally reported at the end of the previous fiscal year, such as gross margin and value of incremental sales. Findings from the Market Survey will be presented in the full Annual Outcome Survey report, to be submitted next quarter.

***Organizational Capacity Assessment for Associations*:** NAFAKA is preparing to conduct an assessment of its producer associations, scheduled to being in May. The assessment will provide data on the USAID cross-cutting indicator "CBLD (5) Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity among USG direct and indirect local IPs." M&E was involved in the review of the modified Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) that will be used by a local consultant to gauge the progress of NAFAKA associations.

Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index: NAFAKA M&E Manager attended the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) workshop on January 22, 2015. The WEAI is a high-level Feed the Future (FTF) indicator that is designed to measure women's empowerment and inclusion in the agricultural sector. The workshop was led by Farzana Ramzan, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in the Bureau of Food Security (BFS), and she provided an introduction on how data for the WEAI is collected and how it should be interpreted. Preliminary results from the initial data collection for the WEAI in Tanzania were also shared.

NAFAKA Database Migration: ACDI/VOCA IT expert [redacted] conducted the migration of the NAFAKA Database from MS Access to SharePoint in January, followed by on-site training of all M&E staff. The SharePoint platform allows for more efficient and timely entry and retrieval of project data.

Impact Evaluation: The M&E Manager attended the Impact Evaluation Workshop, held on January 29 and 30 to discuss assessment of selected FtF activities. Facilitated by the World Bank's Gender Innovation Lab, the workshop helped identify the specific research question that USAID Tanzania would like to answer

through the evaluation.

RIG Audit Meeting: NAFAKA was recently selected to take part in a Tanzania Feed the Future RIG Audit. The entire M&E team attended a meeting organized by USAID Tanzania at the NAFAKA Morogoro office on March 11, 2015 to review NAFAKA M&E protocols and systems.

Quarterly Review Meeting: The Quarterly Review Meeting for FY 2015 Q2 took place on March 12 and 13, 2015. During these quarterly meetings, all NAFAKA components share highlights from the quarter, along with successes and challenges.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Performance against PMP Indicators

Annex 2: Success Story Submitted to USAID Mission during the Quarter –

Linked to Indicator: ***FTF 4.5.2-7 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)***

Annex 1: Performance against PMP Indicators

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix											
SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2015 Actuals					Percent Achieved FY 2015	FY 2015 Target	Cumulative To-Date	LOP Target
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-To-Date				
IR_1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity											
1	FTF-4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)	4,065	7,903	0	0	11,968	22%	55,062	96,730	108,793
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. This includes farmers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers, and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., as well as training to extension specialists, researchers, and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber system and/or natural resources and water management. Farmers that receive training via input supplies, agro-business, processors, or through NAFAKA supported training of trainers (ToT) rather than directly with farmers themselves are considered direct beneficiaries.										
2	FTF-4.5.2 11	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)	875	901	0	0	901	103%	876	2,101	1,552
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Total number of private enterprises, producer associations, cooperatives, producer organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations, including those focused on natural resource management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting period. Organizations assisted should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance t heir organizational functions.											

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix

SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2015 Actuals Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-To-Date	Percent Achieved FY 2015	FY 2015 Target	Cumulative To-Date	LOP Target
IR_1.2 Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation											
3	FTF-4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S) (OUTPUT)[6]	29,239	35,760	0	0	36,553	38%	96,700	148,501	98,000
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: A household is a beneficiary if it contains at least one individual who is a direct beneficiary. An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he is engaged with a project activity or s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the project. Individuals merely contacted or involved in an activity through brief attendance (non-recurring participation) does not count as a direct beneficiary. See indicator Number of beneficiaries reached (direct and indirect) for a comprehensive definition of a beneficiary. This indicator includes vulnerable households. To prevent double-counting of households that may contain more than one direct beneficiary, total direct beneficiaries are adjusted by .967 (derived from internal estimates based on the NAFAKA Annual Outcome Survey).										
4	NAFAKA	Number of beneficiaries reached (OUTPUT)	140,348	162,304	0	0	175,132	33%	529,152	656,179	983,693
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Beneficiaries are those individuals within the target area that receive direct benefits (i.e., goods or services) from the program (including where applicable, families receiving food rations). For NAFAKA, beneficiaries include individuals who receive training, participate in demo plots, benefit from grants/loans, receive small packs of technologies, receive technical assistance from V BAAs, participate in SILC groups, receive support to improve business operations, or receive technical assistance from a variety of BDS providers with whom NAFAKA has worked. Farmers (and other primary producers) that work directly with input suppliers, agro businesses, processors, or through training of trainers (TOT) with whom NAF AKA works will still be direct beneficiaries. After multiplying the total number of direct beneficiaries by .967 to adjust for potential double-counting of beneficiaries living within the same household (derived from internal estimates based on the NAFAK A Annual Outcome Survey), a c luster-level household multiplier is then applied to account for family members indirectly impacted, which is based upon official census data.										
IR_2: Expanded Market and Trade (Corresponds to NAFAKA Component 2 Activities)											
R_2.1: Improved Market Efficiency											
R_2.2 Improved Access to Business Development and Affordable Financial and Risk Management Services											
5	FTF-4.5.2-29	Value of agricultural and rural loans (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)	$0	$142,283	$0	$0	$142,283	53%	$ 270,000	$693,812	$452,014
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Total value of formal loan s disbursed during the reporting period to producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processor s, and other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain, as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size formal financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO.											

[6] **The single household-level multiplier used to calculate total beneficiaries was adjusted in Q3 FY 2014 to ten (10) unique cluster-specific household-level multipliers representing each cluster in which NAFAKA works.**

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix											
SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2015 Actuals					Percent Achieved FY 2015	FY 2015 Target	Cumulative To-Date	LOP Target
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-To-Date				
6	FTF 4.5.2-30	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans (S) (OUTPUT)	3,872	4,730	0	0	5,400	45%	12,000	14,327	14,500
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Total number of micro (110), small (11 -50), and medium (51-100) (parentheses = number of employees) enterprises (MSMEs) that have received USG assistance which resulted in a loan from any financial institution, formal or informal, including MFIs, commercial banks, or informal lenders, as well as from in-kind lenders of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow) or other agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds) , or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.											
7	FTF 4.5.2-37	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S) (OUTPUT)[7]	9,603	9,788	0	0	10,480	52%	18,000	26,472	52,800
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Total number of micro (110), small (11 -50), and medium (51-100) enterprises (parentheses = number of employees) receiving services from FTF-supported enterprise development providers. Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technic al support in production techniques, quality control an d marketing, micro-enterprise loans, market linkages, input access, etc. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input sup pliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance.											
IR_3: Increased Investment in Agricultural or Nutrition Related Activities (Corresponds to NAFAKA Component 5 Activities)											
8	FTF-4.5.2-38	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (RiA) (OUTCOME)	$38,132	$244,027	$0	$0	$282,159	71%	$ 400,000	$2,730,123	$5,300,159
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or in come, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), or to improve water or land management etc. – in both upstream and downstream investments. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural product ion process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. Private sector includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a formal, for-profit comp any.											
R 5: Increased Resilience of Vulnerable Com munities and Households (Corresponds to NAFAKA Component 4 Activities)											

[7] **The FY 2015 Quarter 1 BDS figure has been updated in this PMP matrix to reflect inclusion of all SILC members – not only those who took loans – since all SILC members do have access to informal finance.**

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix											
SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2015 Actuals					Percent Achieved FY 2015	FY 2015 Target	Cumulative To-Date	LOP Target
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-To-Date				
9	FTF-4.5.2-14	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (S) (OUTPUT)	8,617	8,877	0	0	8,877	102%	8,744	20,211	16,379
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: As a proxy f or vulnerable households, NAFAKA uses the total number of SILC group members and applies its .96 7 multiplier to account for the potential of more than one beneficiary living in the same household.											
10	NAFAKA	Value of savings accumulated by SILC groups under NAFAKA (OUTCOME)[8]	$41,371	$14,490	$0	$0	$55,861	17%	$335,514	$440,900	$464,196
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Through the SILC methodology, community members self-select into groups of 15 to 25 people who receive intensive capacity building to strengthen their skills in group and financial management through internal savings and lending. SILC groups focus on vulnerable populations.											
11	NAFAKA	Number of beneficiaries with home gardens or alternate crops as proxy for access to nutritious foods and income (OUTCOME)	1,529	0	0	0	1,529	63%	2,414	3,485	8,197
Abbreviated Indicator Definition: A home garden generally emphasizes staple crops and horticultural products and is in close proximity to the household. A garden generally focuses more on mixed cropping with emphasis on vegetables and fruits but may include grains, roots, tubers and other traditional staple crops as well. A garden may be used for home consumption or commercial sale or a mix of the two. Home gardens refer to those managed by an individual household – not by an entire community. Each household with a home garden is used as the base number for this indicator. Then, the NAFAKA cluster-specific, household-level multipliers are applied to represent the number of beneficiaries with access to a home garden during the reporting year.[9]											

[8] **The FY 2015 Quarter 1 SILC Savings figure has been updated in this PMP matrix to reflect correct data for Quarter 1. Previously, the LOP cumulative figure had inadvertently been displayed as the quarterly total.**

[9] **The definition and methodology for this indicator were updated in October 2014. Previously, the indicator tallied only one count per garden or per household.**

Annex 2: Success Story Submitted to USAID during the Quarter

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

SUCCESS STORY

Public-Private Partnerships Leverage Community Growth

USAID public-private partnership increases the productivity and profitability of farming communities in Tanzania

Photo by: Neema Salali

SRI farmers trained by Kilombero Plantations Ltd. weeding paddy fields in Mngeta village

By combining resources from the public and private sectors, entire communities can be transformed.

Production levels for many Tanzanian smallholder farmers are low due to inefficient farming techniques and limited access to high-quality inputs. Farmers also lack finance and marketing opportunities, forcing them to sell crops directly after harvest when prices are lowest, which limits economic growth. When the majority of a village is engaged in agricultural activities, these factors affect the well-being of the entire community.

To increase the profitability of farming communities in Tanzania, the USAID Feed the Future NAFAKA Staples Value Chain Activity has established several public-private partnerships, providing leveraged support for sustainable activities. Since 2011, NAFAKA has partnered with Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) – a $50 million private sector initiative – to build the capacity of smallholder rice farmers in Mngeta village, Kilombero district. KPL rehabilitated a 5,000-hectare farm into a state-of-the-art enterprise with overhead irrigation and renewable hydro- and biomass power.

KPL promotes the System for Rice Intensification (SRI) set of techniques, such as grid planting and proper application of fertilizers. Prior to 2011, KPL had trained 265 farmers in a version of SRI adapted for rain-fed fields, resulting in average yield increases from about 1 ton/hectare to over 3.5 tons/hectare. However, after partnering with NAFAKA, KPL trained 6,260 farmers in SRI and introduced zero-tillage SRI in 2014, eliminating plowing and further increasing margins by 12%. Altogether, NAFAKA-supported trainings have resulted in yields averaging 4.42 tons/hectare, consistently higher than the national average. This represents an increase of $215 per hectare for each participating farmer in the KPL scheme, a significant jump in household income in Tanzania where average per capita income is $502.

Through this dynamic public-private partnership, the impact to local farmer families has been transformative. Higher yields have resulted in both improved food security and incomes. Large numbers of SRI farmers have been able to build houses and pay school fees for the first time. Some farmers have used profits to start small businesses, such as renting bicycles or selling mini solar panels, creating new economic opportunities outside the traditional focus on agriculture.

As a result of this successful collaboration with KPL, NAFAKA has sought out other private entities with which to build partnerships. By combining resources from both the public and private sectors, entire communities can be transformed through increased yields, improved access to farmer support services, efficient markets, and higher profit margins.

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