BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

Building Nutritious Food Baskets (BNFB)

Annual Report November 2015 – November 2016

Submitted December 2016

Progress Narrative

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

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

General Information

Investment Title:	Building Nutritious Food Baskets: Scaling up Biofortified Crops for Nutrition Security in Nigeria and Tanzania (Reaching Agents of Change Phase 2)		
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Primary Contact:	Adiel Nkonge Mbabu	**Investment Start Date:**	November 6, 2015
Feedback Contact[1]:	Hilda Munyua	**Investment End Date:**	October 31, 2018
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Program Officer:	Laura Birx/Kristen McNaughtan	**Reporting Period End Date:**	October 31, 2016
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[1] Feedback Contact/Email: The full name and email of the contact whom foundation staff queries for various surveys.

Submission Information

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

Date Submitted:	December 5, 2016	**Submitted by Contact Name:**	
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADFNS	Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security
ADPs	Agricultural Development Programs
APA	Africa Potato Association
ARMTI	Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute
AYT	Advanced yield trials
BecA	Biosciences eastern and central Africa
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BNFB	Building Nutritious Food Baskets
CAVM	Rwanda College for Veterinary Medicine
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIMMYT	International Institute for Maize and Wheat
CIP	International Potato Center
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation ACP-EU
DFID	Department for International Development
DUS	Distinctiveness Uniformity Stability
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IR	Intermediate result
MLE	Monitoring, learning and evaluation
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NMNAP	Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies
NPT	National Performance Trials
OFSP	Orange-fleshed sweetpotato
PVA	Pro-vitamin A
QPM	Quality protein maize
RAC	Reaching Agents of Change
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SARI	Selian Agricultural Research Institute
SGA	Sub-grant agreement
SITAN	Situation analysis
SPHI	Sweetpotato for Profit and Health Initiative
SRI	Sugarcane Research Institute–Kibaha
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification
ToT	Training of trainers

1. PROGRESS AND RESULTS

Progress Details

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

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Building Nutritious Food Baskets (BNFB) project made significant progress within the first 12 months. During this reporting period, all the project staff were recruited and the sub-grant agreements (SGAs) developed and signed by partners. The SGAs were signed with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) on 18 May 2016, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) on 26 May 2016, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) on 24 February 2015, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) on 22 March 2016, and the Sugarcane Research Institute–Kibaha (SRI) on 5 August 2016. A collaborative agreement with HarvestPlus was also signed on 5 October 2016. Additionally, some country implementing partners were identified, inception and stakeholder planning meetings held, and the required administrative processes to facilitate project launch put in place.

Table 1 (p. 7) presents 19 key milestones with comments on progress during Y1 of implementation. Ten of these milestones have been initiated and are at various stages of implementation (green rows). The other 9 have been delayed (orange rows).

SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR Y1

- Good progress has been made on the situation analysis (SITAN) studies (for Tanzania, Nigeria, and that of regional advocacy). In Tanzania, an inception report and a draft report have been received from the consultants. Consultants working on the Nigeria and regional advocacy SITANs have both submitted inception reports, and data collection is ongoing. The SITAN activities, including submission of final reports, will be completed December 2016. The outcome of the SITAN will inform the evidence-based advocacy strategies for fundraising and policy change strategies, as well as the capacity development and seed system components of the projects.
- Advocacy efforts for resource allocation and policy change in favor of biofortified crops have commenced in the two project countries. In Tanzania, BNFB signed a hosting agreement with the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC). BNFB advocated for the entrenchment of biofortification in the draft "Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies" (NMNAP 2) document (Annex 1).
    - In Nigeria, BNFB renewed the hosting agreement with the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology and the Raw Materials Research and Development Council. Building on the momentum of the Reaching Agents of Change (RAC) project, advocacy efforts from one of BNFB's champions of biofortification in Nigeria led to the federal government of Nigeria's allocation of NGN 15 million ($35,000) to the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI). The money was awarded to fund two training of

trainers (ToT) courses on *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Sweetpotato*. ARMTI is working closely with BNFB in the planning and delivery of the ToT courses planned for November 2016 and March 2017.

- In Nigeria, the senior country coordinator held a series of advocacy engagements with development partners/donors and private and public sector partners to advocate for biofortified crops. These include the Department for International Development (DFID), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dangote Foundation, and Civil Society Scaling-Up Nutrition in Nigeria. She also met with the vice president and heads of 36 states in Nigeria, and advocated for the inclusion of biofortified crops in the national school-feeding menu. Consequently, plans are at advanced stages in Enugu State to incorporate biofortified crops in the school-feeding menu programs.
- The regional advocacy coordinator participated in various strategic for a, including the 8th Meeting of the African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (26–27 May 2016), and the 7th FARA Africa Science Week meeting, in Kigali, on 13–17 June 2016. At this event, the capacity development and communications specialist exhibited various advocacy materials and documented a short 3-min video on BNFB. The regional advocacy coordinator made a presentation on *"Building Nutritious Food Baskets: Regional Advocacy"* on 14 June 2016, at a side event. This was co-hosted by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation ACP-EU (CTA)/FARA/, Biosciences eastern and central Africa (BecA) (BecA-ILRI Hub), and the Rwanda College for Veterinary Medicine (CAVM) Ag/Nutrition.
  - BNFB also mounted an exhibition booth and made a poster presentation at the Africa Potato Association (APA) conference held in Addis Ababa, on 10–12 October, and at the 7th African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference held in Marrakech, on 9–14 October 2016. BNFB also made presentations at the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) Annual Conference, on 18–20 October, 2016, Accra, Ghana, and the Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS) meeting in Accra.
  - The implementation of the regional advocacy strategy will commence in earnest after the regional SITAN report and advocacy strategy are finalized.
- BNFB developed a range of advocacy materials: five pull-up banners, two posters, one factsheet on biofortification, and two flyers. Other publicity materials developed include two blog articles and one short video on BNFB.
- The capacity development and communications specialist held consultative meetings with partners to help identity gaps and to discuss infrastructure gaps with national training institutions such as Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) in Tanzania, and ARMTI in Nigeria. They also discussed the need to support change agents trained under the RAC project, and the new ones being trained to step-down the courses.
- BNFB trained 84 (13 females) change agents during the year through a variety of training modules on pro-vitamin A (PVA) maize and orange-fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP). Key topics covered include agronomy, quality seed production, and seed value chain
- BNFB engaged the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and the national variety release committee on the need to consider biofortification as a special criterion for the release of crops in Tanzania.

- The seed systems team facilitated stakeholders (national seed agencies, the private sector, and farmer/women/youth groups along the value chain) to self-organize for large-scale production of PVA maize seeds and OFSP. CIMMYT identified seed companies (Meru Agro, MAMS, and Aminata as seed registration partners) and TOSCI as regulator to register PVA and quality protein maize (QPM) varieties in Tanzania. IITA–Nigeria identified Premier Seed, Seed Co. and MASLAHA in Nigeria. The seed specialist has also held discussions with seed companies to organize consultations with food processors.
  - IITA produced 100 kg of breeder seed for each of the inbred parents (parents 1 and 2) of one of the released PVA hybrid maize variety which are being processed for delivery to seed companies. Moreover, more than 4 t of breeder seed of two PVA varieties are being produced (half already harvested) and will be delivered to seed companies after processing. The remaining half will be harvested after 40–50 days. One PVA maize variety has been submitted to variety release committee. CIMMYT dispatched about 5 kg of PVA maize seed for planting in Tanzania. This initial seed is expected to plant 0.25 ha. CIMMYT worked with Meru Agro LTD and released two PVA maize varieties.
  - CIP engaged a consultant to support OFSP seed activities in Nigeria. In an effort to improve linkages between technical programs and state government institutions of Nigeria, the project entered into partnership with two Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) of Enugu and Kogi States. The introduction of OFSP in these two states brings the total number of states growing the crop in Nigeria to 11. In Tanzania, SRI-Kibaha partnered with the local governments of Dodoma and Singida to introduce OFSP in the two districts. Additionally, SRI-Kibaha entered into partnership with the Matoborwa Company Ltd for the processing of OFSP in Tanzania. The company has been proactive and has already produced prototype OFSP products.
  - SRI-Kibaha established 2.5 and 0.75 acres of OFSP multiplication plots in Agriculture Research Institute (ARI)-Hombolo and Nane Nane grounds-Dodoma, respectively, to ensure continuous supply and maintenance of pre-basic seed. SRI-Kibaha selected nine varieties for fast tracking for the official release (SPKBH 06/266, NASPOT 13, SPKBH 06/676, NASPOT 9, G40_02, SPKBH 03/03, ex-Luambano, ‘Ejumula’, and ‘Kabode’).
  - CIAT supported the Selian Agricultural Research Institute (SARI), Maruku, and Uyole ARIs to evaluate five climbing bean genotypes for their agronomic and consumer-preferred characteristics in different agro-ecologies. From these, the two genotypes MAC 44 and RWV 1129 were selected and submitted to TOSCI for Distinctiveness Uniformity Stability (DUS) and National Performance Trials (NPT) tests. Eight bush bean candidates (RWR 2154, KAB 06F2-8-36, KAB06F2-8-35, CODMLB 001, NGWANKUNGWANKU, CODMLB 033, SMC 18, and SMC17) were selected and have been planted at Maruku research station. They will be evaluated further in northern and southern highland agro-ecologies.
- A monitoring, learning and evaluation (MLE) plan was finalized and shared with the BNFB project team (Annex 2). BNFB held a 1-day workshop in Dar es Salaam on 21 September 2016, for thematic leaders to help them internalize and implement the plan. This workshop was also an opportunity to provide additional guidance and tools for systematic data collection, reporting, and effective learning.

Table 1: Key Milestones

Obj. No.	Milestone/Output	Organization Responsible	Due Date		Current Status	Revised Date		Comments on Progress
			Month	Year		Month	Year	
Objective 1: Strengthen the enabling environment for investments in biofortified crops								
1.1.1.a	Situational analysis and needs assessment at an advanced stage in Tanzania, Nigeria, and at regional level.	CIP, FARA	July	2016	Delayed	Dec.	2016	The process of identifying the SITAN consultants for Nigeria and Tanzania concluded on time. However, budget negotiations took longer than anticipated, necessitating the revision of budget that was approved in June 2016. The SITAN for Tanzania has been completed and draft report submitted. The inception reports for the SITAN in Nigeria and regional focus have been received; data collection is ongoing. It is expected that they will be completed in Dec. 2016.
1.1.1.b	Gender-aware pro-poor, youth-friendly, and environmentally sensitive country resource mobilization strategy/plan developed for Tanzania, Nigeria, and at regional level.	CIP, FARA	Sept.	2016	Delayed	Feb.	2017	The activity is preceded by the SITAN reports and has been initiated in Tanzania. Members of the expert team who will contribute to the development of the country advocacy strategies have been identified. The activity will be completed no later than Feb. 2017. The dates for the Nigeria and regional strategies will be determined as soon as the SITAN reports are received.
1.1.1.c	Capacities of Tanzanian and Nigerian governments to initiate and establish multisectoral policy platforms built.	CIP	March	2017	On track			During the annual planning and review meeting held in Nigeria, BNFB staff discussed the processes of establishing and managing multisectoral policy platforms. The executive director of the Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania, who is also a member of the project advisory committee, shared useful experiences on the same subject. Implementation of activity is on track and will continue to Y2.
1.2.1	Strengthened capacity of country advocates and regional champions to influence key stakeholders and decision makers to raise the profile of biofortification in relevant fora and debates.	CIP, FARA	Nov.	2016	Delayed	March	2017	Through the initial advocacy events and the stakeholders' planning workshops conducted, BNFB has built the necessary networks and identified a number of individuals who could be advocates and champions. The SITAN studies will further identify more individuals. All these will be discussed and endorsed at the strategy development stage.
1.3.1	Country advocacy strategy fully implemented in Tanzania and Nigeria, including establishment of policy platforms, conducting at least 5 advocacy campaigns or events per year.	CIP	Annual/ continuous	2018	Delayed	March	2017	During the reporting period, the senior country coordinators for Tanzania and Nigeria were appointed and have already achieved significant results. The coordinators have been advocating for investments and policy change in favor of biofortification. Some of the results already achieved include the entrenchment of biofortification in the draft "NMNAP-2" document (Annex 1). Moreover, biofortification was included as a special criterion for the release of biofortified crops in Tanzania. In Nigeria, the senior country coordinator held discussions with DFID team and advocated for increased investment and inclusion of biofortified crops in ongoing projects. She attended a stakeholders meeting on 9 June 2016, at the State House in Abuja with the vice president and representatives from 36 states and the launch of the Revised National Nutrition Strategy. She advocated for biofortified crops to be included in the national school-feeding menu. The full implementation of the advocacy strategies will commence after the SITAN reports and advocacy strategies are finalized.

1.3.2	Regional advocacy strategy fully implemented, leading to biofortification included in regional agricultural strategies and plans.	FARA	Annual/ continuous	2018	Delayed	March	2017	The regional advocacy coordinator conducted a number of advocacy activities designed to mainstream biofortification in regional plans and strategies. Some of the activities include the promotion of biofortified crops in the 8th Meeting of the African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development, in Addis Ababa, and the 7th FARA Africa Science Week meeting, in Kigali. Furthermore, BNFB mounted an exhibition booth and a poster at the APA conference held in Addis Ababa on 10–12 October 2016, and at the 7th African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference held in Marrakech, on 9–14 October. Others include ReSAKSS Annual Conference, 18–20 October, Accra, Ghana. The theme of the conference was achieving a nutrition revolution for Africa, "The road to healthier diets and optimal nutrition." The coordinator made a presentation on "Partnerships for scaling up biofortified foods." Additionally, FARA represented BNFB at the ADFNS, on 26–28 October 2016, in Accra. BNFB mounted an exhibition and organized a side event entitled "Embracing Bio-fortification in National and Regional Agriculture and Nutrition Policies." The regional advocacy coordinator delivered a background presentation: "Bio-fortification Research and Taking Bio-fortified Crops to Scale in Africa" on 26 October. The implementation of the regional advocacy strategy will be carried out systematically after the regional SITAN report and advocacy strategy are finalized.
1.3.3	Advocacy/promotion/behavior change communications materials & supplies & visibility (branding and marketing) and media engagement developed/ conducted.	CIP, FARA	Sept.	2018	On track			BNFB developed a range of advocacy materials (e.g., 5 pull-up banners, 2 posters, 1 factsheet on biofortification, and 2 flyers). Other materials developed include two blog articles and one short video on BNFB. These materials have been used in various events that BNFB has hosted or attended.
1.4	At least $10 million committed by donor, philanthropists, private sector, or government for biofortification.	CIP	Oct.	2018	On track			This activity will begin in earnest after completion of the advocacy strategies. In the meantime, the countries have started identifying and implementing activities to raise funds for biofortification (e.g., in Nigeria, the coordinator has submitted proposals to the Dangote Foundation and has drafted a project notification memorandum in response to an invitation by DFID–Working to Improve Nutrition in Northern Nigeria). As a result of the advocacy momentum built under RAC, the federal government of Nigeria allocated $35,000 to ARMTI to conduct ToT courses on *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Sweetpotato.*
1.5	MEL system to support learning and adaptive management by all project partners designed and processes, successes, and lessons learned white papers documented.	CIP	June Nov. June	2016 2017 2018	On track			The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist finalized the development of the BNFB MEL plan. Consequently, BNFB held a 1-day workshop in Dar es Salaam on 21 Sept. 2016, for thematic leaders to help them internalize the plan and build their capacity for adequate monitoring of the project activities and so that they can cascade the capacity to BNFB implementing partners (Annex 2). The MEL plan is currently being implemented as a mechanism for results-based management.

Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and community capabilities to produce and consume biofortified crops								
2.1.1	Targeted and gender mainstreamed ToT learning modules on priority areas for biofortified crops.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, Kibaha Research Institute	June Dec. Dec.	2017 2016 2016	Delayed	June	2017	The capacity development specialist held various consultation meetings with the consortium and implementing partners with a view to identifying availability of training manuals, critical areas not covered and the priority areas that require that the project need to pay close attention when reviewing existing manuals or developing new ones. This process is ongoing, and there is a plan in place for Y2 to review OFSP manual on *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Sweetpotato* and to develop new ToT manuals for beans and maize.
2.1.2	Build capacities for national institutions, including SUA and ARMTI, to deliver modules (2.1.1 above).	CIP	March	2017	On track			The capacity development and communications specialist conducted a scoping visit to partners at SUA to agree on best approaches to capacity development interventions, identify training gaps, and develop an action plan. She also met with seed specialists from CIMMYT and CIAT to conduct a rapid needs assessment and agree on capacity development priorities.
2.1.3	A critical mass of service providers trained through the step-down cascading model.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, KRI	Annually	2018	On track			This year, priority was given to the identification of training needs and building the necessary infrastructure with the national training institutions to deliver courses on critical areas through the step-down cascading model; 84 individuals were trained during the year. This includes 35 (8 female) agricultural extension workers and OFSP farmers trained in Tanzania by SRI-Kibaha, 21 (all male) trained in Nigeria by IITA, and 28 (5 female) change agents trained by CIMMYT in Tanzania.
2.1.4	Build the capacity of change agents to advocate for increased investments in support of biofortification using investment guides.	CIP	Oct.	2016	Delayed	March	2017	Through networking and preliminary advocacy activities already conducted, the country coordinators and regional advocacy coordinator have identified potential advocates and champions for the project. Some of these include those who held similar position under RAC. Once these individuals, and those who will be identified through the SITAN, are confirmed, they will be equipped with advocacy skills through advocacy retreats. Key components of these trainings will be how to raise resources for specific projects along the value chains and how much such projects and activities will cost. All this will require investment guides. The development of these guides will commence early next year.
2.2.1	Establish crop-specific strategies to accelerate the up-take of biofortified crops.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI-Kibaha	Sept.	2016	Delayed	May	2017	This activity is contingent on the successful execution of the crop-specific value chain analysis. In Nigeria, this will be covered through the ongoing SITAN. In Tanzania, CIMMYT, CIAT, and CIP will conduct a joint value chain analysis in Y2 for maize, beans, and OFSP, respectively.
2.2.2	Establish crop-specific champion platforms.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI-Kibaha	Oct.	2016	Delayed	May	2017	In Tanzania, CIMMYT will strengthen the maize working group into a vibrant platform as a vehicle for advocacy and capacity building. The first meeting for this platform is scheduled for December 2016. CIAT, through support by Pan-African Bean Research Alliance and national partners, will establish a National Beans Program comprising diverse research expertise. The establishment of this platform will be done immediately after the release of biofortified beans in Tanzania. The establishment of platforms for maize in Nigeria and OFSP (Nigeria and Tanzania) is planned for Y2.

2.2.3	National seed agencies, the private sector, and farmer/ women/youth groups involved in large-scale production of seeds of the biofortified crops.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, CIP, SRI-Kibaha	July Sept. March	2018 2017 2017	On track except CIAT			CIMMYT identified seed companies (Meru Agro, MAMS, and Aminata as registration partners) and TOSCI as regulator to register PVA and QPM varieties in Tanzania. IITA identified Premier Seed, Seed Co., and MASLAHA in Nigeria. The initial training of these companies has been undertaken in readiness for large-scale production of PVA maize in Tanzania and Nigeria. CIAT has been working with Selian Research Institute toward the release of two iron-rich beans in Tanzania, currently in advanced stages of release. For OFSP, SRI-Kibaha has been working and building the capacity of Hombolo Research Institute, farmers, extensionists, and the district councils of Ilindi, Dodoma, and Singida to initiate large-scale production of OFSP in central Tanzania. In Nigeria, BNFB has been working with ADPs of Kogi and Enugu states to introduce and cultivate OFSP. The two states have been quite supportive and have established six demonstration plots (four in each state) for awareness creation on OFSP.
2.2.4	Commercial processors processing biofortified food products.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, SRI, CIP	N/A Sept. Dec.	 2018 2017	On track			SRI as a BNFB national implementing partner has entered into an agreement with the Matoborwa Company Ltd for the processing of OFSP in Tanzania. The company has been proactive and has produced prototype OFSP products. Large-scale production of these products will commence as soon as the roots are available. CIMMYT visited four food processors (Afrisian Group, Energy Millers, with Bakhresa and Fortune Productions) in Tanzania in July to discuss the potential partnership for processing of PVA maize flour. But on the basis of the size and readiness, CIMMYT has proposed to work with Bakhresa and Fortune Productions. A second meeting will be held to further explore this partnership.
2.3.1	Pipeline varieties of biofortified crops officially released.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, SRI, CIP	Sept.	2018	On track			When the project was launched, there were no biofortified maize and bean varieties in Tanzania. Priority was therefore given to catalyzing partners for release of varieties. CIMMYT supported Meru Agro to release two PVA maize varieties (HPH 1317 and HPH 1322). On the other hand, (CIAT) and Papias Binagwa (SARI) conducted advanced yield trials with MAC 44 and RWV1129 (which have been released in Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi) and the yields have been very good (2027.00-3529.80 kg/ha) and (1891.85-3398.29 kg/ha) respectively. The two genotypes have been submitted to TOSCI for establishment of DUS and NPT tests for consideration for release in 2017. Additionally, CIAT selected eight bush bean candidates (RWR 2154, KAB 06F2-8-36, KAB06F2-8-35, CODMLB 001, NGWANKUNGWANKU, CODMLB 033, SMC 18, and SMC17) and have been planted at Maruku research station for further evaluation in northern and southern highland agro-ecologies
2.3.2	Relevant varietal release committees include release criteria that give higher consideration to new crop varieties with enhanced micronutrient content.	CIAT, CIMMYT, IITA, SRI, CIP	March March Sept. Aug.	2017 2018 2018 2018	On track			BNFB advocated for the special consideration of the release of biofortified crops in Tanzania. The national variety release committee has recognized this and considered micronutrients in the release of the two PVA varieties released in Sept. 2016.

3. PROJECT PROGRESS AND RESULTS

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

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

In June–July 2016, the BNFB project developed service agreements and commissioned SITAN studies in Tanzania and Nigeria. The regional advocacy SITAN was commissioned later in September. The key objective of conducting SITAN was to assess and analyze the country and regional situations, with respect to BNFB objectives and indicators, and identify policy and programmatic gaps and necessary action on issues affecting the scaling-up of biofortification. The national and regional reports generated will provide baseline information; detailed status of biofortified crops and nutrition situation; and valuable information and data needed to plan the development of the national and regional advocacy, seed systems, and capacity-building roadmaps for the project. On the basis of the SITAN findings, advocacy and resource mobilization strategies will be developed.

The three studies are at different levels of completion. The study for Tanzania has been completed and a draft report has been submitted. Data collection for the study for Nigeria is ongoing. The initial budgetary provision for this activity was limiting, and consultants identified indicated higher fees, given the nature of tasks that needed to be carried out. This was later renegotiated with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and partners, and a revised budget was approved in June 2016. This process delayed the implementation of this activity. To mitigate against further delay in the initiation of country advocacy activities, key partners were invited to national stakeholder inception and planning workshops, to help BNFB identify practical gaps and potential implementation partners and interventions, pending the outcome of the SITANs.

Moreover, during the first year, the country and regional advocacy teams were fully constituted, comprised the senior country coordinators, the capacity development and communications specialist, the program assistants, the drivers, the regional advocacy coordinator, the orange-fleshed sweetpotato expert (consultant), and the maize research supervisor. During the reporting period, the country and regional coordinators implemented a number of advocacy activities, highlighted below.

Tanzania

To position BNFB well and integrate the functions of the project within government plans, the country coordinator engaged with TFNC and finalized hosting arrangement for the BNFB national office in Tanzania. Moreover, the coordinator participated in the development of a draft Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies “NMNAP-2” and succeeded in getting biofortification entrenched in the implementation plan. The country coordinator further advocated for the special consideration of micronutrients during the national crop variety release processes. The national variety release committee has officially included

this element (micronutrients) in the national release processes. As a result, the two released PVA varieties mentioned under milestone 2.3.2 (Table 1) were expedited.

Nigeria

The senior country coordinator attended the agriculture show for Northern Nigeria region in June 2016, and showcased biofortified crops. She also attended a stakeholders' meeting on 9 June 2016, at State House in Abuja (representatives from 36 states in Nigeria and the vice president were present), where she advocated for the inclusion of biofortified crops in the national school-feeding menus. She cited the success of OFSP in the Osun State school-feeding program, and advocated for replication of the same in other states in the country. Furthermore, the country coordinator participated in the Civil Society-Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria program on improvement of child growth and development in Abuja, and sensitized participants on the need for complementary approaches to fighting micronutrient malnutrition in Nigeria. Additionally, the country coordinator attended the launch of the Revised National Food and Nutrition Policy on the 6th September 2016, where the guest of honor (the first lady of the federation) was made the Nutrition Ambassador for Nigeria. However, the policy document refers to nutritious foods but does not make explicit reference to biofortification. BNFB has engaged the Ministry of Budget and National Planning for follow-up discussions on a mechanism of how to address this exclusion. These advocacy events enhanced project visibility nationally with government actors, civil society organizations, donors, research institutes, farmers, and other stakeholders in Nigeria.

Regional Level

The regional advocacy coordinator attended the 8th Meeting of the African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (26–27 May 2016). The capacity development and communications specialist, and the regional advocacy coordinator exhibited BNFB materials at the 7th FARA Africa Science Week meeting, in Kigali, 13–17 June 2016. BNFB also participated in a nutrition side-event jointly hosted by CTA/FARA/BecA-ILRI Hub CAVM Ag/Nutrition on 14 June 2016. During this event, the regional advocacy coordinator made a presentation on "*Building Nutritious Food Baskets: Regional Advocacy."*

BNFB made a presentation on *Scaling up Biofortified Crops through a "Food Basket" Approach* at the Sweetpotato for Profit and Health Initiative (SPHI) annual meeting, and a presentation on "Emerging Advocacy Strategy for Biofortification under Building Nutritious Food Baskets project to the SPHI Program Steering Committee, where members provided useful comments. The team further mounted an exhibition booth and poster presentation at the APA conference held in Addis Ababa (6–12 October 2016). During the 7th African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference held in Marrakech, on 9–14 October 2016, BNFB presented a poster on *"Perspectives on Regional Advocacy for Taking Biofortified Crops to Scale in Africa"* and identified opportunities for advocating for biofortified crops. The BNFB representative chaired a session on food security health and nutrition linkages, where the keynote speaker underscored biofortification as an important strategy for addressing hidden hunger. The regional advocacy coordinator attended the ReSAKSS Annual Conference (18–20 October 2016), in Accra. The theme of the conference was achieving a nutrition revolution for Africa: The road to healthier diets and

optimal nutrition. The coordinator made a presentation on "*Partnerships for scaling up biofortified foods*." Additionally, FARA represented BNFB at the ADFNS (26–28 October 2016), in Accra. BNFB mounted an exhibition and organized a side event titled "*Embracing Biofortification in National and Regional Agriculture and Nutrition Policie*s."

The regional advocacy coordinator delivered a background presentation entitled, "*Biofortification Research and Taking Biofortified Crops to Scale in Africa,*" on 26 October. The executive director of FARA chaired the side event, where a high-level panel discussion on "*Mainstreaming Biofortification in Agriculture and Nutrition Policies: Institutional Perspectives on the Opportunities and Prospects*" was facilitated. The panel discussion was moderated by Prof. Francis Zotor, the former president of African Nutrition Society. The panelists consisted of senior policymakers, policy advisors, and nutritionists from the African Union Commission, NEPAD, CIP, FAO, Ministry of Food and Agriculture–Ghana, and the University of Ghana. The event was officially opened by Ghana's deputy minister for food and agriculture, who underscored the importance of biofortification in combating nutrient deficiencies and called on African governments to invest in agricultural research. He observed that agriculture is the foundation for the sustainable elimination of malnutrition in Africa. The session helped to raise awareness on the importance of biofortification and the BNFB project. The session further provided a forum for engaging with policymakers and other stakeholders on the biofortification agenda and how to mainstream biofortification in national/regional policies, strategies, and plans. In total, 40 participants attended the side event. During this meeting, it was announced that Ghana has mainstreamed biofortification in its agricultural investment plan as well as the nutrition policy. This was enabled by early involvement of government ministries, departments, and agencies in the implementation of biofortification initiatives, notably OFSP.

To support advocacy at the regional level, the BNFB team developed a range of advocacy materials: five pull-up banners, two posters, one factsheet on biofortification, two flyers, two blog articles, and one short video on BNFB.

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

The advocates and champions will be discussed and endorsed at the advocacy strategy development stage. In essence, this activity is preceded by the successful completion of the advocacy and resource mobilization strategies. In the meantime, through networking and preliminary advocacy activities carried out, the country coordinators and regional advocacy coordinator identified some potential advocates and champions for the project (including some RAC champions). Once these individuals and those who will be identified through the SITAN are confirmed, they will be trained through advocacy retreats.

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

The country coordinators initiated a number of activities geared toward mobilization of resources to scale up biofortified crops in Tanzania and Nigeria. In Nigeria, Dangote Foundation Nutrition Program invited CIP (prequalified) to submit a proposal to implement a nutrition program focusing on community management of acute malnutrition; behavior change communication for

nutrition, livelihoods, and empowerment; and nutrition advocacy and coordination. The program was expected to cover 13 states in the northeast and northwest of Nigeria. E-Health Africa and CIP partnered and submitted a full proposal on “Building a Sustainable Nutritious and Food Secure Future through Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition and Biofortified Food Baskets in Kano, Kaduna, Katsina and Jigawa States” on 15 April 2016 ($37,978,811). The proposal was, however, not successful, and BNFB will revise and seek other opportunities to present it.

The country coordinator held discussions with the DFID team, who are designing a nutrition strategic plan for Nigeria, and advocated for increased investment and inclusion of biofortified crops in their ongoing projects in Nigeria. The RAC investment guide materials were distributed to the team, and these were promised to be shared with other DFID colleagues in the US and the UK. As a follow-up, the DFID team invited the senior country coordinator to their strategic nutrition design process meeting in Abuja on 15 June 2016, where she spoke on food-based approaches to addressing micronutrient malnutrition in Nigeria. Following her presentation, the DFID-Working to Improve Nutrition in Northern Nigeria invited her to submit a proposal on OFSP. A project notification memorandum was submitted to CIP’s Resource Mobilization Unit, and the full proposal was submitted to Save the Children, Nigeria. The proposal has since been sent to the DFID-UK and is under consideration for approval by the senior management team.

Advocacy efforts to the Catholic Relief Services led to the development of a proposal (Smile), which is now being implemented (with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development). The project incorporates biofortified crops (PVA cassava, OFSP) in its developmental program in Nigeria. Part of the project components entail the distribution of biofortified crop planting materials to its project beneficiaries in five states in Nigeria, committing a sum of NGN 60 million ($300,000) to it. BNFB supported the linking of vine multipliers to the project for procurement and distribution of over 30,000 bundles (30,000,000 cuttings) of OFSP. HarvestPlus was also contacted about vitamin A cassava.

As a result of the advocacy momentum built under RAC, and continued advocacy by national advocates of biofortification, the federal government of Nigeria has allocated NGN 15 million ($35,000) to ARMTI to conduct ToT courses on *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Sweetpotato*. ARMTI is working closely with BNFB to identify participants and to plan and deliver the ToT courses. The objective is to create a pool of qualified technical experts who can in turn cascade down to farmers for greater impact.

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

BNFB conducted reconnaissance missions to identify existing institutions or structures that could be strengthened (if any), and assess whether there was need to establish new platforms to serve as legitimate, country-led national multistakeholder, multisectoral policy fora to facilitate effective advocacy, policy, and programming decisions. BNFB visited various public institutions in the two countries, and identified the Ministry of Budget and Planning in Nigeria and the Prime Minister’s Office in Tanzania as potential hosts for the national advocacy platforms. Preliminary discussions on strengthening the existing infrastructure have been held.

IR 1.5: Improved global understanding of scaling-up approaches

The project finalized the design of BNFB MLE plan (see Annex 2) and has disseminated it to partners. The plan provides a framework for collecting accurate, relevant, and timely information to enable the project to collect sufficient information to facilitate learning. The plan articulates performance indicators designed to track results in order to realize the overarching goal. The MLE plan supplements the project document in terms of articulating the project data collection demands as well as performance measurement along the set objectives. Sections of the MLE plan have already been operationalized, such as the SITAN checklist for collecting baseline data and reporting protocols. The MLE system will be operationalized over the course of project implementation. Moreover, based on the lessons learned when implementing the RAC project, where management learned that some of the project members did not fully understand the design and theory of change until the project exit workshop, BNFB held a 1-day workshop on 21 September 2016, for thematic leaders to help them internalize the plan and to ensure adequate monitoring of the project. This workshop was facilitated by an external senior MLE expert, who provided important and objective insights on how to improve the project MLE plan.

BNFB held a project inception workshop on 16–18 March 2016, at the Kibo Palace Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania. The objective was to enhance a common understanding of the project, roles, and responsibilities. A total of 26 participants, including representatives from BMGF, CGIAR centers and programs, national agricultural research systems (NARS), the Government of Tanzania, and TFNC attended the workshop. The inception workshop report is available at: http://www.sweetpotatoknowledge.org/project/building-nutritious-food-baskets-bnfb/.

Similarly, the project held Stakeholders Planning Workshops in Abuja (9–10 August 2016) and in Dar es Salaam (22–23 September 2016). The meeting in Nigeria was attended by 27 participants, the one in Tanzania was attended by 29 participants. The participants included representatives from CGIAR centers, regional organizations, NARS, civil society, and representatives from government. The purpose of these workshops was to introduce the BNFB project activities to key stakeholders in the country and identify areas for synergy, then develop preliminary joint implementation plans. The reports are available at http://www.sweetpotatoknowledge.org/files/building-nutritious-food-baskets-tanzania-partners-planning-workshop-report/.

BNFB will document processes, successes, case stories, and lessons learned white papers for widespread utilization. To achieve this, two studies were scheduled:

- To document the effectiveness of the three models of seed production: private led, government led, and commercial farmers led. CIAT and CIMMYT were each to conduct one study. However, during the inception meeting, it emerged that CIMMYT had already conducted this study and that raw data for private- and government-led models were available. It was therefore agreed that instead of conducting a new study, BNFB would support data collection on the commercial farmers-led model, cleaning of the data, analysis, and interpretation, and publication. Data collection is planned for the first quarter of 2017.

- BNFB will develop terms of reference for a consultancy to conduct the ex-post study on the emerging impact of RAC. This activity is scheduled to commence in February 2017.

Objective 2: Strengthen Institutional and Community Capabilities to Produce and Consume Biofortified Crops

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

Under this IR, the capacity development and communications specialist conducted scoping visits to partners. The objective was to identify capacity development gaps and priorities to implement while waiting for the situation analysis report. The organizations visited include SUA, CIMMYT, CIAT, and SRI-Kibaha. She developed a checklist that was included in the situation analysis to help generate useful data and information on critical gaps and areas of intervention relating to capacity development. This will in turn inform the development of a capacity development response strategy to be implemented in Y2 and Y3.

As mentioned under IR 1.3, the federal government of Nigeria allocated $35,000 to ARMTI to conduct ToT courses on *Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Sweetpotato* in Nigeria. The OFSP ToT training manuals developed under RAC will be used as a resource toolkit for course delivery. The manuals will be updated in 2017.

SRI-Kibaha conducted a 2-day training course for extensionists and farmers on OFSP agronomy and seed production in Dodoma, Tanzania (26–27 September 2016). The course was organized in partnership with Hombolo ARI with input from BNFB. Thirty-five participants (8 females), including agricultural extension workers and OFSP farmers from Singida and Dodoma, attended the training. The objective of the training was to equip the participants with knowledge, skills, and technical understanding of OFSP seed production.

IITA conducted a training course on PVA maize seed production in Abuja, Nigeria (9–13 October 2016), where most seed companies are located and in proximity to the major maize-growing areas of Nigeria PVA hybrid maize. The trainees included 21 participants (all male): 6 from Seedco Ltd, 6 from Premier Seed Ltd, 6 from Maslaha Seed Coy, 2 from Nigeria Agricultural Seed Council, and 1 IITA technician. The training provided a venue for forging linkages between the different stakeholders dealing with PVA maize and a discussion on strategies of how to make a good delivery and dissemination of PVA maize seeds.

CIMMYT conducted training for 28 change agents (5 females) on seed production and quality on 26–28 July 2016. The training targeted agents of change from partner seed companies and was designed to primarily provide technical understanding on all aspects of seed production, including seed value chain, seed business cycle, choosing and selecting varieties for commercialization, certified seed and early generation seed production, parent maintenance, molecular seed quality testing, processing, and seed storage. A communication module was included to ensure that an effective information dissemination and gathering process was included as a critical component in demand creation and marketing. The number of individuals trained by each partner is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of individuals trained in Y1

Partner Organization	Target Audience	Total Trained	Male	Female
CIMMYT	Seed companies	28	23	5
IITA	Seed companies, national seed inspection and IITA	21	21	0
SRI-Kibaha	Agricultural extension workers and decentralized vine multipliers/farmer groups from Singida and Dodoma districts	35	27	8
Total		**84**	**71 (85%)**	**13 (15%)**

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

BNFB will facilitate supportive agencies, including technical teams, marketers, processors, consumers, and farmer organizations, to self-organize around issues of biofortification. During Y2, BNFB will carry out value chain and gender analyses to identify bottlenecks in the seed systems. The project will further develop crop-specific strategies responsive to the needs of men, women, and youth to drive demand for biofortified crops.

The project will support the establishment of six crop-specific platforms to spearhead production and marketing of biofortified crops in the two target countries. To achieve this milestone, CIMMYT has initiated plans to strengthen the maize working group into a vibrant platform and vehicle for advocacy and capacity building. The first meeting for this platform is scheduled for December 2016. CIAT, through the support of the Pan-African Bean Research Alliance and national partners, will establish a national beans platform composed of diverse research expertise, marketers, processors, and consumers. The platforms for maize in Nigeria and OFSP (Nigeria and Tanzania) is planned for Y2. For effective coordination of the seed systems activities and platforms, BNFB has identified an experienced seed systems consultant. The consultant will also support and facilitate the convening of the seed system rotational fora and help to synthesize the emerging seed system technical issues along the value chain.

During the reporting period, in an effort to improve linkages between technical programs and state government institutions of Nigeria, the project entered into partnership with two ADPs of Enugu and Kogi states. Implementation efforts in these states commenced with identification and establishment of six OFSP demonstration plots and decentralized vine multipliers. The introduction of OFSP in the two new states in Nigeria brings the total number of states growing the crop in Nigeria to 11 (i.e., Ebonyi, Nasarawa /FCT, Abuja, Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Osun, Abia, Kogi and Enugu). The state governments, in partnership with BNFB, have made plans for farmers' field days in November 2016, to sensitize farmers groups, marketers, and processors on the importance of vitamin A-rich sweetpotato. Plans to jointly establish primary multiplication sites at each zonal ADP location (three sites per state) are at an advanced stage.

To complement these efforts, the Kogi State ADP has pledged to provide irrigation pumps to selected decentralized vine multipliers to boost OFSP production during the dry season.

Demonstration plot at Nane Nane grounds, Dodoma.

In Tanzania, SRI-Kibaha has begun to work with the local governments of Dodoma and Singida to introduce OFSP in the two districts. In addition to the training of the 35 farmers and extension officers highlighted under IR 2.1, SRI-Kibaha established 2.5 and 0.75 acres of OFSP multiplication plots in ARI-Hombolo and Nane Nane grounds-Dodoma, respectively. These plots will ensure a continuous supply and maintenance of pre-basic OFSP seed. Moreover, SRI-Kibaha participated in the Nane Nane agricultural show in Dodoma to show case OFSP varieties. In Ilindi district, a team from SRI-Kibaha, ARI-Hombolo, and the capacity development and communications specialist participated in the launch of a 4-year program that will ensure that each household in Ilindi village grows OFSP by 2020.

CIMMYT identified seed companies (Meru Agro, MAMS, and Aminata) as PVA seed registration partners and TOSCI as regulator to register PVA and QPM varieties in Tanzania. CIMMYT has harvested the initial parent materials targeting BNFB products for these seed companies in Tanzania. IITA identified Premier Seed, Seed Co., and MASLAHA as the seed registration and multiplication partners in Nigeria. Moreover, through IITA, 100 kg of breeder seed for each of the inbred parents (parents 1 and 2) of one of the released PVA hybrid maize varieties were produced and are being processed for delivery to seed companies. As well, more than 4 t of breeder seed of two PVA varieties are being produced (half already harvested) and will be delivered to the seed companies after processing. The remaining half will be harvested after 40–50 days. One PVA maize variety has been submitted to variety release committee.

In relation to reaching commercial processors to process biofortified food products for large-scale availability and consumption, SRI-Kibaha has entered into a partnership with the Matoborwa Company Ltd to process OFSP in Tanzania. The company has been proactive and has already produced prototype OFSP products. Large-scale production of these products will begin as soon as the roots are available.

Prototype semi-dried OFSP Matoborwa produced by Matoborwa Company Ltd, Dodoma, Tanzania.

CIMMYT visited four food processors in Tanzania in July to discuss potential partnership for processing of PVA maize flour. The four companies are Afrisian Group, Energy Millers, with Bakhresa and Fortune Productions. But on the basis of the size and readiness, CIMMYT has proposed to work with Bakhresa and Fortune Productions. More meetings will be held to further explore and develop this partnership.

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

CIMMYT proposed to use a three-pronged approach to mainstream biofortification in national programs: 1. Fast-track the release of PVA maize varieties that have already been officially released in southern Africa countries of Zambia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. To this effect, Meru Agro Seed Company was supported through the release process, and two PVA maize varieties (HPH 1317 and HPH 1322) were officially released in Tanzania in September. 2. Engage potential seed production partners to test and potentially identify varieties that could be released in Tanzania. Three companies (Meru, MAMS, and Aminata) were selected to receive 20 hybrids (10 PVA and 10 QPM maize varieties). However, because of advanced planting season, the trials could not be established. 3. Engage partners that had already tested PVA maize, with the view of encouraging them to release potential materials they had tested. In this regard, Tanseed was identified to work with three hybrids that could be presented as candidates in the NPT in Tanzania.

During the project inception meeting in March 2016, it was agreed that the ‘Jessica’ variety was no longer promoted as a biofortified variety of iron-rich beans because there were newer bean varieties with much higher levels of iron. CIAT was encouraged to conduct further tests on other newer varieties with higher iron levels and fast-track their release in Tanzania. CIAT has assessed biofortified bean varieties that are rich in iron, and has introduced at least 30 varietal materials for testing. For example, MAC 44 and RWV1129 released by other East African Community countries—especially Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi—were introduced and have undergone advanced yield trials (AYT). The AYT of these two genotypes yielded 2027.00–3529.80 kg/ha and 1891.85-3398.29 kg/ha, respectively. CIAT, in collaboration with SARI, has

increased seeds to 70 kg and planted these varieties under irrigation to ensure seed availability for the next season. It is anticipated that these genotypes will be submitted to TOSCI for NPT between March and July 2017. Eight genotypes (RWR 2154, KAB 06F2-8-36, KAB06F2-8-35, CODMLB 001, NGWANKUNGWANKU, CODMLB 033, SMC18, and SMC17) high in iron and zinc were selected and are currently under AYT at ARI-Maruku. They will be evaluated in the northern zone during the November–December 2016 season.

SRI-Kibaha has identified nine OFSP varieties for fast-tracking their official release. The breeding lines are SPKBH 06/266, NASPOT 13, SPKBH 06/676, NASPOT 9, G40_02, SPKBH 03/03, ex-Luambano, 'Ejumula', and 'Kabode'. Two OFSP varieties, 'Kabode' and UKG 05, were released in September 2016, supported by other CIP projects. Data collection is in progress for the promising genotypes, in collaboration with the Feed the Future's Viable Sweetpotato Technologies in Africa project.

2. Project Adjustments

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

Table 3 presents outcomes and outputs that are behind schedule, the reasons, and proposed steps to fast-track their implementation or plans to take to fix things.

4. MILESTONE DEVIATIONS AND COURSE CORRECTION

Table 3: Key milestone deviation and course correction

Milestone	Corrective Action
Country and regional advocacy strategies fully implemented (i.e., milestones 1.3.1 and 1.3.2, respectively)	Although the implementation of country and regional advocacy strategies is continuous and ultimately fulfilled by the end of the project, their implementation is preceded by the following milestones: (1) conclusion of the SITAN (milestone 1.1.1a), (2) development of the country and regional advocacy strategies (milestone 1.1.1b), and (3) the training of advocates and champions (milestone 2.1.4). All these three milestones have been delayed, which is affecting the full implementation of the country and regional advocacy strategies. As indicated in Table 1, the delay to commence the SITANs was caused by budgetary negotiations with consultants, insufficient budget, and accompanying approvals. Other factors that contributed to the delay in implementing the advocacy strategies include the length of period it took to engage the country coordinators (especially for Nigeria), which could only be effected after the revised budget was approved, and the unfortunate health status of the country coordinator for Tanzania. At the regional level, there was delay in advertising and engaging the SITAN consultant. Nevertheless, the SITANs are at various stages of completion (draft report in Tanzania and data collection in Nigeria and at regional level). The country and regional advocacy coordinators have identified potential advocates and champions, respectively, some of whom will be invited as members of the panel of experts to review and backstop the development of the advocacy strategies. The project conducted planning sessions with key stakeholders to identify areas of synergy, and interventions the project could start working on ("low-hanging fruit") while waiting for the completion of the advocacy strategies. The advocacy strategies will be completed in February 2017. To support the country coordinator for Tanzania as he recuperates, the project hired a short-term consultant to backstop the country advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.
Capacities of Tanzanian and Nigerian governments to initiate and establish multi-sectoral policy platforms built	As indicated under IR 1.4, BNFB has held preliminary discussions with the Ministry of Budget and Planning in Nigeria and the Prime Minister's Office in Tanzania as potential hosts for the national multistakeholder, multisectoral advocacy platforms. These discussions will be concluded in early 2017, and a consultant will be identified to help strengthen their capacity on how to manage the platforms for results.
Targeted and gender mainstreamed ToT learning modules (milestone 2.1.1), capacities for national institutions build to deliver modules (2.1.2) and a critical mass of service providers trained through the step-down cascading model (2.1.3)	The capacity development and communications specialist held consultations with the consortium and implementing partners, and has identified gaps in learning modules and toolkits, critical areas not covered and priority training areas. She conducted a scoping visit to partners at SUA to agree on best approaches to capacity development interventions, identify training gaps, and develop an action plan. With this information, she developed an interim capacity development response strategy that guided the implementation of capacity development activities pending the outcome of the SITAN. She has scheduled planning meetings with all key partners, to plan for activities in Y2 and Y3. To train a critical mass of change agents (milestone 2.1.3), CIAT (beans), CIMMYT (maize), IITA (maize), and SRI-Kibaha and CIP (OFSP) were each allocated 1,500 individuals to train through the ToT and step-down cascading model. As indicated under IR 2.1, some partners such as CIMMYT, IITA, and SRI-Kibaha have already begun these trainings. In Nigeria, CIP plans to work with ARMTI, through the funds released by the federal government, and graduates of the RAC ToT courses to step-down the courses. Similar arrangements haven been made for PVA cassava, maize, sweetpotato, and iron-rich beans. Meetings will be scheduled with CIMMYT, CIAT, IITA, HarvestPlus, SUA, and SRI-Kibaha.

Milestone	Corrective Action
Establish crop-specific strategies to accelerate the up-take of biofortified crops (milestone 2.2.1) and establish crop-specific champion platforms (2.2.2)	As mentioned above, the process of signing the SGAs took longer than anticipated. Changes in thematic leader for seed systems and under-budgeted activities meant that we had to prepare a revised budget and get it approved. This affected not only the hiring of the key partner seed system staff, but also the pace of implementation of activities, and the engagement of a seed systems consultant to help facilitate the seed systems activities. One of the activities affected is the execution of the crop-specific value chain analysis by CIAT (beans), CIMMYT (maize), IITA (maize), and CIP (OFSP). Information from the value chain analyses will contribute to the formulation the crop-specific strategies. To mitigate further delay, in Nigeria a strong component on value chain analysis of maize, OFSP, and cassava was included in the ongoing SITAN data collection. In Tanzania, CIMMYT, CIAT, and CIP will conduct a joint value chain analysis in Y2 for maize, beans, and OFSP, respectively. From the information generated by the value chain analyses, crop-specific strategies to accelerate the up-take of biofortified crops will be formulated. This milestone (2.2.1) and the one on establishing crop-specific champion platforms (milestone 2.2.2) are contingent on the successful execution of the crop-specific value chain analysis. In addition, there were no officially released varieties of maize and beans in Tanzania, which delayed the commencement of this activity. For effective coordination of the seed systems activities, for seamless integration of the seed systems sub-components, and to support joint planning, BNFB identified an experienced seed systems consultant to facilitate the process. This person will support and facilitate the convening of the seed system platform meetings and help to synthesize the seed systems reports.
National seed agencies, the private sector and farmer/women/ youth groups involved in large scale production of seeds of the biofortified crops	As indicated under the narrative section of IR 2.3, the BNFB inception meeting decided against promoting the 'Jessica' bean variety as biofortified. This decision resulted in the revision of the work plan developed for beans (CIAT). As indicated under IR 2.3., CIAT has been working with SARI to expedite the release of at least two iron-rich bean varieties by October 2017. The implication of this is that the process of catalyzing the national seed agencies, the private sector, and farmer/women/youth groups for large- scale production of bean seeds will delay until the varieties are released. However, the other partners (IITA, CIMMYT, and SRI-Kibaha) are on course as indicated in the narrative report and milestones table.

3. Geographic Areas to Be Served

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

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

4. Geographic Location of Work

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

Add more rows as needed. More information about Geographic Location of Work can be found here.

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

5. Feedback for the Foundation

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

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

- Providing guidance and regular feedback on progress implementation on a monthly briefing basis. The consultative meetings provided a forum for assessing progress, discussing challenges, and arriving at prompt corrective action or decisions.
- Sending a BMGF representative to attend the project's inception meeting. The contributions of Lawrence Kent during the meeting were immense. He particularly pointed out important issues such as the need to reevaluate bean varieties with higher levels of iron (in place of 'Jessica') for promotion in Tanzania. This helped the project to take corrective action and identify other varieties with higher levels of iron that the project is now working on.
- The virtual participation of the BMGF program officers at the BNFB annual review and planning meeting in November 2016, was highly appreciated. The video clip that was shared with participants during the opening remarks helped the team to see the bigger picture and the relevance of the BNFB project to the objectives of Foundation.

The Foundation can help improve the implementation of BNFB in the following way:

- Attending the annual planning and review meetings in person. Their presence and contributions would provide external and objective views that would help sharpen the plans for the coming year.

6. Global Access and Intellectual Property

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

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

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

7. Regulated Activities

Do you represent that all Regulated Activities[1] related to your project are in compliance with all applicable safety, regulatory, ethical and legal requirements? Please mark with an "X":

___ X____ N/A (no Regulated Activities in project)

_____Yes

_____No (if no, please explain below)

Are any new Regulated Activities[1] planned which were not described in any documents previously submitted to the foundation? Please mark with an "X":

___ X____ No

_____ Yes (if yes, please explain below)

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

5. FINANCIAL UPDATE

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

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

1. Summary

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

During Y1 of implementation, BNFB expensed $766,120 against the approved budget of $1,933,416. CIP transferred $409,340 to its five partners: CIMMYT, IITA, CIAT, FARA, and SRI-Kibaha. Following the decision by HarvestPlus to redeploy the $273,450 earmarked for coordination of seed systems to support critical activities, the project sought approval to redistribute the funds to support underfunded areas. A revised budget was approved on 12 June 2016.

By the end of Y1, the carry-over balance was $1,167,296 (see Table F1). This reflects a 40% expenditure of the Y1 project funds (see Table F2). It was planned that the funds would cover project activities and related

operational costs, which worked well for most budget lines except for the consultancies and personnel lines. The under-expenditure was mostly due to delay in conducting the SITAN study. This had a significant impact on project implementation as the findings were expected to provide baseline information and a roadmap of priority gaps that BNFB was to focus on. Other reasons for the low burn rate include:

- It was assumed that the sums budgeted would be sufficient to support consultancy fees for assignments such as the SITAN study, personnel, and other direct costs for most of the activities planned. However, a number of activities were under-budgeted, and some processes and strategic activities (e.g., the SITAN studies) could not progress as planned. Following the decision by HarvestPlus to return the resources assigned to them back to the project, a revised budget was developed and submitted to the Foundation for approval; this was granted in June 2016 (see Table F4).
- The initial plan was to have all staff on board by March 2016. Although all positions were advertised in December 2015, finding the right people with the necessary skills and experience took longer than anticipated. Some of the positions (such as that of the senior country coordinator for Nigeria, the capacity development and communications specialist, and the seed systems consultant) had to be re-advertised because the first attempt to recruit did not attract the right candidates for the job. Moreover, some of the individuals selected had to serve notice period, based on their previous contracts with their employers. Additionally, the funds available for the senior country coordinator for Nigeria were not sufficient to support the successful candidate, and approvals had to be sought to support the position. The senior country coordinator for Nigeria thus came on board in June 2016. These delays in recruitment affected the burn-rate under the personnel budget line.
- The SITAN was a key deliverable of the project, and a number of milestones depended on the outcome of SITAN, including the advocacy strategies, seed roadmaps, capacity development roadmap, national multisectoral platforms, and so on. Although recruitment for the SITAN consultants was completed in March 2016, and the project hoped to have some preliminary findings before the inception meeting by March 2016, the funds budgeted for this activity were too low compared with the fee indicated by the consultants. Subsequently, negotiations with the consultants took place after approval of the revised project budget. The contracting period for the consultancy firms took much longer because the negotiations took a long time and contracts had to be done through our hosting institution (CIP does not have legal presence in Nigeria and Tanzania). The contracts were drafted in June, but the processing took a long time and were ultimately signed in August 2016.
- There was a delay in developing and signing the SGAs, though they were eventually signed in March and August 2016.This delay meant that most activities planned by the project partners for the early part of the year could not be carried out in time; and some partners working on the specific crops missed some activities that were dependent on the long rains season. As a result, most partners had low expenditure rates (see Table F3). The project hopes to make up the lost time during the long rains in Y2 and by fast-tracking activities not implemented during the current reporting period.
- The senior country coordinator in Tanzania was on sick leave for a significant duration. The project management team sought approval from the Foundation to engage a short-term consultant to support pending advocacy activities; this was granted.

Table F1: Total expenditure against the approved budget for Y1

	Y1: Budget	Y1: Expenditures	Y1: Budget Balance	% Spent
Budget Categories	USD	USD	USD	
Personnel	427,164	347,524	79,639	81%
Travel	83,688	61,393	22,295	73%
Consultants	137,800	40,258	97,542	29%
Other Direct Costs	432,358	125,078	307,279	29%
Sub-awards	600,222	91,937	508,285	15%
Capital Equipment				
TOTAL DIRECT COST	1,681,231	666,191	1,015,040	40%
Indirect Cost	252,185	99,929	152,256	40%
TOTAL BUDGET	1,933,416	766,120	1,167,296	40%

2. Latest Period Variance

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

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

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

The SITAN studies at country and regional levels were late due to delays in staff engagement and budgetary issues outlined above. Consequently, a number of activities that were dependent on the studies (e.g., implementation of the advocacy strategies, investment strategy, seed roadmaps, training, establishment of crop-specific platforms, and national advocacy multisectoral platforms) were delayed. Most of these activities are ongoing and will be completed during Y2 (see Table F2 for reasons for delays and proposed corrective actions). The budget under other direct costs category was therefore not utilized in full because some activities were not carried out, leading to under-expenditure. During Y1 of implementation, the project carried out country planning workshops in Nigeria and Tanzania to help identify strategic national implementing partners and areas of intervention, while awaiting the outcome of the SITANs. In addition, project management sought permission to engage the services of a consultant to help thematic leaders internalize the MLE plan. This helped the team members to clearly understand the activities, deliverables, and monitoring they were expected to do during project implementation so that the project attains the expected results. There was initially no allocation for sub-grants for OFSP during the beginning of the project for Tanzania and Nigeria. These omissions were thus captured during the revision of the project budget, leading to delays in implementation of OFSP seed systems activities. (NB: An SGA with SRI-Kibaha was signed in August 2016, hence the underspending.)

Table F2: Project expenditure rate for Y1 and justification for the low expenditures

Y1: Budget	Amount	Spent	Comment
Budget Categories	**USD**	**%**	
Personnel	**347,524**	81	• There was underspending on the personnel budget line because of delays in recruitment. For some positions, staff could only be brought on board after approval of the budget (June 2016). This led to a delay in start date. Since all staff are now on board, Y2 budget is based on the entire project team for the full year.
Travel	**61,393**	73	• The inception phase (recruitment, establishment of offices, development of work plans) took a long time; hence implementation of activities was based on fewer months as opposed to the budgeted period of one year.
Consultants	**40,258**	29	• Activities on the development of learning modules and training courses started late because the capacity development and communications specialist joined the project late—in mid-May 2016. Most consultants for these activities will thus carry out the consultancies planned during Y2. • The SITAN consultants were contracted in Y1 and were paid half the fee based on the first deliverable (i.e., the inception report). The remaining amount will be paid during Y2 upon completion of the assignment. • There was a delay in bringing on board the seed systems consultant, as this position had to be advertised twice. A consultant has been selected and is expected to commence work in December 2016.
Other Direct Costs	**125,078**	29	• As detailed above, the project inception phase took longer than anticipated (mostly because all staff were not on board by March 2016). This delayed implementation of project activities. Activities not carried out have been moved to Y2. • A number of activities were dependent on the SITAN studies (e.g., implementation of the advocacy strategy, seed roadmaps, training, and establishment of platforms). Most of these activities will be carried out during Y2. • One key staff member fell ill during Y1, which led to delays in implementation of advocacy activities in Tanzania. Project management sought permission from the BMGF program officer to engage a short-term consultant; this was granted. The consultant supported advocacy activities in Tanzania.
Sub-awards	**91,937**	15	• Most partners signed the SGAs late (IITA, 24 February 2016; FARA, 22 March 2016; CIMMYT, 18 May 2016; CIAT, 26 May 2016; and SRI-Kibaha, 5 August 2016). Consequently, the project lost the long rains of 2016. The project hopes to catch up on activities in Y2 not implemented during the long rains of Y1. • On the basis of discussions at the project inception meeting in March 2016, BNFB had to reevaluate bean varieties with higher levels of iron for promotion in Tanzania. CIAT had therefore to change their work plan and activities outlined in the project proposal, and identify varieties with higher levels of iron. This led to delays in related advocacy, capacity development, and seed systems activities (see Table F3).

The overall spending of the 5 project sub-awardees was low, with an average spending rate of 15% (Table F3). This low figure was a result of project startup delays, with some partners such as SRI-Kibaha commencing activities in August 2016. The reasons for under-expenditure are summarized in Table F2.

Table F3: Project sub-awardees overall spending rate

Y1: Sub-grants Budget	Y1: Obligated/ Contracted Budget	Y1: Expenditure	Spent (%)	Comment
Organization				
CIAT: Biofortified beans-Tanzania	120,295	25,648	21	Carry-over budget for Y1 has been distributed between Y2 and Y3 to account for activities not implemented
FARA: Regional Advocacy	80,742	18,976	24	Carry-over budget for Y1 has been distributed between Y2 and Y3 to account for activities not implemented

CIMMYT: Biofortified Maize-Tanzania	161,500	17,754	11	Carry-over budget for Y1 has been distributed between Y2 and Y3 to account for activities not implemented
IITA: Biofortified Maize and Cassava-Nigeria	130,537	18,098	14	Carry-over budget for Y1 has been distributed between Y2 and Y3 to account for activities not implemented
SRI-Kibaha: OFSP–Tanzania	18,601	11,461	62	Carry-over budget for Y1 has been distributed between Y2 and Y3 to account for activities not implemented

3. Total Grant Variance

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

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

The sum budgeted for the SITAN studies in Nigeria and Tanzania during project proposal development was $33,000. However, the financial bids from the consultancy firms identified—Ecosystems on Land Consult (T) and the Centre for Public Policy Alternatives, Nigeria (also registered as Andchristie Research Foundation)—were much higher than budgeted for. As a result, the SITANs in Nigeria and Tanzania were delayed. Likewise, the amount budgeted for the senior country coordinator for Nigeria was $50,900; but this amount was insufficient to pay the salary of the candidate who emerged first and was working as an internationally recruited staff. This led to delays in filling this position. Following the decision by HarvestPlus to redeploy $273,450 that was earlier earmarked for coordination of seed systems in the initial BNFB project budget, CIP revised the budget to reallocate funds to make up for the shortfalls and other adjustments, including the SITAN studies in Tanzania and Nigeria. The adjusted budget also covered the position of the senior country coordinator in Nigeria, seed roadmaps, investment guide products, and learning materials, and the sweetpotato seed systems component of the project, the seed systems platform and hosting of meetings, a seed systems resource person consultant, and support for the project steering committee. The revised budget was approved on 12 June 2016, paving the way for implementation of pending activities. The original and revised budgets are shown below in Table F4.

Table F4: Original vs. revised and approved project budget rate

	BNFB Project Budget: Year 1 Revised & Approved Budget							
	Original Year 1	Revised Year 1	Original Year 2	Revised Year 2	Original Year 3	Revised Year 3	Original Total Budget	Revised Total Budget
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Personnel	451,021	427,164	498,236	536,973	517,094	555,903	1,466,351	1,520,039
Travel	97,100	83,688	80,050	60,050	73,050	53,050	250,200	196,788
Consulting	85,800	137,800	-	18,638	-	15,000	85,800	171,438
Activity Costs	381,089	432,358	269,998	297,998	184,718	214,984	835,804	945,339
Subgrantees	666,222	600,222	624,879	559,504	418,571	354,496	1,709,672	1,514,222
Equipments		-		-		-	-	-
15% OH	252,185	252,185	220,974	220,974	179,015	179,015	652,174	652,174
Total	**1,933,416**	**1,933,416**	**1,694,137**	**1,694,136**	**1,372,448**	**1,372,448**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**

Given the delays in implementation of project activities during Y1, funds for activities not executed have been redistributed between Y2 and Y3. Table F5 presents the approved budgeted amount and actual expenditure. Table F6 shows the proposed budgets for Y2 and Y3.

Table F5: Y1 revised approved budget vs. expenditure and % of amount spent

YEAR 1	Year 1: Budget	Year 1: Expenditure	Year 1: Balance	% Spent
	USD	USD	USD	%
Personnel	427,164	347,524	79,639	81%
Travel	83,688	61,393	22,295	73%
Consulting	137,800	40,258	97,542	29%
Activity Costs	432,358	125,078	307,279	29%
Subgrantees	600,222	91,937	508,285	15%
Equipments	-		0	
Total, Indirect Costs	1,681,231	666,191	1,015,040	40%
15% OH	252,185	99,929	152,256	40%
Total	1,933,416	766,120	1,167,296	40%

Given the delays in implementation of project activities during Y1, funds for activities not executed were redistributed between Y2 and Y3. Table F6 presents the original and proposed (revised) budgets for Y2 and Y3. Funds allocated for the consultancy budget line are significantly much higher than originally budgeted for because of the carry-over from Y1 for the seed systems, SITAN, advocacy, and capacity development activities.

Table F6: Proposed budget for Y2 and Y3 rate

YEAR 2	Year 2: Budget	Year 2: Revised Budget	Variance: Amount	Variance: Percentage	Variance: Effect
	USD	USD	USD	%	
Personnel	536,973	536,914	-58	0%	Decrease
Travel	60,050	85,050	25,000	42%	Increase
Consulting	18,638	213,650	195,012	1046%	Increase
Activity Costs	297,998	559,564	261,566	88%	Increase
Subgrantees	559,504	801,560	242,056	43%	Increase
Equipments	-		0		
Total, Indirect Costs	1,473,162	2,196,738	723,576	49%	Increase
15% OH	220,974	329,511	108,536	49%	Increase
Total	1,694,136	2,526,249	832,112	49%	Increase

YEAR 3	Year 3: Budget	Year 3: Revised Budget	Variance: Amount	Variance: Percentage	Variance: Effect
	USD	USD	USD	%	
Personnel	555,903	553,022	-2,881	-1%	Decrease
Travel	53,050	73,050	20,000	38%	Increase
Consulting	15,000	15,000	0	0%	
Activity Costs	214,984	223,101	8,117	4%	Increase
Subgrantees	354,496	620,725	266,229	75%	Increase
Equipments	-		0		
Total, Indirect Costs	1,193,433	1,484,897	291,464	24%	Increase
15% OH	179,015	222,735	43,720	24%	Increase
Total	1,372,448	1,707,632	335,184	24%	Increase

Overall, after the end of Y1 budget reallocation, the carry-over funds were reallocated to other budget lines based on the experiences of Y1. There was a decrease in personnel costs (5%) because of savings due to late recruitment for some positions during Y1. There is an increase under the travel budget line (12%) because of increased activities carried over from Y1. There is an increase in consultancy budget line (57%) to cater for the under-budgeted consultancy activities under learning materials, advocacy, study to analyze the emerging impact of RAC for learning purposes, and MLE (see Table F7).

Table F7: Overall project budget variance

TOTAL BUDGET	TOTAL Budget	Revised: TOTAL Budget	Variance: Amount	Variance: Percentage	Variance: Effect
	USD	USD	USD	%	
Personnel	1,520,039	1,437,460	-82,579	-5%	Decrease
Travel	196,788	219,493	22,705	12%	Increase
Consulting	171,438	268,908	97,470	57%	Increase
Activity Costs	945,339	907,743	-37,596	-4%	Decrease
Subgrantees	1,514,222	1,514,222	0	0%	Increase
Equipments	-	-	0	0%	
Total, Indirect Costs	4,347,826	4,347,826	0	0%	
15% OH	652,174	652,174	0	0%	
Total	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0%	

4. Sub-awards (if applicable)

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

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

Table F8 highlights the disbursements to sub-grantees during Y1, the total amount and the contracted amounts. Overall, 5 sub-grantees were contracted sufficient funds and were disbursed to facilitate project implementation.

Table F8: Names of sub-grantees, actual disbursements, and amounts spent during Y1

Organization Name	Actual Disbursement for this Reporting Period ($USD)	Total Disbursed from Primary to Sub Awardee to Date ($USD)	Total Sub-awardee Spent to Date ($USD)	Total Contracted Amount ($USD)
	U.S.$	U.S.$	U.S.$	U.S.$
CIAT: Biofortified beans–Tanzania	96,236	96,236	25,648	120,295
FARA: Regional advocacy	64,593	64,593	18,976	80,742
CIMMYT: Biofortified maize–Tanzania	129,200	129,200	17,754	161,500
IITA: Biofortified maize and cassava–Nigeria	104,430	104,430	18,098	130,537
SRI-Kibaha: OFSP–Tanzania	14,881	14,881	11,461	18,601

5. Other Sources of Support (if applicable)

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

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

All project partners made financial and in-kind contributions to the project. A number of seed systems and some capacity-building activities were carried out by project partners using institutional resources. BNFB's contribution was on bridging the gaps or paying for a few participants to attend the courses (e.g., the training on maize seed production conducted by CIMMYT). Likewise, the project partners provided in-kind support in terms of input through other projects engaged in OFSP, PVA maize and cassava, and iron-rich beans that BNFB added value to. Further, the partners provided in-kind support in terms of human talent (at all levels) to complement the core BNFB team by backstopping project activities. Table F9 captures financial contributions from CIP. CIP supported the project by covering costs amounting to $46,947. Hence, the total project expenditure amounts to $813,067 ($766,120 funded by BMGF and $46,947 by CIP in support of the project).

Table F9: CIP funding and its contributions during Y1

Budget Categories	Y1: Expenditures USD	Y1: CIP Support / Expenditures USD	Y1: Total Expenditures USD
Personnel	347,524		347,524
Travel	61,393		61,393
Consultants	40,258		40,258
Other Direct Costs	125,078		125,078
Sub-awards	91,937	46,947	138,884
Capital Equipment			-
TOTAL DIRECT COST	666,191	46,947	713,138
Indirect Cost	99,929		99,929
TOTAL BUDGET	766,120	46,947	813,067

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

Interest earned in Y1 amounted to $1,677.54 and will be ploughed back into project activities during Y2 of implementation.

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For Foundation Staff to Complete

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

Progress Analysis

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

Budget and Financial Analysis

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

Scheduled Payment Amount	$
Carryover Amount	$
Recommended Payment Amount	$

Approver Comments (if applicable)

Name	Title	Date Approved

Comments

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOS OF Y1 HIGHLIGHTS

OFSP Multiplication Plots in Tanzania.

OSFP Seed Multiplication Training in Dodoma Tanzania.

Creating Awareness

Advocacy Materials