Lessons learnt from the write-shops (capacity building)[[1]](#footnote-1)

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# Introduction

Where many multi-stakeholder partnerships in ARD fail after only two years, PAEPARD has tried to keep the momentum through *inception workshops and proposal write shops* which engage multiple actors in the field of ARD, from R&D staff in research institutes to lobbyists of farmers’ interests, NGO pressure groups and the private sector.

***Identifying a funding opportunity***

When PAEPARD launched its call for proposals in 2011, most of the applications did not identify a clear funding call. When consortia identified a funding opportunity, most of the time the calls expired before the partnership inception workshops. Given the time span from launch of the PAEPARD call to when the write shops were held – almost 12 months – it was difficult to see how this process could be integrated with that of responding to research calls (even allowing for advance intelligence, responding to open calls usually requires a proposal to be developed in a few months). Already, in 2011, some key challenges were identified which remain valid:

* How to address the mismatch (of pace) between the PAEPARD selection process and the calls for research proposals being published?
* Should the partner inception workshop focus more on a donor analysis: which donor is already funding similar research projects?
* Should PAEPARD advocate for a ‘matching-fund’ by the EU so that European researchers can enter into partnerships with African researchers when solicited?
* How can PAEPARD find appropriate funding for the type of innovation partnerships promoted by PAEPARD?
* How can PAEPARD guide the consortia through to the point of proposal submission to a recognised financial source “with a reasonable prospect of success”?
* Submission by the consortia of Research proposals to donors: how can PAEPARD follow up on outcomes?

***The inception workshops and write shops increased considerably the quality of the submitted proposals.***

Over the past five years, some 55 concept notes and proposals have been submitted by the consortia supported by PAEPARD. Finally, 11 submitted proposals have been selected for a call organized by a diversity of donors (see annex 1). Again this reflects a general trend in “the business of shopping for funding opportunities”. A lot of energy is put into the writing and submission of proposals. However, only a few proposals are finally selected for funding. But particularly, for the proposals submitted under the Applied Research Fund (ARF) of the Dutch WOTRO (science division of the Netherlands Organizations of Scientific Research), the time and money invested in consolidating a consortium and improving on the concept note and proposal writing has paid off. Although in terms of numbers: from the 13 proposals submitted to this Dutch funding opportunity, only four were selected (with nine not selected).

For a better understanding of the reasons for this relatively low success rate (1/ 5 for the overall submitted proposals and 1/3 for the ARF call) an overview is given hereafter of the outcome of the seven proposals write shops funded by PAEPARD. However, the number of selected ARD projects submitted by PAEPARD supported consortia is not too bad compared to the success rate one would find in some specific calls for proposals. [[2]](#footnote-2)

# Proposal write-shops

Already in 2011 most consortia expressed the need for additional financial support to enable face-to-face joint activities to be completed, although PAEPARD had indicated that funds are not available for such activities. The initial support of PAEPARD was limited to the organization of partnership inception workshops and a (blue-print) proposal write-shop. This was the first evidence that PAEPARD-supported consortia would be unlikely to produce anything outside specifically organized – and funded – workshops. This finding questioned the role of PAEPARD between the partnership inception workshop and the write shop. It would result later on in the creation of an incentives fund to finance additional intermediary activities.

In 2012 - taking advantage of the African Union Research Grants open call for proposal (Reference: [HRST/ST/AURG/CALL2/2012]), PAEPARD organized three write-shops for consortia who had completed the partnership inception workshop. The proposal write-shops were facilitated by an expert in EU proposal requirements[[3]](#footnote-3) and who was bilingual: speaking English and French. The overall aim of these proposal write-shops was to strengthen the capacities of African partners within European-African research consortia to enable them to develop full proposals from the concept notes:

1. The first proposal write-shop, for Anglophones, took place in Entebbe from 18 to 22 March, 2012. A total 24 participants attended the workshop, excluding the facilitators and support staff.
2. The second proposal write-shop was devoted to Francophone participants and took place in Cotonou from 25 to 29 March, 2012. A total 26 participants attended this workshop.
3. A third proposal write-shop was organized around the EDULINK call[[4]](#footnote-4) for proposal from 14 to 19 May, 2012 in Entebbe, Uganda. The total number of participants in the workshop was 40, including the (co-)facilitator and support staff, and 21 consortia were represented leading to 20 proposals.

Besides the consortia initiated by PAEPARD, RUFORUM invited additional consortia (not funded under the PAEPARD programme) to participate in the write-shops in order to apply for the ACP-EU Science & Technology call for proposals and for an EDULINK call for proposals. In the two workshops in English and in French to target the ACP-EU Science &Technology call for proposals, consortia were formed around eight project proposals in each workshop. From the beginning of the workshop, it became clear that not all the proposals were destined for the ‘African Union Research Grants’ Call. Furthermore, one new proposal was initiated in Entebbe (Agroforestry) and the two proposals dealing with soya in Cotonou were merged into one proposal.

A total of 38 proposals were drafted by the consortia during the three proposal write-shops organized in 2012:

* 15 proposals focused on the AU call
* 23 on EDULINK (deadline: 30 July 2012). Seven proposals were successful, out of a total of 33 that were awarded by the EDULINK Program 2012 Call.
* and one on intra-ACP academic mobility scheme[[5]](#footnote-5)

Competitive funding is a potential mechanism to improve commitment of partners, but there is a risk of large transaction costs being involved in the process of processing calls and selection of proposals. The experience with proposal write-shops confirmed the limited capacity of non-researchers (e.g. CSOs) to write good proposals which, was as a challenge to more balanced partnerships. Sustainability of the ARD partnerships is often limited by the project nature of the financing mechanism, although the development of new capacity, including new organizational and alliance mechanisms, is an important aspect of sustainability of the ARD partnerships.

The external facilitator of the proposal write-shop recommended after the EDULINK workshop[[6]](#footnote-6) that future workshops for proposal drafting should be well defined with input and output levels. Before a first ‘preparatory workshop’, the partnership, project idea and possible call for proposals should be known.

At the end of this first preparatory workshop, a proposal structure should be the output including a full logframe (prepared on the basis of problem and objective trees, and situation and stakeholder analyses). At the end of the workshop, the groups should be trained on how to produce a Gantt chart (a chart in which a series of horizontal lines shows the amount of work done or production completed in certain periods of time in relation to the amount planned for those periods) and budget. Between this and a second workshop (‘write-shop’), the groups should be encouraged to draft parts of the proposal. It could be argued to draft the full proposal first, followed by the concept note. But either way, the second workshop (the ‘write-shop’) should be focused on the text, the proposal structure, relevance and its consistency. The peer review approach among the participants would here be a powerful tool to help the groups improve their text.

The possibility may also be studied to have three instead of two workshops, with the first to concentrate on the logframe, a second on further development of the proposal contents, and a third one on project management (including risks, impacts, results, and grant management) and fine tuning of the full proposal. These workshop should, however, be organized in such a way as to make maximum use of the available submission period. But still, taking into consideration the knowledge level of the participants in developing a proposal, the status of the desired end-products must not be seen in absolute terms, but in terms of varying production stages.

In these workshops, the concept of group working and partnership modalities should also receive adequate attention. If it is desirable for the facilitator to critically review the development of a proposal, and not only focusing on the development process, the number of participating groups in one workshop should be no more than 5-6. Having observed some weaknesses in the mounting of a ‘capacity building’ proposal, it may seem interesting for RUFORUM to think about performing a training course on these topics for their network members.

Unlike 2012, where African Research Union Commission and the ACP-EU Science & Technology launched calls for proposals at the beginning of the year, 2013 was poor in terms of calls. In the second half of the year, the Cultivate Africa’s Future (CultiAF) call was launched: a joint call between Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR). It was launched during the 6th African Agriculture Science Week held in Accra (July 2013). The second call was the Food& Business Applied Research Fund (ARF) launched on 13th May 2013 by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in three rounds (ending on 15th April 2014).

Two write-shops were held in Entebbe, Uganda and focused on the use of the two open calls for potential multi-stakeholder groups drawn from the existing PAEPARD consortia that were eligible to apply as per the respective call guidelines:

1. The first proposal write-shop was held in Entebbe from **21 to 26th August, 2013** and focused on preparing applications in response to the Cultivate Africa’s Future (CultiAF). Thirteen projects were developed and submitted in response to the CultiAF call, of which two PAEPARD supported consortia: Malawi-Aquaculture and EAFF-Natural management. Initially they were preselected and developed a full proposal. In the final round the two consortia were not selected for funding.
2. The second proposal write-shop was held in Entebbe from **27 November to 1 December 2013**. This write-shop targeted the Applied Research Fund (ARF) from the Netherlands.

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (10-14 November 2014): Dutch ARF call**

A representative of the Dutch Office of the Food and Business Knowledge Platform (organising the ARF Call) participated in the PAEPARD sponsored ARF write shop. However, the majority of PAEPARD supported consortia did not know a Dutch partner prior to their participation in the write shop. They were referred to the Embassy of the Netherlands in their country for assistance, the Agriprofocus contact point in their country or to the Dutch Office of the Food and Business Knowledge Platform in the Netherlands. Therefore extensive exchange of emails between RUFORUM, FARA, consortia and Agriprofocus contact points[[7]](#footnote-7) and the Dutch Office of the Food and Business Knowledge Platform was built after the write-shop. Wageningen University was actively involved in the matching with WU research groups (Africa Desk, Wageningen University and Research centre). However, it appeared difficult to get all partners from WUR because of the conditions of the ARF did not allow the recovery of the total costs of their involvement in the projects. The non- participation of WUR – the gateway for the Netherland ARD - was a big issue for African partners.

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (16-20 March 2015): IDRC - Canadian International Food Security Research Fund 2015 Call for Proposals[[8]](#footnote-8)**

This workshop turned out to be a write-shop, but the correct understanding of the call and the proposal development part were still required in the workshop, consuming at least two full days and varied among the groups. However, the foundations of the proposal (problems and objectives, stakeholder analysis, research problems and questions, logframe, calendar, budgeting) were considered as a first need before drafting the full application. Foourteengroups submitted their proposal on time, even if a Canadian partner was not found. It was suggested to always submit, with or without an eligible partnership, because one never knows how a donor may react when too little proposals are being received, and possible review comments should be seen in the light of learning.

It was emphasized that the call documentation must be consulted at all times during the proposal development and drafting stages in order to see the matching between the proposal section drafts and the requirements. This tracking is essential to steer the proposal towards the donor’s objectives and to be in a better position to be positively evaluated. Many components of the proposal development and drafting process require further training, e.g. problems around the project theme, stakeholder analysis, formulation of research problems and questions, research set-up, sustainability, results and impacts. However, in-depth focusing on these elements requires a smaller group of workshop participants (see further comments below). With respect to the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund call, a majority of rural women would have been a benefit – if not a must – as the call focused on poor rural women.

# Lessons

***Matching the consortium objectives to calls***

It was some considerable time before the PAEPARD supported-consortia managed to secure funding through their application to calls. PAEPARD has mainly be successful in promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to upscale promising agricultural practices but less in making sure those partnerships attract funding (international, national, value chain based, equity funds or banks). Most sponsors are interested in regional projects with spill-over effects and this was a criterion which was not included in the grid to evaluate the concept notes of the calls for applications.

Finding additional regional partners is time consuming. PAEPARD thus received several requests from the consortia it supported to bring in sub-regional partners who don’t know one another into collaboration: *“How can I collaborate with a neighbouring country?” “Can you find a partner for me?”* In general, PAEPARD had difficulties to respond to such requests because it did not involve actively the sub regional research organisations (ASARECA, CORAF and CCARDESSA) in match making exercises. This is also valid at national level: National Agricultural Organisations (NAROs) have only sporadically been contacted by the PAEPARD management. When PAEPARD suggested additional partners, it was important to be very diplomatic in how this is suggested.

A breakthrough was realised in 2014-2015 when a number of consortia have seen their efforts rewarded with successful proposals. This is essential if successful practices are to be more widely promoted and adopted, which is very hard without a funding perspective and a strategy to sustain the activities of the supported partnerships/platforms. A number of consortia first tried to tap into national funding opportunities and complement those with international funding opportunities. National funding opportunities may have smaller budgets but are closer to the development activities of the PAEPARD-supported consortia. During an inception phase – when trust is to be created among the value chain actors – small budgets can help actors to refine their innovative research proposal and identify business and market opportunities.

***Low success rate in the African Union Research Grants 2011-2012***

15 proposals focused on the AU call during the 2012 write shops. The focus of this call was on socio-economic issues in the sectors of food security, sustainable energy and integrated water resources and waste management. The two consortia supported by PAEPARD which submitted a proposal to this funding opportunity were not selected: Togo/Piment and Togo/Soja (see overview of submitted proposals per consortium).

Under the African Union Research Grant calls, there was a problem of high wastage and unmet demand with only 20 grants being made (with a further 11 reserves) against the 450 bids received (i.e., a success rate of about 5%). Funding available for the African Union Research Grants was very limited. As a consequence, the success rate for applying was low, and many potentially interesting projects did not receive funding. The available funding was thus not adequate to meet the strong demand for Africa-focused research grants.

The two ARG calls (2001+2012) resulted in 20 grants up of to 750,000 (total value: EUR 13.8 million).

The contracts all end between December 2015 and December 2016. Of the 20 projects funded, five were led by European and 15 by African organisations, (in contrast with FP7 consortia which are usually European led) although activities always take place in Africa. This funding was seen as a good preparation to be successful in FP7 calls, although it is too early to say whether AURGs will contribute to more success under H2020. The EU is pushing the AUC strongly to find other funding sources, including AU Member States, but this continues to be a struggle.

***The Food and Business Applied Research Fund (ARF) supported by The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided an excellent opportunity for PAEPARD to help build consortia with Dutch and African partners.***

ARF aims to promote research supported innovations that are readily applicable and contribute to the enhancement of sustainable food security for the most vulnerable populations in the 15 partner countries of the Dutch development cooperation, including 10 countries in Africa. It was unfortunate, however, that the conditions of the ARF grant were such that not all Dutch partners were able to participate in the consortia as they are unable to recover their full costs. The Dutch institutions - members of Agrinatura - affected by these conditions, have expertise that is highly relevant to the objectives of the ARF.

PAEPARD joined others to request the Netherlands government to review these conditions such that they do not exclude certain parties in advance. This was a delicate move because the problem of Dutch research institutes and NGOs not receiving core funding and therefore having to charge HR cost at consultancy rates - were beyond PAEPARD's reach. On the other hand, PAEPARD might miss out on valuable Dutch partners who wanted to collaborate with PAEPARD supported consortia. For WOTRO the issue was among others that proposals were submitted with a lower quality. Eventually this policy was revised in 2015, allowing WUR to be part of the submitted proposals and funding requests.

The next limitation faced by PAEPARD was the eligible 15 partner countries of the Dutch development cooperation. In practice, only the PAEPARD supported consortia from Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Ghana and Uganda could apply for the Food and Business Applied Research Fund (ARF) and hence be invited to the proposal write shops for this call.

So far, four PAEPARD-supported consortia secured funding under the Dutch ARF call for proposals. In October 2015, PAEPARD and the Food and Business Knowledge Platform, NWO-WOTRO Science for Global Development organized a workshop for applied research projects in food security[[9]](#footnote-9), together with AgriProFocus (APF) Uganda, and RUFORUM

***AIF did not participate in the write shops***

Only a few AIFS (agricultural innovation facilitatos) explicitly engaged in supporting institutional change, particularly with regard to policy or stimulating the interface between scientists and practitioners. The majority limited their contribution to the facilitation of the inception workshops. The ‘lasting’ broker was in most consortia the coordinator who initiated the consortium and who participated in the [research] proposal write shop. She/he managed in terms of resources and network building to work along the entire value chain.

***European partners often expected to be financially compensated for their participation.***

All consortia have excellent collaborations with their European partners. However, most European researchers are reluctant to be part of a partnership which is not leading to a funding opportunity. Thanks to PAEPARD lobbying, the German experts came on board for the Kenya aflatoxin project. They have not worked in Africa before. In general, for a European researcher to join/accept creating a partnership with an African partner he/she wants to participate in an open call for which the consortium will develop a proposal.

This was probably the biggest challenge to engage European research scientists in PAEPARD supported consortia because the two calls launched by PAEPARD in 2010/2011 were not linked to a specific funding opportunity from a donor and the participation in an inception workshop was also not a guarantee for the research project to be funded. This has resulted in a low participation of European partners in inception workshops and almost no participation in write shops. This last one seems to be a contradiction. But also for the write shops.

# Conclusion

Developing a successful proposal through write shops is not enough to ensure strong partnership development. There is need for targeted activities to ensure that groups continue to work on their partnerships beyond proposal submission and funding. Otherwise there is a danger for them to concentrate on the project activities at the expense of building effective partnerships.

There is a clear need to target more than one funding window. The challenge is that bi-lateral donors may not be interested in funding the participation of other EU partners. Funding baskets may need to be adopted instead.

Upcoming proposal write shops may need to include elements of partnership building such as meetings, exchange/ learning visits to members project sites.

# Annex 1: Consortia which participated in write-shops

**The PAEPARD supported consortia are highlighted in blue**

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1  | Characterization and promotion of Solanaceae plants in Africa (Uganda) | 3 |
| 2  | Control of a new citrus disease (Ghana)  | 3 |
| 3  | Enhancing soybean & cowpea value chain for increased productivity, incomes and nutritional security of small holder farmers in East and Central Africa (Uganda) | 3 |
| 4  | Improving incomes and food security for smallholder farmers through post-harvest technologies (Ghana) | 3 |
| 5  | Unlocking the small and large scale aquaculture opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa , (Malawi) | 3 |
| 6a  | MSc curriculum development for ‘Agrometeorology and natural risk management’ (EDULINK Call for Proposal) (Ethiopia) | 1 |
| 6b  | Agroforestry (?)(Uganda) | 2 |
| 6c  | ? (EDULINK Call for Proposals) (Kenya) | 1 |
| 7  | Developing goat markets in Southern and Central Africa (Zimbabwe); (Uganda) | 4 |

**Write-shop in Cotonou, Benin (26-31 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1  | Caractérisation de (02) variétés de piments pour améliorer la transformation et la mise en marché (Togo) (Ghana) (Senegal) | 5 |
| 2  | Partenariat pour la mise au point, la promotion et la rentabilisation économique des amendements organiques pour une agriculture durable (Togo), (Burkina Faso) | 2 |
| 3  | Agribusiness autour du soja (Benin) (Togo) | 2 |
| 4  | Projet d’appui au développement de la filière soja au Bénin (PDFS) (Benin) (Togo) | 7 |
| 5  | Evaluation and transfer of research solutions to small-scale poultry production constraints in West Africa (Nigeria) | 6 |
| 6  | Innovative approaches for sustainable water resource use management in agricultural production in Eastern and Western Africa (Uganda) | 2 |
| 7  | ? (EDULINK Call for Proposals) (Uganda) | 1 |
| 8  | Conflicts? (intra-ACP academic mobility scheme) (Uganda) | 1 |

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (14-19 May 2012) – EC/ACP Edulink call**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1  | Enhancing crop improvement capacity in African agricultural institutions  | 2 |
| 2  | PhD in food science and nutrition  | 3 |
| 3  | Strengthening the capacities of universities and industry to enhance competitiveness of agricultural value chains in East Africa  | 4 |
| 4  | MSc Agromet and Risk management  | 3 |
| 5  | Aquaculture research for improved food security / Strengthen regional capacity through PhD program in Aquaculture and Fisheries for improved food security and livelihood  | 3 |
| 6  | Implementation of a PhD program in Agricultural and Rural Innovation  | 2 |
| 7  | Strengthening the biosystems engineering training in East Africa | 1 |
| 8  | Inclusive and collaborative globally recognised MSc program in food security and SLM  | 3 |
| 9  | Developing MSc programs for post-conflict countries  | 2 |
| 10  | Integrating HAE into agricultural planning process  | 2 |
| 11  | Building capacity in Ecological Agriculture in HEIs  | 1 including ICRA |
| 12  | Enhancing capacity for sustainable dryland resource management in HEIs in Eastern and Southern Africa  | 6 including Wageningen University |
| 13  | Knowledge driven value chain ecosystem  | 2 |
| 14  | Facilitating training in regional partnerships  | 1 |
| 15  | Strengthening agricultural curricula towards effective dissemination of African Agricultural Research Information and Knowledge (SAC-ARIK)  | 4 including NRI |
| 16  | Strengthening capacity of agricultural scientists in ECSA universities to inform / influence policy  | 4 |
| 17  | Enhancing capacity and developing networks between North-South universities in research methods training at PhD level  | 1 |
| 18  | Crops value chain analysis and farmers knowledge enhancement  | 2 |
| 19  | Promoting agricultural science as a vocation for increased production and enhanced food security in Eastern and Southern Africa  | 2 |
| 20  | Enhancing quality of African Graduate Training Programmes  | 2 |
| 21  | Enhancing regional capacity in HEIs through PhD program in Agricultural and Resource Economics  | 3 |
|  | **Total** | **40 (some persons participated in more than one consortia)** |

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (26-31 August 2013) – Australia-Canada CultiAf call**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1  | University-based Community Action Research for improving viability of cereal-legume value chains towards improved nutrition and water use efficiency in sub-Sahara Africa (Kenya, Zambia | 5 |
| 2  | Increasing productivity, value addition and market access of sorghum and finger millet to enhance food and nutrition security in Eastern and Southern Africa (Kenya, Uganda) | 4 |
| 3  | Improving viability of cereal-legume value chains towards improved nutrition and water use efficiency in sub-Sahara Africa (Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda) | 5 |
| 4  | Development of appropriate postharvest handling and processing technologies for under-utilized and under-researched dryland legumes among smallholder farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa (Zimbabwe) | 1 |
| 5  | Exploring the strengthening of the East African extensive beef value chain towards improved productivity and market access | 2 |
| 6  | Increasing smallholder farmer access to and use of post-harvest management knowledge and technologies of maize and beans through use of ICT in Uganda and Malawi | 4 |
| 7  | Improved fish production, processing and marketing for enhanced food security and incomes of rural farmers/fishers in Eastern and Southern Africa (Uganda, Kenya, Malawi) | 4 |
|  | **Total** | **25** |

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1 | Ghana - Improving food security and income for smallholder farmers through improved post harvest technology  | 3 |
| 2 | Ghana - Control of Angular leaf spot disease of Citrus  | 3 |
| 3 | Benin - Appui à la sécurité économique des ménages ruraux par la production, la commercialisation et la transformation du Soja  | 3 |
| 4 | Aflatoxin contamination management along the maize value chain in Kenya  | 3 |
| 5 | Uganda - Enhancing capacity and developing networks between North-South Universities in Research Methods training at PhD level  | 3 |
| 6 | Uganda - Extensive Collection and Characterization of African Solanaceae Plants  | 3 |
| 7 | Uganda - Enhancing soybean and cowpea value chains for increased productivity, incomes and nutritional security of smallholder farmers in East and Central Africa  | 3 |
| 8 | Burundi - Développement participatif des technologies de la culture pomme de terre et promotion des innovations sensibles au genre et à la conservation de l’environnement  | 3 |
|  | **Total** | **24** |

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (10-14 November 2014): Dutch ARF call**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1 | Development of strategies to reduce fungal toxins contamination in maize value chain in Eastern Kenya | 3 |
| 2 | Improving pre-and post-harvest crop protection technologies for vegetable production in Ghana | 3 |
| 3 | Integrating rice-Green gram rotational cropping on small holder farmlands in Northern Uganda | 4 |
| 4 | Investigating integration of fish farming in vegetable production in Central Uganda | 5 |
| 5 | Integrating soil fertility, water and pest management for sustainable vegetable production in Ghana  | 3 |
| 6 | Adapting micronutrient fortification technologies to smauscale maize milling in Eastern Uganda | 5 |
| 7 | Increasing productivity along small holder potato value chain in West Kenya | 3 |
| 8 | Matching grain quality attributes to the requirements of soya bean processors (Benin) | 3 |
| 9 | Developing feed management protocols for dairy farmers in High rainfall areas in Kenya | 3 |
| 10 | Developing effective disease control and rangeland management practices in Eastern Uganda | 3 |
| 11 | Development and upscaling tomato production technologies and commercialization strategies for small farmers in Imbo region of Burundi  | 4 |
|  | **Total** | **36** |

**Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (16-20 March 2015): IDRC - CIFSRF 2015 Call for Proposals**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N°**  | **Title**  | **Members** |
| 1  | Scaling up use of improved soy bean varieties in Mid-Eastern Uganda | 4 |
| 2  | Scaling uptake of high yielding and drought tolerant groundnut varieties in Western and Central Uganda | 5 |
| 3  | Scaling up community seed banks for African Eggplant in East and Central Uganda | 3 |
| 4  | Promoting the uptake of poultry by-products as feeding ingredients in small scale fish farming in selected sites of Uganda and Malawi | 2 |
| 5  | Enhancing adoption of low-cost water pumps among smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists in Uganda and Kenya | 2 |
| 6  | Upscaling Restricted Acaricide Protocol to control beef cattle ectoparasites in dry lands of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda | 4 |
| 7  | Introduction de la technologie amelioré d’étuvage du riz dans les grands et moyens bassins rizicoles du Bénin | 3 |
| 8  | Increasing access to nutritional information among small scale women farmers in Western Uganda and Northern Ethiopia | 3 |
| 9  | Community action for building capacity towards economically viable sweet potato value chains under a changing climate | 5 |
| 10  | Scaling up the cultivation and usage of new varieties of orange fleshed sweet potato in Eastern Ethiopia | 2 |
| 11  | Scaling up local seed model for maize and potatoes in Eastern Uganda and Ethiopia | 1 |
| 12  | Scaling up Kuroiler chicken eco-type using the Mother Unit Model among smallholder farmers in selected districts of Malawi and Uganda | 4 |
| 13  | Upscaling the cultivation of new multiple stress tolerant varieties of sorghum and figure millet in the semi-arid regions of Western Kenya and Eastern Uganda | 2 |
|  | **Total** | **40**  |

# Annex 2: Overview of the participation to write shops and to calls

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Title of the proposal** | **Country of main Applicant** | **PAEPARD****Write shops** | **Calls** |
| **CONSORTIA FROM CALL 1** |
| 1 | Enhancing capacity and developing networks between North-South Universities in Research Methods training at PhD level | **UGANDA** | 1. AU Call / EDULINK Write-shop Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012)2. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call | 1. SUBMITTED to the EDULINK II Call for Proposals. **NOT SELECTED** |
| 2 | l’Agribusiness au tour du soya | **TOGO** merged with Benin | 1. Write-shop in Cotonou, Benin (26-31 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants2. ARF see Benin | 1. SUBMITTED to the African Union Research Grant -2012 Open call for proposals. **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the ARF call 15/03/2014? **NOT SELECTED** |
| 3 | Caractérisation de deux variétés du piment rouge pour améliorer la mise en marché et transformation semi-industrielle | **TOGO** | Write-shop in Cotonou, Benin (26-31 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants | 1. SUBMITTED to the CORAF/WECARD West African Agricultural Productivity Research and Development (WAAPRD) call (13/11/2011) **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the African Union Research Grant -2012 Open call for proposals (2012). **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the Programme de Coopération ACP-UE pour la Science et la Technologie (S&T II). February 2013.Title: *Conciliation entre agriculture, énergie rurale et préservation de l’environnement par une concertation intégrée et participative.* **NOT SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED to the Programme d'appui à la recherche en réseau en Afrique (PARRAF): March 2013 **NOT SELECTED**5. SUBMITTED to the Africa-Brazil Innovation Marketplace call for concept notes and proposals in November 2014. **SELECTED** for 80,000USD |
| 4 | Un partenariat Europe Afrique pour la création d’un outil de suivi de l’agriculture familiale | **SENEGAL** |  | SUBMITTED to the CORAF/WECARD West African Agricultural Productivity Research and Development (WAAPRD) (13/11/2011) **SELECTED** and extended to several West-African countries including Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger etc |
| 5 | Overcoming barriers to sustainable livestock enterprises among marginal smallholders in South Africa  | **SOUTH** **AFRICA** |  | 1. SUBMITTED two concept notes to the ARC fund. **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the The Indigenous People’s Fund and GPAF Impact Round - only for the research activities that fell within the scope of the funder. **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the AU Research grant call November 2011. **NOT SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED to the Africa-Brazil Innovation Market place. **NOT SELECTED** |
| 6 | Improving food security and income for smallholder farmers through improved post harvest technology | **GHANA** | 1. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants2. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call | 1. SUBMITTED to the EDULINK II Call for Proposals: ref: 013.**NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the ARF call 15/01/2014Received comments from NWO but they missed the deadline of 29 January for submission of new proposal addressing comments. **NOT SELECTED** |
| 7 | Aflatoxin contamination management along the maize value chain in Kenya | **KENYA** | 1. ARF write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013) | SUBMITTED to the ARF call 15/04/2014WOTRO/ARF advised to review the proposal for the 3rd round (15/4/2014). **NOT SELECTED** |
| 8 | Partnership for Enhanced Aquaculture Innovation in Sub Saharan Africa (PEAISSA) | **MALAWI** | 1. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants2. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (14-19 May 2012) – EC/ACP Edulink call 3. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (26-31 August 2013) – Australia-Canada CultiAf call | 1. SUBMITTED to the EuropeAid/132284/M/ACT/MW. Farm Income Diversification Project (Phase II) for Malawi call focused on post-harvest storage and processing; increasing and diversifying agricultural productivity; and promoting agri-business. 6 February 2012. **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the Scottish International Development call: Malawi Program. Priority areas: food security, renewable energy, climate change, and water. 6 February 2012. **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the African Union Research Grants call. **NOT SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED to the EDULINK cakk. Title: *Aquaculture research for improved food security / Strengthen regional capacity through PhD program in Aquaculture and Fisheries for improved food security and livelihood.* **NOT SELECTED**5. SUBMITTED to the NEPAD PAF call. **NOT SELECTED**6. SUBMITTED to the Feed the Future call. **NOT SELECTED**7. SUBMITTED to the AGRITT-call: The UK Department for International Development and the Ministry of Agriculture of China collaborate under [Accelerate Agricultural Technology Transfer to Low Income Countries (AgriTT)](http://paepard.blogspot.be/2013/11/2nd-africa-britain-china-abc-conference.html)**SELECTED,** funded with 300,000£8. SUBMITTED to the CultAf call,Title: *Harnessing regional research capacity to improve fish production and value chain for enhanced food security and incomes of rural farmers/fishers in Eastern and Southern Africa*SELECTED FIRST ROUND 17/01/2014. **NOT SELECTED** in the second round |
| 9 | Improving the incomes of smallholder farmers through increased access to livestock markets and through the engagement of the stakeholders in the livestock production to marketing value chain | **ZIMBABWE** | CultAf call (ACIAR-IDRC) Entebbe, Uganda (26-31 August 2013) | 1. SUBMITTED to the African Union Research Grants. **NOT SELECTED** 2. SUBMITTED to the CultAf call : Title: *Promoting food security in rural communities through capacity building and other interventions in sheep and goats value chains.* **NOT SELECTED** 3. SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Incentives Fund (IF) in May 2014 to support some meetings. The decision is pending to the rider submitted to the EC.  |
| **CONSORTIA FROM THE SECOND CALL** |  |  |  |
| 10 | Control of Angular leaf spot disease of Citrus in Ghana | **GHANA** | 1. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants 2. ARF write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013) | 1. SUBMITTED to the ARF call 15/01/2014. **NOT SELECTED** 2.SUBMITTED to the ARF of January 2015. **NOT SELECTED** 3. SSA CP funding for a total amount of 100,000 USD for the creation of a Citrus Integrated Innovation Platform (IP)**SELECTED**4.ECOWAS is funding the Fruit Fly Project in 8 countries (including Ghana, Cote d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali etc.) with a total amount of 23,312,000 USD for 3 years. The chairman of the Citrus Innovation Platform is included in the Committee and will seat in the next meeting planned in April 2016. 5. CORAF is funding the ARD component (research) of the Fruit Fly Project with 2.5 million USD. In Ghana this component is led by Dr Maxwell K. Billah of University of Ghana |
| 11 | Développement participatif des technologies de la culture pomme de terre et promotion des innovations sensibles au genre et à la conservation de l’environnement au Burundi | **BURUNDI** | 1. CAPAD participated in the full proposal formulation workshop OF ASARECA in September 20122. CultAf call (ACIAR-IDRC) Entebbe, Uganda (26-31 August 2013)maize-rice-beans proposal3. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call4. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (10-14 November 2014): Dutch ARF callTitle: *Development and upscaling tomato production technologies and commercialization strategies for small farmers in Imbo region of Burundi*  | 1. SUBMITTED to the ASARECA\_RC12\_Staples\_02. 31/07/2012Title: *Upscaling innovations for quality seed potato production in ECA***SELECTED*** Lead Responsibility: National Potato Council of Kenya (NPCK)

Other partners: * Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)- Kenya;
* Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC)- Molo – Kenya;
* Uganda National Seed Potato Producers Association (UNSPPA) ;
* Confédération des Associations des Producteurs Agricoles pour le Développement (CAPAD) - Burundi

2. SUBMITTED to the PROGRAMME POUR LA SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET NUTRITIONNELLE AU BURUNDI (PRO-SANUT). DCI–FOOD – Décision n°DCI-FOOD/2011/23328. 14/12/2012 **NOT SELECTED** 3. SUBMITTED to the ARF call 15/01/2014. Title: *Development of potato seed quality based innovations for small scale farmers in the three provinces surrounding Bujumbura town in Burundi* **SELECTED**  with around 300,000 EUROS4. SUBMITTED to the CRF. **NOT SELECTED**  |
| 12 | Extensive Collection and Characterization of African Solanaceae Plants | **UGANDA** | 1. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants2. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call | 1. SUBMITTED ARF call 15/01/2014 **NOT SELECTED** 2. SUBMITTED ARF call 2015: Title: *Systemic approach to overcoming constraints of production and marketing of indigenous vegetables in Western Kenya* **SELECTED**3. SUBMITTEDto the AFRICA-BRAZIL INNOVATION MARKETPLACE IN 2012. **SELECTED** FOR 80,000usd but for a rice research proposal |
| 13 | Micro propagation and cultivation of in vitro breadfruit plants and development of novel products from Breadfruit as an alternative source of carbohydrates in Mauritius | **MAURITIUS** |  | No information on the submission of a proposal to funding opportunities |
| 14 | Enhancing soybean and cowpea value chains for increased productivity, incomes and nutritional security of smallholder farmers in East and Central Africa | **UGANDA** | 1. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (19-24 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants)2. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call | 1. SUBMITTED to the AFRICAN UNION CALL in 2012 **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the ARF call 2014. **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the ARF call 2015. **NOT SELECTED** |
| 15 | BIOPROTECT-B, un groupement d’intérêt économique pour la protection biologique des cultures et la fertilisation organique des sols pour une agriculture saine et durable au Sahel | **BURKINA FASO** | 1. Write-shop in Cotonou, Benin (26-31 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants | 1. SUBMITTED to the DevCo/Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) 2009-2010.Title: *Contribuer durablement à la sécurité alimentaire et la régénération des ressources naturelles dans 3 pays ouest africains.* **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the AFRICAN UNION CALL in 2012 **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Competitive Research Fund call (CRF).**SELECTED** and funded. |
| 16 | Appui à la sécurité économique des ménages ruraux par la production, la commercialisation et la transformation du Soja au Benin.  | **BENIN** merged with Togo | 1. Write-shop in Cotonou, Benin (26-31 March 2012) - African Union Research Grants 2. Training by 2Scale programme)3. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (27 November – 1 December 2013): Dutch ARF call4. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (10-14 November 2014): Dutch ARF call5. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (16-20 March 2015): IDRC - CIFSRF 2015 Call for Proposals. Title: *Introduction de la technologie amelioré d’étuvage du riz dans les grands et moyens bassins rizicoles du Bénin* | 1. SUBMITTED to GIZ call: Promotion de l’Agriculture (ProAgri). **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the La Facilité d’Appui aux Filières Agricoles (FAFA) dans les départements du Mono-Couffo CTB (Agence Belge de Développement). **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the Dutch ICCO call for proposals, 2012. **NOT SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED to the ARF call. Title: *Benin - Appui à la sécurité économique des ménages ruraux par la production, la commercialisation et la transformation du Soja*. **SELECTED** and funded in May 2015. 5. SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Competitive Research Fund call (CRF).Title: *Re-engineered Soybean “Afitin” and Soybean Milk processing**technologies in South and Central Benin (ProSAM).***SELECTED** and funded |
| 17 | Low cost and high quality livestock feed production knowledge delivery to Nigerian poultry industry (NIPOFERD) | **NIGERIA** | 1. Write Workshop on the AU grant call, 2012” organized by SOJAGON, Benin and RUFORUM from 25th – 31st March, **2012**2. Inception Workshop Nigeria on “Low Cost and High Quality Livestock Feed Production Knowledge Delivery to Nigerian Poultry Industry (NIPOFERD)” from 16th - 19th April **2012**3. The two-day training workshop on the Seventh Framework Program (FP7)” at FARA Secretariat from 22 to 23 October **2012**4. Information Day and Brokerage Event on Call FP&-KBBE-2013-7 event held on the 16th of July **2012** 5. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) 6th Africa Agriculture Science Week from 15 - 20 July **2013**6. The PAEPARD Reflection Workshop about the Brokerage Role of Agricultural Innovation Facilitators (AIF) from 24th to 27th September **2013**7. The PAEPARD "capitalization workshop" to conclude the present phase and prepare the extension from 30 October – 1 November **2013**8. The 4th Agricultural Science Week and 11th General Assembly of CORAF/WECARD, Niger, 16 – 20 June **2014**9. The PAEPARD Communication Tool Training Workshop 15 – 18 September **2015** | 1. SUBMITTED in **2011** to the CORAF/ WECARD Competitive Funding (Evaluation and transfer of researched solutions to small-scale poultry production constraints in West Africa **NOT SELECTED** 2. SUBMITTED in **2012** to the African Union Research Grants Open Call for Proposals - (Improvement of cost –effective quality poultry feeds production systems for small scale farmers in West Africa) **NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED in **2013** to the ACP-EU Co-operation Programme in Science and Technology (S&T II) Grant Application (Increasing Technological capacities in the Use of agro-residues for bioenergy through specific training activities) Proposal submitted in collaboration with Fundación CARTIF, Spain; Accra Polytechnic, Ghana; Phytobiotechnology Research Foundation, Cameroon and Department of Biotechnology ARC & UWC, South Africa. **NOT SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED in **2014** to the Support to the development of multi-stakeholder partnership proposals that promote demand-driven agricultural innovation and research under the Competitive Research Fund (CRF) of PAEPARD. (Knowledge transfer towards cost–effective poultry feeds production to improve the productivity of small holder poultry farmers in Nigeria) **NOT SELECTED**5. SUBMITTED in **2014** to the Institution based grant of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria application by the NIPOFERD group of FUTO. (Use of Processed Cassava Product in Broiler Production) **Grant** of about USD4500.00 **awarded**6. SUBMITTED in **2015** to the Youth Enterprise With Innovation in Nigeria (YouWin) grants programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria **NOT SELECTED**7. NIPOFERD group of FUTO SUBMITTED 3 proposals in **2015** to the Institution based grant of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria:(a): Additive Value of Oyster Mushroom (Pleurotus Spp.) in Broiler and Layer Feeding **AWAITED**(b) Participatory antimicrobial resistance monitoring (PARM) of intensive poultry production in southeastern Nigeria using enteric bacteria as model organisms **AWAITED**(c) Development of feed resources databases for goat farmers in imo State, Nigeria **AWAITED**8. SUBMITTED a proposal under the under the [cassava innovation challenge](https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/cassavachallenge/) on 08/07/2016 first round. Outcome 31/07. |
| 18 | Agriculture pour l’éducation (A.P.E) des enfants en âge scolaire (5 – 15 ans) en milieux rural et périurbain | **IVORY COAST** |  | SUBMITTED to the AFRICAN UNION CALL in 2012 **NOT SELECTED** |
| 19 | Innover pour l’intensification, la diversification et la transformation de l’agriculture familiale en Afrique Centrale à travers la recherche – action en partenariat : cas de CNOP-CAM dans la région du Centre Cameroun | **CAMEROON** |  | Have changed the value chain. Have SUBMITTED a proposal under the PAEPARD Innovation Fund (IF) in The IF is still pending to the approval by EC/DevCo of the rider.  |
| **USERS LED PROCESS (ULP) CONSORTIA** |
| 1 | Extensive Livestock value chains in Eastern Africa with Specific focus on Kenya and Uganda | **KENYA,****UGANDA**  | 1. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (26-31 August 2013) – Australia-Canada CultiAf call2. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (10-14 November 2014): Dutch ARF call3. Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (16-20 March 2015): IDRC - CIFSRF 2015 Call for Proposals. Title: *Upscaling Restricted Acaricide Protocol to control beef cattle ectoparasites in dry lands of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda* | 1. SUBMITTED **2 proposals** under the CultAf Call **2013**a) Title: *Exploring the strengthening of the East African extensive beef value chain towards improved productivity and market access* **NOT SELECTED**b) Title: *Sustainable and efficient management of agricultural water for improved food security and nutrition in East Africa* **SELECTED** FIRST ROUND 17/01/2014 **NOT SELECTED**  In the second round2.SUBMITTED to the EC call in **2012** (???). **SELECTED** and funded 3.SUBMITTED **2 proposals** under the ARF calls *2014*. Titles: *a) Developing feed management protocols for dairy farmers in High rainfall areas in Kenya**b) Developing effective disease control and rangeland management practices in Eastern Uganda***NOT SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Competitive Research Fund call (CRF) **2014** Title: *Developing innovations for improving beef production and market access for the vulnerable Extensive Beef Value Chain pastoralists in Kenya and Uganda***NOT SELECTED**5. SUBMITTED to the IDRC - CIFSRF **2015**Title: *Upscaling Restricted Acaricide Protocol to control beef cattle ectoparasites in dry lands of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda* **NOT SELECTED**6. SUBMITTED to the EU-HORIZON 2020, **2015**Title: *Developing an innovation Ecosystem through open knowledge and challenge driven education and training***NOT SELECTED**6. SUBMITTED to the German Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL) **2015**Title: *AflaNET: Minimization of aflatoxin contamination in the value chain***SELECTED**7. SUBMITTED a Concept note for USAID **2016**Title: *Aflatoxin and effects of Maize Lethal Necrotic Virus that attack maize a major food for Livestock.* 8. SUBMITTED a proposal with AUIBAR within the VETGOV project **2016**Title: *Aflatoxin and effects of Maize Lethal Necrotic Virus that attack maize a major food for Livestock*9. SUBMITTED a proposal to NSO **2016**Titel: *Market led User Owned ICT4Ag Information services*In partnership with CTA, aWhere, eLeaf, EARs, AGRA and Mercy Corps **SELECTED**10. SUBMITTED a proposal to CTI-PFAN **2016**Title: *Using an e-Granary to deliver weather and extension services to farmers in East Africa***SELECTED**11. SUBMITTED a proposal to EC/DevCo-AGRIFI/AGRIBUSINESS-FINANCE call. **2016****Lot 1** specifically focused on smallholder farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) agribusinesses in developing countries as final beneficiaries by increasing income opportunitiesTitle: *Future Agriventure Value Chains in Uganda (FAVAC-UG) on sesame, soya bean, shea nut and banana*In 2016 in partnership with RUFORUM, AAIN, Shalin Finland.**PENDING** |
| 2 | La culture maraîchère peut-elle répondre aux défis du changement climatique et du développement urbain en Afrique Centrale ? | **CAMEROON, CONGO BRAZZAVILLE, DR CONGO** | Not many opportunities are available for Cameroon and the all central Africa region. | 1. SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Incentives Fund (IF). **NOT SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the IDRC - CIFSRF **2015** Call for ProposalsTitle: *Production of organic inputs from by-products of the food industry and development in peri-urban horticulture in Central Africa***NOT SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED to the CD2 fundTitle: *Trichoderma Valuation in vegetable and fruit horticulture* **NOT SELECTED** |
| 3 | La chaine de valeur du riz en Afrique de l’ouest  | **BENIN, BURKINA FASO, MALI** |  | No proposal was developed under this ULP.  |
| 4 | Groundnut value chain in Malawi and Zambia | **MALAWI & ZAMBIA** |  | 1. SUBMITTED to the DevCo/Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) 2009-2010Title: *Supporting smallholder farmers in southern Africa to better manage climate-related risks to crop production and post harvest handling***SELECTED**2. SUBMITTED to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation **2013**. Title: [*Improving Nutrition Outcomes Through Optimized Agricultural Investments*](http://fanrpan.org/projects/atonu/) *(ATONU)***SELECTED**3. SUBMITTED PAEPARD Competitive Research Fund call (CRF) **2014**Title: [*Stemming Aflatoxin pre- and post-harvest waste in the groundnut value chain (GnVC) in Malawi and Zambia to improve food and nutrition security in the smallholder farming families*](http://www.fanrpan.org/projects/postharvest/groundnut/)**SELECTED**4. SUBMITTED to the Nutrition call - German Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL) 17/03/**2014**.Title: *"* [*NutriHAF Africa*](http://fanrpan.org/documents/d01855/) *- Diversifying agriculture for balanced nutrition through fruits and vegetables in multi-storey cropping systems in Ethiopia and Madagascar".* **SELECTED**The project spans from March, 16 2015 to March, 15 2018.5. SUBMITTED to the FAO **2014**Title: *Supporting Smallholder Farmers in Southern Africa to better manage Climate-related Risks to Crop Production and Post-harvest Handling* ([PHM-SSA](http://fanrpan.org/projects/postharvest/)). **SELECTED**The grant was approved availing some Euros 8,000 to co-fund the national dialogues in Malawi and Zambia5. SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Incentives Fund (IF). **2015**Title: *Focusing Resources to Prevent Aflatoxin Exposure in groundnut Using a Meteorologically Based Risk Assessment Models and mobile phone apps***NOT SELECTED** |
| 5 | Adding value to Mango non-food uses in West Africa (Burkina-Faso, Ivory-cost, Senegal) | **BURKINA FASO, IVORY COST, SENEGAL** |  | Two proposals were SUBMITTED to the PAEPARD Incentives Fund (IF) but still pending approval |

# Annex 3: Resources

1. [Writeshop\_Uganda\_Benin\_19-31 March 2012](https://dgroups.org/?8by8kg93) den Ouden, Facilitation Report, Entebbe, 19-24 March 2012 and Cotonou 26-31 March 2012, **30 pages**
2. [Rapport final atelier d'écriture\_Cotonou.pdf](https://dgroups.org/?gz4kfqhb) Cotonou, INFOSEC, du 26 au 30 Mars 2012, **18 pages**
3. [Writeshop\_RUFORUM\_Uganda\_Edulink\_14-19 May 2012](https://dgroups.org/?p08w681r) den Ouden, Facilitation Report, Entebbe 14-19 May 2012, **25 pages**
4. [Writeshop\_RUFORUM\_Uganda\_CultiAF\_26-31 August 2013\_facilitation report\_den Ouden\_PDF.pdf](https://dgroups.org/?bqgcxk5y) den Ouden, Facilitation Report, Entebbe 26-31 August 2013, **25 pages**
5. [Writeshop\_RUFORUM\_Uganda\_ARF\_27 November-1 December 2013](https://dgroups.org/?61xhd9s6) den Ouden, Facilitation Report, Entebbe 27 November-1 December 2013, **23 pages**
6. [Writeshop\_RUFORUM Uganda 10-27 November 2014](https://dgroups.org/?hh03nc23), den Ouden, Facilitation Report, Entebbe, 10-27 November 2014, 48 pages
7. [Proposal titles and partnership progress](https://dgroups.org/?2rc8sa5g), den Ouden, 16 March 2015
8. [Write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda\_16-20 March 2015](https://dgroups.org/?z8zt8p3y) den Ouden, Facilitation Report, Entebbe 16-20 March 2015, **30 pages**



1. Extracts from the Stepman, F. (Ed.) PAEPARD 2016. Brokerage in ARD: from assumptions to reality [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. . A PAEPARD Analysis of the Selection of proposals by the EC f.i. under the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) 2009-2010 resulted in a success rate of 1/28 for research proposals from Africa:

F. Sepman, Analysis of the Selection of proposals by the EC under the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) 2009-2010, November 2010, 32 pp.. 141 proposals were received by the EC under the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) Component 1 – Research and Technology. 2009-2010 Global Programme on Agricultural Research for Development (ARD). 108 proposals were accepted on administrative grounds of which 50 proposals were accepted from Africa and 11 proposals from Africa were rejected. 28 proposals were pre-selected for a full appraisal (appraisal of the second part of the form for submission for FSTP proposals) of which 19 proposals had actions in Africa (13 Africa + 6 South-South proposals). 10 propositions were selected in the final round according to the available resources for the FSTP Component 1 – Research and Technology. 2009-2010 Global Programme ARD. 5 proposals had actions in Africa (4 Africa + 1 South-South) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. AU proposal requirements are similar to the EU proposal requirements as the funds used in the first come from the latter [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The EU funded Edulink programme supports Higher Education in ACP partner countries. The objective of the EDULINK II Programme is to foster capacity building and regional integration in the field of higher education through institutional networking; [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The intra-ACP academic mobility scheme supports higher education cooperation between countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). The scheme aims to increase the availability of trained and qualified high-level professional manpower in the ACP countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Gerard den Ouden, Report on the facilitation and moderation of a write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (14-19 May 2012), 25 May 2012, 25 pp.. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. AgriProFocus is an international network with Dutch roots that promotes agri-entrepreneurship in low- and middle income countries. We are active in 12 countries in Africa & Asia and in the Netherlands [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Gerard den Ouden, Report on the facilitation and moderation of a write-shop in Entebbe, Uganda (16-20 March 2015), 31 March 2015, 30 pp. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 1-3 October 2015. Entebbe, Uganda. One part of the workshop consisted of two learning sessions organized around research projects of the Applied Research Fund (ARF, fund of NWO-WOTRO) and the Competitive Research Fund (CRF, fund of PAEPARD). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)