



Ghana: Quarterly Project Performance Report. APRIL TO JUNE 2019.

“Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)”

Project Name: Technologies for African Agricultural
Transformation (TAAT)

Project Code: 2100155036067

COMPACT: ORANGE FLESH SWEETPOTATO.

July 2019.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

(Please add as many as reflected in your report)

ACRONYMS

AEDC	Agricultural Extension Development Coordinator
AEDO	Agricultural Extension Development Officer
AfDB	African Development Bank
AWP	Annual Work Plan
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
EPAs	Extension planning areas
GAPs	Good Agronomic Practices
HH	Households
LF	Lead Farmer
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
Q 1	Quarter one
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRUDA	Partnership for Rural Development Action (local NGO in Upper West Region)
SIP	Sweetpotato Innovation Platform
TUDRIDEP	Tumu Deanery Rural Integrated Development Program (local NGO in Upper West Region)
ToT	Training of Trainers
Triple -S	Storage in Sand and Sprouting
VAD	Vitamin A deficiency

A – REPORT SUMMARY AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

A.1 – Project data

Compact/Unit	Orange-fleshed sweetpotato	
Reporting Period	APRIL 2019 TO JUNE 2019	
Countries Covered	GHANA, BURKINA FASO, KENYA, RWANDA, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, MADAGASCAR	
Responsible Project Staff	<i>Kirimi Sindi</i>	
Commodities and Enablers	<i>Capacity Building Enabler (FARA), Water Management (IWMI), ENABLE YOUTH (IITA)</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	
Current closing date	Current disbursement deadline	
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)

Technology

In the last one-year TAAT OFSP compact has worked with partners on four areas namely; (1) improved pre-basic and quality seed production, as well as release of improved varieties, (2) Good agricultural practices (GAP), including improved varieties, (3) post-harvest handling and storage practices and (4) processing of OFSP into convenience food products.

For the seed system various strategies have been promoted depending on the needs of each country. OFSP basic seed is conserved in tunnels at research stations and Decentralized Seed Multipliers (DVMs). TAAT OFSP COMPACT has collaborated with National Research Centers to ensure that each country has basic seed at the main national research station. The COMPACT recruited DVMs who get their clean basic seed from the station and then conserve then using conservation tunnels. The DVMs then move the clean seed to the open fields for multiplication.

Seed System and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

Demonstration plots were established. Demo plots are very important to demonstrate the benefits of improved varieties of sweetpotato. The standard practice is to demonstrate improved varieties and a local variety in combination with local and recommended (GAP) practices.

Scaling up of OFSP improved technologies

TAAT goal is to ensure that there is adoption of the new improved varieties. The first constraint is to get the seed system established because there are few private sector firms that have invested in sweetpotato seed system. The next step is to get the seed to farmers of different scales. Farmers are given starter planting material at a subsidized cost or for free depending on their circumstances and the project resources. Each of the countries is at different level of the seed system development and farmers recruitment.

Good agronomic practices training

To realize the full benefit of the new technologies, beneficiaries have to be trained on Good Agronomic Practices (GAP). This is very important because difference locations have their own cultural way of planting sweetpotato. However, intensive farming requires that the farmers prepare the land with ridges or mounds to ensure that the soil is loose enough for proper roots formation. Cultural practices do not require the farmers also to use fertilizer. Some use organic manure although it is not always available or well decomposed to release nutrients.

Processing, value addition and marketing activities

In the reporting period the COMPACT has been recruiting new private processors to incorporate OFSP into their products or develop new products all together.

Demand creating of OFSP technologies and exhibition

TAAT OFSP compact has actively participated in media as well as exhibitions that promote the project work.. In Rwanda the OFSP value chain work was participated in the Kigali National Agrishow that exhibited TAAT technologies.

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: Enabling Environment

TAAT 1.2 Number of Policy Implementation gaps identified and corresponding solutions recommended

During the work with value chain actors we have identified the following issues that require addressing

- (1) high seasonality of availability of quality OFSP roots and virtual absence of OFSP roots on the market. The solution to this constraint is policies that encourage irrigation facilities to assure year round production. The other solution is adoption of storage facilities but this requires high investment that requires policy support.
- (2) Lack of sweetpotato appropriate mechanization equipment firms in Africa. The policy enabler should work to get governments to zero rate farm equipments that are necessary for sweetpotato production mechanization.
- (3) Lack of firms in Africa that have high quality processing equipment that can pass food inspection audits. Again governments in Africa should work with appropriate firms to transfer technologies to African countries that are interested in fostering processing utilizing sweetpotato.

- (4) The Bureaus of standards in Africa have not developed appropriate standards for products that are derived from sweetpotato. There should be regional effort to fast-track this effort.
- (5) Certification requirements in most African countries can be painfully slow. Policies should be in place to ensure that there is expedited inspections and certifications to encourage agro-processing.

TAAT 1.4 Number of evidence based dialogue events organized with stakeholders

Rwanda

In May 2019 in Rwanda we organized a meeting with the Permanent Secretary and Rwanda Agricultural Board deputy Director General to discuss about the TAAT activities. In the meeting we agreed that the permanent Secretary will act as the champion for sweetpotato in the ministry of agriculture to ensure that the crop is included in as a priority crop.

The meeting was attended by the compact leader and the two government policy makers.

In June 2019 OFSP TAAT COMPACT leader also participated in the Agricultural Sector Working Group where the government was presenting the agricultural budget for 2019/2020. In the same meeting we emphasized the need for the government to explicitly invest in biofortified crops such as Orange Fleshed Sweetpotato and High Iron Beans. The permanent secretary and the Donor communities agreed that it was an important investment to alleviate malnutrition as well as as value chain crops.

The meeting was attended by the top government policy makers in the ministry of agriculture, the donor community, and development partners, civil society, cooperatives, and farmers organization.

Kenya

Dr. Tawanda also participated in a meeting with the AFDB staff on a mission to Kenya with the government of Kenya on possible investment utilizing loans from the AfDB.

To ensure that the County government in Kenya have prioritized OFSP value chain, the COMPACT organized a series of introductory visits with ministry of agriculture in the county governments of Machakos, Kirinyaga, Meru, Kiambu, Kitui, Makueni, and Taita Taveta where there were no previous TAAT OFSP compact activities. The main areas of focus identified by these counties are strengthening OFSP seed system and trainings on GAP for increased root production. The main output of the engagements with county governments is development of MoUs that clearly sets the roles ministry of agriculture on strengthening OFSP value chain in their respective counties.

Uganda

The COMPACT collaboration with HarvestPlus have been implements sweetpotato interventions in the advancement of bio fortification agenda. As part of the ongoing process for implementation and work plan for sweet potato program in Uganda, OFSP COMPACT and HarvestPlus jointly convened a consultative technical meeting with national partners in Uganda on Tuesday, 21st May 2019 at Skyz Hotel, Kampala, Uganda. A total of 22 participants attended, 8 women.

The main objective of the workshop was to provide guidance for focusing the contributions of biofortified sweetpotato for reducing VAD and improving nutrition in Uganda. Specifically, the workshop aimed to;

1. To provide an update on micronutrient deficiency (VAD) status in Uganda.
2. To provide an update on ongoing program to reduce micronutrient deficiency in Uganda (biofortification, food fortification, supplementation, diet diversification)
3. To identify priority entry points and targets for OFSP to contribute to national efforts to reduce micronutrient deficiency

TAAT 1.10 Finance Leveraged from other independent initiatives (donors, public sector) in kind and cash-based contribution to TAAT activities

TAAT 2.1 Number of Partners involved in TAAT activities (or Engaged in Operational Implementation)

Under this output the COMPACT has been involved in initiating OFSP innovation Platforms and activities under the already established one.

1. In Ghana we have organized innovation platforms in Upper West, Upper East, Central and Volta regions. Several sweetpotato innovation platform meetings have been organized in the Northern, Upper East and Central region in the second quarter of 2019, most of which with logistical and financial support from the TAAT OFSP compact. CIP and the TAAT Ghana OFSP compact have been supporting the regional sweetpotato innovation platforms (SIPs) in several ways. First of all, CIP has helped organizing the logistics and facilitated the meetings. Secondly, where needed CIP has supported the innovation platforms to organize trainings and awareness raising activities. Thirdly, the sweetpotato innovation platforms from the Northern, Upper East and Central regions have been supported to register their Sweetpotato Innovation Platform online and submit a proposal to the TAAT Capacity building Enabler managed by FARA.
2. Again in Ghana, there has been identification of potential processors and conducting SWOT analysis. The list of processors identified by the platform now stands as 11 SME enterprises that have a monthly processing capacity of about 18.9 tons of OFSP roots. Some companies are planning considerable investment to increase their capacity.
3. In Kenya the two OFSP puree projects were launched from two donors. These are Bionnovate project funded by SIDA and SCLALING-UP funded by RTB. These two projects will compliment work being done by TAAT in working with the private sector to promote the utilization of OFSP puree in Kenya.

Component 2: Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)

TAAT 2.2 Number of partnerships formed

In the reporting period of TAAT several partnerships were initiated that awaits formal agreements.

1. Strong linkages were established with the NARS in all the countries of operations including Benin.
2. Negotiations started in preparations of the partnerships agreement with Euro-Ingredient Limited (EIL) the private sector firm that will support all the OFSP processors in the region. EIL will train processors on puree technologies and product development.
3. In Kenya, the COMPACT has partnered with Waruhiu Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) in Kiambu County and Mbale vocational training center in Taita Taveta county to set up multiplication of clean planting materials. The COMPACT has already provided them with 10,000 OFSP cuttings as starter material from net tunnels in Western Kenya. The material has been planted at waruhiu ATC.
4. The COMPACT has established partnership with B&B Co. Ltd to set up a aseptic processing of OFSP puree, using microwave technology in their premises in Yatta, Machakos county. B&B Co. Ltd is an agro-processing company specializing in preservation of fruit and other crops. They produce a brand

of dried fruit healthy snacks and products, the Sweetunda dried fruit and rolls. The plant will have a two-tonne/day capacity. Aseptic processing of OFSP puree, using microwave technology is a patented technology from a North Carolina based technology company SinnovaTek and North Carolina State University's Food, Nutrition and Bioprocessing Department. It employs a continuous flow microwave heating system to produce a unique, natural, value-added, shelf-stable puree product, which was currently unavailable in the African market. The aseptic process provides a product with an ambient shelf life of at least 24 months. B&B will source raw material (OFSP) from Machakos, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Meru, Kitui and Taita taveta, where TAAT is establishing commercial vine multiplication and root production.

TAAT 2.3 Number of new entrepreneurs engaged into Agribusiness- Small and Medium Enterprises

1. New processor in Rwanda the CARL group formerly joined the OFS innovation platform. Through our capacity building they are already producing VITA Bread that selling in Kigali.
2. In all Burkina Faso, Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Malawi, Tanzania, and Mozambique the project continued with the engagements with private seed multipliers. These seed producers get basic seed from the NARS and then grow seed for the market.
3. In Ghana Field multiplication of vines in Nyankpala and Botanga to backstop DVMs was implemented in collaboration with CSIR-SARI and a decentralized vine multiplier, vines of varieties Apomuden (OFSP), SARI-Nan (OFSP) SARI-Purple (Purple fleshed), SARI-Obare (White-fleshed) have been multiplied for use in demonstrations, evaluation trials and distribution to DVMs.
4. In Ghana, two missions were undertaken to register DVMs and monitor their activities after they had been trained and supported with planting materials. The first mission monitored DVMs in Central and Volta region from 30 April to 5 May and registered and monitored the production of 9 male and 3 female DVMs. The second mission monitored DVMs in the Northern region and registered and monitored 13 male and 4 female DVMS. In total, 22 male and 7 female DVMs have been visited and their activities monitored in the second quarter of 2019.
5. In Mozambique about 4 hectares of seed multiplication established in the previous quarter 1 at Umbeluzi Research Station (2ha), and Chókwe Research Station (2ha) were maintained. The plots have been used for vine conservation for the upcoming raining season.
6. In Kenya the COMPACT is working with Mimiea International ltd. This is a private sector company producing clean sweetpotato planting material. The COMPACT is then linking the firm with lead farmers in the counties of Machakos, Meru and Kirinyaga to set up screen houses for production of basic planting materials that wil be used by DVMs as starter material for commercial vine multiplication. Already one screen house has been set up in Kathiani, Machakos county.
7. In Ghana, a partnership was initiated with a large irrigated farm company in the Northern region, called Integrated Water and Agriculture Development Ltd. They will start production of OFSP as part o ftehir business. They will therefore complement the efforts of about 40 DVMs to produce and sell an additional 5 million OFSP vines to farmers in the former Northern and Upper West regions.

TAAT 2.4 Number of people trained with improved skills in agriculture enterprises development

1. In Ghana After the training on quality declared planting material (QDPM) in February 2019 that trained 33 men and 5 women, several other trainings have followed. Three more short trainings were given on vine multiplication, to respond to the overwhelming number of farmers, mostly women, who had registered to buy OFSP vines after seeing the videos on OFSP utilization and Triple S

innovations. The total number of farmers that have registered for buying OFSP vines is currently 24,300, and the number of vines requested was 7,290,000 vine cuttings.

2. A training of DVMs in vine multiplication took place in Bimbila on 2 April 2019, which trained 13 men and 5 women farmers. Another training took place in Walewale on 4 April 2019, which trained 24 men and 1 women.
3. In Ghana under the new initiative created with the Integrated Water and Agriculture Development Ltd. we trained the farm manager and 5 field staff of the company and provided 18,000 vine cuttings of the OFSP variety SARI-Nan, of which IWAD paid 50% and CIP, with TAAT and RTB Scaling funding subsidized the training and the other 50%. In this initiative, we trained the farm manager and 5 field staff of the company on 6 May, and provided 18,000 vine cuttings of the OFSP variety SARI-Nan, of which IWAD paid 9,000 vine cuttings and CIP with partial TAAT funding subsidized the other 9,000 vines. Therefore, in Ghana a total of 42 men and 6 women were trained in QDPM and vine multiplication in the second quarter.
4. A training of DVMs in vine multiplication was held in Bimbila on 2 April 2019, which trained 13 men and 5 women farmers. Another training was held in Walewale on 4 April 2019, which trained 24 men and 1 women.
5. In Mozambique Decentralized Vine Multipliers (DVMs) conducted community level field day in Mabalane (Gaza), where about 26 local farmers (18 female) were trained on the best planting and managing practices, including vine conservation during this dry season.
6. In Mozambique two nutrition and food processing demo sessions, both in Inhambane (Funhalouro and Govuro) were conducted in collaboration with the local agriculture and health services. About 67 farmers (53 female) participated in the sessions in Funhalouro (38) and Govuro (29).
7. In Malawi train Lead farmers in OFSP marketing and traceability of their produce.
8. Also in Malawi, an open day that demonstrated the benefits of OFSP as an alternative to cereals was conducted.
9. In Kenya the COMPACT organized stake holders forum was held in Nairobi, ILRI campus on scaling up of OFSP puree for fried and baked products in Kenya, with an attendance of 30 participants drawn from ministry of agriculture, private processors, bakeries, restaurants, individual farmers and NGOs.
10. In Madagascar there was a training that was conducted on May 24 and 25, 2019. These activities concerned 2 outcomes: (1) Seed systems and good agricultural practices and (2) Value chain development and processing. Seed systems and good agricultural practices: Two (2) activities were carried out in Imeritsiatosika: participatory post-harvest training and field monitoring.
11. Again in Mozambique, sweetpotato root post-harvest participatory training was conducted by FIFAMANOR team on Friday May 24th, 2019 in the morning. These farmers have already received vines and grown orange-fleshed sweetpotatoes. 15 participants including 9 women and 6 men attended this training.
12. In Burkina Faso, we initiated trainings of processors. This was the initial stages of creating an OFSP innovation platform in the Upper West Region in Wa town on 19 June.
13. Again in Burkina Faso a training was jointly funded by TAAT and a DFID funded project called SUSTAIN. The workshop was in collaboration with a BMGF funded project called MERIEM and a large bakery (Wend Konta) to test the incorporation of OFSP puree into bread. The two day workshop, held in Ouagadougou at the experimental bakery with 8 technical staff (all men) on 25 and 26 June, led to the adoption of two special breads (sandwich bread and “pain au lait”) with OFSP puree into the range of breads offered by the bakery.
14. In Tanzania different private processors were trained. Puree processing training was a three-day training held at Vegrab in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It was facilitated by Euro Ingredients Limited. The training basically was about OFSP puree processing and using it to make different products for human consumption. 15 trainees participated in this training. Participants prepared puree and latter

they used it for making different products. Products made and tested by trainees were; juice, bread, bans, french fries, pancakes, jam/ paste, ketchup and chilies.

Participants

Participants were mainly entrepreneurs who came from variety of organization including Vegrab, WAFCO Ltd, CIP, AFCO investment Limited and the facilitator came from Euro ingredients Ltd (EIL). A total of 15 trainees received training on OFSP puree processing. Among of these, 2 came from Bukoba, 1 Shinyanga, 1 Morogoro and 11 in Dar es Salaam and facilitator flied from Nairobi, Kenya to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Of trainees, 9 were males, 6 females. The sex representation among trainees was 60% males and 40% females. (see table 1).

Table 1: Summary of participants during puree processing in Dar es Salaam

Organization	Males	Females	Total
AFCO investment	0	1	1
Veglab	5	3	7
WAFCO Ltd	1	1	2
CIP	3	2	5
Grand Total	9 (60%)	6 (40%)	15 (100%)

15. Again in Tanzania, training was conducted on seed conservation. The training was conducted in two sessions that were spatially and temporally separated. Each session took one day. The first session was conducted at Kisemvule in Pwani on 23rd April and it involved 4 farmers from Mkuranga district. The second session was held at Lugwadu in Kigamboni district in Dar es Salaam on 24th April. In this session, all the 6 invitees turned up. Combining the two training sessions, 10 farmers, 7 women and 3 men participated in the training for OFSP production and utilization. To ensure that the farmers get aware of what is expected of them, the training involved both topics in sweetpotato production agronomy, disease management and utilization of OFSP as a source of vit A. Practical session was conducted to enlighten the farmers on sunken seedbed & ridge making and OFSP planting for seed and root production as well as pest and disease control of OFSP strategies.

Objectives of the training

The broad objective of the training was to bring the trainees into understanding the production and utilization and provision of good quality orange fleshed sweetpotato planting material and roots for TAAT Compact Tanzania Project actors as well as for the future when they establish themselves as sweetpotato OFSP seed vine and root producers. In general, the objectives of the training were achieved based on the expectations from the participants.

Specific objectives of the training

- Appreciate the importance of orange fleshed sweetpotato as source of vitamin A
- Understand and appreciate multiplication of sweetpotato planting material for seed and root production

- Recognize common sweetpotato pests and diseases and ways of managing them in seed vine multiplication and root production

16. Training of youth agripreneurs on vine conservation tunnels

OFSP origin and importance as source of vitamin A, rapid clean seed vine multiplication and root production, sweetpotato management particularly on common diseases and pests' control.

Participants were youth agripreneurs at Kwembe village, Dar es Salaam. A total of 13 youth received training on OFSP production. Among of these, 7 were males and 6 females (see table 1). The sex representation among youth trainees was 54% males and 46% females and trainees aged between 18-34 years except 3 were above 34 years. (see annex 1)

Table 1: Summary of trained youth agripreneurs at Kwembe village, Dar es Salaam, May 2019

District	Males	Females	Percentage aggregates	
			Male	Females
Ubungo	7	6	54	46
Total	13		100	

- Appreciate the importance of orange fleshed sweetpotato as source of vitamin A
- Understand and appreciate multiplication of sweetpotato planting material for seed and root production
- Recognize common sweetpotato pests and diseases and ways of managing them in seed vine multiplication and root production fields

17.

TAAT 2.7 : Capacity of National Seed System Strengthened

The NARS ability to maintain the basic seeds is very important for the proper functioning of the OFSP since the private sector is slowly starting to invest into the seed system.

1. In Ghana, the OFSP compact assisted directly in maintenance of SARI screen house for the production of foundation seed production and basic seed maintenance. Basic seed has been distributed to the Decentralized Vine Multipliers (DVMs) in Ghana and Togo.
2. In Rwanda, the COMPACT has been working with the Rwanda Agricultural Board to maintain clean basic seeds at the Rubona Research Station. This seed is also being distributed to DVMs as needed in

the country. The other activities that were conducted with the national research and extension system is to :

- i. Maintain the screenhouse units and in-vitro laboratory for in-vitro and foundation vines at RAB Rubona;* The team on place has continued to maintain, produce and conserve clean planting through in-vitro lab and screenhouses units;
 - ii. Maintain open fields for basic vines multiplication at RAB Rubona;* quality vines at basic stage have been multiplied and maintained with a purpose of further distribution to vines multipliers in the right time. Currently, the vines are under multiplication and the conservation will continue during the next quarter for avail them in the rain season of September 2019.
3. In Kenya we have been engaging the policy makers to expedient the release of new sweetpotato varieties. We are engaging Kenya agriculture and livestock research organization (KALRO) and Kenya plant health inspectorate (KEPHIS) to fast tract registration for release of consumer preferred OFSP varieties. These varieties are Irene, Naspot 13, Sumaia and three purple fresh varieties.

Component 3: Appropriate Technology Delivery (ATD)

TAAT 3.2 Number of Intermediate Beneficiaries involved in Technology Scaling-Up

1. Under this output we have EIL the private firm that has been involved in trainings in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique in quarter two. The firm has been conducting need assessment or potatial OFSP processors and where needed trainings processors who have already adopted OFSP as raw material for their products.

The other activity the COMPACT has been conducting is the establishments of Demo plots invarious countries in slected communities.

2. In Kenya, demo plots sites technology demonstration have been set up at Githunguri in Kiambu County, Mwea in Kirinyaga county, Yatta in Machakos County, Kioriba in Meru county and Mbale in Taita taveta. In Githunguri, and Mbale, the demo sites are hosted by county agricultural training colleges and will be ready during the county agri-shows in October. Four OFSP varieties (irene, sumaiya, vita and kabode) in the demo plot, were sourced from Kibwezi Hortipreneures youth group that are part of the TAAT ENABLE youth intitatives.
3. In Vihiga county, demo plot has been set up at Annapolis model farm. Wa'bweya village, Wemilabi ward, Luanda sub county. A field day will be conducted on 17th July jointly with maize and high iron beans compacts.
4. Im Mozambique the COMPACT maintained 4 Demo plots (1 in Maputo, 2 in Gaza, and 1 in Inhambane province), and established two (in Boane-Maputo, and in Mossourize-Manica), in collaboration with the local agriculture authorities.
5. In Rwanda a total of 40 demo plots have been set up in 4 districts. Five OFSP varieties and local check were planted with a purpose of assessing their performance plant growth as well their yield under farmers conditions

TAAT 3.3 Number of Final beneficiaries accessing and effectively using technology products and services

Under this indicator we have working with beneficiaries to access several technologies. These are new varieties, vine multiplication technologies, vine conservation, good agronomic practices and post harvest technologies and processing.

1. In Ghana a total of 88,000 OFSP vines were distributed to different partners, who have re-distributed to DVMs and lead women farmers as can be seen in Table below.

Table 1. Number of starter vines distributed via partners for multiplication by DVMs and lead farmers

Partner	Region	Period	Quantity of vines for multiplication
PRUDA	Upper West	April-June	3,000
ISRD	Upper West	April-June	15,000
TUDRIDEP	Upper West	April-June	10,000
MOFA	Upper West	April-June	7,000
DAC	Northern	April-June	10,000
MOFA	Northern	April-June	25,000
IWAD	Northern	April-June	18,000
Total			88,000

2. In Mozambique about 40 tonnes (about 2,000,000 cuttings) of planting material were distributed in Manica and Sofala provinces to 7,500 direct beneficiaries affected by the cyclone IDAI. This work was conducted in partnership with the ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross). WE estimate that the material established about 200 hectares of OFSP roots production at farmer-level. It is good to note that TAAT contribution to the work here was the work with the DVMs and linking them to the ICRC who bought the vines.
3. In Malawi during the current reporting period, in Balaka district Lead Farmers and Decentralized Multipliers were supplied with clean bundles of OFSP vines to make sure that they have access to disease free planting material. The vines were distributed to lead farmers in Ulongwe, Mpilisi and Bazale EPAs. In addition to this 50 bundles were given to DVMs for multiplying. In total 970 farmers received clean planting materials from the project in Ulongwe, Mpilisi and Bazale EPAs.
4. In Nigeria OFSP COMPACT gave 2,836 beneficiaries vines directly and collaborated with other projects to provide an extra 1,553 beneficiaries.
5. In Rwanda the COMPACT five new net tunnels under farmer group and at agricultural exhibition ground were constructed to enable multipliers conserve the quality planting materials under protected conditions. They were also constructed to showcase the technology of conserving and multiplying disease free planting materials.

TAAT 3.9 Number and Type of Campaigns or promotional activities organized

Since OFSP is a very crop in Africa, it requires more promotions than many other crops. There has been also a negative image of sweetpotato in general and lack of knowledge on the potential of the crop. Hence, the COMPACT is very keen in exploring avenues to communicate to policy makers and general public about the crop and its potential in terms of nutrition benefit and processing potential.

- (1) Under this output we use demo plots and vine multiplication plots that we well labeled. This has been done in Rwanda extensively and Ghana in the Volta and Central region and are currently being planted in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West region.
- (2) The other strategy used is employing Radio programs. In Ghana, 4 local radio partners aired broadcast programs on OFSP and Triple S innovation package. There were response calls with remarks and questions from 2112 male and 432 female listeners.

Number of callers from audience of radio programs on OFSP and the Triple S innovation package in the period April-June.

Radio name	Location (Region)	Period	Male callers	Female Callers	Total callers
Radio Upper West Region	Wa (Upper West)	April-June	700	220	920
Radio Galki	Saboba (Northern)	April-June	510	111	621
Radford Radio	Tumu (Upper West)	April-June	872	80	952
Gmantambo Radio	Bimbila (Northern)	April-June	30	21	51
Total			2112	432	2544

- (3) Another innovation that is being tested in Ghana is Screening of videos on OFSP dishes, GAPs and Triple-S PLUS in communities. As we get responses from these videoas then we hope to replicate the methodology to the other countries.

The scaling activities of OFSP and the Triple S innovation package continued in the second quarter, with 185 video screening mediated step-down training events, training 2,101 male and 4,569 female farmers. Please see table below for details.

Number of farmers trained by scaling partners through stepdown trainings, mediated with video screening.

Partner	Period	Training events	Male farmers	Female farmers	Total farmers
PRUDA	April -June	38	548	886	1434
ISRD	April -June	25	197	2087	2284
MoFA UWR	April -June	72	933	845	1778
MoFA NR	April -June	26	136	346	482
IWAD	May-June	2	30	30	60
DAC	April -June	4	84	38	122
TUDRIDEP	April -June	18	173	337	510

**GRAND
TOTAL**

185

2101

4569

6670

(4) TAAT OFSP COMPACT also participated in the 14th National Agri-Show in Kigali Rwanda. The agri-show took place from 18th to 26th June 2019 attracting local exhibitors. The main purpose of participating in the show was for the project to showcase good crop management practices and technologies for agricultural transformation in Rwanda. Some of the technologies that were showcased were: Zero Energy Cooling Unit, Conventional Vine conservation Tunnels, OFSP rapid vine multiplication, and FSP root production. All the mentioned technologies were demonstrated at a demo plot inside the Agri-show. We also exhibited OFSP processed products. Companies that we collaborated with in products demonstrations are; Carl-Group, Dusabe Company Ltd, Urwibutso Enterprises and students from the University of Rwanda. All of them exhibited OFSP products like biscuits, bread, flour, cookies and mandazi. It is estimated that more than 1000 individuals visited either the exhibition booth or the demonstration plot.

(5) In Uganda as part of creating awareness through setting up variety demonstrations 10 demonstrations were planted with vine multipliers in three districts namely: Kitigum, Pader, and Lamwo between 25th – 28th June 2019 in partnership with the Agricultural extension coordinator of Kitigum District Mr. Odokonyero Vincent. The OFSP varieties planted include: NASPOT 8, NASPOT 10, NASPOT 13, NASPOT 12, EJUMULA and KAKAMEGA. Each variety was planted on 30 mounds, a total of 180 mounds per demonstration. Below is the list of farmers in each district:

NAME	SUB COUNTY	DISTRICT
Okot Christopher	Labongo Layamo	Kitigum
Lakima Charles	Labongo Layamo	Kitigum
Kirama Michael	Labongo Layamo	Kitigum
Lapat Eirnest	Labongo Layamo	Kitigum
Komakech Alfred	Paladek Kal	Lamwo
Ocitti Richard	Agoro	Lamwo
Londaa Vincent	Agoro	Lamwo
Acaye Aloni	Awere	Pader
Otto peter	Atang	Pader
Otto Moses	Atang	Pader

Output 4: Program Management

No significant events have taken place in terms of program management, other than the organization of the innovation platforms and submission of proposals for the TAAT capacity building enabler.

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

1. No AfDB country loan yet for any of the countries we are working in that are directly supporting OFSP.
2. Although there are several projects that have been launched in some of the countries we are working in we are yet to determine how the new fundings will leverage on the OFSP COMPACT work so far. We expect that BIONNOVATE and the RTB funded projects will bring in leveraging funds that will directly enhance the work being done by TAAT OFSP COMPACT.

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 and 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

See above.

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

Output Indicators (by components add/delete rows as needed)	Baseline Value	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

We are updating the excel output sheet and that will be sent later.

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 <i>(Summarize key activities, progress, including budget execution, institutional strengthening etc.)</i>
Gender	In addition to men, women and youth have also started benefiting from the sale of OFSP roots during the reporting period. This will go a long way in increasing their incomes and hence their livelihoods
Climate change	We are exploring more dry season OFSP root production with farmers who have access to irrigation. We are also exploring opportunities for complementary irrigation to expand the period in which OFSP can be planted and harvested.
Private sector	The number of private sector partners working on OFSP are increasing in each countries we are working.

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)

During the period of reporting we have been able to have OFSP bread launched in Rwanda by a private partner firm called CARL group. The bread available in supermarkets is called Vita-Bread.

We are also negotiating with potential big-processors in Kenya and to process aseptically processed and packaged puree to sell to bakeries and it has a huge potetial market for the Child weaning market.

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

We are particularly happy with the recent collaboration with IWAD, the private sector large irrigated farm. They have been able to quickly respond to the demand for vine cuttings and are now ready to distribute vine cuttings to farmers in the Upper West and Northern region. We are expecting that all their production will be bought by farmers.

The apartneships that we have developed in Kenya with the counties and the private sector are likely to accelerate commercialization of OFSP. The Counties in particular will unloct government funds that will invest in OFSP value chain promostion. The private sector heaby interest in countries like Kenya, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi will provide the sustainability of the OFSP value chain promoted under TAAT.

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

At the moment the work under OFSP complies with the environment and social safeguard. This is because sweetpotato is mainly organically grown. We intend to promote use of fertilizer and we do not expect the amount used to be excessive. Pesticide use in sweetpotato production is very minimal currently, hence this is not an area of concern. The water used for irrigation is still minimal and mainly limited to seed production. Therefore, we do not expect significant environmental impact. On the processing activities we are promoting the use of the whole root with the skin. Hence, there is very little concern in dealing wit procession waste like other industry that can cause environmental damage. We are promoting the use of efficient of water for roots washing that involves recycling.

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

Challenges (difficulties)	Actions taken	Comment (if any)
Still no approved procurement for equipment under the compact.	The list is being submitted for approval as soon as possible	This will be solved after the MTR review.

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

Risks	Mitigation measures	Comment (if any)
Droughts	Work with farmers who have access to irrigation, fund synergies with other projects that provide irrigation equipment to farmers	In progress
Floods	Avoid installing OFSP production plots, demos etc. in areas that can flood	In progress

C.6– Assumptions and action taken

Assumptions	Actions taken	Comment (if any)
Farmers will adopt the new technologies	Training and sensitization meetings of the farmers	In progress
There will be adequate rainfall	Introduce irrigation as an alternative	In progress

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

- 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
- 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.

NOT READY YET!

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

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

TABLE 4. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR Q3 (JULY-SEPT 2019.)

Planned Activity	Target Group	Target Number	Time
Installation of demonstration plots in countries that have the	Lead Farmers	10 per country	July and August 2019

rains season underway for quarter three			
Participate in a large in exhibitions in each country	CIP staff and processor collaborator	One per country	July - August 2019
Organize and facilitate quarterly meetings of the Innovation platforms (training, field visit, awareness raising)	SIP members, CIP staff, farmers	One per country	July - September 2019
Organize at least one field visits with SIPs to visit demonstration plots	SIP members, farmers, CIP staff	At least per country	July – September 2019
Organize at least one trainings on GAPS and selection and pegging of healthy plants	Sweetpotato producers	At least one per country	
Explore opportunities for collaboration with Country AfDB offices to explore more investments	AfDB country representatives	Visit each country AfDB offices	July – September 2019
Processing trainings and products development	Innovation platform in each country and potential processors	At least one per country	July – September 2019