



**European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development
Analysis of donor support to CAADP Pillar 4 - Phase 2**

A report to

Executive Secretary, EIARD, European Commission, Brussels

Volume 2 – Appendices

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Appendix 1. EIARD Analysis of Donor Support to CAADP Pillar 4 - Full ToR



Terms of Reference

For "Analysis of donor support (including EIARD members) to CAADP (Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme) Pillar 4"

Phase 2

Final, 28 October 2010

1. BACKGROUND

FSTP

FSTP, the Food Security Thematic Programme, is a programme of the European Union that aims "to improve food security in favour of the poorest and the most vulnerable, and contribute to achieving the first MDG, through a set of actions which ensure overall coherence, complementarity and continuity of Community interventions, including in the area of transition from relief to development". The FSTP objective is to be pursued during the period 2007-2010 (with a budget allocation of Euro 925 million) through the following strategic priorities:

- (1) Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security: Research and technology;
- (2) Linking information and decision making to improve food security response strategies;
- (3) Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches to improve food security;
- (4) Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition, and in fragile and failed states;
- (5) Promoting innovation to combat food insecurity: this component aims to foster innovative practices and approaches to food security and their South-South upscaling/dissemination; and
- (6) Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation and alignment with development partners and donors. This component aims to promote food security at international level and aid effectiveness, in line with the OECD Paris Declaration.

The EIARD FSTP project

EIARD, the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development, aims at coordinating European ARD (Agricultural Research for Development) policies. EIARD members are the Member States of the European Union, plus Norway, Switzerland and the EC. A more detailed introduction to EIARD, its governance and strategy is given in Annex 1.

The EU, through FSTP, is supporting EIARD with Euro 1.3 million over 3 years (referred to as the "EIARD FSTP project") with the overall purpose of achieving "Coherent, coordinated (at national, regional and global levels), relevant and effective European policies for and investments in agricultural research for development that support the food security agenda". The EIARD FSTP project will contribute to the External Relations Policy, the Development Policy and the Research Policy of the EU by enhancing the international agricultural research cooperation in Europe in favour of developing countries. The project will contribute to the implementation of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), with regard to the following strategic priority six (see above):

"Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation, coordination and alignment with development partners and donors, in particular European ones, in the field of agricultural research for development (ARD)¹".

The implementation of the EIARD FSTP project is supported by the EIARD PMT (Project Management Team).

The logframe of the EIARD FSTP project is included in Annex 2. Specific objectives of the project, in line with the EIARD strategy, are:

- (1) Improved donors' coordination, harmonisation and alignment on ARD, in particular at the European level (EU plus Norway and Switzerland).
- (2) Participation of the Civil Society in international policy dialogue on ARD.
- (3) Advocacy, awareness raising and education for a more effective contribution of ARD to food security [food, environment, policy, health, climate change] in developing countries.

The present assignment contributes to objective (1).

CAADP Pillar IV

CAADP, the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme, is the Africa-owned and Africa-led initiative working to boost agricultural productivity in Africa (see www.caadp.net for details). It is a programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)² and consists of four pillars:

1. Land and water management
2. Market access
3. Food supply and hunger
4. Agricultural research for development

Pillar 4 aims to improve agricultural research and systems in order to disseminate appropriate new technologies. Progress so far involves the development and adoption of the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP), prepared under the leadership of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, and efforts to embed agricultural research for development in national CAADP compacts. It has allowed a broad group of development partners to start scaling up support to science and technology programmes at the regional and national levels. An operational guide for FAAP has been developed and it is envisaged that this guide will form the basis for ARD initiatives throughout Africa.

Pillar 4 and FAAP are supported by a range of European donors, as well as non-European public and corporate donors (such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the African Development Bank, and non-European bilateral donors such as USAID and AusAid). This support is either in the form of direct support to agencies mandated with CAADP implementation (such as FARA and the sub-regional agricultural research organisations ASARECA and CORAF), or through indirect support to national or regional ARD initiatives following FAAP principles.

¹ Food Security Thematic Programme – Thematic strategy paper & Multiannual indicative programme 2007-2010. Pages 2, 20 and 27
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/food-security/documents/fstp_strategypaper_en.pdf

² As part of the process to integrate NEPAD into the African Union structures and processes, the NEPAD Secretariat was recently transformed into the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA).

There is currently no up-to-date analysis of support to CAADP pillar 4 and the FAAP available, which identifies strengths and weaknesses of, and complementarities or conflicts between the support provided by the different donors involved.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

This analysis will contribute to improving donor coordination, harmonisation and alignment on ARD, and therefore to the following two results of the EIARD FSTP project:

1. Relevant European policies towards the MDGs in general, and food security issues in particular, are strengthened.
2. Joint initiatives on ARD are developed by EIARD members and other (bilateral or multilateral) ARD donors.

Specifically the analysis will provide EIARD with the knowledge and processes required to better coordinate and harmonise support to CAADP pillar 4 both between EIARD members, and between EIARD members and other major donors. By mapping existing support (both in terms of policies and investments) to Pillar 4, areas where support is complementary, coordinated and adequate, as well as areas where support is inconsistent, conflicting, duplicating or insufficient will be identified. This will help EIARD members to re-prioritise support in the future in order to maximise synergies between donors.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

This assignment will be largely in the form of a desk study, including the review of documents, email and phone correspondence, but also some face-to-face meetings with key informants and stakeholders in Europe. No overseas travel is envisaged.

The assignment will be carried out by (a) consultant(s) with relevant experience and a track record in working on ARD in Africa, who will ideally have linkages with key organisations in Europe support ARD.

The assignment will be carried out in two phases, with phase 2 subject to satisfactory completion of phase 1. Two separate contracts will therefore be issued to the consultants.

Phase 1 (currently ongoing) involves the following:

- Define 'support to CAADP pillar 4' in thematic ('boundaries' between research and dissemination on the one hand, covered by pillar 4, and wider rural development on the other hand, which is also addressed by pillars 1-3), operational and financial terms (i.e. specific project / programme support, direct public budget support in the form of sector support to agriculture, indirect public budget support through debt cancellation and loan warranty, and other financial mechanisms) and thus define the scope of the study.
- Based on an agreed definition, develop a typology / categorisation of 'support types', which incorporate thematic (e.g. plant breeding, scientist capacity development, dissemination of research findings, support to agricultural advisory services), and process / institutional characteristics (e.g. core support to regional organisations, country-level support, research partnerships, CGIAR in Africa).
- Map existing and planned future support of EIARD members and other major aid donors (to include, among others, the World Bank, FAO, African Development Bank, major private sector / corporate foundations such as BMGF and Rockefeller, and other bilateral donors such as USAID, CIDA, the governments of China and India) to CAADP pillar 4 against the agreed 'support types' and geographical dimensions (by country, sub-region / region / continental level). This should

include a quantitative element, i.e. approximate financial layout by 'support types'.

- Include a (nearly / as far as possible) exhaustive mapping of continental (NEPAD, CGIAR, FARA) and sub-regional support (SROs), and a quick mapping of identified support for all Sub-Saharan African countries. Consultants should then propose a minimum of four "in-depth" country cases studies for phase 2, based on a review of the CAADP process in countries, and the (indicative) quality of the emerging CAADP Country Compacts.
- If possible, make an assessment of the extent to which individual CAADP pillar 4 support investments at continental, regional and/or national level meet the requirements of aid effectiveness (as defined by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action – see http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,3343,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html for details).
- Present the results in the form of a draft report, including figures, diagrammes and maps as appropriate.
- Circulate the report for feedback to EIARD members and other key stakeholders.
- Incorporate feedback and finalise report.

Phase 2 will involve the following:

- Undertake a qualitative assessment of the CAADP process in the case study countries, considering also previous analyses undertaken by others (e.g. DIE Germany: [http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3.nsf/\(ynDK_contentByKey\)/ANES-7X8J53/\\$FILE/Studies%2048.pdf](http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3.nsf/(ynDK_contentByKey)/ANES-7X8J53/$FILE/Studies%2048.pdf))
- Undertake a tentative exhaustive mapping of support to CAADP Pillar IV in the selected country case studies. If possible, this would include an assessment of the approximate support to CAADP pillar IV vs support to other pillars of CAADP.
- Based on the continental / sub-regional mapping and the country case studies, analyse the emerging pattern to identify:
 - Areas where support appears to be adequately coordinated between donors, with some level of complementarity of actions, established and functioning (either formal or informal) coordination mechanisms, resulting in effectiveness and efficiency of support.
 - Areas where support appears to be poorly coordinated, with duplication of efforts or even conflicting agendas, resulting in low 'aid effectiveness'.
- For each of these two areas, document at least 3 examples in more detail with the aim of illustrating where efficiencies or inefficiencies originated from and how they can be avoided / overcome.
- Identify opportunities for systems and processes to improve donor coordination in relation to CAADP pillar IV (to link with a separate assignment on investment tracking in CAADP).
- Circulate the draft phase 2 report for feedback to EIARD members and other key stakeholders.
- Incorporate feedback and finalise phase 2 report.

An EIARD PMT member will be assigned as contact person / focal point. The consultant(s) will report to this contact person, who will also be responsible for signing off on the completion of phase 1 and 2. Either key documentation or a contact person who will provide key information will be provided by each EIARD member country.

Consultants are expected to link with relevant networks, organisations or individuals working on related aspects, such as:

- the GDPRD, and initiatives they are involved in or aware of mapping support to ARD;

- GFAR and documents prepared in preparation for the GCARD conference, including the European and African regional consultations (see <http://www.egfar.org/egfarW/website/gcard/regional-consultations>);
- the ERA ARD project (see <http://www.era-ard.org/>, which has already carried out a number of studies on European ARD systems;
- the ongoing Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-funded research project on “Africa and Europe: Partnerships in Food and Farming), which attempted to map European support to ARD in Africa (see <http://www3.imperial.ac.uk/africanagriculturaldevelopment>);
- the consultants carrying out other studies contracted by EIARD, with themes as shown in Annex 3 and in the table below. This assignment is implemented by AGRINATURA, and the consultant is expected to share data and reports received from EIARD members for the CAADP mapping with these consultants on request.

Theme	Lead consultants
1/ Making ARD more pro-poor; improving accessibility of results to the poorest	Barry Pound (NRI), B.Pound@gre.ac.uk
2/ Capacity development for ARD (both HR and institutional development)	Tim Chancellor (NRI), T.C.B.Chancellor@greenwich.ac.uk
3/ Impact assessment policies and practices of EIARD members	Adrienne Martin (NRI), a.m.martin@gre.ac.uk
4/ Implications on ARD of the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development	Jacky Ganry (CIRAD), jacky.ganry@cirad.fr

4. SPECIFIC DELIVERABLES

The consultants will submit the following deliverables:

Phase 1:

- A report of a maximum of 30 pages, describing the typology used and the resulting distribution pattern of donor support to CAADP pillar IV at the continental, sub-regional and national level, and proposed country case studies for phase 2.
- The report should include detailed annexes with the data used, referencing the source information, and presenting the resulting distribution pattern in a graphical way (maps / diagrammes etc.)

Phase 2:

- A report of a maximum of 20 pages, including the analysis of the emerging pattern (from phase 1), the country case studies, case studies illustrating examples of poor and good coordination, and the targeted recommendations for improving coordination.

5. SKILLS REQUIRED

The consultant(s) is /are required to have

- a good understanding of the CAADP process and of African ARD institutions;
- an understanding of the principles of donor harmonisation and aid effectiveness;
- basic knowledge of the main aid donors supporting the CAADP process;
- good analytical and writing skills, good presentation skills.

Consultants are requested to demonstrate value for money (for instance by implicating a research assistant to undertake the data compilation and the liaising with the EIARD focal points and searching the Internet and other secondary data sources).

6. LOCATION, DURATION AND BUDGET

The study will be carried out from the consultants' base, and the consultants involved are expected to liaise with the EIARD PMT member in charge of this assignment by email and telephone. The assignment will include the presentation of the report at a relevant forum in Europe.

The assignment is expected to start in August 2010 and end in April 2011. Phase 1 will take four months (i.e. August 2010 to November 2010). Phase 2 would last six months, anticipated to start in December 2010 until June 2011.

The maximum budget available for this assignment is Euro 20,000 for each phase 1 and phase 2, so Euro 40,000 in total, including fees and all reimbursable expenses. Travel expenses will be reimbursed for 2nd class rail fare or economy class air fare, and for accommodation / DSA according to GTZ regulations for agreed travel, payable against proof of expenses. Only travel within Europe is envisaged.

This assignment will be contracted through GTZ, Germany. Both firms and individual consultants are eligible. Interested consultants should send an offer for phase one only, not exceeding 5 pages, which briefly outlines their capabilities, understanding of the assignment, planned approach, proposed budget in Euro (including fee rate times person days), and their CV(s), to Marc Witzel at GTZ (marc.witzel@gtz.de) as the contracting agency, copied to the EIARD Executive Secretary Philippe Petithuguenin (Philippe.PETITHUGUENIN@ec.europa.eu) and the EIARD FSTP project technical coordinator Barbara Adolph (Barbara@tripleline.com) by **19 November (for phase 2)**. If several consultants work together, the proposal should clearly indicate responsibilities of all consultants involved, including responsibility for delivery of the report.

Annex 1 EIARD

Origins and members

EIARD, the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development, was initiated in 1995 with the aim of coordinating European ARD (Agricultural Research for Development) policies. EIARD members are the Member States of the European Union, plus Norway, Switzerland and the EC - represented by Directorates General (DGs) for Research and Technological Development (RTD), Development (DEV), and Europe-Aid Office for Cooperation (AIDCO). Each member has a National EIARD Network, consisting of ARD policy makers from the relevant Ministries and government departments, and their advisers. Each National EIARD Network is coordinated by a National Contact Point.

Governance mechanisms

EIARD is implemented by a European Coordination Group (ECG) consisting of up to three representatives of each Member, appointed by their respective governments or the European Commission. The ECG is therefore accountable to both individual European Governments (through their representatives) and to the EU Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, through the Commission. The ECG elects an EIARD Chair from among its members, to serve for an agreed period of two to three years.

A smaller Working Group (WG) of about eight members ensures the continuing activities of EIARD, and operates as a "Steering Committee". It meets about four times a year, and is fully accountable to the ECG.

An EIARD Executive Secretary is provided by one of the members, and hosted by the European Commission (DG RTD) as a Seconded National Expert. The Executive Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day management of EIARD.

EIARD's Guiding Principles

EIARD's operation is guided by the following six principles:

- **Alignment:** European supports to ARD are aligned on DEEC (Development and Emerging Economy Countries) own ARD policies, strategies and priorities according to EU commitment on Aid Effectiveness.
- **Relevance:** To ensure relevance, ARD is demand-driven, fit the social, economic and cultural conditions in which the results will be used in DEEC, and is demonstrably useful to research users and partners.
- **Complementarity:** European supports to ARD seek to promote regional/sub-regional cooperation in ARD among DEEC where this is demonstrably cost-efficient and relevant. At Community and European level, ARD supports complement and add value to existing bilateral actions by European states.
- **Subsidiarity:** ARD activities are proportionate to the objectives to be achieved and planned and executed at the lowest possible levels at which they can be carried out effectively.
- **Partnerships:** European supports to ARD seek to promote partnerships, equity and balanced management responsibilities among partners in the South and in Europe. Such relationships take account of opportunities offered by Europe's research strengths and comparative advantages, as well as the normative policies that frame European development cooperation and related sectoral programmes. They aim to increase national and regional capacities to plan and execute - effectively and efficiently - ARD activities.
- **Participation:** Collaboration is necessary to make research relevant to and for end users. National partners and research users must be involved in the formulation of research priorities, plans, implementation processes and in assessment of the results and their usefulness. Therefore, an Innovation System Approach will be systematically encouraged. This principle does not preclude the mobilisation of European research to address specific, targeted problems.

EIARD's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013

Goal: we seek to reduce poverty (i.e. MDGs); to promote economic growth, food security, sustainable management of natural resources in developing & emerging economy countries; to contribute to global development issues and knowledge generation, through more effective European investments in ARD, and increased European ARD partnership with developing & emerging economy countries.

Purpose: Coherent and relevant European initiatives with developing & emerging countries in agricultural research activities and capacity development promoted and implemented in coordinated manner at global, regional, sub regional and national levels, while giving a stronger voice to those countries in the European and international decision making processes; and providing their access to European knowledge by opening up the European Research Area.

Outputs: Four outputs of EIARD activities have been identified in order for the above purpose to be achieved. These are:

1. Effective coordination of European ARD Policies
2. Effective coordination of European investments in CGIAR
3. Effective coordination of European investments in strengthening ARD organisations, especially at global level and in Africa.
4. Effective coordination between European investments in ARD and investments in rural development

At the same time as pursuing these four outputs, EIARD will support ways of ensuring DEEC have a stronger voice in the ARD arena and more generally building up of DEEC ARD capacity, in particular of institutions, and young & female individuals.

Annex 2 EIARD FSTP project logframe

Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
Overall objectives			
Food insecurity and poverty through pro-poor agricultural development reduced			
Project purposes			
<p><i>Implementation of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), with regard to the following strategic priority: Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation, coordination and alignment with development partners and donors, in particular European ones, in the field of agricultural research for development (ARD). Promoting food security at international level, as well as aid effectiveness in line with the OECD Paris Declaration.</i></p> <p>Coherent, coordinated (at national, regional and global levels), relevant and effective European policies for and investments in agricultural research for development that support the food security agenda</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIARD members agreed on common principles for ARD policies and investments, and apply these to their national ARD support instruments • Information about EIARD member ARD policies and institutions is readily available on EIARD communication systems 	
Results			

Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Component 1: Improved donors' coordination, harmonisation and alignment on ARD (Objective 1)</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant European policies toward the MDGs in general, and food security issues in particular are strengthened. • Joint initiatives on ARD are developed with other donors 	<p><u>Five activities</u> will be developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise European and Southern scientific and civil society members on specific development issues³ and international initiatives⁴ to provide informed elements, in particular scenarios and options, to European policy makers involved in ARD policy formulation. 2. Develop relevant joint policies and strategies at European level on ARD issues, to address proficiently MDGs at global, regional, sub-regional levels, and national levels. 3. Strengthen EIARD's voice in the CGIAR in order to support a reform toward a more effective system; consolidation of a European Monitoring System of the CGIAR co-funded projects. 4. Foster the coordination, harmonisation and alignment of European ARD policies with those of other bilateral and multilateral donors. 5. Integrate ARD policies into the broader enhancing framework of the Rural Development policies⁵. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of 6 studies on themes defined by EIARD, that respond to EIARD information needs, and that synthesise relevant findings from existing or ongoing research and consultations 2. Six joint European policy briefs on ARD produced over 3 years; comparison (in number and quality) of policies existing at 31.12.2008 with those in place at 31.12.2011 3. Three position papers on CGIAR reform and activities; three joint European CGIAR monitoring missions; number of EIARD members funding CGIAR using the new funding system of the CGIAR. 4. Document produced mapping donor priorities and instruments for ARD and summarising good practices in donor harmonisation; number of EU joint initiatives to support African and Southern ARD organisations 5. Establishment with HARD and GDPRD of a process and a method to mainstream European ARD policies into the European and international rural development policies. 	<p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, and then ARD, loose their political priority in the Rural Development agenda • The political commitment of EIARD Members for donors' coordination, harmonisation and alignment, as stated in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, is not translated into actual initiative and actions. • Too high transaction costs of the political coordination at EIARD level. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development and ARD remain political priorities for EIARD Members. • European financial support to ARD is maintained or increased from actual levels • EIARD is able to extend its coordination know-how for the European support to CGIAR to the support for other ARD partners, especially ARD Fora in Africa • EIARD mobilises all the potential and effective partners which are already identified, in order to efficiently implement the different

³ E.g. ARD activities to be developed on the impacts of climate changes on food security in Africa, or activities to improving the delivery of research results to the poorest.

⁴ E.g. International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development. <http://www.agassessment.org/>

⁵ Global Donors Platform for Rural Development <http://www.donorplatform.org/>

Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Component 2: Participation of the Civil Society in international policy dialogue (Objective 2)</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint ARD priorities and actions between European and Southern ARD stakeholders are identified and translated into guiding documents. 2. Multi-stakeholders bi-regional platforms to facilitate policy dialogues and joint ARD initiatives between European and Southern ARD stakeholders are supported. 3. ARD stakeholder's participation to international dialogues on ARD policies is facilitated. 	<p><u>Three activities</u> will be developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate partnership between all ARD stakeholders, in particular NGOs, farmers organisations and private sector, in order to implement European and developing countries' ARD policies by supporting bi-regional (Europe – developing & emerging countries) policy dialogues between European ARD stakeholders, in particular those of the civil society, and their Southern counterparts. 2. Support participation of ARD stakeholders' representatives, in particular NGOs, farmers organisations and private sector, in international meetings on ARD policy dialogues. 3. Complementarities and synergies will be ensured with instruments provided under the Framework Programme 7 (in particular INCO-NET, and ERA-NET) to support bi-regional dialogues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of and active multi-stakeholders bi-regional platforms: engagement with 1 platform with Africa (PAEPARD); initiation of 2 platforms with Asia and Latin-America. 2. Farmers organisations and civil society organisations attend regularly key international ARD events, and influence the decision making processes by providing recommendation papers. 	

Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Component 3: <u>Advocacy, awareness raising and education for a more effective contribution of ARD to food security (Objective 3)</u></p> <p>Expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International events are organised, communication materials (brochure, leaflet, presentation) are produced to highlight European ARD policies & contribution toward MDGs and food security. The European ARD information system on European ARD initiatives and activities are further developed. EIARD website is updated and improved. European Information Strategy (IS), developed and implemented. Awareness of decision makers in developing countries raised. 	<p>Three activities will be developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation and participation of both donors from developed and developing countries in international events; production of communication activities. 2. Exchange and management of European ARD information in support of policy makers and ARD partnership: Terms of Reference for the implementation of a European ARD Information Strategy (IS) are developed; EIARD website is updated and maintained; e-consultation in the area of development are developed and implemented. 3. Specific training on ARD issues for decision makers of developing countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation to 4 International events; communication materials (brochure, leaflet, presentation) are produced to highlight European ARD policies & contribution toward MDGs and food security. 2. A European ARD information system strategy and framework on European ARD initiatives and activities is developed. 3. The EIARD website is improved. 4. Number of trainings organised on ARD Three seminars over 3 years (one in each region Africa – Latin America & Asia). 	

Annex 3: Studies and policy briefs to support the implementation of the EIARD strategy

Theme / topic	Comments on relevance and issues to consider
1/ Making ARD more pro-poor; improving accessibility of results to the poorest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All EIARD members see impact of ARD on the poor as a major goal of ARD investments (to contribute to poverty reduction and food security of the poor). However, there is no agreement on the approaches to be used to develop pro-poor research agendas, to identify the poor and to maximise the impact of ARD for them, including issues such as targeting, participation in research agenda setting and research design, etc. This links also to topic 4 – impact assessment. ▪ The study and resulting policy brief should help develop a common vision within EIARD on linkages between research / ARD, innovation and rural poverty alleviation. It should carefully explore how different EIARD members view innovation (innovation systems, innovation brokers, private sector involvement in innovation, commodity chain perspective) and how this impacts on poverty reduction. ▪ Other crosscutting issues to consider include Gender and Employment.
2/ Capacity development for ARD (both HR and institutional development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most or all EIARD members invest in capacity development for ARD, and perceive this investment to be key to ensure that ARD has long-term impact. Better coordination between EIARD members may lead to more effective capacity building investments and programmes. ▪ The mapping should look at who invests in what type of CD (formal training, organisation development, etc.), in what sub-sectors and for what target group. Also consider approaches to reduce brain drain / support re-integration of HR into their organisations of origin. ▪ EU has a key role because of long lasting bilateral cooperation and strong linkages, in particular with SSA. ▪ Crosscutting issues to consider include Gender and Youth aspect, as well as new demands for capacity development due to climate change.
3/ Impact assessment policies and practices of EIARD members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact assessment is at the core of recent reforms of ARD systems. Different EIARD members use different paradigms / approaches / methods for ARD impact assessment, and use the resulting evidence in different ways. Reviewing and comparing the practices of different EIARD members would help identify differences and communalities in approaches, and pave the way for more coordinated impact assessment. ▪ A key question for the policy brief would be to look at how results from impact assessment actually affect decisions (on programming, on investing in research etc.). This is a sensitive issue, but highly relevant for the effectiveness of ARD support.
4/ Implications on ARD of the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While not all EIARD members agree with all conclusions of the IAASTD, it is nevertheless an important exercise with interesting conclusions. A policy brief should explore the implications of the assessment for European ARD policies and investments. ▪ This would need to reposition IAASTD in the context of the GCARD process – therefore this might be the last policy brief to be developed under this assignment.



Appendix 2. Semi-structured Questionnaire for Key Informants in Benin and Zambia.

Analysis of Donor Support to CAADP Pillar IV

Case Study Stakeholder Semi-Structured Questionnaire for Benin/ Zambia

This document is in MS Word's Form view.

Please Scroll, Tab or Click through the form to complete the tick boxes or text fields

Introduction

EIARD's Analysis of Donor Support to CAADP Pillar IV is seeking the views of stakeholders in the three case study countries of Benin, Tanzania and Zambia on the way that Donors are supporting the CAADP framework, and in particular their support to agricultural research for development (ARD) through Pillar IV. The study has been asked to:

- Make a qualitative assessment of the CAADP process in the case study countries;
- Map the distribution of donor support to CAADP Pillar IV and the approximate support to the other pillars (I, II and III).
- Identify areas where donor support is well coordinated, aligned with national priorities, and/or effective; and
- Identify areas where the support may be poorly coordinated, misaligned with national priorities, and/or ineffective.

The Study Team would be grateful for your responses to this questionnaire covering the following five Study Topics:

1. CAADP in-country process
2. Achieving Paris Declaration principles
3. Support in implementing the CAADP process
4. Agriculture Working Groups
5. National ARD strategy and support to Pillar IV

This version of the questionnaire is being used in Benin and Zambia and for the CAADP-wide respondents. Therefore it needs to cover a wide range of stakeholders. We recognise that your time is valuable; and that not all respondents will have the experience and knowledge, or the time, to complete all the details requested in the questionnaire.

However, to help us achieve adequate and representative information we would be grateful if:

- **All Respondents** could at least complete sections on Study Topics 1 (CAADP in-country process) and 2 (Paris Declaration principles) as a priority. All respondents are welcome to complete other Study Topics as far as they are able.
- **Other Respondents** with specialist roles or experience could, in addition to Study Topics 1 and 2, also complete Study Topics 3, 4 and 5 as shown given in the following table.

Respondent category	Study Topic				
	1. CAADP in-country process	2. Paris Declaration principles	3. Support to the CAADP process	4. Agriculture Working Groups	5. National ARD strategy and support to Pillar IV
All respondents	✓	✓			
CAADP officials/ process managers/ facilitators	1 and 2 plus		✓		
ARD managers/ researchers	1 and 2 plus			✓	✓
Donors / national aid officials	1 and 2 plus			✓	✓

- Any information you provide will be useful, even if it is on a topic in which you were not closely involved. Such responses will allow us to gather a wider range of views.
- We have made the form flexible to allow for longer replies where you wish to provide these.
- If you wish to provide additional information to the study (e.g. additional comments, or as reports or other documents) please do this by email when you return this questionnaire, or in a separate email.
- In storing and reporting this study we will ensure that all information collected from individuals is anonymised so that it cannot be attributed to any individual person or organisation.

1. The In-Country CAADP process

All respondents are requested to respond to this study topic.

1.1 In your experience of the CAADP process in SSA or in Benin/ Zambia, **how do you assess the CAADP method and process as a means bringing together stakeholders to identify, agree and commit to the priorities for the agricultural development?** *Choose one option on the scale.*

Good. Very few improvements needed Adequate. Some improvements needed Poor. Many improvements needed

1.2 Whatever your assessment of the CAADP process, please identify what you see as its main Strengths? *(Please enter each Strength in a separate row)*

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1.3 Whatever your assessment of the CAADP process, please identify what you see as the main Weaknesses? *(Please enter each Weakness in a separate row)*

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1.4 Based on your experience of the CAADP process, please suggest ways in which the process could be improved by building on the Strengths, or avoiding the Weaknesses and/or in any other way. *(Please enter each suggestion in a separate row)*

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1.5 Actors involved in the Benin/ Zambia CAADP in-Country process Involvement in the CAADP Process

From your involvement in the CAADP in-country process in Benin/ Zambia, please help us identify which Actors were involved, and in what role, by completing any rows and check boxes that you can.

	Consulted	Participated	Managed
Government of Benin/ Zambian organisations			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector/non-government stakeholders <i>(NB Table continues on next page)</i>			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.5 Actors involved in the Benin/ Zambia CAADP in-Country process

Involvement in the CAADP Process

From your involvement in the CAADP in-country process in Benin/ Zambia, please help us identify which Actors were involved, and in what role, by completing any rows and check boxes that you can.

	Consulted	Participated	Managed
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional organisations			
• COMESA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• ECOWAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• SADC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• ASARECA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• CORAF/ WECARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• SADC/ FANR CARDESA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bilateral donors			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multi-lateral donors			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional or International agencies (e.g. FAO, IFAD, etc)			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CGIAR Institutes			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs (International and national) and Civil Society organisations (Farmer/producer groups, CBOs etc)			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others (e.g. BMGF, AGRA, AATF)			
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.6 If you have any other observations or comments on the CAADP in-country process as a method for stimulating the agricultural development process or supporting ARD that you think are relevant to our study, please add them in the following rows. *(One comment/ observation per row please)*

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2. Achieving the Paris Declaration Principles

All respondents are kindly requested to provide responses to all questions under the study topic 2 ‘Implementing the Paris Declaration Principles’.

Donors are committed to implementing the five Paris Declaration principles. From your experience of the CAADP process and donor support to ARD in Benin/ Zambia and SSA, please provide an assessment of progress in achieving the first three Paris Declaration principles, i.e. **Ownership**, **Alignment** and **Coordination**.

A. Ownership

The target outcome for this principle is that donor support is implemented in ways that allow “*Developing countries to set their own strategies for poverty reduction and improve their institutions*”.

2.1 Based on your experience of the CAADP, please give your overall assessment of the extent to which the **Ownership** principle is being achieved through donor support to the CAADP process and to Pillar IV (ARD) in particular, using the following four point scale.

To a large extent To some extent No effect Discourages ownership

If possible provide specific examples in Benin/Zambia where donor support to the CAADP process or to Pillar IV has strengthened/ is strengthening (2.2), or has reduced/ is weakening (2.3), country/national ownership of its CAADP initiative and its ARD strategy and programme?

If possible, (2.4), use these examples to identify any lessons learnt that could improve ownership of donor support to the CAADP and to Pillar IV.

2.2 Examples of CAADP donor support/ process/ projects that encourage ownership

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2.3 Examples of CAADP donor support/ process/ projects that discourage ownership

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2.4 Lessons to improve ownership of the CAADP, Pillar IV or donor supported programmes/ projects

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B. Alignment

The target outcome for this principle is that “*Donor countries align behind developing country objectives and use local systems for delivering their support*”.

2.5 Based on your experience of the CAADP, please give your overall assessment of the extent to which this **Alignment** principle is being achieved through donor support to the CAADP process and

to Pillar IV (ARD) in particular, using the following four point scale.

In giving your response, please consider how well you think the CAADP-supported ARD agenda and programme are/encourages aligned/ment with Benin's/ Zambia's agricultural development and ARD needs, policies and strategies? Are there significant gaps? Do some areas get too much support? Too little support?

To a Large extent To Some extent No effect Not/ discourages aligned/ment

Can you provide specific examples where donor support to the CAADP process or to Pillar IV has strengthened / is strengthening, (2.6) or has weakened / is weakening (2.7), the alignment of Benin's/ Zambia's agricultural development and ARD strategy and programme behind its own (country) needs and objectives?

If possible, use these examples to identify any lessons learnt (2.8) that could improve the alignment of donor support to the CAADP and to Pillar IV.

2.6 Examples of CAADP donor support/ process/ projects that has strengthened/ is strengthening alignment

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2.7 Examples of CAADP donor support/ process/ projects that has weakened/ is weakening alignment, or where donor support/ process/ projects are duplicative

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2.8 Lessons to improve alignment of the CAADP, Pillar IV or donor supported programmes/ projects

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C. Harmonisation

The target outcome for this principle is that *“Donor countries coordinate with each other, simplify procedures, use local systems and share information to avoid duplication”*.

2.9 Based on your experience of the CAADP, please give your assessment of the overall extent to which this **Harmonisation** principle is being achieved through donor support to the CAADP process and to Pillar IV (ARD) in particular, using the following four point scale.

In giving your response, consider how well donor support is coordinated between the different bilateral and multilateral donors and implementing agencies, including the SROs and the CGIAR? Does lack of coordination lead to inefficiencies or does improved coordination lead to improved efficiencies?

Do donor support budget, information and reporting systems duplicate local systems or are local budget and information systems used?

To a Large extent To Some extent No effect Discourages/not harmonisation/ed

Can you provide specific examples where donor support to the CAADP process or to Pillar IV is harmonised/ being harmonised and is leading to improved efficiency (2.10)? Or are there examples where lack of harmonisation is leading to inefficiencies (2.11)?

If possible, use these examples to identify any lessons learnt (2.12) that could improve harmonisation of donor support to the CAADP and to Pillar IV.

2.10 Examples of donor support/ process/ projects that encourage/ achieve harmonisation

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2.11 Examples of donor support/ process/ projects that discourage/ are not harmonisation/ ed

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2.12 Lessons to improve harmonisation of the CAADP or Pillar IV donor supported programmes/ projects

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3. Support in Implementing the CAADP Process and Method

This section is most relevant to those respondents who are/ were involved in implementing the CAADP process as managers, stakeholders, facilitators, consultants or resource persons. Others are welcome to respond if they wish to contribute.

3.1 In your experience of the CAADP process how do you Assess **the method and the support provided to those involved in implementing** the CAADP process? *Choose one option on the scale*

Good. Very few improvements needed Adequate. Some improvements needed Poor. Many improvements needed

3.2 Please identify from your experience the main Strengths of the method and the support provided to implementing the CAADP in country process.

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3.3 Please identify from your experience the main Weaknesses of the method and the support provided to implementing the CAADP in country process.

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3.4 Please add your suggestions for improvement of the method and the support provided to implementing the CAADP in country process by building on the Strengths and avoiding the Weaknesses, or in any other way.

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3.5 If you have any other observations or comments to make on the method and the support provided to implementing the CAADP in country process, please add them in the following rows.

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4.7 Please identify from your experience the main Weaknesses of the ADWG, or similar mechanisms, related to donor support to the agriculture sector and ARD system in Benin/ Zambia.

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4.8 Please provide your suggestions for improvement of the ADWG, or similar mechanisms, related to donor support to the agriculture sector and ARD system in Benin/ Zambia.

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4.9 If you have any other observations or comments to make on the ADWG system, or similar mechanisms, related to donor support to the agriculture sector and ARD system in Benin/ Zambia, please add them in the following rows.

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5. National ARD Strategy and support to Pillar IV

This topic is most relevant to those respondents who are involved in ARD as researchers, managers or decision-makers. Others are welcome to respond if they wish to contribute.

5.1 During the country CAADP process in Benin/ Zambia was the National ARD Strategy and its support needs identified?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.2 If the National ARD Strategy was not reviewed and support needs identified, what /were the reason(s) for this?

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5.3 If the National ARD Strategy was reviewed and its support needs identified, overall what is your assessment of how the review and needs identification was conducted? *Choose one option on the scale.*

Good. Very few improvements needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate. Some improvements needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor. Many improvements needed	<input type="checkbox"/>
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5.4 Whatever your assessment, please identify the Strengths of the National ARD Strategy review and its support needs identification within the CAADP process.

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5.5 Whatever your assessment, please identify the Weaknesses of the National ARD Strategy review and its support needs identification within the CAADP process.

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5.6 Based on your experience of the National ARD review and its support needs identification within the CAADP process, please suggest ways in which the process could be improved by building on the Strengths or avoiding the Weaknesses, and/or in any other way.

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5.7 Was a revised National ARD Strategy agreed as a result of the review of the CAADP process and/or ARD Strategy review?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

If a revised National ARD Strategy was agreed, please could you send us a copy of the revised strategy when you return this questionnaire?

5.8 If you have any other observations or comments to make on reviewing a National ARD strategy and its support needs identification within the CAADP process, please add them in the following rows.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">••••

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Thank you for your time and knowledge in completing this questionnaire and contributing to the Analysis of Donor Support to CAADP Pillar IV.

We hope that the study will be able to provide the EIARD with the improved knowledge and process to improve their support to CAADP and particularly Pillar IV.



Appendix 3. Semi-structured Questionnaire for Key Informants in Tanzania



Analysis of Donor Support to CAADP Pillar 4

Tanzania Stakeholder Checklist

Name: _____ Organisation: _____ Position: _____
Date: _____

1. Introduction

EIARD's Analysis of Donor Support to CAADP Pillar 4 is seeking the views of stakeholders in Benin, Tanzania and Zambia on the way donors are supporting agricultural research for development and integrating their support with the CAADP framework:

- how the CAADP roundtable process has progressed;
- the distribution of donor support to CAADP Pillar 4;
- Areas where donor support is well coordinated, aligned with national priorities, and effective; and
- Areas where the support may be poorly coordinated, misaligned or ineffective.

The Study Team would be grateful for your responses to the following Study Topics. Space is left for a brief response to each topic. Longer discussions would be most welcome, either by expanding the document format, or as a separate note.

2. What arrangements were made to review CAADP Pillar 4 and agricultural research needs during the roundtable process and the Country Compact? Do you feel they worked well and made sure the views of all parties were captured, in particular the leaders of the National Agricultural Research Institutions and large and small producers in the private sector? -----



3. The attached Analysis of Donor Support to ARD in Tanzania is a summary of available data on ARD projects and programmes. How well do you feel it matches Tanzania's research needs, policies and strategies? Are there significant gaps? Do some areas get too much support? Do donor investments link well to Government of Tanzania's own investments? -----

4. Do you feel donor support to Agricultural Research and Development is well coordinated between the different bilateral and multilateral agencies? Is it well aligned with Tanzania's strategies for agricultural development? Please describe examples of what you feel is good coordination and alignment, and any cases where things could have been done better. -----

5. Can you describe any examples of projects of which national stakeholders have been able to take full ownership? And examples of projects where you feel national ownership is less than it should be? -----



6. Was your institution involved in the CAADP Roundtable Process? Please describe how. -----

7. Actors in the Roundtable Process:

- a) Which Government of Tanzania institutions played a major role?

- b) Which private sector/non-government stakeholders were involved? How?

- c) Which multilateral donors were involved? How?

- d) Which bilateral donors were involved? How?

- e) Were ASARECA, COMESA, SADC involved? How?

- f) Apart from IFPRI, were any CGIAR institutions involved? Which ones? How?

- g) Were any of AATF, AGRA, the Gates Foundation involved? How?

- h) Were there any other stakeholders involved? Who? How?



8. Please give a brief overview of what you see as the main strengths and weaknesses in the way donors support CAADP Pillar 4, and what you feel could be done to build on the strengths and eliminate the weaknesses.



Appendix 4. ARD Portfolios for Benin, Tanzania and Zambia

Also available electronically as Excel Spreadsheet – CountryARDPortfolio.xls

#	PP_ID	Donor	Coord Org	Programme/ Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Currency	Total Funds	MRC	AFUSD pa	Partner Orgs	Countries
1	107	AIDB	ARC	NERICA dissemination project - WARDa	27/10/2003	31/12/2010	UAC	20,000,000	100	4,179,062		7
2	12	AIDB	FARA	RAILS - Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems	12/01/2007	30/04/2010	USD	6,000,000	100	1,005,275		4
3	46	BMZ-DE	ARC	Characterization of the pathogen population structure of bacterial leaf blight in West Africa as a prerequisite for the identification of neglected indigenous vegetable crops (IV) for nutritional health in Eastern and Southern Africa (Phase I)	01/05/2008	30/04/2010	Euro	60,000	100	41,924		1
4	76	BMZ-DE	AVRDC-RCR	Promotion of integrated crop management and pest management for major mango pests and opportunity for improving market inf	01/03/2007	30/09/2009	Euro	1,050,000	100	408,592		6
5	56	BMZ-DE	ICIPE	Integrated management of major insect pests and diseases of cashew in east and western Africa	01/03/2007	28/02/2010	Euro	1,050,000	60	293,067		5
6	81	BMZ-DE	ICIPE	RISOCAS - Developing rice and sorghum crop adaptation strategies for climate change in vulnerable environments in Africa	01/03/2008	28/02/2012	Euro	1,193,000	100	555,473		4
7	72	BMZ-DE	UoHoh	Institutional Support Project in the APRM Programme of Support for Development and Diversification of agricultural sectors (All	28/12/2008	28/12/2013	Euro	1,010,000	100	470,266		2
8	418	BTC-BE	MAEP	Promoting anti-based pest control in tree crops in West-Africa [Anis-based Pest Control project]	16/06/2006	15/06/2010	Euro	3,500,000	100	976,889		1
9	291	CGIAR	ARC	Improving access to rice seed and building a rice data systems for sub-Saharan Africa. [Japan Emergency project]	01/04/2009	30/09/2010		0	100	0		3
10	282	CGIAR	ARC	Improving rice processing strategies for food security in West Africa [McGill post-harvest]	01/08/2008	01/08/2009		0	100	0		23
11	288	CGIAR	ARC	Rice policy and technology impact on food security in West Africa [McGill post-harvest]	01/09/2010	30/01/2011		0	100	0		4
12	286	CGIAR	ARC	Preparing African Rice Farmers Against Parasitic Weeds in a Changing Environment [PARASITE Project]	01/09/2010	01/09/2014		0	100	0		18
13	285	CGIAR	ARC	Developing the next generation of new rice varieties for sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia [Japan Rice Breeding project]	01/03/2010	28/02/2015		0	100	0		3
14	284	CGIAR	ARC	African Weeds of Rice [Arrowweeds]	19/10/2009	19/10/2012		0	100	0		18
15	283	CGIAR	ARC	Sawah, Market Access and Rice Technologies for Inland Valleys [SMART-IVs Project]	01/09/2009	31/03/2012		0	100	0		3
16	293	CGIAR	ARC	Characterization of the pathogen population structure of Bacterial Leaf Blight or rice in West Africa as a prerequisite for the ide	01/07/2008	31/07/2010		0	100	0		6
17	292	CGIAR	ARC	Stress Tolerant Rice for poor farmers in Africa and South Asia (STRASA)	01/03/2007	01/03/2010		0	100	0		5
18	304	CGIAR	ARC	Africa Rice Initiative [ARI Program]	01/01/2005	31/12/2010		0	100	0		12
19	290	CGIAR	ARC	Realizing the agricultural potential of inland valley lowlands in sub-Saharan Africa while maintaining their environmental services	01/01/2009	01/01/2011		0	100	0		7
20	294	CGIAR	ARC	Promoting Participatory Action Research through Structured Learning on Climate Change Adaptation in Africa	04/03/2008	04/02/2010		0	100	0		5
21	280	CGIAR	CFIOR	Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa (DTMA)	01/12/2006	30/11/2011		0	100	0		8
22	261	CGIAR	CI/MI/MT	The Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa (SASHA)	04/08/2009	31/07/2014		0	100	0		13
23	251	CGIAR	CIP	West Africa Seed Alliance (WASA)	15/10/2007	31/12/2011		0	100	0		6
24	279	CGIAR	ICRISAT	Food Facility Programme	03/11/2010	30/09/2011		0	100	0		17
25	274	CGIAR	ICRISAT	Agricultural Science & Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative	01/01/2004	30/06/2011		0	100	0		6
26	273	CGIAR	IFPRI	Supporting Strategic Investment Choices in Agricultural Technology Development and Adoption (HarvestChoice)	01/08/2006	30/03/2011		0	100	0		31
27	288	CGIAR	IFPRI	Research and Capacity Building Program between IFPRI and NEPAD	31/03/2005	31/03/2014		0	100	0		7
28	250	CGIAR	IFPRI	International Plant Diagnostic Network	01/01/2008	01/03/2011		0	100	0		42
29	297	CGIAR	ITA	Participatory Development, Diffusion and Adoption of Cowpea Technologies for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable livelihoods	01/03/2007	01/03/2010		0	100	0		8
30	298	CGIAR	ITA	Biological control of weeds	30/11/2000	30/11/2011		0	100	0		5
31	300	CGIAR	ITA	Global Plant Goods 2	01/12/2006	01/12/2009		0	100	0		4
32	301	CGIAR	ITA	Development and implementation of a biological control program for the coconut mite in sub-Saharan Africa	01/01/2004	01/10/2008		0	100	0		2
33	302	CGIAR	ITA	Preventing and containing trypanosid resistance in the cotton zone of West Africa	01/09/2006	01/10/2010		0	100	0		8
34	305	CGIAR	ILRI	Early detection, reporting and surveillance for avian influenza in Africa (EDRSAA)	01/01/2010	30/09/2011		0	100	0		14
35	296	CGIAR	ILRI	Aquaculture investments for Poverty Reduction in the Volta Basin: Creating Opportunities for Low-income African Fish Farmers	01/01/2008	01/01/2011		0	100	0		3
36	248	CGIAR	WFC	Regional Programme: Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in Sustainable Solutions	01/04/2007	31/07/2010		0	100	0		6
37	275	CGIAR	WFC	Integrated pest management on ticks and tick-borne diseases in West and Central Africa	01/01/2008	01/01/2011		0	100	0		15
38	250	CGIAR	WFC	Capitalisation and transfer of agricultural research results for agricultural development in West and Central Africa	01/01/2007	01/01/2012		0	100	0		3
39	411	CORAF-Commis	CIRDES	Implementation of the ECOWAS Action Plan on Biotechnology and Biosafety: Phase 1 Capacity strengthening in Biotechnology	01/01/2008	01/01/2011		0	100	0		19
40	406	CORAF-Commis	CORAF/WECARD	Using in vitro tissue culture methods to preserve, multiply and distribute ACMV free cassava cuttings to farmers in West and C&	01/06/2009	01/05/2011		0	100	0		6
41	408	CORAF-Commis	CORAF/WECARD	Improving post-harvest quality and packaging of rice, sorghum/ millet and cassava products to enhance marketability in West Afr	01/01/2009	01/01/2011		0	100	0		5
42	405	CORAF-Commis	CRI	FSP Cotton - mobilisation project	01/01/2009	01/01/2011		0	100	0		4
43	404	CORAF-Commis	CTA-Senegal	Promotion of improved yam miniset technology to improve productivity and reduce excessive use of food yam for planting in W	01/01/2010	01/05/2012		0	100	0		4
44	403	CORAF-Commis	IER-Mali	Promotion of integrated crop management technologies to improve plantain productivity of smallholder farmers	01/01/2010	01/01/2013		0	100	0		6
45	409	CORAF-Commis	INRAB-Bh	Increase in the recommendations for inputs in cassava-based crop systems in West Africa	01/01/2011	01/01/2014		0	100	0		3
46	409	CORAF-Commis	CARBAP	Enhancing cowpea productivity and income for sustainable livelihood of resource-poor farmers storage	01/01/2010	01/01/2013		0	100	0		5
47	413	CORAF-Commis	ESA-UL	Introspection of Sahelian Zebu cattle into trypanotolerant Bos taurus population of West Africa	01/01/2011	01/01/2014		0	100	0		3
48	410	CORAF-Commis	IER-Mali	Analysis of the issue of farmers' access to markets in the Sahel region and West and Central Africa: identification and dissemi	01/01/2011	01/01/2014		0	100	0		3
49	414	CORAF-Commis	INERA-BF	Enhancing the conservation and use of neglected and underutilised species in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo through integrat	01/01/2011	01/01/2012		0	100	0		0
50	412	CORAF-Commis	INSAH	UNIRAIN - Universities, Business and Research in Agricultural Innovation	01/01/2010	31/12/2014	USD	20,000,000	100	4,002,740		9
51	415	CORAF-Commis	UAC	Chronic Poverty Research Centre	01/01/2005	30/09/2010	GBP	7,499,975	100	2,044,601		3
52	5	DAMIDA	FARA	Enhancing the nutrient-rich Yam Bean (Pachyrhizus spp.) to improve food quality and availability and sustainability of farming sy	01/08/2008	31/12/2012	EUR	3,887,000	100	1,227,496		6
53	3	DFID-UK	IDPM	CIRDES - Institutional Collaboration Department V Centre International de Recherche-developpement sur l'Eleveage en zone St	01/01/2008	31/07/2013	EUR	550,000	100	127,868		1
54	135	DGDC-BE	CIP-SSA	JOLISSA - Joint Learning about Innovation Systems in African Agriculture	01/02/2010	31/07/2012	EUR	989,657	100	558,949		6
55	120	DGDC-BE	ITM	SUNRAY: Sustainable Nutrition Research for Africa in the Years to come	01/01/2011	31/12/2012	EUR	968,463	100	675,772		3
56	306	EUFP7	CCIRAD	INSTAPA: Novel staple food-based strategies to improve micronutrient status for better health and development in sub-Saharan	01/06/2008	31/05/2013	EUR	5,900,000	100	1,646,755		8
57	307	EUFP7	PLITIG	Support to the implementation process of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program	01/01/2010	01/01/2013	USD	2,800,000	100	933,120		9
58	308	EUFP7	UoW/gn	Country STAT for SSA - Improved access to nationally owned, quality statistics on food and agriculture in 17 SSA countries	01/01/2007	01/01/2011	USD	6,467,729	100	1,616,932		47
59	416	ITA	FAO	Supporting the response to food insecurity in West Africa	01/09/2009	21/08/2011	USD	2,885,200	100	1,465,674		1
60	93	USAID	CORAF/WECARD	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program/APL (WAAPP-1C)	24/03/2011	30/06/2016	USD	84,000,000	75	11,953,636		14
61	417	ITA	FAO									8
62	402	WB	CORAF/WECARD									6

#	PP_ID	Donor	Coord Org	Programme/Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Currency	Total Funds MRC	AfUSD pa	Partner Orgs	Countries	
1	12	AADB	FAFA	RALLS - Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems	12/01/2007	31/12/2012	USD	6,000,000	100	1,005,275	4	36
2	14	AADB	FAFA	DONATA - Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa	12/01/2006	31/12/2012	USD	17,000,000	100	2,439,784	7	10
3	101	AGRA/FAO/IFDC	NEPAD	Fertilizer Policy Studies Programme	01/10/2010	31/12/2010	USD	200,000	100	802,747	2	8
4	17	ASARECA	ASARECA	Integrating Agro-Diversity with Conservation to Improve Livelihoods in Savanna Ecosystems	06/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	32,168	100	32,718	6	2
5	26	ASARECA	MDTF	Upscaling of soil-water management technologies and drought tolerant varieties for increased maize	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	4	3
6	28	ASARECA	MDTF	Integrated Striga Management for Improved Sorghum Productivity in ECA	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	4	4
7	30	ASARECA	MDTF	Development and dissemination of quality protein agro-enterprises for improved household income	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	3	3
8	31	ASARECA	MDTF	Integrated management options for sustainable lowland rice legumes cropping system	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	5	3
9	32	ASARECA	MDTF	Integrated improved pea/ millet variety with crops and NRM practices for improved productivity	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	5	4
10	33	ASARECA	MDTF	Livelihood improvement through integrated management practices for rain-fed lowland rice	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	1	1
11	34	ASARECA	MDTF	Increasing sorghum utilization and marketability through food product diversification	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	0	100	0	3	3
12	37	ASARECA	MDTF	Integrated technologies for drought mitigation and increasing small holder sorghum productivity	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	64,242	100	64,463	5	5
13	40	ASARECA	MDTF	Accelerated Uptake and utilization of soil fertility management best-bets practices in ECA region	06/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	59,789	100	60,830	4	3
14	41	ASARECA	MDTF	Efficient use of crop residues: Animal feed versus conservation agriculture in ECA	05/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	112,981	100	114,629	4	4
15	42	ASARECA	MDTF	Innovative approaches for mainstreaming integrated NRM in AR&D institutions in ECA	06/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	149,469	100	152,071	5	3
16	45	ASARECA	MDTF	Promoting sustainable NRM through effective governance and farmer market linkages in ECA sub-region	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	54,911	100	55,100	5	3
17	16	ASARECA	MDTF/ASARECA	Genetic Engineering of Maize for Drought Tolerance in Eastern and Central Africa	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	118,223	100	118,629	4	4
18	21	ASARECA	MDTF/ASARECA	Applying tissue culture to improve access to cassava and sweet potato planting materials for farmers	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	12,000	100	12,041	8	8
19	22	ASARECA	MDTF/ASARECA	Conservation for sustainable availability of cassava and sweet potato germplasm through biotechnology	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	47,305	100	47,467	10	8
20	35	ASARECA	MDTF/ASARECA	Enhanced Management of Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW) for Sustainable Banana Productivity in ECA	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	45,294	100	45,450	1	3
21	38	ASARECA	MDTF/ASARECA	Integrated management of CMD and CBSD diseases to enhance productivity and utilization of cassava	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	215,539	100	216,279	6	6
22	141	BMGF/DGIS/4	AECF-RIB	AECF-RIB - Africa Enterprises Challenge Fund's Research into Business	01/01/2010	30/11/2015	GBP	12,500,000	100	3,311,400	13	13
23	47	BMZ-DE	AVRDC	Genetic, Physiological, and Molecular Approaches to Improve Heat and Drought Tolerance of Tropical Tomato	01/01/2008	31/12/2010	Euro	998,890	30	139,540	5	3
24	50	BMZ-DE	CIMMYT-Kenya	Developing and disseminating stress tolerant maize for food security in Eastern and Central Africa	01/03/2007	28/02/2011	Euro	1,000,000	100	348,889	1	4
25	56	BMZ-DE	ICPPE	Development and implementation of a sustainable IPM program for major mango pests and opportunity for improving market inf	01/03/2007	28/02/2010	Euro	1,050,000	60	293,067	6	5
26	81	BMZ-DE	ICPPE	Integrated management of major insect pests and diseases of cashew in east and western Africa	01/03/2009	28/02/2012	Euro	1,193,000	100	555,473	4	3
27	59	BMZ-DE	ICRISAT-India	Sustainable conservation and utilisation of genetic resources of two underutilised crops - finger millet and foxtail millet - to enhance	01/01/2008	30/12/2010	Euro	1,000,000	75	349,208	4	4
28	4	BMZ-DE	IFPRI	Contracting out of poverty: Experimental approaches to innovation in agricultural markets with small	01/01/2008	30/12/2010	Euro	949,755	30	132,665	2	3
29	65	BMZ-DE	IITA	Physiological mechanisms and their variability for drought tolerance in cassava	01/01/2008	30/12/2009	Euro	59,147	60	24,797	5	4
30	1	BMZ-DE	IITA-UG	Banana tissue culture: community dissemination pathways for delivery of high quality planting	01/01/2008	30/12/2010	Euro	999,900	100	465,564	7	4
31	66	BMZ-DE	ILRI-Ke	Safe food, fair food: Building capacity to improve the safety of animal-source foods and ensure continued market access for pc	01/01/2008	30/12/2010	Euro	1,049,928	100	488,857	9	6
32	48	BMZ-DE	IFPRI	Assessing the contribution of diversified Musa genetic resources to poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and gender	01/06/2007	30/06/2010	Euro	205,000	50	46,410	1	8
33	74	BMZ-DE	ZALF	Strategies to use biofuel value chain potential in Sub-Saharan Africa to respond to global change - enhancing low productivity fa	01/01/2009	31/12/2011	Euro	1,100,000	100	512,171	5	1
34	75	BMZ-DE	ZALF	Climate change impact assessment and adaptation options in vulnerable agro-landscapes in East Africa	01/05/2008	30/04/2011	Euro	1,200,000	100	558,732	1	1
35	262	CGIAR	ARC	Improving access to rice seed and building a rice data systems for sub-Saharan Africa. [Japan Emergency project]	01/04/2009	30/09/2010	Euro	0	100	0	23	23
36	283	CGIAR	ARC	African Weeds of Rice [Afrweeds]	19/10/2009	19/10/2012	Euro	0	100	0	3	3
37	285	CGIAR	ARC	Preparing African Rice Farmers Against Parasitic Weeds in a Changing Environment [PARASITE Project]	01/09/2010	01/09/2014	Euro	0	100	0	3	3
38	291	CGIAR	ARC	Promoting ant-based pest control in tree crops in West-Africa [Ants-based Pest control]	16/06/2006	15/06/2010	Euro	0	100	0	3	4
39	348	CGIAR	ARC	Mitigating the impact of climate change on rice disease resistance in East Africa [MCCORDEA Project]	01/01/2010	01/01/2013	Euro	0	100	0	3	3
40	350	CGIAR	ARC	Unravelling the molecular genetic basis of Striga resistance in cereals: integrating QTL and genomic approaches [Striga resista	01/05/2008	30/11/2012	Euro	0	100	0	3	1
41	384	CGIAR	ARC	Green Super Rice for the Resource Poor farmers of Africa and Asia	01/01/2009	31/12/2012	Euro	0	100	0	4	4
42	393	CGIAR	ARC	Stress-tolerant rice for poor farmers in Africa and South Asia	01/01/2008	31/01/2010	Euro	0	100	0	5	6
43	394	CGIAR	ARC	Alleviating Rural Poverty through Improving Rice Production in East and Southern Africa	01/01/2008	31/01/2010	Euro	0	100	0	6	6
44	249	CGIAR	CIAT	Strengthening the Capacity of the African Network for Soil Biology and Fertility (ANet) for improved Soil Health in selected Inter	01/01/2010	31/12/2012	Euro	0	100	0	9	9
45	270	CGIAR	CIAT	A globally integrated African Soil Information Service (AFSIS)	01/11/2008	31/10/2012	Euro	0	100	0	13	15
46	272	CGIAR	CIAT	Lack of resilience in African smallholder farming: Exploring measures to enhance the adaptive capacity of local communities to	01/06/2007	01/05/2010	Euro	0	100	0	9	7
47	315	CGIAR	CIAT	Conservation Agriculture in Africa: Analyzing and Foreseeing its Impact - Comprehensive its Adoption.	01/01/2010	30/06/2012	Euro	0	100	0	3	3
48	316	CGIAR	CIAT	Accelerated uptake & utilization of soil fertility management in East & Central Africa sub-region	06/04/2009	12/03/2010	Euro	0	100	0	3	2
49	320	CGIAR	CIAT	Empowerment of Poor Farmers through Legume-Based Integrated Soil Fertility Management in Lake Victoria basin in Africa (K	07/01/2009	31/12/2012	Euro	0	100	0	3	3
50	378	CGIAR	CIAT	Getting Back to Basics: Creating Impacting Impact for the poor in Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania	01/11/2006	01/11/2010	Euro	0	100	0	3	3
51	370	CGIAR	CIFOR	Landscape Mosaics of the CIFOR-ICRAF Biodiversity Platform	01/06/2007	31/12/2010	Euro	0	100	0	1	3
52	252	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Effective Grain Storage for Better Livelihoods of African Farmers	01/07/2008	31/12/2010	Euro	0	100	0	3	7
53	253	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Maize Resistant to Stem Borer and Storage Insect Pests for Eastern and Southern Africa	31/01/2009	01/04/2014	Euro	0	100	0	7	8
54	261	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa (DTMA)	01/12/2006	30/11/2011	Euro	0	100	0	6	13
55	343	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Sustainable intensification of maize-legume cropping systems for food security in eastern and southern Africa (SIMLESA)	01/01/2010	31/12/2013	Euro	0	100	0	10	8
56	351	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Water Efficient Maize for Africa	01/02/2008	31/01/2013	Euro	0	100	0	1	4
57	355	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Quality protein maize development for the Horn and East Africa - Ethiopia focus	01/04/2008	31/12/2010	Euro	0	100	0	1	4

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58	356	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Improving the value of maize as livestock feed to enhance the livelihoods of maize-livestock farmers	01/03/2005	31/12/2009		0	100	0	0	2	3
59	357	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Developing and disseminating stress tolerant maize for sustainable food security in eastern and central Africa	01/05/2007	28/02/2011		0	100	0	0	0	5
60	358	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Deployment of IR-maize technology for reduction of Striga infestation	01/01/2008	31/12/2010		0	100	0	0	5	4
61	359	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Dissemination of new Agricultural Technologies in Africa	01/07/2008	31/12/2010		0	100	0	0	1	4
62	360	CGIAR	CIMMYT	EX-ante Assessment of the Stiga Threat and Benefits of a Proposed Elimination Programme in East Africa	01/11/2008	31/07/2009		0	100	0	0	4	3
63	251	CGIAR	CIP	The Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa (SASHA)	04/08/2009	31/07/2014		0	100	0	0	24	17
64	374	CGIAR	CIP	Understanding How to Achieve Impact-at-Scale through Nutrition-focused Marketing of African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs) a	01/04/2007	01/04/2010		0	100	0	0	2	2
65	395	CGIAR	CIP	Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa: Orange Fleeshed Sweet Potato (DONATA-OFSP)	01/06/2008	31/12/2012		0	100	0	0	5	5
66	269	CGIAR	ICRAF	Vegetation and Climate change in Eastern Africa	01/04/2008	31/07/2010		0	100	0	0	7	5
67	312	CGIAR	ICRAF	Scaling Up Conservation Agriculture with Trees for Improved Livelihoods and Environmental Resilience in Eastern and Southern	10/12/2010	30/06/2013		0	100	0	0	4	4
68	325	CGIAR	ICRAF	Sustainable Catchment Management and Sediment Control in the Lake Tanganyika Catchment Basin.	01/05/2010	30/09/2012		1	100	0	0	1	1
69	353	CGIAR	ICRAF	Resilient Agro-landscapes to Climate Change in Tanzania (ReACCT)	01/05/2008	31/12/2011		0	100	0	0	4	1
70	354	CGIAR	ICRAF	Strategies To Use Biofuel Value Chain Potential in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to Global Change	04/01/2009	31/12/2011		0	100	0	0	5	1
71	364	CGIAR	ICRAF	Agriculture Forestry Land Use Design Team (AFOLU-DT)	23/12/2008	22/07/2009		0	100	0	0	1	2
72	365	CGIAR	ICRAF	Programme for Pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa	18/04/2007	17/04/2011		0	100	0	0	2	4
73	367	CGIAR	ICRAF	Going to Scale: Enhancing the Adaptive Management Capacities for Sustainable Land Management in the Highlands of Eastern	16/03/2009	15/03/2013		0	100	0	0	3	3
74	371	CGIAR	ICRAF	Improving Livelihoods, Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Resilience through Generation and Application of Kno	25/11/2008	31/12/2009		0	100	0	0	1	1
75	373	CGIAR	ICRAF	To Assemble Scientific Evidence in Support of the Unified African Position on Bio-Carbon	31/03/2009	31/12/2009		0	100	0	0	2	2
76	322	CGIAR	ICRSAT	Harvesting Opportunities for Productivity Enhancement (HOPE) of Sorghum and Millets in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia	15/07/2009	30/06/2013		0	100	0	0	6	10
77	327	CGIAR	ICRSAT	Integrated Innovations for Improving Legume Productivity, Market Linkages and Risk Management in Eastern and Southern Afri	14/11/2007	31/12/2010		0	100	0	0	9	4
78	328	CGIAR	ICRSAT	Enhancing grain legumes' productivity, and production and the incomes of poor farmers in drought-prone areas of sub-Saharan	15/08/2007	31/12/2010		0	100	0	0	12	8
79	256	CGIAR	IFPRI	African Agricultural Market Program	20/02/2009	20/02/2012		0	100	0	0	7	7
80	257	CGIAR	IFPRI	Exploring Strategic Priorities for Regional Agricultural R&D Investments in Southern Africa	01/12/2009	01/06/2010		0	100	0	0	3	14
81	258	CGIAR	IFPRI	Research and Capacity Building Program between IFPRI and NEPAD	01/08/2006	30/03/2011		0	100	0	0	8	44
82	260	CGIAR	IFPRI	Supporting Strategic Investment Choices in Agricultural Technology Development and Adoption (HarvestChoice)	01/08/2006	30/06/2010		0	100	0	0	7	42
83	273	CGIAR	IFPRI	Agricultural Science & Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative	01/01/2004	30/06/2011		0	100	0	0	31	30
84	336	CGIAR	IFPRI	Accelerating Progress Towards the Poverty MDG by Maximizing the Impact of Social Services Expenditures on Agricultural Lat	01/01/2010	31/12/2012		0	100	0	0	4	3
85	339	CGIAR	IFPRI	Strategies for Adapting to Climate Change in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa: Targeting the Most Vulnerable	01/05/2008	30/04/2011		0	100	0	0	3	10
86	297	CGIAR	ITA	International Plant Diagnostic Network	31/03/2005	31/03/2014		0	100	0	0	3	8
87	300	CGIAR	ITA	Programme for the integrated protection of cassava from pests and diseases that threaten rural livelihoods	01/03/2007	01/03/2010		0	100	0	0	5	5
88	302	CGIAR	ITA	Global Plant Goods 2	01/12/2006	01/12/2009		0	100	0	0	2	8
89	305	CGIAR	ITA	Development and implementation of a biological control program for the coconut mite in sub-Saharan Africa	01/01/2004	01/10/2008		0	100	0	0	2	2
90	342	CGIAR	ITA	Enhancing grain legumes productivity, production and income of poor farmers in drought-prone areas of sub-Saharan Africa and	01/01/2006	01/08/2010		0	100	0	0	7	7
91	376	CGIAR	ITA	Development and Promotion of Alectra Resistant Cowpea cultivars for smallholder farmers in Tanzania and Malawi	01/09/2006	01/08/2010		0	100	0	0	2	2
92	381	CGIAR	ITA	Molecular Characterization of germplasm: Establishing a baseline for assessing the fate of crop genetic diversity over time	01/09/2005	01/07/2008		0	100	0	0	5	6
93	385	CGIAR	ITA	Great Lakes Cassava Initiative				0	100	0	0	2	1
94	389	CGIAR	ITA	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) – Insect Transmitted Viruses in the Cent	01/10/2005	01/09/2009		0	100	0	0	2	1
95	390	CGIAR	ITA	Diffusion of Cost-Effective Technologies for the Control of Mycotoxin Contamination for Increased Health and Income in Burkir	01/01/2007	01/12/2009		0	100	0	0	3	3
96	391	CGIAR	ITA	Farmer Video to Raise Awareness of the CMD Pandemic and its Mitigation in East and Central Africa	01/10/2007	01/09/2008		0	100	0	0	3	4
97	392	CGIAR	ITA	Cassava: Adding Value for Africa	01/04/2008	30/04/2012		0	100	0	0	5	5
98	398	CGIAR	ITA	Sustainable Integrated Management of Whiteflies as Pests and Vectors of Plant Viruses in the Tropics, Phase 3 – Technology	01/04/2005	01/06/2008		0	100	0	0	2	3
99	400	CGIAR	ITA	Cassava mosaic disease pandemic mitigation in East and Central Africa	01/10/2003	01/10/2008		0	100	0	0	1	3
100	314	CGIAR	ILRI	Livestock data innovation in Africa	01/07/2010	30/06/2013		0	100	0	0	3	3
101	328	CGIAR	ILRI	Safe food, fair food: Building capacity to improve the safety of animal-source foods and ensure continued market access for pc	01/01/2008	30/06/2011		0	100	0	0	10	8
102	329	CGIAR	ILRI	Exploiting market opportunities for value-added dairy and meat products in the Eastern and Central Africa region	01/08/2009	31/12/2011		0	100	0	0	7	6
103	362	CGIAR	ILRI	Integrating informal milk markets into formal value chains in Eastern and Central Africa	01/10/2008	15/09/2011		0	100	0	0	5	4
104	368	CGIAR	ILRI	Sustainable collaborative research between SLU, Uppsala and the International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya ir	01/01/2008	01/12/2009		0	100	0	0	1	7
105	369	CGIAR	ILRI	Identifying and applying best management options to sustain lands forests and livelihoods in tsetse and trypanosomiasis free ar	01/10/2008	30/09/2011		0	100	0	0	4	4
106	396	CGIAR	ILRI	A Dynamic Ecological Simulation Model of Tsetse Transmitted Trypanosomiasis in Kenya	01/09/2007	01/08/2010		0	100	0	0	2	2
107	401	CGIAR	ILRI	Napier grass smut and stunt resistance	01/09/2007	01/09/2010		0	100	0	0	3	3
108	248	CGIAR	ILRI-Ike	Early detection, reporting and surveillance for avian influenza in Africa (EDRSAA)	01/01/2010	30/09/2011		0	100	0	0	3	15
109	330	CGIAR	IFPRI	Post Doc project: Assessing the contribution of diversified Musa genetic resources to poverty reduction, environmental sustain	01/06/2007	30/06/2010		0	100	0	0	4	4
110	331	CGIAR	IFPRI	Banana tissue culture: community dissemination pathways for delivery of high quality planting material to create markets for Afri	01/01/2008	30/11/2011		0	100	0	0	5	4
111	332	CGIAR	IFPRI	Enhanced Management of Banana Xanthomonas Wilt for sustainable banana productivity in Eastern and Central Africa – USAI	01/07/2008	31/08/2011		0	100	0	0	10	6
112	333	CGIAR	IFPRI	Enhanced Management of Xanthomonas Wilt for Sustainable Banana Productivity in East and Central Africa – WB portion	01/07/2009	30/06/2011		0	100	0	0	9	6
113	334	CGIAR	IFPRI	Growing bananas with trees and livestock: Young farmer business groups improve crop and natural resource health and market	15/07/2009	14/07/2012		0	100	0	0	4	3
114	335	CGIAR	IFPRI	Sustainable Management of Banana Xanthomonas Wilt in Banana Cropping Systems in East and Central Africa	04/08/2009	30/06/2011		0	100	0	0	12	6

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115	380	CGIAR	IFGRI	Strengthening value-chain actors for sustainable management of banana xanthomonas wilt in East and Central Africa	01/06/2008	01/05/2013	0	100	0	8	6	
116	263	CGIAR	IWMI	Groundwater in sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for food security and livelihoods	01/01/2009	31/12/2011	0	100	0	5	13	
117	266	CGIAR	IWMI	GEF Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa	01/02/2005	31/03/2010	0	100	0	6	8	
118	267	CGIAR	IWMI	Agricultural Water Management (AWM) Landscape Analysis: Assessing the feasibility and potential impacts of on-farm water	01/01/2009	31/12/2011	0	100	0	5	5	
119	361	CGIAR	IWMI	GEF - Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa	01/02/2005	31/03/2010	0	100	0	6	8	
120	397	CGIAR	IWMI	Smallholder System Innovations in Integrated Watershed Management (SSI)	01/07/2003	01/07/2009	0	100	0	3	2	
121	20	CIAT	ASARECA	Establishment of Cassava Genetic Transformation Project	01/01/2009	31/12/2009	USD	163,881	100	164,444	3	3
122	116	CIDA	ASARECA	Strengthening agricultural research in Eastern and Central Africa - monitoring	01/01/2009	31/12/2014	CAN	500,000	70	51,567	10	10
123	110	CIDA	CIMMYT	Protein-enhanced maize development	01/01/2003	31/12/2010	USD	6,700,000	50	370,050	4	4
124	115	CIDA	WB	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa - Phase IIb	01/01/2009	31/12/2014	CAD	12,400,000	70	1,278,861	10	10
125	5	DANIDA	FARA	UniBRAIN - Universities, Business and Research in Agricultural Innovation	01/01/2010	31/12/2014	CAD	20,000,000	100	4,002,740	6	9
126	124	DGDC/RMCA-BE	RMCA-BE	Sokoine University of Agriculture - fruit fly pest control	01/01/2004	31/12/2010	EUR	270,000	100	53,807	1	1
127	307	EU-FP7	PLITG	SUNRAY: Sustainable Nutrition Research for Africa in the Years to come	01/01/2011	31/12/2012	EUR	968,463	100	675,772	8	4
128	309	EU-FP7	S ETC	INSARD: Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development	01/01/2011	31/12/2012	EUR	498,330	100	231,816	5	3
129	310	EU-FP7	VUUA	WHAteR: Water Harvesting Technologies Revisited: Potentials for Innovations, Improvements and Upscaling in Sub-Saharan Africa	01/01/2011	31/12/2013	EUR	1,999,930	100	0	7	5
130	382	GEF	IFPRI	Assessing the Potential of Farmer Field Schools to Fight Poverty and Foster Innovation in East Africa	01/07/2007	01/02/2009	0	100	0	0	1	3
131	100	IFDC/AGRA	NEPAD	Fertilizer Policy Peer Review, Learning and Sharing Programme	01/10/2010	31/10/2010	USD	15,000	100	182,625	2	5
132	416	ITA	FAO	Support to the implementation process of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program	01/01/2010	01/01/2013	0	2,800,000	100	933,120	1	47
133	417	ITA	FAO	Country STAT for SSA - Improved access to nationally owned, quality statistics on food and agriculture in 17 SSA countries	01/01/2007	01/01/2011	0	6,467,729	100	1,616,932	1	47
134	238	NORAD	SUA-A-Tz	CIAM - Climate Change Impacts Adaptation and Mitigation	01/01/2009	31/12/2015	NOK	93,879,100	100	2,145,936	3	1
135	175	SDC	ETH-Zurich	RFPP14 - Linking smallholders to high-value supply chains: Collective organizations and development interventions in vegetable	01/08/2008	31/07/2011	0	100	0	0	1	1
136	179	SDC	HEP	RPSUAS - Community-Based Natural Resource Management: The Role Of Communities, Tanzania	01/07/2008	31/12/2009	CHF	140,370	100	86,411	1	1
137	154	SDC	UoBern-CDE	ESAPP - Eastern and Southern Africa Partnership Programme	01/01/2007	31/12/2010	CHF	4,900,000	100	1,132,185	6	6
138	112	SDC/CIDA	CIAT	Pan-African Bean research Alliance - Phase IV	01/01/2009	31/12/2010	CAD	10,300,000	45	2,051,492	24	24
139	204	SDC/SFSA-CH	ODI	NCCR North-South - TPP - The Political Economy of Coffee	01/01/2006	31/12/2010	CHF	510,000	100	94,272	3	3
140	185	WB	ASARECA	EAAFP - East Africa Agricultural Productivity Program	11/06/2009	27/02/2015	USD	90,000,000	50	7,875,539	4	4

#	PP_ID	Donor	Coord Org	Programme/ Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Currency	Total Funds	MRC	AFI	USD pa	Partner Orgs	Countries
1	14	AIDB	FARA	DOMATA - Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa	12/01/2006	31/12/2012	USD	17,000,000	100	2,439,784		7	10
2	12	AIDB	FARA	RAILS - Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems	12/01/2007	31/12/2012	USD	6,000,000	100	1,005,275		4	36
3	424	AGRA	ZARI	Integrating legumes in maize-based systems for improved soil health, food security and incomes by smallholder farmer	01/01/2010	31/12/2013		1,081,269	100	270,502		1	1
4	423	AGRA	ZARI	Fertiliser use and liming recommendations for sustainable crop production in smallholder agriculture in Zambia	01/01/2010	31/12/2013		458,933	100	114,812		1	1
5	425	AGRA	ZARI	Development and promotion of rice blast resistant and soil acidity tolerant upland rice varieties for sustainable food se	01/01/2010	31/12/2013		185,000	100	46,282		7	6
6	86	BMZ-DE	ICLARM	Food security and poverty alleviation through improved valuation and governance of river fisheries in Africa	01/02/2009	30/06/2008	Euro	799,820	100	372,064		2	3
7	83	BMZ-DE	IFPRI	Working together for market access: strengthening rural producer organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa	01/02/2009	31/01/2012	Euro	1,176,000	100	547,558		23	23
8	262	CGIAR	ARC	Improving access to rice seed and building a rice data systems for sub-Saharan Africa. [Japan Emergency project]	01/04/2009	30/09/2010		0	100	0		3	15
9	270	CGIAR	CIAT	A globally integrated African Soil Information Service (AFSIS)	01/11/2008	31/10/2012		0	100	0		13	7
10	272	CGIAR	CIAT	Lack of resilience in African smallholder farming: Exploring measures to enhance the adaptive capacity of local commu.	01/06/2010	01/05/2010		0	100	0		9	9
11	249	CGIAR	CIAT	Strengthening the Capacity of the African Network for Soil Biology and Fertility (ANet) for improved Soil Health in seler	01/01/2010	31/12/2012		0	100	0		6	6
12	254	CGIAR	CIFOR	Chinese Trade and Investment in Africa: Assessing and Governing Trade-offs to National Economies, Local Livelihoods	01/03/2010	31/08/2011		0	100	0		7	8
13	253	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Maize Resistant to Stem Borer and Storage Insect Pests for Eastern and Southern Africa	31/01/2009	01/04/2014		0	100	0		3	7
14	252	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Effective Grain Storage for Better Livelihoods of African Farmers	01/07/2008	31/12/2010		0	100	0		6	13
15	261	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa (DTMA)	01/12/2006	30/11/2011		0	100	0		1	9
16	264	CGIAR	CIMMYT	New seed initiative for maize in Southern Africa	01/01/2008	31/12/2010		0	100	0		7	4
17	265	CGIAR	CIMMYT	Biofortified Maize for Improved Human Nutrition	01/01/2005	31/12/2012		0	100	0		24	17
18	251	CGIAR	CIP	SASHA - 'The Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa	04/08/2009	31/07/2014		0	100	0		8	3
19	268	CGIAR	ICRAF	SAPP Project - Caesalpinoid Woodlands of Southern Africa: Optimising the Use of Pesticidal Plants	01/01/2007	31/12/2009		0	100	0		3	3
20	269	CGIAR	ICRAF	Vegetation and Climate change in Eastern Africa	01/04/2008	31/07/2010		0	100	0		3	7
21	255	CGIAR	ICRISAT-ECA	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System, Southern Africa (SAKSS-SA)	01/10/2005	30/09/2010		0	100	0		8	44
22	258	CGIAR	IFPRI	Research and Capacity Building Program between IFPRI and NEPAD	01/08/2006	30/03/2011		0	100	0		7	42
23	260	CGIAR	IFPRI	Supporting Strategic Investment Choices in Agricultural Technology Development and Adoption (HarvestChoice)	01/08/2006	30/06/2010		0	100	0		3	7
24	259	CGIAR	IFPRI	Working Together for Market Access: Strengthening Rural Producer Organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa	02/12/2008	30/06/2012		0	100	0		7	7
25	256	CGIAR	IFPRI	African Agricultural Market Program	20/02/2009	20/02/2012		0	100	0		3	14
26	257	CGIAR	IFPRI	Exploring Strategic Priorities for Regional Agricultural R&D Investments in Southern Africa	01/12/2009	01/06/2010		0	100	0		31	30
27	273	CGIAR	IFPRI	Agricultural Science & Technology Indicators (ASTI) initiative	01/01/2004	30/06/2011		0	100	0		3	15
28	248	CGIAR	ILR-Ke	Early detection, reporting and surveillance for avian influenza in Africa (EDRSAA)	01/01/2010	30/09/2011		0	100	0		17	9
29	246	CGIAR	ILR-Ke	Scaling-up ILRI/ReSAKSS knowledge management activities in support of USAID-EA and partners	01/10/2010	30/09/2011		0	100	0		5	8
30	271	CGIAR	IPGRI	Agrobiodiversity Science for Problem-Based Learning	03/10/2007	03/10/2009		0	100	0		10	3
31	263	CGIAR	IWMI	Groundwater in sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for food security and livelihoods	01/01/2009	31/12/2011		0	100	0		6	13
32	361	CGIAR	IWMI	GEF - Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa	01/02/2005	31/03/2010		0	100	0		1	3
33	245	CGIAR	IWMI	Enhancing adaptive capacity to Climate Change impacts through well-managed water use for aquaculture integrated v	01/04/2010	31/03/2013		0	100	0		5	5
34	244	CGIAR	IWMI	Competing for Water: Understanding conflict and cooperation in local water governance	01/04/2007	30/09/2010		0	100	0		6	8
35	267	CGIAR	IWMI	Agricultural Water Management (AWM) Landscape Analysis: Assessing the feasibility and potential impacts of on-farm	01/01/2009	31/12/2011		0	100	0		8	8
36	266	CGIAR	IWMI	GEF Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa	01/02/2005	31/03/2010		0	100	0		15	24
37	247	CGIAR	WFC	Enhancing adaptive capacity to climate change impacts through well-managed water use for aquaculture integrated w	01/04/2010	31/03/2013		0	100	0		6	9
38	250	CGIAR	WFC	Regional Programme: Fisheries and HIV/AIDS in Africa: Investing in Sustainable Solutions	01/04/2007	31/07/2010		0	100	0		4	9
39	112	CIDA/ SDC	CIAT	Pan-African Bean research Alliance - Phase IV	01/01/2009	31/12/2010	CAD	10,300,000	45	2,051,492		5	3
40	5	DANIDA	FARA	UniBRAIN - Universities, Business and Research in Agricultural Innovation	01/01/2010	31/12/2014	USD	20,000,000	100	4,002,740		4	9
41	7	DFID-UK	FARA	SCARDA - Strengthening capacity for agricultural research and development in Africa	02/01/2007	30/06/2010	GBP	8,746,000	100	3,923,318		5	1
42	157	EAR-CH/ ETH Zurich	ETH-Zurich	ADAPT - African Dams Project	01/09/2006			0	100	0		5	3
43	309	EU-FP7	S ETC	INSARD: Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development	01/01/2011	31/12/2013		488,330	100	231,816		7	4
44	311	EU-FP7	SOLO	WAHARA: Water Harvesting for Rainfed Africa: investing in dryland agriculture for growth and resilience	01/10/2010	01/12/2013	USD	1,989,313	100	802,747		2	8
45	101	IDRC/ AGRA/ FAO	NEPAD	Fertilizer Policy Studies Programme	01/01/2007	01/01/2013		2,800,000	100	933,120		1	47
46	416	ITA	FAO	Support to the implementation process of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program	01/01/2007	01/01/2011		6,467,729	100	1,616,932		1	1
47	417	ITA	FAO	Country STAT for SSA - Improved access to nationally owned, quality statistics on food and agriculture in 17 SSA coun	01/10/2006	01/10/2011		0	100	0		3	7
48	420	JICA	MACO	FoBIS - Food Crop Diversification Support Project for Enhancement of Food Security	01/01/2008	31/12/2010		5,222,397	100	1,741,991		4	1
49	419	NORAD	FAO	CASPP - Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up for increased Productivity and Production	01/01/2005			0	100	0		1	1
50	227	SFSA-CH	CIMMYT	IRMA - Insect Resistant Maize for Africa	01/01/2005			0	100	0		3	7
51	421	USAID/ BMGF/ SIDA	MSU	Food Security Research Project	01/01/2002			0	100	0		4	1
52	421	WB	MACO	ADSP - Agricultural Development Support Program	16/05/2006	31/03/2014		37,210,000	5	236,282		1	1