



AR-NAFAKA Project Vegetable Component: 2016–2017 Progress



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Outline

- Summary of key activities
- Reaching the targets
- Key results – preliminary achievements
- Partners/ key stakeholders
- Challenges and constraints
- Lessons learned

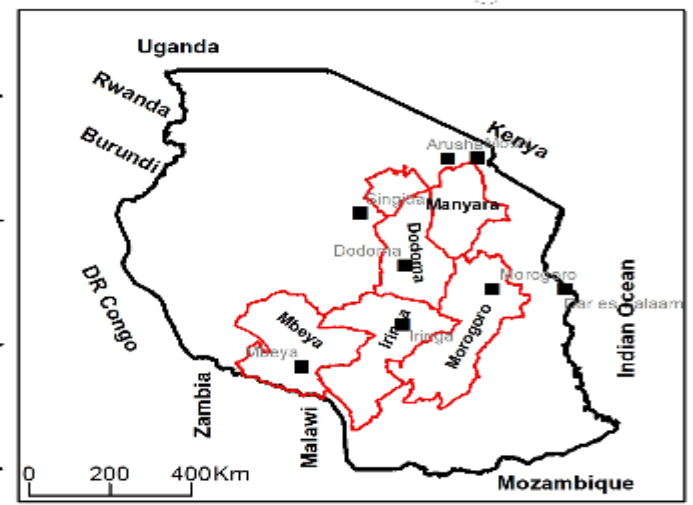
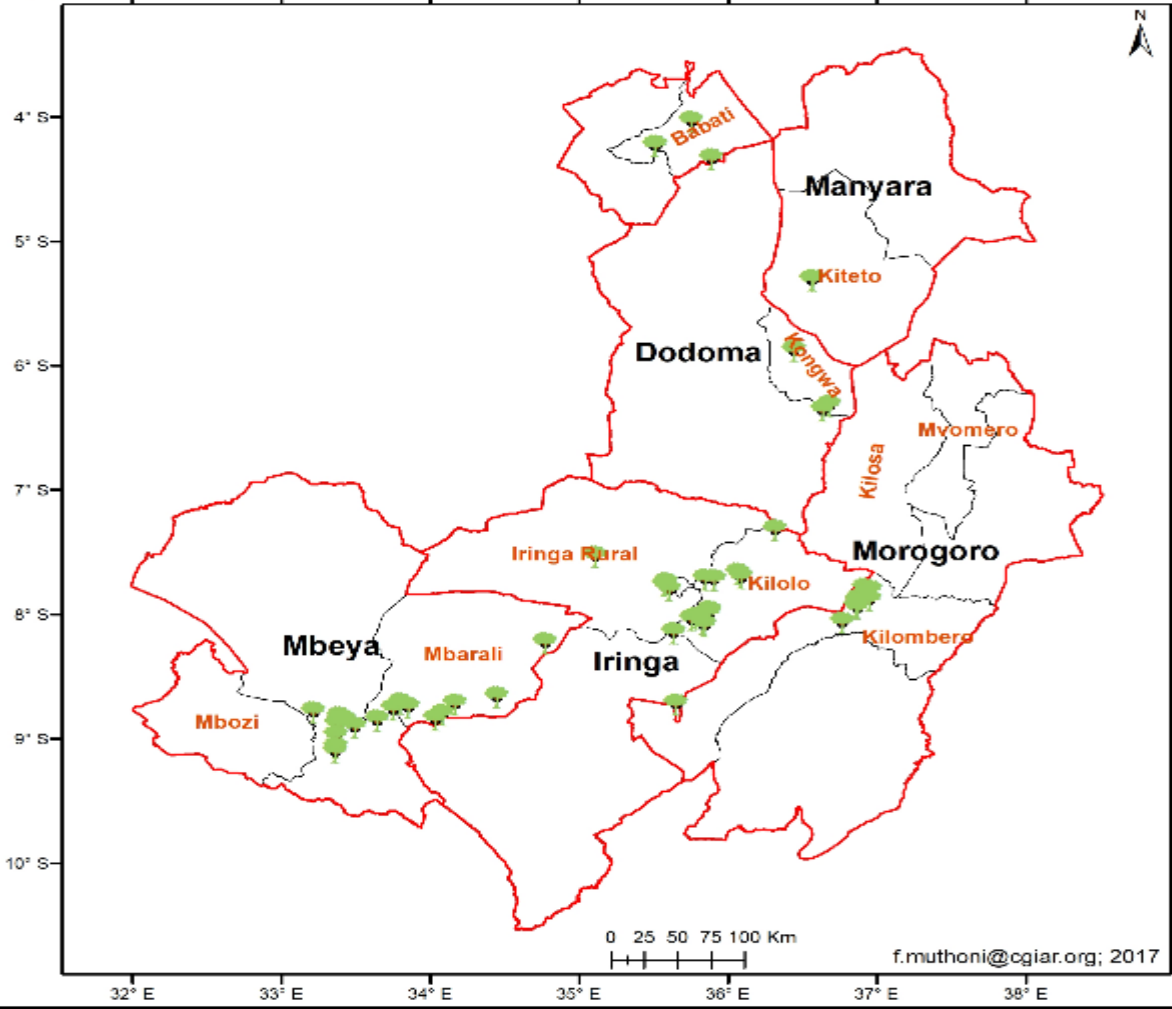








Summary of key activities / training approach





Africa RISING-NAFAKA Partnership Project Vegetable Demo Sites



-  Vegetable Demos
-  Major Towns
-  Target Districts
-  Target FtF Regions
-  Water Bodies
-  International Boundary

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Summary of key activities

Region	District	Key activities
Morogoro	Kilombero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 pilot villages • Completed season long training in 6 pilot villages • Previous CRS pilot villages from NAFKA I – worked now with CARITAS in all 6 villages
Iringa	Iringa rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 pilot villages • completed season long training sessions in December'16
Mbeya	Mbarali and Mbeya rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 pilot villages (9 in Mbarali and 9 in Mbeya rural Districts) – training completed in June 2017 • Collaboration with CRS under the UNICEF funded “Accelerated Stunting Reduction Project (ASRP)
Iringa	Kilolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 pilot villages • Collaboration with Africare in all ten villages based on the USAID funded “Mwanzo Bora” project • Training will be completed in July 2017



Reaching targets

Indicator	Fy target	Fy achievement	% Fy achievement	% Female	% Male	Kilombero	Iringa rural	Mbarali	Mbeya rural	Kilolo	Babati
No. of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices	2,700	2,801	103.9%	60.0%	40.0%	505	607	681	460	452	96
No. of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	2,740	2,801	102.2%	60.0%	40.0%	505	607	681	460	452	96
No. of community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	30	88	293.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	2,700	2,801	103.7%	60.0%	40.0%	505	607	681	460	452	96
No. of beneficiaries with home gardens as a proxy for access to nutritious foods and income	2,700	2,705	100.2%	60.0%	40.0%	505	607	681	460	452	5



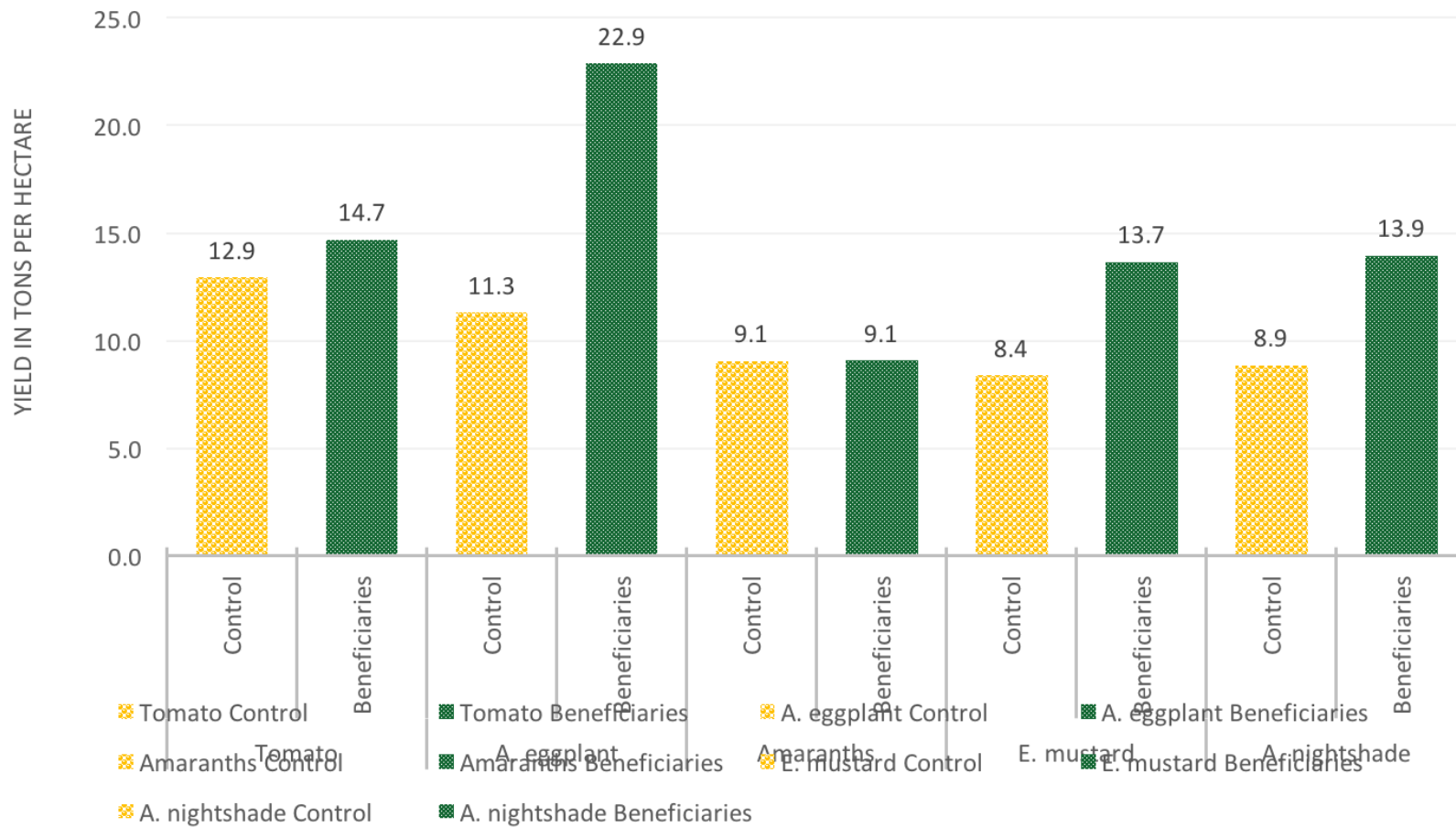
Key results – preliminary achievements

- Started with 9 villages, now reached 67 villages
- We trained 2,705 farmers in 2016/17 (538 in 2015/16) using the season long vegetable production training
- Trained 96 farmers on screen house establishment
- Distributed 2,705 seed kits in 2016/17 (1,096 in 2015/16)
- First results from impact analysis in first 9 villages in Manyara and Dodoma Regions





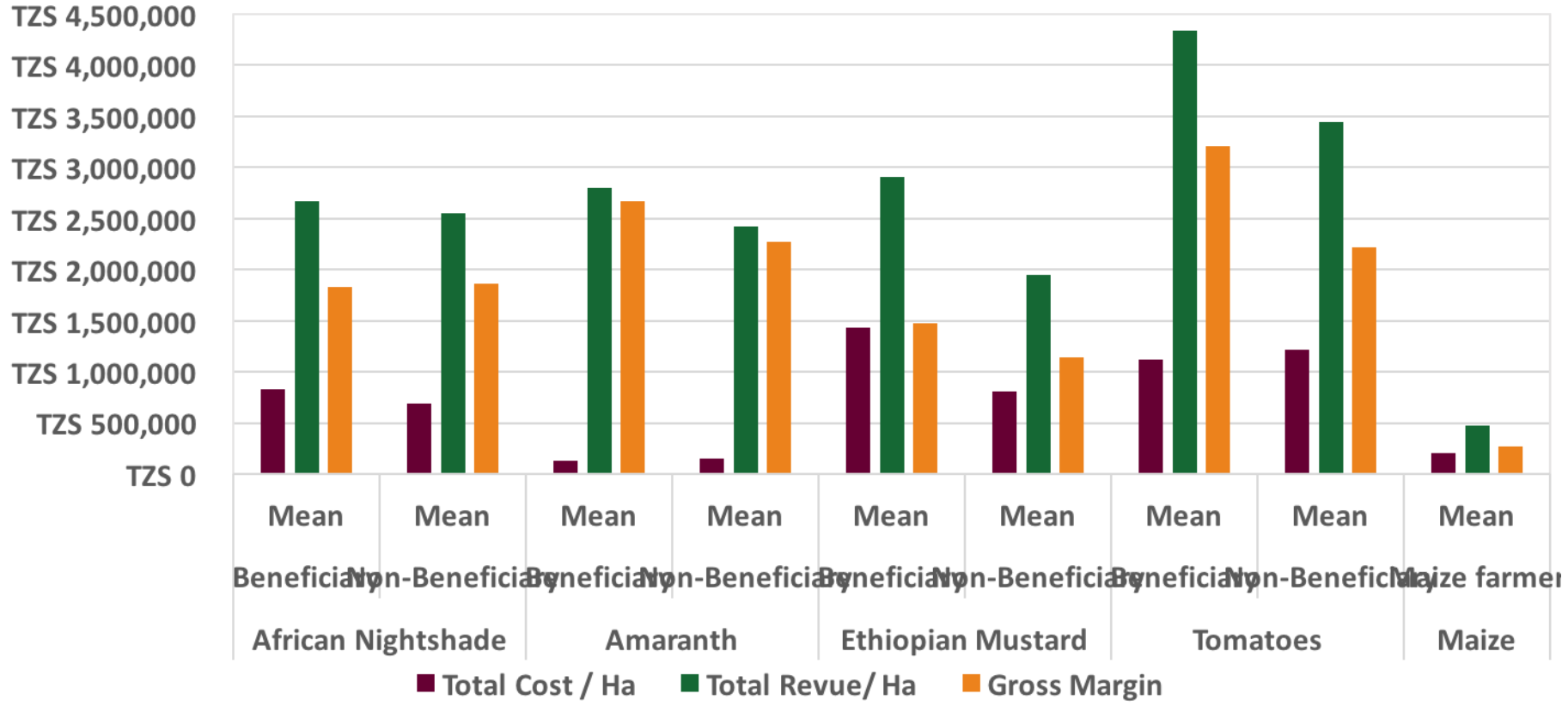
Key results – preliminary achievements





Key results – preliminary achievements

Figure 3: Comparison of total production costs, total revenues and gross margin of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in TSH per ha (last 12 months recall)





Partners

- Most important partners in all pilot villages: public extension service (trained 50 village extension officers)
- Conducted training in 24 CRS project villages in Kilombero, Mbeya rural and Mbarali districts
- A to Z: Test small-scale net house and shade nets for future scaling out
- Africare: Collaborate in 10 villages in Kilolo District
- Provided training in public schools





Challenges and constraints

- Slow growth of jute mallow and African eggplant in higher altitudes (Mbeya rural and Kilolo districts)
- Problems to access villages due to poor infrastructure (Kilolo District)
- Male farmers in Kilolo had often limited interest in vegetable production
- Farmers in some villages expected to be paid for training participations since other projects pay for attendance
- Extremely poor performance of TAHEA as project partner



Lessons learned

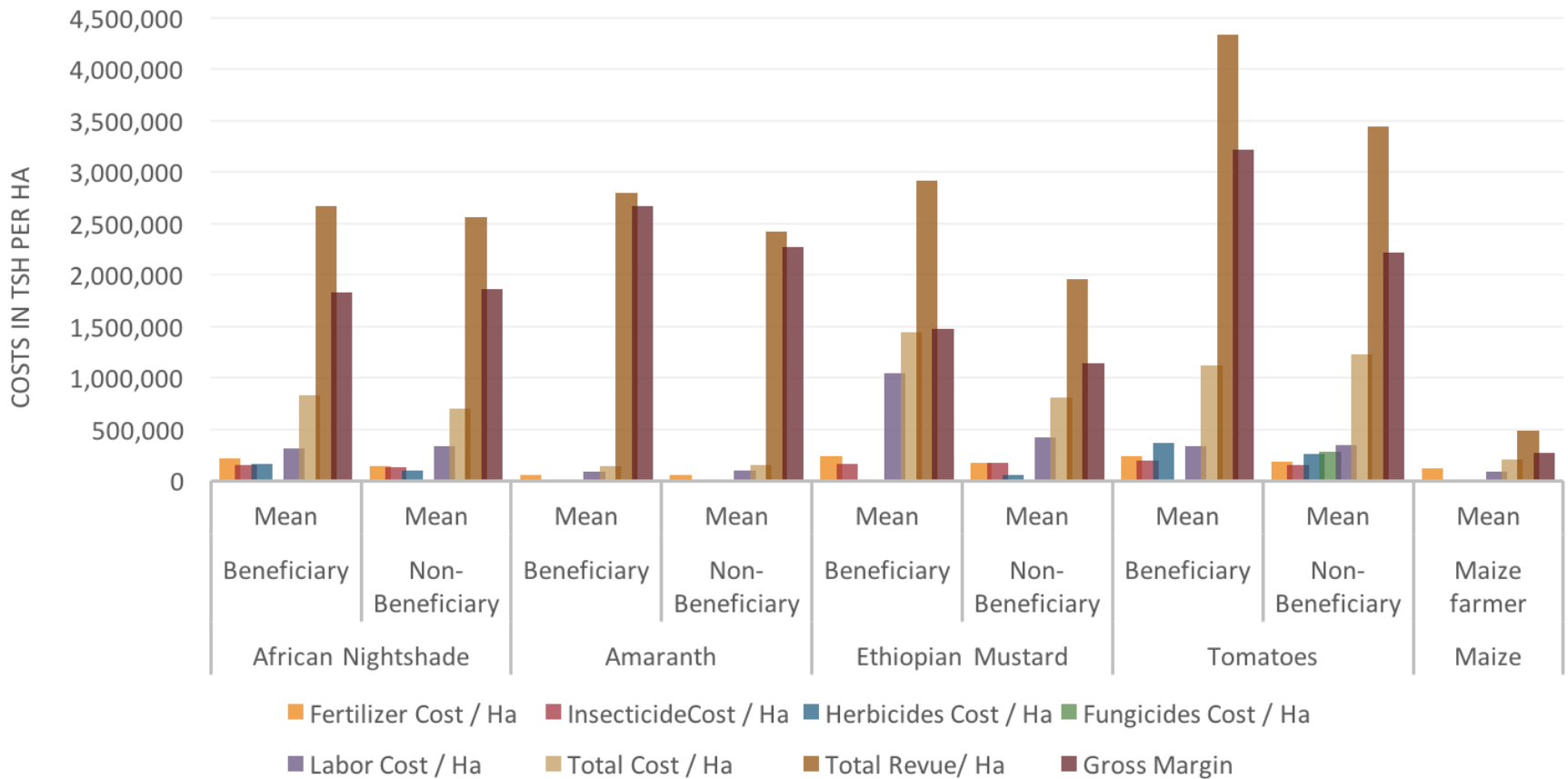
- Partnership with CRS and Africare contributed significantly to the success of the interventions
- Close collaboration with VAEO to enable them to follow up and further disseminate knowledge
- Inviting progressive farmers from other villages to set up demonstration plots and train farmers from their villages ☐ promising scaling model for a second phase
- Focus on nutrition and leafy vegetables encouraged female farmers to participate the training sessions
- Good combination of well-known crops (e.g. tomato, amaranth) and new ones (e.g. Ethiopian mustard, V. Soybean in Iringa and Mbeya)





Key results – preliminary achievements

Figure 4: Comparison of production cost components in TSH per ha





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