



Quarterly Project Performance Reporting

July to September 2019

Project Name: Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)

Project Code: 2100155036067



COMPACT: ORANGE FLESH SWEETPOTATO

OCTOBER 2019

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	Agricultural Extension Agent
AfDB	African Development Bank
CIP	International Potato Center
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CTDC	Commodity Technology Delivery Compact
DAC	Damongo Agricultural College
DIVERSIFY	Developing Integrated Value Chains to Enhance Rural Smallholders' Incomes and Food
DVM	Decentralized Vine Multiplier
GAPs	Good Agronomic Practices
IAM	Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique
ISRD	Innovations for Sustainable Rural Development (local NGO in Upper West Region)
IWAD	Integrated Water and Agricultural Development (large irrigated farm enterprise)
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
OFSP	Orange-fleshed sweetpotato
Q1	Quarter one
Q2	Quarter two
PMU	Project Management Unit
SIP	Sweetpotato Innovation Platform
SPHI	Sweetpotato for Health and Income (consortium of partners for promotion of OFSP in Africa)
ToT	Training of Trainers
Triple S	Storage in Sand and Sprouting

A – REPORT SUMMARY AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

A.1 – Project data

Compact/Unit	OFSP	
Reporting Period	July- September 2019	
Countries Covered	Democratic Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda	
Responsible Project Staff	<i>Paul Demo, Tom van Mourik</i>	
Commodities and Enablers	<i>Indicate the Commodity and Enabler Compacts you worked with for this reporting period</i>	
Project Development Objective	The project executes a bold plan to achieve rapid agricultural transformation across Africa by raising agricultural productivity to eliminate extreme poverty, end hunger and malnutrition, turn Africa into a net food exporter, and position Africa at the top of agricultural value chains where it has a comparative advantage	
Project Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Creation of an enabling environment for technology adoption B. Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure C. Deployment of Appropriate Technology D. Program Management 	
Expected date for Progress Report submission	Actual date for Progress Report submission	
7 October 2019	7 October 2019	
Current closing date	Current disbursement deadline	
31 January, 2021	N/A	
Cumulative Funds Received to date (USD)	Cumulative Funds Utilized as per the latest financial report (USD)	Estimated date of next replenishment request and amount (USD)
USD 775,000	USD 404,876.54¹	

A.2 – Executive summary on project implementation during the reporting period (half page)

TAAT OFSP compact, Executive summary

The third quarter of the TAAT Orange-Fleshed Sweetpotato compact has been very productive in all project components. This quarter coincided with the rainy season in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Togo), while in Eastern and Central Africa (Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo), this quarter indicates the start of the rainy season or the months just before the second rainy season. Finally, Southern Africa (Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar) are in the dry season.

The TAAT project is advancing fast and considerable scale is being achieved (see section C1 for details on highlights and achievements). A major achievement in the third quarter was strong advocacy involving ministers of agriculture and directors of departments in Rwanda and Ghana and involvement of prominent figures in promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture and OFSP, such as Mrs. Nane Annan from the Koffi Annan Foundation, the first lady of Ghana, Rebecca

¹ Includes cumulative funds utilized for the period ending 30th June, 2019. We are working on Quarter 3 financial report to be submitted on/before the due date of **31st October, 2019**.

Akufo-Addo, among others. Another major outcome was the incorporation of modules for OFSP production, storage and processing in the national curriculum of the Agricultural Colleges in Ghana.

Considering regional technology delivery platforms, TAAT OFSP worked with 51 partners and supported 8 active multistakeholder and/or innovation platforms linking up actors and markets. About 37,800 persons were trained with improved skills in agriculture enterprises development using Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs), post-harvest management practices and vine (planting material) multiplication and processing skills to engage with the OFSP value chain.

In terms of deployment of appropriate technologies, the seed system was strengthened through support to 5 NARS, 2 private sector seed companies and 205 decentralized vine multipliers, resulting in the distribution and sales of at least **17,937,050 vine cuttings** to at least **60,149 farmers** (at least 36,949 women). Currently, **67,544 final beneficiaries** are accessing and effectively using technology products and services and **80,452 beneficiaries** have been reached through 117 promotional activities, training sessions, dissemination of 21 information and visibility materials and multimedia communication through the contribution of the OFSP compact and partners

The project management has seen some changes, following recommendations of the TAAT PSC and clearing house and a revised workplan was submitted in September and is pending approval.

Two important outcomes were noted during the period, namely (1) huge popularity of bread, buns, cookies, yoghurt that incorporate OFSP, among audiences who are exposed to, and taste the different products and (2) a rapid shift away from the free distribution of vine cuttings towards more sustainable seed systems where farmers pay either the full price or a subsidized price for vine cuttings of improved OFSP varieties, because they are now aware of the food and nutrition security benefits, as well as the high productivity and profitability of OFSP.

B – PERFORMANCE REPORTING

B.1 – Progress toward Project Development Objective

State project development objective and assess progress. Comprehensive summary on sector development, policy reforms, commitment of stakeholders that can affect the project development objective

Component 1: Creation of an Enabling Environment

Activity 1.1.1 Establish stakeholder platforms for improved collaboration to scale out technologies

Establish and facilitate multi-stakeholder innovation platforms (IP's)

Ghana: Innovation platforms have been established in Central, Volta, Upper East, and Northern regions, and at the national level.

Togo: The GIZ funded ProSecAI project in Togo has established a multistakeholder platform with implementation partners.

Burkina Faso, Rwanda and Uganda: Multistakeholder platforms have been established.

Deploy ICT-based tools to register and network OFSP value chain stakeholders

Ghana: Out of the 42 DVMs in the online database, TAAT OFSP monitored activities and technically supported 33 DVMs via phone in Q3. An inventory and database of processors in Ghana was also established and their processing capacity was assessed.

Hold regular platform meetings and disseminate information to stakeholders

Ghana: Innovation platform meetings were held in Central region, Upper East region and Northern region and at the national level in Q3.

Country Inter-COMPACT coordination

Malawi, Ghana: Coordination took place with the Water Enabler, with whom we collaborated in Malawi to install 3 demonstration sites for rain-tube irrigation. Discussions and plans for collaboration in Ghana have advanced.

Ghana and regional: Contact has been sought with the Capacity building enabler Coordinator, Krishan Bheenick, to collaborate on capacity building of Innovation platforms and their support.

Policy Dialogue with Policy makers

Ghana: Several policy dialogues were held in Ghana, notably during the Africa Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) in Accra. The CIP team interacted with Gerda Verburg, coordinator of the “Scaling Up Nutrition” movement, Nane Annan (Kofi Annan Foundation), the first lady of Ghana, Rebecca Akufo-Addo and the minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. Owusu Afriyie Akoto, Mrs. Nane Annan participated in a Panel on “SCALING UP NUTRITION - THE PATH TO THE 2020 NUTRITION FOR GROWTH SUMMIT” and our World Food Prize Laureate and principal scientist Jan Low participated in a Panel entitled “TACKLING STOCK OF THE NUTRITION ACCOUNTABILITY SCORECARD”. A follow-up meeting has been requested by the minister, which will allow for CIP to present its activities in Ghana, particularly the TAAT OFSP Compact.

Rwanda: The COMPACT engaged with the policy makers in Rwanda and specifically the Minister of agriculture, Permanent Secretary, and Director General of Rwanda Agricultural Board. The main discussions were on the need of the Government of Rwanda to support biofortified crops and in Particular Orange Fleshed Sweetpotato. Several important events, such as the 11th African Potato Association conference, exhibitions and field visits (25-28 August) and the Sweetpotato for Health and Income meeting (23 August), were ideal platforms for presenting the evidence used for advocacy around OFSP in Rwanda.

Malawi: An agricultural show was organized by the Malawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Blantyre. The CIP team, DIVERSIFY and TAAT OFSP compact projects participated in this show and demonstrated current varieties of OFSP, samples of OFSP vine bundles by variety and several types of OFSP processed products ranging from cakes and doughnuts to mandazi and Bread. TAAT project assisted by offering technical advice and supplying visibility materials. The most interesting and appreciated item on the demonstration stand was the OFSP bread which is being commercially produced by Olypic bakery a subsidiary of Mother Holdings Baking group.

Mozambique: OFSP was displayed by all 10 provincial directorates of Agriculture in Mozambique during the Mozambique National Trade Fair in Maputo from 25 August to 1 September, 2019. Side meetings and workshops on the potential of the horticulture segment, and the OFSP value chain were conducted in collaboration with the Agriculture Directorate.

Kenya: Developments of draft Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with the county governments of Machakos, Kirinyaga, Meru, Kiambu, Kitui, Makueni, and Taita Taveta on collaborating with TAAT OFSP compact to develop and commercialize OFSP value chain in their respective counties. A meeting was held with the deputy governor, Kiambu county to explore further collaborations between the compact and the county government. It was agreed the compact will participate in the upcoming agri-show (11-12th Oct 2019) at Waruhiu Agricultural Training Centre (ATC), where a demo plot has been set up. On partnerships engagements, the compact has held consultation meetings with GIZ- Kenya, FAO Kenya, RTI international Kenya and GAIN Kenya to explore possible opportunities to collaborate on OFSP value chains development.

Component 2: Strengthening the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure

Activity 2.1.1 Facilitate and strengthen regional exchange of information and technologies

In-country planning and review meetings with TAAT partners on OFSP value chain development

Madagascar: One stakeholder platform has been established in Madagascar, involving processors, DVMs and government actors. The stakeholders had a planning meeting on 21 July.

Ghana: A planning meeting was held with a selection of members of the national Innovation Platform and envisaged new members and it was decided to reform the Innovation Platform into a national sweetpotato producer and processor association, requiring all private sector members to pay an annual contribution.

Togo: A workplan was established for the coming 6 months with the GIZ funded ProSecAI project and 6 implementing partners at the end of a TOT workshop in Niamtougou, Northern Togo on 19 September.

Participation in annual technology fairs and OFSP days at country level

Ghana: The TAAT OFSP compact participated in 3 major fairs in Ghana, namely (1) The Fruit and Vegetable fair in Koforodua, Eastern region from (2) the 11th Africa Green Revolution Forum meeting in Accra from 3 to 6 September 2019, and (3) the 9th Annual Pre-harvest event in Tamale, Northern region, from 25 to 27 September. The events attracted over 5000 visitors in total and at least 3060 visited the OFSP booths (manned by CIP & partners), which exposed promotional materials (videos, leaflets, roots of improved varieties, processed products). In total, over 2500 snacks (yoghurt, packs of OFSP bread, OFSP coated Granola and buns etc.) have been purchased, tasted and appreciated by participants. Especially the OFSP bread was very popular, which was good publicity of the three collaborating processors/bakers (Ansedu bakers, E. Darkey & Associates, Casa de Ropa) that delivered the bread, which was clearly labeled and on which contacts were also available. Over 2000 leaflets (5 types of brochures detailing technologies) and OFSP passports were distributed, which explain the nutritional benefits of OFSP and the technologies that CIP and partners are disseminating.

Kenya: TAAT OFSP compact participated in the 3rd Agri -Nutrition conference in Nairobi where an exhibition booth showcasing compact activities in Kenya. More than 200 participants visited the booth and received firsthand info on biofortification and OFSP value chain and learn about TAAT OFSP compact activities in Kenya and as well as receiving information briefs and brochures on OFSP technologies

Mozambique: The OFSP compact participated in 2 technology fairs and OFSP days, namely (1) the FACIM, Mozambique National trade fair, 25 August to 1 September and the MozGrow Agriculture Festival conducted in Maputo province on 25 July.

Rwanda: Two major and important meetings for sweetpotato were held in Kigali, in September, namely the SPHI meeting, African Potato Association conferences and the African Nutrition Conferences that took place in Kigali Rwanda in August were very important in getting many partners together to understand the work on OFSP COMPACT and how to collaborate.

Participation in regional technology and information events in food industry

Kenya: TAAT OFSP compact participated in the 3rd Agri -Nutrition conference in Nairobi where an exhibition booth showcasing compact activities in Kenya. More than 200 participants visited the booth and received firsthand info on biofortification and OFSP value chain and learn about TAAT OFSP compact activities in Kenya and as well as receiving information briefs and brochures on OFSP technologies.

Develop and disseminate communications material on OFSP, processing and animal feed

Ghana: over 2000 copies of 10 leaflets showing TAAT promoted technologies have been distributed to visitors of CIP booths at 3 fairs/conferences.

Malawi: Information Education and Communication sets (9), T-shirts (32) and wrappers (100 meters) promoting OFSP and technologies were distributed to lead farmers in all project target areas

Rwanda: 2 tricycles (tuktuk) used for the transportation of OFSP roots were branded with TAAT logos, and information on OFSP and processed products. These attractive promotional tuktuks increase visibility and interest in OFSP and processed products in Rwanda.

Uganda: A manual for sweetpotato silage for dairy cows was developed, printed and used to expose over 1000 farmers during events.

Togo: 10 Information packs of 10 leaflets, manuals, guides and 4 farmer training videos showing TAAT promoted technologies have been distributed to the ProSecAI project and 5 implementing partners on 19 September, after a training of trainers session in Niamtougou, Northern Togo.

Activity 2.1.2 Enhance the use of ICT for monitoring and value chain investment planning

Design and implement ICT platform and M&E process, utilizing available modules from ongoing projects

Ghana and regional: New and existing DVMs have been registered and their activities monitored in an online database, feeding into the Sweetpotato for Health and Income knowledge portal. DVMs can be found in each of the TAAT countries on this site, except for Togo and the Democratic Republic of Congo and **Madagascar & Togo:** As we have recently trained vine multipliers in Madagascar and Togo, these will be added to the database soon. Several WhatsApp groups have been established linked to partner networks and innovation platforms in Ghana and Rwanda.

Activity 2.1.3 Strengthen and network hubs for OFSP innovation

Establish and connect OFSP processing innovation hubs in selected countries

Kenya and regional: The OFSP Compact will utilize an active commercial partnership for OFSP puree production in Kenya to provide a technology platform and learning site for interested private sector partners from other participating countries. The COMPACT will co-finance, with other bilateral and multilateral funders, visits by selected managers from food processing companies to the Burton & Bamber processing facility at Yatta, Machakos County, Central Kenya that produces high-quality OFSP puree for the baking and other food processing sector in Kenya. The project has engaged with B&B Co. Ltd to support them on attaining the requirements for food safety and GMPs in preparation of the anticipated aseptic puree processing unit that will be installed in their factory in Yatta, Machakos county.

Facility access to food technology services and training in existing regional hubs

Ghana: One processor has sent a sample of OFSP puree enriched granola to the FANEL laboratory in Nairobi for nutrient analysis.

Component 3. Deployment of Appropriate Technology

Activity 3.1.1 Strengthen the OFSP seed system and technology uptake

Technical support to NARS to produce and maintain breeder seed of preferred varieties

Democratic Republic of Congo: The net tunnel established at INERA Mulungu Research Station in Bukavu South Kivu Province research station, together with the introduction of 4 improved OFSP varieties from Rwanda has initiated OFSP pre-basic seed maintenance and multiplication in DRC.

Ghana: The Savanna Agricultural Research Institute in Nyankpala in Northern Ghana has been supported to repair a screenhouse, therefore strengthening their ability to maintain and multiply breeder seed. The Crops Research Institute is also technically supported to produce pre-basic vines for sales to private sector.

Kenya: Two OFSP varieties - Silklow 6 and Irene were released in Kenya (The Kenya Gazette Vol. CXX — No.95, 2nd Aug 2019). These two varieties are superior in terms of drought and disease tolerance and are suitable for both fresh market and processing.

Rwanda: The Rwanda Agricultural Board, supported by CIP and TAAT, continues to produce pre-basic seed for sales and distribution to DVMs.

Uganda: In collaboration with the National Agricultural Research Organization, 30,000 pre-basic vine cuttings were produced in Uganda during the third quarter.

Technical support to primary multipliers (private and public) for foundation seed production and marketing

Ghana: A private sector seed company (IWAD) was trained to produce quality declared planting material for OFSP and has produced and sold 1,000,000 vine cuttings for the first time.

Kenya: An MoU was signed between CIP and Mimiea International Ltd – a private company that has provided screen houses to lead farmers in the counties of Machakos, Meru and Kirinyaga through the support of BIOINNOVATE.

Establish/strengthen local OFSP multipliers to produce and market planting material for farmers

Ghana: 42 DVMs who were trained and supported with starter vines in Q1 and Q2, have been strengthened with continued technical support, and have been linked to the increasing demand for vines.

Kenya: Mimea international will provide clean prebasic seed (Tissue culture) at subsidized prices for multiplication in the screen houses, to produce basic planting materials for further multiplication and bulking by DVMs. Seven (7) DVMs

have established vine multiplication sites in the counties of Machakos, Makueni, Kirinyaga, Kiambu and Meru were established. In total five (5) Acres of vine multiplication has been established and is expected to produce 1000 bags of vines (100,000 vine cuttings) for distribution to root produces in the short rain season.

Madagascar: 7 DVMs are actively being supported to produce vines for the rainy season, to start in November 2019.

Malawi: 53 root and vine multipliers have been supported with training and irrigation materials

Mozambique: 3 DVMs are being supported to produce vines for the rainys season.

Rwanda: The OFSP compact works with 79 Decentralized Vine multipliers who multiply and supply sweetpotato vines. The project has assisted the DVMs to access quality OFSP vines from the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB). The project also assisted the DVMs in ensuring that they produce high quality OFSP vines using irrigation. Over 60 DVMs were actively visited and technically assisted on vine production and then linked to the potential buyers in Q3.

Togo: 30 TOT participants have been trained in quality vine production and 2 DVMs have established multiplication sites.

Uganda: 30 vine multipliers across the country received clean seed of OFSP from private laboratories and the Sweetpotato program of NARO in August 2019.

Establish demonstration sites for Improved varieties, GAPs and post-harvest management.

Democratic Republic of Congo: 2 demonstrations have been established in DRC, namely 1 plot using 4 improved OFSP varieties with GAPs and 1 net tunnel technology demonstration at INERA Mulungu, DRC.

Ghana: 75 demonstration sites have been established in 7 regions, showing improved varieties of OFSP and GAPs.

Kenya: 3 demonstration plots were established with 4 improved OFSP varieties in 3 counties.

Malawi: 103 demonstration sites were established showing improved varieties of OFSP and GAPs (100) and improved irrigation technologies for vine and roots production (3).

Mozambique: 16 demonstration sites have been established, namely one demonstration site of OFSP improved OFSP varieties and 15 Triple S post-harvest storage demonstration sites.

Rwanda: 13 demonstration plots have been established using 5 OFSP varieties, 1 local variety and GAPs.

Togo: 4 demonstration sites have been established in 2 regions, 2 Vine maintenance and multiplication plots for an improved OFSP variety from Ghana (SARI-Nan) and 2 Triple S storage demonstrations (using basins).

Uganda: 15 demonstration sites of OFSP varieties were established in Kitgum, Lamwo and Pader districts. The demonstrations will soon be harvested.

Capacity training by FARA CAPACITY Enabler

Ghana and regional: Connections have been made with the FARA Capacity Enabler and the coordinator for collaboration on capacity building in the OFSP compact focus countries. The Innovation Platforms that have submitted their project proposal to the Capacity Enabler in Q2, are awaiting a response for approval.

Water and Irrigation Enabler support

Malawi: the Water and Irrigation Enabler team from Ghana, traveled to Malawi to collaborate with the OFSP compact and establish 3 demonstration sites for improved irrigation technologies for vine and root production in the dry season in August. This will encourage and enable more farmers who are close to water sources to produce OFSP roots during winter and vines during the dry seasons using improved irrigation technologies. TAAT project has contributed funds to enable land preparation, fencing and supervision of the works at the Bvumbwe demonstration site.

Activity 3.2.1 Technical support to scale out OFSP puree value chains

Expand OFSP root supply chains to puree manufacturers

Kenya: The project linked root farmers in Embu, Migori and Bungoma to Fresh produce Ventures (FPV) Ltd in Nairobi. FPV has planned to make OFSP puree, and supply to bakeries in Nairobi.

Provide technical training for SME technicians and managers

Madagascar: 10 Entrepreneurs (processors) were trained in the use of OFSP in different processed products.

Activity 3.2.2 Technical support to scale out OFSP-based product development and marketing

Establish/strengthen supply chains from puree production to final food processors

Burkina Faso: After an initial product development workshop with a major bakery in June (Q2), TAAT OFSP compact has continued to support the production of OFSP bread at distance, by providing further technical support at distance and linking up the baker with OFSP producers in both Burkina Faso and Northern Ghana.

Ghana: Through our innovation platforms, WhatsApp groups and networks over 6 links were established between processors and root producers, resulting in sales. One root producer even delivered roots that were sent over the border to Ouagadougou, to supply a bakery that produces OFSP bread.

Kenya: Farmers were linked to one processor

Rwanda: Several farmers were linked to 5 processors

Support product development using OFSP puree as a main ingredient

Ghana: A processor who started producing granola using local nuts, seeds and OFSP puree as coating, is further developing the product and testing different ingredients. The granola is hugely popular and being sold in 2 supermarket chains in Accra.

Madagascar: A training was organized, training 10 processors (7 women) in the use of OFSP in different products on 26 July.

Malawi: 126 local processors (37 men, 89 women) were trained in the production of Mandazi, Doughnuts and OFSP chips in Balaka, Thyolo and Chiradzulu districts

Rwanda: The COMPACT has been working with 4 processors who produces 5 OFSP processed products. The products are Mandazi, Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Cookies. These are then sold in the local market through their own outlets, regular retail shops and supermarkets. The processors working with the COMPACT are: Sina Gerald, CARLA group, Dusabe, Easter's Aid, and Kitenge bakeries.

Support consumer awareness and marketing of OFSP-based products for mass markets

Ghana: over 2000 participants tasted food items (OFSP bread and buns, OFSP yoghurt and granola) that were distributed or sold at fairs, conferences and events. The OFSP bread and buns were particularly well received and visitors took contacts of the private sector partners who had delivered the products (E. Darkey & associates, Casa de Ropa, Ansedu LTD.)

Malawi: Several processed products were presented to visitor of the Agricultural show in Blantyre, with the OFSP bread receiving a lot of attention and positive feedback from people who tasted it. Bread was produced by Olympic bakery a subsidiary of Mother Holdings Baking group. In a training of processors, other products such as Mandazi, Doughnuts and OFSP French fries were evaluated during a market survey with 30 respondents, who appreciated the products, with OFSP doughnuts as the preferred product.

Rwanda: 2 tricycles (tuktuk) that were branded with TAAT OFSP have continued to increase visibility and interest in OFSP and the products in Rwanda. Eventually we hope to increase OFSP and delivered product demand.

Togo: 10 Information, Education and Communication technology packs, including recipe books and a video on the preparation of delicious OFSP dishes, were distributed to the GIZ funded ProSecAI project and partners.

Activity 3.3.1 Technical support to scale out production and marketing of improved sweetpotato-based silage

Provide access to improved silage manufacturing technologies, equipment, and information

Uganda: One silage producer (woman) invested in 3 foliage choppers after having been trained in improved silage production and the mechanization options.

Activity 3.3.2 Scale out the utilization of improved sweetpotato-based silage for pork and milk production

Provide training for pig and dairy farmers in use of silage and improved feeding regimes

Uganda: 416 farmers were trained in sweetpotato silage production in 9 districts.

Hold joint producer-buyer forums to promote silage use for improved quality and value of livestock products

Uganda: TAAT OFSP compact continues to support the Dairy Farmers Network (DAFAN) to learn more about use of sweetpotato silage and support its dissemination.

Component 4. Program Management

Activity 4.1.1 Efficient and effective coordination of activities and partners

Program coordination, partner support, and quality control

A change in coordination and management of the project, with Dr. Paul Demo (Africa Director CIP) supported by Tom van Mourik (CIP Scientist) taking over coordination responsibilities on interim basis from Dr. Kirimi Sindi until the hiring process of a new compact coordinator is completed. CIP Headquarters has communicated the interim measures to TAAT PMU. The process of hiring a new compact coordinator is on-going.

Development and monitoring of partner sub-contracts

Besides the MOUs and contracts that are under development, the OFSP compact is anticipating the approval of the new 2019-2020 workplan, and is preparing partner sub-contracts.

B.2 – Leveraging TAAT program investments (cash and/or in-kind contribution) (max half-page)

State details of specific country investment programs, projects or initiatives to leverage on the TAAT AfDB funding source or other funding sources such as WB, IFAD, BMGF, etc in the RMCs that your compact has embarked upon.

- 1. Report any progress towards AfDB country loan.*
- 2. Report any other financial support leverage and/or in-kind contribution received to implement TAAT activities.*
- 3. Report on country, regional and thematic levels*

The project is leveraging resources provided for by other initiatives by CIP. This includes:

- SASHA2 project, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda and Kenya),
- RTB scaling fund projects funded by the Roots Tubers and Banas CGIAR research program (Ghana, Kenya),
- BIOINNOVATE (Kenya),
- Development and Delivery of Bio fortified Crops at Scale program (DDBIO), funded by DFID
- An FAO funded OFSP project in Ghana, implemented by our partners from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with a budget of USD 200,000 (Ghana)
- A loan to a large farm partners (Maphlix farms), with a budget of USD 1,000,000 (Ghana)
- Awaiting approval of an AGRA OFSP value chain development project, with a budget of USD 800,000 (Ghana).
- We collaborated with a BMZ/GIZ funded “Projet Securite Alimentaire et Renforcement de la Resilience (ProSecAl), executed by GFA Consulting Group. While OFSP is only one of many interventions of his project, the total budget is 1,745,020 EURO.
- In Burkina Faso, we collaborated with the MERIEM project, implemented by ONG GRET. This project has supported the development of protocols for baking OFSP bread for a large baker in Ouagadougou.
- In Malawi, TAAT OFSP benefits from strong synergy with the DIVERSIFY project and supports activities
- In Madagascar, the TAAT OFSP has synergies with the IFAD funded FOODSTART project, that supports OFSP activities in Southern Africa, including Madagascar.

B.3 – Outcome reporting: Outcome case study reports using the standard template should be attached

Outcome Indicators (as specified in the RLF add/delete rows as needed)	Baseline Values	End Target (expected value at project completion)	Annual Target	Actual		Progress Assessment towards end target (% realized)	Status assessment (to reach annual end targets) 1=Completed 2= On track 3= Outstanding 4=Suspended	Comments (if any)
				Attribution	Contribution			
% increase household income								
% increase crop productivity								
% increase livestock productivity								
% increase fish productivity								
No. of jobs created (of which women & youth)								
Tons of food (additional)								
Household dietary diversity								
Value of additional production								

Outcome reporting – general comments

No outcomes will be reported during this Quarterly report, because this data has not been collected yet

B.4 – Output reporting: Attribution to TAAT versus Contribution should be provided

See Excel sheet attached “TAAT-OFSP-Outputs-2019-Q3”

Output Indicators (by components add/delete rows as needed)	Baseline Values	End Target (expected value at project completion)	Annual Target	Actual		Progress Assessment towards end target (% realized)	Status assessment (to reach annual and end targets) 1=Completed 2= On track 3= Outstanding 4=Suspended	Comments (if any)
				Attribution	Contribution			

Output reporting – general comments

The OFSP TAAT compact has seen an outstanding performance in component 3 “Deployment of appropriate technologies” often surpassing the annual targets set within just Quarter 3. The reason for this success is that demand for vine cuttings was very high in Ghana (much higher than expected), Togo (where we leveraged a GIZ funded ProSecAl project) and Uganda. While much of this work was in synergy with other projects, TAAT funding has enabled the team to quickly respond to this high demand by training more vine multipliers and staff of private sector seed companies and supporting them with small quantities of quality starter vines in the first quarter of 2019. Quarter 3 was also a period with some major events for sweetpotato, which enabled promotion of the OFSP compact technologies and advocacy with prominent persons, decision makers and politicians.

B.5 – Unanticipated (unexpected) or additional results

Type (As applicable: gender, climate change, civil society engagement, private sector, HIV/AIDS other) (add/delete rows as needed)	Assessment (Summarize key activities, progress, including budget execution, institutional strengthening etc.)
Private sector engagement and the effect of video to create demand	A major, unexpected result was the success and spin-off effect of the video-based extension approach in Ghana, in synergy with the RTB Scaling Triple S innovation project. Videos were screened in local languages in over 500 communities on utilization, Triple S, vine multiplication and post-harvest management and storage. Particularly the video on utilization entitled “Delicious OFSP dishes”, unleashed an enormous demand for OFSP vine cuttings. When the high demand for vines became clear, CIP and partners quickly made an inventory of the total demand and realized that the DVMS trained, could not provide enough vine cuttings to respond to the demand. Therefore, we convinced a private sector seed company to produce the remaining vines in their irrigated perimeter. This company produced an additional 1.3 million vines to complement the efforts of the DVMS in the area.
Gender	It has been observed that in addition to men, women and youth are also benefiting from the sale of OFSP vines and roots production and selling during the reporting period. This will go a long way in increasing their incomes and hence their livelihoods. In Ghana and Togo, women are the main beneficiaries

	of training and the proportion of women engaging with the PFSP value chain as processors and vine multipliers in rapidly increasing. It has also been observed that video screening of training videos in the communities, attracts more women than men.
Climate change	The problem of seasonality of availability of roots and lack of sufficient quantity and quality of vines has been mentioned as major constraints in interactions with farmers and processors in Malawi, Ghana, Togo, Burkina Faso and Uganda. Climate change and unpredictable rainy seasons contribute to these constraints. In monomodal rainfall areas with an erratic start of the rainy season, farmers are only able to produce one rainfed crop and in bimodal rainfall areas, the short rainy season is sometimes too dry to ensure a good yield. Therefore, an increasing number of farmers are seeking to adopt irrigation because they are aware of climate change. They are also expanding the land and planting more OFSP as an alternative choice of crop for diversification and hence creating an insurance against poor cereal yields. This is in addition to increased use of bucket irrigation to produce crops over the dry season.
Private sector and value chain integration	After observing the promising work that TAAT is doing in promoting Irrigation in Malawi, some private companies have voluntarily engaged with the farmers to train them and provide them with irrigation equipment to improve agricultural production. This has enabled the farmer to expand the field under irrigation.

C – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS NARRATIVE REPORTING

C.1 – Highlights of achievement (what, where, how and with who): Enabler role per component should be highlighted (if any)

Some major highlights of the TAAT OFSP compact in this period were:

1. Creation of an enabling environment for technology adoption

- 8 Innovation and multistakeholder platforms were active and created linkages between vine and root producers, consumers, farmers and processors.
- Strong presence of CIP and TAAT OFSP activities in 3 Africa regional events and 5 national events in Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, Mozambique and Malawi, the most noticeable being the African Potato Association conference and exhibition in Kigali, Rwanda from 25-28 August and the Africa Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) in Accra, Ghana from 4-6 September.
- Capacity building and advocacy with agricultural colleges and the ministry of Agriculture in Ghana to include OFSP and the Triple S innovation into the national curriculum.

2. Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure

- In total, 51 partners such as governmental organizations, private sector processors and seed companies and NGO's and projects were involved in implementation of TAAT activities.
- 8 multistakeholder platforms were active in the third quarter, allowing for information exchange, linking up producers and buyers of vines and roots, processors and retailers.
- About 37,800 persons were trained with improved skills in agriculture enterprises development using GAPs, post-harvest management practices and vine multiplication and processing skills to engage with the OFSP value chain.

3. Deployment of appropriate technologies

- The main technologies promoted and disseminated were (1) improved varieties of orange-fleshed sweetpotato, (2) Good Agricultural Practices, (3) Rapid vine multiplication, (4) Triple S, (5) processing of OFSP into diverse products and (6) OFSP puree technology, (7) use of insect net tunnels for the maintenance of clean vines and (8) sweetpotato silage technology for dairy cows and pigs.
- Seed systems were strengthened through support to 5 national partners, active support to 205 decentralized vine multipliers and 2 private sector seed companies.

- Currently, 67,544 final beneficiaries are accessing and effectively using technology products and services and
- Vine multiplication, distribution and sales achieved considerable scale in countries where the rainy season started, such as Ghana (4.33 million vines, >23,691 farmers), Togo (2.0 million vines, 13,258 farmers) and Uganda (>11.6 million vines, ~23,200 farmers).
- 233 demonstration sites have been installed and managed, showcasing improved OFSP varieties, GAPs, insect net tunnels for vine maintenance and multiplication.
80,452 beneficiaries have been reached through 117 promotional activities, training sessions, dissemination of 21 information and visibility materials and multimedia communication through the contribution of the OFSP compact and partners.

4. Program Management

The project management has experiences significant activities, namely:

- A change in coordination and management of the project, with Dr. Paul Demo (Africa Director CIP) supported by Tom van Mourik (CIP Scientist) taking over coordination responsibilities on interim basis from Dr. Kirimi Sindi until the hiring process of a new compact coordinator is completed. CIP Headquarters communicated the interim measure to TAAT PMU. The process of hiring a new compact coordinator is on-going.
- Development and submission of a revised workplan and budget by the new coordination, taking into account the comments and concerns from the PSC and clearing house related to the rejected proposal in July 2019. The workplan reflects these comments through a simplified set of activities, focus on fewer countries and an adjusted budget and the documents are currently awaiting approval by TAAT PSC.
- Communication of changes to the TAAT countries and stakeholders in CIP and partner organizations.

C.2– Performance of Stakeholders– (performance and challenges if any) (max half page)

None

C3– Compliance with environmental and social safeguards (max 1 paragraph)

None

C.4– Challenges (difficulties) encountered and actions taken

Challenges (difficulties)	Actions taken	Comment (if any)
A big number of households to receive planting materials in a short period	Organize a mass vines distribution together with local administration and partners in different district	A mass vine distribution requires a considerable logistics including transport of vines and field facilitation

C.5– Risks (beyond control) and mitigation measures

Risks	Mitigation measures	Comment (if any)
A major risk for vine multipliers are periods of drought at the start of the rainy season. Farmers may express their willingness to pay for vines before the rainy season, but when there’s a long drought at the start of the rainy season,	As the risk is highest with large volumes of vine cuttings, coming from a large vine multiplier far away, it is recommended to train and support more decentralized vine multipliers, who can cut the vines immediately when a farmer from the	The project will put an additional effort to train more DVMs and create additional demand in new areas, preferably using video screenings.

they are unwilling to buy the vines, until it starts to rain. This is particularly difficult, when dealing with large commands of vine cuttings that are transported over long distances (>100km).	village (or neighboring village) requests vines. The farmer generally also prefers buying vines from a local vine multiplier they know, than from someone far away.	
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C.6- Assumptions and action taken

Assumptions	Actions taken	Comment (if any)

D- SUCCESS STORY AND LESSONS LEARNT (max 1 page)

Please provide the narrative on any outstanding development or success story (evidence based) with quantity and quality data and information required. Visibility materials such as pictures, short video, news clippings etc and/or links to access them are required

- 1. Photograph:** Photographs bring a story to life. The photo should be colorful, depict action, capture people's attention, and feature a main character prominently. Please attach only a .jpg, .bmp, or .gif file with at least 300 dpi (dots per inch) or 3MB resolution. Please include the photographer's name, organization, and caption for the photo
- 2. Outline of the success story should be as below:**
 - ✓ **Maximum character limit:** 1,200 characters, including spaces
 - ✓ **Headline:** A good headline or title is simple, jargon-free, and has impact. It summarizes the story concisely and includes action verbs that bring the story to life. For example: **"Cocoa Brings Cash, Creates Better Conditions for Farmer Families in Borno State, Nigeria"**
 - ✓ **Body:** The first paragraphs should showcase the challenge encountered, how it was addressed, what interesting things did you find out, what opportunities did you use., how it has transformed the life of farmers and/ or their communities, and the context of the program intervention.
 - ✓ **Photograph:** As per the details in (1)
 - ✓ **Authors and contact details**
- 3. Key lessons learnt** on how the program is being implemented, what does work and what does not work; and what needs to be done, valuable information to improve performance and inform management decision making.

Several success stories are in draft form, namely (1) a story from a successful woman DVM from Ghana, (2) a success story about the video-based extension activity and the positive spin-off effects from it, (3) a success story with lessons learnt about large scale vine multiplication, distribution and sales with a multitude of partners. Q4 will allow for finalization of these success stories.

E- NEXT STEPS (plan of work for next quarter)

As per the approved workplan for 2019 with target, milestones and timelines

1) Program of Work

In the coming quarter (October- December 2019), the project has planned different activities for each component:

Burkina Faso:

- Organize further support to large scale OFSP production and processing into bread, in collaboration with the MERIEM project.
- Organize innovation platform meetings and develop a workplan for Burkina Faso
- Support further seed production with the NARS, private sector seed companies and DVMs.

Ghana:

1. Hold a meeting with the Minister of Food and Agriculture to showcase CIP's activities on OFSP, TAAT OFSP compact activities and solicit reinforced engagement from MOFA and partners into developing the OFSP value chain
2. After inclusion of OFSP technologies into the national Agricultural Colleges curriculum, provide training for the teachers, tutors and directors of the 4 remaining Agricultural colleges.
3. Organize Innovation Platform meetings in 4 regions, in combination with a field visit and/or market awareness raising event on OFSP and improved technologies
4. Engage with processors, aggregators, IWAD, DVMs and farmers that have access to irrigation to coordinate and agree on contracts quantities of roots produced in the dry season (December-June) and organize staggered planting from October onwards to ensure a stable supply of OFSP roots.
5. Organize an evaluation of the use of OFSP and the Triple S innovation package in areas where video based extension has been scaled.
6. Support the implementation of the FAO funded project on OFSP, implemented by MOFA-WIAD
7. Identify success stories and finalize at least 1 success story related to the OFSP compact project by the end of Q4

Kenya:

1. Participating in the upcoming Agri-show at Waruhiu ATC in Kiambu county, farmers field days in yatta, Machakos county and Kirinyaga county.
2. Participate in the national food security policy and world food day to be held in Malueni county
3. Provide linkage between DVMs commercial root producers
4. Expand multiplication of vines with the established DVMs
5. Mobilize stakeholders in to innovation platform

Malawi:

1. Taking Lead farmers for a learning visit to two OFSP processors and an OFSP variety development research Station in Blantyre
2. Develop TAAT branded sign posts and establish them in all demonstration sites
3. Train farmers in utilization and maintenance of new irrigation equipment.
4. Invite World Bank Malawi Country Team, Ministry of Agriculture Officials, Selected donors to see TAAT activities.
5. Conduct field day and invite other farmers around demonstration centers to come and appreciate the technologies
6. Identify success stories and finalize at least 1 success story related to the OFSP compact project by the end of Q4

Madagascar:

1. Organize an awareness campaign on October 12, 2019.
2. Inform the Folklorists once the date is approved and provide them the message about the importance and the advantages of OFSP.
3. Further support the multiplication of vines by DVMs to have at least 5000 kg of OFSP vine cuttings for distribution during the awareness campaign in October.
4. Support the 10 private sector processors to produce biofortified products (bun, biscuit, cake, bread) for evaluation and for sale during the awareness campaign.
5. Produce 2 TAAT branded banners with promotional messages on OFSP and technologies.
6. Produce orange painted and TAAT branded tent with message to host the authorities present.
7. Produce OFSP pamphlets for distribution during the event.
8. Invite the Ministry of Agriculture and the Director of FIFAMANOR to honor this awareness event.
9. Identify success stories and finalize at least 1 success story related to the OFSP compact project by the end of Q4

Mozambique:

1. Support DVMs to multiply vine cuttings for the coming rainy season and make an inventory of demand in target areas.
2. Organize innovation platform meetings and plan organized vine and root production for identified markets.

3. Monitor the Triple S demonstration sites and initiate demonstration sites for vine multiplication using sprouted roots.
4. Plan for a training of processors in OFSP utilization, processing and puree technology to further develop the OFSP value chain and create demand.
5. Identify success stories and finalize at least 1 success story related to the OFSP compact project by the end of Q4

Uganda:

1. Plan for a awareness raising event close to the main harvest period, that will allow for processors and off-takers
2. Organize a training on post-harvest management and Triple S innovation around the harvest period.
3. Organize innovation platform and/or multistakeholder platform meetings to plan for marketing and processing and organize agreements and/or contracts between off-takers, processors and root producers.
4. Expose more farmers to the sweetpotato silage technology and facilitate access to mechanized silage production at scale.
5. Identify success stories and finalize at least 1 success story related to the OFSP compact project by the end of Q4

Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo:

1. Maintenance of RAB screen house and production of in-vitro and foundation seed
2. Field visits and follow up on multiplication of vines through DVMs
3. Construction of atleast 10 aphid net tunnels under DVMs
4. Introduction of OFSP varieties, planting of multilocation trials and on-farm demo plots in DRC
5. Harvesting of on-farm demo plots planted in the previous season
6. Field visits to roots producers
7. Linkage vine and roots producers to the potential buyers
8. Market awareness creation activities
9. Radio/ TV talkshows
10. Organize and call for innovation platform meeting
11. Organizing seasonal activities plan
12. Active financial management to ensure best practices and efficient spending

Togo:

1. Follow up on the TOT and support the ProSecAI project to disseminate the Triple S innovation to 15,000 women farmers and their households
2. Organize a TOT for utilization (local recipes and frying techniques) and processing of OFSP into puree for incorporation into bread, buns, cakes and cookies.
3. Support the monitoring of the step-down trainings with M&E tools.
4. Support the translation of the farmer-to-farmer training videos into French for large scale dissemination.
5. Engage with the Ministry of Agriculture and NARS and build their capacity to maintain and multiply pre-basic seeds of improved varieties of OFSP and to evaluate and register new varieties.
6. Identify success stories and finalize at least 1 success story related to the OFSP compact project by the end of Q4

List of Annexes.

- Pictures of field activities.
- OFSP Compact Outputs