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|--|--------|--|---|
| | | Partnerships monitored and supported through regular meetings. | |
| Low purchasing powers of international consumers. | Medium | Export markets are supplemented by local and national markets. | Networking with National farmer marketing associations such as TAHA, MVIWATA and ANSAF will keep farmers informed of likely consumption patterns and markets demands. |
| Poor farmers, especially women, do not benefit from value-chain improvements | Low | Use of Gender Enterprise Marketing (GEM) approaches; high priority of women's economic leadership; Action research and continuous monitoring and learning processes. | Redesign of women's empowerment strategies. |
| Low private sector commitment to invest in agricultural inputs. | Medium | Oxfam has engaged with targeted companies and developed investment models. | Identification of alternative investors. |
| Project activities not accepted by local communities. | Low | Oxfam involves local communities throughout the project life cycle from its initial stages to end. | Community participation and involvement is fostered on a continuous basis. |

14. How will your organisation ensure that your project complements the work of other organisations in country e.g. National/Local Government; International/National NGOs or other donor funded projects in the area? Maximum word limit: 250 words

This extension proposal has been discussed with the District Government Authorities and is aligned with key country and regional priorities and commitments e.g. the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA); Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First 2009) the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP 2011-2021). In addition, the East African Community promotes a common market and the Tanzania National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007) outlines climate change and food security challenges and plans of action to which the project is aligned.

Over and above this, NGOs like World Vision and PRIDE work to improve access to water for domestic use through boreholes and shallow well construction in Shinyanga, Simyu and Geita regions and provide microfinance services to productive and entrepreneurial communities that lack access to formal financial services. These complement Oxfam's initiatives in this proposal and relationships between the project and stakeholders are developed proactively.

15. The Scottish Government intends to support sustainable development outcomes. How will you ensure that the outcomes of your work are built on or continued at the end of Scottish Government funding (i.e. your exit strategy or ongoing finance, interventions etc. beyond Scottish Government funding)? Please note that a good quality exit strategy is required.

Maximum word limit: 250 words.

- Institutional capacity development of marketing association and producer association will stimulate producer groups' organisation, leadership and self management.
- Private-sector used as provider of services and support means that reliable agro-inputs; financial services and links to reliable markets will extend beyond the lifetime of the project.
- Knowledge gained from the participatory project monitoring approach will enable market association committees, key stakeholders and producer groups to conduct the project impact assessment.
- Market first approach will stimulate increased production of high value crops as per consumer requirements in terms of quantity, quality and timing providing a long term market and sustainable livelihood opportunity for vegetable farmers.
- Strengthened District Commodity Stakeholder forums will provide an opportunity to create synergies among development partners and other actors, and act as advocacy and information exchange platform which will exist to support farmers advocate for their communities' needs and rights beyond the lifetime of the project.
- Farmers will be empowered through collective action and more able to demand fair market prices for their produce in the long term.
- Women will be trained on economic leadership and gender issues to become positive role models and active participants in value chains. The project's explicit focus on women's economic leadership recognises the long term value to whole communities when outcomes for women are improved.
- Producer groups will work closely with national and local partners and district contact persons to review project developments and develop future strategies for their groups.
- Rural saving and credit facilities will be developed to access farmers' capital for re-investment in agribusiness at fair interest rates. Micro finance models used in the project are self sustaining based on farmers' engagement and investment.
- Climate adaptation activities will be integrated with NAPA plan to contribute to the government's 'Improving food security in drought-prone areas' plan by promoting drought-tolerant crops" in Shinyanga. Alignment with national objectives increases the likelihood of further investment and scaling by district governments.
- Farmers' associations strengthened to increase social capital and care of more vulnerable farmers.
- All irrigation schemes are managed by water user committees, which the project will organise and strengthen to ensure ongoing repair, maintenance and effective, sustainable use.
- Drought and disease tolerant crops used to reduce risks of unreliable rainfall. Seed multiplication plots established by the project offer farmers' future opportunities to use and replicate high quality seed and improved climate resilient varieties.
- Local district council officials will be involved at all levels of project management to enable them to supervise and facilitate leadership after the project funding comes to an

end. Extension officers are involved in climate change adaptation activities in the vegetable growing region to support farmers after the project ends.

- Rural micro finances facilities (VICOBA) provide farmers with input loans and are linked with NMB bank for continued support on loan management and input loan access beyond the project lifetime.

16. What percentage of your budget is allocated to Monitoring & Evaluation? We would expect around 5% of the budget to be dedicated to M&E.

Maximum word limit: 100 words.

The proposed budget for M&E is 4.4% of the overall budget. The budget will cover the cost for Oxfam project staff to conduct regular visits to monitor project progress, participate in project reviews and deliver capacity building activities and partner assessments including coaching and mentoring. The Oxfam Dar es Salaam based Private Sector Advisor and Women's Economic Leadership Adviser will conduct monitoring visits to Tanga, Shinyanga, Geita and Simiyu. The budget will also cover costs of evaluation and a learning event where best practices in programming will be shared among project implementers. Best practice examples will be documented and disseminated within and external to the project in Tanzania and Scotland.

17. Describe who in your project will be responsible for M&E and learning. **(If different from original application)**

Maximum word limit: 100 words.

- Oxfam Tanzania programme team, implementing partners and key stakeholders will be involved directly in the monitoring and evaluation of the project. A participatory monitoring approach, using methodologies that will solicit direct input from beneficiaries and implementing partners will be in use in both rice and vegetable value chains.
- Oxfam will organise one national multi stakeholder fora and two district multi-stakeholder fora to review and streamline planned activities. Key stakeholders and actors across the value chains will be invited.
- At the end of the project (March 2017), a consultant will conduct the final evaluation in collaboration with project lead partners and Oxfam staff. Consultants will compare baseline levels of selected indicators against targets set to be achieved.
- Scotland Project Manager will conduct an additional project monitoring visit, meeting with project beneficiaries, implementing partners, Oxfam project staff and value chain advisors to discuss project progress and underline specific Scottish Government M&E requirements. Scotland project manager will report back to Scottish Government following field visit. Scotland Project Manager will also conduct monthly update calls with Tanzania Project Manager throughout the lifetime of the project.
The in-country project team is supported by a specialised MEL unit and the Program Quality Team (PQT), who provide ongoing technical support to the project. In addition the experienced, specialised PQT provides quality assurance, verification and capacity building support to both staff and partners.
- Country/ Regional M&E coordination: Learning from the project, in addition to being documented for sharing within the project will also be disseminated more broadly within Oxfam and also through external networks in Tanzania and Scotland: academic institutions, policy-makers and government.

18. Describe the M&E methods and approaches you will apply to your project. (If different from original application)

Maximum word limit: 250 words.

Baseline study and end of project evaluation

The end of project evaluation findings for the 2012-2015 Scottish Government funded project, as well as key measurements of 2015-16 extension project will be used to establish clear benchmarks against which success will be measured. Production rates and average household income from the 2015-16 season will be used to form baseline. The evaluation conducted at the end of this extension project will assess the relevance of the theories of change and the impact the project has had on the targeted beneficiaries both during this extension year and across the five years of Scottish Government support to farmers in these regions.

Quarterly programme reviews and field visits

On a quarterly basis, Oxfam and partners will conduct thorough reviews of project expenditure and progress of activities and outputs. This opportunity will also be used to identify good practice and potential case studies for documenting. Regular field visits will be carried out by the Oxfam programme team (field staff in Shinyanga and Arusha Oxfam office as well as the Value Chain Advisor and other technical specialists) to monitor project progress against planned activities. Field visits will continually assess lessons learnt and document best practices to enhance overall program quality.

MEAL capacity building

RUDI, Homeveg and SHDEPHA+, will be supported by Oxfam through coaching and mentoring to develop MEAL skills e.g. data collection, research management and use of evidence-based reporting for improving programme quality and decision making.

Data quality assessment

On a quarterly basis, the Program Quality Team will conduct data quality assurance and assessments. This will ensure the data presented within the year will be accurate and of the highest quality. All project data will be disaggregated by gender.

Participatory approach:

Oxfam staff based in Dar es Salaam will coordinate monitoring, evaluation and learning events in close collaboration with lead partners and Oxfam value-chain advisers based in the project regions. Stakeholders will be involved in the whole project life cycle from project extension design, to development of strategies for continued impact. Activities are planned and implemented with, and through, partners such as local district councils, NGOs and private sector companies. In the instance of local government partners, Oxfam will sign formal memoranda of understanding to guarantee collaborative project monitoring and troubleshooting if necessary.

Methods

A variety of methods will be used to elicit monitoring information, these are detailed against indicators in the logframe attached with this proposal and include: case studies, sample groups, interviews, household surveys, monitoring of production rates, multi-stakeholder fora, project visits and project reviews.

19. What processes will the project use to promote effective learning within the project? Describe the internal learning approaches within your project and how relevant learning will be disseminated to stakeholders (e.g. beneficiaries, government agencies, other organisations working in the relevant sector and beyond). **(If different from original application)**

Maximum word limit: 250 words.

Oxfam in Tanzania will:

- Host a project reviews and fora for Oxfam staff and partners to share and capture lessons learned and best practice from project implementation.
- Use Oxfam's website and global networks to share the outcomes and learning of the extended programme with key stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- Develop at least two case studies demonstrating impact of project on individuals in rice and vegetable value chains and share these with all project stakeholders.
- Hold three district commodity multi-stakeholders forums to allow the teams to share lessons, best practice, challenges, opportunities and experiences.
- Ukiriguru Research Institute (URI) will support research and publications on NERICA establishment and Scale up in Geita, Simiyu and Shinyanga region through tracking the progress of seed multiplication plots established by the project.
- Oxfam project staff, partners and market association leaders will participate in one national multi stakeholder forum to share learning as well as attending any relevant national conferences throughout 2016-17 where there is opportunity to share learning from the project.
- Use knowledge gained from the Female Food Heroes initiative to influence the creation of women farmer role models who will in turn influence more women to participate in agriculture production and marketing.
- Use social media and visibility platforms including TV/radio programmes on land and water rights across Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Tanga Regions to raise the profile of the project.

Oxfam in Scotland will:

- Strengthen the partnership between the two countries to draw attention to the impacts of food production and climate change.
- Communicate the programme to the public, Oxfam supporters and policy-makers at Scottish Government across a range of print, broadcast and online media. At least two articles or blogs covering project activities and objectives will be produced during the lifetime of the project.
- Showcase project case studies and discuss project progress, impacts and challenges at three events during 2016-17. These could be events hosted by Scottish Government, NIDOS, Nourish or other relevant networks in Scotland.
- Regularly communicate project learning and challenges to Scottish Government for continued learning in partnership.
- Attend regular events and 1:1 meetings with other Scottish Government grant holders to share learning across the Scottish Government International Development Programme.

20. Programme Level Indicators

Decide which of the indicators most closely match the expected outcomes of your project. The programme level indicators are listed in Section F of the Guidance Notes.

In the grid below list the reference number for each indicator, and give the current baseline for that indicator, (this may be the same as your rationale for the project) and the outcome you expect to have achieved at the end of the project. All Indicators should be SMART and therefore will have a specific number and/or percentage at its baseline and again at its expected outcome.

This information will help us measure the impact of our Programme in its entirety. **An example of how to complete the table is given below and further guidance can be found in the guidance notes supplied with this application.**

Please note: While your project may address any number or combination of indicators from across these four strands, it is not necessary to address every indicator.

All monitoring and evaluation should be gender disaggregated, to show the impact on men and women separately.

| List ALL appropriate indicators | Current baseline / rationale for each indicator | Expected outcome (population figures should be split by gender, where possible) |
|--|--|---|
| <p>EXAMPLE</p> <p>D13</p> | <p>EXAMPLE</p> <p><i>There currently exist few employment opportunities in 'x' area of y country and unemployment for men currently stands at 'x' % while unemployment for women is 'y' %</i></p> | <p>EXAMPLE</p> <p><i>List number of men and women who have received training, and in what, e.g. 20 small holder farmers trained in crop rotation and improved livestock management.</i></p> <p><i>State number of men and women currently in employment, or the increase in economic output as a direct result of the project activities.</i></p> |
| <p>D4: Increased promotion of gender equality and the active empowerment of women and other excluded groups in civil society organizations.</p> <p>*the project has an explicit focus on women's economic empowerment however there is no gender related programme indicator in sustainable economic development section. We will</p> | <p>Women are disproportionately affected by poverty in the project regions and historically have less access to finance, land and involvement in supply chain.</p> | <p>a) 500 vegetable farmers (60% women) will increase household income through direct participation in project activities such as production of high value crops, improved agricultural practices, climate change adaptation techniques and better links to market.</p> <p>b) 1,700 rice vegetable farmers (60% women) will increase household income through direct participation in project activities such as: obtaining land title deeds, improved agricultural practices, improved irrigation and use of climate resilient high quality seeds.</p> |

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| measure women's involvement in the value chain and improved household income through this increased involvement. | | |
| D9: Increase in output of existing economic activities, through e.g. expansion or diversification. | <p>500 vegetable farmers (60% women) currently produce average of XXX tonnes. (baseline figures will be obtained from 2015-16 growing season)</p> <p>1,700 rice farmers (60% women) currently produce average of XXX tonnes. (baseline figures will be obtained from 2015-16 growing season)</p> | <p>a) 500 vegetable farmers (60% women) increase production levels on average by 10% following project interventions</p> <p>b) 1,700 rice farmers (60% women) increase production levels on average by 10% following project interventions.</p> |
| D10: Increased number of new business start ups. | None of the 1,700 beneficiaries in rice value chain currently diversify their income through value addition, enterprise start up or entrepreneurship. | <p>a) 40 rice farmers (60% women) will benefit from value addition technology introduced by the project (paddy processing machine). By March 2017, 40 rice farmers (60% women) will have started viable businesses using processing technology.</p> <p>b) 300 rice farmers (60% women) will benefit from training in enterprise development and entrepreneurship. By March 2017 300 farmers (60% women) will start up viable businesses to diversify income.</p> |
| D12: Increased number of training opportunities in relevant skills and business related areas. | 500 vegetable farmers and 1,700 rice farmers (60% women) have not previously attended training in relevant agricultural and business skills. | <p>a) 500 vegetable farmers (60% women) trained on Global GAP- improved agricultural practices benefiting their production in vegetable value chain.</p> <p>b) 1,700 rice farmers (60% women) sensitised and trained on use of agro inputs benefiting their production in rice value chain.</p> |

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|---|---|---|
| <p>D14. Increased development partnerships and collaboration between agricultural Ministries and National Agricultural bodies.</p> | <p>Previous Scottish Government projects (2012-2015) and (2015-2016) have strengthened value chain stakeholder networks and partnerships for development between agricultural ministries, district and national agricultural bodies. This extension project will further strengthen these partnerships.</p> | <p>a) One national and three district level multi-stakeholder fora will be held by March 2017 to develop advocacy and influencing strategies for favourable trade policies in both value chains.</p> <p>b) The project will work in partnership with district governments to register 500 women for land title deeds and certify 300 of these women with land title deeds by March 2017.</p> |
| <p>D15. Increased use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.</p> | <p>500 vegetable farmers (60% women) are currently not applying climate adaptation techniques and practices.</p> <p>1,700 rice farmers (60% women) are currently not using improved irrigation and are not linked to appropriate networks and organisations within climate change movement.</p> | <p>a) 300 vegetable farmers (60% women) will apply climate adaptation techniques by March 2017 and practices following training and model farmers facilitated by the project.</p> <p>b) 1,300 rice farmers (60% women) will benefit from 10 small scale rain water harvesting schemes and three new irrigation canals built on to an existing large chacodam by March 2017.</p> <p>c) 1,700 rice farmers (60% women) will be trained on advocacy and influencing skills and linked with civil society organisations and networks that campaign on climate change.</p> |

Applicants are requested to complete the Excel budget spreadsheet with details of the project budget. The section below is for the additional information that is required to support your budget as presented. Please note that the implementation budget tab should link directly to the logical framework outputs and activities.

21. Please detail in the table below the international airfares in your budget; detail who the airfares are for, the dates, duration and reasons for travel. This applies to visits both to and from country. Please insert more rows if necessary.

| Airfare (as detailed in budget) | Person travelling | To/From (please state Country) | Dates | Planned duration of visit | Purpose of visit |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|---|
| £1,000 | Oxfam Scotland project Manager | Scotland to Tanzania return | | 6 -8 days | Additional project monitoring visit. Additional assurance to donor. |

22. Please provide justification for the in-country travel in your budget

The budget for in-country travel will be used by Oxfam Tanzania project staff Rice and Vegetable value chain advisors, based in Shinyanga and Arusha, to conduct monthly follow ups to project activities, to attend stakeholder fora and partner reviews in project regions. The in-country travel budget will also cover costs of the Private Sector Advisor and Advisor for Women Economic Leadership, based in Dar es Salaam, to conduct quarterly field visits to project areas providing support and additional project follow up on women's economic empowerment activities, private sector and district councils engagement, market linkages and partnership management.

23. Please provide justification for any capital expenditure over £500 in your budget, **noting that the Scottish Government will not fund any vehicle purchases.** An explanation of what constitutes capital expenditure has been provided in the guidance notes.

The infrastructure expenditure in the budget is critical to the sustainability and is intended to support permanent facilities to improve quality of produce and productivity of land. All capital investments are supported by established structures to ensure repair, maintenance and sustainability of equipment eg. water user committees, producer associations, marketing associations.

1. Establishment of pre-grading Hall at Bungu for vegetable farmers, this is expected to contribute to reduction of rejects. Budget £3,876
2. Establish two green houses for Bungu Korogwe and Lushoto districts, budget £ 6,641
3. Construction of 3 Chaco dam irrigation canals for rice farmers, this intervention will minimise water losses through infiltrations. Budget £6,821
4. Purchase of one Rice Processing machine; to enable rice farmers to start selling processed, sorted and packed rice at higher prices instead selling of raw paddy at lower prices. £11,269

24. Please confirm whether you have applied for additional funding for this work from other parts of the Scottish Government or external sources.

Yes |

No

25. If yes, please provide details by completing the table below.

| Source | What funding is sought for / purpose of funding? | Amount requested | Confirmed Y/N – or when you expect to hear outcome |
|--------|--|------------------|--|
| | | £ | |
| | | £ | |
| | | £ | |

26a. Will there be any other non-financial support for this project, i.e. in-kind contributions?

Yes

No

26b. If yes, please give details of what these might be.

During construction of three irrigation canals for rice farmers and construction of vegetable pre-grading halls at Bungu village, farmers will collect stones, sand and will provide their labour for non technical works as their in-kind contribution. District council engineers will supervise these works without consultancy fees. Bungu village government authorities have allocated a piece of land to be used for construction of a pre-grading hall.

27. Please detail the areas where co-finance will be provided in kind and how this will be monitored.

In kind contribution be monitored by Oxfam project staff, producer group leaders, implementing partners (RUDI,SHDEPHA+ and HomeVeg) and district councils in project areas. Monitoring feedback will be reflected in the monthly progress reports to Tanzania Project Manager.

Acronyms

| If you have used acronyms in your application, please provide a list of these below. | |
|--|---|
| ANSAF | The Agricultural Non State Actors Forums |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practices |
| GEM | Gender Enterprises and Markets |
| HomeVeg | Home Vegetable Limited |
| MEAL | Monitoring Evaluation and Learning |
| MKUKUTA | Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini |
| MVIWATA | Mtanndao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organisation |
| NSGRP | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty |
| RUDI | Rural Urban Development Initiative |
| SHDEPHA+ | Service Health & Development for People with HIV/AIDS |
| SUA | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| TAFSIP | Tanzania Agriculture & Food Security Investment plan |
| TAHA | Tanzania Horticultural Association |
| SACCOS | Saving and Credit Co Operative Organisations |
| VICOBA | Village Community Banks |
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