



C3P
Second Quarterly Report
(15 July-15 October 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 Second Quarterly Report for the period 15 July to 15 October 2006. In brief, six activities make up this report:

- I. Completion of project websites (September)**
- II. Completion and approval of all six country workplans and C3P workplan (September)**
- III. Completion of both BXW identification and cassava inventory surveys (October)**
- IV. Development of target area maps for the six countries (October)**
- V. Completion of the two Banana Training Workshops (October)**
- VI. Allocation of small grants to CRS partners**

I Two websites viz. www.c3p2006.com and <http://c3project.org> dealing with administrative and technical data respectively were developed and are hosted by CRS and IITA.

II The six Country Work Plans were successfully completed to the satisfaction of the C3P Management and were approved by USAID/EA/REGI. These workplans are now available on the C3P web-sites.

III Systematic surveys on both cassava and banana germplasm have been carried out in all six countries. A necessary step in the cassava program was to identify sources of planting material of resistant varieties as the first step in multiplication and distribution. In addition, the spread of the CMD pandemic and BXW disease is being monitored and worst-affected and immediately threatened zones identified.

IV Considering the large geographical area covered by the C3P project, utilization of spatial data and spatial analysis methods is strongly needed in order to narrow down and target interventions precisely at representative sites in order to maximize impact with optimum utilization of resources. Basic methodology is described and maps provided.

V Two training programs were carried out on issues relating to BXW in bananas in Uganda. A total of 52 partners were trained in methods of macro-propagation and BXW management.

VI Out of a total allocation in the CRS small grants budget of \$1.8 m, approximately \$700k has been committed to 23 projects, following assessments and approval by the virtual regional grants review committee (RGC).

For this Second Report and all subsequent reports to USAID, CRS-IITA will utilize the **Program Framework** shown on page 9 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 Second Quarterly Report for the period 15 July to 15 October 2006.

3. Second Quarterly Report

In brief, this Second quarter was taken up with six main activities:

- I. Completion of project websites (September)**
- II. Completion and approval of all six country workplans and C3P workplan (September)**
- III. Completion of both BXW identification and cassava inventory surveys (October)**
- IV. Development of target area maps for the six countries (October)**
- V. Completion of the two Banana Training Workshops (October)**
- VI. Allocation of small grants to CRS partners**

I. Completion of project Websites (September)

Two websites viz. www.c3p2006.com and <http://c3project.org> dealing with administrative and technical data respectively were developed and are hosted by CRS and IITA. These sites have been vital for the development of the small-grant project proposals and the dissemination of technical information on C3P.

II. Completion and approval of all six country workplans and C3P workplan (September)

The six country work plans, which were largely developed during the last quarter were successfully completed to the satisfaction of the C3P Management and were approved by USAID/EA/REGI on 11th September. These workplans are now available on both the C3P websites. On the 25th September, the C3P Management, made a presentation of their consolidated workplan to the satisfaction of a select group of USAID staff at their USAID/EA/REGI headquarters in Nairobi.

III. Completion of both BXW identification and cassava inventory surveys (October)

Systematic surveys, organized by IITA, have been carried out in all six countries. One immediate result has been that banana bacterial wilt (BXW) has been identified for the first time in two of the countries: Kenya and Burundi (See Appendix 5.1). The spread of the disease, which was first identified on bananas in Uganda in 2002, is now being tracked by IITA scientists in collaboration with national institutions in all six project countries.

The necessary step in the cassava program was to identify sources of planting material of resistant varieties (Table 1.) as the first step in multiplication and distribution (Pheneas Ntawuruhunga (PN)/IITA). In addition, the spread of the CMD pandemic is being monitored and worst-affected and immediately threatened zones identified (James Legg (JL)/IITA).

These two CMD surveys have provided for a better understanding of the supply of CMD resistant material in the C3P countries. They are a critical starting point to more effectively understand the market for these materials. This will provide for more effective targeting of multiplications efforts and for more careful consideration of demand-sided support subsidies, such as vouchers, to help farmers and communities lacking access to acquire these materials. C3P, through the lead of CRS, is promoting the use of on-farm-vouchers (OFVs) as a mechanism to promote a demand-sided and more market enabling response to supporting community and farmer access to CMD resistant materials.

Details of the BXW assessment and the six country cassava inventory surveys are found on the website <http://c3project.org>. An example of BXW data from Burundi are shown in Appendix 5.2.

Table 1. Summary of available CMD resistant material in the C3P project areas

Country	Varieties identified	Quantity estimated per variety	Total Qty	Country target for C3P	Surplus or deficit
Uganda	TMS I92/0067 MH97/2961	1394 bags 2679 bags	4073 bags	3,440 bags	+ 663 bags
DR. Congo	MM96/0287 MM96/3920 MM96/7752	1,975,918 cuttings 2,139,379 cuttings 448,000 cuttings	4,563,297 cuttings	1,250,000 cuttings	+ 3,313,297 cuttings
Burundi	MM96/0287 MM96/7204 MM96/5280 MM96/7688 Abbey Ife	2,251,100 cuttings 793,287 cuttings 517,183 cuttings 696,656 cuttings 436,459 cuttings	4,694,685 cuttings	1,500,000 cuttings	+ 3,194,685 cuttings
Rwanda	TMS I92/0067 95/NA/00063 TME 14	2,488,114 cuttings 1,853,986 cuttings 1,103,853 cuttings	5,445,853 cuttings	920,000 cuttings	+ 4,525,853 cuttings
Kenya	Migyera SS4 MM96/0183	569 bags 338 bags 254 bags	1,161 bags	1,000 bags	+ 161 bags
Tanzania	TMS 4(2) 1425 SS4 MM96/4684 MM96/8450 MM96/4619	2,433,432 cuttings 1,152,730 cuttings 751,449 cuttings 35,551 cuttings 80,850 cuttings	4,454,012 cuttings	3,110,000 cuttings	+ 1,344,012 cuttings

IV. Development of target area maps for the six countries (October)

Considering the large geographical area covered by the C3P project, utilization of spatial data and spatial analysis methods is strongly needed in order to narrow down and target interventions precisely at representative sites in order to maximize impact with optimum utilization of resources. Aiming to use the same basic methodology for site selection in Burundi, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Western Kenya, Rwanda, Northern Tanzania and Uganda several common available data sets were utilized for basic selection criteria. The district or similar national administrative unit was chosen as a basis for all project areas. Among the data sets utilized was information on CMD incidence and severity. Point data from field surveys performed in 2004 and previous years by JL from IITA, working together with national research programs in the region, were used to estimate CMD incidence and severity for larger areas in-between the measured points by using kriging as an advanced interpolation method. Examples of outputs from this work are shown in Appendix 5.3 (Chris Legg (CL)/IITA).

V. Completion of the two Banana Training Workshops (October)

Two training programs were carried out on issues relating to BXW in bananas in Uganda.

The first, a training workshop on macro-propagation, was held at the facilities of the IITA in Namulonge, Uganda from September 25 – 29th, 2006. The workshop was organized by CRS in collaboration with IITA, and the Belgium DGDC-funded project ‘Sustainable and Profitable Banana-based Systems for the African Great Lakes Region’ led by IITA as part of the ‘Consortium for Improved Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa’ (CIALCA). There were 22 participants (Appendix 5.4) in the workshop with at least three participants each from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, DR Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda.

The aim of the training was to equip technical staff from research and extension institutions (including NGOs) with practical skills for cost effective and rapid multiplication of banana and plantain. Those trained would then set up macro-propagation demonstration nurseries and train more people in each of the six C3P countries.

Training was for both French and English speaking participants. IITA provided a bilingual macro-propagation specialist, Emmanuel Njukwe from the IITA office in Yaounde, Cameroon, who was supported by two experienced trainers Perez Muchunguzi and Sadik Kassim based at the IITA station in Namulonge.

The macro propagation training considered the different stages in the phenology of the banana crop, from production of planting suckers, transplanting and crop management in the field. A detailed manual on the entire macro-propagation procedure in both English and French was provided to the workshop participants (This will be provided in the 3rd USAID Quarterly Report as it is now being redrafted).

The course modules were designed to provide knowledge/skills/tools for production, managing and utilizing clean planting material within affordable budgets. Each module had theory and practical components. The participants had an opportunity to visit fields where macro-propagated suckers have been used to establish banana plantations.

The training elements included:

- Constraints to banana production (pests, diseases, soils, etc)
- Diversity of banana and plantain varieties
- Suckering behaviour of different varieties
- Field methods of stimulating suckering (false and complete decapitation)
- Detached corm methods of propagation

- Construction of propagators and their management.
- Post propagation activities and field maintenance
- Budgeting for the entire macro propagation process

The CoP, John Peacock attended part of the workshop and interacted with the participants. In the closing ceremony he expressed support for the collaborative effort between C3P and CIALCA in organizing the workshop and appreciated the enthusiasm shown by all the participants throughout the training week. The COP encouraged participants to develop proposals for further training activities in their different countries and assured them of support from C3P in their endeavor to support farmers in obtaining clean planting material. More details are given in Appendix 5.4 (Stella Nagujja (SN)/CRS-Uganda).

The second training workshop which was held in Kampala at Grand Imperial Hotel from 2–6th October 2006 was carried out by a multi-disciplinary team of experts from NARO-Uganda, IITA, and led by INIBAP/BARNESA.

Thirty participants (Appendix 5.5) selected from the six countries (5 participants per country) attended the workshop. Selection was on the basis of suitability to facilitate the process of sharing knowledge and subsequent training of BXW diagnostic tools, its management and control upon returning to their countries. The overall objective of workshop was to strengthen capacity in East and Central Africa to sustainably manage Banana *Xanthomonas* wilt outbreaks. The specific objectives were:

- To equip trainers of trainers at Tier 1 (regional level) with skills/knowledge/tools for sustainable management of BXW at the farm level and ensure that such skills and knowledge will be passed on to Tier 2 (country level) ToTs
- To strengthen the capacity of the country teams to raise the awareness of the general public including policy makers in their respective countries of the threat of BXW and the measures that need to be taken to combat the epidemic
- To establish an early warning/surveillance system to facilitate timely responses / actions against the BXW epidemic
- To develop, evaluate, and disseminate to stakeholders information materials
- To strengthen NARS capacity to introduce and demonstrate clean banana seed production technology at farmer level in respective countries
- To evaluate on-farm the effectiveness of the BXW Diagnostic and Management Guide.
- To facilitate the development of the national framework (National Action Plans) by ToTs for the control and management of BXW and other banana pests and diseases

The workshop was officially opened by the Director, Matthias Magunda, from Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute and the C3P DCoP, Steve Walsh, also attended many sessions. In his closing remarks, Steve pledged full support from CRS and its partners at the grass-roots through out the region. He called for close collaboration in order to exploit the rich experiences at the regional level. He thanked the participants and their national governments for agreeing to participate in the project. By the end of the workshop, the following were achieved:

- i. Thirty people were trained in BXW diagnostics and management skills

- ii. Capacity to design and use assessment tools to facilitate surveillance and early detection of the disease in disease-free but threatened regions; eradication of disease pockets in areas newly infected and management and coping strategies in endemic regions
- iii. Participants prepared and made plenary presentations of the national level work plans for strengthening capacity in their respective countries
- iv. National and cross-border linkages were strengthened
- v. Numerous training materials were made available to and discussed with participants (Example Appendix 5.6)
- vi. The BXW diagnosis and management competence of the participants which were monitored throughout the workshop, showed very marked increases in their level of knowledge

Full details of the workshop and these achievements are given in Appendix 5.5 (Eldad Karamura (EK)/INIBAP).

VI. Allocation of small grants to CRS partners

Out of a total allocation in the CRS grant budget for small grants of \$1.8 m, approximately \$700k has been committed to 23 projects, following assessments and approval by the virtual regional grants review committee (RGC) assessment. All projects referenced below received written reviews based on the USAID approved criteria for C3P Small Project Guidelines. These reviews were supported by technical reviews from IITA, program and budget reviews by CRS CPM's, and were also supported, in some cases, by members of the Advisory Steering Committee (ASC). While somewhat intense, the review process has ensured that C3P small projects are truly regional in nature and has provided for cross country learning and understanding among both partners and reviewers.

The following partners have received approval to move ahead immediately on country and communality-level activities:

Burundi

Food for the Hungry International
 Entente Mutuelle et Solidarité
 Caritas Belgique
 Caritas Bubanza
 CRS Kirundo

Democratic Republic of Congo

Food for the Hungry International
 Caritas Kindu
 Caritas Bukavu
 Caritas Uvira
 Caritas Goma

Kenya

Rural Enterprise Food Security Organization (REFSO)
 Caritas Kisumu
 Caritas Homa Bay

Tanzania

Rulenge Diocesan Development Office (RUDDO)

Maruku Agriculture Research and Development Initiative (MARDI)
CRS Tanzania and 13 District Councils

Rwanda

Syndicat Rwandais des Agriculteurs et Eleveurs (INGABO)
Bureau D'Appui Aux Initiatives Rurales (BAIR)
Rwandan Rural Rehabilitation Initiative (RWARRI)

Uganda

World Vision
Caritas Kasensis
Caritas Lugazi
Uganda National Banana Program

BARNESA, (the Banana Research Network for Eastern and Southern Africa) is affiliated with ASARECA and INIBAP. They have 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 review process is nearly completed, but in fact two major regional training activities have already been carried out (Appendix 5.4 & 5.5).

For this Second 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 an 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. Where activities have led to an output being completed, for example, **Two Regional Training Workshops Convened**, then more details have been provided both in the text and in the Appendices.

SO 1: Regional stakeholders institutionalize coordinated agricultural disaster response mechanisms

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

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

- Selected members of the Advisory Steering Committee (ASC) assisted the Regional Grants Review Committees (RGC) with the reviews of the country and regional partner proposals
- All ASC members been given information on access to C3P web-sites

1.1.5 Publish and share project information through a web site

- Two project websites developed by CRS and IITA and have been extensively used since their launching in September
 - Web-site for information on Guidelines for Sub-awards and related proposal development made available on line www.c3p2006.com (Guy Mutombo (GM)/CRS)
 - Website developed, launched text, images and maps uploaded. The site has been extensively modified and improved in response to feedback from users. Feedback will be still appreciated. <http://c3project.iita.com> (CL) /IITA)

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

- The food security activities have been organized and co-coordinated by Steffen Abele (SA) (IITA) and carried out with the assistance of the CRS CPMs.
- Food security surveys have been completed in all six C3P countries, viz. Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya and DR Congo
- Data are currently being entered prior to analysis.
- National documentation is being reviewed and will be incorporated into final reports

1.2.3 BXW Survey

- BXW surveys have been completed in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi. The survey in DR Congo is ongoing. The Rwanda survey will be completed in the third quarter (IITA)
 - Data are being entered and analyzed for already surveyed countries (IITA)
 - New records of the occurrence of BXW were made for both Kenya and Burundi (National Press details for Kenya available on C3P data web-site)
- In Burundi, a press release announcing the discovery of the disease in Burundi has been produced and is available on the C3P data web-site (Appendix 5.1)
 - The research team was led by Gloria Nakato Valentine of IITA and assisted by Ferdinand Ngezahayo of the Institut de Recherche Agronomique et Zootechnique (IRAZ), Leopold Niyongabo of the Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU) and two field technicians of CRS
 - The team surveyed 25 border Communes in 12 of the 16 Provinces of Burundi for signs of the disease
 - BXW was found in 11 of the 12 Provinces surveyed (92%) and in 23 of the 25 Communes (92%) (Appendix 5.2)
 - In each Commune, the research team targeted those hillsides (collines) which were deemed most productive as identified by the Provincial Department of Agriculture (DPAE). BXW was identified on a total of 26 collines out of 120 collines surveyed (22%).
 - A total of 138 farmer fields were surveyed, and BXW was confirmed in 38 (28%) of them. Thirty (30) banana plants from each farmer were surveyed (4140 total) and 9% of the plants surveyed were infected by BXW.
 - The Provinces most affected are Bubanza and Cibitoke which is the key banana producing region of the country.
 - The team preliminarily concluded that the likely method of entry of BXW into Burundi is either through infected banana bunches imported by local vendors or infected banana suckers brought over the border by farmers, including possibly repatriated refugees

1.2.4 CMD Survey

- CMD surveys have been completed in Kenya, Tanzania and part of the target area of DR Congo (JA/IITA)
 - Areas not covered but targeted in DRC will be surveyed in the first quarter of 2007, when surveying conditions will hopefully be suitable
 - Surveys will be conducted in Rwanda and Burundi in early 2007
 - Southwards spread of the pandemic was reported from both Tanzania and Kenya, but the most dramatic development was the new occurrence of very severe CMD, at high levels of incidence (> 90%) in the Uvira district of South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo

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)

- Models are available to identify potential disasters using key components factors of climatic, socio-economic and crop data in a GIS framework (SA/IITA)
 - Mechanisms are being developed to make use of these models in identifying appropriate disaster response approaches

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

- In Tanzania, the CPM met the Crop Promotion Section staff of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives (MOAFSC), dealing with cassava and the Plant Health Services staff dealing with both cassava and banana diseases and pests. The CPM also met with the Director of Research and Training in the MOAFSC
- In Tanzania, the CoP met with the country director of FEWSNET (Winnie Bashagi) and agreed to exchange monthly data that could impact on early warning systems in Tanzania

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

- Inventory surveys have been completed; reports have been produced and have been widely circulated to C3P partners to assist with the development of the CMD mitigation programs within each target country (PN)(JL)/IITA/EARRNET/CPMs)
- The reports and data are on the C3P data web-site

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 two of its Catholic Church partners, is assisting with the multiplication of an additional 150 ha of cassava cuttings
 - 98 ha of land were prepared to receive cassava cuttings for multiplication
 - an estimated total of 1300 ha is scheduled for multiplication by 2006 end and is currently being coordinated by C3P in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, ISABU and FAO
- In DR Congo, forty-six participants from different organizations attended a workshop (see 2.1.5)
- In Kenya, C3P partners have planted over 18 ha of CMD resistant varieties

- the use of OFVs to promote the dissemination of clean cassava planting material to 500 farmers, has been implemented by REFSO, a C3P partner. This important OFV activity will be repeated during the long rains in March
- In Rwanda, in August, district authorities were contacted and information on all C3P activities for CMD shared with these stakeholders

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

- In Burundi, in August and September, in Bujumbura, 34 participants (10 & 24) from different organizations, (International, research institutes, NGO's and Governmental) met to discuss coordination activities
- In DR Congo, forty-six participants from different organizations attended a workshop, viz. the Governor of North Kivu Province, whom inaugurated the meeting, the head of provincial agriculture for north and south Kivu provinces, the Director of INERA Mulungu station, the head of national cassava program, head of IITA Mulungu station, Coordinator of IITA in DRC, the USAID Kinshasa Food Security/Agricultural Officer (Dr. Mobulu) in DRC was present, the representative from Graben University, Director of SENASEM Minagri, the Director of SNV Minagri, the DCoP from C3P, CRS C3P DRC program manager, CRS C3P Bukavu project manager, the representative from FAO Kinshasa, representatives from local SENASEM offices, representative from Catholic University of Bukavu, representatives from different Caritas organizations, FAO agronomists from local FAO offices, the representative from CICR Bukavu, representative from FHI Bukavu and representatives from local communities
 - The workshop discussed every aspect of cassava multiplication including identification of partners, field preparation, cassava variety availability and the authorized prices for cassava cuttings were also set
- In Kenya, in October, in Busia District the CPM and DCoP met with CMD stakeholders
 - In September, the DCoP conducted a one day training of 8 communal agronomists and CRS partners on Seed Vouchers and Fairs (SVFs). The training was conducted to promote the capacity of partners to conduct seed vouchers and fairs in an area where BXW was endemic and the intervention was to support farmers to access planting material in substituting for banana
 - In October, DCoP met with the CPM and other stakeholders in Busia District, to discuss the benefits of the use of OFV and to discuss the way forward. Following on from this a training session was conducted by the DCOP for C3P partners in Busia, REFSO, on use of vouchers and the steps to carry out the intervention
 - DCOP presented the Busia discussions in the form of a power point presentation on the use of OFV as Demand Sided and more sustainable and market friendly response to helping farmers access CMD resistant materials
 - M&E instruments have been developed for documenting the OFV experience in Busia. C3P has hired a consultant and completed terms of reference. The goal is to share the lessons learned from Busia with all C3P partners and the large practitioner community

- OFVs and their use have now fully entered the lexicon of C3P partners at both regional and country level. While OFV and other demand sides approaches are not always applicable nor a panacea within C3P's mandate, they are increasingly being understood as viable options - the mechanics and operations of which shall be increasingly understood as the C3P program unfolds.
 - These primordial issues on OFVs are being discussed now in all the other C3P countries by the DCoP with the CPMs as they consider how to move forward on the use of vouchers
- In Rwanda, in August, C3P meeting held with FAO to coordinate CMD multiplication and dissemination activities throughout country.
- In Tanzania, in October, the National CMD Steering Committee meeting was held in the Bukoba municipality
 - The meeting was organized by Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (Maruku and Ukiriguru) in collaboration with IITA (Funds from OFDA/CMD project) and CRS as a result of C3P coordination efforts
 - The meeting comprised of representative from the Ministry level, NGOs, CMD and BXW research team leaders, Research staff working in Banana and cassava based in the lake zone, National cassava and banana leading scientists, Agricultural Extension staff from the CMD and BXW infected areas of the country, Lake Zone Director for Research and Development. A total of 20 participants attended the meeting.
 - Also the Country Coordinating Unit (CCU) members were appointed in this meeting. The CCU composition is Ministry representative from Plant Health Services (Dr. Rose Anne Mohamed), Agricultural Extension staff from infected regions (Mr DRR Mabugo –Kagera Region Agricultural Advisor), BXW team leader in Tanzania (Mr. Mgenzi Byabachwezi), CMD team leader in Tanzania (Mr Jeremiah Sato) and C3P CPM (Mr. E. F. Marandu)

2.1.6 Development of training curriculum

- Training curricula were developed for the regional training program on CMD which was used during the workshop held in late October in Kampala. The training workshop will be reported in the next quarterly report (PN)/IITA

2.1.8 Regional training: Extensionists trained in CMD management approaches

- The regional training workshop was run from October 17-20 and will be reported in the next quarterly report (PN)/IITA)

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

- A germplasm inventory survey was completed in all six target countries. Results are currently being compiled (IITA)

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

- Results are currently being compiled for the banana germplasm inventory (Maina Mwangi (MM)/IITA)

2.2.3 Extensionists and farmers trained in macro-propagation

- In Uganda, in September the regional macro-propagation was held (see earlier) where all the ‘trainers’ from the six countries were trained. This training program was organized by IITA in conjunction with CIALCA and CRS-Uganda (Appendix 5.4)
- Country level training has been completed in Kenya and Uganda and will be done in the next quarter in the remaining four project target countries (IITA)

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, in October, a press release both in English and French was widely distributed to the media, government officials, NGOs, UN agencies and others to announce the results of the BXW survey
- In DR Congo, forty-six participants from different organizations attended a workshop (See 2.1.5) to organise these activities
 - the workshop most importantly provided a forum for coordination and exchange - - and was the first such workshop of this size and scale in eastern DRC. It was a crucial kick off point for BXW collaboration and coordination, particularly noting the size of the project area which is greater than the size of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda combined

2.2.7 Development of training curricula in both English and French

- Training curricula were developed for the regional training workshop and used during the workshop itself (IITA)

2.2.8 Regional training: Extensionists trained in BXW management approaches

- The regional BXW management workshop was run in partnership with CRS and INIBAP. A summary report was produced highlighting the outcomes of the training program and is shown in Appendix 5.5
- Potential trainers from all six countries trained in BXW management approaches

- In Rwanda, in September and October, C3P partner agronomists were trained for two days in the use of CRS's Seed Vouchers approach so that seed could benefit 1292 farmers who would be destroying their infected banana mats
 - in September and October, purchase and distribution of tools for uprooting and burying infected banana mats.
 - in September, with WFP, preparation of project in Rubavu district, to destroy 396 hectares of infected banana mats by uprooting and burning
 - in October, training of work team « captains » and sector agronomists to follow up the Food for Work (FFW) activities, to ensure that work team captains understand the process for registering participants, tracking work schedules and calculating food for work rations.

2.2.9 Country banana teams train Extensionists and farmers in BXW management

- This has now commenced in all countries and will be reported in the third quarterly report

4. Acronyms

ASC	Advisory Steering Committee
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
BAIR	Bureau d'Appui aux Initiatives Rurales
BARNESA	Banana Research Network for Eastern and Southern Africa
BXW	Banana Xanthomonas Wilt
CARITAS	International Catholic Relief Service Organizations
C3P	Crop Crisis Control Project
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
DPAE	Provincial Department of Agriculture (Burundi)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	East Africa
EARRNET	Eastern African Root Crops Research Network
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFW	Food for Work
GIS	Geographic Information System
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
LZARDI	Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Development Institute
MARDI	Maruku Agriculture Research and Development Initiative
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture (Burundi)
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Uganda)
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization (Uganda)
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
OFV	On-Farm-Voucher
REFSO	Rural Energy and Food Security Organization
RUDDO	Rulenge Diocesan Development Office
RWARRI	Rwandan Rural Rehabilitation Initiative
SENASEM	Service national de semences
SO	Strategic Objective
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme

5. Appendices

(These appendices have been sent as separate files and can be included in the report if required by USAID)

APPENDIX 5.1

Press release covering BXW Survey in Burundi

APPENDIX 5.2

Example of BXW Survey Data from Burundi

APPENDIX 5.3
C3P Targeting Maps

APPENDIX 5.4
Report on Macro-propagation Training Workshop

APPENDIX 5.5
Report on BXW Training Workshop

APPENDIX 5.6

Example of Training Manual on Managing BXW