During the past year, the project conducted nutrition trainings in eight districts and continued market development activities for fresh roots and orange-fleshed sweetpotato bread. Since the beginning of the project, 13,790 direct beneficiaries (54% of them women) received quality vines and 4,113 (61% women) of them participated in nutrition training. to maximize impacts from OFSP-based nutritional and agricultural programming are keys to achieving these objectives.

**Where are we working?**
The project is working in 8 districts of Niassa Province, Mozambique (Lago, Muembe, Sanga, Chimbunila, Lichinga, Mandimba, Cuamba and Mecanhelas), covering 29 Administrative Posts, 87 communities and 267 villages (Fig. 2, with dominant OFSP varieties grown highlighted).

**What do we want to achieve?**
The key aim of the 3.5 project, which began in November 2012, is to improve vitamin A and energy intake for at least 20,000 rural households with women and young children using orange-fleshed sweetpotato focused, food-based approaches that ensure at least 20% of households growing OFSP earn 50 USD or more per year from OFSP sales, and increase average sweetpotato yields by 50% by mid-2016. Capacity building and testing novel approaches
Who are we working with?
IIAM, Association Progresso (AP) and Diocese de Niassa (Anglican diocese) are the major partners. In the third year, collaboration expanded with public sector extension in the eight districts for mass multiplication, and UCA and ADPP also participated. With its own funds, SETSAN distributed OFSP vines to other districts in Niassa. Two new bakers (Pao Dourado and one small baker) starting testing the OFSP Power bread in 2015.

What have we learned so far?
• Uptake of OFSP is high in Niassa. From 2013 OFTs to date, eight varieties were selected and five of them (Delvia, Gloria, Bela, Irene and Sumaia) were widely distributed. Delvia is the preferred variety in five districts; Bela and Gloria varieties also score high in four districts (Fig. 2). Two new clones (105260, MUSG1 1022-11) from OFTs in the lowlands were more preferred in terms of yield and taste than Gloria, the dominant lowland choice during the past two years.
• The project focused on screening out poor performing DVMs and providing additional training and supervision to committed DVMs. In addition, some successful producers (Fig. 3) were identified to be future DVMs.
• A study of 104 growers in Sanga district, found increased vine conservation in lowland areas (47% of households) compared to a baseline survey in 2013 (32%), while vine conservation in upland fields dropped from 47% at baseline to 33% in 2015.
• Disseminating vines is the core activity. Ten out of the fifteen first-tier decentralized vine multipliers (FDVM) and twenty-two out of forty-four second tier DVMs (including 7 women) distributed 37,000 kilograms of vines of Delvia, Gloria, Bela, Irene, Jane and Sumaia varieties to 13,790 direct beneficiaries (54% women) since the beginning of the project in November 2012. This includes beneficiaries from an emergency distribution after flooding in Cuamba and Mecanhelas districts, in response to a request from the provincial agriculture office for disaster recovery support.
• SETSAN also supplied vines for Mecula District to initiate OFSP vine multiplication from this year to contribute to reducing the food insecurity and vitamin A deficiency through improving culinary preparation (Fig. 4).
• A market survey among 390 households indicates acceptance of the OFSP “Power Bread”, with 30% of wheat flour replaced by OFSP puree. Over 90% of the participants preferred “Power Bread” to the conventional bread (100% wheat flour) because of its nutritional value, taste and appearance. The OFSP products processed in Lichinga were demonstrated during several events in Lichinga, Mandimba, Chala-Chimbunila, Nairobi, Nampula and Maputo and were very appreciated by consumers.

What’s next?
As the project enters its last year, we are on track for achieving our goal of reaching 20,000 households by December 2015. An assessment of the progress will be carried out with the partners by November 2015 and the final evaluation will be conducted in June-July 2016. There is considerable demand from farmers and government for a phase 2, so that the OFSP value chain can be expanded throughout Niassa.