

Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative in Africa

Key achievements, lessons learnt and future prospects of EOA Initiative

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Overview of the Presentation

- ✓ EOA-I under Swiss Agency for Cooperation & Development (SDC) in 8 countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Benin and Senegal.
- ✓ The presentation is based on Results of External evaluation of the Project done end of 2017 by independent consultants
- ✓ It looks at achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and future prospects of the Project based on interventions done from 2013 to 2018 (5 years)

Overview

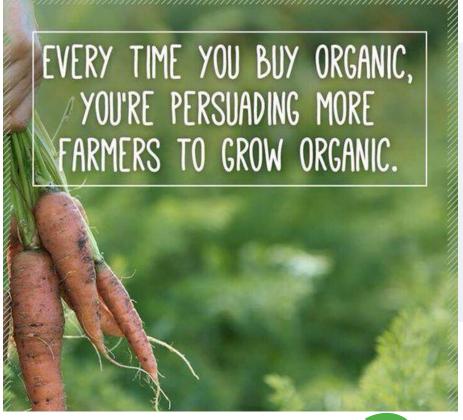
- Lead Coordinating Agencies
- Biovision Africa Trust for SDC contribution;
- PELUM Kenya for SSNC contribution
- ✓ Phase I: 2014-2018 (SDC)
- √ Phase II: 2019-2023 (SDC)

✓ Funding:

- Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC);
- Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) and Africa Union (AU)

✓ Beneficiaries:

Smallholder farmers across Africa





Strategic Focus

MISSION

VISION

Resilient and vibrant Ecological Organic Agricultural systems for enhanced food and nutrient security, and sustainable development in Africa. To scale up ecologically and organically sound strategies and practices through institutional capacity development, scientific innovations, market participation, public policies and programs, outreach and communication, efficient coordination, networking and partnerships in Africa.







GOAL

To mainstream Ecological Organic Agriculture into national agricultural production systems by 2025 in order to improve agricultural productivity, food security, access to markets and sustainable development in Africa.



Strategic 6 Pillars of Implementation

Research, Training and Extension

This is responsible for understanding research and training gaps within the ecological organic agriculture value chains and undertaking appropriate activities.

Information and Communication

This is charged with awareness creation and strengthening EOA extension support systems.



Value Chain and Market Development:

This aims to stimulate development of sustainable markets and increase trade in traditional and high value agricultural produce both at domestic and export levels.

Networking and Partnerships



This calls for engagement by relevant stakeholders including governments, farmers, civil society, private sector, and the international community. The pillar is mandated with sustaining such partnerships.

Policy and Programme Development

This supports the development and implementation of enabling policies and programs for EOA.

Institutional Capacity Development



This supports equipping of professionals with skills and competences to facilitate communitybased innovation and change geared towards processes establishing, developing and supporting EOA in Africa.



Coverage & Strategic partners



COUNTRY KEY PARTNERS

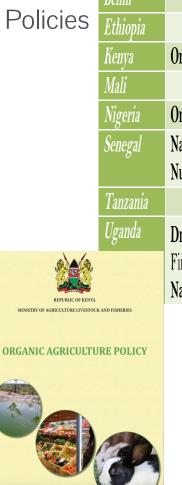
- 1. Kenya Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)
- 2. Senegal National Federation For Organic Agriculture (FENAB)
- 3. Mali Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes (AOPP)
- 4. Benin Béninoise pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture Biologique (OBEPAB)
- 5. Nigeria Association of Organic Agriculture Practitioners of Nigeria (NOAN)
- 6. Ethiopia Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD)
- 7. Uganda National Organic Agriculture Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU)
- 8. Tanzania Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM)

Overall over 32 partners are involved

Towards EOA-I Goal Attainment National Policies

and Plans

Plans					
Benin Innovation for Sustainable Agricultural Growth (2017)					
Ethiopia					
Kenya					
Mali					
Nigeria					
Senegal					
Tanzania	Greening Island Initiative plan				
Tanzania Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II)					
Organic Sector Development Program (OSDP)					
	Organic Policy Action Paper (OPAP)				
Uganda	National Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20.				



Policies Benin Organic Agriculture Policy 2017 (5th Draft) Organic Agriculture Act of 2017 National Agricultural Investment Program for Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN),- awaiting validation Draft Uganda Organic Agriculture Policy. Awaits Ministry of Finance to provide a certificate of financial implication National Fertilizer Policy (NFP) 2016

Bachelor of Business Administration and Management

Bachelor of Public Administration and Management

Bachelor of Public Health and Health Promotion (FT) - 2

Bachelor of Science in Accounting and Finance (FT &

Bachelor of Science in Business Economics (FT) -3 vrs

Bachelor of Science in Financial Mathematics (FT) - 3

Bachelor of Science in Information Technology (FT &

Bachelor of Science with specialisation in: Economics

Bachelor of Science with Education (Secondary) (FT) - 3

and Statistics; Statistics and Computer Science;

Economics and Mathematics; Mathematics and

Science: Mathematics and Statistics (FT) - 3 yrs

Computer Science; Economics and Computer

Bachelor of Social Development and Counselling (FT &

Bachelor of Environmental Design (FT) - 3 vrs

(FT & Eve) - 3 yrs

Eve) - 1 yr & 3 yrs

Eve) - 3 vrs

& 3 yrs

(NEW - PAM) (FT) - 3 yrs

Key Achievements Towards EOA-I Goal Attainment- Focus on University Progammes



2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

Doctor of Philosophy in selected fields (PT) - 4 yrs Doctor of Philosophy in Governance, Peace and

Development* (FT) - 4 vrs Doctor of Philosophy in Agro-ecology and Food Systems (NEW) (FT & Eve) - 4 yrs

(PT) - 2 vrs

3 yrs

(FT & PT) - 2 yrs

Master of Arts in Human Rights (PT) - 2 yrs

Management (FT & PT) - 2 yrs

Master of Education (FT. PT & Hol) - 2 vrs

Master of Arts in International Trade, Policy and Law

Master of Business Administration (FT & PT) - 2 yrs

Master of Medicine in General Surgery (FT) - 3 yrs

Master of Medicine in Internal Medicine (FT) - 3 yrs

Master of Medicine in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (FT) -

Master of Medicine in Paediatrics and Child Health (FT)

Master of Philosophy in selected fields (PT) - 2 vrs

Master of Public Health with specialization in: Health

Master of Refugee and Migration Studies (PT) - 2 vrs

Master of Research and Public Policy (FT) - 2 yrs

Promotion: Population and Reproductive Health

B: MASTERS' DEGREE E4Impact Master of Business Administration (Social

Eve) - 3 yrs Entrepreneurship) (PT) - 2 yrs Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration Master of Architecture (Professional) (FT) - 2 vrs (NEW - SWASA) (FT) - 3 yrs Master of Arts in Bioethics (NEW) (FT & PT)) - 2vrs E: DIPLOMAS

Master of Arts in Development Studies (FT & PT) - 2 yrs Advanced Diploma in Environmental Design (FT) - 2 yrs Master of Arts in Diplomacy and International Studies Advanced Diploma in Health Promotion and Education (FT) - 1 yr Master of Arts in Education and Development (FT)-2vrs

Advanced Diploma in Health Services Management -(FT) - 1 yr Diploma in Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness

Management (NEW) (FT) - 2 vrs Master of Arts in Sustainable Conflict and Peace Diploma in Animal Production and Farm Management (NEW) (FT) - 2 yrs

Diploma in Business Administration and Management

Master of Environmental Peace and Security (FT & PT) -Diploma in Clinical Mentoring (PT) - 2 yrs Diploma in Computer Science and Information Master of Medicine in Emergency Medicine (FT) - 3 vrs Technology (FT & PT) - 2 yrs

Diploma in Counselling Psychology (NEW) (PT) -

Diploma in Crop Production and Farm Management (NEW) (FT) - 2 vrs Diploma in Health Promotion and Education (PT) - 2 vrs

Diploma in Kiswahili (NEW) (FT) - 2 yrs Diploma in Records and Information Management

Diploma in Solar Energy (NEW) (FT) - 2 yrs F: CERTIFICATES

Certificate in Agriculture (selected fields: Agriculture,

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMAS

Postgraduate Diploma in Teaching and Learning in Higher Education (DL) - 2 yrs BACHELORS' DEGREE

Bachelor of Arts in Democracy and Development Studies (DL) - 4 yrs Bachelor of Arts in Local Governance and Human Rights

(DL) - 4 yrs Bachelor of Arts in Microfinance and Community Development (DL) 4 vrs

Bachelor of Education (Primary) (DL & Hol) - 3 yrs Bachelor of Education English Language and Literature (Secondary) (DL) - 3 yrs Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (General) (DL) - 4 vrs

Bachelor of Science in Organic Agriculture (DL) - 4 vrs

Diploma in Democracy and Development Studies (DL) Diploma in Education (Primary) (DL) - 3 yrs

Diploma in Local Governance and Human Rights (DL) -Diploma in Microfinance (DL) - 2 vrs

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS:

Certificate Programmes: Candidates must have obtained Uganda Certificate of Education with at least four credits at one sitting or its equivalent.

Diploma Programmes: Minimum requirement is a principle pass in the Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education in the subjects relevant to the programme applied for, or a certificate in related field.

Undergraduate Programmes: Minimum of two principle passes in the Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education obtained at the same sitting, or its equivalent. Diploma holders are also invited to apply. For all those applying for distance learning, relevant certificates are required. Postgraduate Programmes: At least a Second

Class Honours degree from recognized Institutions in a relevant field or in exceptional circumstances, professional qualifications will be required. Candidates are required to pass the UMU Graduate Admission Test (GAT) and have at least two years of working experience in the relevant field. HOW TO APPLY

Application forms can be obtained either from the Registrar's Office at the Main Campus in Nkozi or Kampala Office at Lubaga Campus located just below the Lubaga Cathedral after Centenary Bank. You can also find them from the Office of the Diocesan Education Secretary near you or UMU Campuses in

Country & No of Universities	Programme
Benin (1)	 University of Calabi: doing research on organic Fertilizers and selling to farmers; they are currently doing research on organic livestock. The University also has integrated production pest management (IPPM) courses.
Ethiopia (1)	• <i>Mekele University</i> . There are Organic Agriculture course units within the Degree programmes, and Masters Students carrying out research on Organic agriculture related studies.
Kenya (1)	• Egerton University: Organic Agriculture course units within the undergraduate degree programmes, and Masters Students carrying out research on Organic agriculture related studies.
Mali	Organic Agriculture course units within the undergraduate degree programmes,

Towards EOA-I Goal Attainment- Focus on University Programmes

UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture et Entreprenariat



PROJET DE

LICENCE PROFESSIONNELLE

Agriculture Ecologique et Biologique (LAEB Pro)

Présenté par

L'Université Cheikh Anta DIOP de Dakar (UCAD, Sénégal) Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture et Entreprenariat

Responsables pédagogiques :

M. Karamoko Diarra, Professeur titulaire Email: karamoko.diarra@ucad.edu.sn Dr. Nalla Mbaye, Maître Assistant Email: nalla.mbaye@ucad.edu.sn

Partenaire stratégique :

Biovision Fenab Ugb Isra Ensa

Enda Pronat Cfph Etc.

	3 3
Nigeria	 Tertiary education organizations like NUC, NBTE, and NRCN have been lobbied to review Curriculum to include organic agriculture. A PhD student has been facilitated to carry out research on Indigenous knowledge and Organic Agriculture characterization amongst farmers in Nigeria.
Uganda (2)	 At Makerere University: - PhD. and Masters students are carrying out research on organic Agriculture while the undergraduates are exposed to organic Agriculture through course units. At Uganda Martyrs University Nkozi – there is a fully-fledged undergraduate course on organic Agriculture, have developed a Masters course in Agro Ecology, and a PhD programme in agro ecology and livelihood systems.
Senegal (1)	• At <i>University of Dakar</i> , the conceptualization of Organic Agriculture Degree started in 2014. To date, 6 students across Bachelors, Masters & PhD have graduated. Currently 5 students are on attachment.
Tanzania (1)	• There are ongoing Organic Agriculture Research programmes at PhD. and Masters levels at <i>Sokoine University</i> . The first 2 PhDs to graduate in 2018. Dar es Salaam University is conducting research around EOA and is also playing a front role in EOA curriculum review.

Towards EOA-I Goal Attainment- Focus on Standards and Certification



Kilimohai has been in existence since 2007. Its main purpose is to maintain a single organic standard for organic agriculture production under East African conditions. The EOA-I continued to support certification of Farmers for the Kilimo Hai Mark



Towards EOA-I Goal Attainment- Focus on Standards and Certification

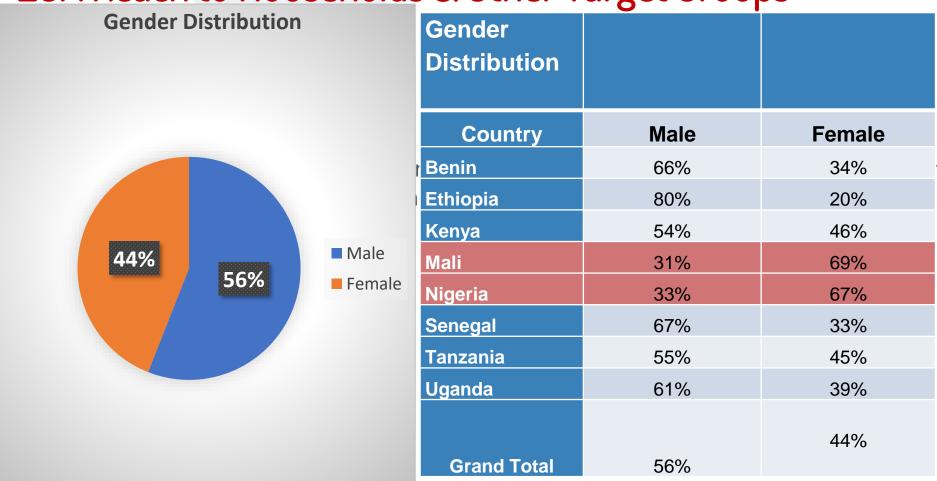
Country	PGS & ICS Processes			
Benin	 10 facilitators undertaken through ICS & PGS 3 organic producers associations trained in ICS & PGS 			
Ethiopia	• 78 producers sensitized on PGS and 50 vegetable farmers undergoing PGS process.			
Kenya	15 PGS certification			
Mali	•			
Nigeria	 Fifty-six (56) trained in Participatory Guarantee Syst procedure of certification. Nigeria 47 local inspectors 			
Uganda	 11 Local Inspectors trained in PGS 226 farmers trained in ICS 			
Senegal				
Tanzania	 42 PGS have been developed; 12 bear active licenses under East African Organic Products Standard. 6 ICS groups have been formed. 			







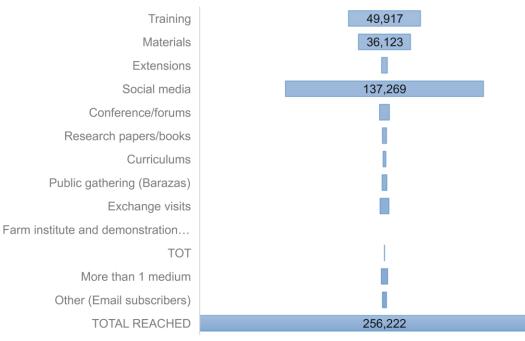
EOA Reach to Households & Other Target Groups



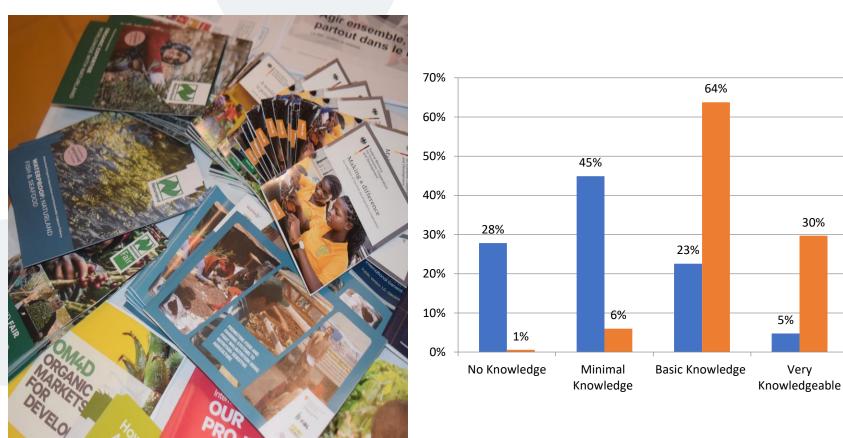
EOA Reach to Households & Other Target Groups



Means of Reach to the Target Group and Most Popular



EOA Reach to Households & Other Target Groups CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EOA PRACTICES



INFLUENCE C
ATTITUDE
The results
indicated 80% of

the producers do

stereotype within

"Organic farming

is for those who

cannot afford

not agree with

the negative

the African

context that

Statement

Organic farming is for

13%

1%

23%

3%

5%

Strongly

Attitudes towards EOA Practices

Agree

13%

15%

15%

Indiffere

nt

4%

14%

10%

12%

Disagre

е

33%

26%

44%

27%

31%

35%

Strongly

disagre

е

47%

31%

38%

24%

34%

34%

Non-organic farming
gives more yields than
organic farming
Organic farming is only
for household use not
market
Organic farming is
cheaper than nonorganic farming

those who cannot afford

chemicals and or non-

organic seeds

6%

1.	Organic farming is	
	cheaper than non-	
	organic farming	
1.	Demand for organic	
	products is lower than	
	that of non-organic	
	products	

There is no market for

organic products

16%	11%
10%	22%

ADOPTION OF EOA PRACTICES

The intention of EOA-I in providing training and training materials as well holding forums, conferences and EOA practices and product marketing through print and electronic media is to promote greater adoption of EOA practices by producers.





EOA PRACTICES INTRODUCED TO FARMERS

1)	Intercropping (67%)- most adopted	13) Water conservation technologies
2)	Crop rotation(66%)	14) Correction of soil pH
1 -	Mulching (63%)	15) Soil conservation measure
3)		
4)	Incorporation of farm residue to	16) Crop rotation
	improve soil fertility (59%)	17) Ploughing in leguminous plants
5)	Use of farm yard manure	18) Soil testing
6)	Cover crops	19) Zero tillage
7)	Green manure	20) Nitrogen fixing plants
8)	Compost to improve soil fertility	21) Mexican sunflower
9)	Green fallow period	22) Push pull (11.1%)
10)	Compositing farmyard manure	23) Liming (9.4%)
	on the farm	24) Bio-slurry (8.4%)
11)	Inorganic fertilizer	
1712)	Animal manure	

ADOPTION OF EOA PRACTICES

Across all the 24 practices, the proportion of producers practising either of them had increased or remained the same in 2017 compared to the proportion of producers who were practising in 2013

Practices promoted by EOA-I: farmers awareness of those practices prior and eventual adoption

		Awareness	Practices 2013	Trained	Practices 2017
	Benin	69%	58%	57%	55%
•	Ethiopi a	11%	18%	34%	29%
	Kenya	29%	26%	33%	31%
	Mali	46%			
	Nigeria	43%	33%	26%	35%
5	Senegal	31%	26%	33%	31%
	Tanzani a	40%	37%	63%	50%
	Uganda	26%	26%	40%	29%
	Overall	34%	30%	40%	34%



35% of the farmers reported to have received training on at least one of the practices promoted by EOA-I.





Certified Organic Producers through EOA-I

Overall 48% of the producers or their producer groups have been certified as organic producers. Nigeria and Benin recorded the

highest percentage of 100% and 97% respectively. Mali, Tanzania and Senegal recorded low

producers of 17%, 23%, and 38%

percentages of certified organic

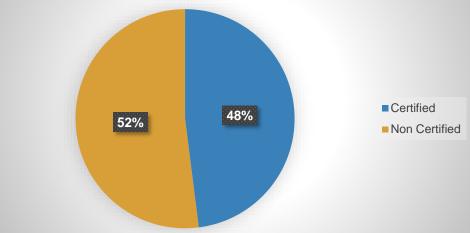
respectively.







3dr Party and PGS Certification





Target Markets

Between 2013 and 2017 a drastic change in Market preference where producers shifted from Local direct markets to Marketing their products through Cooperatives

farmers

ercentage

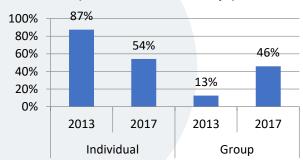
In 2017, overall 91% of certified producers were aware of organic markets. Compared to 2013 where only 30% were aware

Where farmers sold their agricultural produce in 2013 and 2017



How organic producers sell their produce (As Individual or in Groups)







A shift of 33% from Individual to Group sell s was recorded between 2013 and 2017 through EOA-I interventions

Reasons why Group sells were popular:

- Higher price
- Higher bargaining power
- More stable markets from economies of scale
- Other benefits such as social capital, peer learning, and group support

EOA Pillar Contribution to Project Outcomes

	Percentage increased production	Percentage change Productivity yield per unit area	Food security	Nutrition	Incomes (from organic farming) increased by 10%+	Welfare improvement (quality of life)
Benin	44%	-12%	100%	100.0%	44.7%	90%
Ethiopia	95%	50%	100%	96.4%	100.0%	74%
Kenya	102%	78%	96%	96.4%	76.8%	44%
Mali	98%	76%	98%	96.8%	75.0%	96%
Nigeria	105%	-5%	96%	96.4%	64.3%	64%
Senegal	57%	7%	96%	92.9%	78.6%	79%
Tanzani a	17%	-16%	87%	83.9%	77.4%	75%
Uganda	94%	48%	96%	95.9%	37.2%	72%
TOTAL	83%	37%	97%	96.1%	58.4%	73%

- Effective, efficient and strong governance and management systems, are critical requirements for successful scale up of EOA and sustainability.
- Beyond the resources, the sustainability of the uptake of EOA practices and technologies and changes at farmer level, will only be sustained by a well though-out market system approach..
- Organic famers face serious competition from inorganic farmers and also proponents of chemical inputs.
- The "game changer" for EOA success and stability at country level is a functional CLO.
- Sourcing and harmonization of streams of funding, coordination, monitoring and evaluation is still key for impact creation and scale-up



Recommendations

- Creating Opportunities for Scaling Up through Production Market Systems
- Focusing on a Value Chain Development Approach
- Develop and Employ a Robust Monitoring & Evaluation Framework
- Motivating Funding Support Arrangements
- Employing Deliberate Efforts to Involve Women, Youth & Vulnerable Groups

Future Prospects of EOA Initiative

- More funding support to mainstream EOA structures through GIZ/BMZ Knowledge Hub Project, Global Advocacy Project by Swedish Society for Nature Conservation(SSNC) and continued support by Swiss Agency for Cooperation(SDC) through Phase 2.
- Rolling out Market System Development Approaches which embrace business development support infrastructure, value chain analysis and making markets work for the poor (M4P).

Future Prospects of EOA Initiative

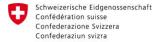
- Mainstreaming of EOA into CAADP PP Biennial reporting.
- Geographical expansion and outreach through mapping out other EOA related projects across Africa for synergies and partnership building.
- Exploring of investment and funding mechanisms for EOA implementation on the continent.
- Stronger Partners in governance and coordination through continuous capacity building and rapid due diligence assessment.

Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC













