

INSARD

Including Smallholders in Agricultural
Research for Development

Mapping EU-SSA Agricultural Research for Development (ARD):

CSO Engagement and Resource-Allocation Processes

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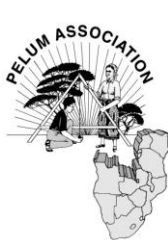


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Executive Summary

1. Background and purpose

The study was commissioned by Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development (INSARD) – a 3-year project developed by six African and EU partners that seeks to support ARD partnerships towards research and innovation systems that are more demand-led, grounded, smallholder farmer focused and agro-ecologically oriented. The mapping of Civil Society Organisations' (CSOs) Engagement and Resource-Allocation Processes in ARD in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the European Union (EU) was conducted to: (a) identify challenges and opportunities for achieving greater participation of CSOs in the prioritisation, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ARD; and (b) make recommendations for increasing CSO involvement in ARD agenda setting, implementation and resource-allocation processes. The objectives were achieved through the production and analysis of:

- An inventory of the EU- and SSA-based CSOs involved in ARD;
- An overview of existing ARD participation and consultation mechanisms for CSOs in SSA and EU;
- A map of key decision-making bodies in Europe, the United Nations (UN) and other parts of the world that approve international and regional research budgets related on ARD; and
- Three country case studies on aspects of ARD evolution, policies and practices in SSA.

2. Framing of the study

The definition of CSOs was restricted to Farmer Organisations (FOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples' Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in line with the scope of the study. The concept of ARD drew on the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD), the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD), all of which emphasise the centrality of smallholders, impact creation, sustainability and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

3. Methodology

Using participatory data-generation approaches, the study involved 80 farmers, NGO personnel, researchers, academics, funders and government officials, most of them from SSA. The study, which took place over seven months, was based on Internet-based searches, document analysis, semi-structured interviews and questionnaires and "report and respond" methods to generate and triangulate data. The main methodological limitation was that not all countries involved could participate in the mapping because of budgetary and time limitations. The limitations were addressed through wide reading of relevant documents and an international consultation workshop.

4. Key findings

The study identified about 90 SSA and 50 EU CSOs involved in four main kinds of activities related to ARD: policy research, policy influence, capacity building, and field-based or field-oriented research. It also identified some of the partners with whom each CSO works and the domains of ARD they are involved in. This information should help the CSOs connect with one another. For example, those involved in field-based research on specific types of crop production might want to share information from time to time, while those doing policy research might want to link with CSOs focused on influencing ARD policy within sub-regions and beyond.

Two kinds of ARD agenda-setting mechanisms were identified for Africa: policy frameworks and regional and international fora. Altogether, five international fora were identified: the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR); the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD); the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and its associated Committee on World Food Security (CFS); and the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Platform for African–European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD) was identified as the only forum specific to the EU and SSA. In the EU, the major agenda-setting forum is the European Forum for Agricultural Research and Development (EFARD), while in SSA there are one regional and three sub-regional fora: FARA; West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD/CORAF); Association for Strengthening of Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA); and Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA). The study suggests how each of these international, regional and sub-regional ARD agenda-setting mechanisms could be approached to increase CSO involvement.



The main resource-allocation mechanisms that CSOs can influence include the EU, the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD), EIARD and the SSA governments. Nearly 40 donors of ARD in SSA were identified, most of them northern governments and foundations, and with different approaches to ARD. Most of the donors do not have internal mechanisms for CSO participation but tend to involve them during programme and strategy reviews and planning. Certain policies such as Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have an indirect bearing on ARD and agricultural support in SSA and the extent to which CSOs may be included. Under the African Union, SSA governments committed themselves to setting aside 10% of national budgets to agriculture and, under Pillar 4 of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), they committed themselves to increasing support for ARD. The study also identified four kinds of ARD funding trends among 30 countries of SSA: the funding of one third of the countries is declining, while that of another third is increasing. An equal number of countries of the remaining third had its funding either fluctuating or steady. Economic performance of individual countries, relative priority level of ARD, and donor funding levels and relationships were the major determinants of ARD funding levels. The mapping identified several challenges to CSOs involved in ARD; these may be summarised as follows:

Area of concern	Challenges being faced by CSOs
1. ARD agenda setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inadequate mechanisms to generate the required data and to speak in one voice or to get their different voices heard b. Competing interests among the CSOs at multiple levels c. Poor separation and coordination of duties within, between and among NGOs and FOs d. CSO actors and other ARD stakeholders have difficulties in understanding one another because of different languages and ways of making sense of the world e. CSOs are bypassed and often not taken seriously when they attend relevant platforms f. Poor participation of CSOs in NARS linked to low densities of CSOs involved in ARD, which then compromises participation at sub-regional forum and FARA levels
2. ARD-related policy influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Excessive use of the confrontation approach b. Perceived and actual lack of capacity to generate evidence to back up data positions c. Inadequate time and resources to pursue policy matters to their logical end because of the short-term funding cycles d. Limited capacity to mobilise other CSOs and collaborate due to narrow focus or self-centredness e. Lack of legitimacy to speak on behalf of others (this is especially true for some NGOs who try to speak on behalf of farmers) f. Poor separation of duties between and among CSOs (e.g. NGOs and FOs)
3. ARD policy and field-based research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limited domain knowledge b. Low prioritisation of research among CSOs c. Fear of consequences of not producing new knowledge or innovation following years of investment (cannot afford this luxury) d. Lack of dedicated funds that cover long duration of certain kinds of research e. Inadequate connections and history of working with other ARD stakeholders f. Poor linkages between CSOs ARD research and CSOs engaged in policy influence
4. ARD resource-allocation processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CSOs largely do not having the space to engage with donors b. Not knowing about donor and government mechanisms even where they exist or not having the capacity to analyse and engage with the structures and processes c. CSOs' lack of capacity and interest to do joint research with other CSOs and influence the donors' resource allocation d. Competing interests among CSOs e. Shifting donor interests or clashes between donor interests and priorities of CSOs

5. Recommendations

The study led to the following eight recommendations:

Recommendation 1: NGOs in SSA should enhance their capacity to conduct policy and field-based research by building their domain knowledge through:

- a. Recognising and tapping existing capacities in CSOs – FOs and NGOs in both the north and south;
- b. Creating and filling ARD positions by people with necessary competences;
- c. Forming research partnerships with like-minded academics and researchers, instead of hiring them;
- d. Attachment of postgraduate students and secondment of experienced researchers from government and research institutes;
- e. Making strategic linkages with agricultural colleges and universities, the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), Africa Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE) and SCARDA (Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa); and
- f. Influencing curricula and agricultural research practices of students at agriculture and NRM universities.

Recommendation 2: NGOs and FOs in SSA should establish robust mechanisms and approaches for relating productively with one another and with other Agricultural Research for Ecological and Family Farming Development stakeholders to:

- a. Develop CSO inputs into national ARD agenda;
- b. Negotiate ARD priorities, strategies, methodologies and budgets on behalf of CSOs and provide feedback to other CSOs on matters to do with ARD;
- c. Develop and implement strategies for improving CSOs' relationships and capacities in ARD;
- d. Provide strategic and continuous linkages with sub-regional organisations (SROs) in their respective regions;
- e. Network on matters of common interest with like-minded CSOs in the EU and beyond; and
- f. Make linkages between organisations that conduct field-based and policy research with those that seek to influence policy.

Recommendation 3: EU NGOs involved in ARD should lobby for the creation of increased spaces for their SSA NGOs to influence EU and international agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes by:

- a. Generating and sharing information with SSA CSOs in ARD about potential opportunities to influence ARD agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes;
- b. Assisting SSA CSOs to access spaces that may arise at the EU and international levels; and
- c. Linking with SSA ARD initiatives and building on them in developing EU CSO strategies and programmes in ARD.

Recommendation 4: SSA CSOs should mobilise their energies, resources and capacities and strategically take part in ARD governance structures at all levels through:

- a. Forming and developing grounded national platforms of ARD that have the necessary mandate to speak and act on behalf of others at national and higher levels of ARD;
- b. Developing and implementing consultative and communication mechanisms to ensure input of relevant CSO actors in agenda setting and to get feedback;
- c. Ensuring effective occupation of spaces set aside for CSOs in ARD decision-making structures; and
- d. Developing and using skills for negotiation and for demonstrating the impact of ecologically oriented agriculture.



Recommendation 5: SSA and EU CSOs in ARD should participate in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) of the CFS to ensure inclusion and support of ecologically oriented ARD at UN level through:

- a. Participating in the CSM and IPC to lobby them to include and prioritise ARD; and
- b. Lobbying for the setting up of a High Level Panel on ARD with a particular emphasis on impact-oriented, smallholder farmer-led and sustainable agriculture.

Recommendation 6: CSOs already in agenda-setting and other decision-making structures should lobby and create space for more rooted CSO involvement in ARD through:

- a. Assisting with the organisation of national CSOs around ARD issues;
- b. Creating or expanding spaces in SROs and FARA (e.g. through revising terms of reference); and
- c. Seeking funding and creating opportunities for necessary change processes.

Recommendation 7: SSA CSOs should demand space in resource-allocation mechanisms that have a bearing on ARD through:

- a. Linking with EU CSOs in ARD and seeking their assistance in creating necessary spaces for influencing northern resource-allocation mechanisms to become more responsive to ecologically oriented family farming and associated ARD;
- b. Tapping into resources available for multi-stakeholder ARD offered by such organisations as FARA, SROs, the EU and Foundations;
- c. Lobbying the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to set aside resources for ARD in the contexts of CAADP and FAAP (Framework for African Agricultural Activity Program);
- d. Identifying and taking part in national budgetary processes and structures that allocate resources and invest in agricultural science, technology and innovation; and
- e. Developing their own capacities to mobilise resources.

Recommendation 8: INSARD should lobby for the development and funding of national platforms for ecologically oriented ARD by:

- a. Socialising the findings and recommendations of this study to relevant stakeholders;
- b. Working with existing regional agriculture and rural development networks of farmers and NGOs in SSA;
- c. Encouraging and supporting ecologically oriented family farmer organisations from southern and eastern Africa to take part in SRO and FARA structures separately from the conventional farmers;
- d. Creating opportunities for cross-learning between and among CSOs; and
- e. Socialising and scaling out innovative funding mechanisms such as Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs).



Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Background and purpose

The INSARD (Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development) project was conceived by African and European partners to support Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in influencing international ARD policy discussions and fora, with a view to triggering the necessary change in direction of the ARD system towards a more demand-led, grounded and smallholder-focused research and innovation system. It is a 3-year project financed by the European Commission (EC), focused on the European and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) regions. It is a partnership between ETC Foundation (the Netherlands), GRET (France), Practical Action (UK), ESAFF (Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum, in Tanzania), PELUM Regional Association (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management, regional desk based in Zambia) and REPAOC (Réseau des Plates-formes nationales d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, in Sénégal). The project primarily seeks to design and implement a consultation mechanism that allows CSOs to gather points of view and actively and effectively participate in African, European and international ARD discussions.

This report on “Mapping CSO Engagement and Resource Allocation Processes” is a first step towards defining the CSO mechanism. It fed into a regional workshop at which this report was presented. The specific scope of the study was to identify both potentials and blockages in the ARD system to realising a greater participation of CSOs in the prioritisation, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of ARD. This was motivated by the project's interest and intention to understand what the prospects are to direct research efforts towards supporting smallholder family farming and agro-ecological production models, as found necessary by the World Bank / United Nations-funded International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) in 2008 as well as by social movements. More specifically, the study was driven by the following realisations:

- a. CSOs have a crucial role to play in enabling more demand-led, smallholder-focused agricultural research and innovation, towards a more sustainable world;
- b. The funding of agricultural research in Africa has been relatively low, biased towards high-input agriculture while paying lip service to ecological approaches and smallholder farmer needs, potentials and interests; and
- c. Plural ways of knowing, and “ecologies”¹ that allow such different ways of knowing to co-exist, survive and thrive by involving multiple stakeholders and their networks are critical for addressing complex development processes related to agriculture and natural resource management (NRM).

The intended outputs of this report as defined in the Terms of Reference (see Annex 6.1) are:

- a. An inventory of the EU- and SSA-based CSOs involved in ARD;
- b. An overview of existing ARD participation and consultation mechanisms for CSOs in SSA and EU;
- c. A map of key decision-making bodies in Europe, the United Nations (UN) and other parts of the world that approve international and regional research budgets related on ARD;
- d. A summary of challenges and opportunities for CSO participation in priority-setting and resource-allocation processes in SSA;
- e. Three country case studies that illustrate how ARD is being done in SSA; and
- f. Recommendations on improving CSO involvement and effectiveness in ARD.

¹ This refers to supporting environments.



1.2 Key concepts used in the study/report

The study used two key concepts to determine who and what to include in the mapping: Agricultural Research for Development (ARD), and Civil Society Organisation (CSO). The following five paragraphs explain the senses in which the concepts were used in the study. Decision-making mechanisms, resource-allocation processes and donors of ARD were identified based on the scope of ARD as defined in this study. CSO identification, on the other hand, was guided by both ARD and CSO concepts. This means that even CSOs that are not active in the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) or the European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD), its equivalent in Europe, were included. However, EU countries and therefore CSOs that are not active in SSA were deliberately excluded from the mapping.

1.2.1 Agricultural Research for Development (ARD)

The study drew on ARD concepts that are being worked with in SSA and the EU because of its focus on these regions. In this study, the concept of ARD is closely related to what FARA describes as Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D). It is shaped by four main aspects: definition, principles, characteristics and domains. In addition, the study further identified ARD areas of intervention.

1.2.1.1 Definition of ARD

The European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD) defines ARD as:

Research which addresses the agricultural challenges faced by developing countries, emerging countries and countries in transition. It includes biological, economic and social research on the production, storage, processing, and marketing of crops, trees, fodder, forage, livestock, and fish; as well as natural resources management; policy development; knowledge dissemination, transfer, and adoption; capacity building; and the up-and out-scaling, distribution and uptake of research products (Pound *et al* 2011, p8).

1.2.1.2 Principles of ARD

The four principle of ARD as defined by FARA are that it:

- a. Brings together different perspectives, knowledge and actions around a common theme;
- b. Allows for social learning in which the stakeholders learn from the experience of working together;
- c. Integrates analysis, action and change across different levels of environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development to cover economic growth/ development; natural resources conservation; and social inclusion and equity; and
- d. Provides for analysis, action and changes at different spatial (field, farm, watershed etc); economic (product, firm, value chain, business cluster etc) and social organisation levels (individual, group, community, organisation, innovation system etc).

1.2.1.3 Characteristics of ARD

The International Centre for development-oriented Research in Agriculture (ICRA) defines characteristics of ARD, with which this study worked. These may be summarised as: seeing knowledge generation as a means to achieve change; emphasis on innovation rather than research; focus on people not technology; a systemic understanding of the relationships between parts; seeing participation as facilitating interactive learning and joint analysis, planning and action between stakeholders; learning with others and learning how to learn; and generally a focus that favours collaboration and teamwork (ICRA 2007).



1.2.1.4 Domains² of ARD

We found it important to identify the domains of ARD as seen by leading ARD organisations. EIARD (Pound *et al* 2011) provided a useful conceptualisation for this by identifying the following as domains of ARD: (a) Crop production, (b) Animal husbandry, (c) Agroforestry, (d) Fisheries and aquaculture, (e) Agribusiness and related enterprises, (f) Animal- and human-health related issues, (g) Sustainable management of the natural resources on which farming depends, (h) Sociocultural and biodiverse landscapes, and (i) Food systems and ecologies. We decided to add another domain called *Land tenure and rights* because of INSARD's interest in food sovereignty. *Agricultural mechanical engineering* was added as a domain during the international consultation workshop, but could not be used in retrospect in the study.

1.2.1.5 Areas of intervention

The study identified the various ways in which CSOs and other organisations are or can get involved in ARD. This exercise produced four "areas of intervention": (a) field-based/oriented research, (b) policy research, (c) policy influence, and (d) capacity building in ARD.

1.2.2 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

In most cases, the term "CSO" refers to a wide range of actors that include the private sector, consumers, NGOs, farmer organisations and trade unions. However, in this study, we work with a very narrow definition to fit the purpose and context of the study and limit CSOs to NGOs, Farmer Organisations (FOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and Indigenous Peoples' Organisations (IPOs).

1.3 Organisation of the report

The main report is organised into five main sections: Introduction; Methodology; Findings; Case Studies; and Conclusions and Recommendations. The Introduction discusses the background and purpose of the study as well as the key concepts. The Methodology Section discusses the how of the study, while the Findings provide information on CSOs involved in ARD, mechanisms for CSO participation in ARD agenda-setting processes and a map of decision-making bodies that approve ARD-related budgets. The Case Studies Section discusses insights generated from three country case studies. The Conclusions and Recommendations Section summarises opportunities and challenges for CSO involvement in ARD agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes and suggests how CSOs can become better and more effective in influencing ARD decision-making. Annexes carry additional and detailed information on certain aspects of the study (see Section 6).

² The concept of "domain knowledge" which is used later in the report is linked to the idea of ARD having domains or subjects such as those identified here.



Section 2: Methodology

The methodology used in the study had a strong participatory orientation and sought to be robust by using a range of methods and approaches to mapping. These are discussed below.

2.1 Participatory orientation

The methodology of the study was participatory, partly because it was built on a project whose development philosophy was essentially about getting different voices heard and minds valued. The pragmatic reasons for a participatory orientation to the study were to:

- a. Generate data with key ARD stakeholders because they know and understand the terrain best;
- b. Obtain and consider the common and different points of view; and
- c. Develop a sense of wider ownership of the study findings and recommendations.

2.2 Mapping process

The mapping process was spread over seven months from May to November 2011 and was divided into several inter-related processes: (a) development and approval of a concept note, (b) development and approval of research tools, (c) compilation and INSARD feedback on a preliminary report that focused on inventories of EU and SSA CSOs and donors involved in ARD, (d) conducting country visits and compiling country reports/ case studies and obtaining feedback from respondents, (e) writing and circulating the first draft report for INSARD feedback, (f) revising the paper, (g) circulation of the revised draft to participants invited to the international consultation workshop, (h) presentation and critiquing of the report at the international workshop, and (i) finalisation of the report. Nearly 80 people were consulted in the course of the mapping study (Annex 6.3).

2.3 Triangulation and iterative processes

The study triangulated data generated in order to ensure their trustworthiness. This was achieved through using different data-generation methods: document analysis, semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, "report and respond"³ and a feedback workshop in mid-November 2011. We also triangulated by source, ensuring that data was generated with farmers, donors, NGO personnel, formal researchers and government officials. Rigour was fostered through developing iterative processes of data generation and sharing, especially between the INSARD consortium members and the consultants. This included development, sharing and critiquing of the following documents: inception note, data-generation tools, case studies and report drafts.

2.4 Sampling

We used purposive sampling to decide on which countries to visit, given the limited time and resources. The two main reasons for visiting the selected countries were: (a) to obtain in-depth information on the different aspects of the study, and (b) to compile case studies on ARD. The combined visits to the three selected countries enabled us to engage with strategic players in ARD in Africa: the CSOs, the regional, sub-regional and national research organisations and fora, universities, governments and the donors. Selected case-study countries were those that:

- a. Host ARD organisations that have a strategic value in Africa (e.g. FARA, SROs);
- b. Have a functional National Agricultural Research System (NARS);
- c. Host key ARD funders that are supportive of the kind of ARD that INSARD seeks to promote; and
- d. Host a variety of sub-regional and regional CSOs (NGOs and FOs) involved in ARD.

³ This method involves writing a report and sending it to selected research participants for their feedback; it serves a similar purpose as that of a feedback workshop.



The sample countries had to include at least two of the three official SSA languages and cover three sub-regions. Based on these criteria, Kenya, Ghana and Senegal were selected and, to address the regional balance criterion, we took advantage of a non-INSARD visit to Botswana in southern Africa to generate relevant data, which mainly focused on the SRO and related programmes, not on Botswana⁴.

2.5 Research participants and data-generation methods

The study used five data-generation methods: document analysis, questionnaire, semi-structured interviews (face-to-face and by Skype), 'report and respond' and an international consultation workshop. Altogether, 80 people participated in the study (Table 1), 41% of them women. Ten of these research participants were from the EU, which translates to 12.5%, while the rest (70) were based in SSA (see Annex 6.3).

Table 1: Summary of research participants

Category	Total	Male	Female
Farmers	20	6	14
NGO personnel	32	23	9
Researchers	18	10	8
Government	2	2	0
Donors	7	5	2
Media	1	1	0
Totals	80	47 (59%)	33 (41%)

2.5.1 Document analysis

The mapping study depended heavily on document analysis. Most of the documents were retrieved from the Internet, while others were obtained during country visits to conduct case studies and seek out additional information to address the research questions. A substantial amount of effort and time was spent visiting websites of potential and actual ARD CSOs, donors, agricultural research institutes, ARD platforms and decision-making mechanisms, most of them based in Europe and SSA. This method was useful for gathering preliminary materials on those involved in ARD and how they were involved.

2.5.2 Questionnaires

Interaction with research participants was guided by a set of research questions, each targeting a particular stakeholder group (see Annex 6.4). Questionnaires were sent out to about 60 people and 6 responded (10%). All the respondents were NGO personnel (or had worked in the NGO sector) and were personally known to the consultants/researchers. This suggests that it is difficult to obtain information through questionnaires from people with whom one is unfamiliar. Information obtained through the questionnaires addressed key questions on what could be done to improve CSO involvement in ARD decision-making and resource-allocation processes.

2.5.3 Semi-structured individual and group interviews

About 50 people took part in semi-structured interviews, which were guided by a checklist of questions linked to the questionnaires. Most of the interviews were conducted during visits to countries where case studies were made (Kenya, Ghana and Senegal). In addition, some interviews were conducted by piggybacking on a non-INSARD visit to Botswana in order to include a southern African perspective in the study. The selection of interviewees was guided by the intention to obtain input from all ARD stakeholder groups. Three of the interviews were conducted by Skype. Interviews are summarised as follows:

- a. Botswana: Researchers - 3; Academics - 1 = **4**
- b. Ghana: Farmers - 2; Academics - 1; NGO personnel – 3⁵; Researchers – 1; Government - 1 = **7**
- c. Kenya: Researchers - 3; Farmers - 13; NGO personnel - 10; Academics - 2; Donors - 4 = **32**

⁴ This explains why we did not write a case study on Botswana.

⁵ One of the interviewees was also a leader of a farmer organisation.



- d. Senegal: Research institutes - 2; NGOs - 4; Farmers -1; Donors -1 = 7⁶
- e. United Kingdom: Donors – 1.

Semi-structured interviews were the most important source of information for generating data on the obstacles to CSO involvement in ARD as well as for generating recommendations for improving CSO participation in agenda setting, resource allocation and field-based ARD.

2.5.4 Report and respond

The “report and respond” method was used to generate additional data from respondents as well as to improve the quality of the following reports: (a) Inception Note, (b) Preliminary Report focusing on an Inventory of ARD CSOs, Donors and Platforms, (c) First Draft Report, and (d) Case-Study Report on Kenya. Six members of the INSARD Management Team took part in responding to the first three reports, while Kenya-based research participants responded to the case-study report. The researchers sought feedback on the Kenya Case Study and not on the other two case studies because it had generated much more data compared to the other two, as more time was spent generating data on Kenya and in Kenya (3 days) than in Ghana and Senegal (1.5 days each, the other half day was spent meeting with CORAF and FARA, respectively).

2.5.5 International consultation workshop

The international consultation workshop was held in Nairobi, Kenya, for a whole day on 19 November 2011 and was attended by nearly 30 people from SSA and EU countries. The workshop deliberations, which fed into this final report, produced the following outputs: (a) Validation of findings and recommendations presented by consultants; (b) Identification of blockages for involving CSOs in ARD agenda setting and resource allocation; (c) Institutional map of major ARD governance structures in ARD policy formulation and resource allocation; and (d) Short- and long-term strategies for developing CSO coordination and communication mechanisms. On 20 November, eight members of the INSARD team met with the principal research consultant and refined recommendations based on workshop deliberations.

2.6 Methodological limitations

The main study limitation was that we could not visit each and every country in SSA because of limited time and budget. A total of seven working days were spent in three selected countries, which limited the number of people that could be interviewed. Consequently, it was impossible to write in-depth case studies. Document analysis and the international consultation workshop were used to address some of the study limitations.

⁶ One of the interviewees was both a farmer representative and a leader of an NGO.



Section 3: Findings

This section discusses the key findings of the study as shaped by the objectives of the mapping outlined in Section 1.1. These were partly inspired by the work of IAASTD, whose key messages were that:

- a. Small-scale farmers should be involved in agenda setting and implementation through participatory research because they are critical to food security and poverty alleviation;
- b. Considerable investment is needed in ARD to support effective ways of working with different knowledge systems and practices that enhance agro-ecological practices; and
- c. ARD should go beyond technology development to include ARD policies and governance systems (Pound *et al* 2011).

Against the above background, it is important to examine how CSOs can become better involved in ARD agenda setting and implementation, investments in ARD, as well as policies and structures that guide ARD. Detailed information on the findings is provided in the Annexes (6.1–6.7). This section provides an important basis for making conclusions and recommendations, the other one being the Case Studies Section. It also makes specific suggestions about the spaces that CSOs could occupy in various ARD decision-making structures and processes.

3.1 CSOs involved in ARD in Sub-Saharan Africa and the EU

The study identified CSOs involved in ARD by using the conceptual framework already discussed in the Introduction (Section 1.2). In addition to that, it focused in CSOs that:

- a. Are active in the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) system and processes;
- b. Have a focus on ecological approaches in ARD;
- c. Are linked to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and its Civil Society Mechanism (CSM);
- d. Participate in National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and interact with agricultural research centres in their work in Africa;
- e. Do some of their ARD in Africa (this applies to EU CSOs); and/or
- f. Support farmer-led research.

3.1.1 SSA CSOs involved in ARD

The study identified about 90 CSOs involved in ARD in SSA (Annex 6.5). These are fairly evenly distributed throughout the three sub-regions. Most of the CSOs identified are NGOs. In order to avoid duplication, these do not include EU-based organisations that are involved in ARD in SSA. The list of partners is illustrative, not comprehensive. An analysis of SSA CSOs involved in ARD suggests a number of patterns and issues:

- a. CSOs involved in ARD have different roots, some began as relief and development organisations, others as university outreach programmes and yet others and more recent ones as mechanisms for promoting use of research products;
- b. Most CSOs that are involved in ARD were established in the 1990s or moved into ARD during that decade, which is linked to the emergence of Farmer Participatory Research;
- c. CSOs that focus on policy research and policy influence appear to have emerged or moved into that arena in the early 2000s;
- d. CSOs that have a policy-research and policy-influence orientation tend to have partnerships across the world and linkages with media; field-based ARD CSOs tend to have a more limited range of partners;
- e. Networks of CSOs such as ABN (African Biodiversity Network), ESAFF and PELUM tend to have a stronger focus on policy influence. This may be motivated by their power to represent and speak on behalf of defined constituencies; and
- f. Value-chain development NGOs seem to have emerged in the post-2000 period.



The main issues are that the ARD work of both FOs and NGOs is poorly coordinated at national, sub-regional and SSA levels. For FOs, this is because the farmer apex organisations tend to privilege commercial large-scale agriculture over smallholder sustainable agriculture. In addition, FOs tend not to have an explicit focus on ARD. NGOs, on the other hand, lack national mechanisms to bring their different voices and interests on ARD together. This lack of organised space for NGOs involved in ARD at national level has compromised representation and legitimacy of SSA CSOs at sub-regional, regional and international levels.

The study identified one international initiative that promotes and facilitates the kind of ARD that involves family farmers and their ways of knowing and practising, as described in Box 1 below:

Box 1: Promoting Local Innovation (PROLINNOVA) – an example of a multi-stakeholder platform seeking to influence ARD practice

Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM (PROLINNOVA) is a growing Global Partnership Programme initiated by Northern and Southern NGOs under the umbrella of the GFAR. It is building the capacity of NGOs and farmer groups in Africa, South America and Asia to innovate, research together with other stakeholders, document and share lessons. It aims to integrate a farmer-led approach to participatory research and development into institutions of research, extension and higher education. It currently has 18 national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms. PROLINNOVA recognises the value of indigenous knowledge and enhances capacities of farmers to adjust to change – to develop their own site-appropriate systems and institutions of resource management so as to gain food security, sustain their livelihoods and safeguard the environment. Each participating country has a National Steering Committee (NSC), which is made up of people from government research, extension and education, NGOs and, in some cases, FOs. At international level, it has an International Support Team, which is made up of people from NGOs. The PROLINNOVA Oversight Group is composed of people elected from the Country Platforms, the International Support Team and independent members (currently two from donor organisations and one from an international NGO).

3.1.2 European CSOs involved in ARD

Data generated on EU CSOs involved in ARD were largely obtained from websites and organised according to the same logic as those on SSA CSOs discussed in the above paragraph. The study limited the European countries in which to search for CSOs to those that have a history of working with SSA in ARD. Altogether, nearly 50 EU CSOs involved in ARD were identified (Annex 6.6). In general, EU CSOs involved in ARD have been established for a longer period than their counterparts in SSA. They also tend to work in both the EU and SSA, unlike those of the SSA, which are virtually confined to the African continent. However, while EU CSOs do policy research, policy influence and capacity building in ARD, they tend not to do field-based research but rather field-oriented research⁷. Many of the EU CSOs have had a history of working either directly or indirectly in SSA – mainly providing capacity-building support and jointly influencing ARD policy at such fora as the GFAR and the CSM of the CSF. This history provides a potential basis for forming an EU-SSA platform to influence ARD on the two continents. However, there is not much sharing of ARD resources between EU and SSA CSOs involved in ARD. The study identified this lack of sharing as an important issue undermining potential collaboration between CSOs from the two regions.

3.2 ARD decision-making bodies in agenda setting

There are many sites at which ARD decisions on research agenda and priorities are set and where CSOs have current or potential space to influence the research agenda. These mechanisms are multi-layered, as

⁷ Field-based research in this study refers to research that is conducted in a natural setting, while field-oriented research is research carried out in support of field-based research.



they exist at global, EU-SSA, SSA and EU-based levels. Two main kinds of participation mechanisms were identified: policy frameworks and regional and international fora. Each mechanism has a specific scope and purpose and it is this that determines how CSOs can influence its agenda setting. For each mechanism discussed, a possible entry point or existing spaces for CSOs to influence the decision-making mechanism is suggested. Knowing the purpose of a mechanism and the entry point into it will enable CSOs to know whom to approach or where to go and on what matters so as to influence the content of the agenda and the methods that are used to deliver it.

3.2.1 Global-level participation mechanisms

3.2.1.1 Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR)

The Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR) facilitates multi-stakeholder development and implementation of international agricultural research agenda to alleviate poverty, increase food security and promote sustainable use of natural resources. A fundamental target for GFAR is facilitating the development of partnerships between CSOs, donors and the private sector to cover the needs and gaps in ARD processes and mechanisms. It brings together the broad spectrum of stakeholders involved in ARD to address its complex challenges. GFAR wields some influence in the CGIAR, where it has a seat in the Fund Council and a seat in the Programme Consortium Council. Internally, GFAR has a Steering Committee with one seat for NGOs and one for FOs, but there is no mechanism for communication (consultation, feedback) between these individuals and a wider constituency. A GFAR-commissioned study (Kapiriri 2008) identified that CSO involvement in GFAR could be increased by:

- a. Mobilisation and organisation of CSOs around key deliverables of the GFAR by supporting the establishment and development of regional and sub-regional CSO organisations and building their capacities to relate strategically with one another and with other stakeholders;
- b. Participation of CSOs in GFAR programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with initial emphasis on developing their capacity to do so; and
- c. Representation of CSOs at all levels of GFAR so that they can develop joint positions and speak in one voice on matters of common concern.

Entry points: GFAR Steering Committee via the NGO and FO seats; and CSO Group on Agricultural Research for Development (CSO-GARD)⁸ should address the above three challenges and influence the position of GFAR on other important decision-making structures such as the CGIAR's Fund Council and Programme Consortium Council.

3.2.1.2 The Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD)

GFAR and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) hold a biennial conference to reflect on and plan for ARD through the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD). The GCARD draws input from a wide range of stakeholders, including CSOs. NGOs appreciated their involvement in GCARD1, but registered their concerns at the lack of proper mechanisms to foster the joint development of positions among themselves ahead of the Conference. The Organising Committee for GCARD2 has a seat for NGOs and another for FOs; the person in the NGO seat was named by the CSO-GARD, consults with this group and reports back to this group. The person in the FO seat was named by the now dissolved International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP).

⁸ The CSO Group on Agricultural Research for Development (CSO-GARD) was formed initially by the participants from NGOs and FOs in the first Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) held in Montpellier, France, in March 2010. The members communicate via an electronic listserver, which has expanded to encompass about 140 individuals from CSOs, as of November 2011. The Group has drawn up Terms of Reference for CSO representatives in international ARD decision-making bodies.



Entry points: CSO-GARD through NGO representative in the GCARD Organising Committee; and possibly also through holder of FO seat in the Organising Committee, to ensure meaningful consultation processes among CSOs ahead of key ARD events and provision of feedback to CSOs after the events.

3.2.1.3 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) conducts public research through its 15 centres in various parts of the world. It used to have a structure called the NGO Committee (NGOC), which had members from all continents, but this was disbanded following the NGOC's concerns about being marginalised in key decision-making processes and the lack of farmer representation in the CGIAR Executive Council. The main challenge has therefore been associated with inadequate involvement of CSOs in the CGIAR's agenda setting. The CGIAR now has a nine-member Board of Consortium drawn from various parts of the world and covering the private, public and CSO sectors. Among the nine members in the Board, two of them have a strong history and background in NGO work: Tom Arnold (CEO of Concern Worldwide, an Irish NGO working in Africa and Asia), and Ganesan Balachanger, who has worked for and directed many international and national NGOs.

Entry points: Board of Consortium members with CSO understanding, background and appreciation, so that the members encourage the CGIAR research centres to do more impact-oriented research with CSOs as partners.

3.2.1.4 United Nations Committee on World Food Security

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was transformed in 2009 to become an inter-organisational governance body reporting to the UN General Assembly. Among other things, it created a High Level Panels of Experts, which appoints project teams to conduct specific studies. It also established a Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) made up of diverse CSO stakeholder groups from all regions of the world and includes NGOs and FOs (Adolph & Holderness 2011). The CSM facilitates CSO participation by proposing CSO participants in the CSF annual plenary sessions, where decisions on global agriculture and food security are made; and by proposing CSO participants in inter-session activities with the CFS Bureau through its Advisory Group (Colombo 2011). CSM activities include:

- a. Regular exchange of information, analysis and experience;
- b. Convening preparatory meetings ahead of CFS sessions and developing common positions; and
- c. Liaising with the CFS and its Bureau.

The Coordination Committee of the CSM includes 40 representatives from 11 constituency groups and 16 sub-regions. The current CSO members of the Coordination Committee who are in the CFS Advisory Group are Jorge Stanley Icaza, Margaret Nakato, George Dixon Fernandez and Lalji Desai. Although the current focus of the CFS is not ARD and although the CSM does not have a Working Group on ARD, it is likely that this mechanism could play a role in sharing ARD agenda issues in future.

Entry point: Participation in the CSM to encourage creation of a Working Group on ARD, which could lobby the CSF to include ARD as a key component in achieving food security and nutrition and ensure that it is farmer-driven.

3.2.1.5 The International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty (IPC)

The IPC was formed by a forum of CSOs that attended sessions parallel to the World Food Summits hosted by FAO in 1996 and 2002. It was established to carry forward the food sovereignty agenda of the CSOs, which was developed in response to neoliberal policies, globalisation and liberalisation as promoted by such initiatives as the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The IPC developed a quota system that ensured that FOs and people's movements take great control of the agenda and not the NGOs who had tended to dominate such space in the past (McKeon 2011). The four pillars of the IPC are:



- a. The right to food and food sovereignty;
- b. Mainstreaming of agro-ecological family farming;
- c. Defending people's access to and control over natural resources; and
- d. Trade and food sovereignty.

The IPC comprises 45 people's movements and NGOs, which are in turn linked to some 800 organisations worldwide. It does not have a centralised structure and does not claim to represent its members but is regarded as the main structure that speaks on behalf of smallholder farmers from around the world. One of its key achievements is that it has opened up political space in FAO (McKeon 2011).

Entry points: CSOs from SSA should work with the IPC to influence global discourse on ARD and related agriculture and food-policy issues.

3.2.2 CSO Participation Mechanisms Involving Both EU and SSA

The EU and SSA have one notable CSO participation mechanism that has space for organisations in both continents: the Platform for African-European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD).

3.2.2.1 Platform for African–European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD)

PAEPARD seeks to strengthen African ARD stakeholders' capacity to participate in European-led development initiatives for Africa and to create more responsive development programmes for Africa (according to the FARA website). It also nurtures partnerships to increase the quantity and quality of joint proposals (leading to more funded initiatives). PAEPARD's added value lies in creating inter-regional linkages and facilitating multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional partnerships. Its priorities are informed by national, sub-regional and regional priorities. The EU's support, on the other hand, is inspired by its development strategy, which prioritises Africa as stated in the EU Strategy for Africa, which was developed in consultation with the African Union (AU) Commission on Advancing African Agriculture. FARA made inputs on behalf of the AU Commission, while EFARD made inputs on behalf of the EU. The African partners in PAEPARD are: FARA; Food Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Network (FANRPAN); Pan-African Federation of Farmers' Organisations (PAFFO); and Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM). The European partners in PAEPARD are: the European Alliance on Agricultural Knowledge for Development (AGRINATURA); the NGO Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA); the International Centre for development oriented Research in Agriculture (ICRA); and the private-sector Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique pour la promotion des exportations horticoles (COLEACP). The organisations that are responsible for mobilising African organisations are PAFFO, EAFF (East African Farmers Federation) and FANRPAN, while those responsible for mobilising EU organisations are AGRINATURA and CSA (Mugabe 2010). The Pan-African NGO Consortium (SSA-NGOC)⁹, PAFFO, CSA and AGRINATURA are some of the members of the PAEPARD Steering Committee.

Entry points: PAFFO, CSA and AGRINATURA as members of the Steering Committee. One of the areas for lobbying would be inclusion of FOs with a family farming and ecological orientation, such as ESAFF. Support should also be lobbied for NGOs to form national ARD fora linked to existing or new national agriculture and NRM networks, so that PANGOC eventually becomes rooted and representative.

⁹ The SSA-NGOC (Sub-Saharan African Non-Governmental Organisation Consortium), later renamed the Pan-African NGO Consortium (PANGOC), was formed in 2005 to mobilise African NGO input in FARA. Among other things, it seeks to identify, link and coordinate NGOs involved in ARD in Africa; and to develop institutional working arrangements and capacities and to promote CSO approaches and interests in ARD. Its main weakness has been identified as lack of capacity to coordinate its diverse range of stakeholders (Jones & Sanyang 2007).



3.2.3 ARD decision-making mechanisms in Sub-Saharan Africa

This section discusses ARD agenda-setting mechanisms in SSA at regional and sub-regional levels. It also points out the spaces or entry points that are available to CSOs to influence the respective ARD agendas.

3.2.3.1 Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

FARA is a forum of stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa that involves research institutes, FOs, NGOs, private sector, government and donors. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) of the African Union tasked FARA to provide leadership in and coordination of ARD for the continent. Its mandate is to enhance and add value to the effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural research systems in Africa and to contribute to economic and agricultural development using natural resources sustainably. Africa's framework for economic development through agricultural development is called the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). FARA coordinates the implementation of CAADP Pillar 4, which is concerned with agricultural research and technology development. FARA developed the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity [Programme] (FAAP) as a tool for implementing CAADP Pillar 4. FAAP aims at achieving a shift from a technology-transfer approach to a "truly integrated agricultural research approach and to ensure that researchers (national and international) work with smallholders, pastoralists, extension agencies, the private sector and NGOs to ensure impact on the ground" (FARA 2006, p6). It works with and supports the three SROs: ASARECA, CORAF/WECARD and Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research for Development in Southern Africa (CCARDESA). FARA's Constitution has provision for FOs and NGOs in its General Assembly, which meets triennially, as well as in its Board (one seat for each). However, this participation is inadequately coordinated. The CSOs in PANGOC lack consultative and feedback mechanisms. PAFFO, on the other hand, has its representation skewed in favour of large-scale farmers in the case of central, eastern and southern Africa.

Entry points: PANGOC through PELUM Association and PAFFO through REPAOC should lobby for the building of strong and rooted CSOs that have national structures, consultation and feedback mechanisms; (b) the FARA Programme Sub-Committee, to influence strategic plans and reviews, and (c) the FARA Nominations Committee, in connection with the possible inclusion of family farmer-based organisations from central, eastern and southern Africa.

3.2.3.2 Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)

ASARECA is an organisation of the national agricultural research institutes (NARIs) of ten countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. It was established following the approval of the "Framework for Action for Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa" in 1993. It serves as the main forum where strategies and ideas for agricultural research in the sub-region are exchanged and developed. ASARECA carries out its work largely through networks established around individual commodities or issues. With a total annual budget of US\$14 million, it currently manages 17 networks and programmes in collaboration with NARIs of member countries, international agricultural research centres, universities and other partners. Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda signed agreements to implement the East African Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP) conceived in 2009. Under EAAPP, the four countries undertook to establish Regional Centres of Excellence for agricultural research by investing in commodities of sub-regional importance identified by ASARECA to mitigate food insecurity. Kenya is the centre of excellence for dairy, Uganda for cassava, Ethiopia for wheat and Tanzania for rice. The countries pledged to manage investment in these commodities to benefit the sub-region. ASARECA has two main governance layers, the more important one being the Committee of Directors, which sets policies and programmes and reviews them and is made up of NARI Directors and Deans of Agriculture. CSOs are not represented in the Committee of Directors. However, they are represented in the second governance layer called the Regional Steering Committee, which is responsible



for developing and supervising the implementation of medium- and long-term plans of ASARECA. Each stakeholder group nominates its own representative into the Steering Committee. However, there is no clear consultative and feedback mechanism between and among the CSOs.

Entry points: Members of FOs and NGOs that are in ASARECA's Regional Steering Committee should lobby for the design and sponsorship of consultative and feedback mechanisms and ensure that regional agendas, programmes and budgets take full account of smallholder farmer needs as well as that ARD is creating the desired impact.

3.2.3.3 Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research in Southern Africa (CCARDESA)

CCARDESA was approved by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and replaced the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Unit as the region's SRO in 2011. Some of the reasons for the re-emergence of a southern African SRO are: (a) FANR did not have adequate capacity and mandate to coordinate ARD in the region, (b) lack of a structure to coordinate the implementation of CAADP's Pillar 4 and the associated FAAP, (c) pressure from FARA which works with and through SROs to deliver its pan-African ARD mandate, (d) pressure from the CGIAR, whose research products now lacked a regional mechanism to facilitate "research into use", and (e) disillusioned agricultural scientists in southern Africa who were losing out on research opportunities. The talks of establishing a successor to the Southern African Coordinating Centre for Agricultural Research (SACCAR) began in 2004. The work of CCARDESA is linked to the SADC Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP). Phase 1 of MAPP defines the following implementation themes: (a) Farmer Empowerment and Market Access, (b) Research and Technology Generation, (c) Farmer-led Advisory Service and Innovation Systems, (d) Education, Training and Learning Systems, (e) Knowledge, Information and Communication, and (f) Institutional Development and Human Capacity Building (CCARDESA 2009). The two governance structures of CCARDESA, which are in the process of being filled – the General Assembly and the Board of Directors – have provisions for both FOs and NGOs. However, it is unclear how these will connect with national CSOs' ARD processes, interests and needs.

Entry points: There are two entry points into CCARDESA: (a) the General Assembly provides for each country to nominate one NGO and one FO representative, and (b) the Board of Directors of CCARDESA has provision for one NGO and one FO representative, who should ensure that the ARD agenda, processes and programmes are geared towards addressing farmer needs and do involve them strategically, especially smallholders.

3.2.3.4 West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD)

CORAF (Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles) was created in 1987, then focusing in francophone West Africa, Madagascar and French agricultural research institutes in France. The first headquarters were based in France. At that time, CORAF stood for Conference of African French Leaders of Agricultural Research Institutes. In 1990, two key decisions were made: (a) to include English-speaking countries in West Africa, and (b) to relocate the head office to Dakar, Senegal. In 1996, the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture in West and Central Africa recognised CORAF as its SRO and, by then, several English-speaking countries in the region had joined. *"It was in 1999 that CORAF took on its present name: the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD). It has, among its highest authorities, Civil Society and Private Sector"* (CORAF/WECARD 2009, p6). Today it has 22 member NARS. It has eight research programmes, which include: (a) Livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, (b) Staples, (c) Natural resource management, (d) Policies, markets and trade, and (e) Agricultural knowledge management. CORAF, like ASARECA and CCARDESA, participates in FARA-supported initiatives such as Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa (SCARDA), Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa (DONATA), Sub-Saharan Challenge Programme and Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems (RAILS).



CORAF has representation of FOs and NGOs in its two governance structures: the General Assembly and the Governing Board. The representatives are reportedly selected by the respective stakeholder groups and their function is to speak on behalf of their respective stakeholder groups. However, there are no clear mechanisms for CSOs to connect with relevant national processes.

Entry points: FO and NGO representatives in the General Assembly and Governing Board of CORAF should lobby for research for development of family farming and the development of their capacity to work together at national levels, no matter how few.

3.2.4 EU CSO Participation Mechanisms

There is one main ARD structure in which EU CSOs can participate in influencing ARD: the European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD).

3.2.4.1 European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD)

EFARD is the European pillar of GFAR that was established in 1998 and the equivalent of FARA in Africa. The difference is that EFARD does not have any substantial funding. It provides a European multi-stakeholder platform for ARD stakeholders to promote effective, demand-driven, partnership-based and impact-focused agriculture in Europe and the developing world. It promotes agricultural research that takes into account interactions between economic, ecological, productivity and social sustainability goals (EFARD 2011). EFARD's work is built around three objectives: (a) to encourage dialogue between European ARD stakeholder groups promoting awareness, innovative approaches, and partnerships towards more effective and efficient ARD, (b) to support global ARD initiatives in the context of GFAR and GCARD processes, and (c) to promote inter-regional partnerships in ARD, including joint research activities, capacity development and impactful research, especially in developing countries. EFARD is linked to the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR), which is primarily responsible for agricultural research in Europe. However, EFARD is not a legal entity and does not have Statutes. The Steering Committee of EFARD governs the forum and comprises 10–15 persons from research institutes (AGRINATURA), the public donor body European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD), NGOs, FOs and the private sector. EFARD currently has two representatives from NGOs: Ann Waters-Bayer from ETC Foundation in the Netherlands and Myriam Ait Aissa from ACF in France. There are no direct representatives from FOs (EFARD 2010), but Kees Blokland from Agriterro, a Netherlands organisation that supports FOs in the North and South, recently joined the Steering Committee on behalf of AgriCord, a network of NGOs working with FOs in development cooperation.

Entry points: CSO members in the EFARD Steering Committee to lobby for the operationalisation of IAASD-inspired changes in ARD, especially targeting donors and research institutes that support ARD in developing countries.

3.3 Decision-makers that approve regional and international ARD-related budgets

This sub-section of the report discusses the key decision-making bodies in the UN, in Europe and in other regions that approve international and regional research programme budgets related to agriculture and NRM in Africa. It briefly examines the opportunities and challenges for supporting CSOs to participate in ARD and identifies moments and spaces where decision-makers could be influenced to support CSO participation. In addition to discussing the decision-making mechanisms, the report also identifies donors that support ARD in SSA, an innovative way of funding bottom-up ARD, and ARD funding trends in SSA. The study discovered that donors that provide CSO space for influencing their resource-allocation processes through donor governance structures are few and far between. As a result, data on donors focus on who they are and what they fund (see Annex 6.7).



3.3.1 Mechanisms for resource allocation in ARD

This sub-section identifies resource-allocation mechanisms with both direct and indirect effect on ARD funding and suggests potential spaces for CSOs to influence resource allocation. Donors' priority-setting and resource-allocation processes are affected by international commitments, agreements and concerns such as: (a) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), (b) Aid and Development Effectiveness Declarations (e.g. the United Nations Paris Declaration of 2005 and its successor the Accra Agenda for Action), (c) Bilateral donor funding policies, (d) Donor agricultural and ARD policies and strategies, and (e) SSA regional, sub-regional and national agricultural and poverty reduction policies and strategies. More recently, bilateral funding has also been shaped by security interests that go beyond development and aid effectiveness.

3.3.1.1 BetterAid Open Forum

This Forum is interested in making aid more effective. It holds consultations with various stakeholders, including CSOs. For example, the People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS), which is made up of FOs and NGOs from across the world, used the forum to lobby donors to make aid and development support in agriculture and rural development more effective and people-driven. It participated in the BetterAid Open Platform and the preparations leading to the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan. At their Conference in Dar es Salaam in 2011, the PCFS made pertinent recommendations for improving aid effectiveness in agriculture and food security: (a) Aid architecture should be equitable and inclusive of all stakeholders; (b) Stop aid that is tied to the Green Revolution and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs); (c) Gauge results based on the impact of aid to different stakeholder groups; and (d) Involve all relevant stakeholder groups at national level in determining plans on aid and development effectiveness. Regional and pan-African NGOs that have taken part in the People's Coalition of Food Sovereignty are ROPPA, ESAFF, Reality of Aid and Agency for Cooperation and Research for Development (ACORD).

Entry points: ROPPA and ESAFF, who are members of the PCSF, should lobby for ARD that is farmer-led, has a sustainability interest and creates positive impact on food sovereignty. They could also encourage the PCFS to make linkages with the CSM of the CFS.

3.3.1.2 The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is a multi-stakeholder forum on aid and development effectiveness in agriculture and rural development. Among other things, GDPRD seeks to set out a new framework for increasing the quality of aid in order to achieve the MDGs by 2015. It promotes the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action for sustainable outcomes on the ground and provides an opportunity for CSOs to take part in deliberations about investments in ARD by linking them to wider development investments. Several SSA NGOs and FOs that focus on family farming took part in the meeting that was held in Dar es Salaam to prepare for the High Level Conference on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4) in Busan towards the end of 2011. The organisations included ESAFF and its country chapters, ROPPA and Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD) (People's Coalition on Food Security 2011). The GDPRD has established a new working group on AR4D, which is concerned, among other things, in mapping AR4D resources and tracking AR4D investments.

Entry points: The PCFS and BetterAid and the Agricultural Non-State Actors' Forum should underscore the support of impactful, farmer-led ARD that involves multiple actors as well as ensure that indicators of good aid include meaningful farmer involvement and related ARD qualities.

3.3.1.3 European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD)

EIARD is a permanent informal ARD policy coordination platform between the EC, 27 Member States of the EU, Switzerland and Norway. It seeks to promote and implement coherent European policies at international, regional and sub-regional levels in order to increase the impact of ARD on poverty reduction, food security and sustainable management of natural resources in developing countries. Its work is implemented by a



European Coordinating Group, which meets annually and is supported by a Working Group that ensures continuity of EIARD activities. It focuses on coordinating: (a) European ARD policies in pursuit of the MDGs, (b) investments in the CGIAR, (c) investments in strengthening ARD organisations at global, continental and sub-continental levels, especially in Africa, and (d) investments in ARD and rural development in pursuit of the MDGs.

Entry points: INSARD members who are involved in EFARD and GCARD to lobby for more appropriate forms of supporting ARD organisations in SSA and an investment of ARD resources that is in line with IAASTD recommendations for doing research.

3.3.1.4 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

The EU policies and frameworks that affect European CSO participation and consultation mechanisms in ARD are the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF). The CAP defines how the EU supports and develops its agriculture and has been criticised for overprotecting its farmers from international competition, while at the same time encouraging forms of agriculture that undermine family farming. The EU is preparing a comprehensive reform of the CAP, expected to come into force in early 2014. This reform is not only an internal European matter in today's interdependent world. Therefore, CONCORD¹⁰ – a coalition of European CSOs – urged the EU to take international leadership in the fight against food insecurity by reforming the CAP and adopting a human rights-based approach to global food security. The CAP can be viewed in relation to the CSF, which has a similar interest and orientation.

Entry points: CONCORD to continue to lobby the EU to reform the CAP to become more sensitive to developing countries, smallholder and sustainable agricultural development. INSARD should encourage CONCORD to add/have a special focus of ARD in its mandate and activities.

3.3.1.5 CGIAR Fund Council

The CGIAR is one of the major recipients and users of EU and of EU member country funding. EIARD (2011) notes that about 65% of ARD funding goes to CGIAR, thus making the system an important potential target of change to improve the purpose and process of resource allocation in favour of smallholder agriculture. The CGIAR has a Fund Council that comprises 22 members and provides oversight on the use of CGIAR funds, making decisions of allocation of funds by consensus. The members fall into three major categories: (a) Donor countries, (b) Developing countries and regional bodies, and (c) Multi-lateral and Global Organisations and Foundations. The EU has four seats (from the EC, United Kingdom Sweden and Switzerland), while SSA has two seats (occupied by Kenya and Nigeria) and one for GFAR, represented by Monty Jones who is also the Executive Director of FARA. The term of office for each member is three years.

Entry points: EFARD, GFAR and FARA are good indirect entry points for CSOs to lobby the CGIAR to set aside resources for ARD that involves CSOs and that is smallholder-driven.

3.3.2 Main Donors and Foundations Funding ARD in SSA

The study identified 39 donors of ARD in SSA, most of them based in the EU. An equal number of bilateral and foundation donors was identified (15 each) and 7 multilateral donors. We classified the remaining two as an Investment Facility and a Financial Institution (Annex 6.7). By and large, donors do not have CSO space in their decision-making structures. An exception is the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ),

¹⁰ CONCORD is a representative forum for its members and creates the (political and physical) space for its members' advocacy work. It keeps development cooperation high on the political agenda of the EU institutions and ensures the EU delivers on its development commitments. The strength of CONCORD lies in its members, who are national coalitions of NGOs. CONCORD creates special fora to tackle specific issues. These include the European Food Security Group (EFSG), which provides a forum for European NGOs involved in food and agricultural issues. The EFSG aims at building on the expertise of its members and their strategic partnerships with Southern CSOs and promotes their interests in designing, implementing, evaluating or consulting about relevant European policies.



which has members of Agrecol (Association for AgriCulture & Ecology) on “competence teams” for the German Advisory Service on Agricultural Research for Development (BEAF, based in GIZ) that screen international agricultural research proposals. However, most donors consult with CSOs and other ARD stakeholders in the development of agriculture and ARD strategies or in their review. The position of donors on the kind of ARD to fund tends to vary, although there is a growing interest towards funding sustainable agriculture and smallholder-oriented agriculture. By comparison, SSA ARD gets little international resources compared to research institutions in northern countries and the CGIAR. Apart from providing resources, some donors such as the UK Department for International Development (DFID) consider themselves as thought leaders in ARD. The methods of accessing donor funds also vary: some use open calls, others closed; some insist on partnership arrangements, others do not. EU countries are one of the most important sources of SSA ARD funding. Figure 1 shows the distribution of EU-supported ARD activities in SSA, which has tended to vary between countries and regions, with the highest concentration of activity and therefore expenditure being in eastern and central Africa:

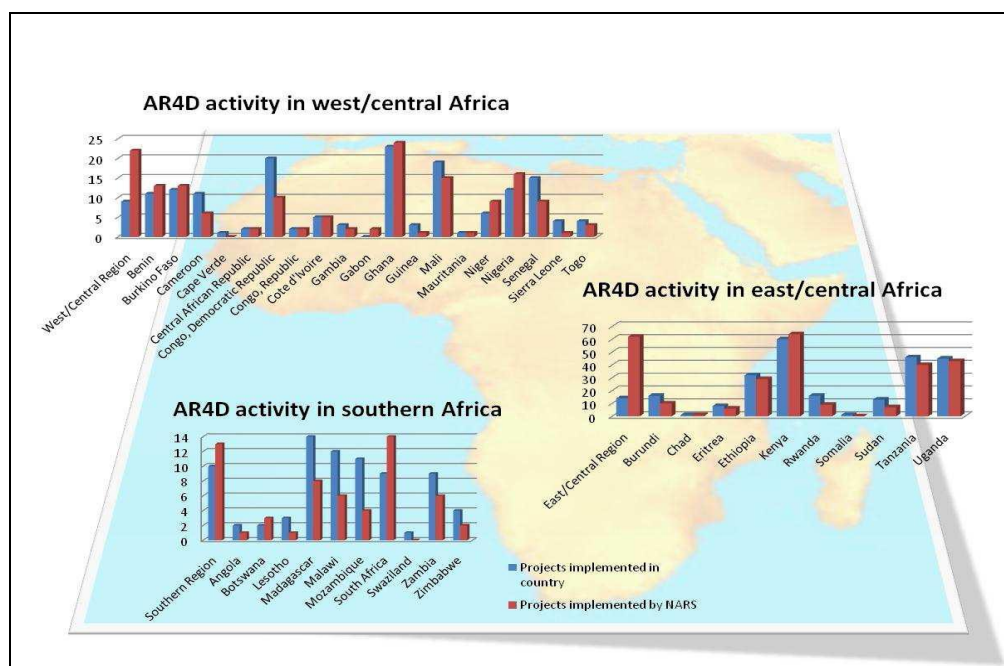


Figure 1: National portfolios of EU-supported ARD activity by region (Morton 2010)

3.3.3 Governments as providers of resources for ARD

Although the study did not specifically include SSA providers of ARD resources whose allocation processes were important for CSOs to influence, evidence from the field suggests that, in some countries, government provides as much as 50% of the funding. In addition, given the increased importance that African governments are giving to agriculture as a basis for economic development through such initiatives as the CAADP, the Maputo Declaration and MAPP, an understanding of potential areas of influencing ARD funding became imperative. The study identified that CSOs can influence processes of resource allocation by their governments and donors.

Many SSA governments have budget-making processes that invite CSO input. However, these do not get to the specific level of ARD but stay at the level of agriculture and food security, within which ARD budgets are often found. Some governments, such as that of Kenya, also have resource-allocation structures where CSOs participate and these may be concerned with agricultural research in particular or with science, technology and innovation in general. There are five main challenges associated with influencing the government resource allocation to ARD: (a) the national budget discussions are generally focused at whole

sectors (e.g. agriculture) and not to specifics, (b) CSOs do not talk to each other and speak in one voice, (c) CSOs may not know about such processes and therefore cannot participate, (d) poor or no representation of CSOs in structures that determine resource allocation, and (e) in the case of NGOs, there is often lack of a constituency to make a contribution as a particular group.

3.3.4 Local Innovation Support Funds

In addition to donor and government support for ARD, some innovative programmes are being set up and implemented to increase smallholder farmers' access to resources and capacity to decide on what to research and with whom, as illustrated by the Local Innovation Support Funds in Box 2.

Box 2: Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) empower family farmers to shape ARD

Family farmers seldom decide on how public funds for ARD are used. Consequently, ARD products from formal research are either not relevant or not suited to their needs or conditions. Under FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources), family farmers are now deciding on the use of Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) in eight countries in Africa and Asia: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. The LISF supports joint learning and innovation by farmers and other key actors in agricultural development. It gives family farmers the means to design, implement and evaluate their own processes of exploration and development and supports local farmer-led experiments and the dissemination of results for cross-learning and improved agricultural practice. The management committees for LISFs – usually district-based – sometimes involve only farmers, but often they also involve other local actors. These local networks are linked through a national PROLINNOVA (PROMoting Local INNOVation) platform of actors from state and non-state organisations who seek to integrate farmer-led participatory research and extension, based on local innovation, into mainstream research, development and education. The work with LISFs is proving to be effective in empowering family farmers to shape ARD agenda setting and implementation.

Source: Waters-Bayer *et al* (2011)

3.3.5 Trends in ARD expenditure in SSA countries

Our analysis of an International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI 2011) publication on ARD funding in SSA countries suggests that there are four main trends: increasing, decreasing, steady and fluctuating (see Table 2). Out of the 30 countries discussed, there is an equal number of those increasing and decreasing (10 in each category) and of those steady and fluctuating (5 in each category). Economic performance, social and political stability, relative priority status of ARD and donor support are key determinants of ARD funding levels and trends.



Table 2: ARD funding trends in 30 SSA countries

Trends in ARD funding (1998–2008)	Countries
Increasing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benin as a result of increased government funds to complement donors; 2. Burundi, following the 2003 peace treaty; 3. Democratic Republic of Congo, as a result of return to peace; 4. Ghana, doubled between 2000 and 2008 due to increased donor and government funding; 5. Mauritania, as a result of the renewal of fisheries treaties with the EU and Japan (but crops and livestock budgets are shrinking); 6. Nigeria, doubled between 2000 and 2008 largely from government funding but the rate of investment is low at about 0.4%; 7. Sierra Leone, whose ARD more than doubled between 2001 and 2009 following the end of civil war – most funding comes from government; 8. Sudan, with expenditure doubling between 2001 and 2008 and most of the funding coming from government; 9. Tanzania, following government prioritization of ARD since 2004 and rose significantly in 2008; and 10. Uganda, following increased donor, bank and government support (quadrupled between 1995 and 2008), especially since 2005 but funding still depends on donors and development banks.
Decreasing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eritrea, because donors cut funding; 2. Gabon, due to decreasing proportion of ARD funding by government – one of the lowest in SSA; 3. Guinea, due to reduced government and donor funding (because of poor investment climate) – ARD spending is one of the lowest in Africa; 4. Madagascar, following the end of a World Bank-funded project in 1999; 5. Mauritius, which fell by 25% between 2001 and 2008 due to decreased investment in sugar research BUT remains by far the highest proportion of GDP on ARD: 4.1%; 6. Mozambique, because of decreasing and volatile donor funding and government support; 7. Niger, following the end of a World Bank-funded project in 1998 – has one of the lowest ARD investment rates in SSA; 8. Senegal, due to cuts in donor and government funding; 9. Zambia, due to weakening government and donor support, with government as the main funder; and 10. Zimbabwe, due to the contraction of the country's economy and suspension of ARD funding by donors.
Fluctuating	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burkina Faso, following the start and end of World Bank-supported ARD; 2. Botswana, following high inflation; 3. Gambia, as a resulting of fluctuating funding from government and donors; 4. Kenya, as a result of fluctuating funding from government and donors but has one of the highest total spending on ARD as a proportion of GDP in SSA; and 5. Mali, as a result of erratic government, donor and development bank funding.
Steady	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ivory Coast, but some regions of the country received less funding during the civil war; 2. Ethiopia, which is highly dependent on donor funding; 3. Namibia, whose government funds most of the ARD; 4. Rwanda, which is highly dependent on donor funding; and 5. South Africa, which also has one of the highest ratios of spending per scientist and research intensity.

Section 4: Case Studies on CSOs and ARD

4.1 Introduction

This section is devoted to discussions on three country case studies: Kenya, Senegal and Ghana. The case studies generate insights into different aspects of the study: CSOs involved in ARD agenda setting, policy influence, resource allocation and field-based research. The case study on Kenya comprehensively addresses these matters because much more time was spent on generating data on it than on the other two case studies. Therefore, it is important *not* to read these case studies as comparative. The case studies generated insights that were useful for making key conclusions and recommendations.

4.2 The Kenya Case Study

4.2.1 The history and evolution of ARD in Kenya

The history and evolution of ARD (Table 3) shows how ARD approaches have evolved in Kenya, so as to locate the changing role of CSOs in ARD over time. One of the key players in ARD over the years is the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), which was established in 1979 through the Science and Technology Amendment Act (KARI 2006). Table 3 is based in document analysis and interviews.

Table 3: Evolution of ARD approaches in Kenya

Approach	Description
Technology transfer <i>(1970s & before)</i>	This was the dominant approach during the colonial era. Research was focused mainly on cash crops, crop and livestock diseases, and the transmission of technologies and knowledge to farmers. This resulted in the establishment of commodity research institutes. Researchers set the agenda without consulting other stakeholders.
Farming systems approach <i>(mid-1970s to late 1990s)</i>	An interdisciplinary approach was used for generating and diffusing knowledge and technologies to specific target groups, whose role was to define problems, opportunities and constraints of production systems under their respective biophysical and socio-economic conditions. The focus was farm level and the aim was to increase the fit between the technologies developed and the agro-ecological conditions. Research institutions continued to operate individually.
Integrated Agricultural Research for Development <i>(2003 to 2010)</i>	A process-oriented approach that recognises and draws on multiple stakeholders, knowledge sources, disciplines and action capacities to address complex development issues. Within this approach, Kenya developed the Agricultural Technology and Information Response Initiative (ATIRI), which brought together the supply and demand sides of research in a manner that made partnerships between researchers, intermediaries, farmers, consumers and the private sector imperative. ATIRI supported ARD partnerships, provided mechanisms for CSOs to have their needs considered, provided backstopping systems and scaled out good practice.
Agricultural Product Value Chain (APVC) approach <i>(2009 to date)</i>	This approach has an emphasis addressing the whole agricultural production and distribution chain using appropriate mixes of partnerships to achieve positive economic, social and environmental impacts. It seeks to explore “a new paradigm of agriculture as a commercial business where farmers will move from subsistence to earning decent livelihood from their farming enterprises” (KARI 2009, p viii). ARD here is concerned with technology development, commercialisation, inputs, quality products, processing, marketing and policy.

The evolution of ARD approaches in Kenya shows a general increase in the space and role of CSOs in ARD. Kenya’s funders of ARD are supporting both Integrated ARD (e.g. Ford Foundation, World Bank) and APVC



(e.g. HIVOS). Both Integrated ARD and APVC are being worked with in Kenya, although the shift is towards the latter.

4.2.2 Kenya's ARD context

This section discusses the context in which ARD in Kenya is being developed and implemented. It is shaped by national, regional, sub-regional and international policy; agricultural affordances; and ARD funding. The section helps us further understand the place of CSOs in ARD in Kenya.

4.2.2.1 Policy drivers

There are three main layers of policy drivers in Kenya: the national, the pan-African and the global. At pan-African level, policy has been shaped by NEPAD and CAADP, and globally by the MDGs. The key national policies are the: (a) Kenya Vision 2030 – the country's new development blueprint that aims to make Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030; (b) Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture (SRA) (2004), which was developed in the context of Vision 2030 but was superseded by the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), developed in response to the Economic Recovery Strategy 2003–07; both strategies underline the importance of agriculture to Kenya's development plans; the current guiding document is the ASDS of 2009; and (c) NARS Policy (2008), which aims to create an integrated agricultural research system that facilitates the development of an innovative, commercially oriented, gender-responsive and modern agricultural sector.

4.2.2.2 Significance of the agricultural sector

Kenya's agricultural sector is dominated by smallholders, who account for 75% of total agricultural output (KARI 2009). The agricultural sector employs 80% of the total labour force and its direct contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 26%. It generates 60% of foreign earnings and provides 75% of industrial raw materials (KARI 2009). The foundations of transformation for Vision 2030 include but are not limited to: land reform; agriculture, livestock and fishing; value addition in agriculture; and investing in science, technology and innovation (Government of the Republic of Kenya 2007, 2008a).

4.2.2.3 ARD funding

Kenya allocates 0.7% of its GDP to ARD, which is a little higher than the average of African states (0.62%) but lower than the 2% recommended by NEPAD (Government of the Republic of Kenya 2008b). Kenya had an Agricultural Research Fund, which was operated under KARI. The Fund, which encouraged partnerships in ARD, was commended for including multiple ARD stakeholders in its Technical Committee (Lundgren *et al* 2003). The Fund, which was based on a competitive research grant system, was subsequently discontinued and lessons from it were built into the partnership-based Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project Competitive Grant system and the East African Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP). KARI is currently working on establishing an Agricultural Research Trust Fund to support multi-stakeholder ARD. The government established a national research fund under the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) under the Ministry of Science and Technology. The study could not find the proportions of ARD income contributions in Kenya as a whole but was able to establish those of KARI. Between 2001 and 2008, the government contributed 55% of KARI's funding, donors and banks 36% and the sale of KARI's goods and services accounted for the remaining 9%¹¹ (Flaherty *et al* 2010). Outside government, the main source of ARD has been the World Bank, followed by European Commission (EC) and United States of Agency for International Development (Flaherty *et al* 2010). Other funding partners include: UK Department for International Development (DFID); Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, African Development Bank (AfDB), Danish Development Agency (DANIDA), Japan International Development Cooperation (JICA),

¹¹ KARI conducts the bulk of agricultural research in Kenya.



International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Government of Netherlands (DGIS), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ, now GIZ), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). Private-sector funding of agricultural research in Kenya constitutes 2% of the agricultural research budget; this is low compared to India and Malaysia at 13% and 6% respectively – countries that Kenya seeks to compare with favourably.

4.2.3 Kenya’s major players in ARD

The Research and Extension Technical Working Group, which operates as one of the six Technical Working Groups of Kenya’s Agricultural Sector Coordinating Unit, coordinates ARD in Kenya (Figure 2). One of the key players of ARD in the country is KARI, which operates 23 regional centres and 12 sub-centres. It is a quasi-government research organisation that occasionally brings together key stakeholders in ARD. Kenya has at least five other national agricultural research institutes and has a similar number of universities involved in ARD. Kenya hosts six international and regional centres of the CGIAR. Kenya’s NARS has over 25 active CSOs which include: Agroforestry for Integrated Development in Semi-Arid Areas of Kenya, Association for Better Land Husbandry, CARE–Kenya, Community Mobilisation Against Desertification, FARM–Africa, Kenya Small-Scale Farmers’ Association, Wheat Farmers’ Association, Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN), PELUM, Practical Action and SACRED (Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development) Africa. The private sector is another key player in ARD, providing loans and advisory services, conducting some of the research and participating in value addition.

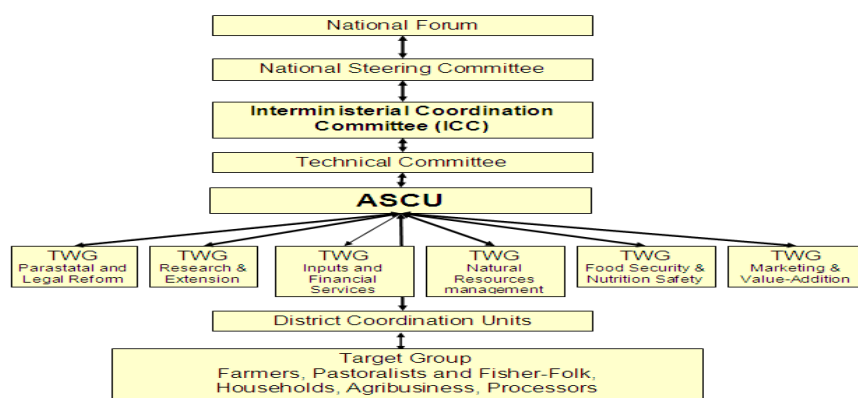


Figure 2: Structure of Kenya Agricultural Sector Coordinating Unit

4.2.4 SWOT Analysis of Kenya NARS

In the interviews conducted, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Kenya NARS were identified as:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Human capacity</u>: Has a critical mass of competent researchers. • <u>Institutional capacity</u>: Has a good spread and number of research institutes, universities, CSOs, funding partners and private sector that participate in ARD. • <u>Systemic capacity</u>: Has government policy that is supportive of partnership-based ARD. Enjoys goodwill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak planning, implementation and coordination of ARD at national level, as there are no adequate mechanisms or fora to do so. • Over-reliance on donor funding, which has the risk of causing undue external influence and a more short-term orientation to research. • Limited strategic involvement of FOs, CBOs and

<p>from a range of ARD stakeholder groups based on achievements in the sector and decent infrastructure for conducting research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a growing culture of partnerships in ARD: Higher education institutes and KARI have joint projects with NGOs and FOs, often involving postgraduate students doing research with CSOs. • Increasing focus on the client: ARD has increasingly become more client-oriented, responding to farmer and consumer needs, tapping into their knowledge and skills. 	<p>NGOs in agenda setting and policy formulation and in existing and planned ARD governance structures of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate information, technology and innovation dissemination (e.g. lack of a database that shows what research has been done; Kenya has no agricultural journal). • Low scale of change towards partnership and impact-orientated research¹².
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Constitution that values and promotes people's participation, inclusivity and people-centred development. • An increasingly multi-stakeholder, multi-disciplinary orientation of national and international ARD. • Farming as a national culture: The majority of Kenyans do animal and crop farming as a way of life and this forms an important basis for developing agriculture and ARD. • Government and donor conditions that encourage ARD partnerships (including making CSO participation imperative). • Existence of a lot of challenges, multiple research needs. • The valuing and development of different knowledge and innovation systems through such initiatives as Promoting Local Innovation (PROLINNOVA) and experience with LISFs. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community (farming) inertia where community members wait for things to be done for them (following decades of "conditioning"), which partly results in community members not asking the right questions. • Fragmentation of land, and its excessive privatisation. • Economic liberalisation, the negative effects of which could include the dumping of agricultural produce by "stronger" nations and a suppression of local research and innovation. • Brain drain as top scientists move away from national issues and focus on better-paying international or northern research agenda. • Climate change and the emerging challenges, such as droughts, floods, pests and diseases.

Although the intentions of Kenya's recent and current ARD policies and approaches are in favour of CSO involvement, the weaknesses suggest that the actual implementation is lagging behind the intentions. CSOs are not involved in major agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes.

4.2.5 The role of CSOs in ARD in Kenya

Three main areas in which CSOs have done good work in ARD are: (a) working with farmers and drawing out farmer needs and interests; (b) influencing the way ARD is conducted so that it becomes more participatory and takes into account environmental sustainability; and (c) conducting some field-based adaptive research with farmers. For example, PROLINNOVA and Youth Action for Rural Development (YARD) activities have resulted in KARI acknowledging the role of farmers in ARD; and PELUM–Kenya has lobbied against GMOs. Practical Action works with KARI to promote dryland farming and pastoralism and to address climate-change challenges. KOAN facilitates field research on organic farming systems. ALIN (Arid Lands Information Network) publishes research findings on climate change and adaptation in a form that is accessible to non-academic people. SNV (Netherlands), TechnoServe and Africa Harvest work in value-chain development.

4.2.6 Mechanisms for CSO involvement in agenda setting and policy influence

There are a number of regular consultative events where CSOs are represented: (a) the Biennial Conferences that are hosted by KARI to share and reflect on research work; (b) KARI Centre Advisory Research Committees (CRACs), which hold stakeholder consultation meetings once a year; and (c) Priority-setting workshops, which are theme-based (e.g. horticulture). The National Agricultural Research Task Force constituted in 2006 to produce the NARS Policy of 2008 had very low representation of CSOs – only one

¹² For example, the director of the centre, who spoke well about participatory methodologies, likened the relationship between the researcher and the farmer as that of doctor and patient. "The patient is the one who must look for the doctor."

farmer organisation out of the 25 members (4%): the Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP). Even the Draft Agriculture Bill of 2008, which seeks to, among other things, establish ARD governance, excludes CSOs in the proposed Agricultural Research Board. However, the Bill provides for three FOs and one NGO to be represented in District and Provincial Agricultural Councils, which among other things deliberate on ARD. In short, CSOs do participate in some agenda-setting processes, but their involvement is not sufficiently national and strategic.

4.2.7 CSO involvement in resource-allocation processes in Kenya

There is limited involvement of CSOs in determining resource-allocation processes in the country. But they could get involved in: (a) the preparation of National Annual Budgets conducted by the Ministry of Finance, (b) the NCST that allocates funds for research, technology and innovation, (c) the Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU) at national level, where the country's agriculture sector investment plans are developed, and (d) ensuring that there are policy provisions that support smallholder agriculture and CSO involvement in ARD because, if such a provision exists, a Policy Directive can be issued by Government that results in the release of funds towards this kind of ARD. CSOs are occasionally involved in the review of donor policies. However, some interviewees in the study pointed out that CSO representatives often lack the capacity to review the policies and make a meaningful contribution. Besides, they lack knowledge about donor resource-allocation processes.

4.2.8 Challenges faced by CSOs in ARD in Kenya

Table 4 below summarises interview-informed challenges of CSOs in Kenya in ARD.

Table 4: Challenges faced by Kenya CSOs in ARD

Challenge	Description of challenge
Human capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited 'domain'/content knowledge among staff in CSOs • Inadequate knowledge about research processes, to know when and how to participate • Low capacity to generate evidence to back up claims in negotiating with others • Limited inclination to work jointly among themselves (CSO) due to self-centredness & narrow focus
Organisational and Institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARD is not a priority for most CSOs • Focus on 'doing development' without necessarily linking it with research and innovation • Very little cooperation and coordination of CSOs involved in ARD at national level • Absence of a national platform or mechanism dedicated to CSOs involved in ARD • Lack of national and sub-national structures dedicated to developing ARD partnerships • A low appreciation of the potential of research to improve the impact of their work
Financial resources capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not set aside resources for ARD • Poor understanding of ARD funding mechanisms and resource-allocation processes • Low or poor representation in structures that determine ARD resource allocation (e.g. ASCU, which develops investment plans)

Interviews conducted during the study revealed that, in general, CSOs in ARD – especially NGOs – are not united, do not have mechanisms for picking up issues and direction from others, nor do they have ways for feeding back developments at “higher levels”. The interviewees explained that this is because CSOs are an enormous group, with numerous and sometimes conflicting interests. While some of the CSOs – especially those from the EU – are well-resourced, they do not prioritise ARD. Another criticism was that CSOs tend to regard other actors in ARD as “bad”, which undermines potential collaborative work with them.

4.2.9 Recommendations from the Kenya Case Study

Interviewees in Kenya made the following recommendations about improving the quality and amount of CSO involvement in ARD:



- a. Consider establishing a national platform to periodically reflect on and plan ARD policy influence, agenda setting, resource allocation and implementation. The platform should have strong linkages with farming communities that it seeks to represent and should have district and provincial structures to support it. One of the key responsibilities of this platform would be to relate with other ARD stakeholders such as research institutes, donors, government and CSOs from other parts of the world. It should take advantage of existing networks such as PELUM and PROLINNOVA;
- b. Enhance their capacity to be involved in ARD by developing and acquiring personnel with “domain” knowledge as well as knowledge about agricultural research processes, so that they are better able to articulate their issues and positions. One of the ways of increasing such capacity is to work with universities and research organisations interested in sustainable agriculture and smallholder-focused projects;
- c. Prepare for and participate in public ARD funding structures and policies and donor processes and strategically lobby for increased provision of support for ARD. They should ensure that the NARS policy being developed addresses their needs. They should develop capacity to review donor policies and to engage with them proactively in influencing resource allocation, to enable them to consult, conduct research and participate in relevant agenda-setting fora;
- d. Identify governance structures that direct ARD and lobby for meaningful inclusion in them. These include bodies such as the NCST, the proposed national Agricultural Research Board and KARI; and
- e. Link with CSOs from other countries of eastern and central Africa to influence ARD agenda setting and resource allocation at sub-regional level working with and through ASARECA.

4.3 Senegal Case Study: Evolution of relations between FONGS and ISRA

4.3.1 Introduction

This case study primarily looks at how a Senegalese federation of farmer organisations (FONGS) works with the national agricultural research institute (ISRA) and related stakeholders. ISRA is the main public agricultural research organisation in Senegal, with an independent Board of Directors. Established in 1974, it now employs about 70% of the researchers in Senegal. In 1997 it was allowed to commercialise its research products either independently or in collaboration with the private sector, with restructuring assistance from the World Bank.

4.3.2 CSOs and ARD

ISRA began inclusion of CSOs in national ARD in 1992. For example, a former Director of FONGS was once a member of ISRA. FONGS focuses on advocacy to promote family farming and is pleased that now one cannot talk about agriculture in Senegal without mentioning family farmers. However, it is concerned about Senegal’s annual food deficit when family farmers can produce enough food if they get the right support from government and increase productivity. Action Humaine pour le Développement Intégré au Sénégal (AHDIS), an ARD-focused NGO, has been part of the Senegalese NARS since the 1990s; it does research on fisheries and agroforestry and influences policy to encourage family farming. ADHIS reckons that it has done well in field-based research because its leadership and staff have “domain” knowledge. One of the main explanations for the presence of agricultural researchers in NGOs is that, when the Structural Adjustment Program began biting in the 1980s and 1990s, public sector salaries declined and positions were frozen, thus pushing researchers into the NGO sector.

4.3.3 Words of wisdom on working together in ARD

A FONGS interviewee gave the following relationship-building tips based on his experience in working with ISRA:

The most important thing is that we got to know each other first. When we developed our plans and programmes, we invited them so that they would understand our dream. The process of getting to know each other took two years, during which FONGS attended ISRA meetings and vice versa.



During these meetings we began to appreciate each other's work and worked out how each would contribute to the other. We met about once every two months. We defined ways of working together. This created a relationship that was built bit by bit.

4.3.4 ARD funding in Senegal

The UNDP, one of the funders of ARD in Senegal, supports NGOs to work with farmer organisations and groups on such themes as climate change, land degradation and biodiversity. But their experience is that, when the NGOs have done their bit and FOs can stand on their own, the former find it hard to let go. UNDP, like many other funders, does not have CSO space in its governance structures. At sub-regional level, the Senegalese NARS is one of the 22 national systems that are members of CORAF, whose governance Board has provisions for NGOs, FOs and the private sector, all of whom have historically not been involved in ARD in West Africa. CORAF funds some of the ARD in West Africa through two methods: Competitive Grants; and Commissioned Grants (CORAF/WECARD 2010). In order to access these funds, there has to be a minimum of three kinds of partners covering at least three countries. In bidding for grants, any stakeholder group can be a lead partner. Occasionally CSOs win bids as lead partners but it is often universities and research institutes that win because: (a) the latter understand the system and the requirements better than the other stakeholder groups; and (b) CSOs often do not have the necessary connections with other actors/stakeholders across three countries or lack capacity to write bids and do the work, depending on the theme.

4.3.5 ARD challenges in Senegal

Some of the challenges being encountered in Senegalese ARD are:

- a. Researchers are not “capitalising” their work for wider use; do not consider farmers’ knowledge as real knowledge, as scientific knowledge. They do not sufficiently understand what farmers say nor do they know how to respond to farmer needs appropriately;
- b. Government and banks invest poorly in agriculture and ARD, with only 3–4% the national budget and a similar percentage of bank loans set aside for agriculture;
- c. The demise of agricultural banks as a result of Structural Adjustment Programmes;
- d. There are no mechanisms that support scientists to go into farming, and farmers do not have money to hire scientists; and
- e. The adoption of innovations and technology is still low.

4.3.6 Recommendations

Research participants made the following recommendations: (a) none of the ARD stakeholders should operate in silos, (b) multi-stakeholder ARD is a process that needs a lot of time and resources because there are many actors and factors to take into account, and (c) if innovation platforms are to deliver, there is need to address the different capacity needs of the various stakeholders (technical, relational, attitudinal).

4.4 Case Study on Ghana: CSOs and universities

4.4.1 Introduction

This case study focuses on how academia and CSOs in ARD are relating with each other in Ghana because most of the data generated during the visit was on this. However, the first few paragraphs provide some history and context of ARD in the country.

4.4.2 History and evolution of ARD in Ghana

There have been four main phases in agricultural (research and) extension approaches in Ghana, which can be summarised as:

- a. Phase 1 (before 1963): Driven by early missionaries and foreign-owned companies involved in the production of export crops;



- b. Phase 2 (1963–87): Extension driven by farmer cooperatives and related donor-assisted programmes;
- c. Phase 3 (1990–99): Training and Visit supported by the World Bank; still top-down but intended to increase efficiency and relevance; and
- d. Phase 4 (2000 onwards): Participatory research and extension (including participatory technology development and Farmer Field Schools), which was supported by GTZ and FAO.

4.4.3 Coordination of ARD in Ghana

Most of the agricultural research done in Ghana is under the supervision of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), which is under the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MEST). Research Extension Linkage Committees, formed in 1991 based on and in the five ecological zones, were designed to foster close working relationship between research and extension (including NGOs). They serve to assess the adoption of technologies, review research and extension programmes, evaluate ARD relevance, and make recommendations on what to do research on (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2005). However, there is no national mechanism that provides for these zonal actors to come together.

4.4.4 CSOs and ARD

Admittedly, in Ghana, as in Senegal, there are very few CSOs involved in ARD to form an independent national platform. Those that are involved, such as Ecumenical Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (ECASARD) and Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen (GNAFF), tend to focus on policy-related research and policy influence, while others such as Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organisational Development (CIKOD) have developed methodological approaches that help involve rural communities in tapping into their intellectual and natural resources in ways that have often led to practical and policy changes. The Association of Church Development Projects (ACDEP), on the other hand, has focused on supporting farmer-led research for decades.

4.4.5 CSOs and academia involved in ARD

The academia in Ghana appears to be moving with the evolutions in ARD. For example, the University of Ghana's Department of Agricultural Extension works with NGOs such as CIKOD and sends its students on attachment with smallholder farmer associations. It has introduced new courses in its curricula – Farmer-Based Organisational Development and Value-Chain Development Approaches – and has tabled one on Participatory Extension for Smallholder Farmers for the university's consideration. A member of GNAFF who was part of a group of farmers who met a group of agricultural researchers in 2010 to discuss issues being faced by farmers noted, *"I was happy because they were humble. They seemed to be saying perhaps there is something that farmers know that we do not know."* However, there is still room for improving working relationships between universities and CSOs. At the University of Ghana, each department of the Faculty of Agriculture makes separate linkages with farming communities and NGOs because the university does not have a "clearing house". Besides, linkages with NGOs are often short-lived and issue-based, not strategic. Some of the specific challenges being faced by ARD CSOs, especially NGOs, in Ghana are:

- a. The need for survival, which means that they cannot pay enough attention to research because the results are not guaranteed, and research takes far longer than the short-term funding on which most of their donor support is based. It is therefore both risky and impractical for them to take ARD as part of their core business. This is why it is important for CSOs to identify and form alliances with research organisations in their countries and regions; and
- b. Research findings of NGOs are often politicised and sometimes dismissed because they are seldom seen as objective or trustworthy.

4.4.6 Recommendations for CSOs in ARD

The respondents made the following recommendations for improving CSO capacity and credibility in ARD: (a) CSOs should consider doing joint research with other CSOs to achieve greater depth and breadth,



increase credibility and save on costs, (b) CSOs should establish more enduring relationships with academia and research institutions so that they co-publish results and, more importantly, so that they access some of the capacities and associated credibility that resides with research organisations – rather than simply hiring it, as they do now, and (c) CSOs should learn on the job by working with more seasoned researchers.

5. Key conclusions and recommendations

This section is composed of two main parts: conclusions and recommendations, one leading to the other.

5.1 Main conclusions

The conclusions are organised around four areas of CSO involvement in ARD as discussed in this mapping study: (a) CSOs and agenda setting; (b) CSOs and policy influence; (c) CSOs and resource allocation; and (d) CSOs and policy/field-based research. The nature of the area of intervention tends to determine the kinds of challenges that CSOs face and that INSARD should directly or indirectly begin to address.

5.1.1 CSO involvement in agenda setting

In SSA, national, sub-regional and regional ARD mechanisms provide for CSO involvement in agenda setting through NARS, SROs and FARA. Sometimes there is provision for both NGOs and FOs but not in all cases. While FOs generally have apex organisations that represent them at national and sub-regional levels, NGOs in SSA lack such apex agricultural and NRM organisations at these levels, with the exception of PELUM in eastern and southern Africa. However, even where such national and regional CSO organisations exist, none has a particular focus on ARD. Farmer apex organisations in southern Africa and in eastern and central Africa tend to privilege big-scale commercial farming interests at the expense of those of family farmers. Another key challenge is that FOs and NGOs do not have national and sub-regional fora to jointly deliberate on ARD and then feed into related decision-making structures. As a result, the involvement of SSA CSOs at the level of FARA and beyond does not have the necessary consultation and feedback mechanisms. The global agenda-setting mechanisms, notably GFAR and GCARD, provide an opportunity for CSOs in SSA and the EU not only to work closely between themselves but also to work with other CSO networks from across the globe. However, there are no mechanisms to ensure adequate consultative processes ahead of the global meetings.

The main challenges for CSO involvement in ARD in SSA are:

- a. Inadequate mechanisms to generate the required data and to speak in one voice or to get their different voices heard;
- b. Different and competing interests among the CSOs at multiple levels;
- c. Lack of a shared vision coupled with poor separation of duties between NGOs and FOs;
- d. CSO actors and other ARD stakeholders have difficulties in understanding one another because of different languages and ways of making sense of the world;
- e. CSOs are bypassed and often not taken seriously when they attend relevant platforms;
- f. Poor participation of CSOs in NARS compromises participation at SRO and FARA levels; and
- g. Low density of NGOs involved in ARD.

SSA CSOs also face institutional constraints in relation to agenda setting. The main ones are concerned with poor involvement in CAADP Pillar 4 processes, which are to a large extent driven by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Furthermore, the processes do not provide enough time for consultation and feedback.

5.1.2 CSOs involvement in ARD-related policy influence

CSOs in SSA and beyond have made notable successes in shaping ARD-related policies in terms of both context and methodology. They have managed to influence such organisations as the UN to take note of the



need for food sovereignty, to consider and value different ways of knowing, and to recognise agrobiodiversity, family farming and agro-ecological sustainability. The CGIAR, GFAR, FARA, EFARD and SROs have to some extent re-oriented their ARD policies, based on CSO advocacy to make ARD more democratic and impact-oriented. However, this is not yet adequately reflected in ARD practice.

ARD CSOs in SSA still face several challenges in influencing agricultural research policies. During this study, some stakeholders drew attention to the following issues: (a) excessive use of the confrontation approach, (b) perceived and actual lack of capacity to generate evidence to back up data positions, (c) inadequate time and resources to pursue policy matters to their logical end because of the short-term funding cycles, (d) inability to mobilise other CSOs and speak in one voice due to narrow focus or self-centredness, (e) lack of legitimacy to speak on behalf of others (this is especially true for some NGOs who try to speak on behalf of farmers), and (f) poor separation of duties between and among CSOs (e.g. NGOs and FOs).

5.1.3 CSO involvement in ARD policy and field-based research

The involvement of CSOs in ARD practice in SSA is improving though not adequate. The improvements have been driven by a number of factors, notably the failure of conventional agricultural research to address issues of poverty and food insecurity, the growing need for sustainable development, the increasing realisation that different ways of knowing are better able to deal with complex agricultural issues and the lack of uptake of good science that lies in research centres. Donor conditions have also put pressure on SSA countries to involve CSOs in ARD. SROs such as CORAF have competitive grants that can only be accessed by ARD stakeholders working in partnerships, and such partnerships can be led by CSOs. Experience in West Africa has shown that some CSOs have won bids but others struggle to identify partners to work with. One of the most important strengths of CSOs in these kinds of research is their ability to work with participatory research methodologies. But CSOs still face many challenges, namely:

- a. Limited domain knowledge;
- b. Low prioritisation of research, as even those CSOs doing ARD do not consider it as their core business;
- c. Fear of consequences of not producing new knowledge or innovation following years of investment (cannot afford this “luxury”);
- d. Lack of dedicated funds that cover such long periods;
- e. Lack of preparedness to pull human and financial resources together with other CSOs to “run the distance”;
- f. Not having the necessary connections and history of working with other ARD stakeholders; and
- g. Poor linkages between CSOs involved in policy and field-based research and CSOs involved in policy influence.

5.1.4 CSOs and resource-allocation processes

In general, donors are becoming increasingly interested in ARD based on partnerships that include CSOs. Opportunities for CSOs to get funds for ARD alongside other research partners are therefore expanding. Global deliberations on aid and development effectiveness are keen on impact-oriented development work and this works in favour of CSOs and ARD. However, there is little room for direct deliberations between CSOs and donors on resource-allocation processes. Interviewees identified the following specific challenges: (a) CSOs largely do not having the space to engage with donors, (b) not knowing about such mechanisms even when they may exist, (c) lack of capacity and interest to do joint research with other CSOs and influence the donors’ resource allocation, (d) competing interests among CSOs, (e) shifting donor interests, and (f) clash between donor interests and priorities of CSOs. There is often very limited time and resources to participate in and develop competitive proposals and some donor conditionalities and resource-allocation demands are excluding CSOs. Apart from donors, government is an important sponsor of ARD in some



countries. In countries such as Kenya, there is growing though limited space for CSOs to influence resource allocation towards the kind of ARD they desire.

5.1.5 Opportunities for CSO involvement in agenda setting and resource allocation

The study identified several opportunities for CSOs involvement in agenda setting and resource allocation, which includes the shifting global thinking about the role of CSO in ARD, as noted by IAASTD, FAO and even the World Bank; the growing realisation of the need for a different kind of agricultural research as a result of the failure of conventional agricultural research to meet the needs of farmers and consumers and donor conditions for multi-stakeholder ARD; and provision for CSO involvement in ARD structures and processes at multiple levels. The priority agenda-setting mechanisms were identified as: (a) the NARS, (b) SROs, (c) FARA, (d) EFARD, (e) EFARD, (f) CSM and IPC, (g) GFAR and GCARD. The priority resource-allocation mechanisms were identified as: (a) the EU, (b) EIARD, (c) the African Development Bank, (d) philanthropic foundations and (e) SSA governments.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations are largely drawn from research participants, document analysis and from the insights generated by the consultants and are built around four main areas: (a) Capacity – the content and methodological capabilities necessary for CSOs to become more effectively involved in various aspects of ARD; (b) Relationships – the quality of connections between and among CSOs, and between them and other ARD stakeholders; (c) Resources – the quality and quantity of financial and related resources for effective participation in the various aspects of ARD; and (d) Structures – the decision-making mechanisms for CSO involvement in ARD agenda setting, policy influence, policy research and resource allocation.

The main recommendations are that:

1. NGOs in SSA should enhance their capacity to conduct policy and field-based research by building their domain knowledge;
2. NGOs and FOs in SSA should identify robust mechanisms and approaches for relating productively with one another and with other Agricultural Research for Agro-Ecological and Family Farming Development stakeholders;
3. EU NGOs involved in ARD should lobby for the creation of increased spaces for their SSA NGOs to influence EU and international agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes;
4. SSA CSOs should mobilize their energies, resources and capacities and strategically take part in ARD governance structures at all levels;
5. SSA and EU CSOs in ARD should participate in the CSM to ensure inclusion and support of ecologically oriented ARD at UN level;
6. CSOs already in agenda setting and other decision-making structures should lobby and create space for more rooted CSO involvement in ARD;
7. SSA CSOs should demand space in resource-allocation mechanisms that have a bearing on ARD; and
8. INSARD should lobby for the development of national ecologically oriented ARD platforms.

5.2.1 Capacity development

Recommendation 1: NGOs in SSA should enhance their capacity to conduct policy and field-based research by building their domain knowledge

Building domain knowledge can be achieved through several strategies, which include:

- a. Recognising and tapping existing capacities in CSOs – both FOs and NGO in the north and south;
- b. Creating and filling ARD positions by people with necessary competences;
- c. Forming research partnerships with like-minded academics and researchers instead of hiring them;



- d. Attachment of postgraduate students and secondment of experienced researchers from government and research institutes;
- e. Making strategic linkages with agricultural colleges and universities, the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) and Africa Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE) and SCARDA; and
- f. Influencing curricula and agricultural research practices of students at agriculture and NRM universities.

5.2.2 Relationships and linkages

Recommendation 2: NGOs and FOs in SSA should identify robust mechanisms and approaches for relating productively with one another and with other Agricultural Research for Agro-Ecological and Family Farming Development stakeholders

The NGOs that are involved in ARD at national level (no matter how few), and all national FOs, should lobby for the identification and support of a national agro-ecologically oriented ARD sub-group. The ARD sub-group would serve to:

- a. Develop CSO inputs into national ARD agenda;
- b. Negotiate ARD priorities, strategies, methodologies and budgets on behalf of CSOs and provide feedback to other CSOs on matters to do with ARD;
- c. Develop and implement strategies for improving CSO relationships and capacities in ARD;
- d. Provide strategic and continuous linkages with SROs in their respective regions;
- e. Network on matters of common interest with like-minded CSOs in the EU and beyond; and
- f. Make linkages between organisations that conduct field-based and policy research with those that do policy influence.

FOs and NGOs must attend to the separation of roles and responsibilities so that NGOs play a more supportive, mentoring and accompanying role aimed at enhancing farmer capacities to “find” and articulate their voices and minds. At the same time, they should form ARD partnerships at national and sub-regional levels. The partnerships should ensure joint ownership of vision, processes and outcomes, coherence of ARD work and coordination of efforts so the results are cumulative and not fragmented and isolated. In order to make clear their engagement with one another and with other ARD stakeholders, CSOs should consider using the following framework drawn from Najam (2000) in Figure 3:

	<i>Similar Goals</i>	<i>Different Goals</i>
<i>Similar Strategies</i>	Cooperation (maximum social gains; reduced economic costs)	Cooptation (uncertain social gains; uncertain economic costs)
<i>Different Strategies</i>	Complementarity (maximum social gains; reduced economic costs)	Confrontation (uncertain social gains; uncertain economic costs)

Figure 3: Possible configurations of relationships between different actors in ARD

Recommendation 3: EU NGOs involved in ARD should lobby for the creation of increased spaces for their SSA NGOs to influence EU and international agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes

Given that NGOs in the EU have a closer relationship with and understanding of EU and international ARD agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes and mechanisms, the EU NGOs should:

- a. Generate and share information with SSA CSOs in ARD about potential opportunities to influence ARD agenda-setting and resource-allocation processes;
- b. Assist SSA CSOs in accessing spaces that may arise at the EU and international levels; and
- c. Link with SSA ARD initiatives and build on them in developing EU CSO strategies and programmes in ARD.

5.2.3 ARD decision-making structures and processes

Recommendation 4: SSA CSOs should mobilise their energies, resources and capacities and strategically take part in ARD governance structures at all levels

The study identified several mechanisms at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels where ARD agendas are set and where related policies are made. CSOs should seek to understand how these structures function and then join them to make contributions to impactful, smallholder-oriented and sustainable agriculture. This can be achieved through:

- a. Identifying and developing grounded national platforms of ARD that have the necessary mandate to speak and act on behalf of others at national and higher levels of ARD;
- b. Developing and implementing consultative and communication mechanisms to ensure input of relevant CSO actors in agenda setting and to get feedback;
- c. Ensuring effective occupation of spaces set aside for CSOs in ARD decision-making structures; and
- d. Developing and using skills for negotiation and for demonstrating the impact of ecologically oriented agriculture.

Recommendation 5: SSA and EU CSOs in ARD should participate in the CSM to ensure inclusion and support of ecologically oriented ARD at UN level

The study identified the CSM as a potentially important mechanism for enabling the international development of agriculture that is geared towards food security. The Committee on Agriculture and Food Security itself has not yet included ARD in its agenda but, given the importance of ARD to improved food security, it is likely that they will include it in the near future. Therefore, CSOs in ARD should:

- a. Participate in the CSM and work to convince other members that ARD should be prioritised; and
- b. Lobby for the setting up of a High Level Panel project team on ARD with a particular emphasis on impact-oriented, smallholder farmer-led and sustainable.

Recommendation 6: CSOs already in agenda-setting and other decision-making structures should lobby and create space for more rooted CSO involvement in ARD

In the meantime, CSOs that hold positions in ARD agenda-setting and resource-allocation structures should find ways of increasing consultation and feedback mechanisms and the flow of information and decisions. They should also be lobbying for increased and strategic spaces for CSOs and preparing the ground for the taking up of such spaces. This implies developing revised terms of reference in consultation with the CSOs, seeking funding and creating opportunities for further deliberations, and refining the recommendations made in this and other relevant studies.

5.2.4 Resources

Recommendation 7: SSA CSOs should demand space in resource-allocation mechanisms that have a bearing on ARD

The study identified several national, sub-regional, regional and international mechanisms that make decisions about where resources should go. ARD CSOs in SSA should:

- a. Link with EU CSOs in ARD and seek their assistance in creating necessary spaces for influencing northern resource-allocation mechanisms to become more responsive to ecologically oriented family farming and the associated ARD;
- b. Tap into resources available for multi-stakeholder agriculture offered by such organisations as FARA, SROs, the EU, and Foundations;
- c. Lobby the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to set aside resources for ARD in the contexts of CAADP and FAAP;



- d. Identify and take part in national budgetary processes and structures that allocate resources and invest in agricultural science, technology and innovation; and
- e. Develop their capacities to mobilise resources.

When CSOs take part in these mechanisms, they should, among other things, lobby for quality and long-term funding that enables them to achieve not just outputs but to create impact. Short-term funding is good neither for impact-oriented research nor for policy-influence interventions that must go beyond the policy change to its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Recommendation 8: INSARD should lobby for the development and funding of national ecologically oriented ARD platforms

INSARD should consider building capacities of CSOs in ARD to plan and work jointly, coordinate and communicate among themselves and with other stakeholders, from the bottom up. This means:

- a. Socialising the findings and recommendations of this study to relevant stakeholders;
- b. Working with existing regional agriculture and rural development networks of FOs and NGOs;
- c. Encouraging and supporting ecologically oriented family farmer organisations or producer organisations from southern and eastern Africa to take part in SRO and FARA CSO structures separately from the conventional agriculture farmers;
- d. Creating opportunities for cross-learning between and among CSOs. Given that this process will take a lot of time, INSARD should consider implementing this in phases, beginning with clusters of countries in each sub-region; and
- e. Socialising and scaling out innovative funding mechanisms such as LISFs.



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6. Annexes

Annex 6.1: Terms of Reference

Mapping EU-SSA ARD: CSO Engagement and Resource Allocation Processes.



Background

In Agricultural Research and Development (ARD) there are multiple processes of dialogue by civil society organisations (CSOs) – both non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and farmer organisations (FOs) – and ARD institutions. ARD is intended to contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); this is why international government aid invested into it.

Many governments in developing countries have, over recent decades, reduced their support for agricultural development and agricultural research, while often largely neglecting small-scale farmers¹³. Many bilateral donors have stopped funding agricultural research and development programmes or focus mainly on larger-scale and export-oriented agriculture. In addition, only 6% of the ARD investments worldwide were spent in 80 mostly low-income countries (IAASTD 2008)¹⁴.

This comes at a time when the whole organisation and approach of ARD is being revised and challenged in order to increase its effectiveness. There is generally wide agreement that, in this current process of reorienting and strategising ARD and reforming ARD institutions, the input and involvement of CSOs – including community-based organisations (CBOs) – will be critically important. CSOs are very close to smallholder realities and thus able to identify, formulate and present their key interests and concerns. They share a long history of working on the ground in agriculture development and are a rich source of information on locally effective development practices.

The INSARD (Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development) project was conceived by African and European partners to support CSOs in influencing international ARD policy discussions and fora, with a view to triggering the necessary change in direction of the ARD system towards a more demand-led, grounded and smallholder-focused research and innovation system.

INSARD is a 3-year project financed by the European Commission, which focuses on the European and Sub-Saharan African regions. It is a partnership between ETC Foundation (the Netherlands), GRET (France), Practical Action (UK), ESAFF (Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum, in Tanzania), PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management, in Zambia), and REPAOC (Réseau des Plates-formes nationales d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, in Sénégal).

The project has as an objective to design and implement a consultation mechanism that allows CSOs to gather (both common and different) points of view and actively and effectively participate in regional (African and European) and international ARD discussions. "Mapping CSO Engagement and Resource Allocation Processes" (in short "mapping study") is a first step towards that objective.

With a view to stimulating greater resource flows to research involving small-scale farmers, this mapping study is commissioned to identify both potentials and blockages in the ARD system to realising a greater participation of CSOs in the prioritisation, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of ARD.

From within INSARD, there is a particular interest to understand what the prospects are to direct research efforts towards supporting smallholder family farming and agro-ecological production models, as found necessary by the

¹³ The term is used in this project in a wide sense to include not only crop farmers but also pastoralists, forest dwellers, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples and other land users.

¹⁴ Private-sector investments in ARD, including biotechnology, are several orders of magnitude larger than public sector.



World Bank/United Nations-funded IAASTD (International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development) in 2008, which was approved by 58 governments and highlighted that “business as usual is not an option”. Ecological approaches are also what social movements have identified as the way forward, e.g. at the 2009 Forum for People’s Food Sovereignty Now! in Rome.

The mapping study will be a key resource for the international consultation meeting on “Coordination and Communication Mechanism for CSOs in ARD” scheduled for October–November 2011. Selected resource people from different organisations and social movements will be invited to jointly identify and develop a coordination and communication mechanism that would allow CSOs to take active part in international ARD fora.

Tasks and outputs

For the mapping study, the consultant will:

1. Provide an inventory of EU- and Africa-based CSOs that:
 - a. Are active in the representation spaces available through the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) system, regional and international research networks focused on ecological approaches in ARD, processes related to ARD linked to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and its Civil Society Mechanism (CSM), bilateral ARD programmes and national agricultural research systems (NARS), and/or closely interact with the international agricultural research centres and their programmes in Africa.
 - b. Participate directly in ARD but may not be active or visible in policy dialogue (note that “ARD” may need to be defined in CSO terms, as there may be CSOs that are involved in supporting farmer-led research that would not define themselves as participating directly in ARD, which they regard as the formal arena).

The inventory data will be organised in a table with contact information, brief descriptions of the CSOs and their present and past linkages with the formal ARD fora, and highlights regarding opportunities and challenges of the CSO in linking to formal ARD fora.

2. Provide a detailed map of the key decision-making bodies in the United Nations and in Europe and other regions, that approve international and regional research programme budgets related to agriculture and local-level natural resource management in Africa, how they are composed and how they work and what the opportunities and challenges are.
3. Provide 3 NARS case studies (1 from each region in Africa, i.e. West Africa, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa) of the decision-making bodies that approve research programmes, how they are composed and how they work. The initial desk review during inception phase will provide clarity on how best to proceed with the case studies, possible selection criteria and the focus of the case studies in close consultation with the INSARD MT.
4. Provide recommendations to CSOs on:
 - a. The strategies they should adopt to become more actively involved in the key decision-making committees
 - b. How they could strengthen their capacities for coordination and consultation to be able to have a stronger say in decision-making about ARD agendas and resource allocation.
5. Write a final report, addressing the above points (1–4), of no more than 25–30 pages excluding annexes.
6. Participate as a resource person in the international consultation meeting on a coordination and communication mechanism for CSOs in ARD. The consultant will be asked to present his/her key findings and recommendations and participate in working sessions during this meeting.

Approach and outputs

As a first step, the consultant will prepare a short, concise inception report outlining the approach s/he will follow, including methodology, methods and time planning and a budget for regional consultation meetings. The document will be presented to ETC no later than two weeks after the start of the assignment. It is suggested that the assignment will consist of a desk review, interviews with key informants (face-to-face, Skype and/or email) and possibly include regional consultation meetings with key resource persons (in Europe and possibly Africa). It is expected that the process of data collection and analysis will require an iterative approach.



Annex 6.2: Acronyms

A2N	Africa 2000 Network
AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ABL	Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V. /German Association of Family Farmers
ABN	African Biodiversity Network
ACDEP	Association of Church Development Projects
ACF	Action Contre La Faim / Action Against Hunger
ACFS	African Centre for Food Security
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
AD2M	Support for Development of Menabe and Melaky
ADAF/GALLE	Association for the Development of Production Activities in Agriculture and Training
ADCR	Association for Rural Community Development
ADHIS	Action Humaine pour le Développement Intégré au Sénégal
AE	Environmental Alert
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development / Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AFD	Groupe Agence Française de Développement / French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
AGRECOL	Association for AgriCulture & Ecology
AGRIDEA	Swiss Association for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas
AGRINATURA	European Alliance on Agricultural Knowledge for Development
AGRITEX	Agricultural Research and Extension
AGROMISA	Centre for Small-Scale Sustainable Agriculture
AGTER	Association to contribute to improve the Governance, of Land Water and Natural Resources
AIAB	Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica / Italian Organic Farming Association
AICDD	African Institute for Community Driven Development
ALIN	Arid Lands Information Network
AMEDD	Association Malienne d'Eveil pour le Développement Durable / Malian Association on Awakening on Sustainable Development
ANCAR	National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services
AOPP	Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes / Association of Professional Farmer Organisations
ARAMET	Association Rwandaise pour l'Aménagement du Territoire
ARD	Agricultural Research for Development
ARI	Agriculture Research Institute
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
ASCU	Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit
ASE	AgriService Ethiopia
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AVSF	Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
AWS	Action for World Solidarity
BEAF	German Advisory Service on Agricultural Research for Development
BECA	Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa
BMFG	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BSF	Biotechnology Stakeholders' Forum
BTC	Belgian Development Agency
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CADIM	Centre d'Appui au Développement Intégral Mbakana
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CAPAD	Confederation of Agricultural Producer Associations for Development
CAPEF	Chamber of Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Forestry



CBDIBA	Centre Beninois pour le Développement Initiatives á la Base
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CCFD	Comité Catholique Contre la Faim et pour le Développement
CDI	Climate Development Initiative
CDP	Centre for Development Partnerships
CEAD	Centre for Environment and Agriculture Development
CEAS-BF	Centre Écologique Albert Schweizer Burkina Faso
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CEPA	Centre for Environmental Policy & Advocacy
CERAI	Centre for Rural Studies and International Agriculture
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CHEMA	Community Habitat Environmental Management
CIALCA	Consortium for Improved Agriculture Based Livelihoods in Central Africa
CIC	Centro Internazionale Crocevia / International Centre Crossroads
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDSE	International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity
CIKOD	Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organisational Development
CIRAD	Centre de cooperation Internationale en Recherché Agronomique pour le Développement
CIRPED	Centre d'Initiatives et de Recherché Paysannes pour l'Environnement et le Développement durable / Farmers' Centre of Initiatives and Research for the Environment and Sustainable Development
CIS-VUA	Centre for International Cooperation of the Free University of Amsterdam
CITE	Centre d'Information Technique et Économique
CNCR	Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux
COGECA	General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives in the European
COLEACP	Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique pour la promotion des exportations horticoles
COMESA	Common Open Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMPAS	Comparing and Supporting Endogenous Development
CONCORD	Europe NGO Confederation for Relief and Development
COP	Consortium des Organisations Paysannes
COPA	General Committee of Agricultural Cooperation in the European Community
COPA-COGEN	General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives and Framers in the European Union
CORAF	Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles
COSADER	NGO Action Group for Food Security and Rural Development
CRACs	Centre Advisory Research Committees
CRCE/UL	Centre for Rural Communities Empowerment, University of Limpopo
CSA	Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSPs	Country Strategy Papers
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust
CURE	Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment
DAERD	Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development
Danida	Danish International Development Authority
DED	German Development Service
DFID	Department for International Development
DFOR	German Forum for Agricultural Research
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation
DNA	Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture
DONATA	Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia

DRIVE	Development Resource Initiative
DSGM	Direct Seeding Group of Madagascar
EAAPP	East African Agricultural Productivity
EAC	East African Community
EAFF	East Africa Farmers' Federation
EC	European Commission
ECASARD	Ecumenical Association for Sustaining Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EFARD	European Forum for Agriculture Research for Development
EIARD	European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development
EMG	Environmental Monitoring Group
ENDA	Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde / Environment and Development Action in the Third World
ERSHA	Ethiopian Rural Self-Help Organisation
ESAFF	Eastern and Southern Africa small scale Farmers' Forum
ETC	Ecology Technology Culture
EU	European Union
EvB	Erklärung von Bern / The Berne Declaration
FAAP	Framework for African Agricultural Activity
FAFIALA	Experimental and Training Centre
FANR	Food Agriculture and Natural Resources
FANRPAN	Food Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FARM–Africa	Food and Agricultural Research Management–Africa
FFF	Foundation on Future Farming
FIAN	FoodFirst Information & Action Network
FiBL	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
FIFAMOR	Malagasy-Fiompiana Fambolena Norvezianina
FOFIFA	National Centre for Applied Research in Rural Development
FONGS	Federation of NGOs in Senegal
FO	Farmer Organisation
FP7	Framework Programme 7
FSG	Farmer Support Group
FUPRO	Fédération des Unions de Producteurs de Bénin
GART	Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust
GAWA	Green Actors in West Africa
GCARD	Global Conference on Agricultural Research and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEN	Gen-ethisches Netzwerk / Gene Ethical Network
GFAR	Global Forum for Agricultural Research
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit / German Agency for International Cooperation
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
GNAFF	Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen
GNI	Gross National Income
GOAN	Ghana Organic Agriculture Network
GPP	Global Partnership
GPRD	Global Platform for Rural Development
GRAIN	Genetic Resources Action International
GREEN	Group for Environmental Research and Studies
GRET	Groupe de Recherches et d'Échanges Technologiques
HIVOS	Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation / Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking

IAO	Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare
ICCO	Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / Inter-Church Organisation for Development Cooperation
ICCTI	Instituto de Cooperacion Cientifica Tecnologia Internacional
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRA	International Centre for development oriented Research in Agriculture
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDID	Initiative pour un Développement Intégré Durable
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IED-Afrique	Innovation, Environnement et Développement en Afrique
IER	L'Institut d'Économie Rurale
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFDC	International Research, Technical Development and Problem Solving in Agriculture Sustainability
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Movements
IFPC	International Fund for the Promotion of Culture
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFS	International Foundation for Science
IICT	Instituto de Investigaçao Científica Tropical
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILEIA	Centre for Information on Low-External-Input and Sustainable Agriculture
IMBARAGA	Federation of Farmers and Breeders in Rwanda
INADES–Formation	Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social – Centre Africain de Formation
INERA	Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles
INIA	Instituto Nacional de Investigación
INR	Institute of Natural Resources
INSARD	Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development
IPAR	Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale
IPC	International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty
IPOs	Indigenous Peoples' Organisations
IRAD	National Institute for Agriculture Research and Development
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)
IREDEC	The Institute of Research and Application of Communal Development Methods
ISAR	Institute des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda / Rwanda Institute of Agricultural Sciences
ISD	Institute of Sustainable Development
IST	International Support Team
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JHHESA	Johns Hopkins Health and Education in South Africa
JOLISAA	Joint Learning in Innovation Systems in African Agriculture
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KENDAT	Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies
KIOF	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
KOFA	Kenya Organic Farmers Association
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LARRRI	Land Rights Research and Resources Institute
LISF	Local Innovation Support Fund
LRF-SLF	Lantbrukarnas Riks Förbund Agricultural Research Foundation / Swedish Farmers Federation Agricultural Research Foundation
LuxDev	Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation
LVIA	Lay Volunteers International Association
MACO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MAIN	Microfinance African Institutions Network
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MELCA	Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action
MFF	Multiannual Financial
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture

MSC	Multi-Stakeholders Consultation
MWIWATA	Tanzanian Network of Farmers' Groups
NARIs	National Agricultural Research
NARO	National Agriculture Research Organization
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGOC	Non-Governmental Organisation Committee
NIC	National Innovation Coalition
NOAN	Nigerian Organic Agriculture Network
NOGAMU	National Agricultural Movement of Uganda
Norad	Norwegian International Development Agency
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
OAPTIN	Organic Agriculture Project in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria
OBEPAB	L'Organisation Béninoise pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture Biologique
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ODECO	Organisme de Développement d'Études et de Conseil
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PAEPARD	Platform for African-European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
PAFFO	Pan-African Federation of Farmers' Organisations
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
PanAAC	Pan-African Agribusiness
PANGOC	Pan-African Non-Governmental Organisation Consortium
PCFS	People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PROLINNOVA	Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM
PROPAC	Plateforme sous-Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
RAEIN	Regional Agricultural and Environment Initiatives Network
RAILS	Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems
RECODA	Research Community and Organisational Development Associates
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REPAOC	Réseau des Plates-formes nationales d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RONGEAD	International Trade and Sustainable Development
ROPARWA	Réseau des Organisations Paysannes au Rwanda
ROPPA	Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest / Network of Farmers' & Agricultural Producers' Organisations of West Africa
ROSA	Rede de Organizações para a Soberania Alimentar
RUAF	Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security
RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SACCAR	Southern African Coordinating Centre for Agricultural Research
SACRED	Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPOA	Senegalese Association for the Promotion of Organic Agriculture
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development
SCARDA	Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SETSAN	National Food Security Technical Secretariat
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SLUF	Sustainable Land Use Forum
SNV	Netherlands Development Service
SROs	Sub-regional Research Organisations
SRSA	Strategy for Research on Sustainable Agriculture



SSA-NGOC	Sub-Saharan African Non-Governmental Organization Consortium
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SUNARMA	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association
SYDIP	Syndicat de Défense des Intérêts Paysans
TWN	Third World Network
UAC	University of Abomey-Calavi
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USMEFAN	United Small and Medium Scale Farmers Association of Nigeria
VECO	Vredeseilanden-Coopibo
WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
WESSA	Wildlife Environment Society of South Africa
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WUR	Wageningen University & Research
WWF	Worldwide Fund
ZOPPA	Zimbabwe Organic Producers and Processors Association



Annex 6.3: List of people who participated in the INSARD mapping study

Name	Organisation	Sex	Country
Farmers and Farmer Organisations			
1. Agnes W. Gatambia	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
2. Monicah W. Nganga	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
3. Monicah W. Chege	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
4. Lucy W. Kamau	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
5. Virginia W. Ndungu	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
6. Leah W. Mwangi	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
7. Wanjiku Rariri	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
8. Josephine W. Chege	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
9. Beth W. Kibatu	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
10. Janet N. Ndungu	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
11. Joyce W. Ndungu	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
12. Jane Njeri Nduati	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
13. Pauline N. Wamichwe	Gituamba Women's Group	F	Kenya
14. Douda DIAGNE	FONGS	M	Senegal
15. Joe Mzinga	ESAFF	M	Tanzania
16. Caroline Kingu	ESAFF	F	Tanzania
17. Moses Shaha	ESAFF	M	Kenya
18. Robert Kubai	EAFF	M	Kenya
19. Tetteh Nartey	Ghana's National Association of Farmers and Fishermen	M	Ghana
20. David Amoah	Ghana Federation of Agricultural Producers	M	Ghana
Non-governmental organisations			
21. Thierry Lassalle	GRET	M	France
22. Stuart Coupe	Practical Action, UK	M	UK
23. Eric Kisiangani	Practical Action East Africa	M	Kenya
24. Hilary Warburton	Practical Action East Africa	F	Kenya
25. Kudzai Marovanidze	Practical Action Southern Africa	M	Zimbabwe
26. Guy Tete Benissan	REPAOC	M	Senegal
27. Agnes Yawe	PELUM Association Regional Secretariat	F	Zambia
28. Vuningoma Faustin	PELUM Association Regional Secretariat	M	Zambia

29. Paul Desmarais	Kasisi Agricultural Training Center	M	Zambia
30. Ann Waters-Bayer	ETC Foundation	F	Netherlands
31. Nicolienne Oudwater	ETC Foundation	F	Netherlands
32. Zachary Makanya	PELUM Association	F	Kenya
33. Maryleen Micheni	PELUM Association	F	Kenya
34. Sebastian Wambugu	Youth Action for Rural Development	M	Kenya
35. Boubacar Seck	Counsel des Organisations Non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement	M	Senegal
36. Paul Karanja	Sustainable Agriculture & Community Development Programme	M	Kenya
37. Noah Lusaka	Arid Lands Information Network	M	Kenya
38. Antony Mugo	Arid Lands Information Network	M	Kenya
39. Eustace Kiarie	Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)	M	Kenya
40. Jack Juma	KOAN	M	Kenya
41. Willie Laate	Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organisational Development (CIKOD)	M	Ghana
42. William Asamoah	CIKOD	M	Ghana
43. Diouf Amacouda	Action Humaine pour Le Développement Intégré au Sénégal (AHDIS)	M	Senegal
44. Djibril Thiam	PROFEIS-Senegal	M	Senegal
45. John Wilson	Consultant (ex-PELUM)	M	Zimbabwe
46. Monica Kapiriri	Consultant (ex-CGIAR NGO Committee, ex-GFAR)	F	Uganda
47. Christopher Masara	Consultant (ex-, Communal Areas Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) Association	M	Zimbabwe
48. Kevin T. Akoyi	Vredeislanden	F	Belgium
49. Isiah Mharapara	FARNPAN	M	Zimbabwe
50. Tom Remington	Catholic Relief Services	M	Burundi
51. Luca Colombo	Foundation for Research on Biological and Biodynamic Agriculture	M	Italy
52. Jenny Rafanomezana	Self Help Africa	F	UK
Researchers and agricultural research organisations			
53. Ramadjita Tabo	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	M	Ghana
54. Ralph Kaufmann	FARA (ex-ILRI)	M	Kenya
55. Paschal B. Atengdem	University of Ghana	M	Ghana
56. David Munthali	Botswana College of Agriculture/ANAFE Southern Africa	M	Botswana
57. Patrick Tawonezvi	CCARDESA	M	Botswana
58. Joyce Macala	SCARDA	F	Botswana
59. Charles Waturu Nderito	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)–Thika	M	Kenya



60. Margaret Muchui	KARI–Thika	F	Kenya
61. Violet Kirigua	KARI (Headquarters)	F	Kenya
62. Jane Mutinda	Kenyatta University	F	Kenya
63. Peter Chege	Kenyatta University	F	Kenya
64. George Chemingingwa	University of Nairobi	M	Kenya
65. Pamela Marinda	Information Training and Outreach Centre for Africa (ITOCA)	F	Kenya
66. Julienne Kuiseu	CORAF	F	Senegal
67. Miika Ndogo	CORAF	M	Senegal
68. Joseph Metu	ASARECA	M	Uganda
69. Harry Palmier	GFAR	M	Italy
70. Dorothee Loetscher	GFRAS	F	Switzerland
Government and inter-governmental organisations			
71. Martin Muchero	Southern African Development Community (SADC)	M	Botswana
72. Felix Hammond	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	M	Ghana
Donors			
73. Kithinji Kiome	HIVOS	M	Kenya
74. Oumar Wane	UNDP	M	Senegal
75. Susan Kaaria	Ford Foundation	F	Kenya
76. Rachel Lambert	DFID	F	UK
77. Virinder Sharma	DFID Kenya	M	Kenya
78. CD Glin	Rockefeller Foundation, East Africa Office, Nairobi	M	Kenya
79. James Kariuki	European Commission Delegation	M	Kenya
Media			
80. Job Mainye	Thinkcomm Communications	M	Kenya



Annex 6.4: Data gathering tools

6.4.1 Questions for CSOs involved in ARD

This questionnaire seeks information from NGOs and Farmers Organisations involved in ARD. It is part of a set of data generation methods being used in the mapping of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and European Union (EU) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that are involved in Agriculture Research for Development (ARD) in SSA. The study is interested in understanding resource allocation for ARD in both Sub-Sahara Africa and the EU countries, how and where the decisions for such allocations are made. It also seeks to identify the formal/informal linkages between and among CSOs and other stakeholders involved in ARD. Furthermore, it seeks to will identify both potentials and blockages in the ARD system to realising a greater participation of CSOs in the prioritisation, formulation and implementation ARD. The study will contribute to the:

- a. Design and implementation of a consultative mechanism that allows various representative CSOs to meaningfully participate in African, European and international ARD deliberations;
- b. Triggering of the necessary change in direction of the ARD system towards a more demand-led, grounded and smallholder-focused research and innovation system; and
- c. Stimulation of greater resource flows to research involving small-scale farmers.

CSO is a broad term whose scope tends to vary depending on the user and context. In this study we deliberately use it in a narrow sense bounded by the study context to refer to a Farmer Organisation (FO), Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), Community-Based Organisation (CBO) and Indigenous Peoples' Organisation (IPO) involved in agriculture and natural resources management. Kindly respond to the questions below.

SECTION 1: PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

1. Name:
2. Position:
3. Sex:
4. Name of CSO:
5. Contact details (e-mail, phone, skype):

SECTION 2: ARD INFORMATION

1. For how long has your organisation been involved in ARD?
2. What motivated you to take part in ARD?
3. In which of the following areas are you active in ARD? Please tick appropriate box if you are active in one area. If you work in more than one area, tick appropriate boxes and rank areas according to their importance in your work. One (1) is the highest rank.

Area of ARD	Yes	No	Rank
Policy research			
Policy dialogue/lobbying			
Field research			
Capacity development			
Other (please specify)			

4. What key ARD mechanisms (e.g. policies and platforms) provide for CSO participation in your country, region or internationally?
5. How are CSOs in your (a) country (b) sub-region (e.g. West Africa) involved in the governance structures of ARD?
6. How (if at all) are you involved in national, regional and international ARD (a) agenda setting (b) resource allocation processes?



7. What challenges and constraints are you facing in participating in ARD?
8. Which other CSOs are involved in ARD in your region (SSA or the EU)? And what are their full names and contact details? Please use table below and do not be limited by the number of rows.

Full name of CSO involved in ARD	Contact details

9. Who are your partners in ARD? And what are their full names and contact details? Please use the table below and do not be limited by the number of rows.

Full name of ARD partner	Contact details (Contact person, physical/postal, e-mail, telephone, website)

10. What challenges do you face in linking with other (a) CSOs (b) ARD stakeholders?
11. What recommendations do you have for improving CSO involvement in terms of ARD (a) agenda setting (b) resource allocation (c) implementing smallholder agriculture research and innovation systems (d) linkages?
12. Any other comments?

6.4.2 Questions for Donors of ARD

INSARD (Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development) project was conceived by African and European partners to support civil-society organisations (CSOs), encompassing both non-governmental organisations and farmer organisations) in influencing international ARD policy discussions and fora, with a view to triggering the necessary change in direction of the ARD system towards a more demand-led, grounded and smallholder-focused research and innovation system. INSARD is a 3-year project financed by the European Commission, and focuses on the European and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) regions. It is a partnership between ETC Foundation (the Netherlands), GRET (France), Practical Action (UK), ESAFF (Eastern and Southern Africa small-scale Farmers Forum, in Tanzania), PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management, in Zambia), and REPAOC (Réseau des Plates-formes nationales d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, in Sénégal). The project seeks to design and implement a consultation mechanism that allows CSOs to gather (both common and different) points of view and actively and effectively participate in regional (African and European) and international ARD discussions. "Mapping CSO Engagement and Resource Allocation Processes" (in short, the "mapping study") is a first step towards that objective.

One of the intended outcomes of the study is to stimulate greater resource flows to research involving smallholder farmers. The study is also interested in understanding resource allocation for ARD in both SSA



and European countries and how decisions for such allocations are made. In addition, the study seeks to identify both potentials and blockages in the ARD system to realising a greater participation of CSOs in the prioritisation, formulation and implementation of ARD. The mapping study will be a key resource for the international consultation meeting on “Coordination and Communication Mechanism for CSOs in ARD” scheduled for November 2011. As people who make decisions on resource allocation in ARD, we invite you to contribute to this study by responding to the questions below.

SECTION 1: PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

1. Name:
2. Title:
3. Sex:
4. Institution:
5. Contact details (email/phone/skype):

SECTION 2: FUNDING OF SMALLHOLDER RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS

1. What are your key considerations for allocating resources for ARD?
2. What themes or domains of ARD do you fund?
3. Do you support smallholder research and innovation systems in SSA? *(Please tick appropriate box)*

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. If yes, what proportion of your ARD budget is directed towards smallholder farming (including pastoralism, artisanal fishing and other family or community-based forms of natural resource use)?
5. What are your main policy provisions on funding ARD in terms of involving CSOs in resource allocation processes?
6. What challenges and opportunities do you experience in supporting smallholder research and innovation systems in SSA?
7. What challenges and opportunities have you encountered in involving CSOs in your agenda setting and resource allocation processes?
8. What recommendations do you have for improving CSO involvement in ARD in terms of (a) resource allocation processes, (b) agenda setting (c) implementing agricultural research and innovation programmes?
9. When and how can CSOs best tap into your resources for ARD?
10. Any other comments

6.4.3 Questions for Agricultural Research Institutes

(The preamble is the same as for donors above)

As people who conduct ARD, we invite you to contribute to this study by responding to the questions below.

SECTION 1: PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

1. Names:
2. Title:
3. Sex:
4. Name of Sub-regional ARI:
5. Contact details (e-mail, phone, skype):

SECTION 2: ARD INFORMATION

1. Who and what determine your research agenda?
2. Do you have a policy that supports working with CSOs?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



3. What categories or themes do you use to classify ARD and in which kind of agriculture (conventional or sustainable) are you active? (Please fill in themes in the first column and tick the appropriate box(es) and add if necessary)

Thematic area	Conventional agriculture	Ecological agriculture
e.g. Crop production		

4. Please name the CSOs that you work with in ARD, their contact details and thematic focus

Name of CSO	Contact details	ARD thematic area of partnership

5. How are CSOs involved in the governance structure of your research organisation (if at all)?
6. What roles do (a) NGOs and (b) Farmer Organisations or Indigenous Groups play in the ARD that you do with them?
7. What challenges and opportunities do you encounter in working with CSOs in ARD?
8. What challenges and opportunities do you face in designing and implementing smallholder farming oriented research and innovation systems?
9. In your opinion, what should CSOs do or change in order for them to be effective partners in ARD?
10. Any other comments



Annex 6.5: List of CSOs involved in ARD in Sub-Saharan Africa

CSO, Website/email & Year of establishment	ARD partners	Thematic areas of work / Domains	ARD activities
SOUTHERN AFRICA			
Botswana			
Veld Products Research and Development www.veldproducts.org ; 1981	Thusano Lefatseng; Forestry Association of Botswana; Permaculture Trust of Botswana	Field-based, NRM	Indigenous fruit tree plant research & agroforestry (non-timber forest products)
Thusano Lefatseng thusanol@info.bw ; 1984	Exporters Association of Botswana; Veld Products Research & Development	Field-based, NRM, Agribusiness	Germplasm collection; Marketing and adding value to <i>veld</i> products
Lesotho			
Machobane Agricultural Development Foundation machobanea@tmail.co.ls , ralitsoelex@tmail.co.ls ; 1993	University of Lesotho; Farmer associations; Self-Help Development Association	Field-based, Crop production	Soil fertility; Water conservation
Madagascar			
The Centre d'information technique et économique (CITE) www.cite.mg ; toliara@antenne.cite.mg Begab ARD in 1996	Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET); Chamber of Commerce	Field-based, Agribusiness	Value addition in food crops
The Institute of Research and Application of Communal Development Methods (IREDEC); 1986	GRET; CITE	Field-based	Methodological approaches to rural development
Tany sy Fampandrosoana (TAFa), tafaantsirabe@wanadoo.mg ; fafiala@malagasy.com	CIRAD; National Centre for Applied Research in Rural Development (FOFIFA)	Field-based, Crop production	Soil and crop research
Experimental and Training Centre (FAFIALA) fafiala@malagasy.com ; 1992	Direct Seeding Group of Madagascar (DSGM); ASARECA; FOFIFA	Field-based, NRM, Crop production, Agroforestry, Agribusiness	Agroforestry; beekeeping; soil cover; value-chain development
Malagasy-Fiompiana Fambolena Norvezianina (FIFAMOR) fifamanor@dts.mg	National Dairy Federation; Seed Producers	Field-based, Crop production, Animal husbandry	Milk production, animal breed, seed production
Malawi			
Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE), cure@malawi.net ; 1994	Wildlife Society of Malawi; Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust; Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy	Policy influence, NRM	Advocates for sustainable biodiversity use
Centre for Environmental Policy & Advocacy (CEPA), www.cepa.org.mw ; 2002	Forestry Department; Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT), Swedish Biodiversity Centre	Policy research, NRM	Research into environment and NRM policy
Mozambique			
Association for Rural Community Development (ADCR); adrc.xaixai@tdm.mz ; 1992	Foundation for Development of Rural Communities; Office for Integrated Economic Development		Coordinator of PROINNOVA–Mozambique multi-stakeholder platform
Namibia			
Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN); www.drfn.org.na www.namibweb.com ; 1963	Gobabeb Training and Research Centre; Worldwide Fund (WWF) South Africa; Endangered Wildlife Trust (SA)	Field-based, Policy influence, NRM, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Conducts NRM research on arid and semi-arid regions; Influences SADC policy on NRM; Facilitates learning



Regional Agricultural and Environment Initiatives Network, RAEIN-Africa, www.raein-africa.org ; raein-africa@mweb.org.na ; 2002	Ministry of Education, Directorate of Research, Science and Technology (Namibia); University of Limpopo (SA); CEPA; National Institute of Industrial Research (Zambia)	Field-based, Policy influence, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes participatory development of appropriate science and technology; promotes people-centred science and technology policies
South Africa			
Biowatch, www.biowatch.org.za ; biowatch@mweb.co.za ; 1997	Chetna Organic Farmers' Organisation (India); Agro-ecology and Family Farming (Brazil); South African Centre for Environmental Rights	Policy research, Policy influence, Crop production	Advocates for agro-ecology, against GMOs; and for climate change responses
Farmer Support Group (FSG), www.inpll.co.za , solomom@ukzn.ac.za ; 1985	Centre for Environment and Agriculture Development (CEAD), University of KwaZulu-Natal, Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs; Farmer Associations; IFPRI	Field-based, NRM, Agribusiness, Human health	Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; marketing of NRM products; HIV & agriculture/food security; piloting community-based LISFs
African Centre for Food Security (ACFS), www.acfs.ukzn.ac.za ; 2001	Universities of: KwaZulu-Natal; Makerere; Sokoine & Malawi	Capacity building, Policy influence, Food systems	Training of post-graduate students; Developing policy options for food security
Environmental Monitoring Group (EMG), www.emg.org.za ; 1991	South African Water Caucus; City of Cape Town; Small scale farming communities, WESSA	Capacity building, Policy Influence, NRM	Water and climate change policy and practice research
The Valley Trust, www.thevalleytrust.org.za ; info@vtrust.org.za ; 1953	Johns Hopkins Health and Education in South Africa (JHHESA); African Biodiversity Network (ABN)	Field-based, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Human health	Traditional medicine and HIV; Traditional and open pollinated varieties (seed)
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), www.fanrpan.org ; 2003	Southern African Development Community (SADC); COMESA; African universities	Policy research, Food systems	Food, agriculture & NRM policy research and analysis
Mdukatshani www.mdukatshani.com ; 1975	KZN DAERD, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Institute of Natural Resources (INR)	Livestock research and development	Farmer participatory research, participatory innovation
Institute of Natural Resources (INR); inr@ukzn.ac.za ; www.inr.org.za ; 1980	FSG/UKZN, CRCE/UL, DAEARDs in KZN, Limpopo & Mpumalanga, Ecolink, CAP, PELUM-SA	Field-based, NRM, Rural development	Coordinator of PROLINNOVA-SA multi-stakeholder platform
Zambia			
Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre, www.jctr.zamnet.zm , www.jctr.org.zm ; 1974	Regional Schools and Colleges Permaculture Programme	Field-based, Crop production	Organic farming; Conservation tillage; Agroforestry
Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association (PELUM); www.pelumrd.org 1995	ABN; ESAFF; Panos Institute Southern Africa; RAEIN-Africa; IFOAM; Practical Action	Policy influence, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes ecological agriculture, seed security, food sovereignty and small scale farmer empowerment in east and southern Africa



Zambia National Innovation Coalition (NIC) victor.makasa@researchintouse.com 2008	Research into Use Zambia; Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), University of Zambia – School of Agriculture, FAO	Capacity building, Crop production, Agribusiness	Facilitates use of research products and value-chain development
Food Security Research Project, www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/zambia 1999	MACO, Agricultural Consultative Forum; Central Statistics Office, Agriculture and Environment Division; GART; Michigan State University; Food Reserve Agency	Policy research & influence, Capacity building, Crop production, Food systems and ecologies	Capacity building for policy analysis and priority setting; applied research in data generation and analysis
Zimbabwe			
Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT), www.ctdt.co.zw ; 1993	Department of Research and Specialist Services; Biotechnology Trust of Zimbabwe; SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre (Zambia); Project INERA (Burkina Faso); International Plant Genetic Resources Institute; Centre for Genetic Resources (Netherlands)	Field-based, Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Supports conservation, restoration and enhancement of plant genetic resources at field and policy levels
African Institute of Agrarian Studies; www.iastrust.org ; 2002	Institute of Development Studies; CTDT; Centre for Applied Social Science; Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis; Council for the Development of Social Science in Africa; Catholic University of Minas Gerais (Brazil)	Capacity building, Policy research, Policy influence, Land tenure	Regional policy research and policy influence on land and agrarian reforms; Capacity building on policy research
Zimbabwe Organic Producers and Processors Association (ZOPPA), www.zoppa.org.zw ; 2008	Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre; Garden Africa (UK); Practical Action Southern Africa; Agricultural Research and Extension (AGRITEX)	Policy influence, Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes organic farming policies and practices; Facilitates farmer learning on IFOAM standards
EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Burundi			
Confédération des producteurs agricoles pour le développement (Confederation of Agricultural Producer Associations for Development) (CAPAD) shirukubute@yahoo.fr ; 2003	International Research, Technical Development and Problem Solving in Agricultural Sustainability; ACORD-Rwanda; Eastern African Farmers' Federation	Field-based, Crop production, Agribusiness	Value-chain development of food crops; integrated soil fertility management
Cameroon			
Organisme de Développement d'Etudes et de Conseil (ODECO) odeco1000@yahoo.fr ; 2003	National Platform of Peasant Organisations in Cameroon; National Confederation of Cameroon Cocoa Producers; International Land Coalition	Field-based, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Agribusiness	Supports organic farming development, research and advocacy; Supports enterprise development based on organic farming
Plateforme Sous-régionale des organisations paysannes d'Afrique Centrale (PROPAC);	CORAF; Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC); PAFFO	Policy influence, Sociocultural & biodiverse	Promotes family farming at policy and practice levels, Participants in CORAF



www.propac-op.org , cm@yahoo.fr ; 2005		landscapes, Crop production, Animal husbandry	strategic planning and governance
NGO Action Group for Food Security and Rural Development (COSADER), andelac@yahoo.com , 1996	CRAFEJE, ODECO, IRAD (National Institute for ARD), CAPEF	Policy influence, Food systems	Influences agricultural policies, support farmers in value-chain development, Coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Cameroon
Democratic Republic of Congo			
Plate-Forme Diobass Kivu, www.diobass.com ; diobasskivu@diobass.com ; plateformediobass@yahoo.fr ; 1994	Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA); Consortium for Improved Agriculture Based Livelihoods in Central Africa (CIALCA), International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Capacity building, Crop production, NRM	Brings together farmer and community based organisations, scientists and educators to work together on agricultural and environmental matters, including facilitation of farmer research groups
Centre d' Appui au Développement Intégral Mbakana, (CADIM), www.cadim.cd	Ministry of Environment; Hanns Seidel Foundation	Field-based, Agroforestry, Crop production	Promotes sustainable agriculture and food security using agroforestry in Mbakana area
Syndicat de Défense des Intérêts Paysans (SYDIP), syndiprdcongo@yahoo.fr ; 1993	INERA; Agriterra; Vredeseilanden-Coopibo (VECO); East African Farmers Federation (EAFF); FAO; Catholic University of Graben	Policy influence, Fisheries & aquaculture, Crop production, Animal husbandry	Promotes pro-smallholder farmer practices and policies in crop, livestock and fish production; Value-chain development
Ethiopia			
Institute of Sustainable Development (ISD) www.isd-test.100webspaces.net ; 1996	Colleges; Farming Communities; Schools; Africa Biodiversity Network, PROLINNOVA	Field-based, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes organic soil improvement, indigenous tree planting; Links cultural diversity and agro-biodiversity; Piloting LISFs
Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA), www.melca-ethiopia.org ; 2004	Sheka Forest Alliance; ABN; Bale Eco-Region Sustainable Management Programme; Swedish Society for Nature Conservation; IUCN	Field-based, Capacity building, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes bio-cultural diversity by developing and spreading innovative methods
AgriService Ethiopia (ASE), www.agriversiceethiopia.org ; 1969 (but moved into ARD around 2005)	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association (SUNARMA); PROLINNOVA, International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE); Panos Ethiopia; EIAR, MoA, ORDA, PFE, SLUF	Field-based, Policy influence, Crop production, NRM, Animal husbandry & health	Supports farmer research and innovation development in agriculture and natural resources management; Related policy influence; Piloting LISFs
Ethiopian Rural Self-Help Organisation (ERSHA), 1997 www.ersha.org.et	ASE, Swiss Inter-Church Aid, Addis Ababa University, Swiss National Science Foundation	Field-based, Capacity building	Piloting LISFs as part of PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia platform
Sustainable Land Use Forum (SLUF), 1995 www.sluf.org.et	PROLINNOVA, ASE, Ethiopian Civil Society Network on Climate Change	Field-based, NRM	Research on sustainable land management
Kenya			



African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), www.aatf-africa.org ; 2002	ASARECA; Africa Biotechnology Stakeholders' Forum (ABSF); African Crop Improvement; Bio-sciences Eastern & Central Africa (BECA); COMESA; CAB International; CIRAD	Field-based, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Fosters public-private partnerships for smallholders access to appropriate technology in e.g. striga control, banana, rice and cowpea improvement
Institute for Culture and Ecology (ICE), ice@ice.or.ke , www.icekenya.org ; 2006	Kenya Biodiversity Coalition; ABN; Institute for Culture and Ecology	Field-based, Capacity development, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Strengthens bio-cultural diversity; supports formation and development of community research groups
Kenya Institute of Organic Farming (KIOF), kiof@iconnect.co.ke ; 1986	PELUM, International Federation of Organic Movements (IFOAM), National Organic Movement of Uganda; Kenya Organic Farmers Association (KOFA)	Capacity building, Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes organic farming by smallholder farmers and value-chain development
Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN) www.koan.co.ke	Agricultural Universities; KARI; Kenya Organic Producers	Policy influence, Field-based, Crop production	Promotes organic agriculture through collaborative research, policy influence and training
African Biodiversity Network (ABN), www.africabiodiversity.org ; operates in 11 African countries; 2002	Biowatch (SA); GRAIN (Spain); Climate and Development Initiatives (CDI) (Uganda); PELUM (eastern and southern Africa); MELCA (Ethiopia)	Policy influence, Capacity building, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Advocates for policies that support farmer seed security, cultural biodiversity, community ecological governance, food sovereignty & biosafety in biotechnology
Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development (SACRED), www.sacredafrica.org , sacred@africaonline.co.ke ; 1996	Greenbelt Movement; PELUM-Kenya; IFOAM; Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)	Field-based, Crop production	Practices, trains in and researches on sustainable agriculture approaches
Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies (KENDAT) www.kendat.org ; 1992	KARI, PELUM–Kenya, universities, ATNESA, Eco-agriculture	Field-based, Crop production, NRM, Animal husbandry	Until recently, coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Kenya
Tanzania			
Community Habitat Environmental Management (CHEMA), www.chematanzania.org ; 1991	National Tree Seed Programme; Family Alliance for Development Cooperation; PELUM Tanzania; Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security	Field-based; Animal husbandry, Agroforestry	Conducts small-scale research on carrying capacities of ranges, water bodies and measure biomass
Land Rights Research and Resources Institute (LARRRI), www.hakiardhi.org ; info@hakiardhi.org ; 1994	Pastoralist Indigenous NGO Forum; Joint Oxfam Livelihood Initiative in Tanzania; African Institute of Agrarian Studies; Media	Policy research, Policy influence, Land tenure and rights	Researches into land rights and bio-resources for policy influence
Research Community and Organisational Development Associates (RECODA), www.recoda.co.tz ; recodatz@yahoo.co.uk ; 2001	Arusha NGO Network; Selian Agricultural Research Institute; Ministry of Agriculture; PELUM; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Policy research & influence, Field-based, Crop production, NRM, Animal husbandry, Food systems	Policy analysis and influence in the areas of poverty reduction, food security and environmental conservation with emphasis on smallholder farming



Eastern and Southern African small-scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF), www.esaff.org ; coordinator@esaff.org ; 2007	PELUM Association; Via Campesina; SADC; East African Community (EAC); COMESA	Policy influence, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Advocates for policies that are pro-smallholders practising sustainable agriculture; Fair trade
PELUM–Tanzania, www.pelumtanzania.org , founded in 1995, registered in 2002	IRDO, INADES-TZ, ARI Uyole, MoA, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), MWIWATA, Vredeislanden	Policy influence, Crop production	Coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Tanzania; piloting LISFs
MVIWATA (Tanzanian Network of Farmers' Groups) www.mviwata.org	ESAFF, PELUM-Tanzania, GRET, SUA, Moshi University College of Cooperative and Business Studies	Policy influence, Crop production, Agribusiness	Capacity development in agricultural practices and business; advocates agricultural and trade policies
Rwanda			
The Federation of Farmers and Breeders in Rwanda (IMBARAGA) www.syndicat-imbaraga.org.rw ; created in 1992, officially recognised in 2006	Institute des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (ISAR) Réseau des Organisations Paysannes au Rwanda (ROPARWA); ICRA; International Research, Technical Development and Problem Solving in Agriculture Sustainability (IFDC)	Field-based, Capacity building, Crop production, Value-chain development	On-farm trials to study different potato varieties and soil improvement with farmer groups; Integrated soil improvement; Organising training of farmers to market their produce
ROPARWA Network of Farmer Organisations in Rwanda, www.roparwa.org , roparwa1@rwanda1.com , founded in 2003 and officially registered in 2007	IFPC, Research Into Use (United Kingdom), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Food systems	Agricultural policy elaboration and influence in support of family farming
Association Rwandaise pour l'Aménagement du Territoire (ARAMET), 1988	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, IFAD	Field-based, NRM, Crop production	Land-use management and plant seed material multiplication
Uganda			
National Agricultural Movement of Uganda (NOGAMU), admin@nogamu.org.ug www.nogamu.org.ug ; 2001	IFOAM; International Trade Centre; Uganda National NGO Forum; PELUM (eastern and southern Africa); Ministry of Animal, Industries and Fisheries	Field-based, Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Agribusiness	Builds capacity and promotes training, research and education in organic agriculture; Value-chain development; Lobbying for Organic Agriculture Policy
Environmental Alert (EA) www.ervalert.org ; ervalert@ervalert.org ; 1988	Uganda Land Alliance; Ministry of Water and Environment; Nile Basin Discourse Forum; PROLINNOVA; Uganda Forest Working Group; NARO; Africa 2000 Network (A2N), PELUM–Uganda, Makerere University	Policy research, Policy influence, NRM, Land tenure & rights	Influences policy on natural resources management, including in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Uganda; piloting LISFs
Africa 2000 Network Uganda (A2N) www.a2n.org.ug , 1990 as UNDP project, 2001 as Ugandan NGO	PELUM–Uganda, IFOAM, CIAT, FARM–Africa, FAO, Africa Agricultural Technology Foundation, Integrated Soil Productivity Improvement through Research and Education	Field-based, Crop production	Promotes use of sustainable agriculture technologies and builds farmer capacity for marketing and entrepreneurship
PELUM-Uganda www.pelumuganda.org	PROLINNOVA, Environmental Alert, Uganda Land Alliance,	Field-based, Policy	Research on various issues related to



	IIRR	influence; Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	smallholder farming; farmer-led documentation
WEST AFRICA			
Benin			
Centre Beninois pour le Développement Initiatives à la Base (CBDIBA), www.cbdiba.org ; 1990	National Council of Rural Women of Benin; Farmer Unions of Zou and Collines; Development Network for Sustainable Agriculture; Western African Network of NGOs for Sustainable Agriculture; National Association of Microfinance Practitioners	Field-based, Capacity building, Crop production, Animal husbandry, NRM, Agribusiness	Supports integrated community development, environmental protection and agricultural development; Supports value-chain development
Initiative pour un Développement Intégré Durable (IDID), www.ididong.org , founded in 2004, registered in 2006	Fédération des Unions de Producteurs de Bénin (FUPRO); IDRC; Meteorological Services; National Early Warning Systems	Capacity building, Field-based, Crop production, NRM	Helps communities practise participatory action research in sustainable agriculture; Supports practices that conserve water, adapt to climate and reduce pollution
L'Organisation Béninoise pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture Biologique (OBEPAB), obepab@intnet.bj ; founded in 1995, registered in 1997	Beninese Centre for Sustainable Development; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture–Benin; University of Abomey; Netherlands Development Service (SNV); Pesticide Action Network (PAN); Ecocert International	Field-based, Policy influence, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes organic farming policies, practices and knowledge generation among farmers
Burkina Faso			
Centre Ecologique Albert Schweizer Burkina Faso (CEAS-BF); www.ceas-ong.net ; info@ceas.ch ; 1980; also operates in Senegal and Madagascar	IFOAM; (Interkerkelijke Organisatie voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (ICCO – Inter-Church Organisation for Development Cooperation)	Field-based, Capacity building, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Agribusiness	Focuses on research, training and support services in agro-ecology, agribusiness development and sustainable energy and technology
Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social – Centre Africain de Formation (INADES–Formation); operates in 10 West, Central and Eastern African countries, www.inadesfo.net ; inadesfb@fasonet.fb , 1975	World Rural Forum (Year of Family Farming); PELUM; COPAGEN; International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE); Microfinance African Institutions Network (MAIN)	Policy influence, Capacity building, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Agribusiness	Supports FOs in sustainable agriculture; Advocates for family farming and pro-poor agricultural policies in Africa; Value-chain development
Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA – Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organisations of West Africa), www.roppa.info ; 2000	UN Conference on Trade and Development; ACORD; Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); CNCR	Policy influence, Land tenure and rights, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Advocates for family farming, food sovereignty, sustainable food security and fair trade



Ghana			
Association of Church Development Projects (ACDEP), www.acdep.org , nchor@acdep.org , 1977	Ghana Organic Agriculture Network (GOAN); University of Development Studies (Tamale); Animal Research Institute, Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI); Ministry of Food & Agriculture	Field-based, Crop production, Agribusiness, Animal husbandry	Facilitates farmer-led experimentation and participatory technology development (PTD); Value-chain development; piloting LISFs; coordinates PROLINNOVA–Ghana
Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organisational Development (CIKOD); www.compasnet.org/partners ; 2003	University of Ghana; Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Forest Watch Ghana; Traditional leaders; Parliamentary Select Committee	Policy influence, NRM, Agribusiness	Develops methodologies to tap into traditional wisdom and local resources for livelihood improvement and policy change
Ecumenical Association for Sustaining Agriculture and Rural Development (ECASARD), escard@ghana.com ; www.ecasard.org ; 1991	Ghana Organic Agriculture Network (GOAN); Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Field-based, Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Human health, Animal husbandry	Bridging the gap between organic farming and organic farming through policy, training and practice
Ghana Organic Agriculture Network (GOAN), goan@wwwplus.com , www.goan-network.net , adimadosam@yahoo.com ; 1995	IFOAM; Centre for Development Partnerships (CDP); University of Ghana	Policy influence, Field-based, Crop production, Agribusiness	Brings together farmers, NGOs and traders to influence policy on organic farming in Ghana
Mali			
Association for the Development of Production Activities in Agriculture et de Formation (ADAF/GALLE), www.adafgalle.org ; established in 1988, registered in 1989	Association Malienne d'Eveil pour le Développement Durable (AMEDD); Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes (AOPP); Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture (DNA); IER; IFDC	Capacity building, Policy influence, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Food systems	Promotes women's development in fields of agriculture, environment, appropriate technology etc; coordinates Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel (PROFEIS) in Mali
Association of Professional Farmer Organisations (AOPP) www.aopp-mali.org , 1995	ICRA, Federation of Rural Women, ICRISAT, Association of Professional Seed Producers, Permanent Assembly Chamber of Agriculture; land tenure	Policy influence, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Agribusiness	Influences agricultural, land agro-biodiversity and food policy; Develops farmer capacity for agricultural and rural innovation
Malian Association on Awakening on Sustainable Development (AMEDD); www.ameddmail.org , 1998	ICRISAT, CIRAD, Government of Mali	Field-based, Crop production	Promotes integrated sustainable agriculture practices and seed security
Niger			
Consortium des Organisations Paysannes (COP)	ROPPA, Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)	Field-based, Policy influence; Capacity building, Crop production, Animal	Consortium of producer organisations focused on commercialisation



		husbandry	
Regional Centre for Specialised Training in Agriculture (CRESA), 1992	Tattali, Université de Niamey, Recherches Agronomiques du Niger (INRAN), MoA	Capacity building, Crop production, Animal husbandry	Coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Niger; Offers training in environmental protection and farming systems
Nigeria			
Community Development Institute in Nigeria, www.communitydevelopmentinstituteng.org , info@communitydevelopmentinstituteng.org 2008	Parliamentarians; CSO; Government; Institutes of Higher Learning	Field-based, Policy influence, Capacity building, Food systems	Supports CSOs to conduct research in areas that include food security; Conducts policy influence on food security
Development Resource Initiative (DRIVE), yemioyalemi@yahoo.com	PROLINNOVA, Rice Farmers Association, Maize Farmers Association, Ahmadu Bello University	Field-based, Crop production	Promotes farmer-led participatory innovation; coordinates PROLINNOVA–Nigeria
United Small and Medium Scale Farmers Association of Nigeria (USMEFAN), www.usmefan.org ; 2007	Community Development Foundation; ROPPA; IFAD; Land Coalition; GRET	Field-based, Policy influence, Crop production, Food systems, Land rights & tenure	Promotes food self-sufficiency, ecological agriculture and family farming practices and policies; Promotes the idea of right to food and food sovereignty
Nigerian Organic Agriculture Network (NOAN), noannigeria@gmail.com ; 2008	University of Ibadan; IFOAM; KOAN; West African Organic Agriculture Network; Federal University of Agriculture	Capacity building, Field-based, Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes education, research and practice of organic farming; Organic farming market development
Organic Agriculture Project in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria (OAPTIN), www.unaab.ed.ng , organicagriculture_unaab@yahoo.com	Federal University of Agriculture; Coventry University (UK); Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL); IFOAM	Field-based, Crop production	Capacity building in organic agriculture practices; Research in organic farming
Senegal			
AGRECOL–Afrique, www.agrecol_afrique.org , agrecol@orange.sn , 1996	ANCAR (National Agency for Agricultural and rural Advisory Services), FONGS (Federation of NGOs in Senegal), Université de Thiès, Université de Dakar	Field-based, Advocacy; Ecological agriculture	Coordinates PROFEIS in Senegal and promotes locally adapted sound land-use practices
Centre d'Initiatives et de Recherche Paysannes pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (CIRPED – Farmers' Center of Initiatives and Research for the Environment and Sustainable Development), www.interconnection.org/cirped ; 1993	Farmer organisations; Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development (SARD); Senegalese Association for the Promotion of Organic Agriculture	Field-based, Capacity building, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Develops and supports the implementation of agricultural production systems which are socially just, culturally diverse, economically viable and environmentally sustainable
Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA – Environment and Development Action in the Third World) www.enda.sn , enda@enda.sn , 1972	Pan African Youth Organisation; African Youth Coalition Against Hunger; Network for Sustainable Development; Both ENDS	Policy research, Policy influence, Land tenure & rights	Conducts research and advocacy in sustainable, pro-poor development, including research on land; Works with others to control desertification



Innovation, Environnement et Développement en Afrique (IED-Afrique), www.iedafrique.org ; 2005	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); Overseas Development Institute (ODI); ETC-Netherlands; University of Manchester (UK)	Field-based, Policy research, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Supports research and practices in biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, poverty reduction and climate change; coordinates PROFEIS in West Africa
Senegalese Association for the Promotion of Organic Agriculture (SAPOA), www.erails.net/CM/ssa-ngoc/aspab ; 1987	Producer groups; IFOAM	Field-based, Capacity building, Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes organic agriculture practices and research; Value-chain development
Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR), www.ipar.sn , formed in 2004, registered in 2008	Ministry of Agriculture; Farmer organisations; University of Leiden; University of Utrecht; Civil Society Organisations for Research and Support	Policy research, Crop production, Land tenure & rights, Food systems	Researches on family farming, food security policies, rural development and climate change
Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux (CNCR), www.cncr.org ; 1993	ROPFA; National Cooperative Business Association; Education for Rural People	Field-based, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Aquaculture, Agribusiness	Supports family farming (agriculture, fisheries, livestock, forestry) that contributes to sustainable economic and environmental development; Value-chain development
Sierra Leone			
Green Actors in West Africa (GAWA) – Operates in 13 West African countries, Regional office in Freetown www.greenactorswestafrica.org , info@gawa.nu , 2005	Environmental Foundation of Africa; International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Field-based, Policy influence, NRM, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Supports biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement practices and policies



Annex 6.6: List of European CSOs involved in ARD

Organisation & Contact details	ARD partners (xxamples)	Areas of Intervention / Domains	Activities
Belgium			
AgriCord, www.agricord.org , info@agricord.org ; network of NGOs linked to groupings of FOs in Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Canada that work with Southern FOs in development cooperation; 2003	Regional farmers organisations in SSA; SNV; Agriterra; FAO	Policy influence, Capacity building, Agribusiness	Supports FOs in developing world in areas of policy elaboration and influence, and in agribusiness devt.
Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA), www.csa-be.org , alex.danau@csa-be.org ; operates in Europe, SSA and other parts of the world	PAEPARD, SSA national and regional farmer organisations (e.g. ROPPA); GRET; FAO; AgriCord	Policy influence, Capacity building, Food systems, Crop production, Animal husbandry	Advocates fair trade and farmer-led research; Monitors CAP
La Via Campesina, www.viacampesina.org ; International Secretariat rotates in 7 regions of the world, began in Belgium, currently in Honduras; 1993	FAO; UN Rights Council; Sub-regional farmer organisations	Policy influence, Food systems, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Brings together family farmers, landless people and agricultural workers to advocate for food sovereignty
Vredeseilanden, www.vredeseilanden.be ; a merger of 3 organisations, the other two being Coopibo and Friends of Flores; operates in 4 SSA countries; 1958 but current focus was defined in 2007	European Platform for Food Sovereignty; ACORD; Agribusiness Accountability Initiative; CONCORD European Food Group	Field-oriented, Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes sustainable agriculture and value-chain development; Seeks to contribute to viable livelihoods of family farmers
France			
Action Contre La Faim (ACF – Action Against Hunger), maitaissa@actioncontrelafaim.org , www.actioncontrelafaim.org ; works in 18 SSA countries & 1 European, among other continents; 1979	Member of EFARD Steering Committee, Financial Times, Northern Illinois University (USA), GTZ (now GIZ), Save the Children, Oxfam	Field-oriented, Policy influence, Food systems	Monitors food emergency hotspots & develops cash-based interventions to improve food security & livelihoods
Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), www.avsf.org , 1983	Comité Française de Solidarité Internationale (CFSI), Groupe Initiatives	Policy influence, Field-oriented, Animal husbandry	Lobbies for livestock policies that benefit smallholder farmers
Association to contribute to improve the Governance, of Land Water and Natural Resources (AGTER), www.agter.asso.fr , 2005	International Land Coalition, Research and Information Centre for Development; Coordination SUD	Policy research, Policy influence, Land rights	An association that seeks to improve the governance of water, land and natural resources
Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement (CCFD), www.ccf-d-terresolidaire.org , ccfd@ccfd.asso.fr ; 1961	La Via Campesina, INADES Formation; ACORD; Misereor; UN (received consultative status in ECOSOC in 1998)	Policy influence, Food systems, Land tenure & rights, Crop production, Animal husbandry, NRM	Promotes family farming, agrarian reform and the regulation of agricultural markets
Groupe de Recherches et d'Échanges Technologiques (GRET), www.gret.org , gret@gret.org ; operates in 18 SSA countries; 1976	PELUM; ESAFF; Micro-finance institutes; African universities (e.g. Sokoine, Tanzania; Limpopo, South Africa); World Mountain Peoples Association, Coordination SUD	Field-oriented, Capacity development, Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes family farming, sustainable agriculture and value-chain development (works at interface between research and development)
International Trade and Sustainable Development (RONGEAD) www.rongead.org , 1983	European Commission, University of Lyon, INADES Formation, GRET, Fair Trade	Policy influence, Agribusiness	Lobbies for fair international trade practices that contribute to sustainable development and



			international solidarity
Germany			
Association for AgriCulture & Ecology (Agrecol), www.agecol.de , waters-bayer@agrecol.de , info@agrecol.de , formed in 1982, registered in 1988	German NGO Forum for Environment and Development; IFOAM; in “competence teams” for German Advisory Service on Agricultural Research for Development (BEAF); member of German Forum for Agricultural Research (DFOR) until this dissolved	Field-oriented, Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, NRM, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Research into ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM; Facilitates learning on topics that include PTD, marketing of ecological produce, multifunctional land use and pastoralism
Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V. (ABL – German Association of Family Farmers), www.abl-ev.de ; 1988	FoodFirst Information & Action Network (FIAN); Via Campesina; Agricultural Alliance; Federation for Environment and Nature Conservation	Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes practices and policies of humane and environmentally friendly agriculture; Fights climate change
FoodFirst Information & Action Network (FIAN), www.fian.de , r.herre@fian.de ; 1986	African Network on the Right to Food; ICCO; Bread for the World; Consultative Status in the UN; US Food Sovereignty Alliance	Policy influence, Right to food, Food systems, Land tenure & rights	Promotes right-to-food policies internationally, fair access to land; Fights land grabbing
Foundation on Future Farming (FFF) / Zukunftsstiftung Landwirtschaft (ZS-L), www.gmo-free-regions.org , www.zs-l.de , www.saveourseeds.org , haerlin@zs-l.de ; 2000	German Federal Organic Farming Scheme of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection; European Parliament; IFOAM EU	Field-oriented, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes the development and breeding of organic seed and biodynamic agriculture practice and policy
Gen-ethisches Netzwerk (GEN – Gene-Ethical Network), www.gen-ethisches-netzwerk.de , gen@gen-ethisches-netzwerk.de ; 1986	Friends of the Earth; IFOAM; Foundation on Future Farming; ABL; GEKKO Foundation; Institute for Independent Impact Assessment in Biotechnology	Field-oriented, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Socioeconomic & biodiverse landscapes	Stimulates dialogue between society and science about genetic engineering in agriculture and food
Italy			
Associazione Italiana per l’Agricoltura Biologica (AIAB – Italian Organic Farming Association), www.aiab.it ; 1991	European Movement for Food Sovereignty; Green Peace; Confederation Paysanne, Bioeccellene in Italian National Parks; IFOAM accredited	Field-oriented, Policy influence, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Human health	Promotes organic agriculture among producer grassroots organisations and consumers and sets standards
Centro Internazionale Crocevia (CIC – International Centre Crossroads), www.croceviaterra.it ; founded in 1958, registered in 1962	Institute for Agriculture, Environment and Biological Chemistry; has projects in Tanzania and Mozambique; FIAN	Policy influence, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Food systems, Fisheries & aquaculture	Promotes sustainable agriculture development, food sovereignty, agro-biodiversity and fisheries
Rete Semi Rurali, www.semirural.net , semi.rurali@libero.it ; 2007	Association of Rural Italian; Italian Association for Organic Farming and Rural Life; CIC; Worldwide Opportunities on Organic Farms; Universities of Florence and Pisa; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Policy influence, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes agro-biodiversity conservation especially in fruits, vegetables and cereals
Lay Volunteers International Association (LVIA), www.lvია.it ; operates in 11 African countries; 1966	Nova Coop; Agrigelateria Sanpé; Community radios;	Field-oriented, Capacity building, Animal health, Crop	Promotes innovation and appropriate technology; breeding,



		production, Animal husbandry, NRM	food security, livestock health and NRM sustainably
Netherlands			
Agriterra, www.agriterra.org , agriterra@agriterra.org ; works in 12 SSA countries, among other countries and continents; 1997	World Farmers Organisation (WFO); AgriCord; Agri-ProFocus; SNV; International Cooperative Alliance; FAO; IFDC	Field-oriented, Capacity building; Crop production, Agribusiness	Promotes value-chain development and farmer access to credit; Conducts research in crop improvement
ETC Foundation, www.etc-international.org , info@etcnl.nl ; 1975; began work in agriculture in 1980	Centre for International Cooperation of the Free University of Amsterdam (CIS-VUA); Member of PROLINNOVA, JOLISAA, INSARD, COMPAS, RUAF, Agri-ProFocus	Capacity building (relational), Field oriented, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes multi-stakeholder innovation processes, farmer-led research and farmers' & NGO influence on ARD (e.g. through LISFs)
ILEIA – Centre for Information on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture, www.agriculturesnetwork.org , www.ileia.org , e.van.walsum@ileia.org ; 1984	Farm Radio International; Biodiversity International; DGIS; Arid Lands Information Network (East Africa); IED-Afrique	Capacity building, Field-oriented, Crop production, Animal production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes ecological agriculture, family farming and participatory development
Netherlands Development Services (SNV), has offices in Africa, www.snvworld.org ; 1965, began working in developing world in 1970s, including Africa	Agriterra, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Royal Tropical Institute, IIED, FAO, Farmer and producer groups	Capacity building, Field-oriented, Agribusiness	Develops agricultural value chains for smallholder farmers and local business in Africa; Builds capacity for value-chain development
Norway			
The Development Fund, www.utviklingsfondet.no/English ; works in 4 SSA countries; 1978	Organic Agriculture in Norway; Norwegian Centre for Ecological Agriculture; Spire (a youth organisation in agriculture); Drylands Coordination Group; Self Help Africa	Policy influence, Capacity building; Crop production, Animal husbandry, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Conducts advocacy for smallholders and pastoralists; Supports collaboration between NGOs and scientists in research in Africa
Spain			
Genetic Resources Action International (GRAIN), www.grain.org , 1990	The Africa Centre for Biodiversity; FIAN; IIED; Via Campesina; PELUM	Policy research, Policy influence, Capacity building, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Food systems	Supports and advocates community-controlled and biodiversity based food systems
Centre for Rural Studies and International Agriculture (CERAI) www.cerai.es ; 1994		Capacity development, Crop production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Food systems	Trains in sustainable agriculture, people-centred development, valuing human rights and democracy
Sweden			
Lantbrukarnas Riks Förbund / Agricultural Research Foundation (LRF-SLF – Swedish Farmers Federation Agricultural Research Foundation), www.lrf.se ; 1986	Swedish Food Federation; Swedish Research Council; Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems; EFARD; General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives in EU; FAO	Policy research, Policy influence, Crop production, Agribusiness	Supports and influences research in the farming sector; Influences agricultural policy



Swedish Cooperative Centre; www.sccpotarl.org ; 1958	EFARD; MVIWATA; Tanzania Association of Foresters; Madagascar Farmers Federation; Organic Producers and Processors of Zambia	Capacity building, Crop production, Agroforestry	Supports smallholder farming and agroforestry; Research on leadership development in cooperatives & FOs
Switzerland			
AGRIDEA International (Swiss Association for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas) www.agridea-international.ch ; works in 11 SSA countries and in other parts of the world; 1958	Swiss College of Agriculture; Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation Network on Agriculture and Rural Development; Helvetas; ETC Foundation; International Development Entreprises	Field-oriented, Capacity building, Crop production, Animal production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Agribusiness	Supports capacity-building in ARD and in value-chain development; Strengthens innovation processes for growth and development
Swissaid www.swissaid.ch ; 1948	Farmer organisations; NGOs fighting against gene technology and land grabbing	Policy influence, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Land tenure & rights	Supports policies and research that fosters agro-biodiversity and seed security
United Kingdom/Ireland			
Africa Now, www.africanow.org ; operates in 4 SSA countries; 1981	Producer organisations; Agro-based industries	Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal production, Fisheries & aquaculture, Agribusiness	Supports family farmers and fisher folk, value-chain development and ethical trade
Food and Agricultural Research Management (FARM–Africa), www.farmafrica.org.uk , nigelh@farmafrica.org.uk ; works in 5 SSA countries; 1985	UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Food & Agriculture in Development; Community Animal Health Network; Christian Partners Development Agency; Oxfam Novib; Youth Empowerment through Sustainable Agriculture (Kenya)	Field-oriented, Capacity building, Policy influence, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Animal Health, NRM	Supports family farming, pastoralism and natural resources management
Garden Organic, www.hdra.org.uk , arosenfeld@hdra.org.uk ; 1954	UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Food & Agriculture in Development; International Network for Technical Information; Practical Action	Field-oriented, Capacity building, Policy Influence, Crop production, Animal production, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes	Promotes and researches into organic farming; Builds capacity in agricultural research
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), www.iied.org , camilla.toulmin@iied.org ; 1971	GRAIN; African Centre for Technology; African Wildlife Foundation; IED–Afrique; IDRC; Environmental Protection Management Services (Tanzania); ENDA; CURE (Malawi)	Field-oriented, Capacity building, NRM, Sociocultural & biodiverse landscapes, Food systems	Researches into sustainable NRM and sustainable markets; Researches into ARD research approaches
Practical Action (formerly Intermediate Technology Development Group – ITDG), www.practicalaction.org , practicalaction@practicalaction.org.uk ; in SSA, it works in Sudan, southern Africa and eastern Africa; 1966	UK Agro-biodiversity Coalition; Television Trust for the Environment; Reuters AlertNet; The Soil Association; Centre for Small-scale Sustainable Agriculture (AGROMISA);	Policy influence, Capacity building, Food systems, Crop production, Animal husbandry, Sociocultural & biodiverse	Promotes appropriate technology among farmers and pastoralists; Supports value-chain development



	Foundation for Veterinary Medicine in Development Cooperation; GRET	landscapes, Agribusiness	
Self Help Africa, www.selfhelpafrica.org , jenny.rafanomezana@selfhelpafrica.org , operates in 9 SSA countries; formed in 2008 following merger of a British and an Irish organisation (both formed in the 1980s)	UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Food & Agriculture in Development; The Development Fund (Norway); Find Your Feet; PELUM; CEPA (Malawi); Seed Certification and Control Unit (Zambia)	Field-oriented, Policy influence, Capacity building, Agribusiness, Animal husbandry, Crop production	Supports family, sustainable agriculture and the development of producer organisation and value-chain development
UK Food Group, www.ukfg.org.uk , geraldine@ukfg.org.uk , ukfg@ukfg.org.uk , 1988	UK All Party Parliamentary Group on Food & Agriculture in Development; European Food Security Group; European Platform for Food Sovereignty; CONCORD; European Peasant Seeds Network	Policy research, Policy influence, Food systems	Promotes equitable and sustainable food practices and policies



Annex 6.7: List of Donors of ARD in SSA (in alphabetical order)

Donor details and type	Donor type and funding focus
African Agricultural Capital Website: www.aac.co.ke Email: info@aac.co.ke	Investment Facility • SME related businesses supporting farmer access to markets
African Development Bank (AfDB) Website: www.afdb.org/ Email: afdb-webmaster@afdb.org	Multilateral • Funds research concerned with ARD and economic development (e.g. research by ASARECA)
Agropolis Fondation Website: www.agropolis-fondation.fr	Foundation • Supports agricultural research for sustainable development • Supports ARD through travel grants, publications, preparing research proposals, small proof-of-concept studies
Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) Website: www.agra-alliance.org Email: info@agra-alliance.org (Kenya) and info-Accra@agra-alliance.org (Ghana)	Foundation • Funds the CGIAR, national research institutes and CSOs • Requires a brief concept note of 1–2 pages and if interested, it invites a full proposal.
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) Website: www.ausaid.gov.au	Bilateral • Funds mainly channeled through Australian NGOs and Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) Website: www.gatesfoundation.org	Foundation • Supports CGIAR centres, pan-African programmes, SSA CSOs • Does not accept unsolicited proposals
The Christensen Fund Website: www.christensenfund.org	Foundation • Funds universities, the CGIAR and CBOs • Awards grants on a rolling calendar cycle
Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) Website: www.common-fund.org	Intergovernmental financial institution • Supports agro-dealer networks in SSA and applied research on agricultural commodities
Danish International Development Authority (DANIDA) Website: www.um.dk ; Email: um@um.dk	Bilateral • Funds international research institutes, EU CSOs and bilateral sector programmes
Department for International Development (DFID) Website: www.dfid.gov.uk	Bilateral • Funds pan-African programmes, FARA, SROs & CGIAR • Supports Research into Use which involves CSOs in SSA
The Development Fund Website: www.utviklingsfondet.no	• Supports ARD especially in dryland areas, including research through the Drylands Coordination Group
Directorate-General for Development Cooperation – Belgium Website: www.dgdc.be , www.btcctb.org	Bilateral • ARD support is channelled through multilateral, bilateral and the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (BELSPO)
Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) – Netherlands Website: www.minbuz.nl / www.minlnv.nl	Bilateral • Supports all 15 CGIAR centres plus Oxfam Novib and ICCO • Gives public research support to a number of SSA countries
European Union (EU) Website: www.ec.europa.eu	Multilateral • Open to European and SSA CSOs • Operates in six-year funding cycles (e.g. 2007–13)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Website: www.fao.org ; Email: fao-hq@fao.org	Multilateral • Major funder of public research in SSA, encourages CSO involvement
Ford Foundation Website: www.fordfound.org Email: office-secretary@fordfound.org	Foundation • Funds CSOs, NARIs (e.g. KARI) & occasionally individuals in SSA • There are no deadlines for application
Foundation Fiat Panis Website: www.stiftung-fiat-panis.de Email: info@foundation-fiat-panis.de	Foundation • Supports university agricultural research for development projects
Foundation for World Agriculture and Rural Life (FARM) Website: www.foundation-farm.org	Foundation • Supports field-based research by a range of ARD actors in SSA, including CSOs



Gatsby Foundation Website: www.gatsby.org.uk	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly funds NARIs in selected SSA countries • Funds are accessed through open calls
German International Cooperation / <i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> (GIZ) Website: www.giz.de	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Service on Agricultural Research for Development (BEAF) advises Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on all issues related to international ARD
Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Website: www.gefweb.org	Multilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds available to CSOs involved in defined environment and development themes, including ARD as defined in this study
Groupe Agence Française de Développement/French Development Agency (AFD) Website: www.afd.fr	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major supporter of CGIAR, GFAR and GCARD • In SSA, it mostly funds public research capacity development
Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation (HIVOS) Website: www.hivos.nl	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports CSOs and NARIs in Agricultural Product Value Chain approach (e.g. KARI in Kenya)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Website: www.idrc.ca	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports agricultural research in developing countries in food, agriculture and social policy
International Foundation for Science (IFS) Website: www.ifs.se	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awards research grants to young scientists from SSA who are interested in sustainable biological resources management
International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Website: www.ifad.org	Multilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides loans and grants to NGOs, FOs and Indigenous Peoples' Organisations
Irish Aid Website: www.irishaid.gov.ie Email: irishaid@dfa.ie	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major funder of CGIAR centres and an EU CSO (Self Help Africa)
Italian Development Cooperation Website: www.cooperazionellosviluppo.esteri.it Email: infocorsi.cooperazione@esteri.it	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports Food Security Special Fund of the FAO, EU and SSA CSOs and SSA governments
Kellogg Foundation Website: www.wkcf.org Email: int@wkcf.org	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds are available to CSOs (e.g. producer groups & CBOs) • Access to funds is through calls for proposals only
Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation (LuxDev) Website: www.luv-development.lu	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports public-sector research in a few SSA countries
Nestle Group Website: www.nestle.com	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports NARIs in food and gene research
Rockefeller Foundation Website: www.rockefellerfoundation.org	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key funder of AGRA, research institutes, universities and CSOs in both the EU and SSA (and beyond)
Southern Africa Trust Website: www.southernafricatruster.org	Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides funds for evidence-based advocacy, capacity development, partnership for innovation and research and technology development with 50% of grants for NGOs; funds through open and closed calls, and unsolicited grants
Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) Website: www.aecid.es	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly funds specific projects within CGIAR centres
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Website: http://www.sida.org Email: info@sida.se	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds CSO and others, sometimes through Swedish NGOs and Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Website: www.sdc.admin.ch Email: info@deza.admin.ch	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds ARD through the Global Cooperation Department, prioritising international commitments and international research



Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture Website: www.syngentafoundation.org Email: syngenta.foundation@syngenta.com	Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly support research on molecular breeding, trans-genetics and seed development
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Website: www.undp.org Email: hq@undp.org	Multilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports CBOs and NGOs as well as research institutes and UN specialised agencies
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Website: www.usaid.gov	Bilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds can be accessed by the public sector, research institutes and CSOs in SSA
World Bank Website: www.worldbank.org	Multilateral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support governments, CBOs, NGOs and NARIs (the major external funder of KARI)

