



C3P
Third Quarterly Report
(15 October-31st December 2006)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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**Submitted on behalf of the
C3P Management**

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1. Executive Summary

The Crop Crisis Control Project (C3P) is a regional activity supported by the USAID Famine Fund to intensify and bring coordination to the fight against Cassava Mosaic Virus disease (CMD) and Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW) in six countries of Central and East Africa – Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. It is an 18 month activity and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), are the implementing agencies. Together they are leading a network of regional and local partners. The C3P commenced on 15 April 2006 and ends on the 15 October 2007. This is the Third Quarterly Report for the period 15 October to 31 December 2006*.

* This quarter has been modified so as to align with USAID reporting schedules. You will also note that, one, activities start to be completed at both the country level and regional level; two, as partners get actively involved, country CPMs are reporting by both activities and by partners, and three, project briefs reporting on issues of regional interest are being organized and submitted.

In addition to progress with the Intermediate Results, three activities make up this report:

- I. Completion of the CMD Management Training Workshop (October)**
- II. Visit of CoP and DCoP to the six countries (November/December)**
- III. Allocation of further small grants and funds to CRS partners (December)**

I. Completion of the CMD Management Training Workshop (October)

A Regional Training Workshop on CMD Management and Improved Cassava Production was carried out from 17th to 20th October 2006 at the Colline Hotel, Mukono Uganda. It was organized by IITA and EARRNET in collaboration with CRS and was attended by 25 participants from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and DR Congo

II. Visit of CoP and DCoP to the six countries (November/December)

Both the CoP and the DCoP visited all six C3P project countries and almost all the project partners that are actively engaged in C3P. A total of 44 man days were spent “Monitoring and Evaluating” partner and regional activities

III. Allocation of further small grants and funds to CRS partners (December)

Out of a total allocation in the CRS grant budget for small grants of \$2.2 m, approximately \$ 1.0 m has now been committed to 30 partners following assessments and approval by the virtual regional grants review committee (RGC) assessment

For this Third Report and all subsequent reports to USAID, CRS-IITA will utilize the **Program Framework** shown on page 8 to guide the reporting of activities and progress towards achieving the main Goals and Objectives during the life of C3P.

2. Introduction

The Crop Crisis Control Project (C3P) is a regional activity supported by the USAID Famine Fund, to intensify and bring coordination to, the fight against Cassava Mosaic Virus disease (CMD) and Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW) in six countries of Central and East Africa – Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. C3P has been organized under the auspices of a Limited Scope Grant Agreement with COMESA (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa), in partnership with ASARECA (the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa).

It is an 18 month activity and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has been awarded a grant to implement regionally coordinated, well-targeted activities, in all six countries. Their largest implementing partner, with a sub-award, is the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and together they are leading a network of regional associations and agricultural institutions, national agricultural research organizations, NGOs and local partners. The C3P commenced on 15 April 2006 and ends on the 15 October 2007.

This document is the Third Quarterly Report for the period 15 October to 31 December 2006 *.

* This quarter has been modified so as to align with USAID reporting schedules. You will also note that, one, activities start to be completed at both the country level and regional level; two, as partners get actively involved, country CPMs are reporting by both activities and by partners, and three, project briefs reporting on issues of regional interest are being organized and submitted. A list of project briefs to be submitted are shown in Appendix 5.1

3. Report

In addition to progress with the Intermediate Results, three major activities make up this report:

I. Completion of the CMD Management Training Workshop (October)

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Out of a total allocation in the CRS grant budget for small grants of \$2.2 m, approximately \$ 1.0 m has now been committed to 30 partners following assessments and approval by the virtual regional grants review committee (RGC) assessment

I. Completion of the CMD Management Training Workshop (October)

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and East Africa Root Crop Research Network (EARRNET), in collaboration with the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), organized a regional training workshop on CMD Management and Improved Cassava Production. The training was conducted as part of a C3P project activity on multiplication and distribution of CMD resistant cassava varieties and promotion of improved practices. The workshop aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of the participants on CMD management and improved cassava production by sharing information. The workshop was attended by 25 participants from

Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and DR Congo from 17th to 20th October 2006 at Colline Hotel, Mukono Uganda. Burundi could not attend as they were busy with their planting season. The details of attendance are shown below in Table 1:

Table 1. Numbers of Participants per Country

Country	No. Participants
Uganda	6
Kenya	5
Tanzania	5
Rwanda	4
DR Congo	5
Total	25

In his opening remarks, Dr. John Peacock, the CoP, said cassava plays a critical role as a famine and food security crop. Over 4 million households in Eastern and Central Africa were suffering from poverty and famine and that C3P was now their hope. Dr. Steffen Abele, the IITA Deputy Director for Research, representing the Chairman of the Management Committee IITA-Uganda, indicated that IITA was committed to achieving C3P objectives through strong partnership. Dr. Fina Opio, the Director of NARO Namulonge Agricultural Research Institute, in her official remarks, praised IITA and NARO for the major role they had played in CMD mitigation in Uganda. She urged participants to implement what they will learn from the workshop when they go back to their respective countries. In his welcome remarks, the EARRNET coordinator and facilitator of the workshop, Dr. Pheneas Ntawuruhunga, said that there has not been enough effort put into the dissemination of CMD resistant cassava in the region despite availability of improved cassava varieties. C3P has therefore come to assist stakeholders to identify the most appropriate way that will strengthen the delivery system in the region from the different approaches and mechanisms available.

The workshop targeted the C3P partners that will be involved in the project implementation. The participants were drawn from NGOs such as CRS, Caritas, World Vision Inc. etc. and mainstream extension services in the respective countries.

Training Objectives:

The workshop objectives were:

- To enhance the knowledge and skills of participants on cassava health concerns, with specific reference to CMD and how to mitigate them
- To provide practical knowledge of skills on cassava multiplication techniques, storage and distribution of planting materials
- To impart skills on improved production and post harvest technologies
- To improve participants' skills on effective extension methods in the cassava sub sector
- To organize trainers of trainers (ToTs) in the cassava sub-sector

Training Outputs:

The participants were able to appreciate:

- i. The need to identify the symptoms of the major pests and diseases in the field and explain the causal organisms and ways of managing them
- ii. The importance of plant health in cassava production and that the availability and accessibility of improved cassava varieties was a major breakthrough

- iii. The need for improved cassava production practices in our rural farming systems for better returns
- iv. The need for rapid multiplication as an important tool for increasing the amount of improved planting materials
- v. The major role of extension in improved cassava technologies dissemination and
- vi. Finally each participant developed their own country training program based on the knowledge gained from the course.

Details on the course content, the trainers and photos are given in Appendix 5.2. Also at the Mid-Term Meeting, in January, held at Brackenhurst, Kenya, a draft of the Full Proceedings “Crop Crisis Control Project (C3P) Regional Training CMD Management and Improved Cassava Production Practices was presented by Pheneas Ntawuruhunga to the USAID delegation. This draft will be professionally edited and distributed later as a CMD Management Training Manual. (Please note that the edited version of the Macro-Propagation Manual for the Training Program, presented in the previous Quarterly Report (November 2006), is shown in Appendix 5.3.

II. Visit of CoP and DCoP to all the six countries (November/December)

During this quarter both the CoP (John Peacock) and the DCoP (Stephen Walsh) visited all of the C3P project countries and almost all the partners that are actively engaged in C3P.

A total of 44 man days were spent “Monitoring and Evaluating” partner and regional activities. Brief details are as follows:

7-8 November-DCoP, Kigali, Rwanda- discussion on partner contracts with CRS-Rwanda

8-10 November-DCoP, Bukavu, DRC- visits with FHI/Caritas Bukavu/SENASEM- presentation made on OFVs with Caritas Uvira

22-26 November-CoP, Nairobi, Kenya- discussions with CRS-EARO and USAID/EA/REGI

26 November-1 December-CoP, Bujumbura, Burundi-visits to CRS-Burundi/Caritas Belgique/ISABU/BDD Bubanza/FAO/IRAZ, Kirundo-visit to CRS-Burundi and discussions with EMUSO and FHI

1-5 December-CoP, Kigali, Rwanda-discussions with CRS-Rwanda, visits to BAIR/RADA/RWARII/INGABO/ISAR and USAID/Kigali/SO7

5-10 December-CoP, DCoP Kampala, Uganda, attended EHCO/FAO meeting; visits with NBRP/INIBAP/Caritas-Lugazi/INIBAP and Caritas-Luwero Kasanaensis

11-12 December-DCOP, Bukoba, Tanzania- implementation of OFVs

10-17 December-CoP, Nairobi, Kenya- visits with CRS-EARO and USAID/EA/REGI; visited with Archdiocese of Kisumu/REFSO/Diocese of Homa Bay

20-21 December-DCoP, Namulonge, Uganda-implementation of OFVs

21-22 December-DCoP, Muleba, Tanzania-implementation of OFVs

These visits, to the six countries, although time consuming, were invaluable as they enabled two of the senior C3P management to observe and monitor the actual progress on the ground with partners and deal with problems on the spot. (Specific details on any of the partner visits and/or the OFV work can be obtained directly from the CoP and/or the DCoP). The visits also provided valuable information for discussion at the C3P Mid-Term Meeting, which was held in Brackenhurst, Kenya, from 8th- 12th January 2007. The important Matters Arising from that meeting will be summarized in the 4th USAID Quarterly report.

III. Allocation of further small grants and funds to CRS partners (December)

Out of a total allocation in the CRS grant budget for small grants of \$2.2 m, approximately \$ 1.0 m has now been committed to 30 partners following assessments and approval by the virtual regional grants review committee (RGC) assessment. A summary of these expenditures is shown in Appendix 5.4. The following partners have now received approval to move ahead immediately on country and community level activities:

Burundi

Food for the Hungry International (FHI)
Entente Mutuelle et Solidarité (EMUSO)
Caritas Belgique
BDD Bubanza
CRS Kirundo
IRAZ

Democratic Republic of Congo

Caritas Kindu
Caritas Bukavu
Caritas Uvira
Caritas Goma

Kenya

Rural Enterprise Food Security Organization (REFSO)
Archdiocese of Kisumu
Diocese of Homa Bay

Tanzania

Rulenge Diocesan Development Office (RUDDO)
Maruku Agriculture Research and Development Initiative (MARDI)
LZARDI
MFEC
KIMKUMAKA
KIKANGONET
TAHEA
MRHP
MARDI-CMD

Rwanda

Syndicat Rwandais des Agriculteurs et Eleveurs (INGABO)
Bureau D'Appui Aux Initiatives Rurales (BAIR)

Rwandan Rural Rehabilitation Initiative (RWARRI)

Uganda

World Vision Inc. (WVI)

Caritas Kasasaensis

Caritas Lugazi

Uganda National Banana Program (NBRP)

BARNESA, (the Banana Research Network for Eastern and Southern Africa) is affiliated with ASARECA and Bioversity International (formally INIBAP). They developed a proposal in conjunction with IITA and the International Network for the Improvement of Bananas and Plantains (INIBAP) to provide training of trainers from the six project countries on best practices to combat banana wilt. The project has now been approved and fully funded.

For this Third Report and all subsequent reports to USAID, CRS-IITA will utilize the **Program Framework** shown below, to guide the reporting of other activities and progress towards achieving the main Goals and Objectives during the life of C3P.

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

Goal: Threats to food security caused by agricultural crises in the Great Lakes Region of Eastern and Central Africa are reduced

SO 1: Regional stakeholders institutionalize coordinated agricultural disaster response mechanisms

IR 1.1: Regional response to CMD and BXW is well coordinated

IR 1.2: GIS technology links data on disease to data on vulnerability to food insecurity

IR 1.3: Existing institutions carry forward proven methods for coordination and knowledge sharing regarding agricultural disasters

SO 2: Farmers employ effective measures to control CMD and BXW

IR 2.1: Effective control of CMD is achieved through multiplication and distribution of CMD resistant varieties and promotion of improved management practices

IR 2.2: Effective control of BXW is achieved through promotion of improved disease management techniques and through multiplication and distribution of wilt-escaping varieties

In most cases a single line/bullet entry will list an activity that has been made towards achieving an output within a strategic objective or intermediate result. All information in this report, unless otherwise stated, is submitted by the country CRS CPMs and further information can be obtained directly from them. In cases where the information has been submitted by IITA and/or particular individuals, this is mentioned in brackets, where appropriate. Only activities worked on during the period of this report are listed. Please refer to earlier reports for further information on an intermediate result. Where activities have led to an output being completed, for example, **Regional CMD Training Workshop Convened**, then more details have been provided both in the text and in the Appendices (Section 5).

SO 1: Regional stakeholders institutionalize coordinated agricultural disaster response mechanisms

IR 1.1: Regional response to CMD and BXW is well coordinated

1.1.1 Collate information from each of the target countries on the status of CMD and BXW and their effects

- In Burundi, a planning meeting was held, in November, in Bujumbura. Five representatives from CRS, IRAZ and FAO participated. USAID/Bujumbura was also represented and an emergency plan for BXW control was set up
- In DRC, in Goma, in December, meeting held to resolve some field problems raised by partners. Fourteen persons (CRS 2, Caritas Goma 2, Caritas Kindu 2, Caritas Bukavu 2, Caritas Uvira 2 and 4 CCU members) participated
 - Five coordination meetings at the provincial level have been held in Kindu, Goma and Bukavu with NGOs and UN agencies involved in the cassava activities
- In Rwanda, two meetings of the C3P Steering Committee were held to review and comment of the draft call for bids and project proposal documents
 - A meeting between CRS, MINAGRI and ISAR was held on October 15 to discuss the interventions of C3P, ISAR and MINAGRI regarding BXW
 - A partners' (joint action) meeting in Rubavu District was held in November. This meeting was to discuss the collaboration between stakeholders/partners of Rubavu Districts relating to the implementation of their 2006 plan and the interventions for 2007. An action plan was developed based on the information collected by district agronomists on the sectors, hectares of infected plants and numbers of farmers/households affected by BXW. The role of each participant was defined
 - The CPM participated in a coordination meeting in the MINAGRI/RADA office with partners in November. This coordination meeting was directed by the Director of RADA to discuss the preparation of season 2007A for cassava activities and the progress of activities of each stakeholder
 - In November, contact was made with the Executive Secretary of MINAGRI to explain C3P activities on BXW. The MINAGRI Executive Secretary expressed her concurrence with these activities
 - Through our meeting with ATDT Director, Dr. Tegbaru, CRS learned that the remaining Fast Track Funding would not be utilized for training in community based early warning systems for BXW. ISAR confirmed that they will no longer be using Fast Track Funds to undertake ToT training or macro-propagation
 - CRS will follow up with USAID to request the use of this available funding to support ISAR to develop a training program for BXW and for the provision of 500 clean banana suckers
 - C3P Chief of Party (CoP) John Peacock, along with Country Representative (CR) Sean Gallagher and C3P CM Sylvain Hakizimana visited C3P partners, BAIR, RWARRI and INGABO, RADA, as well as the USAID representative

Tim Karera in Kigali. The three also visited the banana eradication sites organized by BAIR in Rubavu districts, and met with ISAR officials

- In Tanzania, six C3P Tanzania partners attended a meeting where each partner developed a budget for the assigned districts per partner for the 12 district proposals. The meeting was held in Mwanza from 23rd-24th November. Partners who attended the meeting were: MARDI, MRHP, MFEC, KIMKUMAKA, TAHEA and KIKANGONET
- In Uganda, a quarterly country Coordination Unit meeting was held on 4th December. The aim was for partners to update each other on, on-going and accomplished activities and also to obtain feedback and advice on implementation of planned activities. The meeting was attended by partners from Caritas, World Vision Inc., INIBAP (now Bioversity International), the National Banana Program (NBRP) and IITA–EARRNET (Full minutes can be obtained from the Uganda CPM)
 - In Uganda the CPM was co-opted on to the BBW Control Initiative National Coordination Committee. This committee is the coordination unit for the implementation of the National Strategy for BXW control. The committee will oversee the direction and implementation of BXW management in Uganda. So far, 4 meetings have been held and the output has been presentations and discussion by the different groups of their work plans and resources available for BXW activities. It is expected that a harmonized national work plan will be developed thus preventing overlap of activities in targeted areas and ensuring better spread of financial resources. Project activities by different partners will be realigned according to the BXW National Action Plan
 - Two stakeholder consultative meetings were held (Table 2.). The objectives of the workshops was to provide information on C3P; solicit views of stakeholders and also agree with district leadership and stakeholders on the targeted areas for the project and spell out the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

Outputs:

- i. Information was provided to district leadership, opinion leaders and leaders of farmer groups, district extension workers and Agricultural Officers on the C3P project in the districts of Kayunga, Mukono, Luwero and Nakaseke
- ii. Views on project implementation from stakeholders were solicited by the project team
- iii. Stakeholders have been identified and roles assigned
- iv. Consensus on targeted areas has been achieved for cassava and bananas

Table 2.

Workshop	Date	Number of participants	Report
1. Stake holder's consultative workshop Mukono-Kayunga districts	7th Nov. 2006	51	<i>Full report available from CPM</i>
2. Stakeholder's consultative workshop Luwero-Nakaseke districts	21st Nov. 2006	33	<i>Full report available from CPM</i>

- In Uganda, the CPM, CoP and Deputy CoP Stephen Walsh, attended a one-day Regional Workshop on the ECHO Cassava funded project “Assistance to nutritional status of vulnerable returnee populations in the African Great Lakes Region through mass propagation and distribution of Cassava Mosaic Disease-free planting materials”. The meeting was held on 6th December in Kampala. The workshop brought together participants from four Great Lakes Counties, i.e., Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. The objective of the workshop was to share experiences of the different countries involved in the implementation of the project and other cassava projects being implemented by other organizations. The meeting was attended by participants from Rwanda (ISAR, FAO, RADA); Democratic Republic of Congo (FAO, NARI/INERA); Burundi (FAO, MOA, ISABU, WVI); Uganda (ECHO, USAID, NARO, CRS, FAO and ICRC-ECOSEC). Some of salient issues that emerged from this meeting included:

- The need to strengthen regional and national coordination. The need for a regional coordinating body is a matter that will be taken up by EARRNET and FAO given their mandates. Another meeting is planned for March 2007 to bring together actors at the regional level.
- The need for information sharing especially through the use of databases and websites. A regional database is to be created to enhance information sharing.
- Certification of varieties: there is a need to have minimum standards to be put in place and mechanisms for inspection and technical evaluation of varieties.
- There is need for regional monitoring and evaluation
- The effectiveness of different dissemination methods (use of OFVs vs. direct dissemination of planting material) needs to be evaluated
- The need was recognized for FAO and C3P to work together of CMD diffusion systems and to examine their respective comparative advantages

- The CoP and DCoP visited Uganda's CRS partners from 6-8th December and held meetings with them to discuss the implementation of project activities and also discuss problems faced by the partners in implementation.

1.1.3 Identification of specific food aid requirements arising from CMD/BXW damage

An essential component of C3P is to improve food security in the six countries of the Great Lakes Region. It is vital that work being carried out by our partners is targeting the poor farmers in greatest need. To do this C3P is currently gathering data from numerous sources. Due to numerous constraints these data have not all been collected or analyzed. However the potential of these data and some initial analysis, demonstrated at the Mid-Term Meeting, showed that these are powerful tools and will enable C3P to better focus its interventions. Already information gained from the preliminary maps provided at the MTM has enabled C3P to identify districts for new primary sites for CMD multiplication and where to develop more tertiary sites.

- The contribution of banana and cassava to food consumption was determined for Uganda, W-Kenya and Lake Zone region of Tanzania (IITA) and provisional Food Security briefs for these three countries are shown in Appendix 5.51-5.53

1.1.4 Establish mechanisms for linkage of the ASC with country teams involving flow of information

- During this period selected members of the Advisory Steering Committee (ASC) again assisted the Regional Grants Review Committees (RGC) with the reviews of the country and regional partner proposals
- All CPMs were involved in the review of the partner's proposals. The process worked well. CPMs from the Anglophone and Francophone countries reviewed their respective partner's proposals viz. Uganda and Kenya reviewed projects from Tanzania; and Tanzania and Uganda reviewed projects from Kenya and so on. This way the CPMs could also benefit from seeing the projects that the other countries were working on and this greatly strengthened cross-fertilization of both ideas and writing skills
- ASC members have provided valuable feed back on key issues, such as BXW eradication, BXW diagnosis and web-site improvement

1.1.5 Publish and share project information through a web site

- The C3P Website (IITA) was extensively modified and improved in response to feedback from users. More information and maps have been uploaded (IITA).
 - New text, images reports and maps were added to the website, as available
 - News releases on discovery of BXW in Burundi and Kenya were uploaded

1.1.6 Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation

- In DRC, one field visit was done by C3P Country Program Manager on M & E methods
 - Four field visits were made by the Bukavu based Project Manager

- In Uganda, from 13-15th December, during the CBT training held in Kayunga district and Nakaseke districts, participatory M&E indicators for BXW control and management were identified by trainees for these two districts (Full report available with the CPM)

IR 1.2: GIS technology links data on disease to data on vulnerability to food insecurity

1.2.1 Food security survey: Field surveys and review of existing national documentation of food security. Links developed with related GIS projects in East/Central Africa

- In Burundi, additional BXW surveys have been carried out in Muramvya, Gitega, Mwaro and Karuzi provinces
 - BXW was identified in Muramvya and Gitega
 - A confirmatory survey of BXW was carried out by an IITA, CRS and the FAO team in Bubanza, Cibitoke, Bururi and Muramvya provinces
- Note that the DRC survey has not been done yet due to political unrest in DRC in the past quarter. Otherwise the status is the same (IITA)

1.2.2 Mapping of food security status on a regional basis

- New food security maps were prepared for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania based on C3P food security surveys, and included in reports published on the website (IITA) Appendix 5.51-5.53

1.2.3 BXW Survey

- In Burundi, the 4 remaining provinces (Mwaro, Gitega, Muramvya & Karuzi) that were not part of the October IITA survey were surveyed for BXW in November by a team composed of representatives of IRAZ, ISABU and CRS
 - 27 fields were surveyed on 12 hillsides in 9 communes amongst the 4 provinces
 - BXW was identified in 7 fields (26%) on 6 hillsides (50%) in 6 communes (66%) in 3 of the 4 provinces (75%)
- Data entry was completed for Kenya, Burundi and Uganda and preliminary disease incidence maps were produced. Data entry for the Tanzania survey is on-going. The DR Congo survey was put on hold due to security concerns and will resume in the next quarter. Maps were produced for Rwanda using data from the fast track survey, although these were found to be inadequate and a comprehensive survey commenced in January 2007 (IITA)

1.2.4 CMD Survey

- Disease survey data for Kenya, Tanzania and DRC were entered, analyzed and reports written. Data for each of these surveys were submitted to IITA's GIS unit for incorporation into GIS models from which updated maps were produced (IITA). These will appear in the next quarterly report

1.2.5 Quantification of indicators for risks affecting food security (pests and diseases, droughts etc.) on a regional basis

- Disease indicators have been processed for pre-C3P surveys and C3P data on BXW in Burundi in preparation to complete new CMD and BXW surveys (IITA)

IR 1.3: Existing institutions carry forward proven methods for coordination and knowledge sharing regarding agricultural disasters

1.3.1 Identify the critical organizational components of a disasters response unit using experience from C3P and elsewhere (GIS, crop data, socio-economic information)

- Mapping capabilities obtained through the GIS techniques now contribute to the models derived, in terms of crop data, food consumption and expenditures, as well as household expenditures (IITA)

1.3.2 Determine the institutional linkages and partnerships required for an effective system

- In Burundi, in December, a planning meeting was held. Participants from CRS, IRAZ and FAO participated and an emergency plan for BXW was set up and launched. Campaigns for prevention and fight against BXW were broadcast on different radio networks
- In Rwanda, in November, partners participation in a Country Coordination meeting in the RADA office chaired by the Director of RADA
 - discussed the preparation of season 2007A for cassava activities and the progress of activities for each stakeholder
- IITA has determined further linkages as well as potential partnerships. Partners now have to meet and there has to be discussion and interaction on how to carry forward the databases and GIS systems (potential partners: SAKSS, FEWSNET, FAMIS, relief agencies (WFP), FAO etc. (IITA)

SO 2: Farmers employ effective measures to control CMD and BXW

IR 2.1: Effective control of CMD is achieved through multiplication and distribution of CMD resistant varieties and promotion of improved management practices

2.1.1 Inventory survey for CMD-resistant varieties in all target countries

- In Uganda, on 20th December, results from the inventory survey for CMD-resistant varieties were used to facilitate the implementation of the OFV exercise
 - Farmer fields that were certified and inspected during the inventory survey provided a pool from which farmers accessed planting material resistant to CBSD and CMD

- A total of 18 cassava farmers were identified and their fields inspected by technical staff from the National Banana Program-NARO in preparation of the OFV exercise (details available with the CPM)
- NARS were supported by IITA's germplasm team in confirming the varieties to be multiplied in Rwanda (IITA)

2.1.2 Expand networks of primary and secondary multiplication sites in Burundi, Rwanda and DRC

- In Burundi, the C3P country program, in partnership with three of its Catholic Church partners and other NGOs partners assisted with the multiplication of 300 ha of CMD-resistant cassava
 - 133 ha of land was prepared for secondary cassava multiplication by CRS and the following sub-grantee partners using a Cash for Work approach: Caritas Belgique, BDD Bubanza, EMUSO, Food For the Hungry International (FHI), BDD Muyinga and BADEC Ngozi
 - 80 ha of CMD resistant cassava material have been planted by CRS-Kirundo, BDD Bubanza and Caritas Belgique
- In DRC, the following partners have multiplied and purchased the following plant material:
 - CARITAS UVIRA
 - 51,250 ml of cassava cuttings were purchased.
 - 25 ha of cassava are under multiplication
 - CARITAS BUKAVU
 - 12 ha of cassava are under multiplication
 - CARITAS GOMA
 - 41,000 ml of cassava cutting were purchased
 - 22 ha of cassava are under multiplication
 - CARITAS KINDU
 - 20,000 ml of cassava cutting were purchased,
 - 8 ha of cassava multiplication were established
- In Kenya, 82 ha of CMD resistant cassava were planted in 247 sites with individual farmers and farmers groups. The varieties multiplied were Mygera, SS4 and MH95/0183.
 - Weeding large cassava multiplication sites is supported by partners in cases where farmers are unable to perform the activity efficiently
 - other fields are managed by individual farmers and groups
- In Rwanda, in December, RWARRI signed a contract to multiply 23 ha. in Kayonza and Gatsibo districts
 - A further 40 ha of CMD resistant cassava will be planted by INGABO (a further 37 ha has now been contracted out to INGABO for planting in January 2007)
- In Tanzania, 112.7 ha of secondary and tertiary multiplication plots were planted

- A total of 1,127,000 cuttings were bought for a further 125.4 ha of tertiary multiplication
- Seven new primary nurseries totaling 12.7 ha, have been established in different CMD infected areas of the Lake zone, close to the beneficiaries on the block farms
- In Uganda, a total of 3.8 ha has been put under multiplication by 2 partners
 - Caritas Lugazi established 2.4 ha of CMD resistant material at 6 multiplication sites (0.41 ha per site)

Table 3. Cassava multiplication sites in Mukono and Kayunga district

	District	Sub county	Village	Hectares
Caritas Lugazi	Mukono	Nabaale	Lutengo	1.2
		Naama	Naalya	
		Nyenga	Nyenga	
	Kayunga	Busaana	Namukuma	1.2
		Kangulumira	Kangulumira Parish	
		Nazigo	Kotwe	
Sub Total				2.4
Caritas Kasanaensis- Luwero	Luwero	Luwero	Katuugo	0.6
		Luwero	Bwaziiba	
		Butuntumula	Kakabala	
	Nakaseke	Ngoma	Kyambulu Taaka	0.8
		Wakyato	Bujubya	
		Wakyato	Wansalangi	
		Kasagombe	Kituntu	
Sub -Total				1.4
Grand total				3.8 HA

Table 3 shows the six target sub-counties in which multiplication sites have been established in farmer's fields. Caritas Kasanaensis Luwero has earmarked 7 farmers in key target areas for establishment of 0.2 ha multiplication sites, giving a total of 1.4 ha

Table 4. Status summary of CMD resistant cassava secondary and tertiary planting in all six countries

Country	Milestone (ha)	Total Planted or approved (ha)
Burundi	144	80 (133)**
DRC	105	67
Kenya	58	82
Rwanda	92	63
Tanzania	143	238 (13*)
Uganda	0	4
Total	542	534

*denotes primary multiplication and is not included in the total

** 133 ha of land prepared by partners

2.1.3 Monitoring of the health status of plants at the multiplication sites and promotion of quality control

- In Rwanda, in December, a small CMD survey was carried out by IITA, to make sure that good quality cassava cuttings were being multiplied by INGABO and RWARRI for their C3P partners
- NARS were back-stopped in their CMD extension training work when the need was expressed, such as in Uganda (IITA)
- Quality standards of project cassava material being multiplied by partners in Rwanda were assessed and shown to be above the standards required. Varieties were also shown to be true to type and correctly designated (IITA)

2.1.4 Facilitate establishment of community-based private sector driven cassava planting material production schemes

- In Kenya, between October and December, a pilot cassava OFV was conducted in Busia district by REFSO resulting with 243 beneficiaries
 - 49 ha CMD free cassava planted in four locations
- In Tanzania, initiation of an OFV approach in four villages in Bukoba district and three villages in Biharamulo district
 - A total of 1600 households benefited from this during 2006/2007 short rains
 - during the coming long rains, another eight hundred households will benefit in Muleba district
 - by March 2007, approximately a total of 144 acres (57.6 ha.) are expected to be established under OFV if planting materials are not a limiting factor
- In Uganda, with two of its Catholic Church partners, C3P organized an OFV exercise.
 - Two varieties TMS 192/00067 and MH97/2961 were earmarked for dissemination since they are resistant to

CMD and CBSD (CBSD is now a big problem for farmers). These varieties are however in short supply in the target areas and therefore farmers had to be transported to Wakiso-Namulonge where an adequate supply of both varieties was available. 205 farmers (82 Caritas Lugazi; 123 Caritas Kasana Luwero) were identified during the situational analysis exercise and provided with vouchers which enabled them to access 2 sacks each (each sack containing 600-700 cuttings). Farmers were from the districts of Luwero and Mukono. It is expected that by April 2007, with this planting material, each farmer will establish at least 0.2 ha each of resistant material giving a total of 41 ha under CBSD and CMD resistant material.

2.1.5 Organization of meetings of stakeholders for the establishment of a national network for the multiplication and distribution of good quality CMD-resistant planting materials

- In Burundi, C3P helped coordinate efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to plant approximately 300 ha of CMD resistant multiplication material throughout the country and develop monitoring plans
- In Tanzania, on 4th December and 21st December, the MARDI officer in-charge, socio-economics staff, root and tuber crop staff, CPM and DCoP held meetings at MARDI on the implementation of BXW and OFV activities in Tanzania
 - Another meeting was held at Biharamulo in RUDDO's office, between MARDI socio-economics staff, the District Executive Director (DED) a Biharamulo representative, a RUDDO representative and the CPM to discuss the implementation of OFVs and other C3P CMD activities.

2.1.6 Publicity about newly-developed varieties and sources of quality planting materials provided through local mass media, field trips, demonstration plots and pamphlets

- In DRC, the following partners held sensitization and meetings
 - CARITAS UVIRA
 - 5 broadcasts for public sensitization were made from Kamanyola RNTC, Uvira and Baraka rural radio stations,
 - 7 public sensitization meetings on CMD were held in the markets of Kiringye, Luvungi and Mboko and in the parishes of Senge, Uvira, Mboko and Baraka
 - CARITAS BUKAVU
 - Two community meetings were held in the parishes of Kalehe and Katana
 - 4 broadcasts for public sensitization were organized at the Maendeleo radio station of Bukavu

CARITAS GOMA

- 4 community sensitization meetings were held in various parishes
- Two broadcasts for public sensitization were given by the Rutshuru radio station
- Three open days for sensitization were held in Kiroshu, Bobandama and Shasa

CARITAS KINDU

- 4 radio broadcasts were held for public sensitization on CMD management
- 4 public sensitization meetings on cassava control were held in the parishes of Saint Paul, the Protestant Church of Lokando, Saint Pierre and the parish of Katakoto

2.1.7 Development of training curriculum

- The process of developing a French language curriculum was initiated (IITA)
- In Uganda, from 17th-20th October, a total of 25 partner extension staff from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and DR Congo were trained in CMD management and improved cassava production skills.
- Preparations were made for a French language regional CMD management training course to be held for 5 days from 28th January 2007 in Bujumbura, Burundi (IITA)

2.1.8 Regional training: Extensionists trained in CMD management approaches

- In DRC, 96 agronomists from Church partners, CICR, FHI, Ministry of Agriculture and local NGOs were trained on CMD management, cassava rapid multiplication, communication and techniques of community mobilization in Bukavu, Goma and Kindu
- In Tanzania, a CMD Training of Trainer's (ToT) course was conducted for the Kagera region and one district of Shinyanga (Bukombe) region for agricultural extension workers
 - The training was conducted at Biharamulo town where 23 participants attended the course. Participants came from the government agricultural extension department and NGOs. The NGOs were from Kyamnyorwa farm based in Muleba district and REDESO based in Ngara district
 - A ToT course was also conducted for Kigoma region agricultural extension workers and some NGOs. The training was held at Kigoma municipality where 25 participants attended the course. Two representatives were from MIBOS and KIGANGONET
 - The final CMD ToT was conducted for Mwanza region. 27 participants were trained. Participants were from government agricultural extension staff and NGOs dealing with agricultural activities viz. KIMKUMAKA, TAHEA and MRHP
- In Uganda, Caritas Lugazi organized a training seminar for a total of 30 Community Based Trainers (CBTs) from Kayunga and Mukono districts. (more details from CPM)

- The CBTs were trained on recognition of the CMD and CBSD disease symptoms, the control and management and rapid multiplication of cassava

2.1.9 Country cassava teams train Extensionists and farmers in CMD management

- In DRC, 552 farmers were trained in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Mamiema on rapid multiplication and management of CMD resistant material
- In Tanzania, the trained extension staff on CMD (see 2.1.8) in the regions are continuing to train farmers (data not yet received from the partners who are organizing this as to how many farmers have been trained, this is very important and the figures will be obtained for 4th quarterly report)

IR 2.2: Effective control of BXW is achieved through promotion of improved disease management techniques and through multiplication and distribution of wilt-escaping varieties

2.2.1 Identify farmer-preferred wilt-escaping varieties in target countries

- In Uganda, two partners have carried out situational analysis
 - This exercise was conducted by two of the partners in Mukono, Kayunga, and Luwero and Nakaseke districts and was focused on those parishes or villages where interventions are to be implemented. The aim of the exercise was to:
 - i. Identify vulnerable households/ potential beneficiaries.
 - ii. Identify preferred varieties for both cassava and bananas (information is supposed to inform the procurement process for both bananas and cassava)
 - iii. Identify sources of planting material
 - iv. Determine numbers of persons using recommend practices such as macro-propagation and rapid multiplication.
 - v. Identify local cassava growers and nursery operators.
 - vi. Determine the prevalence of CMD, CBSD and BXW diseases and their impact on the household and communities' food security
 - The exercise was conducted through Focus Group Discussions and individual household interviews. Caritas Lugazi targeted 120 households in Kayunga and Mukono districts, while Caritas Kasanaensis Luwero targeted a total of 100 households. Preliminary data emerging from these surveys led to the identification of 600 beneficiaries in Mukono and Kayunga districts and 2,000 beneficiaries in the districts of Luwero and Nakaseke
 - Most preferred varieties of bananas in Luwero and Nakaseke districts were found to be Mpologoma, followed by Kisansa for cooking bananas and Kayinja followed by FHIA 25/17 for brewing. In Mukono and Kayunga most preferred cooking types were Mpologoma and Musakakala while for brewing it was Kayinja. The situational analysis

also helped partners identify the farmers who would host macro-propagation chambers and mother gardens

- Lists of wilt escaping banana varieties are available for Kenya, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania. Data collection has not yet been completed for DR Congo in view of the insecurity over the election period. This will be addressed in the first quarter of 2007 (IITA)

2.2.2 Survey to obtain germplasm inventory for banana in all target countries

- In Tanzania, a regional team from IITA/INABAP did the survey/census in Kagera and Kigoma regions with the national banana scientists from MARDI.

2.2.3 Extensionists and farmers trained in macro-propagation

- In DRC the training was not done for security reasons, but as conditions become more normal in the BXW area, Tier 2 training is planned for the last week of January 2007 and Tier 3 for February 2007
- In Tanzania, staff were trained at MARDI and one macro-propagator was built at MARDI which will be used to multiply banana planting materials and at the same time to be used as a future training facility
- In Uganda, farmers to host macro-propagation sites, mother gardens and multiplication sites were identified through the situational analysis exercise. The criteria for selection of farmers were:
 - i. The farmer has to be a progressive farmer.
 - ii. Willing to practice management practices recommended.
 - iii. Selected by a farmer group
 - iv. Willing to train other farmers and host other farmers at the site for training
 - v. Has at least one acre of farm land

Table 5 below, shows the different villages in which macro-propagation chambers and mother gardens will be established by end of January 2007. These will be hosted by farmers who have been identified through the situational analysis and also selected by a farmer group. A total of 9 macro-propagation chambers were constructed; two macro-propagation sites in Nazigo sub-county-Mukono district and Busaana sub-county in Kayunga district. Caritas Kasanaensis Luwero has constructed 7 macro-propagation chambers; it is expected that mother gardens will be developed in that same place.

Table 5. Location of macro-propagation sites and mother gardens

District	Sub county	Village	Status
Mukono	Naama	Kikikwa	Not established
	Nabaale	Nagalalama parish	Not established
	Nyenga	Nyenga	Not established
Kayunga	Nazigo	Bugiri	Macro propagation (MP) chamber constructed
	Busaana	Namkuma	MP chamber

			constructed
	Kangulumira	Kangulumira parish	Not established
Luwero	Kikyusa	Kikyusa	MP chamber constructed
	Makulubita	Bakijulula	MP chamber constructed
	Luwero	Bweya	MP chamber constructed
	Butuntumula	Kasaala	MP chamber constructed
Nakaseke	Kapeeka	Kapeeka	MP chamber constructed
	Semuto	Kasaana	MP chamber constructed
	Nakaseke	Kiziba	MP chamber constructed

- Please note that the Training Manual for the Macro propagation course is shown in Appendix 5.3

2.2.4 Establish multiplication nurseries in the target farming communities

- In Uganda, two partners made orders for a total of 17,600 tissue culture plantlets from the AGROGENTECH laboratories
 - Varieties ordered from the laboratory were based on information on preferred banana varieties collected in the situational analysis. These plantlets will be used for the establishment of 13 mother gardens. The plantlets will be ready for hardening off in nurseries from February 2007 and will be disseminated to farmers at the beginning of the rains in March 2007.

2.2.5 Identify farmers to receive the initial batch of suckers

2.2.6 Publicity about wilt-escaping varieties and sources of quality planting materials through local mass media, field days, demonstration plots and pamphlets

- In Burundi, a press release was issued in late October/early November with information on the preliminary results of the BXW surveys confirming the presence of the disease. Also numerous newspapers, radio stations, websites and other outlets ran stories about BXW in Burundi, helping draw attention to the problem and underline the importance of control and management
- In DRC, Caritas Goma has created two brigades with 40 persons each in Kitchanga and Nyakiriba
 - 145 persons (85 women) were sensitized to BXW management in the three villages of Buhere, Bihusha and Kake
 - Community mobilization meetings were held in three markets at Kichanga, Mweso and Muheso

- One open day for farmers sensitization was organized in Burungu
- In Kenya, district task forces have been formed in three districts (Busia, Teso and Bungoma) and sensitization strategies formulated
- In Rwanda, the CPM, with a publicity firm developed key messages for radio spots, for lower literacy persons and diffused the message through the local radio in Rubavu district.

2.2.7 Development of training curricula in both English and French

- In Burundi, posters of BXW escaping varieties (persistent bracts) were distributed to the provincial agriculture departments to help identify these varieties
- Training curricula developed for the regional training workshop are being used for in-country training in macro propagation (IITA)

2.2.8 Regional training: Extensionists trained in BXW management approaches

- In Burundi, 60 provincial agricultural extension agents were trained in BXW identification, prevention and control

- In Kenya, a BXW training workshop was held at Busia on 26th and 27 October and Task force committees at National, District and Divisional levels formed. Task force committees comprise representatives from KEPHIS, MoA, REFSO local administration, NGOs and farmer representatives

- Five people representing (KARI, MoA, KEPHIS, UoN and CRS) attended a regional training in Kampala on the control and BXW management in October
- National BXW training workshop organized in Busia on 26th and 27 October. Forty-three participants attended the workshop drawn from IITA, MoA, KARI, KEPHIS, CRS and partners, NGO's and farmer representatives
- At least 100 Agricultural extension officers from MoA in affected districts (Bungoma (40), Busia (30) and Teso (30)) were trained by REFSO in December 2006 on BXW management
- In Rwanda, in October 17-18th, training of work teams (43 captains) and sector agronomist to follow up the FFW activities
 - Ensure that work team captains understood the process for registering participants, tracking work schedules and calculating food for work rations. Trainers were CRS (CPM, EUCs) MINIAGRI (Crop Protection Director) and district representatives
 - One national restitution workshop on BXW conducted in Rubavu district
 - 26 participants attended the workshop including Dr. Maina Mwangi from IITA
 - A field visit was carried out at all 6 sites to see how the uprooting process of infected bananas was going
 - participants discussed with communities progress and advised them

- In Tanzania, BXW Training of Trainer's (ToT) course was conducted for all Kagera region division executive officers and the five districts of Kagera chairpersons of the district councils
 - The training was conducted at Muleba town where 30 participants attended the training course. The training was purely for administrators/policy makers with the objective of training them
 - later they go back in their respective working areas to mobilize the community to eradicate BXW
 - the project also gets financial support from them. This is important, especially when the project ends, as it provides future sustainability
- In Uganda, a 5 day Community Based Training seminar was organized by Caritas Lugazi. 33 farmer trainers (CBTs) were trained in macro-propagation and BXW control and management. ToTs trained in the regional training, participated in training and passed on knowledge to the future farmer trainers. Backstopping was provided by INIBAP, NBRP and IITA. 30 CBTs were provided with a training manual in the local language and posters for use for their future trainings (further details with CPM)
 - NBRP together with INIBAP provided input on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation methods and CBTs identified and generated a list of indicators that will be monitored as the project progresses (further details with CPM)

2.2.9 Country banana teams train extensionists and farmers in BXW management

- In Burundi, at a two day training workshop, from 6-7th Dec 2006, organized by IRAZ with sub-grant funds, 60 provincial agricultural extension agents were trained in BXW identification, prevention and control. IRAZ, CRS and FAO personnel made presentations and led discussions. The following topics were shared:
 - The threat of BXW in Burundi to food security
 - Disease identification
 - Results on preliminary surveys and disease incidence
 - Modes of disease spreading and vulnerability zones
 - The creation of a Rapid Response Network
 - Disease control measures
 - Emergency plan for disease eradication
 - Field visits to Bujumbura Rurale and Cibitoke
- In Rwanda, following the official launching, in early October of the campaign to uproot and bury 396 ha of infected banana mats in Rubavu district, the CPM arranged for a WFP intervention to provide 4 months of food for 1291 affected households
 - The WFP project was approved and activities are continuing and organized by BAIR
 - By end December, achievements were:
 - 6 Sites (sectors) of work completed;
 - 1291 workers (including 43 captains);
 - 57.8 hectares systematically uprooted and sowed with beans and maize seeds from a CRS Seed Fairs exercise;
 - 109,799 banana trunks uprooted for 1064 owners;
 - 1298 holes prepared to bury dead plants

- Around 9.1 km of seedling grass to protect against erosion after uprooting
 - 1,016,156 tons of food distributed by WFP and CRS to 1291 workers as a payment of the 1st period of uprooting activities
- Training of extensionists was initiated in Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda (backstopped by IITA) and in Uganda and Tanzania (backstopped by Bioversity International) (IITA)

4. Acronyms

ASC	Advisory Steering Committee
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ATDT	ASARECA's Research and Development Network
BAIR	Bureau d'Appui aux Initiatives Rurales
BARNESA	Banana Research Network for Eastern and Southern Africa
BDD	Bureau Diocesain de Developpement
BXW	Banana Xanthomonas Wilt
CARITAS	International Catholic Relief Service Organizations
C3P	Crop Crisis Control Project
CBT	Community Based Trainers
CCU	Country Coordinating Unit
CIALCA	Consortium for Improved Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa
CICR	International Committee of Red Cross (DRC)
CMD	Cassava Mosaic Disease
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CoP	Chief of Party
CPM	Country Program Manager
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DCoP	Deputy Chief of Party
DED	District Executive Director
DPAE	Provincial Department of Agriculture (Burundi)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	East Africa
EARO	East Africa Regional Office
EARRNET	Eastern African Root Crops Research Network
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department
ECOSEC	Economic Security
EMUSO	Entente Mutuelle et Solidarité
FAMIS	Food and Agricultural Marketing Information System
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFW	Food for Work
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INERA	l'Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
INGABO	Rwandan Union of Agriculturalists and Animal Breeders
INIBAP	International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain
IR	Intermediate Result
IRAZ	Institut de Recherche Agronomique et Zootechnique
ISABU	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi
ISAR	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services
KIKANGONET	Kigoma Kasulu NGO Network
KIMKUMAKA	Kituo cha Mafunzo ya Kuboresha Mazingira na Kilimo Adilifu
LZARDI	Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Development Institute

M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MARDI	Maruku Agricultural Research and Development Institute
MFEC	Mogabiri Farm Extension Centre
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture (Burundi)
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MRHP	Misungwi Rural Housing Project
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Uganda)
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization (Uganda)
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NBRP	National Banana Program (Uganda)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFV	On-Farm-Voucher
RADA	Rwanda Agricultural Authority
REFSO	Rural Energy and Food Security Organization
RGC	Regional Grant Review Committee
REGI	Regional Economic Growth and Integration
RUDDO	Rulenge Diocesan Development Office
RWARRI	Rwandan Rural Rehabilitation Initiative
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis & Knowledge Support System
SENASEM	Service national de semances
SO	Strategic Objective
TAHEA	Tanzania Home Economics
UoN	University of Nairobi
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WVI	World Vision Inc.

5. Appendices

APPENDIX 5.1 List of Project Briefs

APPENDIX 5.2 Proceedings of CMD Management Training Workshop

APPENDIX 5.3 Macro-Propagation of Banana & Plantain Training Manual

APPENDIX 5.4 Summary of Small Grants Budget and Allocation

APPENDIX 5.51 Food Security Brief No.1

APPENDIX 5.52 Food Security Brief No.2

APPENDIX 5.52 Food Security Brief No.3