



Building Nutritious Food Baskets

Bi-annual Report November 2016 – April 2017

Submitted July 2017

Progress Narrative

Use this form to provide updates to your foundation program officer regarding progress made toward achieving your project's stated outputs and outcomes.

The Progress Narrative must be submitted in Word, as PDFs will not be accepted.

General Information

Investment Title:	Building Nutritious Food Baskets: Scaling up Biofortified Crops for Nutrition Security in Nigeria and Tanzania (Reaching Agents of Change Phase 2)		
Grantee/Vendor:	International Potato Center		
Primary Contact:	Adiel Nkonge Mbabu	Investment Start Date:	November 6, 2015
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¹ Feedback Contact/Email: The full name and email of the contact whom foundation staff queries for various surveys.

Submission Information

By submitting this report, I declare that I am authorized to certify, on behalf of the grantee or vendor identified on page 1, that I have examined the following statements and related attachments, and that to the best of my knowledge, they are true, correct and complete. I hereby also confirm that the grantee or vendor identified on page 1 has complied with all of the terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement or Contract for Services, as applicable, including but not limited to the clauses contained therein regarding Use of Funds, Anti-Terrorism, Subgrants and Subcontracts, and Regulated Activities.

Date Submitted:		Submitted by Contact Name:	
		Submitted by Contact Title:	
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADPs	Agricultural Development Programs
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
ARMTI	Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BNFB	Building Nutritious Food Baskets
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIMMYT	International Institute for Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIP	International Potato Center
DFID	Department for International Development
DVM	Decentralized vine multiplier
ENRICH	Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health In Africa and Asia
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Nigeria
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IR	Intermediate result
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
OFSP	Orange-fleshed sweetpotato
PVA	Pro-Vitamin A
RAC	Reaching Agents of Change
RECODA	Research Community and Organizational Development Associates
S3A	Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa
SARI	Selian Agricultural Research Institute
SASHA	Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa
SGA	Sub-grant agreement
SITAN	Situation analysis
SRI	Sugarcane Research Institute–Kibaha
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
ToR	Terms of reference
ToT	Training of trainers

1. PROGRESS AND RESULTS

Progress Details

Provide information regarding the current period's progress toward achieving the investment outputs and outcomes as well as the work planned or anticipated for the next period. In addition, submit the Results Tracker with actual results as requested.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Building Nutritious Food Baskets (BNFB) project has made significant progress in the last 6 months (Nov. 2016–Apr. 2017). Table 1 (p. 7) summarizes the progress made within BNFB's 18 key milestones. Of these milestones, 13 have been initiated/implemented and are on course (green rows); 5 are delayed (orange rows).

Summary of key achievements for the 6 months

- *Key highlights on the situation analysis study and advocacy strategy:*
 - At the regional level, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) held a validation workshop on 21–22 March 2017. Both documents are being finalized to include the feedback received from validation workshop.
 - At country level (Nigeria and Tanzania), the SITAN reports and national advocacy strategies have been drafted and are being reviewed. Validation workshops for both countries are scheduled to take place in July 2017.
- *Key highlights related to advocacy efforts at regional and country level:*
 - Regional advocacy*
 - FARA made presentations and exhibited BNFB advocacy materials during various FARA-led regional and subregional consultations, aimed at rolling out the Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa (S3A). This was a good opportunity for the BNFB team to raise awareness on the importance of biofortification in addressing food and nutrition security.
 - FARA has identified 17 regional advocacy champions; 6 of whom attended the validation workshop for the regional SITAN and draft advocacy strategy in Accra on 21–22 March 2017.
 - Country level*
 - Biofortification was included in four key policy/strategic documents: two in Nigeria and two in Tanzania. These documents include (1) the draft national advocacy brief prepared by the Federal Ministry of Budgets and Planning in Nigeria, and (2) the food security and nutrition strategy (2016–2025) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Nigeria (FMARD). In Tanzania, the documents are (1) the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries' Food Security draft strategic plan and (2) the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) 5-year strategic plan. This brings the total number of policy/strategy /plans that include biofortification to seven (four in Nigeria, three in Tanzania).
 - During the reporting period, Tanzania raised new investment of US \$15,134 to support the implementation of two training of trainers (ToT) courses on orange-fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP). The funds were received from HarvestPlus in partnership with World Vision to support training activities under the Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health in Africa and Asia (ENRICH) program. The funds supported two ToT courses implemented by the Sugar Research Institute (SRI)–Kibaha in December 2016, and the

second in January 2017. The ToT courses focused on agronomy and mid-season follow-up of the trainees.

In addition, \$16,000 for OFSP activities was raised from the local government. Chunya and Gairo District Councils in Tanzania allocated TZS 22.3 million (\$10,000) and TZS 13.4 million (\$6,000), respectively, toward production and dissemination of OFSP. In sum, \$31,134 was raised in Tanzania in support of biofortified crops programs.

- *Highlights under the intermediate result (IR) of improved global understanding of scaling-up approaches:*
 - Two studies are ongoing. One is led by Selian Agriculture Research Institute (SARI) and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and focuses on consumers' willingness to pay for biofortified beans. The second study is led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and focuses on early generation seed; data collection is ongoing. We anticipate that the final reports will be published in the course of the year.
- *Highlights under capacity development and communications include:*
 - A total of 414 (230 males, 184 females) change agents have been trained on critical areas of value chains of Pro-vitamin A (PVA) Maize and OFSP. These include 259 change agents in Nigeria (138 males, 121 females) and 155 in Tanzania (92 males, 63 females). The total number of change agents trained since project inception now stands at 498 (301 males, 197 females).
 - Significant progress has been made to revise the ToT manual "Everything you ever wanted to know about sweetpotato." Work is expected to be completed by the end of September 2017. The key topics under review include the seed systems; sweetpotato varietal selection and characteristics; nutrition; harvesting and postharvesting management; monitoring and evaluation; and gender and diversity.
 - BNFB has developed additional advocacy and awareness creation materials. These include three factsheets (on biofortification and on PVA Maize in Tanzania and Nigeria, respectively); one pull-up banner on high-iron beans; one OFSP success story; one document folder, and a limited number of BNFB memorabilia (T-shirts, pens, bags, and flash disks).
- *Key highlights under IR on enhanced awareness of and increased organizational action for biofortification among key stakeholder groups:*

Tanzania

- CIAT made good progress on breeder seed production on new bean varieties, in collaboration with SARI and Agricultural Research Institute (ARI)–Maruku. This will ensure that sufficient seed is available for dissemination when the high-iron bean varieties are released later this year.
- To expedite the release of pipeline varieties, the CIAT-SARI team visited 20 on-farm demonstration sites of the promising high-iron and zinc-rich bean varieties (RWV1129 and MAC44).
- CIMMYT signed sub-grant agreements with three seed companies: Meru Agro-dealers, Tanseed Company Ltd., and AFCO Investments. Meru Agro-dealers and Tanseed Company Ltd. will support research, production, and marketing of hybrid PVA Maize seed. AFCO Investments will support the processing and marketing of PVA Maize products.
- CIMMYT provided Tanseed with three PVA varieties in December 2016 for trials. The company is conducting the trials at various locations, and farmers' assessments and parent seed bulking are going on simultaneously.

- To catalyze efforts to scale up PVA Maize, different stakeholders along the maize value chain came together and launched a PVA Maize platform for Tanzania in April 2017. Participants included Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre; Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute; seed companies; processors; farmer groups representatives; researchers and policymakers; and CIMMYT.
- The CIAT and SARI team held the first national stakeholders meeting for biofortified beans in Arusha, Tanzania, in April 2017. About 45 participants representing various sectors and actors in the bean value chain from public, civil society organizations, and private sector participated.
- The SRI–Kibaha team established three OFSP Mother–Baby trial sites in Dodoma and Singida, evaluating 11 OFSP varieties.
- SRI–Kibaha disseminated OFSP seeds to 24 decentralized vine multipliers (DVMs) in Dodoma and Singida. Each DVM received about 8,500 cuttings for further multiplication.

Nigeria

- The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) identified isolation plots for the next season multiplication of breeder seed and prepared land and seed in readiness for planting.
- IITA evaluated about 15–20 PVA Maize hybrids/open pollinated varieties across six locations in Nigeria.
- The BNFB team in Nigeria led by IITA held a 1-day PVA Maize stakeholders meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, on 13 April 2017. Participants were drawn from various sectors including public, private, civil society organizations, and farmer organizations. Participants were sensitized on the nutrition benefits and economic potential of PVA Maize and opportunities along the value chain.
- Ten promising OFSP genotypes were selected and multiplied during the dry season. These materials will go into the next stage of the variety release process (on-farm trial) for nomination for release in December 2017.
- In Enugu and Kogi states, vine multiplication was increased by 0.4 and 0.1 ha, respectively, in preparation for the main planting season.
- Field days were organized in Kogi, Enugu, and Ogun states in Nigeria to sensitize government officials—especially extension workers, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and farmers on the importance of OFSP.

Table 1: Key Milestones

Obj. No.	Milestone/Output	Organization Responsible	Due Date		Current Status	Revised Date		Comments on Progress
			Month	Year		Month	Year	
Objective 1: Strengthen the enabling environment for investments in biofortified crops								
1.1.1.a	SITAN and needs assessment at an advanced stage in Tanzania, Nigeria, and at regional level	CIP, FARA	July	2016	Delayed	June	2017	At the regional level, FARA held a workshop to validate the draft regional SITAN study report in Accra on 21–22 March 2017. The final report is being finalized and will include feedback received from the validation workshop. At country level (Nigeria and Tanzania), the SITAN reports have been drafted and are being reviewed. Validation workshops by national partners for both countries are scheduled for July 2017.
1.1.1.b	Gender-aware, pro-poor, youth-friendly, and environmentally sensitive country resource mobilization strategy/plan developed for Tanzania, Nigeria, and at regional level	CIP, FARA	September	2016	Delayed	June	2017	At the regional level, FARA validated the advocacy strategy in Accra on 21–22 March 2017. The document is being finalized. At country level (Nigeria and Tanzania), the country advocacy strategies have been drafted and are being reviewed. The draft strategies will be validated by national stakeholders in July 2017.
1.1.1.c	Capacities of Tanzanian and Nigerian governments to initiate and establish multisectoral policy platforms built	CIP	March	2017	On track			The BNFB project and the TFNC have partnered to review the terms of reference (ToR) for the micronutrient consultative group to integrate biofortification. This group deals with vitamin A, iron-folic supplementation, food fortification, salt iodation, and micronutrient powders supplementation for children aged 6–23 months. The review has been finalized and the revised ToR will be presented to the micronutrient consultative group meeting scheduled for June, to ratify the revisions that entrench biofortification under the umbrella of micronutrients platform. The country coordinator for Nigeria contributed to the finalization of the national advocacy brief and nutrition newsletter led by the Ministry of Budgets and National Planning in Nasarawa State, supported by the Civil Society-Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria. The advocacy brief addresses strategic areas that the 7 key line ministries (agriculture, health, women & social development, education, sanitation, budgets and planning and science and technology) focus on in support of Government policies and commitments. Advocacy efforts by the BNFB influenced the inclusion of biofortification in the agendas of some of the ministries—namely agriculture, health, education, and science and technology.

								<p>BNFB was invited to the annual review of the National Home-Grown School Feeding Program in Kaduna state. Various developmental partners (CIP, IITA, Save the Children, UNICEF, MI, etc.), donor agencies, and 26 states participated. Participants were sensitized on the nutritional benefits of biofortified crops and their role in the program. BNFB mounted an exhibition where the various biofortified crops and products were displayed.</p> <p>The BNFB country coordinator in Nigeria successfully advocated for inclusion of biofortified crops as one of the priority areas in the Agriculture Sector, Food Security and Nutrition strategy, which was launched on 9 May 2017 in Abuja.</p>
1.2.1	Strengthened capacity of country advocates and regional champions to influence key stakeholders and decision-makers to raise the profile of biofortification in relevant fora and debates	CIP, FARA	November	2016	Delayed	June	2017	<p>FARA identified 17 regional advocacy champions; 6 of whom attended the validation workshop for the regional SITAN and draft advocacy strategy in Accra on 21–22 March 2017. The ToR for the regional advocates were shared and implementation of the strategy is ongoing. A retreat for the advocates and champions is scheduled for June 2017, as an opportunity to further develop their advocacy skills.</p> <p>Nigeria and Tanzania have identified national champions and advocates. Capacity development retreats are scheduled for July 2017, to align with validation workshops.</p>
1.3.1	Country advocacy strategy fully implemented in Tanzania and Nigeria, including establishment of policy platforms, conducting at least 5 advocacy campaigns or events per year	CIP	Annual/continuous	2018	On track			<p>During the reporting period, both Nigeria and Tanzania continued to implement the priorities identified at the key stakeholder consultation meetings held during year 1. To date, biofortification is included in seven national policy documents/strategies and plans (four in Nigeria, three in Tanzania).</p> <p>During the reporting period, biofortification was included in the draft national advocacy brief prepared by the Federal Ministry of Budgets and Planning of Nigeria. Additionally, biofortification was entrenched in the food security and nutrition strategy (2016–2025) of the FMARD.</p> <p>In Tanzania, BNFB influenced the inclusion of biofortification in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries' Food Security draft strategic plan. Moreover, biofortification was included in the TFNC's 5-year strategic plan.</p>
1.3.2	Regional advocacy strategy fully implemented, leading to biofortification included in regional agricultural strategies and plans.	FARA	Annual/continuous	2018				<p>As indicated above under section 1.1.1b, both the regional SITAN report and regional advocacy strategy are being finalized for publication, circulation, and implementation. FARA has identified 17 advocacy champions to support the implementation of regional advocacy priorities. A capacity development retreat for the champions has been scheduled for May 2017, to coincide with the</p>

							<p>13th Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Partnership Platform in Kampala, Uganda.</p> <p>Meanwhile, FARA made presentations and exhibited BNFB advocacy materials during various FARA-led regional consultations in Kigali, Rwanda, on 18–20 April 2017, aimed at rolling out the S3A. This was a good opportunity for the BNFB team to highlight the importance of biofortification in addressing food and nutrition security.</p>
1.3.3	Advocacy/promotion/behavior change communications materials & supplies & visibility (branding and marketing) and media engagement developed/ conducted	CIP, FARA	September	2018	On track		<p>During the reporting period, BNFB printed and disseminated a range of advocacy materials developed during year 1. BNFB developed additional communication and promotional materials and memorabilia, as detailed below under section IR 1.5.</p>
1.4	At least \$10 million committed by donor, philanthropists, private sector, or government for biofortification	CIP	October	2018	On track		<p>In Tanzania, BNFB conducted various activities geared toward mobilizing resources to support biofortification work. The advocacy team attended the Coast, Lake Zone, and the Dodoma regional planning and budgeting meetings and advocated for biofortification and the inclusion of a budget and activities in the regional and district council budgets. Subsequent follow-up and advocacy in 7 districts (Ulanga, Iringi, Mafinga, Wang'ingombe, Mbozi, Gairo, and Chunya) yielded fruit. Chunya and Gairo districts have allocated \$16,000 (TZS 22.3 million, or \$10,000) and TZS 13.4 million (\$6,000), respectively, toward production and dissemination of OFSP. In addition, Tanzania raised new investment of \$15,134 to support the implementation of 2 ToT courses on OFSP. The funds were received from HarvestPlus/ World Vision to support training activities under the ENRICH program. The funds supported 2 ToT courses, one in December 2016 and the second in January 2017. The courses focused on agronomy and mid-season follow-up of the trainees. In sum, \$31,134 was raised in Tanzania in support of biofortified crops programs.</p> <p>In Nigeria, the office of the Hon. Minister of FMARD, in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), supported FMARD staff in the nutrition division. GAIN, FMARD, and BNFB strengthened the capacity of nutritionists on nutrition and biofortification aspects, including nutrition-sensitive agriculture.</p> <p>The Federal Ministry of Budgets and Planning has added a member from BNFB to their national advocacy team, which is a multisectoral platform for driving biofortification agenda in Nigeria.</p>

1.5	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning system to support learning and adaptive management by all project partners designed and processes, successes, and lessons learned white papers documented	CIP	June November June	2016 2017 2018	On track			The monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan is being implemented as a mechanism for results-based management.
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Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and community capabilities to produce and consume biofortified crops

2.1.1	Targeted and gender-mainstreamed ToT learning modules on priority areas for biofortified crops	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI–Kibaha	June October	2017 2017	On track			Good progress has been made in revising the ToT manual on “Everything you ever wanted to know about sweetpotato.” Technical teams are updating the various modules, and a contract has been drafted to bring on board a consultant who will consolidate and review the documents. This work is expected to be completed by the end of September 2017. The key topics under review include the seed systems; sweetpotato varietal selection and characteristics; nutrition; harvesting and postharvesting management; gender and diversity; and monitoring and evaluation. Work has also commenced on developing biofortification, beans, and PVA Maize learning modules.
2.1.2	Build capacities for national institutions, including the Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI), to deliver modules (2.1.1 above).	CIP	March	2017	On track			ARMTI in Nigeria demonstrated commitment and high capacity to continue training change agents on OFSP value chain through the “Everything you ever wanted to know about sweetpotato” course. ARMTI management developed a proposal to mobilize resources to run OFSP courses under its Human Capacity Development Capital Project and submitted it to the Federal Government of Nigeria. These efforts yielded results: in 2016, when the FMARD approved funding of \$54,635.8 (16,500,000 Naira equivalent then to rate of \$1 to N302). Through this support, ARMTI has run 2 more ToT courses independently—the first in December 2016, and the second in March 2017. It trained a 53 change agents (12 female, 41 males). BNFB partnered with the Research Community and Organizational Development Associates (RECODA) and SRI–Kibaha to build the capacity of RECODA staff and key partners. The course focused on biofortification and OFSP production, processing, marketing, utilization, and adult learning techniques. The team delivered a 3-day ToT course in Babati, Tanzania, on 13–15 April 2017.
2.1.3	A critical mass of service providers trained through the step-down cascading model	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI	Annually	2018	On track			Through the cascading training model, BNFB backstopped the training of 414 change agents (230 males, 184 females) who were trained on critical areas of value chains of two biofortified crops during this reporting period. These include 259 change agents in Nigeria (138 males, 121 females) and 155 in Tanzania (92 males

								and 63 females). The total number of change agents trained since project inception now stands at 498 (301 males, 197 females). Details of these trainings are found under IR2.1. below.
2.1.4	Build the capacity of change agents to advocate for increased investments in support of biofortification using investment guides	CIP	Oct.	2016	Delayed	June	2017	<p>As highlighted under milestone 1.2.1, FARA identified 17 regional advocates and champions. Six of them attended the validation workshop for the regional SITAN and draft advocacy strategy held in Accra on 21–22 March 2017. The BNFB team and other experts shared critical technical information that is useful for advocacy work. The advocates received their ToR and advocacy materials and the OFSP investment guide products to facilitate their advocacy work.</p> <p>Potential advocates for Nigeria and Tanzania have also been identified and capacity development events scheduled in June/July period to align with validation workshops</p>
2.2.1	Establish crop-specific strategies to accelerate the up-take of biofortified crops	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI–Kibaha	Sept.	2016	Delayed	July	2017	The draft SITANs for Tanzania and Nigeria have identified crucial crop-specific value chain gaps that should be addressed to scale up the biofortified crops in Nigeria and Tanzania. This will be prioritized and implemented later in the year.
2.2.2	Establish crop-specific champion platforms	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI–Kibaha	Oct.	2016	Delayed	Sept.	2017	<p>To catalyze efforts to scale up PVA Maize, different actors along the maize value chain launched a PVA Maize platform for Tanzania in April 2017. Participants included the TFNC; Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute; seed companies; processors; farmer groups representatives; researchers; policymakers; and CIMMYT. Participants discussed key challenges and priorities that the platform should focus on, the ToR of the platform, and appointed leaders of the platform.</p> <p>CIAT and the SARI team held the first national stakeholders meeting for biofortified beans in Arusha in April 2017. Attending were 45 participants representing various sectors and actors in the bean value chain from public, civil society organizations, and private sector.</p> <p>The BNFB team in Nigeria, led by IITA, held a 1-day PVA Maize stakeholders meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, on 13 April 2017. Participants were drawn from various sectors including public, private, civil society organizations, and farmer organizations. Participants were sensitized on the nutrition benefits and economic potential of PVA Maize and opportunities along the value chain.</p> <p>The OFSP platform for Tanzania was established under the Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa (SASHA2) project. BNFB will fill existing gaps that further the objectives of the project. The platform for OFSP in Nigeria is scheduled to be launched in July 2017.</p>

2.2.3	National seed agencies, the private sector, and farmer/women/youth groups involved in large-scale production of seeds of the biofortified crops.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI-Kibaha	July Sept. March	2018 2017 2017	On track except CIAT		<p>CIMMYT signed sub-grant agreements with three seed companies: Meru Agro-Tours, Tanseed Company Ltd., and AFCO Investments. Meru Agro-Tours and Tanseed Company Ltd. will support research, production, and marketing of hybrid PVA Maize seed. AFCO Investments will support the processing and marketing of PVA Maize products.</p> <p>CIMMYT provided Tanseed Ltd. three PVA varieties in December 2016 for trials. The company is conducting trials at various locations, and farmers' assessments and parent seed bulking are going on simultaneously</p> <p>Breeder seed production of the promising bean varieties (RWV1129 and MAC44) is under way at ARI-SARI and ARI-Maruku (0.5 acre each).</p> <p>IITA has identified isolation plots for the next season multiplication of breeder seed and prepared land and seed in readiness for planting. Field days were organized in Kogi, Enugu, and Ogun states in Nigeria, to sensitize government officials, NGOs, and farmers on importance of OFSP.</p> <p>In Enugu and Kogi states, vine multiplication was increased by 0.4 and 0.1 ha, respectively, in preparation for the main planting season. SRI-Kibaha disseminated OFSP seeds to 24 DVMs in Dodoma and Singida. Each DVM received about 8,500 cuttings for further multiplication.</p>
2.3.1	Pipeline varieties of biofortified crops officially released	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, SRI, CIP	Sept.	2018	On track		<p>The CIAT-SARI team visited 20 on-farm demonstration sites of the promising high-iron and zinc-rich bean varieties (RWV1129 and MAC44) established in three districts (Babati, Hannang, and Mbulu). The trials are going well.</p> <p>IITA evaluated about 15–20 PVA Maize hybrids/open pollinated varieties across 6 locations in Nigeria. Similarly, CIMMYT provided Tanseed Ltd 3 PVA varieties in December for trials in Tanzania; TANSEED intends to register these hybrids by next year. The company is conducting trials, farmers' assessments, and parent seed bulking simultaneously so at the time of release (2018), adequate quantities of seeds will be available. Additionally, 18 parent lines of PVA Maize hybrids were planted for increase in Harare for distribution to seed companies in Tanzania. Moreover, 18 parent lines were planted by CIMMYT for descriptor development. This will be needed for registration and early generation seed production.</p> <p>In Tanzania, The SRI-Kibaha team established 3 Mother–Baby trial sites in Dodoma and Singida. Each site has 1 Mother trial and 5 Babies (15 Baby trials), evaluating 11 OFSP varieties. In Nigeria, 10</p>

								promising OFSP genotypes were selected and multiplied during the dry season. These materials will go into the next stage of the variety release process (on-farm trial) for nomination for release in December 2017. Sites for the on-farm trials were selected in the 4 BNFB target states. Establishment of the trials will begin in June 2017.
2.3.2	Relevant varietal release committees include release criteria that give higher consideration to new crop varieties with enhanced micronutrient content	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, SRI, CIP	March March Sept. Aug.	2017 2018 2018 2018	On track			During year 1, BNFB advocated for the special consideration of the release of biofortified crops in Tanzania. The national variety release committee has recognized this and considered micronutrients levels in the release of biofortified crop varieties in Tanzania. Nigeria has already established standards that give preference to biofortified crops in the release process.

2. PROJECT PROGRESS AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR INVESTMENTS IN BIOFORTIFIED CROPS

IR 1.1: Policies, strategies, and plans developed/formulated and implemented that prioritize support to biofortification to accelerate the scaling of biofortified crops within wider agricultural and nutrition/health sectors

In July 2016, the project launched country and advocacy SITAN studies. The key objective was to establish the baseline, assess and analyze the country and regional situations with respect to BNFB objectives and indicators, and identify policy and programmatic gaps and the necessary action needed for scaling-up of biofortified crops. The final outputs of the SITANs are regional and country SITAN reports and advocacy strategies. At the regional level, FARA held a workshop to validate the draft regional SITAN study report and draft advocacy strategy in Accra on 21–22 March 2017. Both documents are being finalized to include the feedback received from those who attended the validation workshop.

During the reporting period, various advocacy activities were implemented, bearing significant results. These are highlighted below.

Nigeria and Tanzania continued implementing the priorities identified at the key stakeholder consultation meetings held in the two countries during Year 1, which are articulated in the draft advocacy strategies. To date, BNFB advocacy efforts have led to the inclusion of biofortification in seven national policy documents/strategies and plans (four in Nigeria, three in Tanzania). Four of the seven documents resulted from advocacy efforts during the current reporting period as detailed below.

Tanzania

BNFB influenced the inclusion of biofortification as an intervention to malnutrition in TFNC's 5-year strategic plan document. This plan will facilitate the implementation of the national priorities outlined in Tanzania's development Vision 2025, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (MKUKUTA II), Ruling Party's Election Manifesto (2015–2020), and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The plan provides an opportunity to address fundamental questions on institutional strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges, while focusing on day-to-day operations to improve its performance. Additionally, BNFB influenced the inclusion of biofortification as an intervention to addressing malnutrition in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries' Food Security strategic plan. This document is an operational tool that spells out actionable interventions required to meet the ministry's vision, mission, and objectives during the short, medium, and long term. The plan provides a sector-wide framework for formulation of programs as well as private sector-led commodity/industry specific strategies, programs, and investment plans.

Nigeria

In Nigeria, the country coordinator attended various promotion and advocacy events that included an advocacy/sensitization at FMARD offices in Abuja in April 2017. The minister and the permanent secretary, three senior advisors to the minister, the director to the minister, 12 directors, and heads of units/division attended. BNFB mounted a colorful exhibition of biofortified crops and products that attracted various media houses. Farmers and processors shared success stories, which were broadcast on radio and television and published in newspapers. The Hon. minister pledged support to BNFB and partnership with FMARD. The Permanent Secretary asked the nutrition division of FMARD and the senior advisor on food security and nutrition to develop a proposal for the inclusion of OFSP in the home-grown school-feeding program. Additionally, the country coordinator participated in a live television show where she promoted biofortification and the nutritious food basket approach to solving micronutrient malnutrition in Nigeria. This led to increased awareness and visibility of biofortified crops to diverse stakeholders. Several phone enquiries were received, with some farmers wanting to know where they can get vines to plant, whereas consumers wanted to know where they can buy roots.

BNFB also held a sensitization event and mounted an exhibition at the Ministry of Trade and Investment in April 2017. The country coordinator highlighted investment opportunities along the value chains of biofortified crops. This raised awareness of biofortified crops among key ministry personnel who promised to get back on possible areas of collaboration and partnership.

Advocacy efforts by BNFB led to the inclusion of biofortification in the draft national advocacy brief and nutrition newsletter coordinated by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning in Nasarawa State, and supported by Civil Society-Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria. The advocacy brief addresses strategic areas of seven key line ministries in support of government policies and commitments. Biofortification was entrenched in the National Policy on Food and Nutrition in Nigeria, produced by the ministry. The policy addresses the multifaceted problem of nutrition, using a multisectoral and multidisciplinary program approach. The policy serves as a framework to guide the identification and development of intervention programs and to address malnutrition problems across various sectors. The biofortification element focuses on the promotion of biofortification of staple food crops with essential micronutrients as a sustainable and long-term measure to address hidden hunger. Additionally, BNFB advocated for inclusion of biofortification in FMARD's Food Security and Nutrition Strategy plan (2016–2025). The goal of the strategy is a rural economy in which the Nigerians can derive prosperity and equal benefit from economic growth through sustainable, climate-resilient economic and financial inclusion, particularly of young people in profitable agribusiness. The biofortification elements focus on dissemination of biofortified (vitamin A, iron, and zinc) crops to small-scale farmers and increased production and consumption to alleviate micronutrient deficiency.

Regional level

FARA made presentations and exhibited BNFB advocacy materials during the FARA-led regional consultations in Kigali, Rwanda, on 18–20 April 2017, aimed at rolling out the S3A. This was a good opportunity for the BNFB team to highlight the importance of biofortification in addressing food and nutrition security.

FARA has identified 17 regional advocacy champions; 6 of whom attended the validation workshop for the regional SITAN and draft advocacy strategy in Accra (21–22 March 2017). The BNFB team highlighted the importance of biofortification in addressing food and nutrition security. Moreover, the FARA team is working toward aligning the advocacy work of BNFB to mainstream biofortification in the FARA S3A through various planned subregional and national consultations. These consultations will address issues pertaining to Africa's underperforming agriculture, and chart out how the sector can be transformed to ensure a food and nutrition secure continent.

IR 1.2: Capacity for advocates and champions built for continued advocacy for biofortification

Through the advocacy events already initiated, and through the draft advocacy strategies, BNFB has identified national advocates and champions in Nigeria and Tanzania. These names will be discussed and endorsed at the advocacy strategy validation stage. The retreat of the national advocates for Tanzania and Nigeria is planned for July 2017, to coincide with a SITAN validation workshop.

At regional level, FARA is working with 17 regional advocacy champions to assist in the implementation of the regional advocacy strategy. The validation workshop provided the opportunity for some of the advocates and champions to meet and bond with the BNFB team as well as to understand the project goal, objectives, and deliverables. The champions were provided with critical technical information on nutrition and biofortification during the workshop; the draft ToR were discussed. Each participant received advocacy materials and the OFSP investment guide products to facilitate their advocacy work.

A capacity development workshop for the champions to develop advocacy competencies and communication skills and tools is scheduled for 30–31 May 2017, to coincide with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Partnership Platform Conference in Kampala, Uganda. FARA has revised and updated the draft ToR for the regional champions as reviewed during the validation meeting.

IR 1.3: Increased investments by the public, private, and NGOs sectors in support of biofortification

In Tanzania, the BNFB team attended the Coast, Lake Zone, and the Dodoma regional planning and budgeting meetings, respectively, on 16 November 2016. These meetings were organized by TFNC. The team advocated for biofortification and the inclusion of a special budget line for biofortified crops in the regional and district council plans. The senior government officials present received the message well and requested BNFB to partner with them, especially in behavior change communication. They also promised to allocate some money in their budgets toward biofortification. Subsequently, BNFB followed up on seven districts (Ulanga, Iringi, Mafinga, Wang'ingombe, Mbozi, Gairo, and Chunya) for further advocacy and to document resource allocation to biofortified crops. Chunya and Gairo districts have allocated \$16,000 (\$10,000 (TZS 22.3 million) for Gairo and \$6,000 (TZS 13.4 million for Chunya) toward the production and dissemination of OFSP. The BNFB

team in Tanzania will follow up on the other districts. Tanzania further raised investment of \$15,134 to support the implementation of two ToT courses on OFSP. The funds were received from HarvestPlus/World Vision to support training activities under the ENRICH program and to implement two ToT courses in December 2016 and January 2017. The courses focused on agronomy and mid-season follow-up of the trainees.

In sum, Tanzania raised \$31,134 to support of programs on biofortified crops during the reporting period.

Moreover, the monitoring, learning, and evaluation specialist and acting country coordinator, alongside other CIP colleagues, made a presentation to the Department for International Development (DFID)–Tanzania on 6 April 2017, advocating for investments in biofortification. The message was well received; DFID has invited CIP for a second round of discussions, particularly focusing on iron-rich beans. DFID provided contacts at Irish Aid for possible engagement on OFSP funding.

Additionally, the acting country coordinator held consultative meetings with IITA and the International Livestock Research Institute on a joint proposal (unsolicited) under the CGIAR site integration initiative. A draft concept note incorporating biofortified crops, entitled “Leveraging science for more high value foods by and for the poor in Tanzania: a multi commodity agri-food systems approach,” has been developed. A meeting has been scheduled for 16 June 2017, to present the concept to the World Bank, Tanzania.

In Nigeria, the country coordinator advocated to several development partners and investors, public and private sector, to raise new investments for programs and projects on biofortification. These include the Japan International Cooperation Agency, DFID, and ministries of trade and investments as well as agriculture. The visit to DFID was a follow-up on an earlier engagement and submission of a concept note. Positive feedback was obtained and they expressed interest and promised to get back on funding after the UK elections. BNFB also supported an NGO to develop a proposal to the “Get involved Initiative,” which is led by the Nigerian President’s wife. The proposal focuses on feeding of the internally displaced persons. Through input from BNFB, biofortified crops were captured in the document for improved food and nutrition security. About 10 private investors at small- and medium-scale levels have visited the BNFB office for enquiries on investing in biofortified crops. The BNFB team revisited Dangote Foundation to follow up on a discussion note submitted earlier that focused on strategic partnership on biofortification. The acting director advised that BNFB make an appointment with the CEO, Aliko Dangote, for further discussions on the collaboration.

IR 1.4: Technical and policy platforms actively promoting evidence-based support for biofortification

Following a series of meetings with the TFNC, ToR were developed for the micronutrient consultative group (which deals with vitamin A supplementation, iron-folic supplementation, food fortification, salt iodation, and micronutrient powders supplementation for children aged 6–23 months) with the aim of expanding its scope to incorporate biofortification. The revised draft ToR were submitted to TFNC, and plans are underway to hold a national multistakeholder meeting in June 2017, to ratify the revisions under the umbrella of the National Food Fortification and Biofortification Alliance. This will pave the way to a holistic and stronger platform for biofortification advocacy in Tanzania.

In terms of crop-specific platforms, CIMMYT hosted a workshop for PVA Maize stakeholders and launched the PVA Maize platform on 19 April in Arusha, Tanzania. Twenty-five individuals participated, ranging from farmers to seed systems and seed companies to processors and marketers. Stakeholders discussed key challenges and priorities that the platform will focus on, discussed the ToR of the platform, and appointed interim leaders of the platform. Individuals selected to lead the platform include Mr. Watanga Chacha, the CEO Meru Agro-Tours as the chairperson of the platform; Mr. Peter Mutisya of MAMS Seed Company as the vice chairperson; and Ms. Fortunatha Mmari of AFCO Enterprises as the Secretary. Dr. James Gethi of CIMMYT will serve as an ex-officio member of the leadership.

The CIAT and SARI teams in Tanzania held the first national stakeholders’ meeting for high-iron beans in Arusha in April 2017. About 45 participants representing various sectors and actors in the bean value chain from public, civil society organizations, and private sector participated. This group will work with the national chapter of the Pan-African Bean Research Alliance to establish a National Beans Program immediately as soon as the high-iron beans varieties are released in Tanzania.

In Nigeria, the BNFB team, led by IITA, held a 1-day PVA Maize stakeholders meeting in Abuja on 13 April 2017. Participants from government institutions, research institutions, seed companies, agro-processors, NGOs, marketers, traders, and farmer

organizations attended; PVA Maize seed was promoted. Participants discussed the nutrition benefits and economic potential of PVA Maize as well as investment opportunities and challenges along the value chain.

The process of establishing an OFSP platform for sweetpotato in Nigeria is in progress. This platform will serve as a forum to address challenges encountered in implementation of OFSP seed systems and innovate on effective implementation strategy in Nigeria. A list of 19 key stakeholders along the value chain has been compiled. The official launch of the platform is expected in July 2017.

An OFSP platform for Tanzania has already been established under the SASHA2 project implemented by CIP. The BNFB seed systems team in Tanzania will work closely with the existing platform to add value and fill existing gaps of the platform.

IR 1.5: Improved global understanding of scaling-up approaches

During the reporting period, BNFB produced a series of advocacy and awareness creation materials that include three factsheets: (1) facts on biofortification (in English and Swahili) and Pro-vitamin A Maize for Nigeria and Tanzania, respectively; (2) one pull-up banner on high-iron beans; and (3) one OFSP success story, a document folder, and a limited number of BNFB memorabilia (pens, bags, flash disk). To increase awareness on biofortification, BNFB has widely disseminated print and electronic materials in the form of flyers and factsheets to various partners and stakeholders as follows: “Facts on Biofortification”: 1,000 copies in English and 400 in Swahili; success story on Ilindi: 300 copies in English and 400 in Swahili; BNFB folders: 50 in Tanzania; and PVA Maize flyers: 500 in Nigeria and 500 in Tanzania. These materials have been uploaded onto the Sweetpotato Knowledge Portal, the BNFB web page for wider access.

BNFB has also optimized other tools and media to create awareness and improve the understanding of scaling-up of biofortified crops beyond print materials including:

- A series Blog stories for example:
<https://cipotato.org/bnfb/four-orange-fleshed-sweetpotato-ofsp-vines-gold-capacity-development-impact/>
<https://cipotato.org/press-room/blog/planning-advocacy-strategy-validation-workshop-held-accra-ghana/>
<http://www.sweetpotatoknowledge.org/strengthening-institutional-community-capabilities-consume-biofortified-crops/>
A blog message on the regional advocacy validation workshop hosted by FARA in March 2017 on the FARA website:
<http://faraafrica.org/news-events/fara-hosts-the-orientation-planning-and-advocacy-strategy-validation-workshop-for-regional-advocacy-champions-of-the-building-nutritious-food-basket-bnfb-project/> with a backlink on the CIP website:
<https://cipotato.org/press-room/blog/planning-advocacy-strategy-validation-workshop-held-accra-ghana/>
- BNFB has been active on social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and AgTube which is a great platform for uploading videos.
- BNFB developed and launched a webpage <https://cipotato.org/bnfb/> as part of its knowledge management efforts and which will act as a repository for all BNFB’s outputs and products. In addition, it is a platform to widely share information on the multiple biofortified crops—vitamin A (yellow) cassava, vitamin A (orange) maize, vitamin A (orange) sweetpotato, and high-iron beans—that BNFB is scaling up in Nigeria and Tanzania. The page will further improve the project’s visibility.

CIAT, in partnership with SARI, finalized a survey on “willingness to pay more for biofortified beans.” The study covered 408 households, three school heads, and three restaurant owners in three districts in Tanzania. Preliminary results indicate that consumers are willing to pay more for the biofortified beans—25% higher than the prevailing bean prices. The biofortified beans have a shorter cooking time, are tasty, and cause minimum flatulence. The producers are willing to invest in the production of the high-iron beans if their yield and price incentives will be higher. The findings were presented and discussed during a beans national partners workshop held in Arusha on 21 April 2017. The CIAT–SARI team is incorporating comments received during the stakeholder’s meeting.

CIMMYT initiated a detailed survey on seed companies for a study on PVA Maize seed models in Tanzania; data are being collected. These data will complement the available information and on the effectiveness and sustainability of three models of seed production systems: government-led, commercial/private sector-led, and community-led.

The process of conducting the ex-post evaluation study on Reaching Agents of Change 1 was initiated during this reporting period. The consultancy was advertised and consultants to conduct the study have been identified. The contractual processes are ongoing.

To improve reporting and data management, BNFB hired a consultant to automate the current manual tools by developing an online reporting and data repository tool. The current manual reporting tools (activity, output, and outcome) require someone to consolidate the different reports into main project progress reports. Moreover, the manual reporting tools provide neither a logical cascading aggregation of results nor a historical repository for both the progress reports and indicator data. The online tool will link and consolidate activity reporting of the different team members, and will act as a repository for reports highlighting outputs and outcomes. This tool will be used by BNFB staff and could be adopted by similar projects in future.

OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPABILITIES TO PRODUCE AND CONSUME BIOFORTIFIED CROPS

IR 2.1: Strengthened capacities and competencies of investors and executing institutions to design and implement technically strong, cost-effective, and gender-sensitive investments that drive uptake of biofortified crops

One of the key deliverables under this IR is the development of ToT learning modules on priority areas for biofortified crops. During the reporting period, significant progress was made to revise the manual on “Everything you ever wanted to know about sweetpotato.” The key topics under review include seed systems, nutrition, harvesting and postharvesting management, and monitoring and evaluation. The reviewers are looking at the technical content to ensure that it is up to date and captures new knowledge that has come up since 2013. In addition, reviewing the OFSP module, three additional ToT modules are under development which include (1) Introduction to Biofortification; (2) Production and Seed Systems of high-iron (biofortified) beans; and (3) Production and Seed Systems, agro-processing and utilization of PVA Maize. This work on review and development of new modules is scheduled to be completed by September 2017.

During the reporting period, BNFB backstopped and supported several ToT and step-down courses in Nigeria and Tanzania. A total of 414 change agents (230 males, 184 females) were trained on critical areas of value chains of two biofortified crops, OFSP and PVA Maize. These include 259 change agents in Nigeria (138 males, 121 females) and 155 in Tanzania (92 males, 63 females). The total number of change agents trained since project inception now stands at 498 (301 males, 197 females).

A key highlight of these efforts in Tanzania is a collaborative effort of BNFB/SRI-Kibaha and HarvestPlus, through the Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health in Africa and Asia project implemented by World Vision in Tanzania. SRI-Kibaha delivered an OFSP ToT course on “Seed production and agronomy,” in December 2016. The course targeted district agricultural and irrigation officers, village agricultural extension officers, and lead farmers in Singida and Shinyanga. Eighty-one (56 males, 25 females) were trained.

In terms of institutional capacity strengthening at community level, BNFB partnered with RECODA and SRI-Kibaha to build the capacity of RECODA, a community-based organization in Northern Tanzania. The team delivered a 3-day ToT course in Babati from 13 to 15 April 2017, using resource persons from the three institutions. Participants included RECODA staff, district agriculture information and communication officers, agricultural extension officers, lead farmers, agronomists, and nutritionists from various government, research institutions, and NGOs. The capacity of RECODA to organize and deliver ToT courses was built, and 23 participants (15 males, 8 females) attended. Participants trained were asked to develop action plans outlining who they tentatively planned to train, objectives of the training, expected outcomes, and budget of the proposed step-down courses.

In Nigeria, ARMTI management developed a proposal to mobilize resources to run the course under its Human Capacity Development Capital project, and submitted it to the Federal Government of Nigeria. These efforts yielded results: In 2016, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development approved funding of \$54,635.76 (equivalent to 16,500,000 Naira at the rate of \$1 to N302). Through this support, ARMTI managed to run two more ToT courses independently, the first in December 2016 and the second in March 2017. In these two courses, ARMTI trained up to 53 (12 females) agents of change.

IR 2.2: Enhanced awareness of and increased organizational action for biofortification among key stakeholder groups (farmer organizations, marketers, processors, consumer groups)

During the period under review, the CIAT-SARI team held the first high-iron beans national stakeholders meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, on 21 April 2017. Forty-five participants representing various sectors and actors in the bean value chain from public, civil society organizations, and private sector participated. The BNFB bean team created awareness about the potential of high-iron beans for improved diets and better nutrition and health, and shared the status of research on

biofortified beans in Tanzania. They also presented and discussed findings of the study on consumers' willingness to pay for biofortified beans. Comments received are being incorporated into the draft report. Participants discussed in detail issues pertaining to how to build a trusted, income-sensitive and traceable value chain while maintaining the quality of biofortified beans. Moreover, the 107 farmers (45% being women) participating in the on-farm trials in Mbulu, Arumeru, were sensitized on biofortification, particularly on the roles of iron and zinc in human nutrition and about bean production for high-iron beans (climbing varieties).

To support the various initiatives, national partners collaborating with CIMMYT were requested to develop proposals for support through sub-grant agreements. Proposals were solicited from four partners: three seed companies (Meru-Agro, MAMS, Tanseed Company Ltd.) and a processor (AFCO Investments). The seed companies proposed to conduct multi-location evaluation of PVA Maize varieties, produce demo and parent seed, and promote PVA Maize during agricultural shows or fairs. CIMMYT sent out sub-grant agreements to successful partners for signing. Funds are being dispatched to those who have signed and returned the agreements (Meru, AFCO, and Tanseed Company Ltd.). These partners will support research, production, and marketing of hybrid PVA Maize seed. Moreover, as support to Tanzania activities, some initiatives were conducted in Zimbabwe. During the reporting period, 29.2 kg of seed from the summer nurseries were harvested in Harare and sent to Tanzania for use in demonstrations.

In Nigeria, with the onset of rains, IITA identified isolation plots for the next season multiplication of breeder seed and prepared land and seed in readiness for planting. Additionally, IITA held discussions with selected seed companies in Nigeria regarding the delivery of the ready to dispatch breeder PVA Maize seed. IITA increased more than 7 ha of PVA Maize varieties to be distributed to private seed companies and their contract growers. Moreover, PVA Maize varieties planted at different locations/sites were harvested, threshed, and packed.

In Tanzania, the SRI-Kibaha team disseminated OFSP seeds to 24 DVMs in Dodoma and Singida. Each DVM received about 8,500 cuttings for further multiplication (these multipliers were trained last year). SRI-Kibaha further quantified the vines available at Hombolo and Nane nane primary sites for distribution to seed multipliers in Dodoma and Singida. Estimation of vines was done for 'Ejumla', 'Kabode', 'Mataya', 'Kiegea', and 'Jewel' varieties in order to meet the number of seed multipliers. Afterwards, SRI-Kibaha and Hombolo Research Institute distributed vines in collaboration with village extension officers. Twenty-nine (24 males, 5 females) received the planting materials. Additionally, one farmers' group (Upendo) was given the vines. A further 24 (10 females) who were trained as secondary seed multipliers and those involved in Mother-Baby trials were given seeds of five varieties: 'Mataya', 'Kiegea', 'Ejumla', 'Kabode', and Jewel. SRI-Kibaha also gave seeds to six other farmers from Mkoka village in Kongwa and Mhalala village in Manyoni district. About 327,300 OFSP vines were distributed to seed producers, and Mother-Baby trials were established for 16 OFSP varieties. Breeding work led to selection of 10 genotypes for 2017 on-farm work. Currently, AFCO Investments is processing and marketing products made from OFSP (sold in 11 major supermarkets in Dar es Salaam).

In Nigeria, the reporting period witnessed increased awareness and sensitization on OFSP in pilot states, especially in the two new BNFB states (Enugu and Kogi). One field day was conducted in each of the two states, and extensive publicity was carried out to attract both government and private sector participation in the project. Participants in both states were drawn from the three locations where the demonstration plots were sited. In Enugu State, 57 participants (31 females, 26 males) attended and were sensitized on the importance of OFSP in the food and nutrition sector. The Commissioner of agriculture (Engr. Ene), who represented the governor, honored the occasion and pledged to sensitize stakeholders on the need to embrace biofortified crops for food and nutrition security. One approach that Engr. Ene suggested was the mainstreaming of OFSP in the anticipated state's school feeding program. In Kogi State, 93 participants (32 females, 61 males) attended and included government representatives. The participants were mostly drawn from the three target locations where the demonstration plots were sited. During the field day, general questions centered on the myths about sweetpotato, agronomy, and whether OFSP is a genetically modified crop. The myths were debunked with facts and participants embraced the new technology.

Farmers in the two states were encouraged to preserve the OFSP planting materials. Although irrigation facility accounts for a major constraint in intensive multiplication of vine cuttings during the dry season, 0.3 ha of OFSP vine production in Enugu State and 0.1 ha in Kogi State are being maintained, awaiting the onset of the main cultivation season.

Likewise, two additional states (Ogun and Taraba) were included in the Year 2 project plan. The ADPs of the two states were engaged to select sites where the demonstration plots could be established. To this end, three demonstration sites—Oke-

Odan (Yewa LGA), Ilew-Orile (Abeokuta South LGA), and Oru (Ijebu North LGA)—were selected. Communities were sensitized in preparation for the establishment of the demonstration plots. In Taraba State, three sites (Jalingo, Wukari, and Gassol) were selected for the establishment of demonstration plots of 0.5 ha each. The sensitization of the community leaders and field preparations are on course.

IR 2.3: Biofortification increasingly mainstreamed in national nutrition programs and NARS crop programs, and biofortified varieties of staple crops prioritized in development, release, and utilization

The high-iron bean sub-program conducted multilocation trials. Two genotypes (MAC 44 and RWV 1129) were selected by farmers due to their high yields (more than 2 t/ha), resistance to diseases, marketability, and shorter cooking time. The program produced 90 kg of high-iron bean seed of the two varieties. An area of about 20 x 10 m was planted early December 2016, under irrigation. From this area, MAC 44 yielded 22 kg and RWV 1129 yielded 20 kg from five rows for each genotype, with 20 m only under irrigation. Additionally, 3 acres at the ARI–Maruku and Agricultural Seed Agency farms were identified for seed increase during the March–June 2017 season.

Cooking time was determined using Matson cooker for five climbing bean genotypes (MAC 44, MAC49, MAC 9, RWV1129, and RWV1172) and one check (Lyamungu 90) at ARI–Maruku (Kagera region). Results revealed that there were significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in cooking time in minutes among the genotypes. RWV 1129 and MAC 44 took shorter time to cook (19 and 21 min, respectively) compared with MAC9, MAC49, and Lyamungu 90.

For organoleptic tests, RWV 1129 and MAC 44 were the most preferred/accepted by panelists in terms of appearance, mouth texture, good smell, good broth color, and thick broth texture; MAC49 was the least preferred genotype.

Furthermore, CIAT conducted advanced yield trials for eight other promising biofortified bean genotypes (RWR 2154, KAB 06F2-8-36, KAB06F2-8-35, CODMLB 001, NGWANKUNGWANKU, CODMLB 033, SMC 18, and SMC17) at four sites: Uyole-Mbeya, Milundikwa-Rukwa (see Photo 1), Maruku-Kagera, and Babati-Manyara.



Photo 1: On-farm bean trial/demo in Mbulu District (Manyara Region).

Varieties DOR 500, CAL96, ACC714, Decelaya 1, and RWR 2154 were used as checks. Trials at Babati and Maruku have already been harvested and data are being analyzed. Trials at Uyole and Milundikwa are at flowering stage; germination and disease data have already been collected. One more site has been selected in the northern zone.

Seventeen farm leaders planted trials in December 2016, in Mbulu, whereas 6 farmers did not plant until end of March 2017, due to drought in some areas of Babati. Additionally, 10 farmers were identified for testing the materials at Meru and Mbulu districts.

In Nigeria, IITA evaluated about 15–20 PVA Maize hybrids/ open pollinated varieties across six locations. IITA also conducted off-season planting of PVA Maize nurseries to increase breeder seed. Different field management practices for the off-season nurseries and isolation plots were planted as well. In Tanzania, CIMMYT provided Tanseed Ltd with three PVA varieties in December 2016 for trials. Tanseed intends to register these hybrids by 2018. To expedite this, the company is conducting trials, farmers' assessments, and parent seed bulking simultaneously so that at the time of release (2018),

adequate quantities of seeds will be available. Additionally, 18 parent lines of PVA Maize hybrids were planted for increase in Harare for distribution to seed companies in Tanzania. Moreover, 18 parent lines were planted by CIMMYT for descriptor development. This will be needed for registration and early generation seed production.

In Tanzania, the SRI–Kibaha team established three Mother–Baby trial sites in Dodoma and Singida. Each site has one Mother trial and five babies (15 Baby trials) evaluating 11 OFSP varieties. The 11 varieties are 'Kabode', 'Kakamega', 'Ejumla', 'SPKBH06/676', 'D6-02', 'Mataya', 'Alveria', 'Ex-Luambano', 'Kiegea', 'Jewel', and 'Nasplot 13' and were planted using complete randomized block design.

In Nigeria, 10 promising OFSP genotypes were selected and multiplied during the dry season. These materials will go into the next stage of the variety release process (on-farm trial) for nomination for release in December 2017. Sites for the on-farm trials were selected in the four BNFB target states. Establishment of the trials will begin in June 2017.

2. Project Adjustments

For each

outcome or output that is behind schedule or under target, explain what adjustments you are making to get back on track.

Table 4 presents outcomes and outputs that are behind schedule, the reasons, and proposed steps to fast-track their implementation or plans to take to correct things.

3. MILESTONE DEVIATIONS AND COURSE CORRECTION

Table 4: Key milestone deviation and course correction

Milestone	Corrective Action
Country and regional advocacy strategies completed (i.e., milestones 1.1.1a and 1.1.1b) and the capacity of advocate build for increased investments in support of biofortification (i.e., 1.2.1 and 2.1.4).	<p>As earlier indicated, the (1) completion of the country SITANs (milestone 1.1.1a), (2) development of the country and regional advocacy strategies (milestone 1.1.1b), and (3) the training of advocates and champions (milestone 2.1.4) are behind schedule. Several factors have contributed to this delay. These factors, which were reported in the last progress report, include lengthy budgetary negotiations with consultants, insufficient budget, and accompanying approvals. The delay was compounded by capacity limitations of the consultants, which required us to terminate their service agreements. The project team stepped in to finalize the study in Tanzania. In Nigeria, a consultant was appointed, who is working with the project team to finalize the study. The team has submitted revised SITAN reports; the validation workshop is scheduled for July 2017. Advocates will be trained simultaneously with the validation. The regional SITAN was completed and report submitted by the consultant. The validation workshops for the Tanzania and Nigeria studies and advocacy strategy are scheduled for July 2017.</p> <p>To support the implementation of the strategies, FARA identified 13 regional advocates (Annex 1). As indicated in Table 1, the retreat to strengthen the capacity of these advocates is scheduled for May 2017. Tanzania has identified at least 20 national advocates who will be equipped through a retreat in June 2017. In Nigeria, about 20 advocates have been identified and pre-selected as national advocates. A selection is based on a set criteria. ToR will be shared during the national advocates retreat scheduled for mid-July 2017, which will run back-to-back with the validation workshop.</p>
Capacities of Tanzanian and Nigerian governments to initiate and establish multi-sectoral policy platforms built	<p>BNFB has held preliminary several consultations with the Ministry of Budget and Planning in Nigeria and the Prime Minister's office in Tanzania as potential hosts for the national multistakeholder, multisectoral advocacy platforms. In Tanzania, the project has consulted with TFNC, which agreed to review the ToR for the micronutrient consultative group (deals with vitamin A supplementation, iron-folic supplementation, food fortification, salt iodation, and micronutrient powders supplementation for children aged 6–23 months) to strengthen it to incorporate biofortification. The revised ToR will be presented to the micronutrient consultative group meeting scheduled for June 2017, to ratify the revisions that entrench biofortification under the umbrella of micronutrients platform. This is a significant process which aims to bring together the different stakeholders (working on the diverse approaches aimed at addressing micronutrient deficiency).</p> <p>In Nigeria, FMARD/GAIN organized a nutrition training program for the nutrition division staff of the ministry, who were not nutritionists. Biofortification was included in the training under nutrition-sensitive agriculture. It was a week-long program, 18 staff members attended.</p>
Establish crop-specific strategies to accelerate the up-take of biofortified crops (milestone 2.2.1) and establish crop-specific champion platforms (2.2.2)	<p>As indicated under IR 1.4, work on this milestone has commenced in earnest. CIMMYT hosted the first crop-specific workshop of PVA Maize stakeholders and launched the PVA Maize platform on 19 April. So as not to reinvent the wheel, CIAT will work through PABRA and national partners to establish a National Beans Program immediately as soon as the biofortified beans varieties are released in Tanzania.</p> <p>The process of establishing a platform for sweetpotato in Nigeria is in advanced stages. A list of 19 stakeholders drawn from relevant organizations, including the private sector, has been compiled. The organizations involved are the ADPs of the four BNFB target states (4), University of Agriculture–Umudike (2) and Abeokuta (1), CIP (3), HarvestPlus (1), FMARD (1), Catholic Relief Services (1), National Root Crop Research Institute (3), National Agricultural Seed Council (1), Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (1), private processor (1), and Kolpin Society (1). The inauguration meeting is expected for June 2017. An OFSP platform for Tanzania has already been established under the SASHA2 project</p>

Milestone	Corrective Action
	<p>implemented by CIP. The BNFB seed systems team in Tanzania will work closely with the existing platform to add value and fill existing gaps of the platform.</p> <p>But most important for mitigating further delay, the draft SITAN reports include a component on value chain analysis of the biofortified crops. From the information generated by these analyses, crop-specific strategies to accelerate the up-take of biofortified crops will be formulated.</p> <p>For effective coordination of the seed systems activities, for seamless integration of the seed systems subcomponents, and to support joint planning, BNFB identified Dr. Joyce Maling'a as consultant to facilitate the process. She is supporting and facilitating the convening of the seed system platform meetings and helping to synthesize the seed systems reports.</p>

3. Geographic Areas to Be Served

Provide the most updated list of countries and sub-regions/states that have benefitted or will benefit from this work and associated dollar amounts. If areas to be served include the United States, indicate city and state. Reflect both spent and unspent funds. Add more rows as needed. More information about Geographic Areas to Be Served can be found [here](#).

Location	Foundation Funding (US\$)	Year 1: Expenses (US\$)	Total Balance (US\$)
Nigeria	2,500,000	380,663	2,119,337
Tanzania	2,500,000	385,456	2,114,544

4. Geographic Location of Work

Provide the most updated list of countries and sub-regions/states where this work has been or will be performed and associated dollar amounts. If location of work includes the United States, indicate city and state. Reflect both spent and unspent funds.

Add more rows as needed. More information about Geographic Location of Work can be found [here](#).

Location	Foundation Funding (US\$)	Year 1: Expenses (US\$)	Total Balance (US\$)
Nigeria	1,703,397	214,774	1,488,622
Tanzania	2,909,949	481,958	2,427,990
Kenya	100,000	31,421	68,579
Ghana	82,035	15,000	67,035
Global	204,620	22,966	181,654

5. Feedback for the Foundation

Provide one to three ways the foundation has successfully enabled your work so far. Provide one to three ways the foundation can improve.

The Foundation has successfully enabled the implementation of BNFB activities in the following ways:

The Foundation supported the implementation of BNFB activities by providing guidance and regular feedback on progress implementation on a regular basis. BNFB prepares donor briefing notes aimed at apprising the program officer of progress made during the reporting month, and new opportunities, alternative options, challenges encountered, and / or recommendations. The briefing notes are submitted before the consultative meeting and are discussed during the meeting. Based on the discussions during the meeting and action required, minutes are compiled and shared with the donor to ensure follow-up by the two parties. The monthly meetings have been important in building a good relationship between the BNFB team and the program officer. They have also provided a forum to clarify issues, suggest valuable ideas or thoughts, and arrive at joint decisions in a timely manner in order to take corrective action promptly.

6. Global Access and Intellectual Property

If your funding agreement is subject to Intellectual Property Reporting, please click the following link to complete an [Intellectual Property \(IP\) Report](#).

If not, please acknowledge by typing "N/A": N/A

To delegate permissions to another member of your project team or for any questions regarding the Intellectual Property Report, please contact GlobalAccess@gatesfoundation.org.

7. Regulated Activities

Do you represent that all Regulated Activities¹ related to your project are in compliance with all applicable safety, regulatory, ethical and legal requirements? Please mark with an "X":

 X N/A (no Regulated Activities in project)

 Yes

 No (if no, please explain below)

Are any new Regulated Activities¹ planned which were not described in any documents previously submitted to the foundation? Please mark with an "X":

 X No

 Yes (if yes, please explain below)

Regulated Activities include but are not limited to: clinical trials; research involving human subjects; provision of diagnostic, prophylactic, medical or health services; experimental medicine; the use of human tissue, animals, radioactive isotopes, pathogenic organisms, genetically modified organisms, recombinant nucleic acids, Select Agents or Toxins (www.selectagents.gov), Dual Use technology (http://export.gov/regulation/eg_main_018229.asp), or any substance, organism, or material that is toxic or hazardous; as well as the approvals, records, data, specimens, and materials related to any of the foregoing.

4. FINANCIAL UPDATE

The purpose of the Financial Update section is to supplement the information provided in the "Financial Summary & Reporting" sheet in the foundation budget template, which reports actual expenditures and projections for the remaining periods of the grant. This section is a tool to help foundation staff fully understand the financial expenditures across the life of the project. Together, the Financial Update section and budget template ("Financial Summary & Reporting" sheet) should provide a complete quantitative and qualitative explanation of variances to approved budget.

Note: If you are using an older version of the budget template, this information could be in a different location in your template.

1. Summary

Briefly describe how total project spending to date compares against the budget and how your assumptions may have changed as the project progressed.

By the end of mid-Year 2, the BNFB project spent \$741,126 against an approved projected budget of \$2,526,249, which is 29% of the approved Year 2 budget (see Table F1).

Consultancy

We assumed that most of the consultancies planned under Quarters 1 and 2 would have been completed or commissioned by the end of April 2016. However, there were further delays in finalizing the regional and national SITAN study reports and advocacy strategies, and holding of validation workshops. The validation workshop and final regional SITAN report and advocacy strategy have been completed. Draft reports submitted by the national SITAN consultants did not meet the expectations of BNFB in terms of addressing the objectives of the study, quality, and adherence to

timeframes. The team therefore resorted to engaging the firms toward termination of the service agreements. Payments will be based on mutual agreements, as guided by the termination clause of the agreements, and as guided by CIP legal services. The sum budgeted for the SITAN studies in Nigeria and Tanzania for Year 2 is \$28,000. BNFB is in the final stages of negotiations with the national consultants, and hopes to complete payment in June 2017. BNFB resorted to alternative plans to finalize the studies. The SITAN reports and strategies are expected to be published in July 2017.

Activities on OFSP in Nigeria moved more slowly than anticipated because the OFSP seed specialist consultant received his contract in May 2017, due to internal administrative and country hosting challenges.

The consultancy budget line appears underspent, but funds for several consultancies are committed and at various stages of being expended:

- The seed systems consultant was engaged in 2016, and payment is to be made in two installments based on deliverables and receipt of invoice. The consultant is expected to submit the first invoice at the end of June 2017.
- Service agreements for updating the ToT manual on “Everything you ever wanted to know about sweetpotato,” and developing the biofortification, maize, and beans learning modules have been developed. The consultants are expected to commence work in June and July 2017.
- The consultant developing the online monitoring, learning, and evaluation reporting system has been commissioned and is expected to complete the work in July 2017.
- Processing of the consultancy to conduct the Reaching Agents of Change ex-post evaluation study is at advanced stages of completion. The consultant is expected to commence work in July 2017.
- The processing of the consultancy contract for Dr. Jude Njoku took a very long time to process due to internal processes. The contract was signed in May 2017; hence expenditure on this will be reflected in the subsequent report.

Other direct costs

We assumed that activities under seed systems coordination would move faster with the engagement of the seed systems consultant; however, a few activities planned under this reporting period are yet to be implemented. The low percentage spent of 15% can be explained by the few crop-specific platform meetings held. So far, one PVA Maize crop-specific platform meeting has been held. Meetings for the seed systems teams in Tanzania and Nigeria have been scheduled for June and July 2017, respectively.

Sub-grants

During this reporting period, project partners have used \$176,694 against an approved budget of \$801,560 (see Table F2). This reflects a 22% expenditure of the allocated budget. Total disbursement to project partners in Year 2 amounted to \$27,779 for implementation of activities planned during Quarter 3.

The expenditure by the five sub-grantees for the period **October 2016–March 2017** suggests that only 22% of the total budget has been spent (NB: partners report a month before the prime partner). The reality on the ground is, however, different because some of the activities have been carried out but payments for services have not been disbursed. A few significant cases include:

CIAT sub-grant budget line

- The consultancy on willingness to pay more for high-iron beans in Tanzania has been completed and findings have been shared with stakeholders and comments provided. The consultant will be paid upon receipt of the final report.

CIMMYT sub-grant budget line

- CIMMYT has developed sub-grant agreements with successful implementing partners to the tune of \$43,000. The process is at various levels of signing and disbursement of funds. Meru, AFCO, Tanseed, and MAMs have signed the agreements. Challenges on disbursement of funds have been experienced with some of the partners.

FARA sub-grant budget line

- FARA received the final SITAN report in May 2017, but funds paid to the consultant are not reflected because their reporting period was October 2016–March 2017. The SITAN consultants, both regional and national, were engaged in 2016. No payments were made during the current reporting period because the deliverables had not been

submitted. BNFB has received the final products for the regional SITAN consultancy and payment is being processed. This partly explains the low burn rate for FARA.

IITA sub-grant budget line

- IITA has submitted their bi-annual financial report for Year 2 for \$164,414. However, the report was finalized after the mid-year project cut-off date (30 April 2017). This figure is therefore not reflected in this report.

Table F1: Total expenditure against the approved budget for Year 2

Year 2: Mid-Year Financial Report	Y2: Budget (US\$)	Y2: Expenditures (US\$)	Y2: Budget Balance (US\$)	Spent (%)
Budget Categories				
Personnel	536,914	321,842	215,072	60
Travel	85,050	52,881	32,169	62
Consultants	213,650	9,815	203,835	5
Capital Equipment		-	-	
Other Direct Costs	559,564	83,225	476,338	15
Sub-awards	801,560	176,694	624,867	22
TOTAL DIRECT COST	2,196,738	644,458	1,552,281	29
Indirect Cost	329,511	96,669	232,842	29
TOTAL BUDGET	2,526,249	741,126	1,785,123	29

Table F2: Year-2 Partners Expenditure Based on Funds Disbursements

	A	B	C (A - B)	D	E (C + D)	F	G (E - F)	
Sub-grants	Year 1: Disbursements	Year 1: Reported Expenditures	Year 1: Carry Over Cash Balance	Year 2: Disbursements	Year 2: Cash Balance Available	Year 2: Reported Expenditures	Year 2: Cash Balance	Year 2: % Spent
Organization	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
CIAT: Biofortified beans–Tanzania	96,236	25,648	70,588	24,059	94,647	75,811	18,836	80
FARA: Regional Advocacy	64,593	18,976	45,617	-	45,617	47,338	- 1,721	104
CIMMYT: Biofortified Maize–Tanzania	129,200	17,754	111,446	-	111,446	38,069	73,377	34
**IITA: Biofortified Maize and Cassava–Nigeria	104,430	18,098	86,332	-	86,332	5,141	81,191	6
SRI–Kibaha: Seed Systems	14,881	11,461	3,420	3,720	7,140	10,335	- 3,195	145
TOTAL	409,340	91,937	317,403	27,779	345,182	176,694	168,488	51

NOTE: IITA has submitted its bi-annual financial report for Year 2 for \$164,414. However, the report was finalized after the mid-year project cut-off date (30 April 2017). This figure is therefore not reflected in this report. The amount indicated above (\$5,141) is a correction of end-of-Year 1 expenditure reported that was not captured in our system before 31 October 2016.

2. Latest Period Variance

Provide explanation for any cost category variances outside the allowable range. Explain causes, consequences for the project, and mitigation plans if relevant. Report whether or not approval for the variance has been obtained from your Program Officer.

Note: “Latest period variance” compares actuals to previous projections for the period. See “Financial Summary & Reporting” sheet in the foundation budget template for calculated variance. If you are using an older version of the budget template, this information could be in a different location in your template. Allowable variance is defined in your grant agreement.

The project does not have any cost category variances outside the allowable range.

3. Total Grant Variance

Provide explanation for any cost category variances outside the allowable range. Explain causes, consequences for the project, and mitigation plans if relevant. Report whether or not approval for the variance has been obtained from your Program Officer.

Note: “Total grant variance” compares actuals plus current projections to the budget. See “Financial Summary & Reporting” sheet in the foundation budget template for calculated variance. If you are using an older version of the budget template, this information could be in a different location in your template. Allowable variance is defined in your grant agreement.

During this reporting period, there was no budget variance outside allowable ranges.

4. Sub-awards (if applicable)

Use the chart to provide the name(s) of the sub-grantee(s) or subcontractor(s), actual disbursement for this reporting period, total disbursement to date from the primary grantee to sub-awardee, total spend to date by the sub-awardee and total contracted amount.

Note: The total of actual disbursements for this reporting period should equal the actual Sub-awards expenses reported on the “Financial Summary & Reporting” sheet in the foundation template for this reporting period. If you are using an older version of the budget template, this information could be in a different location in your template.

Table F3: Names of sub-grantees, actual disbursements, total expenditure and contracted amount in Year 2

Organization Name	Actual Disbursement for this Reporting Period (\$USD)	Total Disbursed from Primary Awardee to Sub to Date (\$USD)	Total Sub-awardee Spent to Date (\$USD)	Total Contracted Amount (\$USD)
CIAT: Biofortified beans–Tanzania	24,059	120,295	101,459	268,430
FARA: Regional Advocacy	-	64,593	66,314	111,798
CIMMYT: Biofortified Maize–Tanzania	-	129,200	55,823	246,001
IITA: Biofortified Maize and Cassava–Nigeria	-	104,430	23,239	223,793
SRI–Kibaha: Seed Systems	3,720	18,601	21,796	43,484

5. Other Sources of Support (if applicable)

List and describe any sources of *in-kind* project support or resources received in the reporting period.

Note: Names of the other sources of funding and their contributions (U.S.\$) should be included in the budget template on the “Financial Summary & Reporting” sheet in the foundation budget template in the Funding Plan table. If you are using an older version of the budget template, this information could be in a different location in your template.

All project partner and implementing institutions are complementing the work of BNFB from other institutional resources (human talent and financial). The technical and administrative teams backstop various activities and processes that are difficult to quantify financially.

Describe how interest earned and/or currency gains were used to support the project.

Interest earned during the reporting period amounts to \$231, which will be ploughed back to project activities implementation

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For Foundation Staff to Complete

Analysis (required if contingent payment or PO assessment differs from grantee/vendor assessment)

Progress Analysis

Include analysis of significant project variances and key learnings that may inform portfolio discussions for progress against the strategic goals.

Budget and Financial Analysis

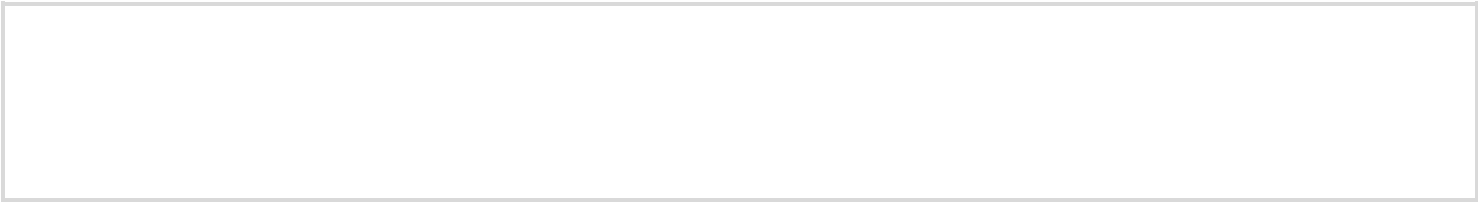
Include analysis of unexpended funds or over expenditures. Refer to the [Unexpended Grant Funds Policy](#) for options available when recommending how to handle unexpended grant funds, or reach out to your primary contact in GCM.

Scheduled Payment Amount	\$
Carryover Amount	\$
Recommended Payment Amount	\$

Approver Comments (if applicable)

Name	Title	Date Approved

Comments



ANNEX 1: REGIONAL CHAMPIONS

	Name	Organization	Position	Country of Residence	Email
1	Anna-Marie Ball	Harvest Plus		USA	a.ball@cgiar.org
2	Mariam Akiror	Africa Strategic Alliances- Harvest Plus	Advocacy Specialist	Uganda	M.Akiror@cgiar.org; mariam1979akiror@gmail.com
3	Julia Tagwireyi	Independent consultant in Food and Nutrition	Member of NEPAD Food and Nutrition expert panel	Zimbabwe	julia.tagwireyi@gmail.com
4	Francis Zotor	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Immediate Past President, African Nutrition Society	Ghana	francisforst@gmail.com; fbzotor@uhas.edu.gh
5	Kefilwe Moalosi	NEPAD	Nutrition Programme and Research Officer	South Africa	KefilweM@nepad.org
6	Laila Lokosang	AUC	Food and Nutrition Advisor	Ethiopia	Lokosangl@africa-union.org
7	Nelson Ojijo	Access Agriculture	Executive Secretary	Kenya	ojijonko@yahoo.com ; or nelson@accessagriculture.org
8	Mawuli Sablah	FAO Regional Office for Africa	Chief Technical Advisor, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, Nutrition	Ghana	Mawuli.Sablah@fao.org
9	Matilda Steiner- Aseidu	University of Ghana	Prof of Nutrition & Dean, School of Biological Sciences	Ghana	tillysteiner@gmail.com
10	Isatou Jallow	Formerly of NEPAD	Senior Nutrition Advisor; Independent Consultant	Gambia	isatouaquarian@gmail.com
11	Rossana Agble	Formerly of Nutrition Unit, Ministry of Health, Ghana	Director, Nutrition Unit	Ghana	rosagble@yahoo.co.uk
12	Mohamed Ag Bendeck	Formerly of FAO	Former Regional Nutrition Officer		magbendeck@gmail.com
13	Josephine Kiamba	Formerly of NEPAD Independent consultant			kiambajm@gmail.com
14	Dia Sanou	Nutrition Officer for Eastern Africa	FAO	Ethiopia	Dia.Sanou@fao.org
15	Gloria Essilfie	Post-Harvest Specialist	University of Ghana	Ghana	gloriawfp@yahoo.com
16	Yemi Akinbamijo	Executive Director	FARA	Ghana	yakinbamijo@faraafrica.org
17	Rose Omari	Consultant	FARA	Ghana	romari@faraafrica.org

APPENDIX 2: BNFB RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This is attached separately.