



## RESULTS REPORT 2012

**PROJECT: SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BANANA  
CROPPING SYSTEM IN KAGERA REGION AND KIBONDO  
DISTRICT IN KIGOMA REGION  
TAN 0400911**



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## Acronyms

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| ARI    | Agriculture Research Institute                          |
| BCU    | Biharamulo Cooperative Union                            |
| BTC    | Belgium Technical Cooperation                           |
| BXW    | Banana Xanthomonas Wilt                                 |
| DASIP  | District Agriculture Sector Investment Project          |
| DC     | District Council  |
| FADECO | Family Alliance for Development and Cooperation         |
| JLPC   | Joint Local Partners' Committee                         |
| KCDP   | Kagera Community Development Program                    |
| KCU    | Kagera Cooperative Union                                |
| KDCU   | Karagwe Development Cooperative Union                   |
| M&E    | Monitoring and Evaluation                               |
| MAFC   | Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperative   |
| MALI   | Muleba Association for Agriculture and Local Industries |
| MAYAWA | Maendeleo ya Wananchi                                   |
| MoF    | Ministry of Finance                                     |
| PFG    | Participatory Farmer Group                              |
| PMO    | Prime Minister's Office                                 |
| PMT    | Project Management Team                                 |
| RAS    | Regional Administrative Secretary                       |
| SIDO   | Small Industries Development Organisation               |

## 1. Intervention at a glance

### 1.1 Project form

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Project name                     | Sustainable Improvement of the Banana Cropping System in Kagera Region and Kibondo District in Kigoma Region –  |
| Project Code                     | TAN0400911  |
| Location                         | Kagera and Kibondo - Tanzania   |
| Budget                           | EURO 1,500,000  |
| Partner Institution              | PMO, MAFSC, MoF   |
| Date of implementation Agreement | November 2008   |
| Duration (months)                | 48  |
| Target groups                    | Banana farmers, processors and traders in Kagera and Kibondo  |
| Impact                           | Incomes and food security in Kagera Region and Kibondo district increased   |
| Outcome                          | Strengthened institutional capacities and public-private partnerships ensuring the sustained spread of farmer-led innovation in banana production in Kagera region and Kibondo district |
| Outputs                          | 1. Institutional capacities and farmer empowerment consolidated allowing and enabling environment for technical and entrepreneurial innovation  |
|                                  | 2. A sustainable supply of improved banana varieties planting material ensured through public-private partnerships and a farmer-based dissemination system.                             |
|                                  | 3. Dissemination of best available banana cropping and management practices ensured through participatory experimentation, capacity building and farmer-to farmer extension.            |
|                                  | 4. Spread of innovations increased and sustained by improved post-harvest, processing and marketing skills.   |

### 1.1 Project performance

|                 | Efficiency | Effectiveness | Sustainability |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Outcome</b>  | A          | A             | A              |
| <b>Output 1</b> | A          | A             | A              |
| <b>Output 2</b> | A          | A             | B              |
| <b>Output 3</b> | A          | A             | B              |
| Output 4        | B          | B             | B              |

### 1.2 Budget execution

| Total Budget   | Expenditure year 4 | Balance      | Total Disbursement rate |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| EURO 1.500,000 | EURO 1,204,876     | EURO 295,125 | 80%                     |

### 1.3 Summary

|   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Components 1, 2 &amp; 3 have been fully accomplished. Implementation of component 4 is ongoing.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Component 4 on Entrepreneurial innovation started in December 2012 and will be accomplished in August 2013. In each district 2 marketing groups have been formed. Processors and traders have been identified.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banana macro- propagators have been constructed in all banana project districts to bridge the gap between demand and supply of banana suckers</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banana crop have gained popularity in districts where it was not common e.g. in Chato and Biharamulo. The demand of suckers in the 2 districts is highest.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New banana varieties have been positively adopted in the project areas except in Karagwe where traditional bananas are still doing well. There is a demand to reach more regions especially Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Mbeya and Zanzibar.</li> </ul>                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW) is still a threat to all banana growing areas. The project has produced extension materials on identification, means of disease distribution and control. ARI Maruku has advocated on the surveillance and control approaches</li> </ul> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| National Project Coordinator  | BTC execution official   |
| Mgenzi Byabachwezi  |  |
|  |  |

## 2. Analysis of the intervention

### 2.1 Context

#### 2.1.1 General context

The Government of Tanzania continues being supportive to the Agriculture Sector Development Program throughout the country. In the Lake Zone DASIP contributes to the objectives of agriculture development.

The Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are implementing activities at local level. To ensure ownership of the project, all activities implemented at district level and funded under the project are embedded in the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs). Banana farmers are working as individuals and or in Participatory Farmers Groups (PFG). The Maruku Agricultural Research and Development Institute (ARDI-Maruku) plays an important role of developing clean banana planting materials for secondary nurseries, extension and training materials for both extension systems and farmers are available.

#### 2.1.2 Institutional context

| Institution  | Intervention  | Score            |
|--|---|------------------|
| ARI Maruku   | Development, production and dissemination of banana technologies using leaflets   | Very Appropriate |
|  | Training of farmers on the management of BXW  | Very Appropriate |
|  | Construction of macro-propagators in the districts as recommended by Prof. Swennen during project backstopping  | Very Appropriate |
| District council<br>Central and local governments, Public Extension services | Provided the manpower to continue working on the intervention   | Very Appropriate |
|  | Changes in finance approaches delayed some of the activities. Some districts could not meet the planned activities due to the delay to settle advances from the PMT offices | Not appropriate  |
|  | Policy formulation, regulatory and advisory roles   | Appropriate      |
| Other research and training institutions, Universities                       | Research: generation and development of technologies  | Appropriate      |
|  | Provision of extension services   |                  |
|  | Training of extension staff and small scale processors  |                  |
|  | Promotion of products using user friendly materials (leaflets, posters etc)   |                  |
| Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)                             | Research in value adding to different fruit products  | Very appropriate |
|  | Banana value chain analysis   |                  |
|  | Training on banana products and quality control   |                  |
|  | Designing and provision of locally made materials (capping machine, bottle lids, labels, etc)   |                  |
| Non Governmental Organizations e.g.  | Provision of technical information on production processing, business training and marketing  | Very appropriate |

|   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
| World Vision, MALI<br>Juice – Muleba, Kolping<br>Society – Tanzania | Product development   |             |
|   | Purchase bananas and processing into dried chips, flour, juice and banana wine                        |             |
|   | Promotion of different products   |             |
| Farmer groups   | Promotion of banana sheath crafts e.g. hand bags, tablemats, envelopes, post cards etc., & processing | Appropriate |
|   | Formal farmer marketing groups  |             |
| Individual farmers  | Production, processing, transporting, marketing   | Appropriate |
| Individual traders/processors                                       | Buying, transporting, processing, wholesaling and grading   |             |

### 2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

The project is anchored to the RAS Kagera Regional Office. The RAS is the chairperson for the JLPC and coordinate the districts implementing the project. The ministry of agriculture contributes to the technical and policy support. The support have been relevant and useful.

ARI Maruku has continuing to support the project in technological transfer and in backstopping the agriculture extension officers.

The challenge has been on the channelling of funds to district council that lead to delay in making money available to district staff for implementing the activities. The problem resulted from the government's decision to close and consolidate development accounts. In response to this, BTC opened a central co-gest account maintained at the project level.

Generally Management Modalities is Appropriate.

### 2.1.4 Harmo-context

WorldVision facilitated 150 farmers for study tour to ARI Maruku and other project areas to acquire the training on massive multiplication of banana suckers

## 2.2 Outcome

### 2.2.1 Analysis of progress made

| <b>Outcome:</b> Strengthened institutional capacities and public-private partnerships ensuring the sustained spread of farmer-led innovation in banana production in Kagera region and Kibondo district |                |                   |                 |               |            |   |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---|
| Indicators  | Baseline value | Progress year N-1 | Progress year N | Target year N | End Target | Comments  |
| 1. % of increase in banana production in Kagera region and Kibondo district   |                | 57%               | 75%             | 80%           | 85%        | FHIA bananas produces on average 65 tonne/ha  |
| 2. % of banana farmers adopting innovation practices (improved varieties and cropping system management)  |                | 50%               | 70%             | 80%           | 80%        | The DCs recruited more extension staff who were trained together with ToT farmers on banana management and BXW control increased the number of famers subjected to the training |
| 3. number of districts with operating broad-based institutional partnership for banana innovation (farmer and processors organization-district agricultural staff-private and public                    | 0              | 8                 | 8               | 8             | 8          | PFGs have been former in some districts more will be formed during implementation of component 4 executed by SIDO   |

|  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| service providers with in-built capacities and networking)   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Analysis of progress made towards outcome:</b>  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Relation between outputs and the Outcome. (How) Are outputs (still) contributing to the achievement of the outcome:</i> | Training of district council staff enabled them to facilitate farmers in banana management.<br>Banana value chain study contributed to the implementation of entrepreneurial innovation activities  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators):</i>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 1: % of increase in banana production in Kagera region and Kibondo district increased from 57% to 75%</li> <li>• % of banana farmers adopting innovation practices reached 80%</li> <li>• Number of districts with operating broad-based institutional partnership for banana innovation maintained to all districts i.e. 8</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative for breaking the gap for the demand of suckers while maintaining the clean sucker production was sought and the construction of macro-propagators is progressing</li> <li>• BXW continued to be a threat in all banana project areas</li> <li>• The unpredicted drought in 2011 lead to production of few suckers in 2012</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Unexpected results:</i>   | The Kagera Region Commissioner whose home is Northern Zone growing bananas, made a strong advocacy to the banana project and the production emitted that the same could be extended to other banana growing areas of Tanzania   |  |  |  |  |  |



## Risk management

| Risk Identification  |                          |               | Risk analysis |                  |       | Risk Treatment   |                           |                | Follow-up of risks                         |        |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------|--|---------------------------|----------------|--|--------|
| Description of Risk  | Period of identification | Risk category | Probability   | Potential Impact | Total | Action(s)  | Resp.                     | Deadline       | Progress                                   | Status |
| Failure to accomplish the assigned activities in component 4 since the remaining project life is short | Annual planning          | Medium        | Low           | High             | L     | Ensure activities are done simultaneously  | SIDO, NPC                 | June 2013      | Plans in place                             |        |
|  |                          |               |               |                  |       |  |                           |                |  |        |
|  |                          |               |               |                  |       |  |                           |                |  |        |
| The possibility that the DCs may not facilitate the established macro-propagators                      | Monitoring               | Low           | Low           | Medium           | L     | The involvement of different stakeholders in management of the macro-propagators | DCs                       | continuous     | Training done to staff and to some farmers |        |
|  |                          |               |               |                  |       |  |                           |                |  |        |
|  |                          |               |               |                  |       |  |                           |                |  |        |
| Resurgence of banana diseases mainly BXW   | Monitoring               | Low           | Medium        | High             | M     | Field sanitation   | ARI Maruku                | Continuou<br>s | RAS, DEDs, ARI Mruku                       |        |
|  |                          |               |               |                  |       | Surveillance approaches  | All stakeholders          |                |  |        |
|  |                          |               |               |                  |       | Enacting bylaws  | Distict Executive Offcers |                |  |        |

### 2.2.2 Potential Impact

The project outputs will continue to contribute to the outcome of the project since all outputs are still relevant and contributing to the outcome.

### 2.2.3 Quality criteria

|  |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
| <b>1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries</b>   |          |  |
| <b>1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the project?</b>  |          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.  |
| <b>1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?</b>  |          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable). |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of project and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the project to have a chance of success.  |
| <b>2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way (assessment for the <u>whole of the intervention</u>)</b> |          |  |
| <b>2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods &amp; equipment) managed?</b>   |          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | All inputs are available on time and within budget.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.  |
| <b>2.2 How well are outputs managed?</b>   |          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.  |
| <b>3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N</b>  |          |  |

|   |          |  |
|---|----------|--|
| <b>3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?</b>                                 |          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | <b>A</b> | Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | <b>B</b> | Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | <b>C</b> | Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | <b>D</b> | Project will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.   |
| <b>3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted based on the achieved results in order to the outcome (Specific Objective)?</b> |          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | <b>A</b> | The project is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | <b>B</b> | The project is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | <b>C</b> | The project has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the project can achieve its outcome. |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | <b>D</b> | The project has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.  |

|  |          |   |
|--|----------|---|
| <b>3. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).</b> |          |   |
| <b>3.1 Financial/economic viability?</b>   |          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.   |
| <b>4.2 What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?</b>  |          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | The JLCB and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Implementation is based in a good part on the JLCB and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likelihood of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement. |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Project uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the JLCB and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Project depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.  |
| <b>4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between project and policy level?</b>  |          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of project and will continue to be so.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>B</b> | Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the project, and are likely to continue to be so.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>C</b> | Project sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <b>D</b> | Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the project. Fundamental changes needed to make project sustainable.  |
| <b>4.4 How well is the project contributing to institutional and management capacity?</b>  |          |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | <b>A</b> | Project is embedded in institutional structures and contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not a explicit goal).   |

|                          |          |  |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>B</b> | Project management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>C</b> | Project relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>D</b> | Project is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.  |

*Final score to each criterion*

| <b>Criteria</b>       | <b>Score</b> |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Relevance</b>      | A            |
| <b>Effectiveness</b>  | A            |
| <b>Sustainability</b> | A            |
| <b>Efficiency</b>     | A            |

## 2.3 Output 1

### 2.3.1 Analysis of progress made

| Output 1: Institutional capacities and farmer empowerment consolidated allowing and enabling environment for technical and entrepreneurial innovation |                  |                   |                 |               |  |   |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|---|
|   | Baseline value   | Progress year N-1 | Progress year N | Target year N | End Target   | Comments                                      |
| • 100 DC and NGO specialists and extensionist trained on banana development and protection  |                  |                   | 100             | 100           | 100  |   |
| • 8 DC planning banana development activities in DADP   | 8                | 8                 | 8               | 8             | 8  | Done before the project                       |
| • 300 villages planning banana development activities   |                  |                   |                 | 50            | 300  | The facilitation process continues.           |
| • Durable partnerships between ARDI, DC and NGOs  | +++              | +++               | +++             |               |  | Partnership was good even before the project. |
| <b>Progress of main activities</b>  | <b>Progress:</b> |                   |                 |               | <b>Comments</b>  |   |
|   | A                | B                 | C               | D             |  |   |
| <i>International scientific support and backstopping</i>  |                  | v                 |                 |               | Other activities on this component were done in previous years |   |

## 2.4 Output 2

### 2.4.1 Analysis of progress made

| Output 2: A sustainable supply of improved banana varieties planting material ensured through public-private partnerships and a farmer-based dissemination system. |                  |                   |                 |               |   |  |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|--|
|  | Baseline value   | Progress year N-1 | Progress year N | Target year N | End Target                                    | Comments   |
| • <i>At least 250 farmer banana multipliers in the 8 districts by year 2</i>   |                  | 250               | 250             | 250           | 250   |  |
| • <i>1,500 vulnerable households benefited</i>   |                  | 1500              | 1500            | 1500          | 1500  |  |
| • <i>700,000 improved suckers yearly available from year 3</i>   |                  | 2.3 M             | 4.1 M           | 2.1 M         | 2.1M  |  |
| • <i>At least 200 banana multipliers certified by year 3</i>   |                  | 105               | 105             | 200           | 200   | The target number of banana nursery keepers was revised to 100 |
| • <i>At least 250 farmer banana multipliers in the 8 districts by year 2</i>   |                  | 250               | 250             | 250           | 250   | Some are distributing through individual initiatives           |
| <b>Progress of <u>main</u> activities</b>  | <b>Progress:</b> |                   |                 |               | <b>Comments</b> (only if the value is C or D) |  |
|  | A                | B                 | C               | D             |   |  |
| <i>Production of clean nursery material through macro-propagation</i>  | V                |                   |                 |               |   |  |

### 2.4.2 Quality criteria

| Criteria              | Score |
|-----------------------|-------|
| <b>Efficiency</b>     | A     |
| <b>Effectiveness</b>  | A     |
| <b>Sustainability</b> | A     |

## 2.5 Output 3

### 2.5.1 Analysis of progress made

| Output 3: Dissemination of best available banana cropping and management practices ensured through participatory experimentation, capacity building and farmer-to farmer extension. |   |                   |                 |               |            |   |
|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---|
|   | Baseline value  | Progress year N-1 | Progress year N | Target year N | End Target | Comments  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>300 Participatory Farmer Groups trained in banana development and protection by year 4</li> </ul>  |   | 300               | 300             | 300           | 300        | Most of banana farmers operated as individuals. However, the trainings covered the wards/villages/sub-villages  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200 demonstration and on farm trial sites ensuring spread of innovation in 8 districts by year 3</li> </ul>                                  |   | 105               | 105             | 105           | 105        | Farmers attended exhibition (nane nane day), a banana day was organised in Ngara and exchange visits within and between the districts                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific capacity-building for vulnerable households</li> </ul>  |   |                   | 1200            | 10,000        | 10,000     | More than 8,000 farmers trained in the entire project areas by year 3   |
| <b>Progress of main activities</b>  | <b>Progress:</b>  |                   |                 |               |            | <b>Comments</b> (only if the value is C or D)   |
|   | A   | B                 | C               | D             |            |   |
| Participatory assessment of training needs of farmers   |   | X                 |                 |               |            |   |
| Formation of Farmer Extension Groups  |   | X                 |                 |               |            |   |
| On farm training  |   | X                 |                 |               |            |   |
| Organization of exchange visits   |   | X                 |                 |               |            |   |
| Production of extension support material  |   | X                 |                 |               |            |   |
| Monitoring of spread of innovation  |   |                   |                 | X             |            | It needed extra funds to be implemented. Together with official certification of new banana varieties will acquire funds from Belgium-Tanzania Study fund |
| International backstopping  |   |                   | X               |               |            |   |
| <b>Analysis of progress made towards output:</b>  |   |                   |                 |               |            |   |
| Relation between activities and the Output  | The increased banana production is enabling farmers to acquire inputs and expand banana production plots  |                   |                 |               |            |   |
| Progress made towards the achievement of the output   | Export of bananas that traditionally were locally sold to other regions of Tanzania   |                   |                 |               |            |   |
| Issues that arose, influencing factors:   | New banana varieties were easily adopted in the districts that were traditionally not banana growing. However, some banana farmers who traditionally preferred EA-AAA for cooking have changed this behaviour and are using new banana varieties for multipurpose |                   |                 |               |            |   |
| Unexpected results:   |   |                   |                 |               |            |   |

### 2.5.2 Budget execution

Included in the FIT file on budgeting

### 2.5.3 Quality criteria

| Criteria       | Score |
|----------------|-------|
| Efficiency     | A     |
| Effectiveness  | A     |
| Sustainability | A     |

| <b>Output 4: Spread of innovations increased and sustained by improved post-harvest, processing and marketing skills.</b>   |   |                          |                        |                      |                   |  |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|
|   | <b>Baseline value</b>   | <b>Progress year N-1</b> | <b>Progress year N</b> | <b>Target year N</b> | <b>End Target</b> | <b>Comments</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 25 farmers groups trained for group marketing of bananas improving incomes from sale of bananas</li> </ul>                            | 0   | 0                        | 16                     | 25                   | 25                | These activities are undertaken by SIDO and will be accomplished in Year N+1                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50 women groups and enterprises trained for entrepreneurial skills, improving incomes from processing and trade activities</li> </ul> | 0   | 0                        | 0                      | 50                   | 50                |  |
| <b>Progress of main activities</b>  |   |                          | <b>Progress:</b>       |                      |                   | <b>Comments</b> (only if the value is C or D)  |
|   |   |                          | A                      | B                    | C                 |  |
| <i>Inventory of marketing and processing initiatives</i>  |   |                          |                        | X                    |                   |  |
| <i>Assessment of entrepreneurial training needs (farmers/processors)</i>  |   |                          |                        |                      | X                 | Component 4 delayed to be implemented following the prerequisite for the expert. SIDO will implement in Year N+1 |
| <i>Training of farmers in post harvest and marketing</i>  |   |                          |                        |                      | X                 |  |
| <i>Support to market empowerment (group sales, market information)</i>  |   |                          |                        |                      | X                 |  |
| <i>Training needs assessment of traders (women)</i>   |   |                          |                        |                      | X                 |  |
| <i>Business support to processors groups and traders (business plans)</i>   |   |                          |                        |                      | X                 |  |
| <i>Micro projects in value adding</i>   |   |                          |                        |                      | X                 |  |
| <b>Analysis of progress made towards output:</b>  |   |                          |                        |                      |                   |  |
| <i>Relation between activities and the Output.</i>  | This is appropriate; planned activities are expected to contribute to the output  |                          |                        |                      |                   |  |
| <i>Progress made towards the achievement of the</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two farmer groups in each district have been earmarked for banana marketing. However, many others are still requesting to participate</li> <li>Three activities out of seven have been accomplished</li> </ul> |                          |                        |                      |                   |  |
| <i>Issues that arose, influencing factors:</i>  | A banana day in Ngara that was officiated by the RC Kagera motivated banana farmers to actively participate in the entrepreneurial innovation activities  |                          |                        |                      |                   |  |
| <i>Unexpected results</i>   |   |                          |                        |                      |                   |  |



### ***3. Transversal Themes***

#### ***3.1 Gender***

The project continues to reach both women and men. Although traditionally few women own banana plots, most of the processing and local trading is done by women as individuals or groups.

#### ***3.2 Environment***

Bananas are not grown as sole plants in the field. They include other tree plants especially leguminous that fix Nitrogen but also serve the environments.

#### ***3.3 Social Economic***

The project has helped farmers to organize themselves in groups. These groups are currently economically stronger and have increased the bond among them.

## 4. Steering and Learning

### 4.1 Action Plan

| Action plan   | Source   | Actor   | Deadline                                 |
|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Description of the action/decision to be taken</i> | <i>The sub-chapter to which the action refers (e.g. 2.4)</i> | <i>The person responsible for taking the decision/taking action</i> | <i>e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year N+1</i> |
| Establishment of macro-propagators in each district   | A 01 04  | ARDI  | Q2                                       |
| Implementation to completion of component 4           | A 04   | SIDO  | Q3                                       |
| End Evaluation of project                             | Z 06 01  | BTC   | Q2                                       |
| Manage the project closing process                    | Z01 01   | BTC   | Q3                                       |

### 4.2 Lessons Learned

| Lessons learned  | Target audience       |
|--|-----------------------|
| There is still a great need of banana planting materials among farmers within Kagera and beyond                                | Partner organisations |
| Demonstrations, farmers' exhibitions and exchange visits contributes a lot to the farmers' learning and adoption of new skills | All stakeholders      |

## 5. Annexes

### 5.1 Original Logical framework

| COMPONENT                                 | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS  | MEANS OF VERIFICATION  |
|---|--|--|
| A01 Institutional strengthening component | <i>100 DC and NGO specialists and extensionists trained on banana development and protection</i>   | Reports from training and capacity building events and programmes                    |
|   | <i>8 DC planning banana development activities in DADP</i>   | Memoranda and contracts between DC and service providers                             |
|   | <i>300 villages planning banana development activities</i>   |  |
|   | <i>Durable partnerships between ARDI, DC and NGOs</i>  |  |
| A02 Dissemination component               | <i>At least 250 farmer banana multipliers in the 8 districts by year 2</i>   | Monitoring and supervision reports of banana multipliers networks                    |
|   | <i>800,000 improved suckers yearly available from year 3</i>   | List of certified banana multipliers   |
|   | <i>1,500 vulnerable households benefited</i>   |  |
|   | <i>At least 200 banana multipliers certified by year 3</i>   |  |
| A03 Farmer capacity-building component    | <i>300 Participatory Farmer Groups trained in banana development and protection by year 4</i>  | Monitoring and supervision reports of farmers training programmes                    |
|   | <i>200 demonstration and on farm trial sites ensuring spread of innovation in 8 districts by year 3</i>                                    |  |
| A04 Entrepreneurial innovation component  | <i>At least 25 farmers groups trained for group marketing of bananas improving incomes from sale of bananas</i>                            | Monitoring and supervision reports of farmers and women's groups training programmes |
|   | <i>At least 50 women groups and enterprises trained for entrepreneurial skills, improving incomes from processing and trade activities</i> |  |

### 5.2 Updated Logical framework

| Code    | Activity  | Sub activities  |
|---------|---|---|
| A 02 09 | Monitoring, supervision and certification of banana multipliers | - advising and monitoring banana multipliers  |
|         |   | - establish quality control committee and fix criteria and standards for certifying   |
|         |   | - make quality standards public and communicate to multipliers, farmers, district staff, etc.   |
|         |   | - field assessment and Identification of farmers who met the recommended standards of sucker multiplication   |
|         |   | - Meeting with sucker multipliers in each district  |
|         |   | - Prepare and award of certificates (to be done in one of the convenient village in each district, this will be done together with the 'banana day see A 03 06 below) |
| A 02 11 | Application for official certification of improved varieties    | - liaise with TOSC on the procedure necessary for official certification of new banana varieties  |
|         |   | - invite TOSC for verification of varieties   |
|         |   | - apply for official release of varieties   |
|         |   | - involve farmers to propose the new names for the new banana varieties   |
|         |   | - official announcement of varieties, their availability in Kagera and Kibondo District etc   |
| A 03 02 | Participatory assessment of training needs of farmers           | - continuing training of farmers on IPNM, plant management, surveillance and control of BXW   |
|         |   | - sharing of available district training manuals and discussing them  |
| A 03 04 | On farm training  | - Planning meetings   |
|         |   | - Farmer field days   |
|         |   | - Ordinary meetings   |
|         |   | - Follow up by district staff   |
|         |   | - Supervision and training by ARDI Maruku   |
| A 03 05 | Organization of exchange visits                                 | - Update workshops for innovative farmers   |
|         |   | - Preparation of visiting plans   |
|         |   | - Visiting  |
| A 03 06 | Demonstration of innovative practices                           | - Reporting   |
|         |   | - To be implemented together with A 0209  |
| A 03 07 | Production of extension support material                        | - Mobilization of farmers for the event   |
|         |   | - Develop the fact sheets   |
|         |   | - Review of the material  |

|         |  |  |
|---------|--|--|
|         |  | - Printing   |
|         |  | - Distribution of extension material   |
| A 03 08 | Monitoring of spread of innovation                                     | - Prepare ToR for the study  |
|         |  | - Prepare a proposal for assessment  |
|         |  | - Make an agreement for adoption study   |
|         |  | - Implement the activity   |
| A 04 01 | Presentation of value chain analysis and market studies                | - Workshop to discuss results and recommendations from banana marketing study  |
|         |  | - Discuss the presented value chain and make contribution of ideas to validate it  |
| A 04 02 | Inventory of marketing and processing initiatives                      | - Discuss the results from SIDO study  |
|         |  | - Will compliment with A 04 02 above   |
|         |  | - Make inventory of market opportunities   |
|         |  | - Make inventory of processing opportunities   |
|         |  | - Design and plan marketing and processing interventions   |
| A 04 03 | Assessment of entrepreneurial training needs of farmers and processors | - Discuss results and recommendations fro marketing study  |
| A 04 04 | Training of farmers in post harvest and marketing                      | - A total of 25 trainings to be conducted (sometimes depending to the type of enterprises to be targeted (e.g. banana wine, drying of bananas, banana juice etc) |
| A 04 05 | Support to market empowerment (group sales, market information)        | - Mobilization of marketing groups   |
|         |  | - Exposure of farmers to the marketing systems   |
| A 04 06 | Training needs assessment of traders (women)                           | - Will come from Marketing study by SIDO   |
| A 04 07 | Business support to processors groups and traders (business plans)     | - Training of WAEO and farmers   |
| A 04 08 | Micro projects in value adding   | - Support micro projects in the area of value adding to banana production: post-harvest, processing,   |
|         |  | - marketing initiatives from local groups, with priority to women groups   |

### 5.3 MoRe Results at a glance

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months? | NO                                      |
| Baseline Report registered on PIT?                                    | NO                                      |
| Planning MTR  | Q3 2011                                 |
| Planning ETR  | Q2 2013                                 |
| Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012                                | Two missions from Representation office |

### 5.4 "Budget versus current (y – m)" Report

*FIT report attached*

### 5.5 Resources

All the resources used to accomplish the activities and attain the said results have been contributed by BTC.

### 5.6 Decisions taken by the JLCB and follow-up

| Decision to take  |        |                |            | Action    |            |          | Follow-up                                     |         |
|---|--------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|---|---------|
| Decision to take  | Timing | Source         | Actor      | Action(s) | Resp.      | Deadline | Progress                                      | Status  |
| Certification and release of new banana varieties should confer to the recommendations by the responsible organization (i.e. TOSCI). ARI Maruku should request funds for that activity from Belgium-Tanzania Study Fund   |        | JLPC           | ARI Maruku |           | ARI Maruku | Q2       | No action from actor                          | Open    |
| BXW control measures should be addressed in all activities  |        | PMT monitoring | DC         |           | ARI        |          | Emphasized in Regional Consultative Committee | Open    |
| Financial report should be cumulative and show the budget column and expenditures for that particular quarter   |        | JLPC           | PMT        |           | PMT        | Q1       | Done well in March JLPC                       | Closed  |
| The success stories of the project should be aired widely to ensure it is reflected in the government performance reports   |        | Monitoring     | PMT        |           | PMT        | Q2       | Documents made                                | Ongoing |
| Each district plan the banana day in their respective areas   |        | JLPC           | DC         |           | DC         | Q2       | In progress                                   | Open    |
| Reports should be sent by emails before the next JLPC meeting   |        | JLPC           | PMT        |           | PMT        | Q1       | Done well in March JLPC                       | Closed  |
| Delay of districts to settle the advances. This lead to the PMT not to send another disbursement and consequently delay to meet the planned activities in time. The RAS Kagera proposed that the AFO will sometimes make payments and come back with support documents as necessary |        | RAS/JLPC       | PMT        |           | PMT        | Q2       | All delays covered                            | Ongoing |