Sasakawa Africa Association

# ANNUAL REPORT 2018

*"Take it to the farmer"*

Supported by
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## Contents



**Akello Nancy, a member of Oryen Can Widows & Orphans Care Group, peeling cassava in Lira District, Uganda**

## Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| **aBi** | Agricultural Business Initiative |
| **ACAI** | African Cassava Agronomy Initiative |
| **AGRA** | Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa |
| **ARF** | Applied Research Fund |
| **BMGF** | Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation |
| **CA** | Commodity Association |
| **CAT** | Commodity Association Trader |
| **CBSM** | Community-based Seed Multiplication |
| **CDP** | Community Demonstration Plot |
| **CIMMYT** | International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center |
| **COP** | Country Operation Plan |
| **CP** | Community Practice |
| **CPE** | Crop Productivity Enhancement |
| **CSP** | Community Seed Plot |
| **CST** | Climate-Smart Technology |
| **CSV** | Climate-Smart Village |
| **CVP** | Community Variety Plot |
| **DCD** | Deputy Country Director |
| **EA** | Extension Agent |
| **F&BKP** | Food & Business Knowledge Platform |
| **FLP** | Farmer Learning Platform |
| **FO** | Farmer Organization |
| **GAP** | Good Agricultural Practice |
| **GOP** | Global Operational Plan |
| **IFAD** | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| **IITA** | International Institute of Tropical Agriculture |
| **IPR/IFRA** | Rural Polytechnic Institute for Training and Applied Research (Mali) |
| **MAAIF** | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Uganda) |
| **MAP** | Model Adoption Plot |
| **MCT** | Multi-crop threshers |
| **MELS** | Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing |
| **MIS** | Management Information System |
| **MLFD** | Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development |
| **MoU** | Memorandum of Understanding |
| **NF** | The Nippon Foundation |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organization |
| **NIRSAL** | Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending |
| **NOW** | Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research |
| **NuME** | Nutritious Maize for Ethiopia Project |
| **OSCA** | One Stop Centre Association |
| **PHAP** | Postharvest Handling and Agro-Processing |
| **PHELP** | Postharvest Extension and Learning Platform |
| **PHTC** | Postharvest and Trade Centre |
| **PICS** | Purdue Improved Crop Storage |
| **PPP&MA** | Public Private Partnerships and Market Access |
| **PSP** | Private Service Provider |
| **QPM** | Quality Protein Maize |
| **SAA** | Sasakawa Africa Association |
| **SAFE** | Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education |
| **SEP** | Supervised Enterprise Project |
| **SG 2000** | Sasakawa Global 2000 |
| **SP** | Strategic Plan |
| **TAP** | Technology Adoption Plot |
| **TAMASA** | Taking Maize Agronomy to Scale in Africa |
| **ToT** | Training of Trainers |
| **UDP** | Urea Deep Placement |
| **VCA** | Value Chain Actor |
| **VCC** | Value Chain Centres |
| **VODP** | Vegetable Oil Development Project |
| **VSLA** | Village Savings and Loan Association |
| **VT** | Validation Trial |
| **WAD** | Women Assisted Demonstration |
| **WFP** | World Food Programme |

# History and personnel

The Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) concentrates its operations on four country programs in Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda. Originally operated as Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG 2000) through a joint venture with the Carter Center of Atlanta, Georgia (USA), SAA served as the lead management organization while former US President Jimmy Carter and his advisors worked through the Global 2000 Program to provide policy advice to national political leaders in support of program objectives. Funding for SAA comes principally from The Nippon Foundation, whose Chairman is Mr Yohei Sasakawa and President is Mr Takeju Ogata. SAA was founded in 1986 by Mr Ryoichi Sasakawa, Dr Norman E Borlaug and President Jimmy Carter. SG 2000 is still widely used to describe SAA programs.

SAA relies on the Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE) – once a legally separate organisation also funded by The Nippon Foundation, but now amalgamated to form One SAA – to provide leadership for building human resource capacity in agricultural extension.

**Women working on their Community Demonstration Plot (CDP) in the Ségou region of Mali**

## SAA Founders

**Ryoichi Sasakawa**
(The Nippon Foundation Founder)

**Norman E. Borlaug**
(Nobel Peace Prize Laureate)

**Jimmy Carter**
(Former US President)

## SAA Board of Councillors

**Takeju Ogata**

**Shuichi Ohno**

**Katsumi Hirano**

## SAA Board of Directors

**Ruth K. Oniang'o,** Chairperson
**Yoshimasa Kanayama,** President
**Fumiko Iseki,** Executive Director
**Jean F. Freymond,** Director
**Nicéphore D. Soglo**
(Former President of Benin), Director
**Amit Roy,** Director

## SAA Auditor

**Keiichiro Yamada,** Auditor

## SAA Principal Staff

### Executive Management

**Yoshimasa Kanayama,** President
**Fumiko Iseki,** Executive Director

### Management

**Mel Oluoch,** SAA Regional Director (as of October 1)
**Juliana Rwelamira,** SAA Regional Director (retired September 30)
**Deola Naibakelao,** SAA Deputy Regional Director; Thematic Director, Human Resource Development/SAFE

### Senior Staff (Regional Office)

**Bidjokazo Fofana,** Thematic Director, Crop Productivity Enhancement
**Leonides Halos-Kim,** Thematic Director, Postharvest Handling and Agro-Processing
**Kebba Ngumbo Sima,** Thematic Director, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing
**Ande Okiror,** Acting Thematic Director, Public Private Partnerships and Market Access

### Senior Staff (Country Offices)

**Fentahun Mengistu,** Ethiopia Country Director
**Aberra Debelo,** Ethiopia Country Director (retired August 31)
**Sokona Dagnoko,** Mali Country Director
**Sani Miko,** Nigeria Country Director
**Roselline Nyamutale,** Uganda Country Director

### SAFE Associate Staff from Winrock International

**Mercy Akeredolu,** SAFE Technical Director
**Assa Kanté,** SAFE Regional Coordinator
**Oladele Idowo,** SAFE Regional Coordinator

(As of December 2018)

**Front cover: Amina Neha, a maize farmer from Kano State, Nigeria. Following the provision of a new technology package by SAA, Amina planted a new variety of maize, resulting in increased crop yields.**

**Back cover: Farmers sharing their experience on a rice garden in the Kamwenge District, Uganda.**

# Yohei Sasakawa and The Nippon Foundation

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**Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman of The Nippon Foundation, one of the largest philanthropic foundations in Japan, first experienced Africa through the devastating famine that ravaged the Horn of Africa in 1984/85. His father Ryoichi Sasakawa, Founder and the first Chairman of The Nippon Foundation, was among the first to donate food aid for the crisis. But both Ryoichi and Yohei Sasakawa soon realised that food aid alone was not the answer to the disaster. There had to be a more sustainable way forward. So they turned to two notable men for advice and support: former US President Jimmy Carter and Nobel Laureate Dr Norman Borlaug, whose 'green revolution' in the 1960s transformed agriculture in Mexico and the Indian Sub-continent.**

Thus, in 1986 the Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) was born, based on the belief that Africa actually did have the resources to feed itself. SAA's target was the millions of smallholder farmers across the continent struggling to avoid the poverty trap. The technology to transform farmers' fields did exist in Africa, and in international laboratories, and could, if correctly applied, double or even triple farmers' yields of staple food crops – and the benefits could be demonstrated on their own land.

The first Sasakawa Global 2000 program, incorporating the Carter Center's Global 2000 initiative and focusing on agriculture extension, began in Ghana in 1986. The operation of SAA has since been reinforced by the Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE), which started in 1992 focusing on improving the skills and knowledge of thousands of mid-career extension agents.

For over 30 years, SAA has worked in 15 countries across the continent with the firm support of The Nippon Foundation. Currently, SAA operates, and has country offices in, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Mali and Uganda, which are known as focus countries, with a SAFE program also operating in five additional countries.

Through all these years, Yohei Sasakawa and The Nippon Foundation have remained faithful to the legacy of Dr Borlaug, who led SAA until 2009 when he died. Indeed, in well over three decades since the formation of SAA, The Nippon Foundation has provided over $300 million in support of its programs – an unprecedented figure from a donor to an NGO on a continuous basis. It is a record of which it can be proud.

Yohei Sasakawa with Ethiopian Country Director, Aberra Debelo and a farmers' group, Ethiopia

Yohei Sasakawa

## The Nippon Foundation

**The Nippon Foundation is an independent, nonprofit, grant-making organization founded in 1962. It was established by legislation for the purpose of carrying out philanthropic activities using revenue from motorboat racing.**

The Nippon Foundation is providing aid to projects that fall under one of the following four major categories:

1) public welfare in Japan;
2) voluntary programs in Japan;
3) maritime and ship-related projects; and
4) overseas cooperative assistance.

Under the leadership of its Chairman, Yohei Sasakawa, the Foundation has continued to back the SAA over 30 years in order to improve the effectiveness of agricultural extension advisory services, with support to smallholder farmers, in various African countries.

**With our new management team in place for their first year of operation, I can say with some confidence that progress has been made, and our support for smallholder farmers continues to advance.**

One main task has been to incorporate the work of the Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE), into the Sasakawa Africa Association. For many years, SAFE has been a jewel in our crown, tackling one of the main drawbacks for African smallholder agriculture: principally the lack of recognition of the importance of extension services and the vital role they fulfill working with farmers on the ground.

Since its inception in 1993, SAFE – now operating in nine African countries and 26 African universities – has graduated over 6,000 mid-career extension agents. It was originally the brainchild of Dr Norman Borlaug, supported by Chris Dowswell (both sadly deceased) – with the critical backing of Yohei Sasakawa, who also saw the potential of this capacity building program for African agriculture and African universities.

I cannot, of course, let this pass without mentioning SAFE's inspiring director for all these years, Dr Deola Naibakelao. The growth of SAFE is mainly due to his dedication and determination to win the arguments to establish SAFE in university curricula, both in English and French speaking Africa.

The benefits of the SAA operation – One SAA – are clear to see, with a far more coordinated approach to our smallholder programmes in our focus countries, bolstered by our new Strategic Plan (2019-2023). As our management report makes clear, our field knowledge, as epitomized by our work in farmers' field, can be fed into our SAFE programmes, making them more practical and meaningful for the growing army of SAFE students. The same applies in reverse, of course, giving SAA an outreach in the nine countries.

The merging of SAFE and SAA into One SAA – and plans to expand SAFE into other African countries and universities – is an important factor in a longer term objective, to involve youth in agriculture in Africa. We have already seen, in our programs, that getting our youth involved in agripreneurship is gathering momentum as part of an expanding interest in agriculture. Land – and land for agriculture – is a major asset, and this is now being accepted by greater numbers of our young people, who are mainly resourceful and innovative. As former Nigerian President and former main SAA Board Director Olusegun Obasanjo said recently, agribusiness is one of the two sectors that can "create the quantum of jobs needed for Africa's youth."

So as we look forward to the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VII) in 2019 – and our SAA TICAD Side Event – we consider the challenge posed by the expanding number of young Africans entering the employment market. While we at SAA take pride from the legacy of our founders – Dr Norman Borlaug, former US President Jimmy Carter and Ryoichi Sasakawa – we must also look to the future, and give our young people the hope and inspiration that agriculture is a way forward, and full of achievable opportunities.

**Hon. Prof. Ruth Oniang'o**
Chairperson of SAA


Hon. Prof. Ruth Oniang'o delivers a speech at Makerere University, Uganda, at the conferral of an honorary doctorate on the late Ryoichi Sasakawa

*Message from Executive Management*

## Yoshimasa Kanayama, President and Fumiko Iseki, Executive Director

**Following over 30 years of operation in Africa, the Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) underwent a paradigm shift in 2018, which brought various reforms to areas of program and administration.**

The first of these reforms was the integration of SAA and the Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE) into One SAA. This allowed the operation to enhance the synergy between SAA Country Programs; namely the Sasakawa Global 2000 field extension program, and the SAFE university extension program. Key objectives of the integration of One SAA include incorporating SG 2000 practical field knowledge into the SAFE curriculum, so that the SAA field extension method will be encompassed within the national educational system, and to reach out to more farmers through SAFE graduates across Africa.

The second was the formulation of a new five-year Strategic Plan (SP) 2019-2023, Global Operation Plan (GOP), and Country Operation Plan (COP). Based on findings from the previous SP (2012-2016) and a new preliminary study, the direction of SAA has progressed from being a pure service provider, to establishing the extension package in order to bridge research and extension. Together with the integration of SAA and SAFE, the package of SAA extension models aims to be adopted by universities and public extension systems by 2023, ready to then be scaled up nationwide by governments.

For over 10 years, SAA has adopted a matrix management approach in pursuance of introducing the value chain to operations. Whilst this objective has been achieved to some extent, there still remains a need to enhance Inter-Theme Collaboration.

As a result, the matrix management approach will be abolished in 2019; instead the Planning and Programming Section will be established at the Regional Office, with the aim of reaching out to more external stakeholders both regionally and globally. In accordance with the new SP, a GOP was formulated at the Regional Office, as well as COPs at each Country Office, and will be launched in 2019.

Thirdly, an overall review of the Human Resource (HR) system is currently underway in order to systematically execute the new SP and to make beneficial use of available funds. Newly established corporate values, together with the newly reviewed HR system, will implement 'learning by doing' strategies, and will ensure organizational efficiency – a vital element in ensuring that operational aims are met.

Throughout 2018, SAA staff have worked vigorously under the leadership of directors to advance the above reforms alongside ongoing operations. Prior to the launch of the new SP, one of the SAA extension models, Commodity Association Traders (CAT), was officially announced by the Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) to be disseminated nationwide. Demand for the SAFE program is also increasing, and we plan to expand the program to Sierra Leone and Mozambique in 2019. In order to build on what we have achieved over the past 30 years, SAA is working to ensure it is better equipped to contribute to Agricultural Transformation in Africa. SAA continues to evolve in line with our Chair's philosophy: ***"Change will change you, if you do not change!"***

*SAA Regional Director:*
***Dr Mel Oluoch***

*SAA Regional Director:*
***Dr Juliana Rwelamira***
*(retired on September 30)*

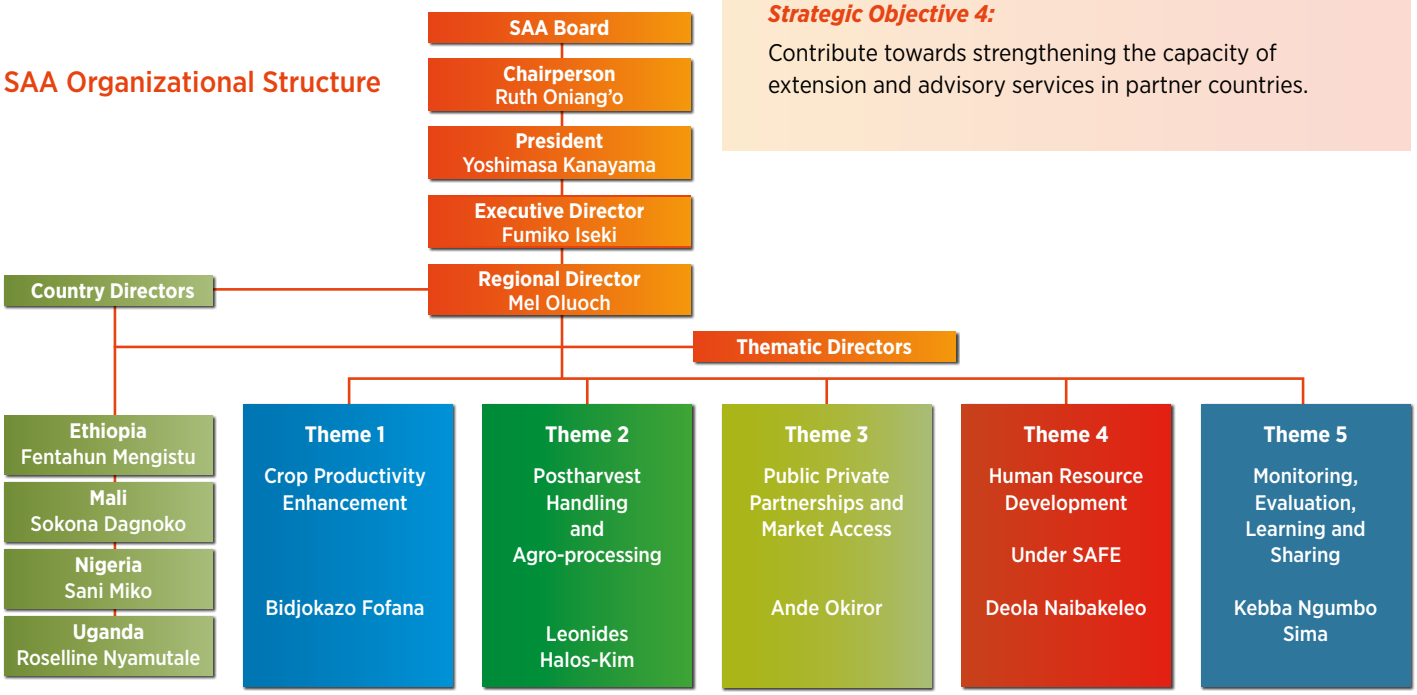
**The year 2018 started with work on the development of the SAA Strategic Plan (SP) 2019 – 2023, Global Operational Plan (GOP) and Country Operational Plans (COPs) for SAA countries of operation, which will launch in 2019. The integration of SAA and SAFE into One SAA, which began this year, aims to enhance synergy and efficiency in operations.**

Our countries of operation recorded tangible progress in the implementation of development activities throughout 2018. Farmers' knowledge and skills in good agricultural practices have improved in the areas of crop productivity, postharvest handling and agro-processing, and in market-oriented agriculture across the entire crop value chain. SAA also supported Farmer Organizations (FOs) in buying quality inputs in order to enhance their produce. Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing (MELS) country teams have carried out impact assessments on various aspects of country programs in key intervention areas. The SAFE program graduated several hundred students who are equipped to address extension workers' knowledge and skill gaps in agricultural value chains; the program is currently undergoing expansion to new universities in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Mozambique and Liberia.

SAA also conducted needs assessments to identify knowledge and extension gaps, determine training needs and to prioritize production technologies and extension models to be disseminated in countries of operation.

In the coming year, SAA will continue to strengthen its relationship with benefactors, supporters, universities, and agricultural colleges, with the aim of extending outreach and enhancing access and affordability to production and processing technologies in order to improve the knowledge and skills, and ultimately livelihoods, of smallholder farmers in Africa. We will also continue to conduct regular program planning and reviews in collaboration with key stakeholders and partners. In an effort to showcase the impact of SAA interventions in target rural communities, more focus will be channelled towards a robust evidence-based MELS system.

## SAA Organizational Structure




# Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives of SAA

## VISION

A Sub Saharan Africa free from hunger and poverty, sustainably producing nutritious food in an eco-friendly, market oriented and socially viable system.

## MISSION

Working in partnership with public and private stakeholders, namely agricultural extension and advisory services, to influence the transformation of African agriculture. Empowering smallholder farmers to increase productivity in a sustainable manner and in response to market demand.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

***Strategic Objective 1:***

Improve sustainable crop production and productivity among smallholder farmers.

***Strategic Objective 2:***

Improve the harvesting, postharvest handling, storage, and processing of agricultural produce of smallholder farmers and agro-processors.

***Strategic Objective 3:***

Promote market-oriented agriculture among smallholder farmers.

***Strategic Objective 4:***

Contribute towards strengthening the capacity of extension and advisory services in partner countries.

## Staff affairs

On October 1, Dr Mel Oluoch joined SAA as the Regional Director (RD), taking over the role from Dr Juliana Rwelamira, who retired on September 30. Dr Fentahun Mengistu joined SAA as the Country Director (CD) of Ethiopia from August 1, and Dr Abraham Tadesse was appointed the Deputy Country Director (DCD) from June 1. Dr Aberra Debelo and Dr Habtu Assefa retired as the CD and DCD of Ethiopia on August 31 and May 31, respectively.

## Resource mobilisation

SAA continues to receive the long-term and committed support of The Nippon Foundation, and has used this funding to introduce new technologies, enhance capacity building efforts, and scale up its operations in nine countries.

In an effort to reinforce the support of The Nippon Foundation, SAA continued to diversify its funding sources and in 2018, received funding from the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) in Ethiopia and Nigeria to improve markets, and uplift smallholder farmers' productivity in selected regions. SAA also received funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as well as the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria. In the same year, Mali progressed the implementation of a project funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO/WOTRO) on foundation seed production. In Uganda, SAA implemented projects funded by the Ministry of Agriculture (Vegetable Oil Development Project), Agricultural Business Initiative (aBi) and K+S GmbH. A new project funded by the World Food Programme was also launched in 2018.

A women's group receiving nutrition training at Dacoumani PHTC, Ségou, Mali

A farmer showcases a Women Assisted Demonstration (WAD) maize plot in Ethiopia

Smallholder farmers sharing information at a millet demonstration in Ntungamo District, Uganda

**The Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE) Theme focuses on increasing agricultural productivity for smallholder farmers while strengthening the capacity of national extension agents (EAs). The CPE intervention strategy consists of establishing needs based Farmer Learning Platforms (FLPs) to illustrate and train target partners in cost-effective production technologies. FLPs are composed of four extension plot types: Community Demonstration Plots (CDPs) showcasing SAA crop productivity increasing as well as climate smart technologies, Technology Adoption Plots (TAPs) carried out by early adopters, Model Adoption Plots (MAPs) implemented by exemplary farmers who adopted the full technological packages demonstrated in the CDPs, and Community Practices (CPs) run by non-participating farmers using their traditional cropping practices. Additional efforts have been made to adopt the Climate Smart Village (CSV) model in SAA technology intervention strategies aimed at mainstreaming climate smart agriculture, while bringing Climate Smart Technologies (CSTs) to smallholder farmers in Africa.**

Despite concerns pertaining to climate change and security issues in 2018, most FLPs were suitably implemented in all focus countries without major setbacks. Main activities carried out included the assessment of smallholder farmers' needs, identifying knowledge and technology gaps in SAA host-farming communities, and the development and distribution of training manuals. In addition to the establishment of FLPs, smallholder farmers and EAs also benefitted from training provided by SAA.

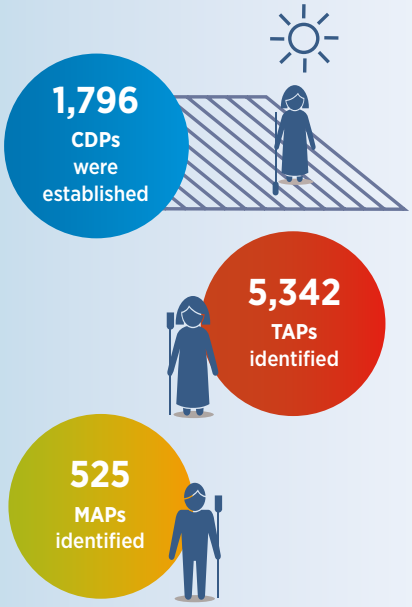
## Crop yield differences

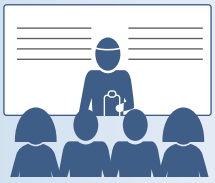
Overall, statistically significant crop yield differences were recorded using different technological packages. CDPs significantly outperformed the other three extension plot types. In CSVs, priority crops receiving CSTs significantly outperformed CPs.

The yield gaps recorded among various plot types in the FLPs are attributed to the efficiency of the various technological packages applied. Future SAA technology intervention will investigate the root causes of yield gaps in order to identify and address key obstacles to production. Preliminary results clearly indicate that CSTs significantly increase crop productivity and could potentially contribute to supporting smallholder farmers' adaptation to climate change.

SAA is acutely aware of the observable effects of climate change upon farmers' productivity. Thus, future technology interventions will regularize climate-smart agriculture, particularly in climate-vulnerable farming systems, whilst taking a value chain approach to climate adaptation and resilience building.

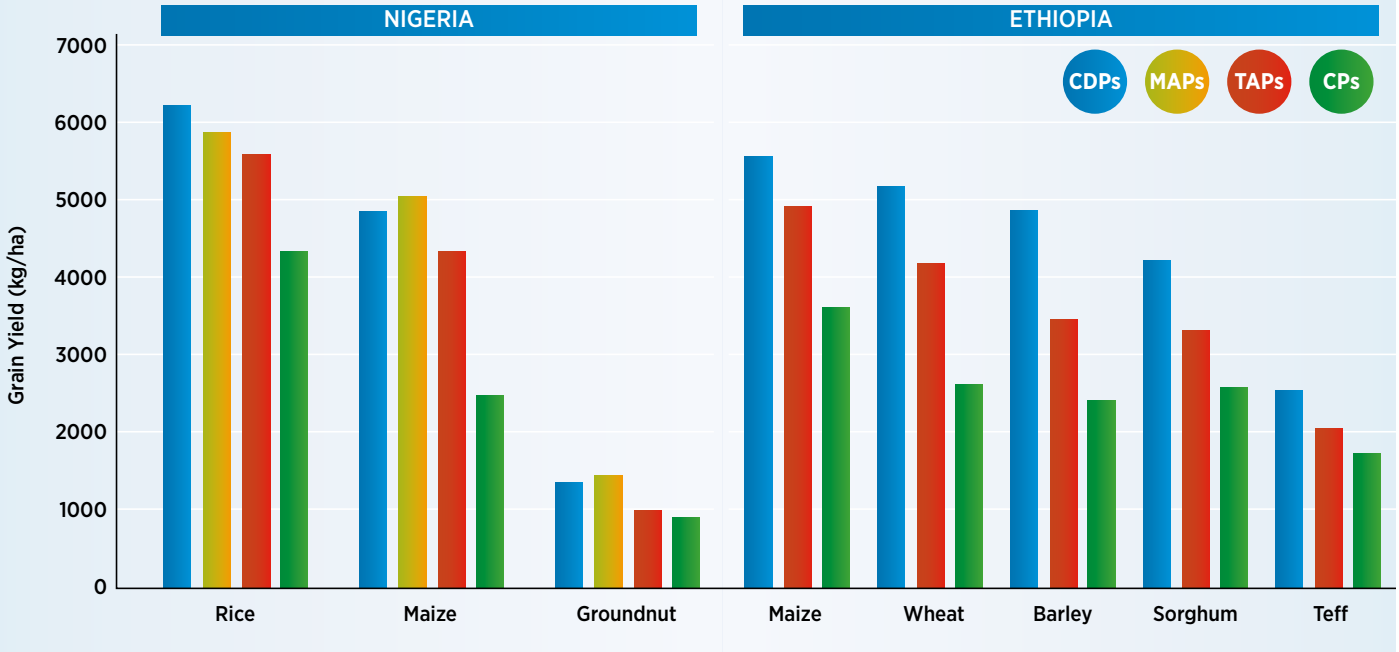
## Key achievements in 2018



Beneficiaries of **SAA training sessions** include: **12,499 farmers**, **586 EAs**, and **21,887 partners** who attended the field days.

### Crop yields obtained through the use of different technological packages



# Theme 2
## Postharvest Handling and Agro-processing (PHAP)

*Theme Director:*
***Engr Leonides Halos-Kim***

**Enhancing crop productivity is generally not enough to lift smallholder farmers out of poverty. The objective of PHAP, therefore, is to strengthen the competitiveness of commercially orientated smallholder farmers by adding value to their primary produce and diversifying their range of income-generating activities. By improving the harvesting, postharvest handling, storage and processing of agricultural produce, the PHAP extension will increase the availability of good-quality food. This theme is one of the pillars of the new SAA SP as it provides the link between production and market, and encompasses food quality, safety and nutrition.**

Despite PHAP technology being adopted in several focus countries, a needs assessment carried out in new intervention sites revealed that farmers are still using traditional methods of harvesting, threshing and storage which are labour intensive, time consuming and result in quantitative and qualitative losses. Lack of information on improved methods of processing, and the shortage of funds required to set up agro-processing enterprises were documented. Interventions in 2018 focused on the continuous monitoring of technology-users, technical backstopping and additional technology demonstrations.

A mobile shelling service demonstrated by a youth group in Asosa, Western Ethiopia

## Focus areas

### Improving agro-processing and nutrition

Women processors received training on improved agro-processing techniques, including hygiene, enterprise management and machine operation and maintenance. The performance of enterprises is continually being monitored to identify factors for sustainability. Agro-processing enterprises managed by an individual member are shown to be more sustainable than that managed by a group.

Concerns about food quality, safety and nutrition were also addressed by providing training on balanced diet preparation, which aimed to advise rural households on how to fight malnutrition by helping them adapt recipes made from local ingredients.

### Strengthening private service provision

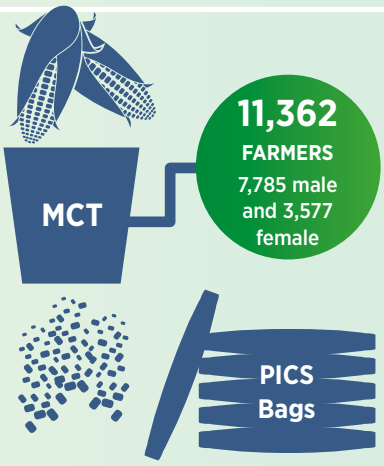
The increasing adoption of PHAP technologies requires the development of a technical support mechanism, to ensure that users are able to access services for repair and maintenance. SAA encourages the participation of the private sector as service providers, and particularly encourages the young farmers to invest in Private Service Provision (PSP).

### Developing the Production/Postharvest and Trading Center (PHTC) Model

The shortfall of professionally trained PHAP extension staff creates the need for a platform that can showcase the different technological options available to stakeholders. The Postharvest and Trading Centre (PHTC) model, which evolved from the implementation of Niet@kene and the Postharvest Extension and Learning Platform (PHELP) model, continues to be monitored in Mali. The integration of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) demonstrations into the PHTC model has given farmers a full understanding of the crop value chain.

## Key achievements in 2018

**Demonstrations of PHAP technologies** were conducted during **major technology exhibition events and farmers' field days.** The participation of technology suppliers, including input dealers, at the events created a direct link with the farmers.




In **Ethiopia**, demonstrations of **Multi-Crop Threshers** (MCT), **maize shellers** and **Purdue Improved Crop Storage** (PICS) bags were attended by **11,362 farmers overall (7,785 male** and **3,577 female).**

**15,000**
**VISITORS**

Demonstrations in **Uganda** carried out during the **national agricultural show**, as well as at other events, reached a collective audience of more than **15,000 visitors** who were able to gain an insight into the **improved technologies** available to smallholder farmers.

The use of **hermetic storage** was demonstrated to EAs, Commodity Association Traders (CATs) and host farmers in **Mali, Nigeria and Uganda.** Millet, maize, sorghum and cowpeas were stored in PICS bags and in plastic tanks and **remained insect-free after 10 months of storage.**

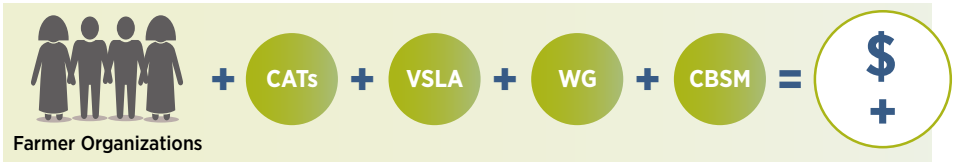
*Theme* **3**

# Public Private Partnership and Market Access (PPP&MA)

*Acting Theme Director:* ***Ande Okiror***

**The overarching aim of PPP&MA is to promote market-oriented agriculture among smallholder farmers. Partnerships are critical to SAA strategies, encouraging private input suppliers of products like crop protection chemicals and equipment to help finance smallholder agricultural extension services.**

Increasing household income from farming requires collaboration among various value chain actors, to meet market demands for quality produce. Therefore, PPP&MA mapped out private service providers, including microfinance institutions, agro-input suppliers and machine service providers in order to connect them with Farmer Organizations (FO).




As well as establishing functional FOs and providing training to develop their skills, SAA also encouraged FOs to form, or join, **CATs**, **Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Warrantage Groups, and Community-based Seed Multiplication (CBSM) groups**. In doing so, FOs can **gain better access to financial and other benefits** through group initiatives.

The CATs facilitate access to input and output markets, as well as other services such as insurance and e-extension. VSLAs help build local funds to invest and meet basic needs, and the CBSM model ensures access to improved seed.

Commodity Associations (CAs) were organized around selected enterprises and provided various training sessions in group dynamics, agribusiness, and gender inclusiveness. The selection of training topics was guided by the results of needs assessments and a community entry process. The training sessions encourage the groups to take up farming as a business, carry out joint household planning and participate in group activities and share of proceeds. FOs were linked to input and output markets, including large scale firms, processing companies and other service providers including Cooperative Unions (in Ethiopia), Camara Seed, Comptoir 2000 (in Mali), Joy Seeds, Olam (in Nigeria) and Savannah Commodities and Breweries LTD (in Uganda).

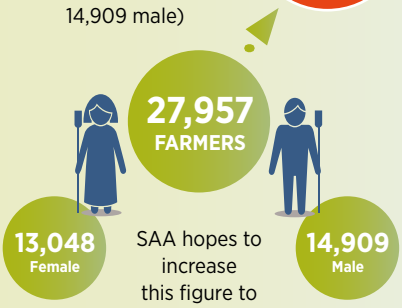
## Future plans

PPP&MA recorded significant progress in achieving its goal to demonstrate the concept of farming as a business to smallholder farmers by building positive partnerships, involving both public and private partners. The development and implementation of extension models like CATs, VSLA and CBSM will continue to be adopted and strengthened, so that they continue to contribute towards building economically viable FOs.

## Key achievements in 2018

PPP&MA had an outreach total of **27,957 farmers** (13,048 female 14,909 male)

**68,000 by 2021**




SAA hopes to increase this figure to **68,000 by 2021.**

**$133,925**
**Saved by FOs**

Reports show that **FOs saved a total of $133,925**, part of which was re-invested into production activities and on meeting basic needs.

**34%**
**FOs being economically viable**

**233**
**Viable business plans developed**

**Training provided by SAA** resulted in **34% of FOs being economically viable** with **233 viable business plans developed and implemented.**

| PPP&MA initiatives across focus countries | Ethiopia | Mali | Nigeria | Uganda | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collective action models developed | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 |
| Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) | 16 | 3 | 15 | 23 | 57 |
| Radio talk shows | 4 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 20 |
| Women, PwDs and youth, FOs trained on leadership | 22 | 23 | 106 | 65 | 216 |
| Business plans developed | 6 | 25 | 15 | 187 | 233 |
| Farmers accessing market and other services | 6,060 | 6,022 | 10,500 | 5,375 | 27,957 |
| Amount saved by VSLAs (USD) | 2,880 | 5,723 | 25,000 | 100,322 | 133,927 |

*Theme* **4**

# Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE)

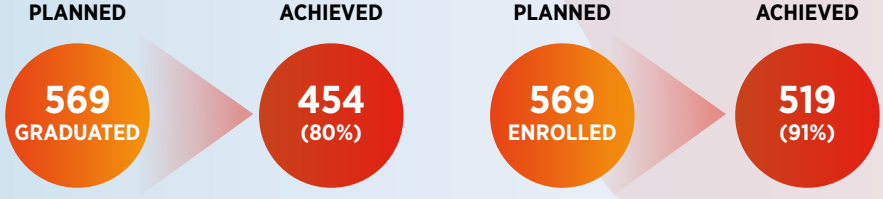
## Program expansion

**The Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE) has two main objectives: to integrate African universities and agricultural colleges into the agricultural development process; and to expand and strengthen the knowledge and skills of frontline agricultural and rural development advisory service providers to improve their capacity to serve the needs of smallholder farm families.**

Demand for the SAFE program increased substantially in 2018, and a decision was therefore made to expand the program to Sierra Leone and Mozambique in 2019. Several missions were undertaken by the SAFE team to engage with relevant stakeholders offering training programs in agriculture, and other key officials in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Mozambique. These interactions helped create awareness and recognition of the SAFE program across Africa.

| SAFE Program Universities/Colleges and Countries | Graduated | | | Current | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| University of Cape Coast, Ghana (B.Sc.) | 468 | 119 | 587 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 607 |
| Kawadaso Agric. College, Ghana (Dip) | 492 | 97 | 589 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 589 |
| Haramaya, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | 516 | 83 | 599 | 86 | 9 | 95 | 694 |
| Hawasa, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | 216 | 56 | 272 | 77 | 10 | 87 | 359 |
| Makerere, Uganda (B.Sc.) | 413 | 189 | 602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 602 |
| Sokoine, Tanzania (B.Sc.) | 727 | 242 | 969 | 98 | 32 | 130 | 1099 |
| IPR/IFRA, Mali (Maîtrise) | 215 | 32 | 247 | 72 | 16 | 88 | 335 |
| Samanko Centre, Mali (Dip) | 200 | 78 | 278 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 305 |
| Ahmadu Bello, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | 161 | 25 | 186 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 216 |
| Bayero University, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | 185 | 9 | 194 | 35 | 2 | 37 | 231 |
| Abomey-Calavi, Benin (B.Sc.) | 165 | 31 | 196 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 223 |
| Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso (B.Sc.) | 119 | 24 | 143 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 153 |
| Lilongwe University, Malawi (B.Sc.) | 80 | 45 | 125 | 62 | 34 | 96 | 221 |
| Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | 108 | 47 | 155 | 55 | 9 | 64 | 219 |
| Adamawa State University, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | 43 | 10 | 53 | 42 | 4 | 46 | 99 |
| Illorin University, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | 35 | 8 | 43 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 57 |
| Makelle University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | 135 | 51 | 186 | 70 | 68 | 138 | 324 |
| Wollo University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | 58 | 35 | 93 | 51 | 7 | 58 | 151 |
| Jimma University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | 56 | 10 | 66 | 51 | 10 | 61 | 127 |
| University of Ségou, Mali (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 45 | 17 | 62 | 62 |
| Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 43 | 1 | 44 | 44 |
| Arba Minch University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 60 | 10 | 70 | 70 |
| Semera University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 32 |
| Jigjiga University, Ethiopia (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 16 |
| University of Dutsin-Ma, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 28 |
| Michael Okpara University, Nigeria (B.Sc.) | - | - | 0 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | **4,392** | **1,191** | **5,583** | **1,007** | **289** | **1,296** | **6,879** |
| **SCHOLARSHIPS** | **Graduated** | | | **Current** | | | **Total** |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| Diploma | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| B.Sc. | 31 | 2 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| M.Sc. | 49 | 12 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| PhD | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 92 | 18 | 110 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 114 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **4,484** | **1,209** | **5,693** | **1,010** | **290** | **1,300** | **6,993** |

## Mid-career students in 2018




Due to unrest in Ethiopia, several universities had to postpone graduation programs and the enrolment of new students.

## Supervised Enterprise Projects

Supervised Enterprise Projects (SEPs) narrow the gap between theory and practice, and act as a tool for capacity development and technology transfer. SEPs have various learning and development dimensions that include multi-stakeholder platforms, community development and enterprise development.

Various SEPs were implemented during the year and supervised to see how mid-career students embrace the value chain concept. It was observed that SEPs have addressed diverse rural problems and provided solutions to improve the livelihoods of many rural villagers. The supervisors noted that the SEPs implemented by the students are increasingly covering the entire commodity value chain.

## Strengthening Enterprise Centers

***Enterprise centers are spaces where students, farmers, employers, lecturers and researchers can explore the development and dissemination of innovative new agricultural practices and engage in income-generating activities.***

In Ethiopia, Jigjiga University was supported with drip irrigation technology, and is already reaching out to farmers on the adaptation of the technology using locally available materials.

Michael Okpara University in Nigeria identified Garri (cassava) production and seedling production for palm oil, plantain and banana as technologies for its Enterprise Center. The building for the Enterprise Center in Usmanu Danfodiyo University, in Nigeria, was also completed in 2018, with the support of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.



**Yuji Mori, Executive Director (ED) at The Nippon Foundation, SAA ED Fumiko Iseki, and Regional Director Dr Mel Oluoch, visit the University of Ilorin with the SG 2000 Nigeria team**

## Partnerships and networking

In May 2018 the Executive Director of SAA, together with an advisor from The Nippon Foundation and the SAA Deputy Regional Director, met with the Ghanaian Minister of State for Food and Agriculture. The Minister acknowledged the agricultural developments in Ghana that resulted from SG 2000 and SAFE interventions. The Acting Director of Agricultural Extension Services recounted the role of the SG 2000 program and how it has helped the extension agents to deliver quality advisory services. The team also held various meetings with the leaders of the University of Cape Coast and Kwadaso Agricultural College.

In Tanzania, a meeting was held with the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD) on May 18, 2018. Participants at the meeting included lecturers from Sokoine University, the Permanent Secretary, Director of Extension and Livestock and other officials from the ministry. The need to combine efforts and work towards a common goal was emphasized and will be enshrined in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the university and ministries linked with the program.

In Ethiopia, the SAFE team and IFAD officials met on May 23, 2018 to discuss the potential for collaboration. The idea was welcomed by the IFAD Country Director and Representatives of the East and Southern Africa Division, who provided a briefing on IFAD activities in Ethiopia. The SAFE Technical Director also briefly explained SAA interventions in focus countries and particularly in Ethiopia. It was agreed that SAFE will map project areas where mid-career students conduct their SEPs and share results with IFAD to identify areas that would benefit from a collaborative project.

## Alumni associations

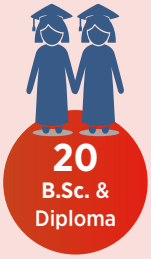
Alumni associations in all countries of operation conducted their annual conferences and produced reports. They have proven to be highly practical in networking with different universities and professional associations, and in the dissemination of technologies to farmers. Many alumni members participated during field-level SEPs supervisions as co-supervisors to mid-career students.

# Key achievements in 2018

## Christopher Dowswell Scholarship

The Christopher Dowswell Scholarship program aims to increase the number of women extension agents by providing financial support during their academic mid-career degree programs.

In 2018, a total of **20 scholars** were selected for **awards at B.Sc. and Diploma level**, bringing the **total number of beneficiaries to 88.**




## Training of Lecturers on topical issues

A series of **Training of Trainers (ToTs)** sessions on **photography and story writing** was conducted throughout December 2018 in **Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia.**

A total of **45 SEPs coordinators and lecturers** received training.


ToTs conducted in the form of **workshops focusing on SEPs**, module review and development, and adult learning were held for **Agricultural Faculty lecturers** at the **University of Ségou (Mali)**, and the **Federal University Dutsin-Ma and Usmanu Danfodiyo University (Nigeria).** A ToT workshop was also organized in **Adama (Ethiopia)** to induct new mid-career program staff of the universities, and to refresh senior staff on value chain orientated enterprise.

# Theme 5
## Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing (MELS)

Theme Director:
*Dr Kebba Ngumbo Sima*

**The objective of the MELS theme embodies the SAA commitment to becoming an evidence-based organization that better understands and documents the impacts of its investments. As organizational strategy developments are intrinsically linked to monitoring, evaluation and reporting, the MELS unit coordinates strategy development processes, program planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting at country and regional levels. MELS reporting systems have been developed with an accompanying Management Information System (MIS) to document the effectiveness of program interventions. MELS works in collaboration with other SAA themes and SG 2000 country programs to implement this system.**

In 2018, in an effort to continue generating evidence towards deepening the impact of SAA work, MELS conducted needs assessments, output/outcome monitoring, impact assessments and evaluations across focus countries.

**An enumerator interviewing farmers for a study on the adoption and impact of SAA promoted PICS bags in the Omo Nada Woreda, in the Oromia region of Ethiopia**

## Outcome monitoring

In Mali, outcome monitoring was carried out at the demonstration plots (CDPs, CSPs and TAPs) in Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso and Ségou Regions.

In Uganda, maize and rice registered the highest proportions of quantities sold in both seasons, recording 92% and 90% in the first season and 90% and 88% in the second season respectively; followed by soybean (72%) in the first season and beans (77%) in the second season.

| | Season A | | | Season B | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crop | Quantity harvested (Kg/Acre) | Percentage sold | Income ($) | Quantity harvested (Kg/Acre) | Percentage sold | Income ($) |
| Maize | 742 | 92 | 148.32 | 835.48 | 90 | 141.29 |
| Beans | 258 | 66 | 223.58 | 290 | 77 | 226.96 |
| Soy beans | 822 | 72 | 252.44 | 890 | 46 | 292.76 |
| Sunflower | 1058 | 71 | 339.12 | 1282.5 | 54 | 695.99 |
| Rice | 3,875 | 90 | 1,159.95 | 800 | 88 | 239.47 |
| Simsim | 189.85 | 26 | 90.93 | 190 | 54 | 67.11 |

### Evaluation

An end-term evaluation of the **Growth for Uganda project** (funded by K+S) indicated a 68% increase in the use of improved agronomic practices. Findings also revealed that access to agro inputs improved significantly (average distance to input source/shop reduced to 7km from 25Km) because of the active participation of the CATs.

## Impact assessments

**In Mali**, an impact assessment was conducted on a **women's agro-processing group** in Didieni. Findings show that the processing unit has the potential for **huge economic impact** for both men and women.

**An economic and profit margin analysis of the Model Adoption Plot** (MAP) was carried out **in Nigeria**.

The study shows a remarkable profit margin for all priority crops including **N*208,000/ha for rice, N246,000/ha for maize** and **N262,000/ha for groundnut.** Comparative average profit margins using conventional community practices are N21,420/ha for rice, N32,150/ha for maize and N98,667/ha for groundnut.

**Increased profit margin for priority crops compared to conventional community practices**


*Nigerian Naira = 0.0033 USD at time of publication

**In Uganda**, an in-depth study was conducted on the adoption of crop production technologies among **maize and soybean farmers in the Growth for Uganda project**.

Overall, farmers had mainly **adopted improved seed (72%)** followed by **line planting (15%)** and **fertilizer use (8%)**. **Barriers to adoption** identified across the survey districts were the **high cost of the technology** followed by **inadequate knowledge and skills** for application.

**Farmer adoption rates in Uganda**

1 Kalanzi, a member of a youth group in Zirobwe operates his power tiller

2 SAA Farmer Learning Platform

3 Mital Johnson, a Commodity Association Trader (CAT), posing with a maize sheller at Kamuli Agribusiness Institution Training Association (KAIDA) in Kamuli District

4 Ogwal Benson, a seed multiplier in the Lira District of Uganda, showcasing his produce

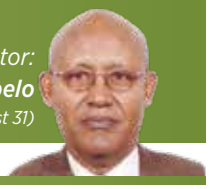
5 Community Demonstration Plot (CDP) in the Ségou region, Mali

6 A soybean seed multiplication plot in the Jinja District of Uganda

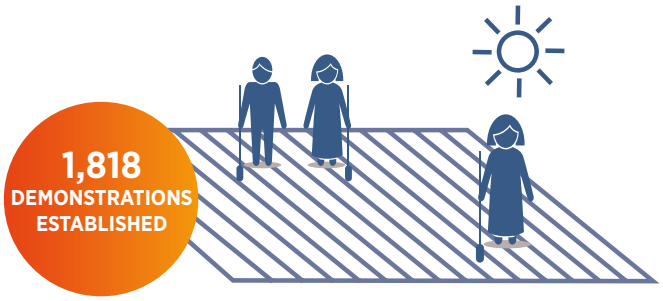
# Ethiopia country report

Country Director: *Dr Fentahun Mengistu*

Country Director: *Dr Aberra Debelo* (retired on August 31)



**In 2018, SG 2000 Ethiopia operated in 46 woredas, in five distinct regions, through the Core Program and extra-core projects. The major focus areas included promoting improved crop production technologies, good management practices, improved postharvest handling, nutrition, market access and Market Information Systems (MIS), and building the agripreneurship capacities of youth and women.**




## Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE)

Achievements: **1,818 demonstrations established**: **384 Community Demonstration Plots (CDP), 1085 Technology Adoption Plots (TAPs), 18 Community Variety Plots (CVPs)** and **169 Community-Based Seed Multiplication (CBSM) plots.**

Approximately **1,105 EAs attended a Training of Trainers (ToTs) session** who in turn **trained 890 farmers**.

## Postharvest Handling and Agro-Processing (PHAP)

The PHAP team undertook needs assessment surveys in new intervention sites, in order to identify areas for future interventions. Work within this theme involved conducting training on postharvest handling and nutrition, demonstrating postharvest handling technologies, organizing field days and forming youth agripreneurship groups.

A total of **150 EAs** (37 female and 113 male) received training on PHAP; they then went on to train **7,760 farmers** (2,368 female and 5,392 male).

**112 women farmers and 37 EAs** (18 female and 19 male) in rural areas received **training on basic nutrition and meal preparation**. A total of **1,015 demonstrations** were conducted on multi crop threshers, maize sheller and PICS bags for **11,362 farmers** (7,785 male and 3,577 female).

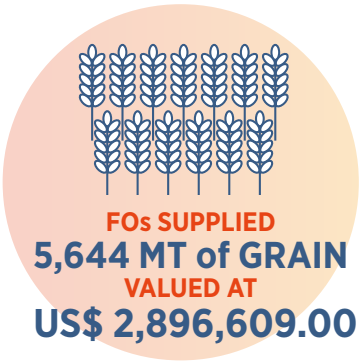

Trained on PHAP who then trained


PHAP will continue to intensify training provided to rural households on improving nutrition; and the service provision model will continually be adopted as the strategy to facilitate the adoption of improved PHAP technologies by smallholder farmers. Training rural households to improve nutrition will also be intensified.

## Public Private Partnership and Market Access (PPP&MA)

In 2018, PPP&MA organized seed producer groups, conducted field days, established beneficial market connections, and undertook capacity building of Value Chain Actors (VCAs), smallholder farmers and Farmer Organizations (FO).

Achievements: **6,060 smallholder farmers** accessed market information services. **FOs supplied 5,664 MT of grain valued at USD 2,896,609.00** to market actors.


## Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing (MELS)

In line with the MELS Theme, SG 2000 Ethiopia conducted a range of activities including the coordination of needs assessment surveys, and conducting outcome monitoring and impact assessments.

Achievements: Outcome monitoring interviews were conducted with **132 demonstration host farmers, trainees, EAs and officials in 2018**. The results of the interviews revealed that **83.3%** of the sampled host farmers **discovered at least one new practice** which appealed to them, and that EAs felt empowered by **SG 2000 training**.


## Challenges

A key challenge experienced by the program in 2018 was the threat of **climate change**, which resulted in the early cessation of our operations. Further challenges include the high turnover rate that was recorded amongst EAs, as well as a **shortage of vehicles**.

## Conclusion

Looking to the future, SG 2000 Ethiopia plans to integrate extension models within the value chain, and to establish Value Chain Centres (VCCs), as part of the new Strategic Plan. VCCs are designated areas in which all agricultural extension models are demonstrated end to end, along the value chain. The program will also endeavor to increase capacity and conduct additional demonstrations and field days. We will also continue to champion crucial market relationships for smallholder farmers.

# Mali country report

*Country Director:*
***Dr Sokona Dagnoko***

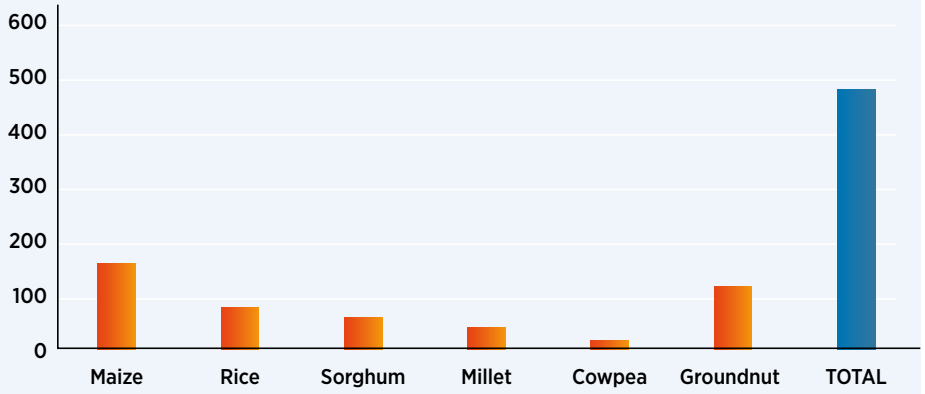
**In Mali, the overall production of the 2018 cropping season was estimated to be over 10 million tons due to the generous rainfall experienced by the country, in addition to the continued provision of subsidized agricultural inputs and equipment provided by the government. SAA interventions contributed to this achievement by strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers in the areas of CPE, PHAP and PPP&MA. The implementation of activities was monitored consistently by MELS, under the overall supervision of the Country Director, in order to ensure the timely delivery of quantitative and qualitative data. Staff and partners also received training on various aspects of monitoring and evaluation, provided by MELS, in order to ensure frequent and high quality data collection.**


Dr Fousseyni Cissé (third from left) of the Malian Institute of Rural Economy, and his team of researchers visit a Community Demonstration Plot (CDP) in the Ségou region

**Number of technologies demonstrated in Mali in 2018**

| Crop | Number demonstrated | Number of varieties with climate-smart features | Other technologies demonstrated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maize | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Rice (rain fed upland) | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Sorghum | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Millet | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Cowpea | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Groundnut | 1 | 1 | 6 |

**Number of CDPs implemented during 2018 in Mali**




## Conclusion

Looking to the future, SG 2000 Mali will continue to facilitate demonstrations on handling technologies, and on monitoring processors. We will also continue to champion training on nutrition in order to enhance the livelihood of smallholder farmers. Our priorities for the next year will also include further advancements of the ARF project.

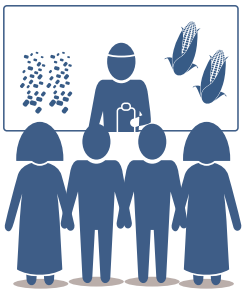
## Achievements:

A notable achievement for the program in 2018 was the launch of the Food and Business **Applied Research Fund (ARF) Project** in January, following a consortium meeting held in the same month. We have worked on the development of a **gender strategy** and a **gender action plan** for the project, and have organized **knowledge-sharing workshops** in collaboration with the **Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP)**. Members of the ARF project have received supervised visits to sites, and the project has already supported four graduate students.

Additionally, SG 2000 Mali conducted a needs assessment, which enabled us to detect any knowledge and extension gaps, and to facilitate interventions in accordance with the findings of the assessment. We organized several events throughout the year including the annual stakeholder forum in February, and the annual Board meeting in November. We facilitated field visits and successfully implemented field operations in line with SAA Themes.

**63**
**EAS**

**TRAINED IN NUTRITION AND FOOD SAFETY**



**PHAP activities** included providing **training to EAs** on **nutrition and food safety. 63 farmers** (46 female and 17 male) attended the demonstrations.

**Training was also provided** to private service providers on **machine fabrication, operation and maintenance**, and the **demonstration of agro-processing technologies**.

Our **demonstrations on postharvest technologies** had an outreach of **502 farmers**, in five PHTCs, and **agro-processing technology demonstrations benefitted 382 farmers** (355 female and 27 male).

# Nigeria country Report

*Country Director:*
***Dr Sani Miko***

**The integration of SAA and SAFE in 2018 was a milestone in the history of SAA in Africa, and is not without its challenges, but these are consistently addressed through joint planning and constant consultations. In Nigeria, universities form a significant part of our planning and field operations, and we now have a cohesive goal, which is the adoption of our interventions at household and national levels. In addition to the core activities conducted by SAA, SG 2000 Nigeria benefitted from the provision of further projects by Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), African Cassava Agronomy Initiative (ACAI) and the IFAD-CASP project and Taking Maize Agronomy to Scale in Africa (TAMASA). We continue to partner with these organizations, as well as other national research centres, to source new potential technologies that may be incorporated in our programs.**

## Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE)

SAA continued to sustain training opportunities for EAs and farmers on quality agronomic practices, and throughout 2018 trained **520 EAs** and **112,041 farmers** through the aforementioned projects.

### Number of EAs and farmers trained

| Project | No. of EAs Trained | No. of Farmers Trained |
|---|---|---|
| Core NF | 126 | 10,500 |
| AGRA | 110 | 89,638 |
| ACAI | 28 | 280 |
| TAMASA | 37 | 673 |
| IFAD | 219 | 10,950 |
| **Total** | **520** | **112,041** |

**400** CDPs were established

**500** MAPs were established

**1,500** TAPs were established

**Training provided by SG 2000 Nigeria** was preceded by the establishment of **400 CDPs**, **500 MAPs**, and **1,500 TAPs** under the Core program; **30 demonstration plots** in **2 Climate-Smart Villages**, **120 fertilizer Validation Trials (VTs)** on ACAI, and **158 Cassava/Maize Inter Cropping**.

### Average yield from CDP, TAP and MAP compared with traditional yield

| Type of Crop | CDP | TAP | MAP | Traditional |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maize | 4,807 | 5,228 | 4,857 | 2,419 |
| Rice | 6,101 | 5,482 | 6,075 | 4,194 |
| Groundnut | 1,238 | 1,017 | 1,393 | 888 |

## Postharvest Handling and Agro-Processing (PHAP)

EAs and farmers also received training on improved postharvest handling and grain quality. **The number of farmers who received training on PHAP exceeded 230,000**. Private service providers were trained on machine operation and maintenance, while women's groups were trained on quality food preparation, hygiene, and various agro-enterprises.

## Business development and partnerships

**Community leaders received training on leadership**, good governance and collective marketing, which led to associations **accessing quality inputs worth USD 27,054** from reliable input companies. Similarly, **VSLAs comprising of 289 members** (87 female and 202 male) **received training on funds mobilization and loan and credit managemen**t, and were able to benefit from improved financial awareness.

**VSLAs mobilized approximately USD 25,000**, 10% of which was loaned to group members to enhance the working capital of their enterprises. A total of **559 FOs were facilitated**, and **sold produce valued at USD 1,065,159.13** overall.

## Tracking our progress

The supervision and monitoring of field activities are crucial to documenting the implementation, feedback and outputs of activities. Country staff received training on data analysis software as part of efforts to maintain high quality data collection. SAA also conducted needs assessments in new intervention areas.

## Conclusion

Plans for the future include documenting success stories in order to identify best practices, ready for further implementation, as well as recording key achievements and publications to strengthen the data center. We will also endeavor to source extra funding to contribute to the achievement of SAA goals.

A farmer utilises a rice mill operator at the Achilafiya Rice Processing Enterprise in the Jigawa State of Nigeria

# Uganda country Report

*Country Director:*
*Dr Roselline Nyamutale*

**This year's activities began with the annual stakeholder planning meeting, held at Makerere University, which welcomed 105 participants and honored the late Ryoichi Sasakawa with a posthumous Honorary Doctorate Degree of Laws for his support in ensuring food security among smallholder farmers in Africa, and particularly in Uganda.**

## Achievements:

A significant achievement for SG 2000 Uganda in 2018 was receiving an award from the government as the best visionary agricultural supporting NGO. Additionally, the CAT/VA model developed by the program was adopted and launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) as one of the approaches to agricultural extension in Uganda. We also successfully launched Youth Business Clinics, which were attended by 42 representatives (eight female and 34 male), five of whom were rewarded for their contribution.

## Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE)

In line with the CPE theme, the program worked with **431 farmer groups under SAA**, and **516 farmer groups** under non-core projects. A total of **94 EAs** were able to benefit from **capacity building as ToTs** in areas of agronomy, seed production, farming as a business and savings and loan associations, among others. A total of **226 farmers adopted at least two technologies**, and **two CSVs were established**.

**Small-scale production technologies** (row planters, line markers and weeders, small-irrigation facilities) **were demonstrated** and, where adopted, reduced drudgery of farm works.

The **EAs trained 20,527 farmers** (12,715 female and 7,812 male).

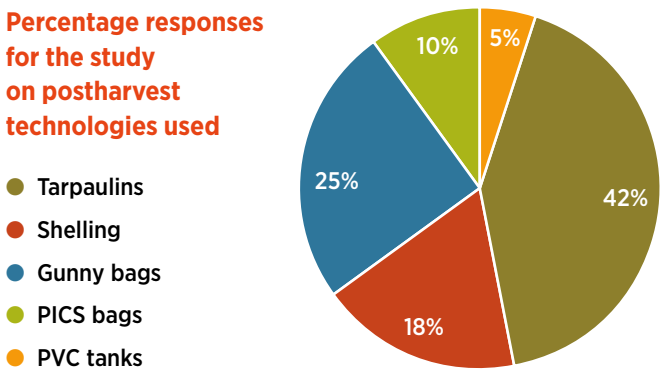
The program **established 512 CDPs**.

**Green field days** attracted **2,506 participants** (1,497 female, 1,009 male).


## Postharvest Handling and Agro-Processing (PHAP)

SG 2000 Uganda provided a range of training sessions on PHAP, entrepreneurship, nutrition, storage management and grain quality standards among others. Demonstrations of PHAP technologies were attended by 1,985 (959 female and 1,026 male) participants.

**Percentage responses for the study on postharvest technologies used**




**Julius Kuhumura, a member of Ntara Youth Group, demonstrating spraying with a solar powered knapsack sprayer in Kamwenge District, Uganda**

## Public-Private Partnership and Market Access (PPP&MA)

Information pertaining to the market and weather, respectively, was made accessible to farmers, so that production plans could be made accordingly.


A total of **672 farmers' groups were trained on VSLA** and were able to **accumulate savings** of **USD 100,321.50**, most of which was invested in improved seed and fertilizers.

**A further USD 147,221.10 was also received as agricultural loans.**

**Farmers** from **seven OSCAs** and **42 CATS sold grains worth USD 561,089.10** in total.

## Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing (MELS)

MELS continues to conduct needs assessments, impact studies and output and outcome monitoring. Throughout the year, four impact stories were published and distributed, and MELS data shows that nine in every 10 farmers had adopted a new technology.

## Challenges

A key challenge in 2018 was the bumper maize harvest which resulted in price deflation and the demoralization of farmers. The adverse effects of climate change were also felt in bean production and the limited access to seeds of high quality. SAA also noted limited knowledge on the existence of small-scale production technologies.

## Conclusion

Looking forward, SG 2000 Uganda will focus on promoting and integrating the agribusiness extension models among various stakeholders. We will also continue to promote crop insurance, and endorse the relationship between farmers and the market. The program will continue to champion cluster production, hermetic storage and bulk marketing as ways of enhancing the crop activity of smallholder farmers.

# Partnerships and extra-core projects

| Project name | Partner/donor | Duration | Amount | Project overview |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ethiopia** | | | | |
| Digital Green Scaling up Project | Digital Green Foundation India | May 2015-Apr 2017 (extended until May 2018) | $365,208 | Use of IT (video production & dissemination) as a tool to improve efficiency of extension service delivery. |
| Nutritious Maize for Ethiopia (NuME) | Global Affairs Canada through CIMMYT | Mar 2012-Mar 2017 (extended to Mar 2019) | $2,600,000 | To improve household income and nutritional security through the adoption of quality protein maize, and appropriate crop management practices. |
| Large Scale Popularization of Potassium (K) Fertilizer in Ethiopia | AGRA | Oct 2015-Mar 2017 (extended to Mar 2018) | $562,326 | To establish demonstration plots on the use of potassium fertilizer to increase the agricultural production and productivity. |
| Conservation Agriculture Promotion in Ethiopia | The David and Lucile Packard Foundation | 2017-2018 | $50,000 | To analyze the need for widespread promotion of Conservation Agriculture to improve environmental, social and economic sustainability in Ethiopia. |
| Improving Market-led Production of selected Agricultural Commodities in Targeted Woredas of Tigray (IMPACT-Tigray) | AGRA | Aug 2018-Oct 2021 | $3,292,133 | To enhance productivity, and strengthen access to output markets of wheat and teff in 20 woredas. |
| **Mali** | | | | |
| Developing economically viable foundation seed models for vital food security in Mali | Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research - NWO | 2017-2020 | $444,795 | Through co-creation with national and international partners, and focusing on staple crops, we will test three foundation seed models for efficacy, effectiveness, sustainability. The models which perform best will be promoted, and in turn strengthen actors' capacities. |
| **Nigeria** | | | | |
| Delivery and Dissemination of Sustainable Input Supply and Access to Marketers | N2 AFRICA Phase I and II (BMGF Funded and IITA led program) | 2011-2018 | $89,011 | Build the capacities of farmers' organizations and other value chain actors in delivery of knowledge base extension. |
| Climate Change Adaptation and Agribusiness Support Programme | IFAD | Jan-July 2018 | $138,437 | The programme development objective is increased incomes, enhanced food security and reduced vulnerability for smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth in the participating states. |
| African Cassava Agronomy Initiative (ACAI) | ACAI (BMGF Funded and IITA led) Phase I and II | June 2018-Dec 2018; Apr-Dec 2019 | $15,000 and $45,406 | ACAI aims to develop Fertilizer Site Specific Recommendations on Cassava and Cassava/Maize Intercrop. |
| Taking Maize Agronomy to Sub-Saharan Africa (TAMASA) | TAMASA (BMGF related program led by IITA) Phase I | Mar-Oct 2018 | $29,700 | TAMASA's main objective is to close yield gaps and address maize yield constraints by adopting innovative research and extension approaches. |
| Uplifting smallholder farmers' livelihood in Kaduna State of Nigeria through market driven upscaling of the maize, rice and soybean value chains | Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) | Apr 2018-Apr 2021 | $1,160,741 | To improve income, food security and livelihood of smallholder farmers in the Kaduna State of Nigeria. |
| Increasing Rice Productivity to Improve Income and Food Security of Farmers in Niger State, North-Central Nigeria | Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) | Apr 2018-Apr 2021 | $751,319 | To contribute to the development of inclusive agricultural transformation that increases and sustains farmers' incomes and food security in the Niger State of Nigeria. |
| Training of Farmer Groups, Extension Agents and Lead Farmers in Jigawa State | NIRSAL | June-Oct 2016 | $59,364 | Training on GAP and linking smallholder farmers to inputs and outputs market on major crops of rice, wheat and groundnut. |
| **Uganda** | | | | |
| Growth for Uganda-(Agricultural extension and value chain development in Northern Uganda) | K+S Kali GmbH-Germany | 5 Years (Mar 2013-Dec 2019) | €1,658,200 | Farm productivity and income opportunities of smallholder farmers are increased by using improved crop cultivation technologies, postharvest handling technologies and marketing opportunities. |
| Improving farmers' access through producer organization (focus on maize value chain) | aBi Trust | 2 years (2016-2019) | $342,453 | Increase incomes of household members through improved production and supply of good quality maize to one stop centers (under private engagement) and other buyers plus improving fairer gender relations, environmental conservation and savings at group/farmer level in 8 Districts of operation. |
| Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP) | IFAD/MAAIF | 2 years (2016-2019) | $547,000 | Contribute to sustainable poverty reduction among the rural communities of Uganda. |
| Agriculture Market support Program | WFP | 1 year | $291,925 | Transform the smallholder farmers from subsistence to commercial farming to improve food security and household incomes. |

# Country and Theme publications

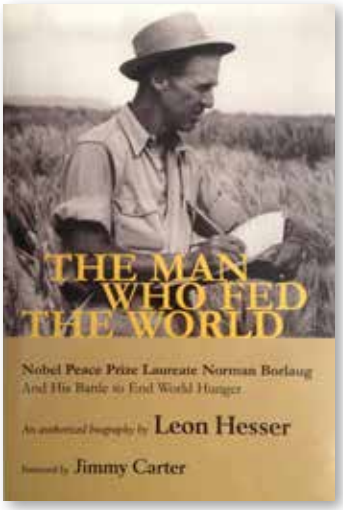
| Ethiopia | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Title of Publication** | **Theme/Country** | **Language** |
| Farmers' Learning Platform (FLP) Leaflet | CPE & MELS | English |
| Improving nitrogen use efficiency of teff, wheat and maize through Urea Deep Placement (UDP): preliminary field observation in some woredas of Oromia region. (Best Practice Brochure) | CPE & MELS | English |
| SAA/SG 2000 training manual along the value-chain | CPE, PHAP & PPP&MA | English |
| Commodity Association Trainer - Commodity Association Model Brochure | PPP&MA | Amharic and Oromiffa |
| SAA/SG 2000 1993-2018 Achievements and Strategic Plan 2019-23 Brochure | MELS | English |
| SAA/SG 2000 Ethiopia profile | MELS | English |
| A manual for QPM based traditional food preparation methods | PHAP | Amharic |
| A manual for QPM based traditional food preparation methods | PHAP | Oromiffa |
| **Mali** | | |
| Voices from the Field Special Edition:<br>Sasakawa Africa Association at the 12th Edition national cereal stock exchange fair | PPP&MA | English and French |
| Voices from the Field:<br>Sasakawa Africa Association Supporting farmers to produce quality seed | CPE | English |
| Voices from the Field:<br>The Production, Postharvest and Trade Center (PHTC) - an Extension Model to Empower Smallholder Farmers in Mali | PHAP | English |
| **Nigeria** | | |
| Dry Season Maize, Rice and Wheat Production Guide Extension Agents and Farmers under SAA/IFAD Partnership | CPE | English |
| Identification and control of fall army worm (FAW) | CPE & PPP&MA | English & Hausa |
| **Uganda** | | |
| Technical guide on identification and control of the American Armyworm | CPE | English |
| Adoption of promoted crop production technologies among maize and soybean farmers under Growth for Uganda Project areas | MELS | English |
| Impact study on seed multiplication in selected SG2000-U intervention districts | MELS | English |
| In-depth study on impact of agro-processing enterprises in the districts of Kibuku, Bugiri, Tororo, Mityana, Nakaseke and Ntungamo | MELS | English |
| End of project Evaluation for the Growth for Uganda (K+S) project | MELS | English |
| Farmer group Maturity assessment under the Vegetable Oil Development Project | MELS | English |
| **Theme 1 CPE** | | |
| Ammonia Assessment in irrigated rice system after Nitrogen fertilizers application | Journal of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, 2018 | English |

# SAA publications

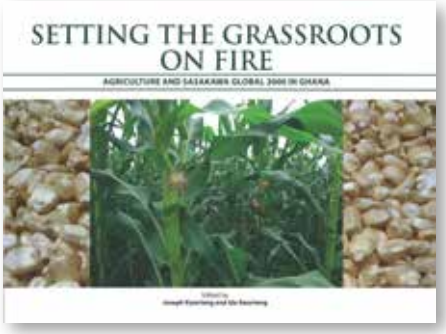
**A number of publications and reports are available from SAA.**

**To access the full range of our publications, newsletters and videos, please visit www.saa-safe.org**

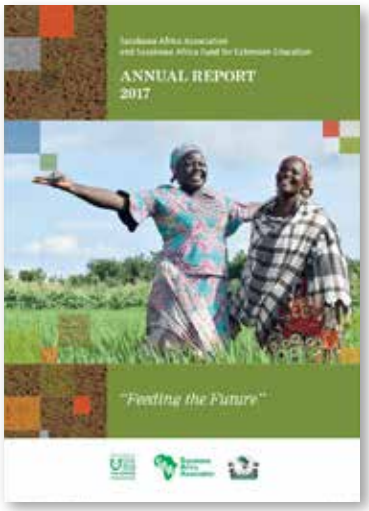

Take it to the farmer –
The Sasakawa experience in Africa




Biography of SAA co-founder
Norman E Borlaug




Setting the Grassroots on Fire
Agriculture and SG 2000 in Ghana




SAA Annual Report 2017


Voices from the Field – Special Edition


Calendar 2018

## *Voices from the Field*

SAA is an organization that works at grassroots level to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. *Voices from the Field* gives examples of such work: short case histories on individual members of the farming community and the impact that SAA and SAFE have made on their lives. They are published on a regular basis and are written and researched by SAA's communications unit in Addis Ababa.

To subscribe, please visit our website.


Voices from the Field – Special Edition


Voices from the Field – Mali

# Financial report

| SAA | | 2017 ($US) | 2018 ($US) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overview | Approved Budget | $9,451,045 | $10,282,406 |
| | Total Ordinary Income | $10,079,610 | $10,678,785 |
| | Total Ordinary Expense | $7,608,918 | $9,748,670 |
| | Total Net Assets | $3,110,674 | $4,151,085 |
| | Cash balance at the end of the year | $5,123,020 | $4,398,153 |
| Details of Income | NF Grant | $4,656,903 | $7,640,721 |
| | NuME (Ethiopia) | $182,649 | $217,203 |
| | AGRA (Ethiopia) | $24,409 | $402,522 |
| | MARKET II (Nigeria) | $119,204 | $0 |
| | NIRSAL (Nigeria) | $29,240 | $150,048 |
| | AGRA (Nigeria) | $0 | $788,930 |
| | K+S (Uganda) | $473,194 | $114,558 |
| | VODP (Uganda) | $101,389 | $176,409 |
| | aBi Trust (Uganda) | $16 | $154,546 |
| | Other Grants | $176,975 | $207,841 |
| | Other Income | $88,430 | $405,805 |
| | Contribution Received | $4,227,202 | $420,198 |
| Details of Expense | NF Core Project | | |
| | Operating Expenses | $3,832,045 | $5,428,234 |
| | Management Expenses | $2,488,651 | $2,999,256 |
| | NuME Project | | |
| | NuME (Ethiopia) | $188,149 | $211,585 |
| | MARKET II Project | | |
| | MARKET II (Nigeria) | $161,166 | $48,157 |
| | AGRA Project | | |
| | AGRA (Nigeria) | $48,199 | $334,243 |
| | K+S Project | | |
| | K+S (Uganda) | $320,982 | $165,716 |
| | VODP Project | | |
| | VODP (Uganda) | $133,677 | $148,881 |
| | Others | | |
| | (Ethiopia/Mali/Uganda/Nigeria) | $436,049 | $412,598 |

**Notes:**

1. Figures of each item provided in 2018 are based on the English translation of the Financial Report of Sasakawa Africa Association (The 4th Term) audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Arata LLC on March 20, 2018, and prepared on an accrual basis as per the Japanese accounting standard for public incorporated foundations.
2. The budget and expenses of Sasakawa Agricultural Funds for Extension Education (SAFE) are included into the above figures from 2018 onwards in line with SAFE's integration into SAA as of January 1, 2018.

(From left) Yuji Mori, Executive Director (ED) at The Nippon Foundation, Yohei Sasakawa, Fumiko Iseki, Nicéphore Soglo, former President of Benin, and Yoshimasa Kanayama

Malian National Director of Agriculture, Mr Oumar Maiga, conductsa field visit to a SG 2000 site

A Model Adoption Plot (MAP) for rice, managed by the Alheri Fadama farmers' cooperative association in Kano State, Nigeria.

A member of the Dafani rice farmer groups preparing a MAP for rice with a power tiller in the Kano State of Nigeria.

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