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



QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT (January 1 to March 31, 2016)



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NAFAKA STAPLES VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITY

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ACRONYM LIST

AMCO	Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
B2B	Business to Business
BCC	Behavior Change Communications
BDS	Business Development Services
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCO	District Coordination Officer
FA	Field Agent
FDP	Fertilizer Deep Placement
FIPS	Farm Input Promotions-Africa
FO	Farmer Organization
FtF	Feed the Future
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
KATRIN	Kilombero Agricultural Training and Research Institute
KFS	Kibaigwa Flour Supplies Limited
KPL	Kilombero Plantation Limited
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MVIWATA	Mtandao Wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima Tanzania
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
PASS	Private Agriculture Sector Support
PHH	Post-Harvest Handling
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
QDS	Quality Declared Seeds
RUDI	Rural and Urban Development Initiative
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SARO 5 (TXD 306)	Semi-Aromatic Rice Organelles 5 (Tanzanian Cross Dakawa 306) Improved Rice Seed
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Community
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
ToT	Training-of-Trainers
Tsh	Tanzanian Shillings
UDP	Urea Deep Placement

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
USG	Urea Super Granules
VBAA	Village-Based Agricultural Advisor
WFP-PPP	World Food Programme - Patient Procurement Platform
WOG	Whole of Government Indicator
ZARI	Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix¹

SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actuals					Percent Achieved FY 2016	Cumulative To-Date ²	LOP Target	Percent Achieved on LOP
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to Date ³				
IR_1.1: Enhanced Human and Institutional Capacity Development for Increased Sustainable Agriculture Sector Productivity												
1	4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)	96,582	7,459	28,295	0	0	35,754	37%	247,935	310,331	80%
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 NAFKA supported training of trainers (ToT) rather than directly with farmers themselves are considered direct beneficiaries.												
2	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)	1,607	1,272	1,577			1,579	98%	3,971	3,999	99%
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 their organizational functions.												
IR_1.2 Enhanced Technology Development, Dissemination, Management, and Innovation												
3	NAFAKA	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (S) (OUTPUT)	105,565	28,591	42,147	0	0	59,038	56%	286,631	310,824	92%
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 NAFKA Annual Outcome Survey).												

¹ This matrix presents a condensed view of progress against quarterly indicators only

² Figures in this column are the sum total of all final Year-to-Date figures for each reporting year. Note that this calculation methodology was adjusted in Q3 FY 2014.

³ Figures are the sum total of all unique beneficiaries for each quarter within the current reporting year. Disaggregation for all indicators can be found in the NAFKA IPTT, distributed each quarter in Excel format with the NAFKA Quarterly Performance Report.

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix¹

SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actuals					Percent Achieved	Cumulative To-Date ²	LOP Target	Percent Achieved
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to Date ³	FY 2016			on LOP
4	NAFAKA	Number of beneficiaries reached (OUTPUT)	481,045	126,401	186,911	0	0	260,662	54%	1,267,069	1,487,452	85%
<p>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 NAFKA, 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 NAFKA 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 esti mates 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.</p>												
IR_2: Expanded Market and Trade (Corresponds to NAFKA 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	4.5.2-29	Value of agricultural and rural loans (RiA) (WOG) (OUTPUT)	\$1,270,650	\$543,313	\$229,226	\$0	\$0	\$772,539	61%	\$1,947,601	\$2,445,711	80%
<p>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 a n NGO.</p>												
6	4.5.2-30	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans (S) (OUTPUT)	14,576	8,291	9,783	0	0	10,649	73%	32,774	36,701	89%
<p>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.</p>												
7	4.5.2-37	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S) (OUTPUT)	39,160	15,168	15,827			42,359	108%	60,282	89,329	67%
<p>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.</p>												
IR_3: In creased Investment in Agricultural or Nutrition Related Activities (Corresponds to NAFKA Component 5 Activities)												
8	4.5.2-38	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (RiA) (OUTCOME)	\$509,612	\$222,076	\$163,809	\$0	\$0	\$385,885	76%	\$3,663,485	\$3,787,212	97%

NAFAKA Quarterly PMP Data Matrix¹

SR/ NO	FtF/ NAFAKA	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actuals					Percent Achieved	Cumulative To-Date ²	LOP Target	Percent Achieved
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year-to Date ³	FY 2016			on LOP
<p>Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, 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 production 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 company.</p>												
<p>R 5: Increased Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households (Corresponds to NAFKA Component 4 Activities)</p>												
9	4.5.2-14	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance (S) (OUTPUT)	14,759	11,701	12,522	0	0	12,522	85%	34,792	37,029	94%
<p>Abbreviated Indicator Definition: As a proxy for vulnerable households, NAFKA uses the total number of SILC group members and applies its .967 multiplier to account for the potential of more than one beneficiary living in the same household.</p>												
10	NAFAKA	Value of savings accumulated by SILC groups under NAFKA (OUTCOME)	\$309,158	\$14,177	\$74,713	\$0	\$0	\$88,890	29%	\$705,978	\$926,246	76%
<p>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.</p>												
11	NAFAKA	Number of beneficiaries with home gardens or alternate crops as proxy for access to nutritious foods and income (OUTCOME)	4,184	601	282			883	21%	17,049	20,350	84%
<p>Abbreviated Indicator Definition: Beneficiaries refer to target individuals who own or have owned a home garden during the reporting year. A home garden generally emphasizes staple crops and horticultural products and is in close proximity to the household. Within a household, each beneficiary with a distinct home garden may be counted once each, but several household members sharing one home garden will only be counted once. 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.</p>												

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NAFKA Staples Value Chain Activity is a six-year Task Order issued by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Tanzania Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative and administered by ACDI/VOCA. NAFKA integrates agricultural, business, 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), Manyara (Kiteto district), Mbeya (Mbozi, Mbeya Rural, Mbarali, and Rungwe districts), and Iringa (Iringa Rural and Kilolo districts) on the mainland, as well as Pemba and Unguja in Zanzibar. NAFKA's goal is to sustainably reduce poverty and food insecurity by increasing incomes for smallholder farmers, including men, women, and youth.

This Quarterly Report for the period of January 1-March 31, 2016 contains the following sections: (1) Performance monitoring plan (PMP) matrix overview, this Executive Summary; (2) Introduction; (3) Implementation Progress; (4) Key Achievements/Results; (5) Problems/Challenges; (6) Planned Activities Linked to Relevant Indicators; (7) Special Issues; and (8) Cross-Cutting Issues. Quantitative information on performance against quarterly PMP indicators is presented at the beginning of the report, while Annex 1 includes a success story. Financial information for the reporting period is submitted under separate cover.

Project Scale Up

During this reporting period, NAFKA focused on preparing the 2015-2016 agricultural season, training new VBAAAs, implementing new demonstration plots in all regions, coordinating input supplies with major wholesale companies, marketing rice and maize, and guiding new grantees and subcontractors for the timely implementation of planned work activities. In both existing and new geographic areas, NAFKA continues to build on the successful methodologies it has implemented since project inception, scaling interventions along the rice and maize value chains on the mainland and continuing rice productivity activities among new farmers in Zanzibar.

Key activities of this reporting period included:

- Preparation of QDS production sites on more than 42 acres among 66 VBAAAs
- Support to ZARI in Zanzibar in support of 751 new rice farmers
- Implementation of 22 new agro-dealer, grain processor, and capacity building grants
- Sales of 158.67 MT of seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals to farmers by 28 VBAA input suppliers
- Aggregation for the sale of 2,622 MT of maize
- Aggregation for the sale of 5,940 MT of rice
- Rural Loans provided to 745 recipients for a value of \$229,226
- Linkages of 24 youth groups to agro-dealers for new business development
- Support of Rice Council of Tanzania (RCT) advocacy campaign

SNAPSHOT OF NAFKA

- 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, Grain Processors, and Agro-Dealers
- Cross-Cutting Activities: Gender Integration, Environmental Compliance and Natural Resource Management, Monitoring & Evaluation
- FtF Partners: Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Program, iAGRI – Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative, SERA, and Infrastructure Project – CDM Smith
- Public-Private Partnerships: Kilombero Plantation Limited, and Rice Council of Tanzania

During this reporting period, NAFKA reached 43,585 direct beneficiaries (66% M / 44% F), among whom 21,148 were new (55% M / 45% F) and 22,437 (43% M / 57% F) were continuing from a previous reporting period. Out of the 43,585 total direct beneficiaries reached this quarter, 46% were maize farmers and 54% were paddy farmers. Refer to the table below for the ways in which the 21,148 new direct beneficiaries were introduced to NAFKA.

Table 1: New Beneficiaries – PY 2016

Beneficiary Type	Female	Male	Total
Association Development	1,053	1,189	2,242
GAP(Grantees &FIPS)	7,947	10,133	18,080
Saving and Lending	562	247	809
Home garden Individuals	11	6	17
Total	9,573	11,575	21,148

Since NAFKA 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 NAFKA 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 NAFKA’s geographic cluster. In this quarter, there were 186,911 combined direct and indirect beneficiaries, 85,979 from maize-growing areas and 100,932 from paddy-growing areas. Of these total direct and indirect beneficiaries, 88,349 were new to the project.

Table 2: NAFKA Beneficiaries Reached – PY 2016

NAFKA Outreach	Q2 FY 2015 New	Q2 FY 2015 Continuing	Q2 FY 2015 Total	Cumulative-to-Date
Direct Beneficiaries (Farmers, Service Providers, or Clients of Service Providers)	21,148	22,437	43,585	297,448
Total Beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect Combined)	88,349	100,932	186,911	1,267,069

Improved Value Chain Productivity

Activities for the quarter continued to focus on input distribution; the establishment of new demonstration plots; and GAP training for farmers, VBAs, and agro-dealers.

- **Demonstration Plot and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Training:** 650 demonstration plots were established. Twelve GAP technologies for maize and rice are promoted on these demonstration plots, through on-site training and technical assistance by Lead Farmers and Village-Based Agricultural Advisors (VBAs).
- **Service Provider Development:** NAFKA continues to support networks of private sector service providers by providing training and technical assistance. Those conducting the training included 98 agro-dealers (69% M / 31% F), 315 village-based agricultural advisors (VBAs) (78% M/22% F) and 349 lead farmers (59% M / 41% F)
- **Engaging Agricultural Research and Training Institutes:** NAFKA continues technical collaboration with three research and training institutions that include Kilombero Agricultural Research and Training Institute (KATRIN), Cholima Research Institute and Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI).

Expanding Markets and Trade

- **Formation and Registration of Farmer Associations:** NAFAKA continues to work with 111 associations in Zone 1 (42 in Kilombero, 25 in Kiteto, 33 in Mvomero, 10 in Kilombero Plantation Limited (KPL), and 1 in Kongwa), 20 associations in Mbeya (10 in Mbarali and 10 in Mbozi), and 22 associations in Iringa. NAFAKA reached out to 5,708 members through training in leadership, recordkeeping, and market aggregation.
- **Access to Finance:** NAFAKA collaborated with CRDB, NMB, TADB, Opportunity Tanzania Limited (OTL), and Iringa University. OTL provided loans to 745 association members for improved access to agricultural inputs in the rice and maize sectors.

Increased Private Investment in Agriculture or Nutrition Related Activities

- **Home Gardens:** NAFAKA trained two Diocese of Mbeya staff and 13 Mbozi farmers (10 Field Agents (FAs) and three SILC group members in Igamba village in Mbozi) on organic vegetable production using sacks, double dug beds, and keyhole gardens. In Kongwa 59 home gardens were established.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** NAFAKA continues to work with KPL to mutually develop outgrower programs that promote provision of agricultural inputs and crop marketing within the rice value chain.
- **NAFAKA Grants:** NAFAKA is committed to working with private sector firms to build partnerships, leverage investment, and create lasting outcomes. These public-private partnerships are a key component of the NAFAKA strategy to build local capacity and ensure sustainability. Twenty-two new grant agreements were active during this period, including contracts with 13 agro-dealers, six grain processors, one association capacity development NGO one research institution, and one micro-finance institution.

Increased Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households

- **Expanded Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) Members:** CRS continued to work with vulnerable communities in the NAFAKA zone of influence. The SILC field agents (FA) and Private Service Provider (PSP) in both zones organized and trained 813 individual community members into 37 new SILC groups. In this quarter, SILC savings amounted to USD \$ 74,713

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. NAFKA 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. NAFKA represents a commitment to Tanzania's country-led Kilimo Kwanza initiative to reinvigorate agricultural growth emerging from the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) process. The NAFKA 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.
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) – Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable in target regions.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of NAFKA 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 FtF overall goal, “to sustainably reduce poverty and hunger.” NAFKA promotes growth by facilitating productivity and competitiveness of the smallholder-based rice and maize value chains. To sustainably reduce hunger and poverty, NAFKA is:

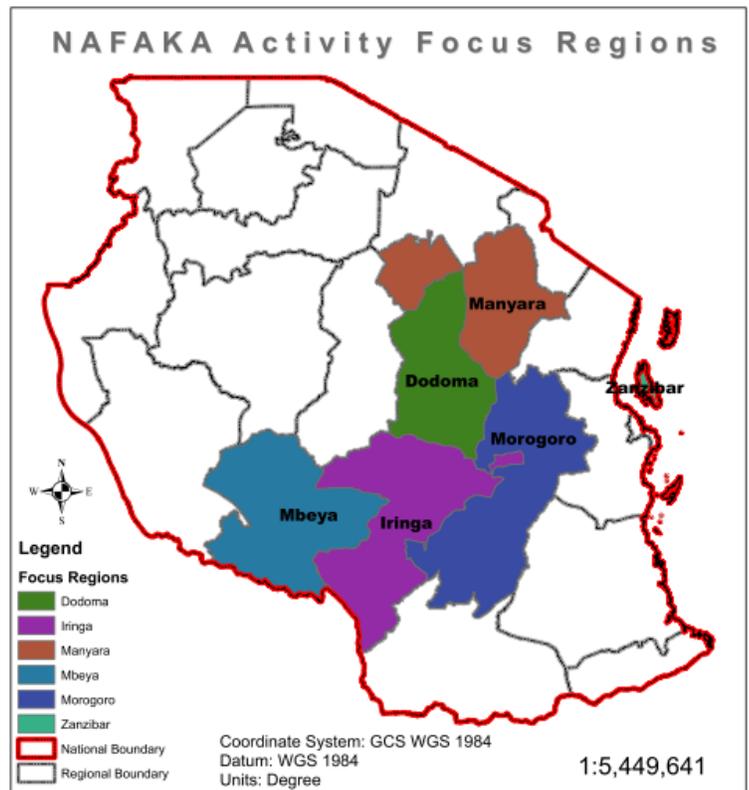
- Improving the competitiveness and productivity of the rice and maize value chains.
- Facilitating improved domestic and regional trade in rice and maize.
- Expanding the depth and breadth of benefits from the growth of the rice and maize subsectors, including increased benefits to women and youth.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

Geographic Zones of Influence

NAFAKA is implemented in eight districts in five regions on the mainland and two islands in Zanzibar, Pemba and Unguja. Key areas of intervention and activity 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, NAFKA is engaged in developing associations and increasing productivity in 56 villages (20 in Ifakara North, 16 in Mlimba, and 20 in Mang'ula), focusing mainly on rain-fed production. NAFKA continues to facilitate KPL outgrower schemes in 10 villages.
- *Mvomero District*: a paddy and maize growing area in the North of the Morogoro region. NAFKA is developing associations and increasing productivity with both paddy (rain-fed and irrigated) and maize producers in 48 villages (43 rain-fed and 5 joint rain-fed/irrigated).

- Kongwa and Kiteto Districts: maize growing areas in Dodoma and Manyara regions. NAFKA is developing associations and increasing productivity with maize producers in 112 villages (61 in Kongwa and 51 in Kiteto).
- Zanzibar: NAFKA focused on increasing productivity with both rain-fed and irrigated paddy producers in 74 wards/shehias (37 in Unguja and 37 in Pemba).
- Iringa and Kilolo Districts: The project focused on paddy and maize in Iringa Rural in 11 villages with over 1,000 farmers, and in Kilolo with maize producers in 30 villages with 2,609 members.
- Mbarali and Mbozi Districts: NAFKA is working with over 1,600 paddy rice farmers in more than 20 villages in Mbarali, and about 5,000 maize farmers in 41 communities in Mbozi District.



3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

This section presents NAFAKA's progress in implementing activities according to the key result areas which include:

- IR-1 Improved value chain productivity
- IR-2 Expanding markets and trade
- IR-3 Increased private investment in agriculture
- IR-5 Increased income for vulnerable smallholders

Cross-Cutting issues are addressed under gender and youth integration, behavior change communication, and monitoring and evaluation.

IR-1 Improved Agricultural 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. This quarterly report focuses on the following key activities:

- Establishment of GAP demonstration plots – by VBAs, Lead Farmers, and Hub Agro-Dealers.
- Private Sector Input Supply Companies engagement.
- Data collection and analysis for fertilizer validation trials of Urea Deep Placement (UDP) in collaboration with KATRIN Research Institute.
- GAP training to VBAs, Lead Farmers, and Agro-Dealers.
- QDS production training to VBAs.
- Product knowledge training for Agro-Dealers and VBAs.
- Establishment of Wholesale Agro-Dealer Grant Initiative to improve input supply networks in the most rural areas.



Photo 1: This is how Urea Super Granules (USG) fertilizer appears with 15mm

1.1.1.1 Execute and Monitor Grant Activities in Zanzibar

The key technologies targeted under the strategy in Zanzibar include popularizing improved seeds, fertilizers, UDP application and quality declared seeds (QDS).

1.1.1.2 Establish Linkages With Government Research and Training Institutes

NAFAKA completed the work it began in FY 2012 on UDP trials with KATRIN (Kilombero District) and the Agricultural Research Institute in Dakawa (Mvomero District). The trials were conducted to determine the benefits and suitability of UDP on Tanzania mainland soils in conjunction with SARO 5 (TXD 306) improved rice seed, and are required by the Government prior to approving use by farmers. Details on the results of the trials are described under Section 1.2.2.

1.2.2.1 Collaboration with Government Research Institutes for UDP Approval

Consistent with our strategy to increase the availability of inputs to local producers, NAFKA continued its collaboration with Agricultural Research Institutes (ARI) and KATRIN to conduct trials on the use of Urea Super Granules (USG) fertilizer. During this quarter, NAFKA completed the collection of yield data and data analysis for UDP on-station trials. The trials 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. NAFKA and partner KATRIN released the scientific report to

Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA) and MAFC in March and received formal approval for the use of Urea Super Granules in Tanzania on March 29th.

The trial results that compared no fertilizer, prilled urea, and Super Granules suggest that Urea Super Granule at a rate of 51.75 kg N ha⁻¹ may be suitable for better growth and yield of *TXD 306* and other rice varieties grown by smallholder farmers in Tanzania. The agricultural technology of Urea Super Granules (USG) and the nitrogen management practice of deep placement hold a promise for those who cultivate rice on small plots where increased yields with improved inputs use efficiency are of critical importance

1.2.3.1 Preparation of Demo Plots

Land preparation of the existing 700 demo plots was undertaken during the period between January 2016 and February 2016. Mode of land preparation adopted in Kiteto and Kongwa districts involved the use of in situ rainwater harvesting tillage technique i.e. tied ridging across action sites. Choice of this tillage method based on the fact that action sites fall in drought prone zone mainly characterized by inadequate and erratic rainfall. Africa RISING consistently were on the ground to provide technical backstopping which broadly imparted knowledge and skills on proper land preparation.

1.2.3.2 Implement Demonstration Plots and Trainings

Demonstration plots and planting were established in Kilombero, Kongwa and Kiteto districts. The activity is still ongoing in Mvomero district and is planned to be accomplished by April 16th. A total of 313 maize and 75 rice demo plots were established in all participating villages by agro dealers, KINNAPA and Africa RISING. In general crops are at different stages of development ranging from vegetative, tussling and grain filling stages. Despite a prolonged drought in February and March which affected vast areas in Tanzania including NAFKA action sites, some drought tolerant varieties and water management technologies were able to demonstrate resilience as shown in the pictures below.



Photo 2: Maize Demo Plots in Kiteto (left) and Kongwa (right) at different stage of growth.

GAP Module I training to lead farmers and local government extension officers: Forty eight(48) lead farmers (25M/18F) and thirteen (13) agricultural extension officers (11M/2F) in Mvomero district were trained by Africa RISING in collaboration with NAFKA and exposed to new agricultural technologies on maize- soybeans rotational benefits, improve and intercropping of maize and beans. Farmers had the opportunity to review the demonstration protocols and learned about the nutritious aspects of maize and legumes.

1.2.4.2 Rice Production Technologies

Four selected rice production technologies, namely, improved rice varieties, soil fertility management, management of salt-affected soils (SAS), and alternate wetting and drying (AWD) have high potential for improvement of rice

productivity in both irrigated and lowland rained conditions especially under the current changing extreme weather conditions. NAFAKA in collaboration with Africa RISING selected 25 villages in Mvomero, Kilombero, Mbarali and Iringa and rural for demonstrating these technologies.

Safe alternative wetting and drying technology help farmers to minimize amount of water used for rice production without affecting yields. In this technology, the water level in the irrigated field is allowed to subside (lowered) to just 15 cm below the soil surface before the field is re-irrigated. The technology increases water use efficiency and therefore improves water productivity. This technology is demonstrated in 5 demos in DAKAWA irrigation scheme.

NAFAKA and Africa RISING are collaborating to improve rice production under salty and calcareous soils using both organic and inorganic fertilizers at the Dakawa irrigation scheme. One demonstration plot was established in Dakawa irrigation scheme for farmers to observe and evaluate the potential of Sulphate of Ammonia fertilizer and farmyard manure as two options for mitigating the effect of salt accumulation in rice fields.

1.2.6.1 Develop Commercial Capacity of Agro-Dealers, VBAs and Youth Service Provider Groups:

Thirty secretariat members from 3 agro-dealer associations; UWAPEKI, MOAA and UWAPEKIMO from Kilombero, Mvomero and Morogoro respectively, were trained in business planning and management by a consultant hired by IFDC in March 2016 at Mikumi. The objective of the training was to strengthen capacity of association secretariat to manage the affairs of the associations.

Product knowledge training on Youth groups: From 22nd to 27th February 2016, a total of 100 Youths (69 male, 31 female) from thirteen groups in three Cluster of Kilombero district were trained in Pesticides/Agro-chemicals knowledge with a main focus on Herbicides safe use and handling for rice crop. The following topics were covered during the trainings: 1) types of pests and pesticides, 2) pesticides formulations and their mode of action, harmful effects of pesticides, 3) required information on pesticide labels and how to read the label, 4) pesticides toxicity levels, 5) types of sprayers and their parts, 6) types of nozzles and their use, 7) herbicides spraying, 8) insecticides spraying, 9) fungicides spraying, recommended application rates and their calculations, 10) protective gears and their uses, 11) disposal of empty containers and management of storage pests.

VBAs product knowledge training: The objective of this training was to transform VBAs into local stockists with inputs certificates and permits, and generate more income through increase of sales by offering quality products and demand creation activities. This training was conducted on 14th to 19th March for 40 VBA's in Kongwa and Kiteto. It was the final refresher training because VBAs are all expected to start input business and acquire required legal inputs business certificates and permits offered by TOSCI, TFRA, TPRI, TRA, and by local government authorities.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA)

IR.1. Improved Agricultural Productivity

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

1.2.3.2 GAP Demonstration Plots for Improved Technologies and Management Practices A total of 20 demonstration plots (10 in Unguja and 10 in Pemba) were established and 1,000 (500 Unguja, 500 Pemba) farmers were trained in GAP Module II along with 20 (10 Unguja, 10 Pemba) new government extension staff. Three blocks were prepared, each with four plots for four rice varieties (BKN/SUPA, SUBANG, SUPA BC, and NERICA 10). One block serves as the control where no fertilizer are applied, the second block serves for the 3 existing recommended TSP and urea doses. The third block serves for the newly recommended fertilizer application involving the use of Yara Mila at 100kg/ha and UDP applied with single UDP briquette at the tiller stage. Soil samples were collected from demonstration sites to estimate their nutritional status and draw recommendations on the type and amount of fertilizer to apply. The samples were gathered in the soil laboratory where processing and analysis is on-going. Final report will be reported in the succeeding milestone completion reports.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN EXPANSION REGIONS IRINGA AND MBEYA

1.2.1.1 Support QDS Production

Trainings on QDS production Principles

Trainings focused on rice crop for Mbarali, Mbozi and Iringa rural districts and maize for Kilolo district only. A total of 132 VBAs and Lead farmers from four districts were trained in QDS production principles. Out of this number, 33% (44 out of 132) were female and 67 % were male. All trainings were conducted in collaboration with district seed inspectors working under Tanzania Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries. In all trainings, producers were trained in Tanzania seed laws and regulations and the necessity for any farmers engaged in improved seed production to follow the laws and regulations.

Establishment of the QDS fields and follow-ups

Most of the fields were established in February by transplanting rice seedlings at a spacing of 20 m x 20 m obtained from the nurseries established in January and early February. Delay was caused by a prolonged drought spell which lasted for more than three weeks in January 2016. Maize QDS were established in Kilolo district only and intermediate maturing open pollinated variety SITUKA-M1 was used. Rice QDS fields were established in three districts, Mbarali, Iringa rural and Mbozi.

There was a prolonged drought spell in January and early February which caused some difficulties to establish the fields. This was then followed by serious floods especially at Mbarali and Iringa rural (Pawaga and Idodi clusters) district where most of the rice seedling nurseries and young fields were washed away. In Kilolo district most of the trainees delayed to plant and missed the season due to delayed rains and frequent drought spells. Out of a total of 132 trainees, 80 % (106) managed to establish QDS fields, including 35 women and 71 men.



Photo 3: Paddy nursery plots in one of the demonstration plots in Zanzibar

1.2.3.2 Implement Demo Plot and Trainings

The establishment of demonstration plots in Mbarali and Iringa Rural districts started in January 2016 with the rain season. To date, a total of 364 demonstration plots (110maize, 254rice) were established. These demo plots include alternative crops such as common beans, groundnuts and soybeans in collaboration with Africa Rising. About 6,771 farmers were trained in several GAP technologies (seed varieties, land preparation, weeding, planting, fertilizer application) by VBAs, lead farmers and agronomists employed by hub- agro dealers, millers and Africa RISING group in the 2015/2016 cropping season.

VBAA and lead farmers Training on GAP Module I and II

Mbarali and Kilolo VBAs were trained in weeds and weed control, fertilizers and application, crop protection chemicals and application. They were also taught to practice good agriculture practices (GAPs_ on time to insure good yields. This will enable VBAs to manage demonstration plots and train other farmers in GAPs. Also NAFKA in collaboration with Africa RISING managed to train 43(25M, 18F) lead farmers and 13(11M, 3F) local government extension officers in Mbozi who will become productivity trainers in demonstration plots. In each demonstration plot, about 25 farmers are expecting to be trained by lead farmers and village extension officers under the Mbozi district council.

VBAA Business Training

Thirty-six VBAA's in Kilolo and twenty-two in Mbarali were trained in financial management related to inputs trading. This will enable VBAA's to plan, save and invest for future sustainability and job growth.

1.2.5.3 Field Day Events

The common beans planted in Mbozi district were harvested in February 2016 and 2 farmer field events were held at Itumpi and Iganya villages in Mbozi. 153 farmers (84F/69M) attended the event. Different technology options were tested on bean demo plots and farmers were involved in all stages from field preparation, planting to harvesting. In all these stages farmers learned the best practices of bean farming and the best technology options were proposed by their peers.

IR.2. Expanding Markets and Trade

The key activities implemented during the reporting period included:

- Capacity building of FOs
- Facilitation of crop aggregation and sales through collective marketing
- Facilitation of increased market efficiency for rice and maize
- Facilitation of Producer-Processor linkages by conducting Business to Business (B2B) meetings and market survey
- Facilitation of farmers' access to loans through linkages of FOs with financial institutions such as NMB, Opportunity International (OTI), University of Iringa (UoI), TADB
- Collaboration with Information and Communications Technology (ICT) service providers
- Facilitation of smallholder farmers' readiness for financial services through business development services

Capacity Building of Associations

NAFAKA reached 18,656 smallholder farmers (46%F) in Zone 1 through its partners. RUDI works with 10,154 (47% females) and MVIWATA 8,502 (45% females).

2.1.1.1 Train Existing Associations

Recordkeeping training for 9 farmer Apex organizations was carried out in Mvomero, Kilombero (KPL) area in Morogoro. In Kilombero, 3 Apex organizations were trained to use QuickBooks to improve their recordkeeping. A total of 27 participants (11 women) participated in the three sessions. This training was done by RUDI in collaboration with a local consultant. Further, NMB Foundation for Agricultural Development (NFAD) conducted governance and leadership training for FOs and KPL.

2.1.2.1 Expand Association Services

This assessment of association grain aggregation capacity to store crops in Mvomero, was conducted to inform on the status of storage and prepare farmers to plan for crop sales. In Mvomero, there are 2 warehouses which, will aggregate 1,396.9MT of maize and 508 MT of Paddy. Further, training on the importance of warehouse receipt systems was taught to 435 farmers from 10 outgrower associations at KPL. The implementation of inventory management will be introduced after registering the warehouse that is built by KPL.

2.1.3.1 Rice Council of Tanzania

As part of their mandate to support ICT service providers for MIS services, RCT member Geoffrey Lwiza participated in the round-table meetings conducted by Sibesonke and partners on February 24 in Mvomero.

2.1.4.2 Producer Buyer Processor Linkage

NAFAKA facilitated negotiation and purchase contracts, and ensured quality through post-harvest handling initiatives and market linkage grants between farmers and processor/buyers. The total projection through the contracted buyers in Zone 1 is 3,508 MT which will be purchased by processors/buyers on grant agreement with NAFAKA in Kilombero.

2.1.5.4 Producer-Buyer 3Ps

This round table activity resulted in public private partnerships (PPP) contracts for maize procurement in Mvomero. The prospective VC actors would be input suppliers, banks and aggregators/buyers/processors under 3 PPP. The interested buyers are; i) Katundu Traders Ltd, ii) Rahisi Milling Company and, iii) Kupo Investment.

Additionally, facilitation of round-table meetings in Zones 1 and 2 resulted in these results:

- A total of 887 smallholder farmers from Mang'ula - Mkula (367), Ifakara (200) and Mlimba (320) associations will sell paddy to Mtenda KRS who signed contracts with the FOs. The anticipated total volume is 3,508MT.
- MTENDA signed 3 PPP agreements in Kilombero with David Milling Company, Vijana Mbasia and Mkula FA which will be connected as aggregators for MTENDA KRS.
- Through MTENDA, YARA and TADB, the bank is processing a loan to 900 smallholder farmers from Mkula, Ifakara and Mlimba based on off-taker contract.
- YARA will supply fertilizer and extension services to MKULA irrigated rice farmers based on the seasonality calendar.

2.1.7.1. Farmer Market Linkages

This market mapping activity was conducted with some notable achievements: i) mFarming mobile technology will facilitate linkage of input suppliers, producers and processors, ii) Linkage of smallholder farmers to WFP-PPP is ongoing and projections of maize volumes among Mvomero farmer organizations to be sold this season was shared with WFP. iii) a survey of potential processors in Morogoro (Mvomero) was carried out to assess structured marketing using mFarming iv) Grantees/processors will use their budgets to attend post-harvest technologies to RIELA (PHHS) and Quality Food Processing (QFP) in Moshi and Arusha respectively.

Develop Market Plans with Associations

BDS was done in Zones 1 and 2 in collaboration with IJHS, NMB, CRDB and TADB, YARA and Grantees that conducted the trainings using the tools developed jointly with NAFKA.

Table 3: Farmers' association capacitated on market plan by Private Sector

District	BDS Provider	Number of Association	Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Zone One					
Mvomero	CRDB/NMB/PASS	16	907	934	1,861
Kilombero	TADB/PASS	42	360	369	729
Sub-Total		58	1267	1303	2590

2.1.7.4 PRODUCER-OFF TAKER

The following meetings were held with FIs for simplified loan agreements:

- NAFAKA facilitated the establishment of a consortium between TADB and YARA .
- The consortium approach with several off-taker buyers/processors was established with YARA as input supplier and processors in Zones 1 and 2. Key issue here is to ensure that there is business arrangement for purchase of crops as a form of guarantee that covers the period farmers have inputs on credit

2.1.8.1 Identify strategies for improved market communication

A workshop in Mvomero was organized on February 22-23 with NAFKA, SIBESONKE, local farmers and GOT officials. These stakeholders met to promote the M-Farming technology for an ICT-based market information system (MIS). The results:

- A Total of 49 organization stake holders participated in the workshop,
- A total of 73 farmers (34 F & 39 M) from 6 FA were registered to pilot the MFarming in Mvomero.
- A total of 8 processors were also registered to pilot the procurement and marketing process (3 Mvomero & 5 Moro Urban) as the main agenda of the platform.
- FOs were linked with input suppliers, microfinance institutions and other stakeholders from private sector.
- Basic Elements (BE) maize processor from Dar es Salaam will be linked to farmers and aggregators in Mvomero.

2.1.9.1 Parboiled Rice

Parboiled rice samples were collected from DBB Processor and delivered to SUA for nutritional analysis. This analysis is intended for 'know your product' marketing and to share nutritional information with potential buyers and consumers. The summary results show that parboiled rice contains more crude proteins AV. % CP 7.47 as compared to normal rice with AV.% 6.72 crude protein.

Other parameters;

- Dry matter boiled AV.%91.28 VS 90.57= Boiled is more dried than raw
- Ash content boiled AV.% 0.73 VS 0.48 =Boiled is much better than raw
- Fiber content due to boiling more of the fibers was drawn out hence less fiber AV.%CF 0.35 VS 0.47 raw
- Mineral content boiled has much of Calcium 1.07mg/kg VS 0.07 mg/k Raw rice, 0.59 P VS 0.32 Raw rice, Zinc 15mg/kg Vs 17mg/kg Raw rice
- The preliminary results indicate parboiled has a nutritional benefits as compared to raw rice.

2.2.2.1 Support the Expansion of Risk Mitigation Products to Encourage Investment (rice and maize) production

OTL provided loans to 745 (44%F) with total value \$ 229,226 in Iringa, Mvomero and Kilombero through its group guarantee. The table below indicates breakdown of loans disbursed;

Table 4: *The Value of Rural loans*

District	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Loan (\$)	Number	Loan (\$)	Number	Loan (\$)
Iringa	100	18,740	126	27,806	226	46,546
Mvomero	41	18,257	49	32,275	90	50,532
Kilombero	220	61,448	209	70,700	429	132,148
Grand Total	361	98,444	384	130,782	745	229,226

2.2.2.2 CAPACITY BUILDING OF SACCOS/AMCOS

Business Development Services and Finance

NMB Foundation at KPL and PASS in Kilombero North and Mvomero helped produce the following results:

- NFAD at KPL conducted financial literacy and governance training for 867 (56%F) smallholders farmers.
- PASS and CRDB in Mvomero quantified the financial needs of smallholder farmers and association. 49 individuals participated in the business plan and access to finance process.

Linking Associations with MFIs

The following associations were linked to SACCOs:

- CRDB managed to disburse TZS 1,127,546,800 (1.12billion) loan to 86 members from Uwawakuda Agricultural Cooperative (FA).
- Opportunity disbursed a total of TZS 464,014,049 to 541 smallholder farmers in Kilombero.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN EXPANSION REGIONS IRINGA AND MBEYA

Capacity Building of Associations

In Zone 2, NAFAKA's partners reached a total of 6,443 smallholders. RUDI reached 3s089 (45.67%F) and MVIWATA 3,354 (46%F). The sub-tasks accomplished under this activity are described below.

2.1.1.1 Train Existing Associations

In Zone 2, recordkeeping training covered farmer organizations in Iringa rural, Mbarali and Mbozi in Iringa and Mbeya regions.

Further, NMB Foundation for Agricultural Development (NFAD) conducted governance and leadership training to FOs at KPL Apex. The purpose of the training was building the capacity of leaders to understand the operational and financial records at association level but also at the apex level. The main organizational management issues were identified as constitutional, contracts, and meeting minutes. Training in financial records included members' registers, sale's registers, bank books, and cash collection registers.

2.1.2.1 Expand Association Services

This assessment of association grain aggregation capacity to store crops in Mbozi and Mbarali was conducted to inform on the status of storage and prepare farmers to plan for sales of crops. In Mbozi there are 6 warehouses, 9 associations planned for aggregation of 2,550MTs of maize while in Mbarali planned aggregation capacity is 2,433MT.

In partnership with East African Grain Council and RUDI, NAFAKA conducted mapping, profiling and inspection of storage facilities whereby, 14 warehouses were surveyed. The distribution of 14 surveyed warehouses is; 3 from grantees-G2L, one from RME – private maize miller and 10 FOs operating warehouses. The major aim for certification is to improve food security, minimizing post-harvest loss, cut off middlemen system, empower farmers in pricing, improve the marketing system and, pave the way for warehouse business to take place (loan, pricing, marketing information system). The warehouses that meet standards will be certified and installed with *G Soko Marketing System* to track the point station warehouses stocks after completing the processes while the rest will need managerial and physical improvement as a BDs aspect by EAGC and NAFAKA.

Associations conduct self-assessment using service tracker

The subcontractor, RUDI facilitated the organization capacity self-assessment of 13 FOs in Iringa rural. The Association Field Development Officers (ADFO) distributed organization capacity assessment questionnaires that were used for analysis and reporting. The objective of this exercise was to know the status and capacity of each organization. Among the 13 FOs from Iringa rural, only 3 FOs (Mangalali, Lumuli and Kiponzelo) had good signs of development in terms of management, operations, and record keeping.

2.1.4.1 Farmer Association Market Linkage

Information was gathered on the aggregation capacity of 20 associations in Mbozi and Mbarali. These farmers are projecting a total 5,054.78 metric tons that will be produced by associations for the purpose of selling to buyers. This activity will further continue to other FOs in Zone 1&2. The distribution in Zone 2 summarized below:

District	No. of FOs	Number of farmers			Acreage	Total Production(kgs)	Aggregation in kgs to be sold	Aggregation in MT to be sold
		Male	Female	Total				
Mbozi (Maize)	20	568	661	1,229.00	3,078.00	4,822,416	2,622,780	2622.78
Mbarali (Rice)	20	262	441	703	1,364.50	2,132,300	2,432,100	2,432
Total	40	830	1,102	1,932	4,442.5	6,954,716	5,054,880	5054.78

Table 5: Projected Aggregation in Mbozi and Mbarali

2.1.4.2 Producer Buyer Processor Linkage

The activity included facilitating negotiation and purchase contracts, and facilitating quality through post-harvest handling initiatives and market linkage grants between farmers and processor/buyers. The total projection through the contracted buyers is 21,000MT which will be purchases by processors/buyers on grant agreement with NAFKA in Mbeya and Iringa.

Table 6: Showing the farmer/ buyer contracts;

District	Name of Processor/Buyer	Value Chain	Number of Contracts	Expected MT
Mbeya	Rapha Group	Rice	25	12,000
Mbeya	Mtenda KRS	Rice	25	7,000
Iringa	G2L	Rice	15	2,000
Total			65	21,000

2.1.5.1 Facilitate negotiation contracts for procurement of maize with Grantees

The main buyers/processors under NAFKA Grant in Iringa and Mbeya for maize purchase contract are; RUAHA Milling Enterprises (RME), KHEBANDZA and UNYIHA Associates (also input grantee). The procurements projections for this season is as indicated on the table below;

Table 7: Contracts for Aggregation MT Maize Projections (Maize)

District	Processor/Buyer	Crop	Number of Contracts	Expected MT
Mbozi	Unyiha Associates	Maize	9	310
Mbeya	Khebandza	Maize	32	2,400
Iringa	Ruaha Milling Enterprises	Maize	25	1,295
Total			66	4,005

2.1.5.2 Capacity Building for Post-Harvest Management

The exchange visit conducted by RUDI to FOs aimed at learning post-harvest handling and storage (PHHS) technologies specifically on airtight storage facilities (i.e PICS bag, Metal Silos and Cocoons) was implemented on February 5th. A total of 28 leaders (10 women and 18 men) from Kilolo who visited Mangalali FO in Iringa rural farmer organization participated in the exchange visit on the 5th Feb 2016.

2.1.7.3. Producer-Buyer-P3.processor Linkages

This activity engaged discussions with financial institutions to arrange simplified loan agreements with farmer organizations. The ADA in Mbeya is coordinating round-table discussion that will engage financial institutions to make simplified agreements as loan securities. The stakeholders that are anticipated are; ACB Mbeya, EFTA, NMB, CRDB and SACCOs; from private sector, will be YARA and Rogimwa (input supply), UNYIHA (input and output), MGEN insurance and Litenga Holding Ltd (for PHHS).

Develop Market Plans with Association

This activity is ongoing in Zones 1 and 2. BDS was done in collaboration with IJHS, NMB, CRDB and TADB, YARA and Grantees who conducted the trainings using the tools developed jointly with NAFKA. In zone 2, the training impacted 55% women and 45% male participants. The breakdown on table below indicates FOs that are receiving market plans facilitation in Zone 2 implemented from subcontractor and partner organizations. This activity was implemented by grantees (processors) to 2093 farmers (55% F) in Iringa and Mbozi in Mbeya as indicated on table below;

Table 8 : FOs Trained on Market Plan by Processors / Partners

DESCRIPTION	GENDER		TOTAL	# FOs
	MALE	FEMALE		
Kilolo Fos (Rudi)	16	6	22	14
Iringa Rural Fos (Rudi)	14	5	19	13
Ruaha Milling Enterprises (Kilolo And Iringa Rural)	31	18	49	25
G2L Company Ltd	13	6	19	12
Iringa Amcos (Collaboration with EAGC)	32	20	52	6
Mbozi Associations (Unyiha)	568	661	1,229	09
Mbarali Associations (Rapha Group)	262	441	703	09
TOTAL	936	1157	2,093	82

2.1.7.4 PRODUCER OFF TAKER

The following meetings were held with FIs for simplified loan agreements:

- i. NAFAKA facilitated establishment of consortium between TADB and YARA (see model attached).
- ii. The consortium approach with several buyers/processors off takers was put in place with YARA as input supplier and processors in Zone 2. Key issue here was to ensure that there is business arrangement for purchase of crops as a form of guarantee that covers the period farmers have inputs on credit
- iii. Discussion meetings were held in collaboration with USAID - DCA Loan Guarantee with Processors, Banks and MFIs were made with key processors; RME – Iringa, Mtenda KRS and Trade Peckers – Mbeya and NBC, ACB – Akiba Commercial Bank and Mufindi Community Bank (MUCOBA) in Iringa and Mbeya respectively.

2.2.2.1 TARGET ASSOCIATIONS READY FOR FINANCE ACTIVITIES

NAFAKA collaborated with CRDB and PASS to facilitate business plans and enable smallholder farmers to quantify their financial needs. Further, the NMB Foundation Agricultural Development worked with NAFAKA on financial literacy and BDS. NMB Foundation was keen to know the longevity of NAFAKA Project before signing MoU. The implementation of this activity focused on the following aspects:

- NAFAKA worked with FIs and VC actors to develop tools and models to increase smallholders' engagement.
- NAFAKA ADAs developed a tool for financial literacy, coordinated the training shared with NMB-FAD that conducted the case training in Iringa.
- NAFAKA worked on increasing smallholders' financial literacy.

Further, NMB-FAD started working with WASA AMCOS, Kiponzelo SACCOS, and Ithemi SACCOS.

2.2.2.2 Capacity building of SACCOs/AMCOSs

Business Development Services and Finance

Activities conducted by NMB Foundation at Iringa and PASS in Iringa University in Iringa produced the following results:

- a) NFAD in Iringa - Financial Literacy to 106 (33%F) Leaders
- b) UoI in Iringa – Financial manual system and QuickBooks Accounting System to 68 (members of the IJHS Apex.
- c) NFAD and EAGC – Market plans facilitation to 226 farmers represented from 77 FOs and 174 (35% Female) leaders and 52 (39% F) farmers

Linking Associations with SACCOS

The following associations were linked to SACCOS:

- Muungano SACCOS in Mbarali received 268 million Tsh from CRDB bank but underutilized the funds at less than 50%. MVIWATA continued building capacity of farmers from Mswiswi and linking them to SACCOS.
- Lunwa Association – with 103 members of which 54 are women and 49 men, were linked to Muungano.
- UNYIHA is in process of acquiring an extra milling machine and modern storage facilities with EFTA for a value of 350 million Tsh

IR3: Increased Investment In Agricultural Or Nutrition Related Activities

3.1.1 Promote Vegetable Home Gardens

The NAFKA project continues to promote nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific actions in both the old and new NAFKA zones of influence in collaboration with existing private service providers and other feed the future initiatives. During this past quarter, NAFKA conducted a four-day training of trainers' course on basic nutrition education and dietary diversity. The training beneficiaries included two diocese of Mbeya staff, one government extension staff and 15 nutrition promoters who represent SILC groups in Mbozi District.

NAFAKA continues to follow up on the home gardens in Zone 1 which is ongoing despite the offseason. During this quarter, 59 new home gardens sites were identified in Kongwa and Kiteto Districts. The home gardens established are in areas with little rainfall and farmers are able to irrigate.

The Table below indicates the number of new home gardens per cluster for the months of January- March 2016.

Table 3: Existing Home gardens by District

District	Beneficiaries with Access to Home Gardens						
	Home Garden			Cluster HH Multiplier	Beneficiaries with Access		
	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total
Kongwa	40	19	59	4.9	191	91	282



Photo 4: Two community promoters preparing green leafy vegetables for drying

3.1.2 TOT Training on Basic Nutrition Education

A TOT training was conducted for 15 Mbozi District community facilitators selected from among SILC group members representing 15 NAFKA villages. Two Caritas- Diocese of Mbeya staff also participated in the training. Caritas staff are expected to continue to monitor the quality of trainings while improving the training capacity of the 15 Nutritional Promoters serving Mbozi district. The nutrition training included basic understanding of food groups, nutrients and their importance, balancing meals for diet optimization, nutritional disorders, food hygiene, processing and utilization. Participants were also enlightened on food taboos, household food distribution (sharing) and how to care for special groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five. Nutritional Promoters have committed to a roll out plan which will be closely monitored by Caritas Mbeya and reported to CRS on a monthly basis using the relevant data collection forms (DCF's) and narrative reports. During day one of the training the team invited Mbozi District Council represented by the District Crops Officer who urged both Caritas Mbeya and the Nutritional Promoters to work closely with the District staff in improving the health and nutritional status of Mbozi families. Trainees were also given a roll out plan to implement by September 15, 2016.

New Innovation Grants

3.3.1 Select New Lead Firms

NAFAKA Innovation and Capacity-Building Grants aim to leverage private sector investment in agricultural value chains with a particular focus on innovative integration of smallholder producers into staple value chains. The Enterprise Development Co-Investment Grants will assist qualifying businesses engaged in the maize and rice value chains to upgrade business development services offered to smallholder farmers and to expand market linkages throughout the value chain. This quarter, NAFKA closed 18 grants out of 21 completed grants and continued administering and monitoring 22 active grants to strengthen rice and maize processor capacity, agro-dealer networks, and out-grower capacity for the 2015/2016 cropping season. Details on grant agreements with these partners are provided in the Annex 2 section of this report.

3.3.2 Monitor Existing Grants

During this quarter, the NAFKA grants team and technical staff continued to administer and monitor 22 grants. In this quarter, all grantees implemented milestone one and two deliverable activities and submitted the required deliverable reports for funds reimbursement.

Grants Closeout

The close out exercise for all completed grants will continue in the next quarter for grantees that were not closed out such as ZARI, KATI, Tropical Seed East Africa, TANSEED International Ltd, and KPL.

Audit Compliance and Documentation

During this quarter, the ACDI/VOCA regional auditor and compliance specialist visited the NAFKA project to assess compliance issues and documentation. The grants team managed the exercise and the audit went smoothly to the extent that the auditor was happy with the grant award procedures and documentation of grant files. Not one audit query was raised to the management for further steps or corrections.

Modification of Grant Agreements

The grant team conducted negotiation meetings with grantees as the period of performance for all signed grants for 2015/2016 will end early on June 30, 2016 due to NAFKA budget modifications. The Grants team has modified 13 grant agreements while the nine remaining grant agreements will be modified early in the third quarter.



Photo 5: NAFKA facilitator demonstrating on nutritional value addition to milk through preparation of yoghurt

IR-5 Increased Resilience Of Vulnerable Communities And Households

5.1.1 Vulnerable Groups have Skills in Group Savings

During this past quarter, NAFAKA organized and trained 849 new individual community members into **37 new SILC groups** with **savings** totaling \$74,713. NAFAKA works with community FAs who are later certified as PSPs. The SILC process involves intensive trainings of these FAs, on the job monitoring, and a minimum of two refreshers before they can be examined and certified as a PSP. During the quarter, existing FAs in Mbozi received their second refresher training. This refresher training considered the challenges that FAs face during group mobilization, training and monitoring. These were addressed and the district SILC supervisors continue to follow up and give further support to the 10 FAs in Mbozi.

Table 4: New SILC Groups formed January-March 2016 per Cluster (Sex Disaggregated)

District	No of New groups	No of Female	No of Male	Total
Zone 1				
Kilombero	12	187	83	270
Kiteto	6	98	32	130
Kongwa	3	48	38	84
Total	21	306	142	448
Zone 2				
Mbozi	16	257	108	365
Total	16	257	108	365
<i>Grand Total</i>	37	588	261	849

NAFAKA was able to continue with the expansion of SILC activities into 30 villages of Zone 2 (Mbozi district, Mbeya). Sixteen new groups were formed in Mbozi District with a total of 365 members (70% female). Groups' savings and loans activities are an important component in the livelihoods of vulnerable households since they provide members with capital for various activities at their households both on and off farm.

5.1.2 Private Service Providers have Necessary Skills for Sustainable Group Training

As per the NAFAKA work plan and the SILC process, the existing FAs in Mbozi received their second refresher training. These trainings are geared towards experience sharing, identifying challenges and acquiring of problem solving skills for a more efficient group training and monitoring process. NAFAKA continues to strengthen the capacity of PSPs in NAFAKA Zone 1. The project planned to conduct public notification of the 3 certified PSPs in Zone 1 and successfully facilitated public notification of one PSP from Kilombero (female). The remaining PSP's will be notified in Q3. Public notification enables PSPs to be known by the villagers and provides PSPs with a certificate that allows them to offer services for a fee not only to their own villages but also to surrounding villages.

Table 5: SILC Group Members by Cluster – Cumulative-to-Date (disaggregated by sex)

District	Female		Male		Grand Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zone 1					
Kilombero	4,713	65%	2,515	35%	7,228
Kiteto	2,122	67%	1,018	33%	3,140
Kongwa	1,137	66%	579	34%	1,716
Total	7,947	66%	4,101	34%	12,048
Zone 2					
Mbozi	608	70%	257	30%	865
Total	608	70%	257	30%	865
Grand Total	8,580	66%	4,369	34%	12,949

5.1.3 Strategic Training of Local Partners

Furthering the efforts to build local capacity, NAFKA through CRS continues to train staff at Catholic Diocese of Mbeya on contracts management including proper and timely execution and delivery of planned deliverables per specified contractual agreements. During the quarter, a monitoring and evaluation process was also put in place and shared with Catholic Diocese of Mbeya. Implementation of this plan will be ongoing and monitored monthly. Mbozi project beneficiaries will also be updated periodically on the project implementation process as well as provide feedback to project implementers on successes and challenges that they are faced with or need to be addressed.

4. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS

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

Outreach:

- Meeting the annual planned target of establishing 650 GAP demonstration plots
- NAFAKA worked with 43,585 direct beneficiaries during the quarter. 21,148 direct beneficiaries were new; 22,437 were continuing from a previous reporting period.
- NAFAKA scaled up in Mbeya and Iringa – reaching an additional 102 villages – and continued to work with the 430 villages from the previous quarter.

Productivity:

- GAP training was provided to 18,080 farmers by VBAs, agro-dealer grantees, processor grantees, and ZARI.
- 650 demonstration plots (261 rice and 379 maize) were planted among VBAs, grantees, and Africa Rising activities. In addition, NAFAKA facilitated the establishment of 5 groundnuts and 5 beans demonstration plots.
- QDS production supported a total of 42 VBAs in Zone 2 and 24 in Zone 1 on more than 42 acres by providing GAP training and technical assistance in QDS production

Service Provision and Sustainability:

- Urea Super Granule (USG) approval by TFRA and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives after four years of trials
- VBA training and demonstrations on GAP increased the demand for farm inputs significantly. In this quarter 28 VBAs sold 58.7MT of maize seeds, 16MT of rice seeds, 73MT of fertilizers, 6.8MT of herbicides, 366kg of insecticides and 3.6MT of other seeds (sunflower and sorghum).
- Building the capacity of 98 agro-dealers and 315 village-based agricultural advisors to integrate into the input supply chain.
- Aggregation of 2,622MT of maize.
- Aggregation of 5,940MT of rice.
- Rural Loans provided by OTL to 745 recipients for a value of \$ 229,226. NMB was linked with 18 SILC groups in Kilombero District (approximately 360 people).

Association Development: NAFAKA continued to build the capacity of 125 (Zone 1) and 47 (Zone 2) associations with which it works. Trainings carried out in the period include B2B meetings, facilitation of farm credit with OTL, collective aggregation of grain, and governance training.

Grants: Successful monitoring and implementation of 22 new agro-dealer, grain processor, and capacity building grants.

5. PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- Flood and cholera in Pawaga and Idodi limited collaborative work with other stakeholders in the rice zone and destroyed some of the demonstration sites and QDS fields.
- Prolonged dry spell: dry spells occurring just after planting in demonstrations established in the rain-fed areas have reduced seed germination and seedling emergence in many of the plots. In addition, there was prevalence of

inadequate and delayed rainfall in Mvomero cluster which resulted in delayed demonstration plot establishment especially in rain-fed areas cultivating maize and paddy.

- Cereal Stalk borer's infestation: A prolonged dry spell aggravated the problem of cereal stem borers infestation in maize fields in Kongwa and Kiteto.
- MFarming challenges- the piloting exercise which used Airtel and Vodaphone services drew fewer participants than expected because most farmers use TIGO as a service provider. Efforts will be made by the Sibesonke(the service provider promoting the M-Farming tool.) platform to include other mobile providers.
- Close follow-up to VESTFARM as an ICT provider was narrowly successful due to fact that VESTFARM has few staff in planned areas (Mvomero and Iringa) so mFarming may be a better alternative partner for ICT in Mvomero.
- Due to governance and regulations, SACCOS can be the limiting factors for farmers to receive financial assistance from FIs through off-taker (ie. TUR SACCOS/BE/NMB). Alternatively, MVIWATA is formulating FAs/Apex as an alternative for engagement to simplified loan agreements with Banks/FIs.
- During the warehouse capacity assessment in Iringa it was identified that there were some villages which do not have warehouses which can hinder associations' aggregations and collective marketing. Certified warehouses (when availed) offer flexible regulatory opportunity to use nearby facilities as collection points.

6. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

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

- QDS seed production field inspections
- Demonstration plots establishment and follow up
- GAP trainings to VBAAAs and lead farmers
- GAP demonstration plot follow up activities
- Training in data collection tools to VBAAAs and lead farmers
- Follow up and supporting hub agrodealers, millers, and KINNAPA in implementation of grant agreements
- Africa RISING – NAFKA collaborative activities implementation
- Facilitate farmer association participation at district business council meetings
- 2.1.2.1) Expand Association Services
- 2.1.5.1) Farmer-Market Linkage
- Gather information on stored maize per aggregating FO and linkage to buyers (Zone 1&2)
- 2.1.5.2) Capacity building for post-harvest management
- Facilitate aggregation and collective marketing for procurement of maize and rice
- Engage Litenga Holding on PHHS hands-on training
- 2.1.7.3) Producer-Buyer processor Linkages in collaboration with MVIWATA and WFP-P4P
- Engage PASS, NMB/CRDB to make simplified agreements to be used as loan securities for maize procurement in Mvomero
- 2.1.7.4) Producer-Off Taker: in collaboration with EAGC and PASS facilitate structured marketing and study visits by processors to Quality Food Products (QFP) and RIELA, B2B (cross boarder) and BDS
- 2.2.2.1) Target associations ready for finance activities: work with financial institutions and other value chain actors to develop tools and models for increased engagement with smallholders

- 2.2.2.1) Target associations ready for finance activities: in collaboration with FIs, increase smallholder and smallholder association financial literacy and awareness
- 2.1.8.1) Design strategy for ICT and Cross Boarder marketing with EAGC RATIN (G-Soko)
- Monitor ongoing 22 grants and prepare for closeout by end of June
- Promote vegetable production/home gardens to vulnerable smallholders for income and nutrition
- Cascade vegetable training
- Link vulnerable households with VBAA for GAP/product knowledge
- Establish vegetable demonstration plots in collaboration with Africa Rising
- Promote SILC methodology to vulnerable smallholders
- FA quarterly refresher training –SILC process
- Certification of remaining FAs as independent PSPs and public notification

Cross-Cutting Activities

- Business management manual development for youth group trainings
- Success stories development
- Social media updates including photos
- M&E data collection on trainings and demo plots
- Monitoring and follow up of peer educators
- Data follow up and reconciliation
- Data validation and entry
- Snapshot of Q2 activity result with the component leads
- Cost benefit analysis on technologies adoption and diffusion
- Gender and youth activities

7. SPECIAL ISSUES

In the final stage of approval for use and commercialization of Urea Super Granules Fertilizer (USG) by the TFRA, a Fertilizer Stakeholder forum was conducted on March 29, 2016 with the theme: Stimulation of Urea Deep Placement (UDP)/ Urea Super Granules (USG) Commercialization in Tanzania. The Forum was organized by NAFAKA Staples Value Chain Activity through the sub-contractor IFDC and in collaboration with Agricultural Research Institutes (ARIs) Cholima and KATRIN. Opening remarks were given by the NAFAKA Chief of Party (COP) Thomas Carr. Targeted stakeholders were inputs supply companies, hub agrodealers, and rice farmers associations.

TFRA was satisfied with the results of USG verification trials conducted at ARI Cholima and KATRIN. Mr. Mariki Allen representing TFRA gave a brief explanation of fertilizer importation, manufacturing, registration and licensing as stipulated under the Fertilizer Act of 2009. After a brief explanation he then announced the official approval of USG use and commercialization in Tanzania.

A gender dynamics study carried out in Zone 1 and a population vulnerability assessment in Zone 2 will be finalized in the third quarter.

Collaboration with the Private Sector:

Seed companies that collaborated with NAFKA during the quarter included Meru Agro-Tours and Consultancy, Monsanto, Pannar Seed Company, Seedco, Suba-Agro Engineering, Tansed International, IFFA, East Africa Seed Co., and Aminata Seed Ltd.

Fertilizer companies that collaborated with NAFKA during the quarter included Mea Fertilizer and YARA.

General agro-input suppliers that collaborated with NAFKA during the quarter include: Arysta Life Science, ATG, China Pesticides, Minjingu, Positive International, Syngenta, and TATA Africa.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, CROSS CUTTING AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Gender and Youth

Visit by USAID Gender Consultant: NAFKA staff participated in a USAID Tanzania design team assessment for a new Youth Leadership for Agriculture project that will support the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative. Among the January visitors was [REDACTED] from USDA and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] from USAID Tanzania. The objective of the assessment was to gather insight and experience in different programs addressing youth initiatives in Tanzania. The visitors met youth groups in Mvomero, Iringa and Mbeya clusters. In Mvomero cluster, the team visited youth group members in Mbogo village. While in Iringa they managed to work in three villages in the NAFKA zone of influence and one under the Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA). In Mbeya they visited three youth groups.

Linking Youth Groups to Productivity Trainings: During the reporting period, five youth group from Mlimba, Mang'ula and Ifakara clusters were identified and linked to the productivity component so as to be trained on recordkeeping, product knowledge of agricultural inputs and good agricultural practices. This training was meant to enable them to acquire new knowledge and practices so as to become service providers to other farmers in their communities.

Due to the need of blended nutritious flour and increase of household per capital income after agricultural season, youth members were linked to Mwanza Bora to be trained on blended flour. Different food groups needed for different age groups were introduced and clarified. Procedures on how to make blended flour and its benefit were explained. The facilitator provided guidance on marketing so that they can start small businesses. During the training, a SILC Specialist visited the trainees to explain the SILC Methodology and the benefits of joining SILC groups.

Photo 6: Mwaya Village women celebrating IWD



Commemoration of International Women's Day: The NAFKA project celebrated the event by holding two events; one in Mwaya village and another in Morogoro. Celebrations of International Women's Day in Mwaya Village were held in Mashada grounds on March 8, 2016. The event brought together approximately 155 farmers (99F, 56M). This year's theme was ***"Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality"***. Despite the great strides taken on equality and empowering women, Africa's governments still have to do more to achieve the balance of gender equality. To achieve this goal local groups must start by improving strategies at the lower levels of society, where girls will be given the opportunity to learn and collaborate on various social issues equally with men. The event called for women and men to join together to help women achieve equality in large numbers and recognize their contribution on the worldwide economy overall, especially in Tanzania.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

NAFAKA managers use the PMP as a critical management tool. Each activity is defined and operationalized by linking the activity to a specific result on the performance indicator matrix (at the start of this report). This matrix includes populated quarterly performance data for all the outputs indicators, which gauge our quarterly achievements in terms of what has been achieved so far compared to what was targeted for the entire year. Furthermore, it reflects the pace we are moving towards our Life of Project targets and whether we are on track or not.

Indicator targets review: Each year, based on our review as well as USAID's review on the performance of our activities, we review targets based on what we have achieved cumulatively over the years. During the quarter, taking into account that this is our last cropping season we reexamined our targets. The targetting exercise was finalized for all 20 performance indicators and will motivate our staff to stretch and meet or exceed the targets. The readjusted targets in the FTFMS system will be completed in the coming quarter.

The use of SharePoint MIS: The use of SharePoint MIS by our internal management system has improved. The NAFKA team has rolled out improved Internet access to satellite offices, enabling direct data entry into the SharePoint MIS from those locations. The experience gained by our field M&E staff in using the system for data entry in the clusters has allowed us reduce data backlog that we experienced in the past. The SharePoint MIS administrators have maximized the utility of the data modelling, visualization and mapping applications, and have regularly prepared visual presentation for the technical team and COP for our quarterly review meetings.

The NAFKA SharePoint database has been included in the *Global Dashboard Initiative* whereby an automated global reporting dashboard for M&E indicators was created by specialists from ACDI/VOCA. In short, this corporate dashboard will eventually connect to all ADCI/VOCA SharePoint databases around the world to visualize all data on one globally consolidated dashboard.

During this quarter, the M&E team continued to work on data modelling and dashboard production (including interactive charts and maps) due to increased management demand for data visualizations as a tool for decision making. The team continued to implement improved data navigation mechanisms in the MIS, cleaned data discrepancies, implemented more automated validations, and improved data flow efficiency from the field.

This quarter, NAFKA used the support of temporal M&E data entry clerks for following reasons; large amount of data received during this quarter from subcontractors and grantees mostly on productivity activities and the involvement of all our M&E staff in collecting data from the field for both market and CBA surveys. We realized that it would not be possible to accomplish all quarterly data cleaning and analysis within the quarterly reporting period without temporary data entry clerks. This ensures that all data required for quarterly reporting is in our SharePoint MIS and indicators can be populated from our database.

The Market and Cost Benefit Analysis Surveys: Field data collection was done from February 29, 2016 to March 8, 2016. The aim of the market survey was to update marketing information collected in September 2015 by capturing additional sales information in March 2016 from farmers who stored their crops after harvest to sell later, at likely a higher price per MT of rice and maize. March is the period that intensive marketing of maize and paddy was expected to happen in the NAFKA program operating areas. Twenty one NAFKA technical staff were in the field. On March 9, 2016 a feedback meeting was held in Morogoro whereby each survey team provided feedback on how the two surveys were done.

Mobile technology was again used to collect and directly upload data into the Magpie system. The mobile technology data collection allowed us to conduct the two surveys quicker with reduced human errors. The data from the surveys was uploaded into NAFKA's M&E database reducing the amount of time keying in data from forms. The data was then cleaned, analyzed and ready for report writing as well as for updating the FTFMS USAID database system.

Gross Margins and Value of Incremental Sales indicators: The Gross Margin (GM) of maize increased from USD \$74 to USD \$78 per hectare. Rice farmers recorded much larger GM values compared with those in the last AOS survey, an increase from USD \$459 to USD \$725 per hectare, a 58% increase. Gender differences in GM have also been observed for both maize

and rice where GM of maize producing men is higher (USD \$ 97) compared to maize producing women with GM of USD \$45. The situation is the same for rice producers where men have higher GM (USD \$776) compared to women USD(\$649).

Knowledge Management and Learning: Through Knowledge Management, the NAFAKA M&E team, along with communications staff seek to acquire or create knowledge from field experiences and make it available to those who can use it at a time and place that is appropriate for them to achieve maximum effective usage. Sharing the results of surveys/research, field programs, and material developed as a result of our wealth of practical field experience will positively influence the NAFAKA performance.

NAFAKA continues to increase its effective knowledge utilization through sharing of quarterly and annual reports, survey reports, success stories, and USAID Facebook stories. The establishment of an internal Information Resources Centre (IRC) and updating this regularly, improves our ability to learn both from success and from failure. NAFAKA will continue to compile and catalogue case studies, success stories and learning opportunities for dissemination within NAFAKA as well as USAID and Feed the Future.

During the quarter, NAFAKA instituted periodic internal learning meetings and working group discussions to ensure best practices and coordination with other USAID projects, Feed the Future, USAID, and private sector partners. These meeting are detailed below.

A learning meeting with Farzana Ramzan M&E specialist from the Bureau of Food and Security (BFS) and Charles Mubelwa, M&E Specialist USAID: On the February 4-5, 2016 we had a meeting in Morogoro with Farzana Ramzan, M&E specialist from the Bureau of Food and Security (BFS), and Charles Mubelwa, M&E Specialist with USAID. The aim of the meeting was to discuss various indicator issues including targets, the calculation of value of incremental sales and the market survey. We also had an opportunity to discuss the comments from the BFS on NAFAKA indicator results and prospects on data quality assessment.

M&E Meeting in Kigoma: The M&E workshop was held from the February 29 – March 1, 2016 at the Jane Goodall Institute in Kigoma town. The focus of the workshop was to ensure that project teams were updated of the various M&E tools, methods and ensure that they incorporate learning in their reporting. The workshop was facilitated by Jestina Kimbesa, Project Management Specialist- Economic Growth office (USAID/Tanzania), and Charles Mubelwa, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist- Economic Growth Office (USAID/Tanzania), who took us through the various topics relating to M&E and reporting. They stressed the need to ensure that the learning aspect is integrated in our PMP.

We held a discussion on Rapid Appraisal Method for activity monitoring and success stories, exchanged knowledge on the various data collection methods, Data Quality Assessments (DQA) which is expected for Feed the Future indicators before end of this reporting year, results framework testing and target setting, and reporting to open data system. Also a new Tanzania Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) was introduced and a guideline for outcome indicator sampling was shared.

We had a half day field visit to practice the Rapid Appraisal Method learned and we shared challenges and solutions during the exercise. This was a useful tool for developing success stories to support and give evidence on performance for the numbers reported. In summary these meetings help to improve our performance in terms of data quality and data reporting.

Public Relations and Communications

The objective of the NAFAKA Public Relations and Communications (PR&C) unit is to report on project activities to the donor and raise awareness of NAFAKA activities amongst the project staff, the general public, and beneficiaries through internal communication options as well as the media outlets. PR&C fulfils NAFAKA's duties of reporting technical progress and success stories to the donor on a quarterly and annual basis as well as publishing promotional material and technical manuals to be used by the staff.

Social media will play a large role in the publicity of NAFAKA during this final year. PR&C will continue to submit photographs and captions of events and activities to the USAID/Tanzania Facebook page. To raise awareness among the implementer's staff and broader development audience, success stories will be shared on the ACDI/VOCA and Feed the Future websites. To encourage NAFAKA staff to take photographs of activities and events, a photo contest is held during the annual work plan workshop; the intention is to increase the number of technical photos for the project to use in publications and marketing.

Success Stories: Usually the stories are documented to highlight the success of the project activities carried out in the field and they raise awareness of NAFAKA activities to the general audience. In each quarter, at least one success story is written and included in the report. During the quarter a total of two success stories were developed which demonstrated different successes obtained through activities carried out in the field. The first story explains how an increase in productivity improves the lives of young people in the field which is included in this report.

Social Media: Social media continues to play a great role for the publicity of NAFAKA activities and achievements. During the quarter PR&C highlighted the project achievements through photos with captions. A total of four photographs with captions of the different activities conducted in the field were developed and three stories were submitted to USAID/Tanzania and posted on the Facebook page for a wide audience. Furthermore, a story of Yohana Isaya that explain how climate smart agriculture benefited our rural farmers in Tanzania story was shared on the Feed the Future website to raise awareness to the broader audience.

Market Survey: During the quarter, PR&C participated in the market survey in Mbeya region and also participated in the Communications workshop facilitated by Media For Development International. The objective of the workshop was to develop a mass media campaign as a behavior change intervention addressing issues relating to "Women and Youth in Agriculture" in Tanzania. The main focus of the campaign is dramatic weekly radio drama, targeting smallholder farmer's communities in the SAGOT corridor. A three day workshop was conducted in Dar-es-Salaam and PR&C prepared a presentation.

Nane Nane Exhibitions Preparations: Typically, PR&C, in collaboration with technical staff, begin the Nane Nane Exhibitions preparations three to four months before the event for the demonstration plots to be at full maturity during the exhibitions. This also allows better coordination with other Feed the Future partners collaborating with NAFAKA and enables them to have ample time for preparation. The first meeting on the preparation of the Nane Nane Fair was conducted on March 30, and the minutes were shared with technical staff for their inputs.



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

SUCCESS STORY

Youth engagement in agriculture vital to revamp productivity and income generation.

Youth can make vital contributions to agriculture while simultaneously improving their prospects for income.



Photo by: Lilian Moshia

NAFAKA helps young people view farming as a commercial business venture and enable them to solve their own entrepreneurship potential. .

***“Many farmers have been visiting me for more advice on what to do to increase their production, to me this is a great achievement I would like to thank NAFKA project for the knowledge they provided me”
Omari***

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

The Agricultural sector in Tanzania offers attractive job opportunities for youth. NGOs and donor funded project efforts are investing substantial resources and incentives for improving the agriculture sector while attracting the majority of youth to engage in farming activities.

As part of the Feed The Future program, the USAID NAFKA Staples Value Chain Activity recognizes that the younger generation can make a vital contribution to agriculture in Tanzania while simultaneously improving their prospects for income. NAFKA strongly believes that young women and men can transform the agricultural sector by applying new innovations in farming through increased access to improved technologies resulting in economic and social well-being.

Since 2013, NAFKA project has been providing training to 20 youth groups in Kilombero district, Morogoro region on on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) which covers basic farming skills and techniques on proper land preparation, crop establishment; crop and pests management; and post-harvest handling techniques. The groups have also been trained on different types, and safe use and handling of Crop Protection Products (Agro-chemicals) to enable them to develop their skills in providing highly demanded on-farm agricultural production services.

In the Kilombero district, the “Tanganyika” group chairman , Mr. Omari Chukia (aged 34 years) has succeeded to improve his family living standard. Through GAP training he received from NAFKA, he is now harvesting 20 bags per acre of land compared to 10 bags he used to get from his 2 acre plot practicing traditional farming. From his 20 bags of paddy he milled and sold 92 kg of rice at US\$ 0.64 per kg. He used this amount of money to open a small shop at his village and managed to support his family members. After reserving a few bags for food he sold the remaining amount for a school fee in support of primary education for his child. This success in his younger age led him to become a role model to his community, he said “Many farmers have been visiting me for more advice on what to do to increase their production. To me this is a great achievement and I would like to thank the NAFKA project for the knowledge they provided me”

In its 5th year of Intervention NAFKA continues to facilitate youth capacity to take calculated risks and invest in agriculture as businessmen and women for the development of their community and the country at large

Annex 2: Grants Summary

Original Geographic Districts (Zone 1): This reporting quarter, NAFKA continued with the administration and monitoring of grant agreements in Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro and Zanzibar regions with nine private sector partners and ZARI to strengthen the maize and rice value chains as categorized below.

Building Processors Capacity:

Kibaigwa Flour Supplies Limited (KFS): During this quarter, NAFKA continued administering and monitoring the signed grant contract with KFS in November 2015. NAFKA committed USD [REDACTED] to KFS with a contribution from KFS of [REDACTED] to strengthen the maize value chain and ensure access to a sustainable and profitable market to 1,000 smallholder producers in Kongwa and Kiteto districts. During this quarter, KFS demonstrated lipping technology to 42 maize demonstration plots and trained 1,500 farmers through demonstration plots on Lipping technology, land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. KFS also trained lead farmers on leadership and gender issues, linked 42 farmer groups to agro dealers for purchase of farm inputs, and prepared the website (www.kfs.co.tz) for advertising the company market product.

Building Out-grower Capacity

Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) Grant: NAFKA contributed USD [REDACTED], and KPL committed USD [REDACTED] 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 the system of rice intensification (SRI) training. During this quarter, NAFKA modified the grant agreement with KPL whereby the NAFKA contribution has been reduced to USD [REDACTED] and extended the performance period up to February 29, 2016. KPL trained 3,363 farmers on SRI GAP (harvest management) through demonstration plots, purchased 554 MT of paddy from 10 villages and facilitated 10 purchasing agreements with producer associations

KINNAPA Development Program Grant: In November 2015, NAFKA signed a grant agreement whereby NAFKA committed USD [REDACTED] with a contribution from KINNAPA of USD [REDACTED] to stabilize and increase maize productivity and profitability for 5,000 smallholder farmers (an additional 1,000 farmers) in Kiteto district. During this quarter KINNAPA implemented milestone two, established 25 maize demonstration plots, trained 847 farmers (482F/365M) through demonstration plots on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. KINNAPA conducted TOT training to lead farmers on GAP and soil conservation techniques, linked SILC groups by using PSPs, and linked 25 farmer groups to Agro dealers and VBAs for purchase of farm inputs.

Developing Agro-Dealer Networks

BABU Agro-Dealer: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with BABU Agro-Dealer worth USD \$18,859.50 with a contribution of USD [REDACTED] from BABU to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the maize value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 2,200 farmers in Kiteto district in Manyara region. During the quarter, BABU Agro-Dealer established 44 maize demonstration plots whereby 930 farmers (496M/434F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. BABU collected farm inputs from 2,951 farmers totaling 403 MT (98MT of fertilizers, 265MT of maize seeds and 40MT of agrochemicals). BABU entered into contracts with 66 farmer groups, 6 small agrodealers, and 17 VBAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. BABU also trained 28 VBAs and small agrodealers and 30 youth group leaders on product knowledge.

GABE Milling Enterprises: GABE Milling Enterprises is an agrodealer and processor based in Kiteto district, selling inputs to farmers and buying maize to mill. In November 2015, NAFKA signed a 10 month grant with GABE worth USD

██████████ with a grantee contribution of USD ██████████ to strengthen the maize value chain through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs and expanded market linkages for 2,500 (an additional 700 farmers) smallholder producers in Kiteto district in Manyara region. During the quarter, GABE established 27 maize demonstration plots whereby 809 farmers (371M/438F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. GABE collected demand of farm inputs from 2,730 farmers demanding 361 MT. GABE Entered into contracts with 27 farmer groups, four small agrodealers, 12 SACCOS, and 16 VBAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. GABE trained 24 VBAs and small agrodealers and 30 youth group members on product knowledge.

Michael Agro-Business and General Supply: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with Michael Agro-Business worth USD ██████████ with a grantee contribution of USD ██████████ to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the maize value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 2,030 farmers in Kongwa district. During the quarter, Michael Established 23 maize demonstration plots whereby 814 farmers (382M/432F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. Michael Agro-Business collected demand of farm inputs from 2,730 farmers demanding 420 MT. The grantee entered into contracts with 27 farmer groups, four small agrodealers, 12 SACCOS and 16 VBAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. The grantee also trained 20 VBAs and 10 small agrodealers on product knowledge.

NOKWIM Investment Co. Ltd: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with NOKWIM investment Co. Ltd worth USD ██████████ with a grantee contribution of USD \$18,851.25 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 to 2,020 smallholder farmers in Kilombero district. During the quarter, NOKWIM established 22 rice demonstration plots and trained 660 farmers (378M/282F) on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee collected demand of farm inputs from 1,800 farmers, entered into contracts with 57 farmer groups, small agrodealers, and VBAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. NOKWIM also trained 60 VBAs, small agrodealers and youth group members on product knowledge.

S. Majembe Agro-Vet & Agrochemical: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with S.Majembe Agrovet and agrochemical contributing USD ██████████ while Majembe contributed USD ██████████ to strengthen and enhance the efficiency of the rice value chain through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 3,000 farmers in Kilombero district. During the quarter, Majembe established 25 rice demonstration plots whereby 770 farmers (565M/205F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. Majembe collected demand of farm inputs from 2,879 farmers, entered into contracts with 60 farmer groups, small agrodealers, and VBAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. Majembe also trained 30 VBAs and small agrodealers and 30 youth group members on product knowledge.

TVC Agrochemical Input Investment: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with TVC Agrochemical input investment worth USD ██████████ with a grantee contribution of USD ██████████ to strengthen the rice value chain in targeted areas through the establishment of demonstration plots, farmer trainings, extension services, and commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 2,000 farmers. During the quarter, TVC Established 28 Rice demonstration plots and trained 974 farmers (471M/493F) farmers on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee collected demand of farm inputs from 2,014 farmers, entered into contracts with 15 farmer groups, nine small agrodealers, and 13 VBAs for the sale of farm inputs. TVC trained 51 VBAs, small agrodealers and youth group members on product knowledge.

William Agrochem Centre: NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with William Agrochem Centre worth USD ██████████ with a grantee contribution of USD ██████████ to strengthen and enhance efficiency in both the rice and maize value chains through the commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 2,005 farmers in Mvomero district. During the quarter, William established 10 rice and maize demonstration plots and 22 maize demonstration plots where 800 farmers (416M/384F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee collected demand of farm inputs from 2,026 farmers demanding farm inputs. William entered into contracts with 28 farmer groups, six small agrodealers, and 14 VBAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. William trained 14 VBAs, 6 small agrodealers and 30 youth group members on product knowledge.

Increasing Production of Certified Seeds

TANSEED International Ltd: In February 2015, NAFKA committed USD [REDACTED] to TANSEED with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] 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 agrodealers, ward seed sellers, and VBAAAs on strategic seed sales; and purchase raw certified rice seed from outgrowers. This quarter, TANSEED purchased a total of 30 MT of raw seeds from outgrowers and rented a warehouse for storage. TANSEED also insured the stored seeds. TANSEED facilitated 10 farmers to attend Nane Nane agricultural exhibitions.

Research Institution (ZARI)

Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) Grant: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with ZARI worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to improve the rice productivity through research development and provision of extension services to 1,000 farmers in Pemba and Unguja in Zanzibar. During this quarter, ZARI has implemented milestone two whereby ZARI trained 1000 farmers (338M/662F) on GAP Module I (land plowing, land harrowing and land leveling). ZARI also trained the same 1,000 farmers (338M/662F) on GAP Module II (basal fertilizer application, selection of improved rice variety and healthier seeds and sowing). Through 20 established rice demonstration plots, ZARI, in collaboration with KATI, trained 20 extension officers and 20 lead farmers on GAP technologies. ZARI also conducted 20 soil tests to determine the status of fertility of soil.

New Geographic Districts (Zone 2)

This reporting quarter, NAFKA continued the administration and monitoring of grants to 11 private sector partners and Iringa University in Mbeya and Iringa regions to strengthen the maize and rice value chains as categorized below.

Kilawa Enterprises: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with Kilawa Enterprises worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen and enhance the efficiency in the maize and rice value chains through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 2,640 smallholder farmers in Mbozi and Mbarali districts in Mbeya region. During this quarter, Kilawa implemented milestone two. Kilawa established and maintained 10 rice demonstration plots and 10 maize demonstration plots. The grantee trained 55 lead farmers on GAP and contracted 40 farmer groups and six small agrodealers for sale of farm inputs. Kilawa collected farm inputs demand from 2,640 farmers and 1,922MT of farm inputs were procured from supplier companies. Kilawa also trained 606 farmers (344M/262F) through crop demonstration plots on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation.

Khebhandza Marketing Co. Ltd: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with Khebhandza Marketing Co. Ltd worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the maize value chain and ensure access to a sustainable and profitable market for 1,020 smallholder producers in Mbarali and Mbozi districts. During this quarter, Khebhandza implemented milestone two deliverables whereby Khebhandza established 24 maize demonstration plots in which 914 farmers (544M/370F) were trained. Khebhandza trained 70 farmers (40M/30F) on contract farming, farming as business and negotiation skills. The grantee also linked 30 farmer groups to agrodealers for accessing farm inputs. Khebhandza conducted sensitization meetings on gender related issues in agricultural activities to 32 farmer groups and reached 839 farmers. Khebhandza entered into contracts with 32 farmer groups for purchase of their maize produce.

Mtenda Kyela Rice Supplies Ltd: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with Mtenda Kyela Rice Supply Ltd worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the rice value chain through farmer training, provision of extension services, enhanced input access and strengthened market linkages for 1,000 paddy producers in Mbozi and Mbarali districts in Mbeya region. During this quarter, Mtenda implemented milestone. The grantee established 24 rice demonstration plots and trained 50 lead farmers on GAP. Mtenda trained 863 farmers (511M/352F) through 24 demonstration plots on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee linked 25 farmer groups to agrodealers for purchase of farm inputs and trained 50 lead farmers on GAP. The grantee also contracted 25

farmer groups on the purchase of paddy and developed sales promotional materials such as brochures, T-shirts and rice packages. Mtenda, conducted radio spots for GAP awareness and sales promotion of Mtenda Kyela rice packages

Raphael Group Limited: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with Raphael Group Ltd worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to increase income and food security for 1,000 paddy smallholder farmers in Mbarali district through improved productivity and access to market for paddy. During this quarter, Raphael implemented milestone two deliverables where by, Raphael established 20 rice demonstration plots in which 939 farmers were trained on good agricultural practices, Conducted TOT to 25 lead farmers on good agricultural practices and farming as business, Linked 25 farmer groups to OBO agro dealer for accessing farm inputs, Also entered into farming contracts with 25 farmer groups that Raphael group will purchase paddy from the 25 farmer groups, Raphael Group developed sales promotional materials such as brochures, T-shirts and Rice packages.

OBO Investment Ltd: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with OBO worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the rice and maize value chains through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,500 farmers in Mbozi and Mbarali Districts in Mbeya region. During this quarter, OBO implemented milestone two. OBO identified and established 12 rice demonstration plots and 8 maize demonstration plots and entered into contracts with 20 farmer groups, 20 small agrodealers and 3 AMCOS for sale of farm inputs. OBO collected farm inputs demands for 1,530 farmers, procured 603 MT from supplier companies, and trained 716 farmers (389M/327F) on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation

ROGIMWA Agro-Company: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with ROGIMWA Agro-Company worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the rice and maize value chains through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,000 farmers in Mbozi and Mbarali During the quarter, ROGIMWA established 10 maize demonstration plots and 10 rice demonstration plots whereby 692 farmers (304M/388F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. ROGIMWA collected demand of farm inputs from 1,001 farmers demanding 317 MT of farm inputs. The grantee also entered into contracts with 12 farmer groups, 10 small agrodealers, one SACCO and seven AMCOS for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. ROGIMWA trained 26 lead farmers on GAP, marketing skills, and supply chain.

UNYIHA Associates Ltd: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with UNYIHA Associates Ltd worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the maize value chain through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs and expanded market linkages for 1,500 smallholder producers in Mbozi district in Mbeya region. During the quarter, UNYIHA established 25 maize demonstration plots whereby 839 farmers (495M/344F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee collected demand of farm inputs from 1,565 farmers demanding 275 MT. UNYIHA entered into contracts with 22 farmer groups, 10 small agrodealers, 10 AMCOS, and 10 VBAAAs for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. UNYIHA trained 32 lead farmers on leadership and business management skills and 22 lead farmers on GAP. UNYIHA developed sales promotional materials such as brochures, T-shirts and rice packages.

ALPHA Agrochemicals Supply: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with Alpha Agro chemicals Supply worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the maize value chain through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,000 farmers in Kilolo and Iringa rural districts in Iringa region. During the quarter, ALPHA established 17 maize and rice demonstration plots whereby 602 farmers (371M/438F) were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. ALPHA collected demand of farm inputs from 1,000 farmers demanding 210 MT of farm inputs. The grantee entered into contracts with 12 farmer groups, 10 small agrodealers, and eight AMCOS for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. ALPHA trained eight small agrodealers on marketing skills and supply chain and trained 30 lead farmers on GAP.

IWAWA General Supply: In November 2015, NAFKA entered into a grant agreement with IWAWA General Supply worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen maize and rice value chains through a commercially sustainable sale of farm inputs to 1,000 farmers in Iringa rural district in Iringa region. During the quarter, IWAWA established 18 maize demonstration plots and three rice demonstration plots whereby 600 farmers (386M/214F)

were trained on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee collected demand of farm inputs from 1,000 farmers demanding 180 MT of farm inputs. IWAWA entered into contracts with 20 farmer groups and six small agrodealers for the sale of farm inputs to simplify smooth distribution and accessibility of farm inputs to smallholder farmers. IWAWA also trained 36 lead farmers on GAP.

G2L Company Ltd: In November 2015, NAFAKA entered into a grant agreement with G2L Company Ltd worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the rice value chain through access to a sustainable and profitable market for paddy to 1,050 smallholder producers in Iringa district in Iringa region. During this quarter, G2L established 15 rice demonstration plots in which 450 farmers (304M/146F) were trained on GAP. The grantee conducted TOT to 37 lead farmers on GAP and farming as business and linked 30 farmer groups to Alpha Agrochemical Supply for accessing farm inputs. The grantee also entered into farming contracts with 17 farmer groups to purchase paddy. G2L developed sales promotional materials such as brochures and T-shirts. Also G2L conducted a market survey in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro region for sale of quality rice.

RUAHA Milling Enterprises: In November 2015, NAFAKA entered into a grant agreement with Ruaha Milling Enterprises worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to strengthen the maize value chain and ensure access to a sustainable and profitable market for maize grains to 1,000 smallholder producers in Kilolo and Iringa rural districts in Iringa region. During this quarter, RUAHA established 16 maize demonstration plots and trained 623 farmers (376M/247F) on land preparation, planting, top dressing and soil conservation. The grantee trained 57 lead farmers GAP and 15 staff on food safety maize standard and quality control. RUAHA conducted market surveys in Arusha and Manyara regions to increase company market product penetration. The grantee also developed sales promotional materials including leaflets and T-shirts with the RUAHA logo.

University of Iringa (UOI) – Micro-Finance Institute: In November 2015, NAFAKA entered into a grant agreement with UOI worth USD [REDACTED] with a grantee contribution of USD [REDACTED] to increase access to agricultural loans and improved paddy and maize productivity and profitability for 500 smallholder farmers in Iringa and Kilolo districts. During this quarter, UOI established six maize demonstration plots and two rice demonstration plots. UOI conducted sensitization meeting to encourage 68 SACCOS members to join AMCOS for access of agricultural inputs. UOI trained 16 AMCOS leaders on GAP. The grantee linked eight AMCOS to YARA company for agricultural inputs access. The MOU between UOI-Institute of Microfinance and YARA was signed. The grantee trained 68 SACCOS leaders (43M/25F) on basics of management tools for data collection. Also UOI conducted radio programs for sensitization of farmers to join SACCOS and printed 1,500 brochures, 150 T-Shirts, and caps for promotional materials. Members have been sharing experience through radio FURAHA.

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