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Sida Decentralised Evaluation

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An Evaluation of Sida-Funded Project on Regional Cooperation for Organic Standards and Certification Capacity in East Africa – “OSEA phase II” (2010-2013)

Final Report

An Evaluation of Sida-Funded Project on Regional Cooperation for Organic Standards and Certification Capacity in East Africa – “OSEA phase II” (2010-2013)

**Final Report
December 2014**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfrONet	African Organic Network
ARSO	African Regional Standards Organization
ATF	Agriculture Food Task Force
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
ASDIP	Agricultural Sector Development and Investment Programme
BBS	Burundi Bureau of Standards
BOAM	Burundi Organic Agriculture Movement
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CB	Certification Body
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EA	East Africa
EAC	East African Community
EAFF	East African Farmers Federation
EAOM	East African Organic Mark
EAOPS	East African Organic Products Standard
ECOCERT	Inspection and certification body based in France
ENCERT	Kenyan organic certification body
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GOMA	Global Market Access
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
JAES	Joint EU Africa Strategy

JMC	Joint Management Committee
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KIOF	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
KOAN	Kenya Organic Agriculture Network
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MD	Managing Director
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
NOAM	National Organic Agriculture Movement
NOGAMU	National Organic Agricultural Movement of Uganda
NOARA	Network for Organic Agriculture Research in Africa
OSEA	Organic Standards for East Africa
PGS	Participatory Guarantee Systems
PL	Project Leader
PROGSAM	Department for Programme Cooperation
ProGrOV	Productivity and Growth in Organic Value Chains
RBS	Rwanda Bureau of Standards
RC	Regional Coordinator
REC	Regional Economic Community
ROAM	Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture and Community Development Programme
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SACRED	Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development in Africa
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania

Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SDC	Swedish Development Cooperation
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature and Conservation
TAHA	Tanzania Horticultural Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
Tancert	Tanzania Organic Certification Association
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
TOR	Terms of Reference
TV	Television
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Ugocert	Uganda Organic Certification Limited
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an evaluation of a project on regional cooperation for Organic Standards and Certification Capacity in East Africa (OSEA II), which was funded by Swedish International Development Agency's (Sida). This was a second phase following phase I (2006-2007) which successfully developed the East African Organic Products Standard (EAOPS) and the regional organic trade mark "Kilimohai". OSEA II (2010-2013) focused on further development of the organic standard, enhancing certification capacity in East Africa and supporting the development of the organic sector.

The objectives of the assignment are: (i) to assess whether the project has fulfilled its objectives and results; and (ii) provide Sida with recommendations on potential improvements of future similar projects.

The evaluation took place in August-November 2013, including a field mission to Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The stakeholders interviewed ranged from farmers, farmer-based organizations, trade associations, East African Community, government ministries, and national and international private sector organizations.

The review methodology is elaborated in the inception report. In brief, the review focuses on six criteria, namely, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, project approach and design as well as project impact. Data collection methods included an extensive review of documents provided by Sida and IFOAM, internet search, semi-structured interviews including face-to-face interviews in EAC countries, telephone interviews and email correspondences with a total of 90 persons covering 54 organizations and non-project stakeholders.

The key assessments, conclusions and recommendations of the review are summarized below:

Relevance

Conclusion: The project is highly relevant and is aligned to Sida's Cooperation Strategy for Regional Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa; the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme and the Joint EU Africa Strategy (JAES) at the Pan-African level; the East African Community Food Security Action Plan, the regional level; the agricultural sector development strategies and priorities in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

Recommendation: to improve relevance of similar projects to the needs of local communities, it is recommended that future efforts should lay more emphasis on activities at the grass level, especially supporting smallholder farmers to improve supply of quality organic products in order to meet the growing demand.

Project Design

Conclusion: Although the original project design had many components and activities, these were reviewed and adjusted according to allocated budgets. Through the NOAMs the views of a wide range of stakeholders were adequately represented in the design of the project. Despite some weaknesses in the logical framework, the implementation of the project was not seriously affected.

Recommendation: in the design of similar projects in future, it is recommended that the following should be taken into consideration: baseline information for benchmarking indicators, capacities of the implementation partners, NOAMs' monitoring and evaluation systems and appropriate exit strategy.

Management and Implementation Effectiveness

Component A: Building Certification Capacity in the Region

Conclusion: The project has made significant contribution towards the expected result of improved certification services in the region particularly with regards to training of inspectors and certification staff. The evaluation team concludes that the activities under this component were satisfactorily implemented.

Recommendation: capacity building should be based on regular needs assessment of the needs of key stakeholders, particularly CBs as the organic agriculture sub-sector grows and expands, taking into account the economic viability of the CBs and each country's requirement.

Component B: Making Conformity Assessment Accessible for Small Producers

Conclusion: The implementation of the PGS is participatory as it involves producers, consumers and other stakeholders. The implementation of the component was satisfactory.

Recommendation: the PGS should be linked to third party certification to establish and develop affordable and credible certification services commensurate with the East African Standards for local and regional markets.

Component C: Working for Market Access to EU

Conclusion: the project has made significant investments to have UgoCert, TanCert and the EAOPS approved by the EU leading to UgoCert being approved although it is not being used as a certification body for export purposes due to factors beyond the project. The non approval of Tancert is due to internal management problems which have been identified.

Component D: Including New Areas in the Standards and Review of the Standards after their Initial Use

Conclusion: Although efforts have been made to increase the understanding and use of the standards, no practical experiences have been documented and in addition, the EU has not approved the standards to facilitate the review of the standards. The review team concludes that the implementation of the activities under this component is fairly satisfactory.

Recommendation: The review of the standards be undertaken after they have been approved by EU and widely used to gain practical experiences to form the basis for review.

Component E: Assisting in the Implementation and Practical Use of the Standards

Conclusion: The project made enough efforts to popularize the standards among the stakeholders and activities implemented have made significant contributions to achieving the expected results.

Component F: Information and Awareness Raising Activities Linked to the Standards, the Conformity Assessment System and the Mark

Conclusion: Through production and dissemination of relevant materials and organization of conferences and workshops the project has significantly increased the awareness about the benefits of organic products. Although awareness creation is a long term process, the evaluation team concludes that the effectiveness in the implementation of the component activities was satisfactory.

Components G: Maintenance and Development of the Mark

Conclusion: The evaluation team concludes that the implementation of activities under this component is fairly satisfactory, particularly with regard to registration of the mark.

Component H: Regional Trade Development

Conclusion: Due to the short period of the project, there has not been enough time to entrench the use of EAOPS that could lead to increased cross border trade. In addition, cross border trade statistics are not disaggregated to reveal the magnitude of organic products trade between countries in the region. However, businesses (traders) across borders have established rapport/contacts with counterparts that could lead to increased cross border trade.

Recommendation: NOAMS, in collaboration with their national governments should regularly collect disaggregated data on trade in organic products between countries in the region.

Component I: Advice and Support to Governments on Relevant Issues for Development of the Sector

Conclusion: Despite that fact that no country in the region has fully developed an organic agriculture, policy, the project has provided technical and financial support to start policy development process. The evaluation team therefore concludes that the implementation of the component has been satisfactory.

Recommendation: A strategy for organic agriculture policy development should be prepared at national and regional levels including mainstreaming of organic agriculture in national and regional CAADP Compacts. It is also recommended that more efforts be put on advocacy and lobbying at the high levels of policy development.

Component J: Support to Development of the Organic Sector in Rwanda and Burundi

Conclusion: The project has made significant efforts to support ROAM and BOAM on organic agriculture development. Although there were some internal challenges within ROAM, the project has made significant efforts to support BOAM and ROAM develop the organic agriculture sector. The evaluation team concludes that the implementation of the component has been fairly satisfactory.

Component K: Monitoring and Documentation of the Sector in East Africa

Conclusion: Despite the lack of an elaborate monitoring and evaluation system within the NOAMs, significant efforts were made to gather and document information through case studies, consumers' surveys, video production and establishment of the project website. The evaluation team concludes that this component was undertaken satisfactorily.

Recommendation: For similar projects in future, collection, documentation and dissemination of information should be made an integral part of the normal activities of organizations involved in organic agriculture through establishment of M&E systems.

Regional Conferences and Workshops

Conclusion: Overall the conferences and workshops on organic agriculture created awareness about organic agriculture among a broad range of stakeholders and contributed to increased interest in organic agriculture particularly among the policy makers and development partners.

Recommendation: There is need to establish and support Africa-wide platform that will facilitate exchange of information including best practices.

Cross Cutting Issues

Gender

Conclusion: The project considered gender aspects during implementation in line with Sida policy on gender and each country's gender policies and strategies in the implementation of activities.

Management and Operational Efficiency

Conclusion: The funds were disbursed on a timely basis and were used cost effectively. Both technical and financial reports were prepared and submitted within the expected time frame except for the case of ROAM where there were some internal challenges. The evaluation team therefore concludes that the efficiency in the management and implementation of the project was satisfactory.

Impact

Conclusion: The project has significantly contributed to place organic agriculture on the developmental agenda and the immediate effects of the project will lead to long term development of the organic sector in the region.

Sustainability

Conclusion: The project has contributed to capacity building which will lead to continued implementation of programmes in organic agriculture. There was buy in by national and regional partners and there are other ongoing initiatives that will contribute to continued engagement and programming in the organic sector in the region.

Recommendation: To ensure sustainability, future projects should develop clear exit strategies.

Risks and Assumptions

Conclusions: The evaluation team concludes that the assumptions were fairly safe and adequate and the risks were adequately addressed.

Lessons Learnt

The following are the main lessons learnt.

- i. The delay in the implementation of OSEA II (2010-2013) due to Sida project approval procedures, led to loss in momentum after the successful implementation of OSEA I (2006-2007). This resulted in the need for further consultations with partners and delay in implementation of planned activities.
- ii. Increased sales of organic products require greater consumer awareness about the benefits of organic products. Coupled with this is the fact that creation of awareness is a

slow process that requires a well prepared strategy, particularly with regard to mechanisms of creating awareness and the resources required.

- iii. Policy development is a slow process that requires continued advocacy and lobbying at the high levels of policy development. This requires evidence-based information on the benefits of organic agriculture in relation to each country's economic and social development goals, taking into consideration the fact that organic agriculture is not the only solution.
- iv. The Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) is popular as it is likely to lead to reduced certification costs and farmer empowerment. However, implementation is a slow process and requires adequate resources.
- v. Participation of stakeholders in workshops, conferences and trade fairs is an effective way of creating awareness about organic products and the demand for such products, as well as building linkages.

1 INTRODUCTION

The introduction covers a brief background and context of organic agriculture in the region, background of the OSEA II project, OSEA II Objectives, project components and expected results, terms of reference and methodology for the evaluation. These are briefly discussed below.

1.1 Organic Agricultures in the Region: Background and Context

Since the late 1980s, African farmers, with support from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and development partners, have been developing alternative farming systems that sustainably yield products and services that sustain the livelihoods of the people. These systems have been developed through enriching the traditional knowledge, technologies and farming practices with formal scientific agro-ecological knowledge and technologies that conserve the agriculture resource base (Soils and Biodiversity) through harnessing ecological principles and processes such as organic nutrient cycling, biological nitrogen fixation, biological control, diversified farming systems and functional biodiversity. Many of these early initiatives came with different descriptions such as sustainable agriculture, ecological agriculture, low external input sustainable agriculture, biological agriculture and permaculture. These initiatives coalesced in the 1990s to Organic Agriculture and joined the world organic agriculture movement and have been promoting increased farmers' income through access to markets for certified organic agriculture products.

The FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius guidelines, defines Organic Agriculture as *“a holistic production management whose primary goal is to optimize the health and productivity of interdependent communities of soil, life, plants animals and people”*. Similarly, International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements (IFOAM) defines it as *“a whole system approach based upon sustainable ecosystems, safe food, good nutrition, animal welfare and social justice. Organic production therefore is more than a system of production that includes or excludes certain inputs”*. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic Agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved. Certified organic agriculture is a subset of organic agriculture. The production of certified organic products has been objectively assessed as conforming to precise organic production standards, usually by a third party certification body. Principles of organic agriculture according to IFOAM are listed in the box below:

IFOAM's Principles of Organic Agriculture

- Principle of Health: Organic agriculture should sustain and enhance the health of soil, plant, animal, human and planet as one and indivisible.
- Principle of Ecology: Organic agriculture should be based on living ecological systems and cycles, work with them, emulate them and help sustain them.
- Principle of Fairness: Organic agriculture should build on relationships that ensure fairness with regard to the common environment and life opportunities.
- Principle of Care: Organic agriculture should be managed in a precautionary and responsible manner to protect the health and well-being of current and future generations and the environment.

advanced the implementation of the concept to the market for organic products. Since the

early 1990s, Africa has delivered certified organic products, mostly grown by smallholder organic farmers, to the international organic market with increasing volumes, diversity of products and value. According to the report by FiBL and IFOAM entitled 'the World of Organic Agriculture: Statistics and Emerging Trends 2013', by the end of 2011, there were more than one million hectares of certified organic agricultural land and 540,000 farmers in Africa. In East Africa, Uganda leads in organic agriculture with about 188,625 certified organic farmers, followed by Ethiopia with 123,062 and Tanzania with 85,366 certified farmers. The areas under organic agriculture are: 228,419; 140,475; 115,022; 4,969; 3,705 and 550 hectares in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi respectively.

The following are the key challenges that hinder the exploitation of the full potential of organic agriculture in Africa:

- Lack of national policies, incentives and regulations on organic agriculture as the focus is on conventional agricultural production systems;
- Lack of systematic documentation and dissemination of information on the benefits of organic agriculture. Most successes in organic agriculture are project based and are documented in project reports that have a limited circulation and often lack the scientific rigour required for formal publication;
- Lack of internationally recognized certification bodies in the region;
- Limited capacity to implement and operate certification services;
- High costs of certification charged by international certification agencies;
- Undeveloped local and regional markets for organic produce.

To address the above challenges, Sida supported the Regional Cooperation for Organic Standards and certification Capacity in East Africa Project (OSEA I) from 2006-2007. The main output of this project was the development of the East African Organic Products Standards (EAOPS) and the East African Organic Mark (Kilimo Hai). Both the standards and the mark were officially launched by the Prime Minister of Tanzania at the East Africa Organic Conference in May 2007. OSEA I was successful and provided a good foundation for future development of the organic markets, locally, regionally and internationally. However, it did not address all the identified and emerging challenges and hence the need for a second phase. The OSEA II project was developed by the national organic movements in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and IFOAM and assisted by consultants. Inputs were sought from the various other stakeholders including government representatives as well as UNEP/UNCTAD CBTF project.

The overall development objective of the second phase of the project (OSEA II) was "to improve income and livelihood of rural communities in East Africa". The purpose of the project was to improve income and livelihood of rural communities in East Africa through facilitation of trade in organic products by means of regional standard and regional certification cooperation.

1.2 OSEA II Components and Expected Results

OSEA II covers the following eleven components based on the specific objectives:

i) Building certification capacity in the region

This component aims at supporting local certification bodies to improve their capacities to provide certification services. The expected result for this component is *improved certification services in East Africa*.

ii) Making conformity assessment accessible for small producers

The project was to work with third-party certification and Participatory Guarantee Systems to develop conformity assessment mechanisms that are accessible for smallholders. The expected result under this component is *appropriate conformity assessment systems for EA smallholders and local and regional organic marketing exist*.

iii) Working on Market access to the EU

The EU is currently the main destination for organic products from East Africa. The overall objective of this component was to facilitate recognition of the East African Certification bodies by the EU and seek EU approval of the EAOPS as equivalent standards to the EU Organic Regulations. The expected result for this component is *improved market access to the EU for organic products from East Africa*.

iv) Including new areas in the standards and review of the standards after their initial use.

The East African Organic Products Standard contains the basic production rules, but lacks coverage in some areas of relevance, such as aquaculture and apiculture. In addition they are likely to need revision after being used for a couple of years. The development of new areas and the revision of existing standard follows the same participatory process as the original development of the EAOPS. The expected result under this component is *development of more comprehensive standard and standard revised according to practical experiences*.

v) Operators understand and implement the standards.

The aim of this component is to assist implementation of the standard and enhance the use of the standards by various stakeholders. The expected result is *operators understand and implement the standards*.

vi) Improved local market opportunities.

This component is aimed at enhancing local market opportunities through increased awareness about organic standards and improved market communication. The expected result is *improved local market opportunities*.

vii) The East African Organic Mark is well maintained and managed

The objective of this component is to facilitate the legal registration and proper management of the mark in the East African countries to avoid possible misuse. The expected result is that the *East African Organic Mark is well managed*.

viii) Regional trade development

This is an important component of the project whose aim is to increase trade in organic products in the East African region. The expected result is increased intra-EAC trade in organic products

ix) Advice and support governments on relevant policy development.

The aim of this component is to support the development of policies on organic agriculture for a conducive environment for growth in the sector. The expected result is *better government policies and plans for the organic sector are developed and implemented*.

x) Support the development of the organic sector in Rwanda and Burundi.

The organic agriculture sector in Rwanda and Burundi is underdeveloped as compared to other countries in the region. The aim of this component is to support the development of the sector in these two countries. The expected result for this component is the further development of the organic sector in Rwanda and Burundi.

xi) Monitoring and documenting the development of the sector in East Africa

The component aims at establishing proper channels for collection, documentation and dissemination of information on development of the organic sector in the region. The expected result is existence of comprehensive information about the development of the organic sector in East Africa.

1.3 OSEA II Management Structure

IFOAM prepared the proposal and secured funding from Sida. As the agreement partner, it was responsible for overall administration and management of the project. GroLink was contracted by IFOAM to provide day to day management of the project, including monitoring and evaluation. In each country, IFOAM identified the National Organic Agriculture Movement (NOAM) to be responsible for implementing project activities, including, among others, facilitating linkages with other stakeholders, resource mobilization, regular project reporting and monitoring and evaluation.

The management team consisted of a Project Leader (PL) from GroLink and a Regional Coordinator (RC) based in Nairobi. OSEA II Management Committee (OMC) was composed of the project leader, regional coordinator and representatives from NOAMs and IFOAM. The OMC met at least three times a year. In addition, there was also a Joint Management Committee (JMC) which was responsible for management of the East African Organic Mark. The JMC was composed of representatives of the NOAMs.

The management structure ensured a shared and balanced responsibility for optimal implementation of the project.

The following were the major partners in the implementation of the project.

International Federation for Organic Agriculture Movements

Since 1972, the International Federation for Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) has occupied an unchallenged position as the only international umbrella organization of the organic world. The vision of IFOAM is 'worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound systems, based on the principles of organic agriculture' whereas the mission of the organisation is to 'lead, unite and assist the organic movement in its full diversity. To date IFOAM represents close to 800 affiliates in 117 countries (www.ifoam.org). IFOAM head office is based in Bonn, Germany.

GROLINK

GroLink is a consultancy company with focus on organic agriculture. The company provides services in the areas of organic development, intelligence and trainings. It is an independent expert body for issues related to standards and certification serving certification bodies, accreditation bodies, governments, companies and international organisations. The mission of GroLink is to make the earth a better place to live on by providing clients with excellent services in the field of organic agriculture, environment and social development. The company is based in Sweden.

National Organic Agricultural Movement of Uganda

The National Organic Agricultural Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU) is an umbrella organization which unites producers, processors, exporters, NGOs and other institutions and organizations that are involved in the promotion and development of the organic sector in Uganda.

Established in 2001, it is now one of the highly esteemed Business Support Organisations (BSOs) providing a range of services to the sector. (www.nogamu.org.ug). NOGAMU is based in Kampala, Uganda.

Kenya Agriculture Organic Network

The Kenya Agriculture Organic Network (KOAN) is the National Coordinating body for Organic Agriculture activities in Kenya. The mission of KOAN is to coordinate, facilitate and provide leadership and professional services to all members and other stakeholders in the organic agriculture industry in Kenya. It aims at developing and promoting local and export markets, supporting development of affordable local certification capacity, creating awareness of the benefits of organic agriculture, developing guidelines for national organic agriculture policies and lobbying for their implementation.

Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement

The Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM) was founded in 14th May 2005 and registered by the Government on 16th June 2005 as an umbrella organization for organic stakeholders in the country. The founding of TOAM was driven by organic stakeholders having realized the need of coordination and facilitation of organic agriculture initiatives in stimulation, development and promotion of organic farming and market access.

Burundi Organic Agricultural Movement

The Burundi Organic Agricultural Movement (BOAM) was established in November 2010 with a membership Of 23 members. It aims at increasing the awareness of the organic sector in Burundi through advocacy and promotional activities; identification of small-holder farmers, farmer associations, processors and traders interested in organic production and trade in Burundi; - assisting the members to start organic production and to pass through the organic certification process; and cooperation and information exchange with EAOMs and other organizations.

Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement

The Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement (ROAM) was established in 2007, as a National umbrella organization for coordinating and promoting Organic farming in Rwanda.

It aims at: developing the organic agriculture policy; implementing the national organic agriculture action plan; strengthening the actions concerning certification of organic farms and factories; boosting organic agriculture research and extension; and establishing local organic certification bodies.

1.4 Terms of Reference for the Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation was to generate information on achievements and lessons learnt under the current project and to enable Sida consider support to similar projects in the future. The main aim of this assignment was to evaluate whether the project has fulfilled its objectives. In addition, the analysis focused on what has worked well, and suggestions for improvements in future programming. Detailed Terms of Reference for evaluation are presented in Annex 1.

2 METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION

The evaluation was executed in a participatory manner in order to ensure maximum interaction between the consultants, implementing agencies, relevant stakeholders, government officials, private sector organizations, and target beneficiaries of the project, especially smallholder farmers. The assessment, therefore, targeted stakeholders at the various levels of project implementation. The review criteria used were relevance, project design, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. These are briefly described below. In addition, the methodology involved review of relevant secondary data and information, identification of stakeholders, primary data collection and analysis and report writing.

2.1 Review Criteria

2.1.1 Relevance

Relevance refers to the degree of congruence between the objectives and activities of a project and the needs and expectations of various stakeholders. In addressing relevance, the evaluation team examined the following: consistency with Swedish Government's priorities in Sub-Saharan (SSA), consistency with National, Regional and Continental policies and priorities and coherence with other on-going initiatives.

2.1.2 Project design

In assessing the project approach and design, the evaluation team considered the following: appropriateness of the project design; stakeholder participation in the project design; and technical capacity of the implementing partners.

2.1.3 Effectiveness

Effectiveness assesses the progress of activities towards the achievement of results, objectives and the project purpose. This criterion concerns how far the project results were attained, and the project objectives achieved, or are expected to be achieved.

2.1.4 Efficiency

Efficiency refers to the extent to which results have been achieved with minimum use of resources. The manner in which resources are used and managed contributes significantly to increased efficiency. In addressing management and operational efficiency the evaluation team focused on: planning and budgeting, disbursement and reporting, adequacy/timeliness and cost-effectiveness, expenditure, and controls and audit.

2.1.5 Impact

Impact refers to any effect, whether anticipated or un-anticipated, positive or negative brought about by a project intervention and normally refers to long-term effects of an intervention's

broad development goals. However, for a short term project such as OSEA II, it is only possible to assess the immediate effects of the project intervention.

2.1.6 Sustainability

Sustainability refers to the continuation of the benefits after the project ended or the probability of long-term benefits and the resilience to risk of the benefits over time. The evaluation team addressed these issues according to the questions posed in the terms of reference (TOR).

2.2 Review of Secondary Information

The detailed review of all available documentation included the following: the project proposal, the agreement between Sida and IFOAM, project progress reports (narrative and financial), project audit reports, minutes of annual review meetings between Sida and IFOAM, minutes of the meetings and documents of IFOAM, minutes of the meetings of governing organs of the OSEA project, policy manuals of relevance to IFOAM and the project, the IFOAM internal Monitoring & Evaluation reports, consultancy reports, and conference/workshop proceedings. Other sources included: information available through the websites of the IFOAM; national organic movements (in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda); EAC; COMESA; AU; relevant press releases; and, any other relevant documentation on organic agriculture.

The review of existing data and information offered the evaluation team several potential benefits, such as: identification of potential informants for interviews, further clarification, and summarizing what was known versus what remains to be answered in the field and greater in-depth analysis. It also assisted the consultants to understand the historical evolution and performance of the project through its documentation and the context within which the project was developed and implemented.

2.3 Identification of Stakeholders for Interviews

The evaluation team consulted with the national organic movements, farmers' federations/associations in the region and in each of the participating countries, IFOAM and Sida to identify relevant stakeholders to be interviewed and participate in the evaluation. The stakeholders involved included, but were not limited to the following:

- i. National Organic Agriculture Movements, farmers organizations/associations, producers, processors/traders, retailers and exporters
- ii. Project staff/participants
- iii. Sida, Danida, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), SSNC, other development partners
- iv. Regional Economic Communities (COMESA and EAC) and AU

- v. Relevant government officials in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi
- vi. Private sector organizations providing technical and others services in organic agriculture.

The NOAMs, as the main implementers of the project, were extremely useful in making appointments for the consultants, and arrangements for engagement with the stakeholders in the respective countries to ensure that study visits are carried out in a timely manner and that the required information was collected by the consultants. The consultants used purposive sampling in selection of respondents to be interviewed.

2.4 Primary Data Collection and Analysis

2.4.1 Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection involved visits by the consultants to the participating countries and organizations. Due to logistical challenges, the consultants could not visit the IFOAM Head Office and Grolink AB. Instead, two senior officials one from each of these organizations were invited to a two-day meeting in Nairobi in which the project's regional co-coordinator also participated. This was followed by a joint field visit to Yatta, Eastern Kenya, on the second day to see some organic farming value chain activities on the ground before a final wrap up meeting. Where the visits were not possible, the interviews were conducted through the telephone and emails.

To collect quantitative data and information, a questionnaire was prepared and sent to the identified stakeholders in advance. The consultants administered the questionnaire to the selected stakeholders. In addition, the questionnaires were sent to selected respondents who completed and sent back to the consultants. The primary data collection involved interviews with selected individual stakeholders, discussions with key informants and groups of stakeholders. The key informant interviews involved in-depth discussions with individuals who were selected because they represented certain groups of interest, or they were thought to be particularly experienced, insightful, or informative. The key informant interviews allowed evaluators to capture the views and expectations of the stakeholders concerning the implementation of the project and sustainability of the project results. The group discussions were facilitated by the consultants, to capture the consensus views of the stakeholders. Groups have an overlapping spread of knowledge which covers a wider field and cross checks. During the field visits, the consultants made careful and systematic observations regarding the implementation of project activities to compliment collected data and information.

2.4.2 Data Analysis

The first step in data analysis was data scrutiny to ensure accuracy and reliability of the data. The data was analyzed and presented in a descriptive way using tables and graphs. The analyzed data and information collected from interviews were used in the discussion of findings.

2.4.3 Debriefing seminar

The evaluation team presented the revised draft final report at a debriefing seminar in Nairobi held on 15 October 2013. The purpose of the seminar was to present the draft report to the key stakeholders (including Sida and IFOAM), to check the factual basis of the evaluation, and to discuss the draft findings, conclusions and recommendations. Based on the comments and inputs of the participants, the evaluation team prepared the final version of the report to incorporate the relevant comments and inputs.

2.4.4 Challenges and limitations

The main challenge and limitation during the evaluation was the short period for the evaluation, taking into consideration that the team had to visit five countries in the region. This limited the team's wider consultation with stakeholders in each country.

3 EVALUATION FINDINGS

3.1 Relevance

3.1.1 Consistency with Swedish Government's Priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa

The project is relevant to Sida's Cooperation Strategy for Regional Cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa (January 2010-December 2015) in several ways. It relates in particular, to Sector 3 of the strategy that deals with Economic integration, trade, industry and financial systems whose objective is 'increased regional cooperation aimed at promoting regional and international trade and economic integration'. According to the strategy, 'Sweden will provide support aimed at enhancing opportunities for African countries to step up their participation in and benefit from, inter-regional as well as international trade through economic integration'. Among others, support will aim to improve the simplification and harmonization of regulatory frameworks in Africa, and deeper cooperation within the RECs.

The strategy stresses that 'particular attention must be given to trade in agricultural products that help ensure a more secure food supply, and to stimulate greater diversification of Africa's export trade'. Organic agriculture not only contributes to sustainable food supply at household level but also enhances export opportunities and income through participation in niche markets that are evolving among the middle class in the region as well as in richer economies in Europe and Asia that are becoming increasingly sensitive to food safety and quality issues. Organic agriculture also contributes to sustainable development through use of locally available resources with minimal external inputs and is environmentally friendly. The development and implementation of the Organic Standards for East Africa has been a major step towards harmonization of the regulatory framework dealing with production, processing and trade in organic products at the EAC level.

3.1.2 Consistency with Continental, Regional and National Agricultural Strategies and Priorities

At the Pan African level, the project fits well within the four pillars of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP): Pillar 1 - Improved Land Management and Water Control; Pillar 2 - Improved Rural Infrastructure and Market Access; Pillar 3 – Increasing Food Supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises; and Pillar 4 – Improving agricultural research, technology development and adaptation. The adoption by the African Union of the Organic Standards for East Africa as a continental standard is a clear indication of the relevance of the project.

The objectives of the Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) include 'improved risk management, increased supply of affordable food through increased production and improved market access linkages, increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable and increased

quality of diets through diversification of food among the target groups'. OSEA II aims to improve market access/linkages for smallholder farmers and is therefore in line with FAFS.

At the regional level, the EAC Food Security Action Plan recognizes the need to improve market access for the marginalized. Smallholder organic producers fall in this category. The EAC Food Security Action Plan further notes increased pressure on natural resources and degradation of environment due to rapid population growth, poor soil management as one of the main factors causing food insecurity in the region. The Action Plan focuses on organic farming practices such as crop rotation, composting and limited or non-use of agro-chemicals that significantly contribute to natural resource and environmental conservation, which was also the focus of the OSEA II Project.

At the national level, the project is relevant and in line with: the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy in Kenya; the National Agricultural Policy and the Agricultural Marketing Policy in Tanzania; the Strategic Plan for Transformation of Agriculture Phase III in Rwanda; the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (ASDIP) in Uganda; and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) in Burundi. The goals and objectives of the five national agricultural development strategies are aimed at ensuring household food security; increased household incomes and reduction of poverty. By promoting production of and trade in organic products, OSEA II contributed directly to these goals and objectives.

3.1.3 Consistency with the Joint EU Africa Strategy

OSEA II is also in line with the Joint EU Africa Strategy (JAES) crafted by the African Union and the EU. Under the strategy's Partnership on Regional Economic Integration, Trade and Infrastructure, priority 3 of the Action Plan 2011-2013 concerns the improvement of the competitiveness and the diversification of African agriculture and industry, notably by strengthening African capacities in the area of rules, standards and quality control. One of the key activities under the priority aims at enhancing the capacity of administrations, producers and exporters at all levels to meet the regulatory requirements of export markets within Africa and the EU and strengthen harmonization of SPS frameworks within Africa. OSEA II aims at among others, facilitating the export of organic products to the EU through mutual recognition of the Organic Standards for East Africa by the EU.

3.1.4 Coherence with other on-going Initiatives

Although unique in its objectives, OSEA II has strong linkages with other projects and programmes at national and regional levels. At the National level, many other organizations have activities related to organic agriculture. For example, in Kenya, the Kenya Institute of Organic Farming (KIOF), Sustainable Community Development Programme (SACDEP) and Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) have programmes on training farmers in organic agriculture. At the regional level, the Climate Change Initiative of the Common

Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, (COMESA) includes sustainable agricultural production practices such as conservation farming. Both COMESA and EAC have been working closely to develop harmonized food quality and safety standards in order to address the impacts of application of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures on regional and international trade in agricultural products. The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) has not only documented a synthesis of organic agriculture in the region entitled 'Organic Agriculture: Opportunities for Promoting Trade, Protecting the Environment and Reducing Poverty- Case Studies from East Africa' but also undertakes programmes in collaboration with other UN Agencies and stakeholders that promote sustainable agriculture production and consumption.

3.1.5 Involvement of key stakeholders

Within each country, the project was coherent with existing farming practices of smallholder farmers since they use very limited external inputs. They could be considered as already practicing organic agriculture in its broader sense. With the EOPS, the project is now assisting them produce certified organic products. Through the development of regional conformity assessment infrastructure and by using these systems to enhance the local, regional and international markets, the project contributes to the development of organic agriculture and increase the participation of rural communities in the market economy with subsequent increase in household incomes. The continued relevance of the project objectives and outcomes was indicated by the current investment in the sector, for example, the ongoing construction of the first farmers training centre on organic agriculture by the Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) in Morogoro.

OSEA II's development goal was noble and will contribute to attainment of a number of agricultural development objectives envisioned by policy makers, political leaders and communities from the East Africa region. The core activities address the needs and priorities of the various stakeholders, focusing on poverty reduction and food security. Therefore, the project is found to be highly relevant.

To improve relevance of similar projects to the needs of local communities, it is recommended that future efforts should lay more emphasis on activities at the grass level, especially supporting smallholder farmers to improve supply of quality organic products in order to meet the growing demand.

3.2 Project Design

With regard to the project design, the evaluation team considered the project components and activities, the quality of the project logical framework, stakeholder participation in the project design, and the technical capacity of implementing partners.

3.2.1 Project Components and Activities

In the project design, there were eleven project components with a number of activities under each component. In addition, the project was designed to support regional cooperation. With regard to monitoring and evaluation, the Project Leader (PL) and Regional Coordinator (RC) were responsible for on-going monitoring of project activities and the use of funds. There were also regular financial and progress reporting by NOAMs. In addition, comprehensive reviews were carried out to make adjustments in the project work plans and budgets. The project accounts were updated regularly with quarterly checks. However, the tracking of project progress may have been inadequate due to weaknesses in the project monitoring plan. In the project design, there was no clear strategy for phasing out project components and activities. This has potential implications on sustainability of the project.

3.2.2 Quality of the Project Logical Framework

The logical framework provides a basis for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of project activities. Although the OSEA II project logical framework has the goal, purpose, outputs/results, activities, objectively verifiable indicators, sources of verifications and important assumptions, the following were identified as weaknesses:

- Some of indicators do not have targets to be achieved and were not specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound. For example: under the result, *“operators understand and implement the standard”*, the appropriate indicator does not give the number of operators and the time when the number will be achieved; under result, *“increased intra-EAC trade in organic products”*, the indicator says increase in regional sales from X to Y without defining X and Y and the time frame when these will be achieved. However, in the action plan for the regional trade developed by the project end of 2011 a more specific indicator was formulated *“The value of regional trade in explicitly organic products to reach 500,000 Euro by 2013”*.
- The risks are not included in the logical framework, although they are mentioned in the project proposal.
- The activities are not detailed enough and some of them do not correspond to the expected output.

The above weaknesses in the logical framework did not seriously affect the implementation of the project.

3.2.3 Stakeholder Participation in the Project Design

The project proposal was developed by the three National Organic Movements (NOAMs) from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and IFOAM, assisted by consultants. Inputs were sought from other stakeholders, including representatives from national governments, UNEP, UNCTAD and CBTF project. The views of other national stakeholders not directly involved in the project proposal development were presented by the NOAMs. Although other stakeholders were not directly involved in the initial project design, they were involved in the implementation of relevant project activities, particularly with regard to how and where the activities were to be implemented.

As coordinators of organic agriculture in each country, NOAMs represented a broad spectrum of stakeholders and hence ensured the incorporation of stakeholders' views in the project design which was important for ownership and sustainability.

3.2.4 Technical Capacity of Implementing Partners

In the original project design, implementation of most activities was to be undertaken by consultants with support of staff of the implementing partners (NOAMs) on part time basis and therefore it did not include technical capacity building of the implementing partners. In the actual implementation of the project, a decision was made to mainly use the part time staff of the partners and less of consultants. The team found out that there were differences in the implementing capacities by partners, and this was also identified by the participants of post-OSEA workshop held in Mombasa, 27-29 May, 2013). However, for Rwanda and Burundi, capacity challenges were foreseen and addressed. For these NOAMs, specific support was earmarked and provided by the project.

Although there were differences in the implementing capacities of the NOAMs, these were foreseen and addressed.

3.3 Management and Implementation Effectiveness

3.3.1 Component A: Building Certification Capacity in the Region

The result for this component is: improved certification services in East Africa, while the indicator is: service offered by certification bodies (CBs) is satisfactory to 80% from the perspective of the local clients. There are four activities under this component and the achievements followed by findings and conclusions are presented under each activity.

3.3.1.1 Achievements

a) Regional training of inspectors and certification staff

This activity started with consultations with certification bodies and National Organic Movements (NOAMs) in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda in January 2011 on training needs and plans. By the time of the evaluation a total of 21 inspectors had been trained 7(4 male and 3 female-all Kenyans) in Kenya and 14 (11 male and 3 female) in Uganda (with participants from all the five participating countries). On this issue, a Certification Officer of Ugocert had the following to say:

'A CB may not have power to stop turnover of trained inspectors. Several trained inspectors have left Ugocert and so long as they are in Uganda or in the region and are engaged in services that are relevant to organic agriculture, they can be called upon to provide the required services either in the country or region. What is important is to have a critical mass of trained inspectors in the country or region.'

Statement by Mr. Martin Majanja (Certification Officer Ugocert), during the interview with a member of the OSEA II Evaluation Team.

b) Development of joint resource materials and tools

The joint protocol forms were revised in June 2011 and the checklists for the East African Organic Products Standards (EAOPS) to the European Union (EU) regulation and vice-versa were completed in May 2012.

c) Studying the options for regional integrations of intensified commercial cooperation, and support to such cooperation

This activity was discussed with certification bodies in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda in July 2011. It was agreed that since the certification bodies (CBs) have developed commercial cooperation among themselves, the project should not do anything substantial. However, the project encouraged and supported cooperation between the CBs, particularly with regard to the use of joint inspection protocols. Later on the project facilitated a discussion on business

cooperation at the conference in Dar es Salaam as well as business meeting between TanCert and UgoCert.

d) Capacity Building of Emerging CBs in Rwanda and Burundi

The initial survey of the situation in Rwanda and Burundi was done in January 2011. It was established that the only organizations interested in developing organic certification were the Rwanda Bureau of Standards (RBS) and the Burundi Bureau of Standards (BBS). Jointly with RBS and BBS 10 (6 male and 4 female) potential inspectors (6 from Burundi and 4 from Rwanda) were trained in Butare, Rwanda, from 28 November to 2 December 2011. The RBS and BBS did not show sufficient commitment for the project to implement any further activities.

3.3.1.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i. The project has made significant contribution to increasing the number of trained inspectors and their competence, thus contributing to achieving the result of improved certification services in the region.
- ii. Training of inspectors builds capacity of people who can work as inspectors for local and/or foreign certification bodies or set up their own businesses in organic agriculture. The project focused on training inspectors for local CBs. Due to high turnover of trained inspectors; there is a recommendation in the first annual report of 2011 that training of inspectors be re-oriented to training individuals rather than training for CBs.
- iii. The indicator for the component is that services offered by certification bodies are satisfactory to 80% from the perspective of local clients. Since there is no baseline data for the indicator, it is not possible to measure this indicator.
- iv. In the first project annual report of 2011, there is a statement that there is not sufficient interest in the private sector or in the government structures to develop local certification bodies. Government institutions are not directly involved in establishing and developing CBs although they can provide guidance through appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks, although in Rwanda and Burundi the governments still believe that they should be involved in the establishment of CBSs.

The evaluation team concludes that the activities under this component were satisfactorily implemented as they largely contributed to the achievement of the expected component results.

However, for future similar projects, the evaluation team recommends that:

- i. the training be based on thorough training needs assessment for the entire organic agriculture sub-sector but not just the needs of local CBs.

- ii. there should be thorough and regular needs assessment of the capacity of CBs to provide the certification services as the organic agriculture sub-sector grows and expands, taking into account the economic viability of the CBs. This will provide the information to form the basis of private agencies to establish and develop economically viable CBs as need arises and a growing number of clients demand certification services.

3.3.2 Component B: Making Conformity Assessment Accessible for Small Producers

The result for this component is: appropriate conformity assessment systems for East African (EA) smallholders and local and regional organic marketing exist. The indicators are: 1) Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) are developed and implemented, reaching 5000 farmers; and 2) costs and procedures for certification are made more accessible. In the original project design there were six activities for this component but one of the activities (Development and publication of handbook for the development of PGS in East Africa) was dropped while the remaining five were restructured into two activities. The achievements are presented under each of the two activities followed by findings, conclusions and recommendations.

3.3.2.1 Achievements

a) Implementing the PGS work plan

After the approval of the work plan and form for selection of PGS groups, 14 participating farmer groups (comprising a total of about 1000 farms) were selected in mid June 2012. This was followed by training of PGS trainers and implementers in Kenya and Rwanda and holding a PGS workshop in Burundi. In addition, training for PGS coordinators and trainers was conducted in Tanzania in July 2013. Finally, the PGS was reviewed by the Joint Management Committee in October 2013.

b) Advice to local certification bodies on how to design services more adapted to small producers.

The following are the main achievements:

- A workshop was held in Dar es Salaam in July 2013.
- The PGS has assisted small producers of organic products to access to local markets, through establishment of farmers' markets and serving a wide range of consumers e.g. schools, restaurants, hospitals and others. It has also led to demystification of the fact that organic products are only meant for wealthy people.
- Through PGS farmers are being organized for collective marketing. We established that the PGS was being implemented among 14 farmer groups (6 in Uganda, 4 in

Kenya, and 4 in Tanzania. A total of 5,089 farmers (4,086 female and 1,003 male) were selected and trained on the tools developed for PGS. Uganda had 4,528 farmers (3,774 female and 754 male), Kenya 306 farmers (183 female and 123 male), and Tanzania 255 farmers (129 female and male 126 male). Compared to the target set in proposal, the project attained the target.

3.3.2.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i) Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) are locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders, which is built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange. Active participation of stakeholders results in greater empowerment and greater responsibility. It has been found that the PGS is very popular with the participating farmer groups and has potential to reduce certification costs and greater empowerment of producers if properly implemented. In Tanzania, for example, the usefulness and growing popularity of the PGS in facilitating trade in organic products was demonstrated by Chakula Trading Agency Limited in Dar es Salaam. This small scale food company is vigorously working with TOAM and farmers' groups to ensure that its products such as organic rice and maize flour meet the Organic Standards for East Africa and acquire the Organic Mark. The company believes that with the Organic Mark, its food products will not only benefit from improved market access within Tanzania but also in the wider region, particularly Kenya.
- ii) The PGS is mainly for local markets. The current certification for local markets is expensive because it is based on export standards.
- iii) As shown in the Table 1, 95.2% of the respondents indicated that the certification costs were high over the period 2006-2009, while over the period 2010-2013, about 72.8% of the respondents indicated that certification costs are high. Over the period 2006-2009, all the respondents indicated that the certification services were not easily accessible. Over the period 2010-2013, 54.4% of the respondents indicated that certification services were not accessible, while 45.6% indicated that certification services were fairly easily accessible. Although the certification costs are still high, the accessibility of certification services had improved over the project period (2010-2013). The improvement in accessibility of certification services can be attributed to the use of internal control systems by farmer groups and use of PGS. However, the major challenge was maintenance of cohesiveness in the groups.

Table 1: Percentage Responses to Cost and Accessibility of Certification Services

Rating	Period	
	2006-2009	2010-2013
a) Cost		
1= High	95.2	72.8
2= Moderate	4.8	21.2
3= Low	0.0	3.0
Total	100.00	100.00
b) Accessibility		
1= Easily accessible	0.0	0.0
2= Fairly easily accessible	0.0	45.6
3= Not Easily accessible	100.0	54.4
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Evaluation Survey

Although the PGS has just started under the support of the project, it has the potential for boosting the domestic market for organic products in the region as well as being used as a tool for sustainable development. If fully implemented, the PGS will result in lower certification costs of organic products. Therefore the evaluation team concludes that the effectiveness of the implementation of the component activities is satisfactory.

For wider application in future, it is recommended that the PGS should be linked to third party certification to establish and develop affordable and credible certification services commensurate with the East African Standards for local and regional markets.

3.3.3 Component C: Working for Market Access to EU

The European Union (EU) is currently the main destination for organic products from East Africa (EA). The result for this component is: market access to the EU is improved. This result has two indicators: 1) at least two certification bodies are approved by the EU, and 2) acceptance of the East African Organic Product Standard (EAOPS) as equivalent to the EU Regulation. There are four activities for this component and the achievements are presented under each activity.

3.3.3.1 Achievements

a) Coaching and support to the certification bodies (CBs) for application to the EU.

The following are the findings under this sub-component:

- In November 2011, the project provided technical support to TanCert to maintain accreditation with the EU which would have elapsed without project support.

- In December 2011 Ugocert was approved by the EU to work in equivalence with the EU Organic Regulation.

b) Coaching and support to governments/EAC in the process of getting acceptance of EAOPS as equivalent to the EU regulation

- In March 2011 the project reached agreement with the Global Organic Market Access (GOMA) project for cooperation in the implementation of the activity
- Communication to EU in May 2011 and meeting with EU in June 2011 and further communication with EU in July-September 2011.
- Participation in EU-AU conference (funded by GOMA) in July 2011.
- August-October 2011 development and approval of guidance for certification of the EAOPS
- Submission of the EAOPS by the Ugocert to EU for approval of EAOPS as an equivalent standard to the EU Regulation by the end of October 2011.

c) Application for IFOAM approval of the EAOPS

- IFOAM approval of EAOPS in October 2011.

d) Exploring other options for improved market access

No activities were undertaken under this activity.

3.3.3.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i) With regard to having at least two EA certification bodies approved by EU, the project has done what it set out to do. The major outcome was approval of the UgoCert by EU to work in equivalence with the EU organic regulation.
- ii) Although UgoCert is already approved by the EU, the process of using UgoCert services by exporters is lengthy and also involves acceptance of buyers of organic products. Actual utilization of approved CBs is influenced by factors beyond the project. Consequently, a number of exporters in the region are still using foreign certification bodies resulting in high costs of certification, as stated by the Managing Director (MD) of Flona commodities Ltd in Uganda below:

Flona Commodities Ltd spends 5000 euros on certification of organic products to the EU. This cost includes airfare and accommodation for foreign certification staff and fees for certification. Even if the volume of exports has increased, the company makes little profit due to high certification costs.

- iii) While the project provided technical and financial support to have TanCert approvals by EU, TanCert has had management problems which have prevented it from applying for EU approval.
- iv) The processing of the application for approval for the EAOPS by the EU is painstakingly slow, despite several interventions by the project in cooperation with the GOMA project. All technical issues have been identified and addressed by the project.

Despite the above challenges, IFOAM and project partners performed relatively well, since some factors were beyond the scope of the project. Therefore the evaluation team concludes that the efforts and investments made have significantly contributed towards the achievement of the expected component results.

Since the process to get TanCert and Ugocert accredited has taken long and cost a lot of resources, it is recommended that:

- i) the management problems in TanCert be addressed urgently by the relevant stakeholders so that the investment is not wasted.
- ii) National governments, the East African Community and the African Union enhance political lobbying of the EU through their regular trade negotiations to have the approvals of more CBs and EAOPs fast-tracked.

3.3.4 Component D: Including New Areas in the Standards and Review of the Standards After their Initial Use

The result for this component is: more comprehensive standards and standards revised according to practical experiences. The two indicators for this result are: 1) new draft standards are produced, and 2) current standards are revised. The achievements are presented under each of the two component activities.

3.3.4.1 Achievements

a) Review of the standards through workshops by experts

In the project proposal, the review of the EAOPS was to be undertaken after their initial use. However, the review was not undertaken due to the short project period, and not enough experience has been gained to warrant the review of the standards. As shown in Table 2, efforts have been made to increase the understanding and the use of the standards. In addition, the EU has not approved the use of the Organic Standards.

b) Inclusion of other areas as demanded by stakeholders

Aquaculture and fisheries was identified as a new area to be included in the standards. The Term of Reference (TOR) for a study on organic aquaculture were developed and approved by end of 2012 and a consultant was contracted. The study report was presented in a workshop held in Dar es Salaam on July 4th 2013. During the workshop the report was discussed and the steps required to develop aquaculture were agreed upon by stakeholders.

3.3.4.2 Findings and conclusions

Although the standards have not been reviewed the review team concludes that good progress is being made to gain experiences in the use of the standards, and therefore concludes the implementation of the activities under this component is fairly satisfactory.

It is recommended that the review of the standards be undertaken after the current standards have been approved by EU and widely used to gain practical experiences to form the basis for revision.

3.3.5 Component E: Assisting in the Implementation and Practical Use of the Standards

The result for this component is: operators understand and implement the standards. The indicators for this result are: 1) number of operators following the standard is increased by 400 percent, and 2) simplified versions of the EAOPS exist in relevant languages and are used by stakeholders. There are two activities for this component and the achievements are presented under each activity.

3.3.5.1 Achievements

a) Translation and dissemination of short forms of the standard by direct use by operators, translation to relevant languages

- Translation of EAOPS in Kirundi and French finalized by March 2011.
- Intensive communication by the Project Leader (PL) with certification bodies, resulted in seven CBs (IMO, RBS, EcoCert, Ceres, En Cert, UgoCert and TanCert) offering EAOPS certification in March-May 2011.
- Reprinting of the standards in English, Kiswahili Kinyarwanda and French and their distribution in July 2011
- New Swahili translation of standards initiated in July 2011

b) Other tools to spread the message

- Terms of Reference (TOR) for certification guidelines developed and circulated by end of August 2011
- A set of brochures explaining the certification process in an easy manner was translated, produced, and disseminated in 2012.

3.3.5.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i) The project paid sufficient attention to popularization of the standards among the stakeholders through the translation of the standards into relevant languages commonly used in the EAC countries. In addition, simplified versions of the standards were prepared and distributed to stakeholders.
- ii) As shown in Table 2, about 82% of the respondents indicated that their understanding of the standards was low over the period 2006-2009 as compared to only 3.0% over the period 2010-2013. Over the period 2010-2013, about 73% of the respondents indicated that their understanding of the standards was high. With regard to the use of the standards about 73% indicated that they rarely used the standards over the period 2006-2009. Over the period 2010-2013, 54.5% and 39.4% of respondents indicated that they actively and fairly actively, respectively, used the standards. These results show that over the period 2010-2013 sufficient efforts were made to raise the levels of understanding and use of the standards. Comparing the 12.1% of the respondents who indicated that they use the standards (actively and fairly actively) over the period 2006-2009 and 93.9% of those who indicated that they used the standards (actively and fairly actively) over the period 2010-2013, there was 776% increase in the operators who were following the standards as compared to the target indicator of 400%.

Table 2: Percentage Responses to Level of Understanding and Use of Standards

Level of Understanding	Period	
	2006-2009	2010-2013
a) Level of Understanding		
1= High	3.0	72.8
2= Moderate	12.2	21.2
3= Low	81.8	3.0
4= Do not understand	3.0	3.0
Total	100.00	100.00
b) Level of Use		
1= Actively used	3.0	54.5
2= Fairly actively used	9.1	39.4
3= Rarely used	72.8	0.0
4= Not used	15.1	6.1
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Evaluation Survey

Through the simplification and translation of the standards into the commonly used local languages, production and distribution of brochures and national and regional meetings the project has contributed significantly to the understanding and use of the standard. The evaluation team concludes that the implemented activities under this component largely contributed to the achievement of the expected results.

3.3.6 Component F: Information and Awareness Raising Activities Linked to the Standards, the Conformity Assessment System and the Mark

The result for this component is: improved local market opportunities. The indicators for this result are: 1) 100% increase in local sales, 2) consumer understanding and their interest doubled compared to 2006, and 3) 40% of the surveyed consumers recognize the mark. In the original project design there were seven activities for the component but these were restructured into two during the revision of component activities in November 2011. The achievements are presented under each of the two activities.

3.3.6.1 Achievements

a) Production and dissemination of brochures, posters and other marketing support materials

- The promotional materials were procured in September 2011 and were launched at the IFOAM-AU International conference on Ecological Organic Agriculture: *The Alternative for Africa* which was held in November 2011 in Nairobi
- The materials were distributed to NOAMs

- KOAN was assigned to revise media briefs and five media briefs were produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders.
- A total of 48,500 brochures and posters in English, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi and French were produced and distributed.
- A total of 109,800 promotional and marketing support materials were produced and distributed.

b) National plans for awareness-raising

The main achievement was the approval of the national plans for awareness-raising of the participating countries: Kenya (29 April 2011), Uganda (30 June 2011), Tanzania (July 2011), Rwanda (9 September 2011), and Burundi (October 2011).

The major activities for awareness-raising were: making TV documentaries; participating in agricultural and trade fairs; capacity building of media (newspapers, television and radio) staff; and holding of consultative stakeholders meetings, workshops and Conferences.

3.3.6.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i) As shown in Table 3, 45.8% of the respondents indicated that they attained 50% increase in the local sales of organic products, while 20.8% attained over 100% increase in sales. It was difficult to get actual quantities of sales since the records of quantities sold were not readily available.

Table 3: Percentage Responses to Increase in Sales in Local Markets

% Increase in Sales	Percentage Responses
0% (no increase)	0.0
25%	12.6
50%	45.8
75%	20.8
100%	0.0
Over 100%	20.8
	100.0

Source: Evaluation Survey

- ii) Table 4 presents the understanding of organic foods for 2013 and 2006 for various reasons. The understanding is still low and has not doubled as expected. Comparing 2006 and 2013, there was small increase for all reasons apart from one (food not sprayed with pesticides) for which there was a decrease of 1%. The results show that the awareness campaigns have not reached many consumers or the awareness messages are not clear enough.

Table 4: Percentage Responses to Understanding Organic Foods for 2006 and 2013

Reason	Year and % Response	
	2013	2006
Natural Foods	35.0	26.0
Foods without chemicals	19.0	17.0
Foods not sprayed with pesticides	8.0	9.0
Traditional or indigenous foods	13.0	8.0
Foods grown with manure	13.0	6.0
Herbal foods	10.0	3.0
Healthy/Nutritious foods	7.0	3.0
Overall/average	16.4	10.3

Source: Consumer Survey Report of May 2013.

- iii) Table 5 presents percentage responses to recognition of the EAOM in 2013 since the mark did not exist in 2006. The recognition is low with Uganda having the highest recognition (29%) and respondents in Rwanda indicating that they have never seen the mark. The evaluation team established that this is mainly due to the fact that many producers do not package their foods for sale. Some producers indicated that the mark is made available only to certified producers.

Table 5: Percentage of recognition of the EAOM by country

Country	Percentage Response	
	Yes	No
Uganda	29.0	71.0
Kenya	21.0	79.0
Tanzania	9.0	91.0
Burundi	2.0	98.0
Rwanda	0.0	100.0
Overall/average	12.2	87.8

Source: Consumer Survey Report of May 2013

- iv) The major lesson learnt is that creation of awareness is a slow process that requires commitment of all stakeholders and adequate funding.
- v) The project put a lot effort in information and awareness raising through: production and dissemination of relevant materials; and organization of conferences and workshops. The foregoing led to an increase the sales of organic products and consumer understanding of organic products.

The evaluation team concludes that the activities implemented have largely contributed to achievement of the expected result of the component.

With regard to future similar projects, it recommended that:

- i) the NOAMs keep records of quantities of organic products sold in local, regional and international markets as part of their monitoring and evaluation activities
- ii) As increased sales depend on increased understanding of organic products, the NOAMs, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, make more efforts to increase the understanding of organic foods.

3.3.7 Components G: Maintenance and Development of the Mark

The result for this component is: the East African Organic Mark (EAOM) is well managed. The indicator for this result is: regional management principles and criteria developed by the project are implemented. There are three activities and the achievements are presented under each activity.

3.3.7.1 Achievements

a) Support and advice to NOAMs to implement and maintain the mark, registration process and design instructions.

The following were the achievements:

- Each NOAM appointed an officer to be in charge of the mark in February 2011
- A procedure for approval of PGS was developed and circulated to stakeholders for comments and inputs.
- A manual for the management of the mark was developed and agreed in October 2013

b) Development and implementation of monitoring scheme for the mark to prevent its abuse

The main achievement was the approval of the criteria for approval of PGS groups in November 2012. The monitoring is part of the Manual.

c) Legal services related to the management of the mark

The achievements under this activity are:

- Ownership of the mark transferred from National Organic Agriculture Movement of Burundi to Burundi Organic Agriculture Movement (BOAM) in 2011.
- The Rwanda Organic Agricultural Movement (ROAM) registered the mark in Rwanda.
- The Revised Mark Agreement signed in May 2012
- The mark transferred from Ugocert to NOGAMU in September 2012.
- Extension of registration classes in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania in 2013

3.3.7.2 Findings and Conclusions

Each NOAM appointed an officer to be in charge of the mark in February 2011. This means that in each country the NOAM is the custodian of the mark. In Uganda the mark was initially registered by the Ugocert (certification body) but to avoid conflict of interest, Ugocert transferred the mark to NOGAMU in September 2012.

The evaluation team concludes that the implementation of activities under this component is fairly satisfactory, (particularly with regard to registration of the mark) leading to the achievement of the expected result.

It is recommended that the NOAMs should explore ways and means of using the mark, while ensuring that it is well managed through the institutionalization of the Joint Management Committee (JMC).

3.3.8 Component H: Regional Trade Development

The result for this component is: increased intra-EAC trade in organic products. The original indicator was: increase in regional sales from X to Y. This was later specified to- *the value of regional trade in explicitly organic products to reach 500,000 Euros by the end of 2013-*. The original project design had three activities under this component but during the revision of component activities in November 2011, most of the activities were integrated into the plan. The exception was the studies on barriers. The achievements under this activity are presented below.

3.3.8.1 Achievements

a) Implementation of a plan for regional trade

- Finalization of the plan for regional trade in September 2011.
- Approval of Exporter and Buyer Profile in October 2011.
- Final selection of companies in December 2011.
- Determination of national plans and plans for two regional trade fairs in December 2012.
- Support of stakeholders to attend trade fairs.
- 2 Kenyan traders were supported to import organic products from Uganda. These included pineapples bananas.

3.3.8.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i. Due to the short period of the project, there has not been enough time to entrench the use of EAOPS that could lead to increased cross border trade.

- ii. At the moment, cross border trade statistics are not disaggregated to reveal the magnitude of organic products trade between countries in the region. However, businesses (traders) across borders have established rapport/contacts with counterparts that could lead to increased cross border trade.
- iii. Like other conventional agricultural commodities, organic agriculture products face trade barriers, especially application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures
- iv. The development of EAOPS is important for national and regional market development in organic products

Despite the short period of the project, the activities so far implemented have made significant contribution to the achievement of the expected result.

It is recommended that to enhance regional trade, NOAMS in collaboration with their national governments regularly collect disaggregated data on trade in organic products between countries in the region. In addition, the existing trade barriers, especially application of Sanitary and Phyto sanitary (SPS) measures should be addressed by EAC.

3.3.9 Component I: Advice and Support to Governments on Relevant Issues for Development of the Sector

The result for this component is: better government policies for the organic sector. The indicator for this result is: policies and plans developed and adopted by the EAC member states, guided by the project. The achievements made are presented under the overall activity and under each country policy development component.

3.3.9.1 Achievements

a) Study visits for policy makers and regional policy development

- Meeting on policy held with East African Community in November 2011.
- Two policy makers (ministers) participated in the Lusaka Organic Conference
- Herve Bouagnimbeck, and Andre Leu (IFOAM President) and Jordan Gama of TOAM and AfroNet participated in the African Union Commission's Joint Ministerial Conference for Agriculture and Trade and a Ministerial level dinner at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Ministerial level dinner was organized by UNCTAD and funded by the Millennium Institute in conjunction with IFOAM in December 2012.
- The AU, Heads of State and Government Decision on organic farming: The decision requested that AUC and NEPAD Planning Agency (NPCA) initiate and

provide guidance for an AU-led coalition of international partners on the establishment of an African Organic Platform based on available best practices

- Presidential advisor of Burundi participated in Biofach trade fair in Feb 2013
- Workshop on organic policy was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in July 2013

b) Burundi policy development

- Meeting held with the Minister for Agriculture in July 2011.
- Two workshops for policy makers held in March and November 2012.

c) Kenya policy development

- Consultative meetings for stakeholders held in 2011.
- Working draft policy has been developed and submitted to policy makers in the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant sector ministries for comments and inputs.

d) Rwanda policy development

- The Action Plan has been prepared and approved by the Minister.
- Organic Agriculture is included in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation in Rwanda. The plan calls for development of a law on Organic Agriculture, including designation of buffer zones around organic agriculture production zones.

e) Tanzania policy development

- Consultative meeting held with the Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM) and a draft plan development in November 2011.
- The draft policy plan approved on 30 July 2012.
- Implementation of National Organic Agriculture Development Programme (NOADP)
- Support of a National Organic Agriculture Forum.

f) Uganda policy development

- The Minister for Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) participated in the Organic Conference held in Lusaka, Zambia.
- The Organic Agriculture Policy has been finalized and is awaiting Cabinet approval before the end of 2013.

3.3.9.2 Findings and Conclusions

- i) Through the project, considerable effort has been made to develop organic agriculture policies at national level and to sensitize policy makers on the need for such policies.
- ii) The Regional Economic Communities have not yet mainstreamed organic agriculture into all areas of their work, including CAADP

- iii) Participation of policy makers in workshops and conferences on organic agriculture is important for creation of awareness and understanding at higher levels of policy development. Although they have formed technical steering committees on organic agriculture, they are yet to mobilize resources in support of the sector.
- iv) So far, none of the countries in the region had successfully completed development of an organic agriculture policy, hence it can be inferred that policy development is a long and slow process that requires patience, commitment, adequate technical and financial support, and continuous advocacy and lobbying.
- v) Most policy requirements and constraints are country specific and hence the need to start at country levels. However, to gain from lessons learnt and experiences of different countries, there is need for regular interaction at high levels of policy development.

Taking into account the technical and financial support provided by the project and the efforts made to start policy development process, the evaluation team concludes that the implementation of the component had been satisfactory.

In order to accelerate the development of organic agriculture policies, the evaluation team recommends that:

- i) a strategy for organic agriculture policy development should be prepared at national and regional levels including mainstreaming of organic agriculture in national and regional CAADP Compacts. The strategy should include: research, information and communication, value chain and market development, networking, supportive policies and institutional capacity development.
- ii) that more efforts be put on advocacy and lobbying at the high levels of policy development.

3.3.10 Component J: Support to Development of the Organic Sector in Rwanda and Burundi

The result for this component is: the sector in Rwanda and Burundi is further developed. The indicators for this result are: 1) increase in organic operators from X to Y; and 2) organic stakeholders are using an appropriate platform to further develop the organic agriculture sector in their countries. In the original project design there were four activities for this component. These were revised and reduced to three. The achievements are presented under each activity.

3.3.10.1 Achievements

a) Study of the actual situation in Rwanda and Burundi

- Project Leader (PL) and Regional Coordinator (RC) visited Rwanda and Burundi in January 2011 to study the actual situation in both countries with respect to organic agriculture. The study report and the Action Plan background provided sufficient background for the design of component activities, taking into account the fact that organic agriculture in Burundi is in early stages while it is more developed in Rwanda.

b) Workshops to spread knowledge and get stakeholders together

- Policy workshops, stakeholder workshop and ICS/PGS training held in Burundi from 11 to 18 November 2012.

c) Organization support to BOAM and ROAM

- Agreement signed with BOAM for 48,000 EUR support for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2012.
- Agreement signed with ROAM for 38,000 EUR support over the period 1 March 2011 to 31 May 2012.
- Offices opened for ROAM in May 2011 and BOAM in July 2011.
- Coaching for organizational development undertaken in Rwanda.
- Strategic planning sessions for BOAM Board held on 19 March 2012.
- A number of special visits to Rwanda to try to seek solutions to internal conflicts in ROAM

3.3.10.2 Findings and conclusions

- i) The project has made significant efforts to support ROAM and BOAM, taking into consideration that the two organizations have low capacities. Activities on Strategic Planning for Sustainability and capacity development were included during the revision of component activities in November 2011.
- ii) In Rwanda, disagreements in the management of ROAM started in 2012, leading to delays in the implementation of activities and reporting. Disbursements to ROAM were interrupted for a period from Nov 2012 to October 2013. During this period some of the activities in Rwanda were managed by the Regional Coordinator from Nairobi leading to the implementation of a number of activities in Rwanda. ROAM in consultation with the Government of Rwanda (especially Rwanda Governance Board) and other relevant stakeholders should resolve the issues arising from internal conflicts in ROAM to fast track organic agriculture development in Rwanda.

In Rwanda and Burundi the project has supported a baseline assessment of the actual situation, the creation and support of NOAMs and held workshops for awareness creation of organic agriculture among stakeholders as per the project document. However, the challenges the project encountered in the two countries may have slowed down development of the organic sector as had been anticipated. In addition, a three year period may not have been adequate to realize the desired results.

3.3.11 Component K: Monitoring and Documentation of the Sector in East Africa

The result for this component is: existence of comprehensive information about the development of the sector in East Africa. The indicators for this result are: 1) sufficient reliable data for the sector is available, 2) website is functional and has sustainable management, and 3) regional framework for data collection has been established and future ownership is organized.

During the revision of component activities in November 2011, the four activities were modified for ease of implementation. The achievements are presented under each of the four activities.

3.3.11.1 Achievements

a) Establishment and support to appropriate channels and tools to get and update data about development of the sector, institutionalization of data collection and dissemination.

- Approval of the plan for the component in November 2011.
- A template for data collection was developed and used for data collection in the 5 countries.
- Based on the experiences made, a technical paper illustrating a framework assessment of data collection was developed.

b) Establishment of website for EA with updated data on development of the sector including policies and national plans.

The old OSEA website at IFOAM was considered sufficient and retained for OSEA II <http://www.ifoam.org/en/osea-ii-project>. The following are the contents of the website:

- Overall objective of the project
- Components of the project
- OSEA II News letters
- Upcoming events
- OSEA II Downloads
 - OSEA I Project Report

- East African Organic Mark
- Approved East African Organic Products Standard - English
- Approved East African Organic Products Standard - Swahili
- Approved East African Organic Products Standard - Kinyarwanda
- Approved East African Organic Products Standard - Kirundi
- Approved East African Organic Products Standard - French
- Video: CBTF video about organic agriculture, featuring organic farming in Uganda
- The impact of organic agriculture in East Africa.pdf
- Latest OSEA II related publications.
 - Scoping Study on Organic Aquaculture in five East African Countries.
 - Consumer Survey Attitudes and Preferences towards Organic Products (Full report and Brochure).
 - Productivity and Profitability of Organic Farming Systems in East Africa (Full report and brochure).
 - The impact of Organic Agriculture in East Africa. pdf
 - Five pillars of IFOAM
 - Other information on IFOAM

c) Publication of relevant data.

- Case studies were selected, compiled and published in 2012. These include:
 - The large scale conversion by smallholder producers to organic coffee production in some regions of Rwanda
 - An expansion of organic farming of bananas and pineapples in Eastern and Southern Provinces of Rwanda
 - Organic horticultural production In Burundi and Tanzania for local Markets
 - The development of organic farming in Peri-urban areas of Kenya for own consumption, local markets and direct sale to organic restaurants
 - The development of organic horticultural production in Uganda for sale through supermarkets, specialist organic shops and direct to restaurants, using a farmer-owned single marketing service.

The case studies highlight the expanding local demand for organic products and the benefits gained from lower input costs.

- The study on productivity and profitability of organic farming systems was undertaken and the study report released in August 2013. Among others, the

study concluded that the positive benefits of organic export smallholders in East Africa in terms of productivity and profitability reflect the experiences of resource –poor farmers with under developed, degraded and low input farming systems across Africa in general. The success of organic agricultural systems can also be attributed to their robust performance in harsh rain-fed conditions, an important factor in times of drought and climate change.

- A video on organic farming in Kenya and Tanzania was developed by a consultant and released in October 2013. It is quite informative on organic farming and documents how three smallholder farmers in Tanzania and Kenya escaped poverty, hunger and diminishing yields through learning organic farming practices. The video has been uploaded on the OSEA II website for access to the global stakeholders, and will be screened on National televisions in the five East Africa countries.

d) Consumer survey

This survey was a follow up of the first survey carried out in 2006. The survey was coordinated by KOAN and report was produced in May 2013. The following are the major findings of the survey:

- There was an increase of awareness of organic foods and organic farming in East Africa from 62% (2006) to 67% (2013).
- The key motivating factors for consumption of organic foods were identified as health and food safety.
- Organic guarantee systems are essential for consumer trust in organic products
- Availability of organic products is low
- The most popular sources of information about organic foods in 2006 were word of mouth and what is taught at schools or colleges while in 2013 the popular sources were television, radio and newspapers.

3.3.11.2 Findings and Conclusions

Information collection, documentation and sharing is necessary for policy makers, business and development partners to understand and support the organic sector. This should be undertaken within the framework of the normal project activities of each organization. Collection and documentation of information through case studies, consumer surveys, video production and establishment of the project website were undertaken satisfactorily and largely contributed to the achievement of the expected result.

3. 3.12 Regional Conferences and Workshops

The project supported regional conferences and workshops to make sure stakeholders are well informed about organic agriculture-related developments in and outside the region. The major ones were: the first International Conference on Ecological Organic Agriculture - The Alternative for Africa, held in Nairobi; the second International Conference on Ecological Organic Agriculture, held in Lusaka; the Mombasa workshop, and the workshop in Dar es Salaam on Organic Policy and Organic Aquaculture. The main outcomes are presented below:

3.3.12.1 Achievements

The First International Conference on Ecological Organic Agriculture - The Alternative for Africa, held in Nairobi

The international conference Ecological Organic Agriculture: The Alternative for Africa successfully held from November 15-16, 2011, at the UNEP Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya.

The conference was jointly organized by: IFOAM, COLABORA, KOAN and UNEP. The OSEA II project had limited inputs in the conference and the IFOAM's involvement was outside the OSEA II project. The conference was attended by 200 participants from 20 countries around the world.

Objectives of the Conference

- Provide a platform for a new development in the African organic sector to be brought to a broad range of stakeholders, capable of unlocking the potential that ecological and people-centered systems can offer, in particular, Africa.
- Build awareness of accessible, productive and resilient organic farming systems.
- Help build alliances required to capitalize on the African Union's Resolution on Organic Farming and implement the African Ecological Organic Agriculture Action Plan.
- Help position organic agriculture higher on the agenda of African governments and donor organizations.

Main Conference Outcomes

The conference had a number of important outcomes:

- The African Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative and Action Plan were embraced by stakeholders as an important step towards mainstreaming ecological organic agriculture into national agricultural production systems in Africa.
- The African Union expressed more support to Ecological Organic Agriculture which is an important step in growing the capacity for African governments to develop sustainable, resilient and productive farming on the continent.

- The Second African Organic Agriculture Conference to be held from May1-3, 2012, in Lusaka, Zambia, was presented and an international planning committee was formed.
 - UNEP expressed more support to ecological organic, agriculture, first, by hosting the conference and the associated exhibition within its headquarters, but also by encouraging more stakeholders to participate in its promotion in Africa.
 - The late Prof. Wangari Maathai was honored for her outstanding achievements with the 'One World Very Impacting Person Award', which was received by her daughter Wanjira Maathai.
 - Several highly convincing examples throughout the continent of the enormous development and progress organic agriculture can bring-especially to resource poor farmers and their families, were presented, thus building awareness of accessible, productive and resilient organic farming systems and inspiring participants.
 - Agreements by the participants that more than ever, Africa needs the Ecological Organic Alternative to help overcome the pressing challenges of food insecurity, poverty and climate change.
 - The African Organic Agriculture Manual was launched. The materials include a manual for trainers, booklets for farmers, factsheets etc. and are comprehensive, easy to understand and extensively illustrated.
 - Frequent misconceptions about organic agriculture in Africa were addressed.
- A conference declaration was adopted and will be used to continue lobbying a comprehensive range of stakeholders capable of unlocking the potential that ecological and people-centered systems offer Africa.

The Second International Conference on Ecological Organic Agriculture

The conference was held in May 2012 in Lusaka, Zambia. This was a follow up of the Nairobi conference and it was entitled "*Mainstreaming Organic Agriculture in the African Development Agenda*". The conference was organized by the Organic Producers and Processors Association of Zambia (OPPAZ) which is a member of IFOAM, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Zambia, UNCTAD and Grow Organic Africa, under the auspices the African Union and IFOAM. The conference was attended by 300 participants from 35 countries.

The following were the important outcomes of the conference:

- The networking within African sub-regions was strengthened and the African Organic Network (AfroNet), the umbrella organizations uniting and representing African ecological/organic stakeholders was institutionalized.
- Plans for strengthening the Network for Organic Research in Africa (NOARA) were further developed.

- A call for increased support for African organic agriculture from technical, financial and institutional perspectives was made.
- A conference declaration titled the *Lusaka Declaration on Mainstreaming Organic Agriculture into the African Development Agenda* was adopted. It will be used to continue lobbying for a comprehensive range of stakeholders capable of unlocking the potential that organic/ecological agriculture offers for Africa.

Post OSEA II Workshop

The workshop was held in Mombasa, Kenya from 27th to 29th May 2013. The purpose of the workshop was to review the implementation of OSEA II project and develop a strategy on how regional cooperation could be organized and financed post Sida-financed OSEA II project.

There were 21 participants from IFOAM, Grolink, Sida, NOAMs, UgoCert, Biovision Africa Trust (Kenya), Gako Organic Farming Training Centre (Rwanda), East African Farmers Federation, PELUM Kenya, ProGroV/University of Nairobi, EnviroCare, Maweni Farm Ltd, Caritas Burundi and African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (Kenya).

The following were identified as the major challenges/gaps that need to be addressed in the region:

- Limited involvement of research organizations in the organic agriculture sector
- Limited collaboration among stakeholders world wide
- Inappropriate information channels
- Weak regional platform to advance the interest of the sector at national regional levels
- Lack of data/information about the sector contributing to low awareness at all levels
- Weak links to national and regional governmental processes
- Lack of policies on organic agriculture
- Inconsistent supply of organic products
- Slow adoption of the EAOPS
- Lack of processing technology for small producers

The workshop proposed the following as a way forward:

- The need to position organic agriculture to relevant donors that have other priorities other than in agriculture such as health, environment, eco-systems among others.
- There is need to strengthen African Organic Agriculture Network (AfroNet) as a pan-African platform to advance the interest of organic sector in the continent.
- AfroNet could play a regional role in post-OSEA project

- A need for sub-regional platforms for organic agriculture, such as the one proposed for the East African Countries
- Possibility of tapping into Sida's Business 4 development, especially in the development of value chains
- Collection, documentation and dissemination of information within normal activities of organizations involved in organic agriculture as a useful tool for decision making at all levels
- The need to take cognizance of the differences in implementing capacity by partners in the design of future similar projects
- Need for linkage with other initiatives on organic agriculture such as a project on Enhancing Capacity of Organic Movements in East Africa (ECOMEA)
- The need for mainstreaming of organic agriculture into African policies and development plans such as CAADP

The Regional Workshop in Dar es Salaam

The workshop was organized in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 2-4th July 2013. The workshop was on two issues: a) Organic Policy and b) Organic Agriculture.

a) Workshop on Organic Policy: The workshop was attended by 23 participants. The objectives of the workshop were:

- Presentation and discussion of the consultant's report on the potential contribution of organic agriculture to the realization of the objectives of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
- Presentation and discussion of organic policy development in the five countries (Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania)

The participants agreed on the following issues on the way forward:

- Policy support in the five countries was acknowledged as a good move and should be continued to ensure that the Organic Agriculture (OA) policy development process is completed and adapted.
- There should be concerted efforts to ensure that issues promoting organic products are mainstreamed in other relevant policies and national action plans.
- All stakeholders should make deliberate efforts to mainstream OA in the CAADP, including their capacity building to participate effectively in the process.
- There should be concerted efforts to sensitize policy makers and other relevant stakeholders on the benefits and contribution of OA to sustainable development using evidence based data and information

b) The Workshop on Aquaculture

The workshop took place on 4th July 2013 and was attended by 40 participants from various stakeholders involved in organic agriculture. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the

scoping study on organic aquaculture in the five East African countries and agree on the way forward. The major output of the workshop was the adoption of the 3 steps to mainstream aquaculture in organic farming. In addition, 250 publications on aquaculture study were printed and distributed.

3.3.12.2 Findings and Conclusions on Regional Conferences and Workshops

- i) Discussions revealed a lot of enthusiasm from stakeholders which should spur the growth of the organic sector in the region.
- ii) Although OSEA II has made tremendous contribution to the development of the organic sector in the region, a lot remains to be done, especially in the following areas: gender, environment, research and extension services.
- iii) There is need to establish and support Africa-wide platform that will facilitate exchange of information including best practices.

The project contributed to providing a means of bringing together a broad range of stakeholders involved in organic agriculture, resulting in building alliances required to capitalize on the Africa Union's resolution on organic farming as well as positioning organic agriculture higher on the agenda of African governments and development t partners.

Overall the conferences and workshops on organic agriculture created awareness about organic agriculture among a broad range of stakeholders and contributed to increased interest in organic agriculture particularly among the policy makers and development partners.

To contribute to future development of organic agriculture, it is recommended that there is need to establish and support Africa-wide platform that will facilitate exchange of information including best practices.

3.3.13 Coordination with other Initiatives

The project has made efforts to link with other relevant initiatives at national, regional and continental levels funded by different donors. Some of the initiatives are:

- Jan-March 2011: Meetings with Hivos, PIP, CBTF, ITC, BTC, GOMA and OPPAZ
- July 2011: meeting with Trade Mark Africa, contacts with Hivos
- November 2011: meeting Hivos and Biovision and the African EOA Initiative
- 29 November 2012: joint event at AU ministerial with UNCTAD
- 15 April 2013: Meeting EOA/Biovision
- October 2013: meeting with the AU and the African EOA Initiative (used this opportunity to seek AU's political support for the recognition of the EAOPS by the EU)
- In Rwanda, Trade Mark East Africa provided financial support to the sector
- In Burundi, COLEACP approved a project on training of stakeholders
- In Tanzania, a new training centre in organic agriculture is being established.

- The COMESA Climate change initiative and the EAC Food Security Action Plan support sustainable agriculture practices.
- The Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative of the African Union

In addition, the project managers participated in the organization and coordination organic conferences held in Nairobi and Lusaka. Through the policy component close contacts were made with national authorities in the five participating countries. Through the various farmer groups (especially the PGS groups) the project had direct contact with local government.

3.3.14 Buy in by National, Regional and Continental Stakeholders

Various stakeholders have been directly and indirectly involved in the project as presented below.

- i) National governments and institutions spent time in the implementation of some project components, particularly organic agriculture policy development through the ministries of Agriculture and Trade. In addition, public institutions have been involved in the development of organic agriculture. For example in Kenya, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) is currently conducting research in organic agriculture focusing mainly on soil fertility, natural resource management and crop and livestock protection to assist farmers convert from conventional to organic agriculture. The research is being undertaken at five KARI Research centres, namely, the National Agricultural Research Laboratories, Kabete, the National Horticultural Research Centre, Thika, the National Research Centre, Muguga and the National research Centre, Kitale and the Potatoe Research Centre in Tigon.
- ii) Private sector, NGOs and farmers organizations are involved in development of organic agriculture value chains through promotion of production, processing and marketing of organic products, for example, Kenya Institute of Organic Farming, Sustainable Community Development Programme, SACDEP, and PELUM Association.
- iii) The Summit and Decisions taken by the African Union Commission in January 2011 on organic farming have provided strong political support and enabling policy environment to increase agricultural productivity in Africa through organic farming. The African Ecological Organic Agriculture Action Plan developed in April 2011 aims to mainstream ecological organic agriculture into national agricultural production systems by 2020.
- iv) The target beneficiaries made significant contribution in the implementation of PGS activities, in terms of time and financial resources.
- v)

3.3.15 Cross Cutting Issues

3.3.15.1 Gender

As women produce 80% of the food in Africa, improvements in the agriculture sector will have considerable impact on women. Organic agriculture has demonstrated to have specific gender impact. At the production and marketing levels the evaluation team found that women play a major role. This increases their self-esteem and decision-making power, promoting their empowerment within their families and communities. The project advocates for a gender balance in training of staff of certification bodies, and participation in farmers' markets, and trade fairs. It has also ensured that information materials, brochures and videos, have exposure of women in leading roles. Gender disaggregated reporting is adhered to as far as possible. The project management team frequently discusses gender issues, focusing on how the various project components can be more gender sensitive.

3.3.15.2 Environmental impact

Organic agriculture is an environmentally friendly method of production. Therefore, the general impact of increased organic production is likely to be positive. The farmers interviewed are convinced that organic agriculture has long-term positive impacts, particularly with regard to improving soil fertility and maintaining agro-biodiversity.

3.3.15.3 Communication and Visibility

The project used newsletters, brochures and project reports for communicating with the stakeholders. With regard to visibility, a total of 109,080 items have produced and distributed to stakeholders as detailed in Annexes 5 and 6. The project activities have received coverage in local media (radio, television and newspapers).

3.3.15.4 Important Assumptions and Risks

a) Important Assumptions

There were six important assumptions in the project proposal and the following are the findings of the evaluation:

- i. Over the project period, there has been no political, security and financial stability in all the EAC countries. This has facilitated the implementation of project components and activities.
- ii. Although the major issues relating to trade barriers and market information have not been addressed, the trading conditions in the region have remained stable. This has enabled the project to support the stakeholders to attend national and regional trade fairs, and the traders to export and/or import organic products in the region.

- iii. The markets in organic products have grown at the rate of 10 to 25 percent per annum leading to increased demand for organic products.
- iv. As indicated under sub-section 4.1.1, the NOAMS in the region have developed commercial cooperation among themselves.
- v. The national governments in the region have supported the project particularly with regards to staff time.
- vi. The EU has approved UgoCert to work in equivalence with EU Organic Regulations, and all the technical issues regarding the approval of EAOPs as an equivalent standard have been cleared. All that remains is the political lobbying of the EU by the EAC Secretariat and States to approve the EAOPs.

b) Risks

There were two main risks in the project: lack of ability to reach consensus regarding orientation of the various project components; and lack of priority by the local stakeholders for the process. With regard to mitigating these risks, the following are the findings of the evaluation team:

As indicated in Chapter 7 on Sustainability, the project activities were implemented in a fairly participatory and empowering manner through stakeholder consumption, participatory methods for consensus development and through technical assistance to find solutions acceptable to all parties.

The stakeholders supported the implementation of the project through the contribution of substantial work hours, most of it without any remuneration.

The internal weakness of the NOAMs, were mitigated through frequent backstopping and monitoring visits, as well as provision of the required information. The two emerging NOAMs (BOAM in Burundi and ROAM in Rwanda) receive specific support and capacity building.

There was flexibility in the allocation and management of funds, paying attention to efficient use of and accountability of the funds allocated. Due to internal conflicts within ROAM, the regional Coordinator managed the funds.

The evaluation team concludes that the assumptions were fairly safe and adequate and the risks were adequately addressed.

3.4 Management and Operational Efficiency

3.4.1 Planning and Budgeting

Annual work plans and budgets were prepared for implementation of activities under the various project components. The work plans and budgets were submitted to Sida for approval. The OSEA Management Committee (OMC) revised the work plans and budgets in January 2011, September 2011 and November 2012. The revised work plans and budgets were submitted to Sida for approval. The original and revised (November 2012) budgets are presented in Annex 2. For implementation of activities under the various components, the NOAMs prepared work plans and budgets and submitted them to the Project Leader for funding. As implementation of activities progressed, more detailed workplans were made for a number of components particularly the regional trade (component H), PGS (component B) and creation of awareness in each country (component F). The costs were monitored in detail to ensure that they were within the approved budget.

In addition to national coordinators, KOAN, NOGAMU and TOAM had adequate technical staff specialized in various aspects of organic agriculture to plan, implement and monitor project activities. However, the monitoring systems did to be strengthened. Being newly established institutions, BOAM in Burundi and ROAM in Rwanda did not have adequate capacity and hence the need for technical backstopping by IFOAM and Grolink. Given that IFOAM and Grolink's main role was to provide technical backstopping and overall supervision of the project, the team of three senior staff (the Project Leader, IFOAM Africa Representative, and Regional Coordinator) were sufficient to provide the required inputs into the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. Where necessary, additional capacity was brought on board through engagement of consultants. In decision-making, regular consultative meetings involving stakeholders were held. For example, OSEA Management Committee (OMC) meets two to three times a year to review progress in implementation of the project. There is also the Joint Management Committee (JMC) which is responsible for the management of the Organic Mark. The JMC also comprises representatives of the NOAMs. The committees contribute to substantial ownership of the project. The JMC is an independent institution designed to exist after the project has ended.

The project proposal had a budget of 1,401,505 Euros to cover 11 project components, regional cooperation, project management and administrative costs. Over time the budgets for the various cost items were revised to take into account the funds required to implement each component. Overall, the budget was inadequate due to too many components some of which required consolidation during the planning period. For example, component D and E should have been one component rather than two since they address nearly the same issue.

3.4.2 Disbursement and Reporting

The disbursement of funds by Sida and the project managers has been timely as this was done according to the approved work plans and budgets. Overall, financial reporting was in line with the laid down guidelines for all countries except Rwanda. Because of internal conflict in ROAM, no financial reports were received from Rwanda for a longer period and no more funds were released to ROAM. Subsequent disbursements were made after the financial reports for earlier disbursements had been submitted.

An issue that was raised during the evaluation was piecemeal internal disbursement of funds for individual activities. This did not facilitate effective and efficient implementation of planned activities. The view of the evaluation team is that disbursements should have been half yearly or at least quarterly based on the annual work plans and budgets.

3.4.3 Adequacy, Timeliness and Cost-Effectiveness

Table 5.1 presents the responses from a cross section of stakeholders in the assessment of adequacy, timeliness and cost effectiveness of provision of inputs/services (mainly funds). 87.1% of the respondents indicated that the inputs/services were fairly adequate. The same percentage (87.1%) of the respondents indicated that the inputs/services were provided at the expected time. About 55% of the respondents indicated that the resources (particularly funds) were used cost-effectively.

From the desk analysis and interviews, the evaluation team found that two major factors that might have affected the adequacy of resources were: i) the implementation of some activities took longer time than anticipated, ii) some activities required more funds than budgeted for, and iii) in view of the many components and activities of the project, the overall budget was not adequate.

Table 6: Percentage Response to Adequacy, Timelessness and Cost-Effectiveness in Providing and Using Resources

Adequacy, Timeliness, Cost-Effectiveness	% Response
a) Adequacy	
Adequate	12.9
Fairly adequate	87.1
Not adequate	0.0
Total	100.0
b) Timeliness	
At the expected time	87.1
Fairly on time	12.9
Not on time	0.0
Total	100.0
c) Cost-Effectiveness	
Cost-Effective	54.8
Fairly cost-effective	45.2
Not cost-effective	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: Evaluation Survey

3.4.5 Controls and Audit

Due to sound financial controls, no irregularities have been uncovered. The financial reports were audited by Price Waterhouse. The audit report is presented in annex 3. In the opinion of the auditors, the financial reports give a true and fair picture of the financial position, costs and revenues associated with the OSEA II project.

3.4.6 Management of Personnel, Information and Other Resources

All personnel were employed by partner organizations and worked for OSEA project on part time basis.

The project has no property. The equipment used belongs to and are managed by partner organizations. Through the project, ROAM and BOAM were supported to buy some office equipment which is still being used. The project purchased a camera for each NOAM for documentation purposes.

All public information generated by the project is put on OSEA II web site and other relevant web sites for information. In addition, the project information is compiled and disseminated. So far the project compiled and sent out 5 newsletters to more than 800 addresses and the NOAMs are encouraged to spread them further. The regional conferences provided good platforms for disseminating information generated through the project. The project developed and disseminated 48,500 copies of brochures and booklets on various topics relating to organic

agriculture and 3,300 copies of three study reports as detailed in Annex 6. These have kept the stakeholders adequately informed on the project activities.

In the view of the evaluation team, the information generated and disseminated by the project was informative and of high quality.

3.4.7 Quality of Monitoring

Although the project monitoring and evaluation system was not well defined, there were clear reporting procedures and consolidation of the many sub-reports into the quarterly reports which covered financial and technical reports. In addition special monitoring sheets were developed for the national coordinators to follow up on activity progress. As indicated in the project design, the weaknesses in the logical framework did not adversely affect the implementation of the project.

Baseline data collection was not well integrated in the activities of the partners. This was also identified as a major weakness in the post-OSEA II workshop held in Mombasa, Kenya. As observed in the workshop, the evaluation team recommends that, for similar projects in future, collection, documentation and dissemination of information should be integrated within the framework of normal activities of organization.

The funds were disbursed on a timely basis and were used cost effectively. Both technical and financial reports were prepared and submitted within the expected time frame except for the case of ROAM where there were some internal conflicts. The evaluation team therefore concludes that the efficiency in the management and implementation of the project was satisfactory.

3.5 Impact

Impact refers to any effect, whether anticipated or un-anticipated, positive or negative brought about by a project intervention and normally refers to long-term effects of an intervention's broad development goals. However, for a short term project such as OSEA II, it is only possible to assess the immediate effects (positive, negative or unintended) of the project intervention. These are briefly discussed below.

i) Influence of African Organic Agriculture Policy

OSEA II cooperates with UNCTAD in influencing the African Union leading to the declaration in favor of organic agriculture by the Heads of African States. This led to that African Union Decision on mainstreaming organic farming in Africa, especially within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme, CAADP. Internally, the project contributed to organic agriculture policy development at the National level. Implementation of these policies will lead to allocation of public resources and increased investment by the private sector and hence further growth of the organic agriculture sector.

ii) Effect of organic agriculture in national economies

The project has led to recognition of organic agriculture through initiatives taken by national governments to develop policies on organic agriculture both at national and regional levels. Through the EAOPS, it is anticipated that there will be increased trade in organic products in the region and at national level. The project has led to increased trade in organic products as evidenced by increased sales of organic products in local markets. 80.8% of the respondents indicated that they have increased sales of organic products mainly due to increased consumer awareness and increased access to local markets. With the development of regional markets many are optimistic of more increased sales.

iii) Development of the Organic Agriculture Research Agenda

The project facilitated the development of the organic agriculture research agenda through support for meetings of the Network for Organic Agriculture Research in Africa (NOARA) hence creating a platform for them to meet and interact with the sector and policy-makers.

iv) Collaboration between stakeholders in organic agriculture in the region

- **Establishment of African Organic Network (AfrONet)**

AfroNet is the umbrella coordinating body for African ecological stakeholders. The project strengthened IFOAM networking activities by supporting the participation of East African stakeholders at key events such as the International Conference on

Ecological Organic Agriculture (the Alternative for Africa) held in Nairobi, Kenya and the second in Lusaka, Zambia, where AfrONet was institutionalized. This is a positive unintended effect of the project.

- **Improved Cooperation Nationally and Regionally**

The project has provided the NOAMs the opportunity to meet regularly, thereby providing a good platform for networking, knowledge sharing and cooperation. This has been a positive side effect of the project.

- **Increased Participation and Attention of Other donors**

The project has increased the participation and attention of other donors and development agencies in the organic sector. Example include, Trade Mark EA and PIP support or plan to support organic projects in Rwanda and Burundi, and Danida support for market development in East Africa.

- **Cooperation with FAO and UNCTAD**

The project has supported a process for approval of the East African Organic Products Standards by the EU through close cooperation with FAO and UNCTAD. This has also substantially improved the image of organic agriculture in East Africa.

Although the impact is normally felt several years (five or more) after the completion of the project, the evaluation team concludes that the project has contributed significantly to immediate positive effects which will lead to long term development of the organic agriculture in the region. The project has also placed organic agriculture in the national and regional agricultural development agenda.

3.6 Sustainability

- (i) The project has resulted in positive changes and the following are likely to continue with minimal donor support if they are well integrated in national and regional agricultural development strategies:
- Creation of awareness about the benefits of organic products.
 - The use of the East African Organic Mark which has already been legally registered in all East African countries.
 - The Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) because of lower certification costs and farmer empowerment.
 - Regional trade because of the existing networks in the region.
 - Certification bodies will continue due to increased trained inspectors and increased demand for certification.
- (ii) As shown in Table 7, the majority (71%) of the stakeholders indicated that the project was implemented in a fairly participatory and empowering manner. This shows a high level of ownership and adoption of the project.

Table 7: Percentage Response to Manner of Implementation of Project Activities

Manner of Implementation	% Response
1. Participatory and empowering manner	25.8
2. Fairly participatory and empowering manner	71.0
3. Not in participatory and empowering manner	3.2
Total	100.0

Source: Evaluation Survey

- (iii) Project ownership on regional and continental levels.

A meeting was held with EAC Secretariat in November 2011 to fast track the application of the EAOPS and development of organic agriculture policies in the region. At the end of 2011, the Executive Council of the African Union adopted a decision on organic farming. The decision called for the establishment of an African organic farming platform based on available best practices. This shows increased ownership of the project implying buy in of the effort to popularise organic agriculture.

- (iv) The project is embedded in the NOAMs as the implementing partners. The NOAMs have established strong partnerships with relevant public and private sector stakeholders at the national level thus putting in place basic structures that have potential of continuing the flow of benefits after the project ends. However, the current weak membership base and low staffing levels of NOAMs makes them less

capable of taking over all the activities beyond the project and further capacity building will be required.

- (v) The East African Organic Product Standards (EAOPs) was adopted by the EAC in 2006 showing a strong interest in the standards in the region, although the governments in the region have been slow in domesticating the standards.
- (vi) Capacity building: OSEA II Project has contributed to strengthening the capacity of partners and linkages between the NOAMs with other organizations involved in organic agriculture, particularly with regard to provision of technical services to smallholder farmers. For example in Kenya, KOAN has established strong linkages with Kenya Institute of Organic Farming (KIOF), Sustainable Community Development Programme, SACDEP, Baraka College of Agriculture and Manor House, Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development in Africa (SACRED), among others. In Tanzania, TOAM is working very closely with Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT). These organizations are mainly involved in building technical capacity for organic value chains. Improved capacity of these organizations will contribute to continuation of activities and programmes in the organic sector.
- (vii) Policy support and responsibility of beneficiary institutions. There is organic agriculture policy development in all the five East African countries. At the regional level, the standard has been adopted by the East African Community. At continental level, the African Union made a decision that organic agriculture be mainstreamed in all areas of its work including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (Doc. EX.CL/631(XVIII)). The African Union is also considering adoption of the Organic Standards for East Africa as an Africa-wide standard. Organic agriculture is attracting other donor support for example, Enhancing Capacity of Organic Movements in East Africa (ECOMEA) with funding from DANIDA, COMESA Climate change Initiative, UNEP's programmes on sustainable agriculture. Currently, at the national level, there is limited support to organic agriculture which could be attributed to lack of policies on organic agriculture. However, with the policy development on agriculture, it is anticipated that national governments will allocate resources to the sector. The processing of and trading in organic products is being undertaken by the private sector.
- (viii) Financial sustainability: The benefits of the project are likely to be financially sustainable because of the following reasons:

- Reduced financial risk by using locally available and renewable farm inputs for production. Farmers don't need to borrow to buy inputs such as chemical fertilizers.
- Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) is affordable and gaining popularity amongst stakeholders and reduces certification costs.
- Accreditation of local certification bodies e.g Tancert and Ugocert will lead reduced cost of external third party certification.
- Organic products attract a premium price in high end markets and this encourages continued production.
- Increasing food safety concerns and consumer awareness will lead to increased demand for organic products which then spurs long term production.
- In order to ensure sustainability of the benefits of organic agriculture, there is need to establish a revolving fund to be used for organizational strengthening of farmers, research and certification services as observed during the Mombasa workshop in May 2013.

(ix) The following are factors that are likely to influence achievement of sustainability:

- Knowledge and skills gained on organic agriculture. The knowledge and skills will remain with the stakeholders.
- Increased access to markets. The project, through NOAMs, has helped farmer groups to establish organic farmers' markets, some which are self sustaining.
- Reduced certification costs through farmer group certification. The main challenges are how to ensure cohesiveness of farmer groups and how to reduce dependency on donor support.
- Increased awareness about the benefits of organic products, particularly with regard to improved health, long-term improvement and maintenance of soil fertility, maintenance of agro-diversity, and protection of the environment. This requires economic analysis of organic farming methods and conventional farming methods.

(x) The following factors are likely to threaten sustainability of the benefits/outputs of organic agriculture:

- Lack of institutional, policy, legal and operational frameworks at the national and regional levels. Although the project is supporting development of national organic agriculture policies, the process has proved to be longer and more expensive than anticipated. This requires continued political advocacy and lobbying at high policy making levels.
- Competition from agro-chemical firms that supply inputs for conventional agricultural production. This issue can be addressed through the creation of

awareness about the benefits of organic agriculture. The report of the consumer survey conducted in 2013 shows that radio, television and newspapers are the best ways of creating awareness.

- Lack of linkages with public research and extension services to develop and apply appropriate technologies for organic agriculture.

- (xi) To have a responsible phase-out strategy there is need for another phase of the project to build on achievements made and address emerging issues to ensure the sustainability of the benefits/outputs of organic agriculture.

The evaluation team concludes that the contribution of the project to ownership and sustainability is satisfactory. However, there is need to develop a clear strategy to improve the sustainability and ownership at various levels.

4 CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

4.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1.1 Overall Conclusion and recommendation

The OSEA II project is highly relevant and has made significant contribution to the achievement of expected results in the development of organic agriculture in East Africa. On the overall the project implementation has been satisfactory.

To build on the achievements made and to address the challenges and emerging issues, it is recommended that Sida considers a third phase of the OSEA Project. This phase should explore the possibility of tapping into other initiatives in the region, such as Sida's Business 4 Development, especially in the development of value chains and Enhancing Capacity of Organic Movements in East Africa (ECOMEA) and mainstreaming of organic agriculture in African policies and development plans such as CAADP. The third phase should consider an enhanced role in implementation of the project by NOAMs.

4.1.2 Relevance

The project is in line with Sida's development strategy and priorities in the region as well as the national agricultural development strategies and priorities of the five East African countries. The project is also in line with other initiatives in the regional and at the continental level particularly the East African Community Food Security Action Plan and the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). OSEA II's core activities address the needs and priorities of the various stakeholders, focusing on poverty reduction and food security. Therefore, the project is found to be highly relevant. Also, the fact that stakeholders were consulted and contributed to the project design makes it relevant.

It is recommended that future efforts should lay more emphasis on activities at the grass level, especially supporting smallholder farmers to improve supply of quality organic products in order to meet the growing demand.

4.1.3 Project Approach and Design

Although some weaknesses were identified particularly in the logical framework, most of the expected outputs of the project were realized. The following actions or components will help improve the quality of the design and facilitate implementation of similar projects in future:

- There is need for baseline information for benchmarking indicators
- There is need to relate assumptions and risks to specific intervention logic
- There is need to assess the capacities of the implementation partners
- There is need to include Monitoring and Evaluation system in the project as a management tool at all levels of project implementation.

- There is need to design a clear exit strategy.

4.1.4 Management and Implementation Effectiveness

4.1.4.1 Component A: Building Certification Capacity in the Region

The project has made significant contribution towards the expected result of improved certification services in the region particularly with regards to training of inspectors and certification staff. It is recommended that as part of future capacity building, NOAMS in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, should conduct thorough and regular needs assessment of the number of CBs required to provide the certification services as the organic agriculture sub-sector grows and expands, taking into account the economic viability of the CBs and each country's requirement. The evaluation team concludes that the activities under this component were satisfactorily implemented.

- Capacity building, particularly with regard to training of inspectors for certification services, should be based on regular training needs assessment for each country.
- There is need to take cognizance of the differences in implementing capacity by different partners in the design of future similar projects.

It is recommended that future capacity building should be through regular needs assessment of the CBs required to provide the certification services as the organic agriculture sub-sector grows and expands, taking into account the economic viability of the CBs and each country's requirement.

4.1.4.2 Component B: Making Conformity Assessment Accessible for Small Producers

The PGS focuses on a group approach and leads to reduced costs of certification services and development of local markets for organic products. It's participatory and develops a shared sense of responsibility between producers and consumers and enables everyone to take an active part in the process. The evaluation team concludes that the effectiveness of the implementation of the component activities is satisfactory.

It is recommended that the PGS should be linked to third party certification to establish and develop affordable and credible certification services commensurate with the East African Standards for local and regional markets.

4.1.4.3 Component C: Working for Market Access to EU

The main output of this sub-component was to have two certification bodies approved by the EU, but only one has been approved. Although the project has made significant investments to have UgoCert and TanCert approved by the EU only UgoCert has been approved. Even though UgoCert has been approved, it is not being used as an inspection body for export purposes in

Uganda and in the region due to the fact that utilization of approved CBs is influenced by factors beyond the project. TanCert still has management problems which have not been resolved. The evaluation team therefore concludes that the effectiveness in the implementation of the component activities was fairly satisfactory.

4.1.4.4 Component D: Including New Areas in the Standards and Review of the Standards after their Initial Use

Efforts have been made to increase the understanding and use of the standards. However, since no practical experiences have been documented and EU has not approved the standards, the standards have not been reviewed. It is therefore, recommended that the review of the standards be undertaken after they have been approved by EU and widely used to gain practical experiences to form the basis for review.

The review team concludes that the implementation of the activities under this component is fairly satisfactory.

It is recommended that the review of the standards be undertaken after the current standards have been approved by EU and widely used to gain practical experiences to form the basis for revision.

4.1.4.5 Component E: Assisting in the Implementation and Practical Use of the Standards

The project made enough effort to popularize the standards among the stakeholders through the translation of the standards into relevant languages commonly used, production and distribution of brochures, and other means of communication. In addition, simplified versions of the standards were prepared and distributed to stakeholders and significantly contributed to the understanding of the standards by stakeholders.

The evaluation team concludes that the activities of the component were satisfactorily implemented.

4.1.4.6 Component F: Information and Awareness Raising Activities Linked to the Standards, the Conformity Assessment System and the Mark

The project put a lot effort in information and awareness raising through: production and dissemination of relevant materials; and organization of conferences and workshops. The foregoing led to an increase in the sales of organic products and consumer understanding of organic products. However, awareness creation is a long term process that requires more investment of resources in order to reach many stakeholders in the countries and region.

The evaluation team concludes that the effectiveness in the implementation of the component activities was satisfactory.

4.1.4.7 Components G: Maintenance and Development of the Mark

Each NOAM appointed an officer to be in charge of the mark in February 2011. This means that in each country the NOAM is the custodian of the mark.

The evaluation team concludes that the implementation of activities under this component is fairly satisfactory, particularly with regard to registration of the mark.

4.1.4.8 Component H: Regional Trade Development

National and regional trade development is important in the realization of the benefits of EAOPS. Through the project, efforts have been made to support regional trade, particularly through trade fairs and linking traders to markets. Addressing barriers to regional trade involves other stakeholders (particularly national revenue authorities, Ministries of trade, national bureaus of Standards) beyond the scope of the project. This requires continuous lobbying and advocacy at the regional level.

Due to the short period of the project, there has not been enough time to entrench the use of EAOPS that could lead to increased cross border trade. In addition, cross border trade statistics are not disaggregated to reveal the magnitude of organic products trade between countries in the region. However, businesses (traders) across borders have established rapport/contacts with counterparts that could lead to increased cross border trade.

It is recommended that NOAMS in collaboration with their national governments regularly collect disaggregated data on trade in organic products between countries in the region.

4.1.4.9 Component I: Advice and Support to Governments on Relevant Issues for Development of the Sector

The project has contributed to the development of organic agriculture policies in all the East African countries. The process is at various stages within each country due to the fact that most policy requirements and constraints are country specific. In order to accelerate policy development, the evaluation team recommends that strategies for organic agriculture policy development be prepared at national and regional levels involving technical organic policy committees and regular interaction among policy makers at high levels.

Taking into account the technical and financial support provided by the project and the efforts made to start policy development process, the evaluation team concludes that the implementation of the component has been satisfactory.

The evaluation team recommends that a strategy for organic agriculture policy development should be prepared at national and regional levels including mainstreaming of organic agriculture in national and regional CAADP Compacts. The strategy should include: research, information and communication, value chain and market development, networking, supportive policies and institutional capacity development. It is also recommended that more efforts be put on advocacy and lobbying at the high levels of policy development

4.1.4.10 Component J: Support to Development of the Organic Sector in Rwanda and Burundi

The project has made significant efforts to support ROAM and BOAM on organic agriculture development. Although there were some internal conflicts in ROAM, the Regional Coordinator has supported the implementation of activities in Rwanda. The evaluation team concludes that the implementation of the component has been fairly satisfactory.

4.1.4.11 Component K: Monitoring and Documentation of the Sector in East Africa

Although there was no elaborate monitoring and evaluation system as an integral part of the project, some significant efforts were made to gather and document information through case studies, consumers' surveys, video production and establishment of the project website. However, for similar projects in future, the evaluation team recommends that the collection, documentation and dissemination of information as a useful tool for making decisions at all levels should be made an integral part of the normal activities of organizations involved in organic agriculture through establishment of M&E systems.

Despite the lack of an integral M&E system, the evaluation team concludes that this component was undertaken satisfactorily.

4.1.4.12 Regional Conferences and Workshops

The project contributed to providing a means of bringing together a broad range of stakeholders involved in organic agriculture, resulting in building alliances required to capitalize on the Africa Union's resolution on organic farming as well as positioning organic agriculture higher on the agenda of African governments and development partners.

Overall the conferences and workshops on organic agriculture created awareness about organic agriculture among a broad range of stakeholders and contributed to increased interest in organic agriculture particularly among the policy makers and development partners.

It is recommended that there is need to establish and support Africa-wide platform that will facilitate exchange of information including best practices.

4.1.4.13 Cross Cutting Issues

Gender

The project considered gender aspects during implementation in line with Sida policy on gender during training of staff of certification bodies, participation in farmers' markets, and trade fairs. Most of the project partners have gender policies which were used in the implementation of the project. For example, out of 5089 farmers involved in the PGS in the region, 4086 were female and 1003 male. The project therefore put adequate emphasis on gender balance in the implementation of activities.

4.1.5 Management and Operational Efficiency

The funds were disbursed on a timely basis and were used cost effectively. Both technical and financial reports were prepared and submitted within the expected time frame except for the case of ROAM where there were some internal challenges. The evaluation team therefore concludes that the efficiency in the management and implementation of the project was satisfactory.

4.1.6 Impact

The project has significantly contributed to place organic agriculture on the developmental agenda and the immediate effects of the project will lead to long term development of the organic sector in the region.

4.1.7 Sustainability

The project has contributed to capacity building which will lead to continued implementation of programmes in organic agriculture. There was buy in by national and regional partners and there are other ongoing initiatives that will contribute to continued engagement and programming in the organic sector in the region.

4.1.8 Risks and Assumptions

The evaluation team concludes that the assumptions were fairly safe and adequate and the risks were adequately addressed.

4.2 Lessons Learnt

The following are the main lessons learnt.

- vi. The delay in the implementation of OSEA II (2010-2013) due to Sida project approval procedures, led to loss in momentum after the successful implementation of OSEA I (2006-2007). This resulted in the need for further consultations with partners and delay in implementation of planned activities.

- vii. Increased sales of organic products require greater consumer awareness about the benefits of organic products. Coupled with this is the fact that creation of awareness is a slow process that requires a well prepared strategy, particularly with regard to mechanisms of creating awareness and the resources required.
- viii. Policy development is a slow process that requires continued advocacy and lobbying at the high levels of policy development. This requires evidence-based information on the benefits of organic agriculture in relation to each country's economic and social development goals, taking into consideration the fact that organic agriculture is not the only solution.
- ix. The Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) is popular as it is likely to lead to reduced certification costs and farmer empowerment. However, implementation is a slow process and requires adequate resources.
- x. Participation of stakeholders in workshops, conferences and trade fairs is an effective way of creating awareness about organic products and the demand for such products, as well as building linkages.

ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

An Evaluation of Sida Support to Regional Cooperation for Organic standards and Certification in East Africa – OSEA Phase II, 2010-2013

EVALUATION PURPOSE

This project, Regional Cooperation for Organic Standards and Certification in East Africa (OSEA Phase II) is a continuation of a previous phase, also supported by Sida during 2006-2007 under an agreement with IFOAM, the International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements, which successfully developed the East African Organic Products Standard (EAOPS) and the regional organic trade mark “Kilimohai”. Phase II has focused on further development of the organic standard, enhancing certification capacity in East Africa and supporting the development of the organic sector. Phase II is being carried out between November 2010 to December 2013. This programme is to be evaluated.

Sida’s Regional Section at the Embassy in Nairobi, and Sida’s Resource Unit 1 under the Department for Programme Cooperation (PROGSAM) will use the evaluation to not only follow up the project being undertaken, but also to draw lessons from the project when considering support to similar projects in the future. The evaluation may also be used by other Sida Departments and Units if they consider support to similar projects in the future. In addition, the evaluation could assist other Swedish governmental organisations, and possibly other partners with which Sida will cooperate, in their design of similar future projects.

The main aim of this assignment is to evaluate whether the project has fulfilled its objectives. This includes identifying and considering any poverty-reducing linkages and effects. In addition, Sida is looking for an analysis and description of what has worked well, and suggestions for improvements to similar future projects.

The final evaluation should provide the decision-makers in Sida, IFOAM and the wider public with sufficient information to:

- make an overall assessment about the performance of the project, paying particular attention to the impact of the project’s interventions against its objectives;
- assess the extent to which the organisational set-up/management systems and processes contributed to the effectiveness and efficiency of the project implementation
- Identify key points of learning (lessons learnt), best practices and propose practical recommendations to inform future programming of similar projects.

INTERVENTION BACKGROUND

Certified organic production can be a useful avenue for increasing income of farmers. Recent evaluation of Export Promotion of Organic Products from Africa (EPOPA) programme as well as the evaluations by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) shows that the income of participating farmers can increase substantially. Certified production gives access to a premium market and/or improves market access.

Development of existing and new markets provides opportunities for income earning and poverty reduction for farmers, processors, transporters, retailers and exporters. The global market for organic products has in the last ten years shown strong growth, and various initiatives have been taken to increase developing nation's access to and participation in these new markets

The main constraints to Africa's participation in trade with organic products are access to affordable certification services as well as adapted standards. Further, the certification systems themselves need adaptations to the conditions in Africa, in particular to be accessible for small-holder farmers. For export purposes equivalence with systems in the importing countries is crucial for market access.

Partly as a result of past Swedish support, the East African region is well advanced in this area, with strong national organic movements in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and not least by having its own East African Organic Products Standard (EAOPS), adopted by the EAC in 2007 as EAS 456:2007. The standard opens up opportunities for expanded production and trade in organic products within EAC, and the possibilities for increased exports if recognized internationally.

Consumers in East Africa are interested in organic. However, a survey of 600 consumers in main cities in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda showed that many don't know or are not sure what organic is and even most of those who say they do are in reality not conversant with what organic entails. Therefore, substantial efforts are needed to increase consumer awareness.

The overall development objective of the second phase of "OSEA" is "to improve income and livelihood of rural communities in East Africa". The project purpose is "to improve income and livelihood of rural communities in East Africa through facilitation of trade in organic products by means of a regional standard, development of the conformity assessment system, promotion of a regional mark and raising consumer awareness." The project aims at creating the conditions for more active use of the East African Standard on Organic Products, which was the outcome of the first phase of support. Further, the project also includes a revision and expansion of the Standard according to demands from the private sector.

The project objective is to be reached through supporting the development of an enabling framework for organic agriculture. This includes the development and strengthening of quality assurance systems adapted to small producers, appropriate standards and consumer awareness resulting in an increased demand for organic products locally and regionally. The project is also to address the market access to EU and the acceptance of the EAOPS in the EU. The project has adopted a value chain approach by working with the various actors involved, public and private sector, and their respective needs.

The specific objectives:

- Build certification capacity in the region;
- Make conformity assessment accessible for small producers;
- Improve market access to the EU;
- Revise EA Organic Standard and broaden coverage to include other areas such as aquaculture;
- Assist in the implementation of the standards;
- Raise awareness of the standards, conformity assessment systems and the East African Organic Mark;
- Further develop and maintain the East African Organic Mark;
- Development of regional trade in products produced according to organic standards;
- Advice and support governments on relevant policy issues for the development of the sector;
- Support the development of the organic sector in Rwanda and Burundi; and,
- Monitor and document the development of the sector in East Africa.

For each of the specific objective, there are activities designed. The objectives and the activities are referred to as “components” in the OSEA project.

The project is implemented by IFOAM (based in Bonn, Germany) in partnership with the five East African national organic agriculture movements (NOAMs) – Burundi Organic Agricultural Movement (BOAM), Kenya Agricultural Organic Network (KOAN), National Organic Agricultural Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU), Rwanda Organic Agricultural Movement (ROAM), and Tanzania Organic Agricultural Movement (TOAM). For more details, check the following website: <http://www.ifoam.org/partners/projects/osea.html>

GLOBAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The goal of the evaluation is to assess the overall performance of the project. There are two global objectives of this exercise. The first is to identify how effectively the project has been implemented in the period from November 2010 up to now, and what the results are. The second is to provide Sida with recommendations regarding whether a subsequent phase (OSEA Phase III) of the project is suggested or not, and regarding any possible improvements in project design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation. The outcome of this exercise shall reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the current project implementation approaches. It should also suggest ways of enforcing the observed strengths as well as improving on the weaknesses.

Under these global objectives, there are nine specific objectives of the evaluation. These objectives are based on the DAC criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, appropriateness, impact and sustainability. They are to:

Evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the project by assessing inputs, outputs and outcomes against the targeted project results;

Evaluate the efficiency of the implementation of various project activities (workshops, training seminars, etc.) and processes;

Assess whether the projects are cost-efficient overall in light of the overall goal of Swedish development cooperation to contribute to enhance poor people's ability to improve their living conditions;

Evaluate the management capacity, capability and suitability of the IFOAM, the NOAMs and its network of experts in effectively implementing the project (including IFOAM's capacity to plan, budget, implement, follow-up and report on the project);

Assess the extent to which ownership has been ensured. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the involvement of stakeholders in project initiation, design, implementation and follow-up;

Assess the ability of IFOAM to ensure an appropriate phase-out of its involvement in the project;

Assess whether results achieved are likely to be sustainable;

Formulate recommendations on how to improve the design and implementation, and thereby performance of future similar projects; and,

Recommend to Sida whether to continue collaboration with the IFOAM on the project or not.

4. ISSUES TO BE STUDIED

The consultant shall verify, analyse and assess in detail the issues outlined in Annex I "Layout Structure of the Final Report". The list of issues is indicative and not intended to be exhaustive. The questions/issues refer to the five evaluation criteria endorsed by the OECD-DAC (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact).

Where appropriate, the consultants are requested to verify, analyse and assess the integration and impact of cross cutting issues in the project. The consultants are required to use their professional judgement and experience to review all relevant factors and to bring these to the attention of IFOAM and Sida.

5 EVALUATION GUIDING QUESTIONS

To assist the evaluation team understand the purpose of the review, Sida has identified a number of specific questions regarding the project which Sida would find it useful for the evaluators to consider. Below follows a list of questions which the assignment may attempt to respond to. These are only listed in order to assist the consultant's own reflection. It is emphasized that they do not constitute a check-list and that the consultant should have additional queries, deliver his/her own analysis, and structure the report in the most logical way according to the information gathered and the findings of the analysis made. Keeping these reservations in mind, the following questions may be of assistance to the consultant:

Relevance	Does the development intervention conform to the needs and priorities of target groups and the policies of recipient region/ countries and donors?
Efficiency/effective	To what extent have the expected outputs and outcomes been realised, what has been the challenges, lessons learnt and best practices in implementing the project? Based on the implementation model, what is working, what is not working, and what areas need to be improved on? Were the projects inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc) converted into results in required quantity, quality and time? Were the resource persons/experts etc selected the most relevant ones considering both their thematic and geographic knowledge? Have synergies with other initiatives been used, unnecessary duplication avoided, and timing coordinated? Was the use of the project resources cost-effective? Has the IFOAM been able to manage these projects efficiently and cost-effectively (including from an administrative point of view)?

	Is this type of project cost-efficient? What are the reasons behind the different paces of developing the organic sector in the EAC countries? To what extent has the project purpose and results been achieved? To which extent has the project contributed to a higher degree of regional ownership and cooperation in organic standards? Has the project supported regional integration in the EAC or is the project exclusively enhancing capacity at the national level?
Sustainability	Are some of the project benefits/outputs likely to be sustained after end of the project? To what extent will the benefits of the project continue when donor funding may cease? What are the major factors which can influence the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of this project? Did the projects produce any sustainable changes – positive/ negative, intended/un-intended on the target groups? What thought and practical implementation has been devoted to a responsible phase-out? What efforts have been made to ensure the sustainability of positive results?
Impact	What conclusions can be drawn in relation to the extent the project contributes to a long-term development of the sector in the region? What are the success factors and lessons learned? Where this has not occurred fully, what are the constraints and consequent lessons for the future? How significantly has the project contributed to either revitalize or place organic agriculture on the developmental agenda?
Ownership	To what extent were stakeholders initiating the projects or consulted on the project objectives and/or able to influence the project design? Were the participants selected the most relevant ones? Do they together represent a broad spectrum of stakeholders? Do the stated objectives correctly address the problems and real needs of the target groups? Were the activities implemented in a participatory and empowering manner? To what extent did stakeholders influence the implementation of the projects?

	To what extent have stakeholders been involved in follow-up? How involved was the EAC Secretariat in the implementation of the project?
Project Design	How appropriate was the project design? What type of capacity was built? Was awareness raised among a broad group of stakeholders of the importance of the relevant aspects of organic agriculture? How was capacity built? Has the project enhanced the possibilities for cooperation in aspects of organic agriculture East Africa and the ability of organic agriculture movements (or authorities) in the region to cooperate? Are the means chosen for capacity building and regional collaboration likely to be the most efficient ones? Was the content of the capacity building the most adequate and of sufficient quality to reach the stated outcomes? What are the reasons behind the discrepancy in the implementation of the project in the EAC countries concerned?
Improvements	Were lessons collected during the implementation of the projects? If so, did lessons learned transfer into real changes? What suggestions for improvements to similar future projects can be made, particularly if measures need to be taken to enhance the poverty reduction impact? Can a new phase of the project be recommended for Swedish support (in general based on previous experience)?

5 METHODOLOGY

Sida suggests that the assignment is implemented in the form of a desk-study, and interviews/questionnaires. The methodology, and in particular whether a mix of interviews and questionnaires shall be used, can be discussed between the evaluator and Sida. Sida is open to suggestions for methodological improvements from the evaluator. However, this is not a requirement if the evaluator judges these Terms of Reference to be manageable and sufficiently clear.

A detailed description of evaluation methods proposed by the evaluator should be part of the expression of interest response. There is a need for the evaluators to be in close contact with

both the IFOAM Secretariat and other stakeholders of the project. However, the evaluators shall show tact and discretion in their contacts with the IFOAM and other stakeholders. While these contacts are necessary to fulfill the evaluation tasks, the evaluators shall endeavor to minimize the disruption caused by the evaluation and ensure that no unnecessary burden is put on either the IFOAM Secretariat or other stakeholders of the project. This aspect shall be kept in mind by the evaluators in the proposed methodology. This aspect shall also be kept in mind by the evaluators during the implementation of this assignment.

A possible approach, including four primary tasks, is described below.

Task 1: Study available material

The Evaluator shall:

Study all available documentation, including the project descriptions, the Agreement between Sida and IFOAM, project progress reports (narrative and financial), project audit reports, minutes of annual review meetings between Sida and IFOAM, minutes of the meetings and documents of IFOAM including minutes of the meetings of governing organs of the OSEA project, policy manuals of relevance of IFOAM and the project, the IFOAM internal Monitoring & Evaluation reports and other independent consultation reports.

Others include: information available through the websites of the IFOAM, national organic movements and EAC; relevant press releases; and, any other relevant documentation.

Task 2: Conduct interviews and possibly send questionnaires

The Evaluator shall:

Conduct interviews with the target beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders in the EAC region (including, but not limited to, farmers, traders, millers/processors, relevant Government departments, the private sector, civil society and the EAC Secretariat and possibly other potential stakeholders), staff of IFOAM involved in project implementation, National Organic Agriculture Movements, IFOAM network of experts, and Sida (Protase Echessah).

Some of these interviews can be undertaken in person, by telephone or questionnaires may be sent to selected relevant stakeholders. As indicated above, evaluation methods proposed by the evaluator should be part of the expression of interest response.

Task 3: Draft Reports

The Evaluator shall submit an inception report, and both a draft and a final report.

Sida and IFOAM will review the reports. The quality of the final report will be assessed by Sida in consultation with the IFOAM using a quality assessment grid (see Annex II).

Task 4: Debriefing Seminar/Round Table

Before finalizing the report, the consultant may be tasked to present the draft findings in a seminar / round table involving project implementers (IFOAM & the five East African national organic agriculture movements, NOAMs), Sida and a few other selected stakeholders in Nairobi as a way of soliciting for additional comments.

7. WORK PLAN AND SCHEDULE

The Assignment is to be implemented during July - September 2013.

The consultancy is expected to be completed by end of first week of October 2013. The key milestones are expected to be as follows:

Activity	Dates
Call for consultancy issued	7th June 2013
Eol and Interpretation of TOR submitted	21 June 2013
Review of Eol	28 th June 2013
Selection and professional services contract finalised	12 th July 2013
Desk review and submission of inception report and data collection tools to Sida	26th July 2013
Feedback on the inception report and data collection tools by Sida and IFOAM	2 nd August 2013
Submission of first draft report and presentation to Sida	15 th October 2013
Feedback on Interim report to consultant by Sida, IFOAM and selected stakeholders	29 th October 2013
Final report from consultant	11 th November 2013

8. REPORTING

All reports shall be submitted to Protase Echessah (protase.echessah@gov.se) according to the timeframe specified above. The consultant shall be prepared to discuss the inception report with Sida.

All reports shall be drafted in the English language. The final written report shall be of a maximum length of 40 pages, excluding Annexes.

The evaluator shall, as far as possible, adhere to the terminological conventions of the OECD/DAC Glossary on Evaluation and Results-Based Management.

At the request of IFOAM or Sida, the evaluator shall make himself available for discussions on recommendations and conclusions.

The evaluator shall submit all reports in 4 hard copies as well as in electronic version.

9. EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team needs to be fluent in English, both orally and in writing. This includes total fluency with respect to the terminology used in international trade policy in general and with respect to the agricultural market development process in particular. The evaluation team has to include sufficient knowledge about the organic agriculture sector and regional agricultural trade situation including agricultural/trade policy-making in the EAC region to be able to make a judgment on the relevance of the project. Furthermore, the evaluation team needs to be sufficiently acquainted with the culture of the EAC region to ensure that it manages to solicit honest impressions from the stakeholders.

Furthermore, it is a requirement that all individuals to be involved in this Assignment are independent of the evaluated activities, including, but not limited to, project design, management and past reviews, IFOAM, as well as the public and private organizations/companies/NGOs, and that they have no stake in the outcome of the evaluation.

The evaluation team will be composed of experts with the following profile and qualifications:

The experts must have a university degree in the fields of agriculture, economics, social sciences or a related area. A higher qualification would be an added advantage;

For the team leader, at least 10 years of proven relevant professional experience of which at least 5 years should be in managing project evaluations (evaluation methods and techniques) as set out in these terms of reference, preparation, design, management, administration or monitoring;

A good knowledge of international and regional trade, and/or regional integration, preferably in Africa, would be strongly recommended;

Sufficient knowledge about the organic agriculture sector, regional trade and/or regional integration, preferably in Africa situation including agricultural/trade policy-making in Africa, and especially in the EAC region;

In-depth knowledge of the logical framework methodology (LFM) and the project cycle methodology (PCM) are essential;

Must be fully conversant with aid delivery methods;

Proven experience in participatory assessment and monitoring, data processing or analysis and M&E design experience;

The experts should be able to have coverage of the different aspects of policy analysis and capacity building; and,

Knowledge of French and Kiswahili languages an added advantage.

10. AWARD CRITERIA

The following criteria – Technical and Financial - will be considered when selecting the potential consultants.

Demonstrated understanding of the Terms of Reference (Criterion Total Marks - 40)

Comments to the Terms of Reference with demonstrated understanding of requirements (25);

Technical Response - proposed methodology and approach; (10) and,

Proposed Work plan (5)

Consultant(s) relevant qualifications, knowledge, expertise and experience (Criterion Total Marks - 40)

Team Leader (20)

Key Experts/Team Members (20 Marks)

Experience in Similar Assignments and Eastern Africa Region (Criterion Total Marks - 20)

Experience with Project Evaluation at Regional/International Level (15)

Knowledge of Eastern Africa Region (5)

Bidders who achieve the minimum technical score of 75 marks will qualify for financial evaluation.

Financial Evaluation (Criterion Total Marks - 100)

All the substantially responsive proposals will be allocated on the basis of the lowest price of all responsive proposals. The financial evaluation will allocate the award to the bidder with lowest price quotation among those who attain a score of at least 75 marks of the overall technical score. Consideration will be as follows:

Fees (70 marks)

Reimbursable Costs (30 marks)

11. EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

All interested consultants/firms are requested to write an expression of interest (EoI) describing their competence in management and a proposal to show how they will deliver on the identified tasks.

Deadline for application: 21st June 2013

Please send your application by email to: protase.echessah@gov.se

LAYOUT STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The final report should not be longer than 40 pages. Additional information on overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes.

The cover page of the report shall carry the following text:

“This evaluation is supported and guided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and presented by [name of consulting firm]. The report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Swedish Government”

Generic Format for Sida Evaluation Reports

This format is intended to help guide the structure and main contents of learning review reports commissioned by Sida. It is not compulsory, but should be used if there is no particular reason for doing otherwise.

By following a uniform format, evaluation reports tend to be easier to read and use. The format also facilitates syntheses of different reports for broader learning purposes, such as in Sida’s results analyses for the development of new country strategies. The format may be included as an Appendix to the contract with the consultant, thus providing early instructions how the report may be prepared. However, note that Sida’s Evaluation Manual contains further guidance about reporting, and that the evaluator is well advised to take a look at the manual as a whole.

Report structure

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary of the learning review, with particular emphasis on main findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations. The executive summary provides a synopsis of the learning review and its purpose, emphasising main findings, evaluative conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned. Descriptions of methodology should be kept to a minimum. The summary should be self-contained and self-explanatory. Special care should be taken to prepare the executive summary, as it may be the only part of the report that some people have time to read.

INTRODUCTION

Presentation of the learning review’s purpose, questions and main findings. The introduction presents the background and overall purpose of the learning review, including how and by whom it is intended to be used, as well as the learning review criteria employed and the key

questions addressed. It also outlines the structure of the report and provides guidance to readers.

THE EVALUATED INTERVENTION

Description of the evaluated intervention, and its purpose, logic, history, organisation and stakeholders. This chapter describes the main characteristics of the evaluated intervention and its location, history, organisation and stakeholders. It should cover the focal problem addressed by the evaluated intervention, the objectives of the invention and its logic of cause and effect. A description of activities carried out and key outputs delivered should be included.

The chapter should also cover the policy and development context of the evaluated intervention, including the assumptions about external factors that were part of intervention planning. When preparing the chapter, the evaluators should summarize the findings and conclusions of any earlier evaluations of the same intervention.

FINDINGS

Factual evidence, data and observations that are relevant to the specific questions asked by the learning review. Findings are empirical data and inferences from such data that the evaluators present as evidence relevant to the learning review questions. They are the facts of the matter, in other words. In the findings chapter, this body of evidence is systematically presented so that readers can form their own opinion about the strengths and weakness of the conclusions of the learning review. The quality of the findings – their accuracy and relevance – should be assessed with reference to standard criteria of reliability and validity.

EVALUATIVE CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of the intervention and its results against given learning review criteria, standards of performance and policy issues. Evaluative conclusions are the evaluators' concluding assessments of the intervention against given learning review criteria, performance standards and policy issues. They provide answers as to whether the intervention is considered good or bad, and whether the results are found positive or negative. Note that the distinction between findings and evaluative conclusions is somewhat artificial. Evaluative conclusions are often best presented together with the underlying findings on which they are based. In many cases, it makes sense to combine the presentation of findings and evaluative conclusions in one chapter.

LESSONS LEARNED

General conclusions that are likely to have a potential for wider application and use. Lessons learned are findings and conclusions that can be generalised beyond the evaluated

intervention. In formulating lessons, the evaluators are expected to examine the intervention in a wider perspective and put it in relation to current ideas about good and bad practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Actionable proposals to the learning review's users for improved intervention cycle management and policy. Recommendations indicate what actions the evaluators believe should be taken on the basis of the learning review. Recommendations to Sida may cover the whole spectrum of aid management, including resource allocation, financing, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Recommendations should always identify their respective addressees and be tailored to the specific needs and interests of each addressee. They should be simply stated and geared to facilitate implementation.

APPENDICES

Terms of reference, methodology for data gathering and analysis, references, etc. The report should include an Appendix describing how the learning review was carried out. The Appendix should cover standard methodology topics, including research design, sampling and data collection methods and analytical procedures. It should discuss the limitations of the selected methods as well as their strengths.

ANNEX 2: ORIGINAL AND REVISED BUDGET

Component	Original Budget (Euro)	Revised Budget (Euro)
A. Building certification capacity in the region	75,500	51, 000
B. Making conformity assessment accessible	76,950	81,000
C. Working with market access to EU	47,500	34,400
D. New areas in standards and reviews of standards	82,500	35,500
E. Implementation and practical use of the standards	15,750	32,500
F. Information awareness raising activities	87,900	88,000
G. Maintenance and development of the Mark	50,500	22,000
H. Regional trade development	48,750	55,000
I. Advise and support governments	103, 500	117000
J. Support the development of organic sector in Rwanda and Burundi	90,800	117,700
K. Monitoring and documenting the development	99,800	87,000
Project Management	227,250	294,788
Regional Coordination	212,000	200,000
Unforeseen	0	2,183
Administration (15%)	182, 805	182,773
TOTAL	1,401,505	1,401,505

ANNEX 3: BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2011 AND 2012

Component	Total Budget (EUR)	Expenditure (EUR)		
		2011	2012	Total
A. Building certification capacity in the region	33,767.00	23,382.05	8,352.68	31,734.73
B. Making conformity assessment accessible	83,698.00	7,098.35	41,661.21	48,759.56
C. Working with market access to EU	66,961.00	26,342.72	13,899.45	40,232.17
D. New areas in standards and reviews of standards	22,000.00	0.00	225.00	225.00
E. Implementation and practical use of the standards	54,422.00	16,867.00	33,306.44	50,174.41
F. Information awareness raising activities	95,405.00	47,662.15	18,494.50	66,156.65
G. Maintenance and development of the Mark	19,735.00	3,735.08	5,596.59	9,331.67
H. Regional trade development	54,263.00	262.50	31,121.92	31,384.42
I. Advise and support governments	106,430.00	7,527.77	51,392.51	58,920.28
J. Support the development of organic sector in Rwanda and Burundi	153,042.00	82,869.87	48,947.61	131,817.46
K. Monitoring and documenting the development	90,000.00	600.00	25,116.50	25,716.60
Project Management	301,313.00	88,356.12	115,180.51	203,536.63
Regional Coordination	131,288.00	27,248.02	22,016.20	49,264.22
Unforeseen	2,408.00	17.50	407.80	425.30
Administration (15%)	182,773.00	60,924.28	60,924.28	121,484.56
TOTAL	1,401,505.00	392,894.37	476,633.30	869,527.68

ANNEX 4: AUDITORS' REPORT



PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 11, 50668 Köln

IFOAM Head Office
Herrn Markus Arbenz
Charles de Gaulle Str. 5
53113 Bonn

*Audit Report ~~to~~ 2012
Specific to OSEA II*

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Aktiengesellschaft
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

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April 17, 2013

Independent Auditor's Report

To International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements e.V., Bonn

We, PricewaterhouseCoopers Köln, established in Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 11, Köln/Germany, are an audit firm which is qualified to deliver this report in full compliance with the first paragraph of article 10 of the agreement of cooperation between the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Nairobi, Kenya, and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements e.V., Köln/Germany, as of November 29, 2010 (the "Agreement") and have been engaged to audit the accompanying financial report of International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements e.V., Bonn/Germany, (the "Contractor") for the project "REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ORGANIC STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION CAPACITY IN EAST AFRICA - OSEA PHASE II-" for the period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Contractor's Management's Responsibility for the Financial Report

Contractor's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions set out in the Agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, includ-

Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrats: WP StB Dr. Norbert Vogelsoth
Vorstand: WP StB Prof. Dr. Norbert Winkeljohann, WP StB Dr. Peter Bartels, WP StB CPA Markus Burghardt, StB Prof. Dr. Dieter Endres, WP StB Prof. Dr. Georg Kämpfer,
WP StB Harald Kayser, WP RA StB Dr. Jan Konerding, WP StB Andreas Menke, StB Markus Möller, WP StB Martin Scholich
Sitz der Gesellschaft: Frankfurt am Main, Amtsgericht Frankfurt am Main HRB 44845
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registriert in England und Wales

ing the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Within the scope of our work we evaluated whether:

- the costs declared in the financial report
 - are actual and reflect the Contractor's economic environment
 - are determined in accordance with German Commercial Law
 - are connected with the subject of the project covered by the Agreement and indicated in the estimated overall budget of the project
 - have been incurred during the period covered by the financial report
 - are recorded in the accounts of the Contractor at the date of the establishment of this audit
 - are exclusive of any unallowable direct or indirect costs
 - the total amount of receipts as declared in the financial report is appropriately reflected
- the accounting procedures used in the recording of the costs and receipts are in accordance with German Commercial Law and permit the direct reconciliation between the costs and receipts incurred for the implementation of the project covered by the Agreement and the overall statement of accounts relating to the Contractor's overall business activity

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions set out in the Agreement.

Restriction of Use and Distribution

Our report is intended solely to assist you in fulfilling your information duties with respect to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Nairobi, Kenya, and is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties.

Terms of Engagement

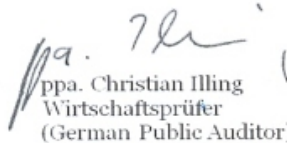
We issue this report on the basis of the engagement agreed with the Contractor, which comprises the attached General Terms of Engagement for Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften as of January 1, 2002, which are also applicable to third parties.

Cologne, April 17, 2013

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Aktiengesellschaft
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. Pollmann'.

Jens Pollmann
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'ppa. Christian Illing'.

ppa. Christian Illing
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

Attachments

Financial report of the project "REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR ORGANIC STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION CAPACITY IN EAST AFRICA - OSEA PHASE II-" (January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2012).

General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften dated January 1, 2002.

Components	Planned budget	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Total Expenditures	Remaining funds	Percentage of expenditures
		2011	2012	2013			
A "Building certification capacity in the region"	33.767,00	23.382,05	8.352,68		31.734,73	2.032,27	93,98
B "Making conformity assessment accessible"	83.698,00	7.098,35	41.661,21		48.759,56	34.938,44	58,26
C "Working with market access to the EU"	66.961,00	26.342,72	13.889,45		40.232,17	26.728,83	60,08
D "New areas in the standards and review of standards"	22.000,00	0,00	225,00		225,00	21.775,00	1,02
E "Implementation and practical use of the standards"	54.422,00	16.867,97	33.306,44		50.174,41	4.247,59	92,20
F "Information and awareness raising activities"	95.405,00	47.662,15	18.494,50		66.156,65	29.248,36	69,34
G "Maintenance and development of the mark"	19.735,00	3.735,08	5.596,59		9.331,67	10.403,33	47,28
H "Regional trade development"	54.263,00	262,50	31.121,92		31.384,42	22.878,58	57,84
I "Advise and support governments"	106.430,00	7.527,77	51.392,51		58.920,28	47.509,72	55,36
J "Support the development of the organic sector in Rwanda and Burundi"	153.042,00	82.869,87	48.947,61		131.817,48	21.224,52	86,13
K "Monitoring and documenting the development "	90.000,00	600,00	25.116,60		25.716,60	64.283,40	28,57
Project Management	301.313,00	88.356,12	115.180,51		203.536,63	97.776,37	67,55
Regional cooperation	135.288,00	27.248,02	22.016,20		49.264,22	86.023,78	36,41
Unforeseen & Reserved	2.408,00	17,50	407,80		425,30	1.982,70	17,66
Admin & Overhead	182.773,00	60.924,28	60.924,28		121.848,56	60.924,44	66,67
TOTAL	1.401.505,00	392.894,37	476.633,30	0,00	869.527,68	531.977,32	62,04

10. Supplementary provisions for audit engagements

- (1) A subsequent amendment or abridgement of the financial statements or management report audited by a Wirtschaftsprüfer and accompanied by an auditor's report requires the written consent of the Wirtschaftsprüfer even if these documents are not published. If the Wirtschaftsprüfer has not issued an auditor's report, a reference to the audit conducted by the Wirtschaftsprüfer in the management report or elsewhere specified for the general public is permitted only with the Wirtschaftsprüfer's written consent and using the wording authorized by him.
- (2) If the Wirtschaftsprüfer revokes the auditor's report, it may no longer be used. If the client has already made use of the auditor's report, he must announce its revocation upon the Wirtschaftsprüfer's request.
- (3) The client has a right to 5 copies of the long-form report. Additional copies will be charged for separately.

11. Supplementary provisions for assistance with tax matters

- (1) When advising on an individual tax issue as well as when furnishing continuous tax advice, the Wirtschaftsprüfer is entitled to assume that the facts provided by the client – especially numerical disclosures – are correct and complete; this also applies to bookkeeping engagements. Nevertheless, he is obliged to inform the client of any errors he has discovered.
- (2) The tax consulting engagement does not encompass procedures required to meet deadlines, unless the Wirtschaftsprüfer has explicitly accepted the engagement for this. In this event the client must provide the Wirtschaftsprüfer, on a timely basis, all supporting documents and records – especially tax assessments – material to meeting the deadlines, so that the Wirtschaftsprüfer has an appropriate time period available to work therewith.
- (3) In the absence of other written agreements, continuous tax advice encompasses the following work during the contract period:
- a) preparation of annual tax returns for income tax, corporation tax and business tax, as well as net worth tax returns on the basis of the annual financial statements and other schedules and evidence required for tax purposes to be submitted by the client
 - b) examination of tax assessments in relation to the taxes mentioned in (a)
 - c) negotiations with tax authorities in connection with the returns and assessments mentioned in (a) and (b)
 - d) participation in tax audits and evaluation of the results of tax audits with respect to the taxes mentioned in (a)
 - e) participation in Einspruchs- und Beschwerdeverfahren [appeals and complaint procedures] with respect to the taxes mentioned in (a).

In the afore-mentioned work the Wirtschaftsprüfer takes material published legal decisions and administrative interpretations into account.

- (4) If the Wirtschaftsprüfer receives a fixed fee for continuous tax advice, in the absence of other written agreements the work mentioned under paragraph 3 (d) and (e) will be charged separately.
- (5) Services with respect to special individual issues for income tax, corporate tax, business tax, valuation procedures for property and net worth taxation, and net worth tax as well as all issues in relation to sales tax, wages tax, other taxes and dues require a special engagement. This also applies to:
- a) the treatment of nonrecurring tax matters, e. g. in the field of estate tax, capital transactions tax, real estate acquisition tax
 - b) participation and representation in proceedings before tax and administrative courts and in criminal proceedings with respect to taxes, and
 - c) the granting of advice and work with respect to expert opinions in connection with conversions of legal form, mergers, capital increases and reductions, financial reorganizations, admission and retirement of partners or shareholders, sale of a business, liquidations and the like.

(6) To the extent that the annual sales tax return is accepted as additional work, this does not include the review of any special accounting prerequisites nor of the issue as to whether all potential legal sales tax reductions have been claimed. No guarantee is assumed for the completeness of the supporting documents and records to validate the deduction of the input tax credit.

12. Confidentiality towards third parties and data security

- (1) Pursuant to the law the Wirtschaftsprüfer is obliged to treat all facts that he comes to know in connection with his work as confidential, irrespective of whether these concern the client himself or his business associations, unless the client releases him from this obligation.
- (2) The Wirtschaftsprüfer may only release long-form reports, expert opinions and other written statements on the results of his work to third parties with the consent of his client.
- (3) The Wirtschaftsprüfer is entitled – within the purposes stipulated by the client – to process personal data entrusted to him or allow them to be processed by third parties.

13. Default of acceptance and lack of cooperation on the part of the client
If the client defaults in accepting the services offered by the Wirtschaftsprüfer or if the client does not provide the assistance incumbent on him pursuant to No. 3 or otherwise, the Wirtschaftsprüfer is entitled to cancel the contract immediately. The Wirtschaftsprüfer's right to compensation for additional expenses as well as for damages caused by the default or the lack of assistance is not affected, even if the Wirtschaftsprüfer does not exercise his right to cancel.

14. Remuneration

- (1) In addition to his claims for fees or remuneration, the Wirtschaftsprüfer is entitled to reimbursement of his outlays: sales tax will be billed separately. He may claim appropriate advances for remuneration and reimbursement of outlays and make the rendering of his services dependent upon the complete satisfaction of his claims. Multiple clients awarding engagements are jointly and severally liable.
- (2) Any set off against the Wirtschaftsprüfer's claims for remuneration and reimbursement of outlays is permitted only for undisputed claims or claims determined to be legally valid.

15. Retention and return of supporting documentation and records

- (1) The Wirtschaftsprüfer retains, for ten years, the supporting documents and records in connection with the completion of the engagement – that had been provided to him and that he has prepared himself – as well as the correspondence with respect to the engagement.
- (2) After the settlement of his claims arising from the engagement, the Wirtschaftsprüfer, upon the request of the client, must return all supporting documents and records obtained from him or for him by reason of his work on the engagement. This does not, however, apply to correspondence exchanged between the Wirtschaftsprüfer and his client and to any documents of which the client already has the original or a copy. The Wirtschaftsprüfer may prepare and retain copies or photocopies of supporting documents and records which he returns to the client.

16. Applicable law

Only German law applies to the engagement, its conduct and any claims arising therefrom.

[Translator's notes are in square brackets]

General Engagement Terms

for
Wirtschaftsprüfer und Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften
[German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms]
as of January 1, 2002

This is an English translation of the German text, which is the sole authoritative version

1. Scope

(1) These engagement terms are applicable to contracts between Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditors] or Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften [German Public Audit Firms] (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Wirtschaftsprüfer") and their clients for audits, consulting and other engagements to the extent that something else has not been expressly agreed to in writing or is not compulsory due to legal requirements.

(2) If, in an individual case, as an exception contractual relations have also been established between the Wirtschaftsprüfer and persons other than the client, the provisions of No. 9 below also apply to such third parties.

2. Scope and performance of the engagement

(1) Subject of the Wirtschaftsprüfer's engagement is the performance of agreed services – not a particular economic result. The engagement is performed in accordance with the Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Berufsausübung [Standards of Proper Professional Conduct]. The Wirtschaftsprüfer is entitled to use qualified persons to conduct the engagement.

(2) The application of foreign law requires – except for financial attestation engagements – an express written agreement.

(3) The engagement does not extend – to the extent it is not directed thereto – to an examination of the issue of whether the requirements of tax law or special regulations, such as, for example, laws on price controls, laws limiting competition and Bewirtschaftungsrecht [laws controlling certain aspects of specific business operations] were observed; the same applies to the determination as to whether subsidies, allowances or other benefits may be claimed. The performance of an engagement encompasses auditing procedures aimed at the detection of the defalcation of books and records and other irregularities only if during the conduct of audits grounds therefor arise or if this has been expressly agreed to in writing.

(4) If the legal position changes subsequent to the issuance of the final professional statement, the Wirtschaftsprüfer is not obliged to inform the client of changes or any consequences resulting therefrom.

3. The client's duty to inform

(1) The client must ensure that the Wirtschaftsprüfer – even without his special request – is provided, on a timely basis, with all supporting documents and records required for and is informed of all events and circumstances which may be significant to the performance of the engagement. This also applies to those supporting documents and records, events and circumstances which first become known during the Wirtschaftsprüfer's work.

(2) Upon the Wirtschaftsprüfer's request, the client must confirm in a written statement drafted by the Wirtschaftsprüfer that the supporting documents and records and the information and explanations provided are complete.

4. Ensuring independence

The client guarantees to refrain from everything which may endanger the independence of the Wirtschaftsprüfer's staff. This particularly applies to offers of employment and offers to undertake engagements on one's own account.

5. Reporting and verbal information

If the Wirtschaftsprüfer is required to present the results of his work in writing, only that written presentation is authoritative. For audit engagements the long-form report should be submitted in writing to the extent that nothing else has been agreed to. Verbal statements and information provided by the Wirtschaftsprüfer's staff beyond the engagement agreed to are never binding.

6. Protection of the Wirtschaftsprüfer's intellectual property

The client guarantees that expert opinions, organizational charts, drafts, sketches, schedules and calculations – especially quantity and cost computations – prepared by the Wirtschaftsprüfer within the scope of the engagement will be used only for his own purposes.

7. Transmission of the Wirtschaftsprüfer's professional statement

(1) The transmission of a Wirtschaftsprüfer's professional statements (long-form reports, expert opinions and the like) to a third party requires the Wirtschaftsprüfer's written consent to the extent that the permission to transmit to a certain third party does not result from the engagement terms. The Wirtschaftsprüfer is liable (within the limits of No. 9) towards third parties only if the prerequisites of the first sentence are given.

(2) The use of the Wirtschaftsprüfer's professional statements for promotional purposes is not permitted; an infringement entitles the Wirtschaftsprüfer to immediately cancel all engagements not yet conducted for the client.

8. Correction of deficiencies

(1) Where there are deficiencies, the client is entitled to subsequent fulfillment [of the contract]. The client may demand a reduction in fees or the cancellation of the contract only for the failure to subsequently fulfill [the contract]; if the engagement was awarded by a person carrying on a commercial business as part of that commercial business, a government-owned legal person under public law or a special government-owned fund under public law, the client may demand the cancellation of the contract only if the services rendered are of no interest to him due to the failure to subsequently fulfill [the contract]. No. 9 applies to the extent that claims for damages exist beyond this.

(2) The client must assert his claim for the correction of deficiencies in writing without delay. Claims pursuant to the first paragraph not arising from an intentional tort cease to be enforceable one year after the commencement of the statutory time limit for enforcement.

(3) Obvious deficiencies, such as typing and arithmetical errors and formelle Mängel [deficiencies associated with technicalities] contained in a Wirtschaftsprüfer's professional statements (long-form reports, expert opinions and the like) may be corrected – and also be applicable versus third parties – by the Wirtschaftsprüfer at any time. Errors which may call into question the conclusions contained in the Wirtschaftsprüfer's professional statements entitle the Wirtschaftsprüfer to withdraw – also versus third parties – such statements. In the cases noted the Wirtschaftsprüfer should first hear the client, if possible.

9. Liability

(1) The liability limitation of § [Article] 323 (2) [paragraph 2] HGB ["Handelsgesetzbuch": German Commercial Code] applies to statutory audits required by law.

(2) Liability for negligence; An individual case of damages

If neither No. 1 is applicable nor a regulation exists in an individual case, pursuant to § 54a (1) no. 2 WPO ["Wirtschaftsprüferordnung": Law regulating the Profession of Wirtschaftsprüfer] the liability of the Wirtschaftsprüfer for claims of compensatory damages of any kind – except for damages resulting from injury to life, body or health – for an individual case of damages resulting from negligence is limited to € 4 million; this also applies if liability to a person other than the client should be established. An individual case of damages also exists in relation to a uniform damage arising from a number of breaches of duty. The individual case of damages encompasses all consequences from a breach of duty without taking into account whether the damages occurred in one year or in a number of successive years. In this case multiple acts or omissions of acts based on a similar source of error or on a source of error of an equivalent nature are deemed to be a uniform breach of duty if the matters in question are legally or economically connected to one another. In this event the claim against the Wirtschaftsprüfer is limited to € 5 million. The limitation to the fivefold of the minimum amount insured does not apply to compulsory audits required by law.

(3) Preclusive deadlines

A compensatory damages claim may only be lodged within a preclusive deadline of one year of the rightful claimant having become aware of the damage and of the event giving rise to the claim – at the very latest, however, within 5 years subsequent to the event giving rise to the claim. The claim expires if legal action is not taken within a six month deadline subsequent to the written refusal of acceptance of the indemnity and the client was informed of this consequence.

The right to assert the bar of the preclusive deadline remains unaffected. Sentences 1 to 3 also apply to legally required audits with statutory liability limits.

ANNEX 5: LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Name	Position Organization/Farmer Group	Contact
a) KENYA		
1. Protasse Echessah	Program Manager Agriculture and Trade- Embassy of Sweden Nairobi	P.O. Box 30600 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya Tel +254 (0)20 423 4033; Mobile +254 (0)735 423 452 Email: Protase.echessah@foreign.ministry.se
2. Gunnar Rundgren	OSEA II Project Leader, GroLink Sweden	Tryffelvägen 47, bv, 756 46 Uppsala, Sweden tel+46 070-5180290, In East Africa +255-785737785 e-mail: gunnar@grolink.se Main office GroLink AB, Torfolk, 684 95 Hölje, Sweden Internet: www.grolink.se < http://www.grolink.se/ >
3. Herve Bouagrimseck	Africa Representative, IFOAM	IFOAM HEAD OFFICE, Charles De Gaulle Str 5 53113 Bonn, Germany Tel +49.228.92650.10 Fax +49.228.92650.99 Email: h.bouagrimseck@ifoam.org
4. Patricia Wangong'u	Regional Coordinator - IFOAM	Address: Box 74041 00200, Nairobi, Kenya Telephone: +254-722756277

		E-mail: pwangongu@gmail.com
5. Leonard Kinywa Kamau	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Policy Review and Regulation -Ministry of Agriculture, Policy Department, Kenya	Address: Ministry of Agriculture Kilimo House Box 30028 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
6. John Wanjau Njoroge	Director -Kenya Institute of Organic Farming	Address: Box 34972-00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254-720604820 E-mail: kiof@inconnect.co.ke
7. Zachary M. Makanya	Country Coordinator/Chief Executive Officer - Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)	Address: Box 6123-0100, Thika Telephone: +254-714642916 E-mail: makanya@pelum.net
8. Ngugi Mutura	Executive Officer- Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP)	Address: Box 1134-01000, Thika Telephone: +254-722897564 E-mail: sacdepkenya@inconnect.co.ke
9. Michubi Mugambi	Standards Officer -Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	Address: Box 54974-00200, Nairobi Telephone: +254-723017735 E-mail: michubum@kebs.org
10. Sylvester Gule	Managing Director -Nesvax	Address: Box 14360-00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254-712665575 E-mail: sgile@nesvax.com
11. Peter Chege Mbugua	Director -P.C. & Family Investment	Address: Box 1954, Naivasha Telephone: +254-721481615

12. Eustace Kiarri Gachanja	National Coordinator - Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)	Address: Box 2893-00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254-70702778 E-mail: ekiarii@koan.co.ke
13. Jack Juma Muga	Programme Manager and Technical Advisor, Organic Standards and Certification- Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)	Address: Box 2893-00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254-721965760 E-mail: kajuma@koan.co.ke
14. Samuel K. Ndungu	National Market Development Advisor - Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)	Address: Box 2893-00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254-721949546 E-mail: ndungu@koan.co.ke
15. Josphe Manyala Maingi	Network Secretary -Yatta Smallholder Organic Farmers (YASOFMAN)	Address: Box Telephone: +254-725872020 E-mail: yasofman@yahoo.com
16. James T. Muriithi Simba	Director-Pare-Setter Organic Farms	Address: Box 12, Sagana Telephone: +254-726593818 E-mail: sohgro@yahoo.com
17. Michael K. Waweru	Network Chairman -Yatta Smallholder Organic Farmers(YASOFMAN)	Address: Telephone: +254-727257293 E-mail: yasofman@yahoo.com
18. Mwenda Gitobu	Director-Ukuru Farms Ltd	Address: Box 12729, Nairobi Telephone: +254-720268110 E-mail: info@ukurufarms.com
19. Peter Melonye	Network Chairman -Ngong Organic Farmers-	Address: Box Telephone: +254-722614583

		E-mail: peterkaipei@yahoo.com
20. Michael Ruchu Gitau	Chairman-Central Organic Farmers Consumers Organization (COFOC)	Address: Telephone: +254-713823292 E-mail: michaelruchu@yahoo.com
21. Elizabeth Ndiba	Member-Muhuru Road Organic Farmers Group	Address: Box Telephone: +254-715584917
22. Jane Gikonyo	Director-J.G. Organic Farm	Address: Box 795-01000, Nairobi Telephone: +254-701736701
23. Patrick Nandi	Principal-Sigoti Agricultural Training College	Address: Box 34, Sondu. Tel: 0722 446638
24. Mary Kojo	Chairlady-Busibwabo Farmers' Group, Mundika, Busia	Box Telephone: 0723123459
25. Beatrice Nekesa	Chairlady-Mabanda Women Group, Bungoma	Box Telephone: 0722313856
26. Margaret Wanjiru Kamau	Member-Ngong Organic Farmers	Address: Box Telephone: +254-722649968
27. Caroline Mbugua	Assistant Manager -Bridges Organic Health Restaurant	Address: Box 68203-00200, Nairobi Telephone: +254-715076375 E-mail: info@bridgesorganicrestaurant.com
28. Dr. Alice Lusike Wasilwa	Assistant Director, Horticulture and Industrial Crops, KARI, Headquarters	KARI Headquarters. P.O. Box 57811 00200. City Square, Nairobi, Kenya TEL+254-726551561
29. Violet Kigirua	Senior Programmer Officer, Horticulture and Industrial	KARI Headquarters. P.O. Box 57811 00200. City Square, Nairobi, Kenya +254-

	Crops, KARI Headquarters	722850390
30. Dr. Miriam Olipa	Principal Research Officer, Plant Protection, KARI Kabete	+254-710808312
31. Dr. Anne Muriuki	Principal Research Officer, Natural Resource Management, KARI Thika	+254-721822312
32. Judy Oyoo	Research Officer, Agronomy, KARI, Tigoni	+254-723484574
33. Vincent Ochieng	Senior Research Officer, Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition, KARI Muguga	+254-721841744
34. John Ndungu	Research Officer, Socio- Economics, KARI Thika	+254-722780300
b) UGANDA		
1. Musa K. Muwanga	Chief Executive Officer- National Organic Agriculture Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU)	Address: Box 70071, Kampala Telephone: +256-772448948 E-mail: mkmuwanga@nogamu.org.ug
2. Irene Kugonza	Certification and Standards Officer-NOGAMU	Address: Box 70071, Kampala Telephone: +256-711512165 E-mail: ikugonza@nogamu.org.ug
3. Charity Namwoza	Marketing Manager- NOGAMU	Address: Box 70071, Kampala Telephone: +256-752526364 E-mail: cnamwoza@nogamu.org.ug

4. Andrew Byamugisha	Principal Policy Officer- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries	Address: Box Telephone: +256-772514981 E-mail: bmandrew@hotmail.com
5. Martin Majanja	Certification Officer - Uganda Organic Certification Ltd (UGOCERT)	Address: Box 33743, Kampala Telephone: +256-776509731 E-mail: certification@ugocert.org
6. Maureen Were Wejuli	Agricultural Standards Officer. -Uganda Bureau of Standards (UBS)	Address: Box Telephone: +256- E-mail:
7. Prudence Ukkonika	Managing Director- k- ROMA Ltd	Address: Box 9500, Kampala Telephone: +256-772506155 E-mail: prudenceukkonika@yahoo.com
8. Farid Karama	Managing Director -Sulma Foods Limited	Address: Box 6046, Kampala Telephone: +256-752584069 E-mail: suluma-foods@yahoo.com
9. Stephen Isiko	Managing Director -Flona Commodities Ltd	Address: Box 5841, Kampala Telephone: +256-772409557 E-mail: flona95@yahoo.com
10. Benjamin Kigongo	Production Manager -Busiro North Organic Farmers Association (BUNOFA)	Address: Box 45, Kakiri, Uganda Telephone: +256-752528105 E-mail:
11. Judith	Marketing Manager -Shop	Address: Box 70071, Kampala

Nabatanzi	Organic Kabagala	Telephone: +256-772402528 E-mail: organicsshopug@gmail.com
12. Julie Nakalanda Matovu	Marketer/Coordinator - Fresh Vegies Organic Farmers	Address: Box 1113, Kampala Telephone: +256-772636688 E-mail: matovujulie@gmail.com
13. Juliane Tushabe	Managing Director -Africa 2000 Network Uganda/Soleil Ent. Ltd	Address: Box 21990, Kampala Telephone: +256-777155179 E-mail: tjuliane64@gmail.com
14. Ovia Katiti Matovu	Chairperson-Mombe Organic Farmers Association	Address: Box 24576, Kampala Telephone: +256-772631058 E-mail: oviakk@yahoo.com

People Interviewed in Burundi

Name	Position - Organization/Farmer Group	Contact
1. Adrien SIBOMANA	Chairman BOAM	sibad53@gmail.com +257 79 910 345
2. Alice NIZEYIMANA	Office Manager -BOAM	alice.nizeyimana@yahoo.fr +257 79 453 329
3.Tharcisse NZIGAMASABO	Representative of Express Fruits association	nzigat@yahoo.fr +257 79 922 593
4.Tharcisse BIRIKUNDAVYI	Representative of Burundi of tomorrow Association	bandiom@yahoo.fr +257 79 949 661
5. Gilbert CITEGETSE	President of Private Developers of Musigati association	citegetseg@yahoo.fr +257 79 851 256
6. Stany NKUNZIMANA	Director of Kirekura Farm	ankunzimana@yahoo.fr +257 79 910 542
7.Audace NZABAMPEMA	President of Processing Society New Gahimbare	nzaba.a@yahoo.fr +257 79 960 303
8. Jean Claude SEBASITA	Vice-President of Organic Bananas Producers Association	sebjcl@yahoo.fr +257 79 910 014
9.Ménéodore NGAGIJIMANA	National Coordinator, CARITAS-Burundi	ndagimen2007@yahoo.fr +257 79 834 463

10.Georges NGENDAKURIYO	Trader	+257 79 927 403
11.Pierre NDAYISHIMIYE	Vice-President of Mugina organic association	+257 79 998 327

People interviewed in Rwanda

Name	Position - Organization/Farmer Group	Contact
1. Sylver MUDENDELI	Chairman ROAM	rwandaorganicmovement@gmail.com +250 788 558 027
2. Jean Bosco NSENGIMANA MIHIGO	Vice Chairman ROAM	mihigo99@hotmail.com
3. Martha MUKANTAGARA	Treasurer ROAM	mmukantagara@yahoo.com
4. Isabelle UZAMUKUNDA	President of Organ of Conflict Resolution ROAM	kundisabelle@yahoo.fr
5. Norce Elysé GATARAYIHA	Member of Organ of Conflict Resolution ROAM	norcelyz@yahoo.fr
6. Françoise MUKESHIMANA	Member of Organ of Conflict Resolution ROAM	-
7. Henriette 8. NYIRANTWALI	Secretary ROAM	nyirahenr@yahoo.fr
9. Emmanuel MAJORO	Internal Auditor Chairman ROAM	majoremanuel22@yahoo.fr
10. Angeline WIBABARA	Managing Director ATIC Ltd	wibabarange@yahoo.fr
11. Alphonsine NAMBAZIMANA	Phytosanitary Inspection and Certification officer Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI).	

12. Jean Marie IRAKABAHO	Director, Promoting Organic and Sustainable Development in Africa (POSADA)	jmirakabaho@gmail.com
13. Richard MUNYERANGO	Director, Gako Organic Farming, Training and Demonstration Centre	Goftc2008@yahoo.com
14. Thaddee M. NTAGARA	Chief Operating Officer, Modern Organics Africa Ltd	Kibagabaga/Rumuri/Gasabo, St. #15. P.O Box 3345, Kigali, Rwanda tadeyontagara@gmail.com +250 788 672 575 +250 722 322 680

List of persons met in **Tanzania**

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ANNEX 6: NUMBER OF BROCHURES AND STUDY REPORTS PUBLISHED ON DIFFERENT ORGANIC TOPICS

BROCHURES	NUMBER
Role of Organic Agriculture in Environment	1000
What is Organic Agriculture	1000
Role of Organic Agriculture in Food Security	1000
Role of Organic Agriculture in Human Health	1000
Organic Agriculture and climate change	1000
Short standard Brochure crop in full colour	4000
Short Standard Brochure Livestock in full colour	2000
Short Standard Brochure processing in full colour	2000
Short Standard Brochure Bee in full colour	1000
Short Standard Poster EAOPS in full colour	4000
Certification guide Farmer in full colour	3000
certification guide Processing printed in Black & white	1000
certification guide Bee & Wild printed in Black & White	1000
Certification guide group printed in one colour	1000
PGS brochure	1000
KISWAHILI STANDARDS BROCHURES	
Short standard Brochure crop in full colour	4000
Short Standard Brochure Livestock in full colour	1000
Short Standard Brochure processing in full colour	1000
Short Standard Brochure Bee in full colour	1000
Short Standard Poster EAOPS in full colour	1000
Certification guide Farmer in full colour	1000
certification guide Processing printed in Black & white	1000
certification guide Bee & Wild printed in Black & White	1000
Certification guide group printed in one colour	1000
KIRUNDI BROCHURES	
Short standard Brochure crop in full colour	1000
KINYARWANDA BROCHURES	
Short standard Brochure crop in full colour	1000
Short Standard Brochure Livestock in full colour	1000
Short Standard Brochure processing in full colour	1000
Short Standard Brochure Bee in full colour	1000

Short Standard Poster EAOPS in full colour	1000
Certification guide Farmer in full colour	1000
certification guide Processing printed in Black & white	500
certification guide Bee & Wild printed in Black & White	500
Certification guide group printed in one colour	500
EAOPS	1000
EAOPS Kiswahili	500
EAOPS Kinyarwanda	500
EAOPS Kirundi	500
EAOPS French	500
TOTAL	48500
STUDY REPORTS	
Productivity Study	1500
Consumer Study	1500
Aquaculture study	300
	3300

ANNEX 7: NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS DEVELOPED ON OSEA II

ITEM	NUMBER
A4 notepads printed full colour on the cover	1000
Aprons printed Kilimohai logo	500
Bic Biro's printed the Kilimohai logo	2000
Notebooks printed full colour on the cover	1500
Roll up Banners with a hard base printed full colour	10
Umbrellas printed Kilimohai logo	100
Self Adhesive stickers 15mm diameter printed	100,000
Conference Bags	500
Key holders	2000
Mugs	150
Kikoys	100
Aprons	100
Note pads A5	250
Backpack	30
Ukwaju ladies	60
Umbrellas	100
Bucket hats	250
Polo Shirts	200
Shopping Bags	100
Oxford shirts	100
Tyre Covers	30
TOTAL	109,080

ANNEX 8: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE OSEA II PROJECT

Questionnaire No. _____ Date _____

1. IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

- 1.1 Name of Respondent: _____
- 1.2 Sex of Respondent: Male _____ Female _____
- 1.3 Country: _____
- 1.4 Postal Address: _____
- 1.5 Telephone: _____
- 1.6 E-mail: _____

2. INVOLVEMENT IN ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

2.1 Are you involved in organic agriculture? (Tick where appropriate)

1=Yes: _____ 2=No: _____

2.2 If the answer to 2.1 is yes, what are you involved in? (Tick where appropriate).

- i) Growing of organic crops: _____
- ii) Purchase and consumption of organic products: _____
- iii) Processing of organic crops: _____
- iv) Local marketing of organic products: _____
- v) Regional (EA) marketing of organic products: _____
- vi) Export (Global) of organic products: _____
- vii) Linking producers to markets: _____
- viii) Provision of extension services: _____
- ix) Formulation of Organic Agriculture Policies: _____
- x) Formulation and Regulation of Standards: _____
- xi) Any other (specify): _____

3. INVOLVEMENT IN OSEA PROJECT

3. 1 a) Have you been involved in Organic Standards and Certification in East African (OSEA) Project? (Tick where appropriate)

1= Yes: _____ 2=No: _____

b) If yes, in what phase of the project? (Tick where appropriate)

1=Phase I (2006-2009) _____

2= Phase II (2010-2013) _____

3= Both Phases _____

3.2 If you were involved in OSEA project, to what extent is the project relevant to the household, national and regional needs? (Tick where appropriate)

a) Household needs

1= Relevant: _____

2= Fairly Relevant: _____

3= Marginally Relevant: _____

4= Not Relevant: _____

b) National needs

1= Relevant: _____

2= Fairly Relevant: _____

3= Marginally Relevant: _____

4= Not Relevant: _____

c) Regional needs

1= Relevant: _____

2= Fairly Relevant: _____

3= Marginally Relevant: _____

4= Not Relevant: _____

3.3 Were you involved in OSEA project design. (Tick where appropriate)

1= Yes _____ 2=No _____

3.4 In what manner were the activities of OSEA implemented? (Tick where appropriate)

1= Participatory and empowering manner: _____

2= Fairly participatory and empowering manner: _____

3= Not in participatory and empowering manner: _____

3.5 To what extent have the project results been achieved? (Tick where appropriate).

1= Wholly achieved: _____

2=Partially achieved: _____

3= Marginally achieved: _____

4= Not achieved: _____

3.6 Were the OSEA project inputs and services provided in adequate quantities and at the expected time? (Tick where appropriate).

a) Quantities: 1= Adequate: _____

2= Fairly adequate: _____

3= Not adequate: _____

b) Time: 1= At the expected time: _____

2= Fairly on time: _____

3= Not on time: _____

3.7 How have the project resources been used? (Tick where appropriate).

1= Cost-effective: _____

2= Fairly cost-effective: _____

3= Not cost-effective: _____

3.8 a) What was the level of your understanding of organic standards in 2006 and what is it now? (Tick where appropriate).

	Period	
Level of Understanding	2006-2007	2010-2013
High		

Moderate		
Low		
Do not understand		

b) What is the cause of your level of understanding? (Tick where appropriate).

Simplified versions of standards: _____

Fairly simplified versions of standards: _____

Lack of simplified versions of standards: _____

c) How have you used the Organic Standards over the two periods (2006 and July 2013) (Tick where appropriate).

	Period	
Level of Use	2006-2007	2010-2013
Actively		
Fairly Actively		
Rarely Used		
Not used		

3.9 Do you recognize the East African Organic Mark (E.A.O.M)? (Tick where appropriate)

1=Yes: _____ 2=No: _____

3.10 What quantities of organic products did you sell over the periods 2006-2007 and 2010-2013?

Period	Quantify (kg/tons)
2006-2007	
2010-2010	

3.11 To what extent has the project contributed to the costs and accessibility of the certification of organic products over the periods 2006-2007 and 2010-2013?

a) Cost of certification

Cost	2006-2007	2010-2013
High		
Moderate		
Low		

b) Accessibility

Accessibility	2006-2007	2010-2013
Easily Accessible		
Fairly Accessible		
Not Accessible		

3.12 How do you rate your level of interest in organic products between 2006 and 2013?
(Tick w here appropriate).

Level of Interest	2006-2007	2010-2013
High		
Moderate		
No Interest		

3.13 What sustainable changes has the project produced? (Tick where appropriate).

1= Positive changes: _____

2= Negative changes: _____

3= Unintended changes: _____

4= No changes: _____

3.14 If the answer in 3.13 is 1,2 or 3, what are the key changes?

a) Positive changes

b) Negative changes

c) Unintended changes

3.15 Do you have the ability/capacity to sustain all or some of the OSEA project benefits/outputs at the end of the project when donor funding ceases? (Tick where appropriate)

1=yes _____ 2=No _____

3.16 What major factors are likely to influence the achievements or non-achievements of sustainability of the benefits/outputs of the project?

a) Achievements of sustainability

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

b) Non-achievement of sustainability

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3.17 What is the major impact of the OSEA project? (Tick where appropriate)

a) Increased awareness about organic products: _____

b) Increased production of organic products: _____

c) Increased sales of organic products: _____

d) Increased access to market: _____

e) Increased access to certification: _____

f) Reduced cost of certification: _____

g) Increased awareness about quality/safety of food: _____

h) Increased household income: _____

i) Any other (Specify): _____

3.18 What are the major lessons learned from the OSEA project?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

3.19 What recommendation would you make to improve relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of future similar projects?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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An Evaluation of Sida-Funded Project on Regional Cooperation for Organic Standards and Certification Capacity in East Africa – “OSEA phase II” (2010-2013)

The evaluation of the project Regional Cooperation for Organic Standards and Certification Capacity in East Africa (OSEA phase II) assesses the fulfilment of the objectives and results as well as provides Sida with recommendations on improvements for future similar projects. The evaluated project, OSEA phase II, took place during 2010-2013 and was the continuation of the first project OSEA I. During OSEA I, an East African Organic Products Standards (EAOPS) was developed and the East African Organic Mark (Kilimo Hai). The objective of OSEA II was to improve income and livelihood of rural communities in East Africa through facilitation of trade in organic products by means of the regional standard and regional certification cooperation. Key outcomes were successful training of inspectors and certification staff for the participatory guarantee systems (PGS). The PGS were also designed to be participatory and involved producers, consumers and other stakeholders. The project also made headway towards enabling market access to EU for the organic standard and the managed to obtain approval for Ugandan products. The evaluation proposed continuous, but needs based, capacity building of the certification bodies and the participatory guarantee systems was recommended to be linked to a third party certification for increased affordability and credibility. Lastly, trade in organic products between the countries in the region should be monitored in the project, since the data is not disaggregated at the border posts. Key lessons learned were: the importance of consumer awareness for the organic sector; that policy change takes time, needs continuous advocacy and country specific evidence-based information; the PGS is popular but resource consuming.

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