



HarvestPlus Impact Report • January 1 – June 30, 2025

NutriHarvest



1. Executive Summary



Thanks to funding from Cargill, the NutriHarvest project is scaling up food systems innovations to help improve global food security and nutrition and support for vulnerable farmers and their communities. Led by HarvestPlus and HarvestPlus Solutions, NutriHarvest will reach over 119,000 farmers with nutrient-rich seeds, deliver 17 million home grown nutritious meals to schools and farming communities, and enhance farmers' capacity in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Guatemala between 2024 - 2027.

This report summarizes activities completed between January and June 2025, during which time HarvestPlus achieved significant milestones in crop production, school meals, and preparedness for poultry farmer training. Thus far, NutriHarvest is delivering on its ambition to improve access to nutritious seeds, empower smallholder farmers, and create sustainable linkages to supply schools with nutrient-rich food in the project target areas.

Over 27 metric tons and 1 million vines of nutrient-rich planting material—including green grams, iron beans, zinc wheat, and orange sweet potato—were distributed to over 6,000 smallholder farmers in the reporting period. In this time, project-supported crop production has resulted in over 3.8 million nutritious meals served, improving both farm household nutrition and school meal diet quality. The project facilitated nearly 10,000 attendances at farmer trainings, with women comprising over 40% of the participants (see Annex 1, Performance Measurement

Framework). This work is increasing knowledge and awareness of biofortification, nutrition, and good agronomic practices. Biofortified crops are naturally resilient to climate shocks and offer high nutritional returns: for example, orange sweet potatoes can meet 100% of women and children's daily vitamin A needs, and iron beans can provide up to 80% of their daily iron requirements.

Across all geographies, nutrient-enriched crops are being, or will soon be, integrated into school meals through innovative procurement partnerships with farmer cooperatives, local aggregators, and/or local processors. In India, over 4,500 children are receiving not only meals prepared with zinc wheat and iron pearl millet but also life-changing nutrition education through NutriPathshala—an award-winning HarvestPlus Solution's initiative. Procurement from women-led farmer producer cooperations demonstrates the project's capacity to localize supply chains while supporting rural livelihoods and empowering women. In Guatemala, the pilot to integrate biofortified maize and iron beans into schools has been initiated; the model aims to scale up biofortified grain production through local farmers to deliver high-protein, high-micronutrient foods to vulnerable school children and their communities.

Hatching Hope is now active in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (India), where a training needs assessment and baseline survey revealed critical gaps in backyard poultry practices. In response, customized training materials have been developed and are beginning to be rolled out through a cohort of master trainers. The promotion of low-cost practices is expected to improve backyard poultry productivity and farmers' livelihoods.

Overall, NutriHarvest is on track to meet its targets as it expands biofortification crop production, scales up farmer training, and provides secure nourishment to last-mile communities in Kenya, Tanzania, India, and Guatemala.



2. Background

Globally, half of all children and two in three women are estimated to be deficient in at least one micronutrient. Micronutrient deficiencies are preventable; however, the majority of families living in low- and middle-income countries cannot afford a healthy diet and are reliant on staple foods, which provide energy but lack sufficient essential nutrients for growth, development, and optimal health. Amid climate change and other pressing food systems shocks, innovative solutions are urgently needed to build long-term nutrition and economic resilience. School meals are a strategic solution for delivering essential micronutrients equitably across social classes and between genders. They provide vital nourishment for childhood growth and development, incentivize children to stay in school, and improve learning capacity—nurturing children’s potential.

Integrating nutrient-rich crops into home-grown school feeding programs compounds these benefits by developing local supply chains for biofortified crops and increasing micronutrient intake. Concurrent efforts to support farmers to make better use of underutilized, ancestral ‘opportunity’ crops and adopt poultry businesses through Hatching Hope will add much-needed diversity into diets, grow local economies, and provide greater food security through traditionally nutritious and animal-source foods.

The NutriHarvest project is addressing the need for improved diets while improving farmer livelihoods and nutrition security in communities within Kenya, Tanzania, India, and Guatemala through three areas of implementation:

- 1. Increasing production and consumption of opportunity crops** (aligned with the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils): Working with seed companies and farmers to boost the production and consumption of underutilized yet climate-smart and highly nutritious green gram and vitamin A orange sweet potatoes (OSP) in Kenya and Tanzania.
- 2. Integrating nutrient-dense crops into home-grown school feeding programs:** Increasing the production of nutrient-rich biofortified crops by farmers and their use in school meals to benefit school-going children. Sustainable demand for biofortification will be created through awareness campaigns and the procurement of iron beans in Kenya and Tanzania, iron pearl millet and zinc wheat in India, and zinc maize and iron beans in Guatemala.
- 3. Increasing capacity of poultry farmers (Hatching Hope):** Enhancing the capacity of poultry farmers in India through the Hatching Hope initiative, which was launched in 2018 by Cargill with Heifer International. The project will provide training and support farmers, especially women, to adopt better poultry farming practices to improve their household nutrition and drive local economic impact.



3. Progress Towards Objectives

This report provides a summary of activities completed during the reporting period, January – June 2025. During this time, activities focused on: 1) seed multiplication and distribution; planting and harvesting of nutrient-rich crops; 2) initiation of delivery of nutritious foods to schools; and 3) implementation of Hatching Hope activities, including formalizing implementation partnerships and preparing training materials.

Overall, the project is on track to achieve its goals and—pending any unforeseen climatic challenges—no changes to the project timeline are anticipated.

3.1. Increasing production and consumption of opportunity crops (Kenya, Tanzania)

The production and consumption of ‘opportunity’ crops—crops that are naturally nutritious, widely accessible, and climatically adaptable—accelerated in Kenya and Tanzania through sensitization of farmers, distribution of planting material, and delivery of agronomic training.

In the reporting period:

- Over 3,500 farmers were reached with 1 million OSP vines and 2.6 MT of green gram seed
- Over 4,500 farmer attendances at training on sustainable agriculture were supported
- Over 3.5 million meals were served due to NutriHarvest project funding



In Kenya (Bungoma and Bomet) and Tanzania (Iringa and Mbeya), HarvestPlus Solutions supported the distribution of 2.6 metric tons (MT) of nutritious green gram seed and 1 million OSP vines to over 3,500 rural farmers.

OSP offers a high yield return for farmers, often requiring less irrigation than other staples under drought conditions. Cereal roots like OSP are also vital to families during critical times when food reserves are exhausted, providing household food security. It is a very rich source of vitamin A—providing up to 100% of children’s and women’s daily needs when eaten as a staple. This is important in Kenya and Tanzania, where vitamin A deficiency is highly prevalent and contributes to increased susceptibility to infections and night blindness. Green grams (also known as mung beans) help safeguard the nutrition security of smallholder farming families, providing an accessible and rich source of several essential nutrients including fiber and protein, especially in semi-arid regions where they are highly resilient and grow quickly, even under challenging drought conditions.

A concerted and ongoing effort is needed to sensitize farmers on the value of green grams and promote its adoption, as this crop has not historically been prioritized. It is an opportune moment to increase awareness of farmers that this readily available and hearty crop can be a nutritious and sustainable part of their farms.

Planting of the distributed green gram seed was completed during the reporting period; harvesting of the crop has begun and will continue into the next reporting period (July – December 2025). OSP is planted and harvested continuously throughout the year. Building on the sustainable agricultural training provided to farmers last reporting period, HarvestPlus trained an additional over 4,500 farmers on nutrition and how to grow OSP or green grams in the project areas. In Kenya, the training roll-out included capacitating 40 lead trainers through a Training-of-Trainers approach, to effectively ensure long-term knowledge and skills are passed-on to village-level smallholder farmers. In Tanzania, agronomic training in Iringa is being facilitated through the Irigina Farmer’s Cooperative, who are contributing their own resources through their farmer agricultural extension services.

Through these collective efforts, diets are being enriched: over 200 MT of opportunity crops were harvested in Kenya and Tanzania between January and June, delivering over 3.5 million meals rich in essential nutrients.



3.2. Integrating nutrient dense crops into home-grown school feeding programs (Kenya, Tanzania, India, Guatemala)

Across all project target areas, progress was made in the reporting period towards delivering seed to and capacitating farmers to develop a strong supply of nutrient-rich crops in their geographies and coordinating with trusted partners for the aggregation and distribution of nutrient-rich foods to schools.

In the reporting period:

- Over 2,500 farmers (over half women) were reached with biofortified seeds
- Nearly 5,000 attendances at farmer trainings on sustainable agriculture were supported, over half of which were by women
- 300,000 million nutritious meals were served from project efforts this period

Kenya and Tanzania

Through partnerships with farmer producer cooperatives and organizations (FPOs), iron-enriched bean seeds procured in 2024 were successfully distributed in the reporting period to nearly 1,000 rural Kenyan farmers (53% women) and over 350 rural Tanzanian farmers (40% women). Working with FPOs enables the project to reach last-mile farmers and build local supply chains that integrate nutritious foods into rural diets, including school meals. Bean harvesting is underway, with germination exceeding 90% and the crop stand looks good, indicating high yield.

Agronomic training and nutrition education remain central to the project to help optimize yields and prioritize nutritious food choices with their families. More than 3,500 farmers were trained on the benefits of biofortified beans, how to grow them and apply pest and disease control, and post-harvest handling to reduce losses and preserve nutrients. Nearly half the attendances at trainings in Kenya and Tanzania were by women, a crucial demographic to empower as they typically lead decisions about the foods cooked and served to their family.

A new partnership was formed with the Mbeya Ileje Cooperative Union (which serves over 3,000 farmers) to expand reach of iron bean seed. Iron beans can provide up to 80% of women and children's daily iron needs, playing a vital role in supporting health and cognitive development.

HarvestPlus held field days in Iringa and Mbeya in collaboration with public and private stakeholders to exchange ideas and experiences, as iron beans are new to these regions. These events brought together over 100 value chain actors including seed companies, agro-input companies, government employees, aggregators, and head schoolteachers.

Crop performance is being monitored in collaboration with farmer cooperatives and government extension staff. Given climate variability, continuous monitoring is essential to provide timely support to farmers and to mitigate yield losses.

In Kenya and Tanzania, school meal programs are highly localized and less uniform than in other countries, like India. There are several unique procurement models for school meals that differ by school and locality. For example, some schools procure food through a registered supplier who aggregates foods from multiple farmer cooperatives;

other schools post invitations for tenders, which are responded to by individual suppliers; others purchase directly from farmer producer companies or farmer cooperatives to buy what they need.

To facilitate the uptake of iron beans in school feeding programs, the project is working to strengthen market linkages across all these models. HarvestPlus activities supporting these efforts include raising awareness among school heads of the benefits of iron beans (in terms of nutrition for the students and livelihoods for local farmers), sensitizing local government officials on the opportunities to integrate biofortification into school feeding policies as a means to raise dietary quality, and brokering relationships between local off-takers and FPOs to build demand for the crop and guarantee farmers a market for their harvests.

As the local supply of nutritious beans is built through the project, farming families are benefiting from consuming their iron-rich harvests. NutriHarvest is taking a holistic approach to improving population nutrition, whereby farming communities will reap an increase in dietary nutrition through eating the nutritious crops they grow, while institutional programs are enriched with the surplus crops farmers produce.

India

Two-hundred and forty women farmers who are members of a farmer producer organization in Maharashtra have accessed biofortified seed and been trained to produce nutritious crops. This group of women have been steadfast in their commitment to produce the zinc wheat and iron pearl millet required for the project's school feeding programs. In the reporting period, 30 MT of zinc wheat was procured, enough to deliver 300,000 zinc-enriched meals to children attending schools. Additional zinc wheat was harvested by farmers and has enriched local diets through home consumption and surplus sales at informal markets.

The cumulative number of nutritious meals that will be served from project-supported harvests to date in India is over 1.6 million. Leveraging and building partnerships with State Rural Livelihood Missions has



amplified the project's ability to catalyze greater crop production than originally anticipated; later in 2025, more iron pearl millet will be harvested, enabling us to exceed our original school feeding targets—a sign that future expansion and scaling of this program is feasible and opportune.

The school meals component of NutriHarvest in India is augmented by HarvestPlus Solutions' innovative 'NutriPathshala' approach, whereby comprehensive nutrition awareness campaigns are delivered in schools and communities and 'Arogya Clubs' are established. These dedicated spaces promote nutrition and health education in schools as well as physical activity, yoga, and hygiene practices—to empower children, teachers, and parents to make informed choices for lifelong well-being.

Notably, celebrated Chef Sanjeev Kapoor, one of the top agri-food pioneers as recognized by the World Food Prize Foundation in 2025, became an ambassador of NutriPathshala guided by his belief in food as a vehicle for dignity, knowledge, and positive change. NutriPathshala was also honored in March by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for its contribution to the state's *Poshan Abhiyaan* (National Nutrition Mission).

In some areas, such as Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, hesitations by some local education departments to integrate biofortified foods into school feeding systems highlighted the need for early engagement with officials and awareness raising on the advantages of iron pearl millet and zinc wheat. In March 2025, an event was held to launch the Cargill initiative and emphasize how the NutriHarvest



project is enhancing the diet quality of school-going children in the region from a grassroots level, while supporting local farmers. The event strengthened collaborations between government officials, private sector partners, and local community actors in attendance and set the stage for the scaling up of project activities which will be expanded in a phased approach across Basti, Shrivasti, Nashik, Nandurbagh, and Pune districts—so more children can benefit from nutritious, locally sourced meals and improved nutritional knowledge.

Guatemala

HarvestPlus signed a formal agreement with a trusted local implementing partner, Semilla Nueva, for the production of biofortified maize (that is high in protein, iron, and zinc) and iron beans in 2025. In Cahabon and Raxruha, 1,000 farmers were reached with biofortified maize seed and training, and planting is underway; iron beans will be planted from July. As seed distribution rolls-out across other municipalities, agronomic training will be delivered and farmers will be encouraged to register their businesses, enabling them to become direct suppliers to schools.

The ‘quality protein’ maize being produced for this project contains up to 39% more zinc, 19% more iron, and between 30-80% more protein quality than traditional maize—filling several essential nutrient gaps in Guatemalan diets.

An inception workshop between HarvestPlus and Semilla Nueva was held during the reporting period

to review the project objectives, set out the grain production plan, and develop the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Preparations for the baseline survey have been completed and the survey will take place in July 2025. Results will inform the project targets and be used to responsively make any needed adjustments to project activities.

Discussions have also been ongoing with a local organization, Desarrollo en Movimiento, who will aggregate the biofortified grain for storage at Banco de Alimentos (a food bank) prior to distribution to schools. Standard operating procedures are being put in place with Desarrollo en Movimiento to ensure quality standards are met throughout the project and rigorous tracking will be implemented to monitor the delivery of grain to schools throughout 2026.

Five rural schools have been selected for participation in the project pilot based on their rural population, proximity to the local food bank, number of children in attendance at the schools, and inclusion of maize and beans in the typical school menu (where it is expected that schools will procure a high proportion of foods from local farmers).

Broad awareness raising to promote nutrient-rich crops is a priority in Guatemala, to encourage the wider adoption of biofortified maize and iron beans by at least 4,000 farmers. The project aims to develop a cadre of biofortification farmers as small business owners that can lay the foundation for a local supply chain that provides nutritious grains to vulnerable communities.

3.3. Increasing capacity of poultry farmers

The Hatching Hope component of the NutriHarvest project is now underway in coordination with TechnoServe. A clearer understanding of the needs of poultry farmers and gaps within extension services were established and are informing the planning and delivery of activities in 2025.

In the reporting period:

- 230 backyard poultry farmers were reached with technical support

Through NutriHarvest, Hatching Hope is being implemented in districts across Bihar and Uttar Pradesh aligned with the global Hatching Hope program implemented by TechnoServe. To ensure NutriHarvest outcomes support Cargill's global Hatching Hope efforts, we have collaborated closely with TechnoServe to jointly agree on M&E indicators, complete data sharing agreements, and share technical material. This knowledge exchange is mutually strengthening the activities of both organizations.

HarvestPlus Solutions is collaborating with two key governmental partners, Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS–JEEViKA) and the Department of Animal Husbandry in Uttar Pradesh. Formalizing these partnerships this reporting period required considerable coordination and negotiation within the state government systems—and represents a major win for this component of NutriHarvest (see 'Success Stories' below).

The project Training Needs Assessment was completed between Jan – March 2025. A subsequent baseline survey was conducted at the end of June; data is under analysis and full results are expected to be available by August. These surveys revealed vital gaps in backyard poultry in the project areas: farmers do not have access to the training needed to optimize their rearing practices and knowledge in several areas is lacking. HarvestPlus and HarvestPlus Solutions are exceptionally placed to work with the government partners to fill these gaps.

For example, the survey identified a lack of brooding (providing care to new chicks) as a key issue that limits chicks' survival (a finding that has been reinforced in the preliminary analysis of the baseline data). In response, the NutriHarvest training plans include simple, cost-effective brooding methods using locally available materials.





Overall, training plans are progressing well: 1) modules for desi (local breeds raised for household consumption), hybrid layer (specialized breeds raised for eggs and meat in semi-formal and backyard settings), and broiler birds (fast-growing breeds raised for meat) have been developed; and 2) a 7-day Training of Master Trainers in Uttar Pradesh was completed. The training materials feature illustrations and simple messages in local languages, tailored to lower-literacy audiences.

The cohort of master trainers was very carefully selected to facilitate long-term local engagement, including self-help group mobilizers and active community workers. The training was led by an experienced government veterinarian and covered technical areas such as breed selection, brooding,

feeding, disease prevention, and breed-specific housing. Sessions on facilitation, communication, and soft skills were also included to strengthen their capacity as future trainers. These master trainers will be systematically cascading knowledge across their communities, expanding impact beyond the project's footprint. Farmer-level training was initiated in Uttar Pradesh in June, ahead of schedule. Over the coming two years, each master trainer is expected to train up to 2,000 farmers on several topics each.

Looking ahead, the priorities for Hatching Hope include the completion of training-of-trainers in Bihar, the subsequent scale-up of the backyard poultry training across the project geographies, and ongoing monitoring of training quality and its impact.

4. Success Stories

Win-Win Partnerships: Amplifying Training for Hatching Hope Farmers



Under the Hatching Hope component of NutriHarvest, a formal Memorandum of Understanding was signed in May 2025 with BRLPS–JEEViKA, India’s largest State Rural Livelihood Mission. The Rural Livelihood Missions are poverty alleviation programs for the rural poor that provide access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. BRLPS–JEEViKA implements poultry-focused livelihood activities and reaches nearly 10 million rural households; however, vital gaps exist in its programming, specifically capacity for training.

Through sustained engagement over several months, there was considerate coordination with BRLPS–JEEViKA senior officials over shared objectives and mutual benefits of cooperation, resulting in a partnership agreement that offers a significant win-win opportunity.

Through NutriHarvest, Hatching Hope will fill BRLPS–JEEViKA’s gap in delivering backyard poultry training, while the project leverages BRLPS–JEEViKA’s extensive infrastructure and networks for improved reach to backyard poultry farmers and small poultry entrepreneurs. BRLPS–JEEViKA’s grassroots staff will facilitate the coordination of training delivery at the village level.

The partnership is a major milestone that is expected to amplify the impact of the Hatching Hope program in India. Working alongside government agencies presents a rich opportunity to contribute to the wider national agenda on the social and economic empowerment of India’s rural poor populations.

Developing Innovative Community Extension Services

Kenya, like many other countries, faces a shortage of extension staff who can deliver new agricultural knowledge and technologies to farmers. To help handle this bottleneck in Bomet county where NutriHarvest is operating, churches were integrated as an extension hub to facilitate reach to smallholder farmers.

Although this approach is in its early stages, successes are starting to emerge. The localized hub is helping to build volumes of nutrient-rich crops within a small radius, which is key to reducing transaction

costs during crop aggregation and collective marketing. The church hubs are also accelerating reach to many rural farmers through a pass-on arrangement, whereby farmers that have developed trust with each other through their church are sharing planting material and are jointly committed to a common goal of creating an income within their community. Government extension staff have expressed their appreciation of this approach, as it is adding much needed capacity and enables farmers to access new technologies in a cost-effective manner.



5. Key Challenges Encountered, Lessons Learned or Recommendations Going Forward

In Tanzania, the project activities have increased the demand for iron bean seed among farmers beyond what is currently available. To date, NutriHarvest has delivered 11 MT of iron bean seed, however, this supply does not meet the full demand. Consequently, the farmer cooperatives are strongly considering engaging in production of quality declared seed (a seed class that is a progeny of foundation seed that meets minimum seed certification standards and is used by farmers), as it is relatively low-cost for the production of large volumes. This approach could also help fill an emerging gap between the current iron-rich grain availability and increasing demand from schools.

In India, there have been lessons learned about the need for consistent awareness-building of the value of biofortified crops at community level—particularly

among farmers, parents, and school leaders. In some areas in Maharashtra, farmers were initially reluctant to cultivate iron pearl millet due to unfamiliarity with seed quality, market assurance, and agronomic practices. Similarly, caregivers and school staff were unsure about the suitability of these grains in children's diets. These barriers were addressed early in the project through a mix of field demonstrations, taste-testing sessions, and nutrition education drives—gradually, community trust was built. This experience underscores how successful integration of biofortified crops into public systems cannot rely solely on supply mechanisms. Scaling must be anchored in local capacity-building, participatory learning, and long-term stakeholder engagement, ensuring both demand creation and sustainable adoption across the value chain.



6. Upcoming Priorities & Conclusions

Moving forward, between July – December 2025, significant progress is expected for each project objective. There will be a continued focus on planting and harvesting of vitamin A orange sweet potato and green grams in Kenya and Tanzania (Objective 1), alongside community sensitization to increase awareness and adoption of these lesser prioritized—yet highly accessible, resilient, and nutritious—crops. With the continued roll-out of farmer training and harvesting of nutrient-rich crops, context-specific linkages will be established and/or strengthened between farmers growing biofortified crops (iron beans, iron pearl millet, zinc wheat, and vitamin A maize) and school feeding programs in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Guatemala (Objective 2)

primarily through intermediaries including offtakers/ aggregators and processors. Meanwhile, farming families will continue to benefit from enriching their own diets as they also eat the biofortified grains they produce. Backyard poultry production capacity will be increased (Objective 3) as training is cascaded through master trainers to village farmers, strengthening their chicken and egg production.

NutriHarvest, thanks to funding from Cargill, is increasing the demand for, and supply of, sustainable, nutritious foods within local food systems where millions of vulnerable children and farming communities require added nutrients and livelihood opportunities to grow and thrive.

Annex 1. Performance Measurement Framework

Outcome	Indicators	Geography + Crop	Final targets	Achievement (June-Dec 2024)	Achievement (Jan-June 2025)	
Component 1: Scaling production and consumption of opportunity crops (VACS): Kenya, Tanzania						
1.1 Increased production and consumption of VACS (OSP, GG)	Number of meals served, disaggregated by crop and geography	Kenya OSP	1,500,000	-	437,500	
		Kenya GG	2,250,000	-	2,166,667	
		Tz OSP	1,500,000	-	937,500	
		TOTAL	5,250,000	-	3,541,667	
	Attendance at farmer trainings on sustainable agriculture due to this funding, disaggregated by sex and geography	Kenya (OSP, GG):	7,250	2,148	4,268	
		Kenya: Women		1,333	998	
		Tz OSP: Total	5,000	1,349	401	
		Tz: Women		842	113	
		TOTAL	12,250	3,497	4,669	
		Total: Women		2,175	998	
1.2 Increased access to VACS planting material (OSP, GG)	Number of farmers reached with seed, disaggregated by crop, sex, and geography	Kenya Total (OSP+GG)	7,250	1,677	1,931	
		Kenya OSP: Total	5,000	1,677	387	
		Kenya OSP: Women	1,500	1,137	242	
		Kenya GG: Total	2,500	-	1,544	
		Kenya GG: Women	750	-	643	
		Tz OSP	5,000	-	1,750	
		Tz OSP: Women	1,500	-	894	
		TOTAL	12,250	1,677	3,681	
		Total: Women	3,750	1,137	1,779	
		Component 2: Increasing nutrition dense crops in home grown school feeding programs (HGSF): Kenya, Tanzania, India, Guatemala				
2.1 Increased integration of biofortified crops in school feeding programs	Number of students reached, disaggregated by crop and geography	Kenya HIB	tbd	-	-	
		Tz HIB	tbd	-	-	
		India (IPM + ZnW)	8,000	500	4,726	
		India IPM	8,000	500	4,726	
		India ZnW	8,000	500	4,726	
		Guat (HIB, ZnM)	2,350	-	-	
		Guat HIB	1,175	-	-	
		Guat ZnM	1,175	-	-	
		Number of meals served (on farms and in schools), disaggregated by crop and geography	Kenya HIB	5,000,000	-	-
			Tz HIB	5,250,000	-	-
			India total	1,400,000	1,361,200	300,000
			India ZnW		1,200	300,000
			India IPM		1,360,000	-
			Guat	211,500	-	-
	Guat HIB		91,500	-	-	
	Guat ZnM		120,000	-	-	
	TOTAL		11,861,500	1,361,200	300,000	
	Attendance at farmer trainings on sustainable agriculture, disaggregated by sex and geography		Kenya	1,500	430	965
		Kenya: Women	450	175	512	
		Tz	1,500	-	2,602	
		Tz: Women	450	-	1,166	
		India	720	580	380	
		India: Women	720	580	380	
		Guat	8,000	-	1,000	
		Guat: Women		-	718	
		TOTAL	11,720	1,010	4,947	
		Total: Women		755	2,776	
2.2 Increased access to quality seed of biofortified crops (HIB, IPM, ZnW, ZnM), by smallholder farmers	Number of farmers reached with biofortified seed disaggregated by crop, sex and geography	Kenya HIB: Total	1,500	-	965	
		Kenya HIB: Women	450	-	512	
		Tz HIB	1,500	-	355	
		Tz HIB: Women	450	-	139	
		India	240	240	240	
		India ZnW: Total	140	140	140	
		India ZnW: Women	140	140	140	
		India IPM: Total	100	100	100	
		India IPM: Women	100	100	100	
		Gaut HIB, ZnM	4,000	-	1,000	

Gaut HIB - Total		-	
Gaut HIB: Women		-	
Gaut ZnM: Total	4,000	-	1,000
Gaut ZnM: Women		-	718
TOTAL	7,240	240	2,560
Total: Women		240	1,609

Component 3: Increasing poultry production capacity for farmers: India

3.1 Improved capacity to rear poultry for meat and eggs	Number of farmers reached with technical		100,000	-	230
	Attendance at farmer trainings, disaggregated by sex, training type, and geography	Total	300,000	-	230
		Total: Women	90,000	-	230
	Number of household members reached disaggregated by sex and geography	Total	500,000	-	1,150
		Total: Women	225,000	-	460
	Number of people reached with messages about poultry	Total	500,000	-	230
		Total: Women	225,000	-	230
	Number of farms adopting improved biosecurity measures	Total	25,000	<i>To be reported from Jan 2026</i>	
Total: Women		7,500			

ABBREVIATIONS

GG Green grams
 OSP Vitamin A orange sweet potato
 HIB Iron beans
 ZnW Zinc wheat
 ZnM Zinc maize

DEFINITIONS

"Farmers reached": Farm households that accessed nutrient-rich biofortified seed. For Component 3 [Hatching Hope] this refers to individual people (farmers and other poultry value chain actors) that received at least one form of technical support.

"Attendance at training": A head-count of individuals who participated in any sessions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge skills. The same farmer/person can attend multiple trainings. Training includes agronomic, post-harvest, utilization, and/or nutrition education.

"Meal size" (g/crop): The standard meal portion size for each crop is HIB (50g); ZnM (100g); IPM (50g); ZnW (100g); OSP (100g); GG (50g).

"Meals served": Total production of each crop divided by the meal size. Includes on and off farm consumption. Targets and implementation are based on a meal that contains a single biofortified crop only.

Number of students reached: Total count of school-attending children that are officially included in a school register and received at least one meal made from biofortified ingredients. A student is counted once even if they eat >1 meals.