



EAST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME

REPORT ON THE THIRD ASARECA EAST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME PLANNING MEETING

**IMPERIAL RESORT BEACH HOTEL,
ENTEBBE, UGANDA – 24 – 28TH JANUARY, 2011**

*Prepared by
Antony M. Kilewe and Violet O. Kirigua
Topridas Consultancy Services*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The Third ASARECA-EAAPP planning meeting was held from 24 to 28 January, 2011 at the Imperial Resort Beach Hotel, Entebbe, Uganda and was attended by a total of 68 participants drawn from the four EAAPP countries, representative of the World Bank, Uganda regional office and ASARECA Secretariat.
- 1.2** The meeting was designed to take the participants through a participatory step-by-step process of reviewing, discussing and consensus building towards the finalization of the mechanisms for information sharing, out-scaling, capacity building, policy harmonization, assessment of the progress made towards the completion of the planning process and make appropriate recommendations on the way forward.
- 1.3** In order to ensure effective delivery of the expected outputs, the meeting adopted a hands-on approach with a logical combination of plenary presentations, discussion group sessions and plenary feedback and consensus building sessions.

2.0 Meeting Presentations

- 2.1** During the meeting, the following guiding presentations from ASARECA backstopping programmes and units were made:
 - A recap of the Second ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting held on 08 to 10 November, 2010.
 - Information and Knowledge Sharing for EAAPP.
 - Strategies for Up-Scaling Technologies and Innovations.
 - Capacity Building: Which Way for EAAPP?
 - Rationalization and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations in ECA.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation, Baselines and Reporting Formats.
- 2.2** The meeting had four discussion group sessions and one main plenary feedback session with clear terms of reference aimed at delivering the following four key outputs of the meeting
 - Mechanism for information sharing platforms to enable sharing of benefits and spillover of technologies and innovations developed by individual RCoEs to other participating countries reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
 - Mechanism for out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices across the four countries reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
 - Capacity building needs under EAAPP reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
 - Policy harmonization to allow movement of inputs (seeds, semen, etc) and produce across borders reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.

3.0 RCoEs Progress Reports

- 3.1** After making detailed presentations and discussions of the RCoEs progress, it was noted that the RCoEs had made excellent progress in the finalization of the planning process and outstanding issues and the way forward with regard to the recommendation made during the Second ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting.

- 3.2** It was, however, noted that there is still a serious misunderstanding on what regional aspects are and the role of ASARECA in resolving this misunderstanding and ensuring quality. In view of this, there was a need to organize a meeting for the coordinators to sit with the key technical people at ASARECA to address the regional aspects of the project. Countries would also need to plan and hold meetings with the programme managers to discuss the regional issues.

4.0 The Overall Way Forward

Based on the deliberations for the four days, the following agreements and recommendations were made for action by ASARECA and the RCoEs:

- 4.1.** The meeting noted that different RCoEs have used different formats for preparing their respective work plans and wondered whether there was a need to prepare a standardized format for preparing their work plans.
- 4.2** The meeting noted that, although ASARECA has provided formats it uses for tracking the progress on implementation of its activities, the RCoEs have not yet customized these for their use. The meeting, therefore, recommended that there was a need to develop standardized, edited and formatted formats for quarterly, semiannual and annual reports that can be accessed from a central point.
- 4.3** The meeting noted that, although ASARECA has provided formats and guidelines it uses for its CGS, there was a need to develop a customized format for use by the RCoEs in their CGS that includes guidelines for writing and issuing calls for concept notes, evaluation/selection criteria and full project proposals that are properly edited, formatted and can be accessed from a central point.
- 4.4** The meeting noted that the RCoEs have or are about to complete the identification of regional research themes with clear indication of what each country will address based on their available financial resources and expertise. Based on this understanding, the meeting recommended that each country should develop a proposal to address the assigned activity that they will implement with their resources after which the individual country proposals should be merged to form the regional proposal.
- 4.5** The meeting agreed that the RCoEs/Countries should complete the development of their respective customized baseline surveys and submit them to Dr. Enock Warinda of ASARECA by Tuesday 1 February, 2011 for review and guidance.
- 4.6** Beyond the current ongoing planning meetings, the meeting agreed that there was a need for semiannual reporting meetings; annual work planning meetings; and possibly expert meetings on regional Competitive Grant project proposals once the full implementation starts.
- 4.7** The meeting noted that a lot of documents and formats have been prepared so far but are not readily accessible. Because of this the meeting wondered whether the ASARECA Information Unit can assist in creating/setting up a temporary site where some of these documents, formats and any other important information required by all RCoEs can be posted before the RCoEs have establishment and operationalized their information sharing platforms.
- 4.8** The meeting agreed on a generic “Technology and Innovation Inventory Guidelines” for use in carrying out Technology and Innovation Inventory that was derived from the ASARECA Proforma that has already been tested. This was found necessary so as to ensure that the technology and innovation inventorized by RCoEs are subjected to the same level of details. Each RCoE agreed to customize the generic guideline to

their respective areas of interest and submitted back to ASARECA for review and guidance.

- 4.9** The meeting noted the additional work load brought about by the development of the action plans for information sharing platforms, mechanisms for out-scaling of technologies and innovations, capacity building and policy harmonization. Given the additional work load, the meeting requested ASARECA to review the developed action plans and identify areas that it can assist/backstop the RCoEs because most of the action plan activities may cut across the RCoEs. One such area that the RCoEs may need assistance with was identified as the development of RCoE's communication plans/strategies.
- 4.10** The meeting recommended that the setting of agenda for future meetings be done in a participatory manner so as to include input from the RCoEs.
- 4.11** The meeting recommended that ASARECA should review the progress made by the RCoEs on its 8 roles and responsibilities as indicated in Annex 1 of the PAD and inform the RCoEs on outstanding issues that need to be addressed to complete the planning process and the number and scheduling of remaining meetings/activities to enable the RCoEs factor this in their respective schedule of activities.
- 4.12** The meeting recommended that the future meeting reports should be sent early preferably within two weeks after the meeting to enable the RCoEs take the necessary action.
- 4.13** It was agreed that the next meeting will be called after ASARECA reviews the outstanding issues with regard to its roles and responsibilities. The RCoEs shall be informed accordingly.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The East Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (EAAPP) is conceived in a regional perspective, where, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia will manage investment with regional objectives to foster agricultural development in the Eastern and Central Africa Sub-region. EAAPP seeks to invest in commodities that have been identified in ASARECA's Strategic Plan as being of sub-regional importance for mitigation of food insecurity. Both ASARECA and EAAPP seek to contribute to the AU/NEPAD's CAADP Pillar IV agenda which focuses on revitalizing, expanding and reforming Africa's agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption efforts, guided by the Framework for Africa's Agricultural Productivity (FAAP).

In compliance with the assigned roles and responsibilities, ASARECA convened the first and second planning meetings on the implementation of EAAPP in September and November, 2010 respectively. During the second planning meeting, it was discussed and agreed that a follow up meeting should be held to finalize the planning on outstanding issues on ASARECA's roles and responsibilities. It is against this background that this third ASARECA EAAPP planning meeting was held in Entebbe from 24th – 28th January, 2011.

1.2 Meeting Participants and Approach

The third ASARECA-EAAPP Planning meeting was attended by a total of 68 participants drawn from ASARECA and the 4 EAAPP project countries namely Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia as shown in Annex 1. A representative of the World Bank from the Uganda regional office and resource persons drawn from the region also attended the meeting.

The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Antony M. Kilewe of *Topridas Consultancy Services* assisted by Ms. Violet O. Kirigua. The workshop was designed to take the participants through a participatory step-by-step process of reviewing, discussing and consensus building towards the finalization of the mechanisms for information sharing, out-scaling, capacity building, policy harmonization and assessment of the progress made towards the completion of the planning process.

In order to ensure effective delivery of the expected outputs, the workshop adopted a hands-on approach with a logical combination of brief plenary introductory presentations, discussion group sessions and plenary feedback and consensus building sessions. The plenary introductory presentations were attended by all the participants in a plenary set-up. The participants then split into groups to deliberate on the assigned tasks as per the discussion group terms of reference. The meeting programme was as shown in Annex 2.

1.3 Process Management Team

The Process Management Team that ensured the success of the third ASARECA EAAPP meeting, besides the participants, included the Country Team Leaders; Meeting Facilitators; Discussion Group Chair Persons, Discussion Group Rapporteurs and ASARECA Secretariat/Partnerships and Capacity Development Unit. The specific terms of reference assigned to each were as outlined below.

The ASARECA Secretariat/Partnerships and Capacity Development Unit:

- Made excellent arrangements before and during the meeting that contributed enormously to the overall success of the meeting.
- Provided overall coordination of the meeting activities to ensure that the meeting ran smoothly.
- Ensured that all sessions kept to their respective purposes and agenda by providing guiding presentations/remarks aimed at directing the participants to the relevant sections of the working documents and what is given and/or has been agreed upon in the past.
- Offered guidance, points of clarification and directions whenever needed in the plenary and working group sessions.

The Facilitators ensured that the meeting expected outputs were delivered. Specifically, the meeting Facilitators:

- Designed and prepared a suitable meeting conceptual framework, meeting programme and discussion group session's terms of reference and supervised the group work sessions in close consultation with the Partnership and Capacity Development (PCD) Unit of ASARECA.
- Managed the entire meeting in the most appropriate way that ensured delivery of the expected outputs.
- Encouraged constructive debate and true participatory dialogue during all the meeting sessions.
- Kept the participants well informed of the materials/documents to be presented during each session and the expected session outputs.
- Maintained continuity from one session to the next by keeping the participants well informed of the progress already made, issues already covered and consensus already attained.
- Ensured that all the meeting sessions started and ran on time, kept to their planned agenda and delivered their respective outputs.
- Made sure that everyone who took part felt valued and that all sessions attained cohesion, minimal conflicts and consensus.
- Took notes of the meeting proceedings and prepared and submitted this meeting report.

The Country Team Leaders:

- Provided overall coordination of the review, discussion and finalization of their respective country action plans.
- Facilitated the preparation and presentation of their country action plans documents whenever required.
- Facilitated effective group discussions.
- Provided effective guidance to the group on the issues under discussion without dominating the discussions.
- Carried every member of the group in the discussion by ensuring that each member got adequate airtime.
- Assisted the group rapporteurs in compiling and presenting the group's report.

During each discussion group session, each group elected its Group Rapporteur who:

- Recorded the discussions and the major areas of consensus reached by the group.
- Compiled and presented the group's report during the group feedback sessions.
- Prepared the final group report incorporating the comments/suggestions made during the plenary discussion of the report.

1.4 Opening Remarks

Dr. Joseph Methu, Head of Partnerships and Capacity Building Unit of ASARECA welcomed the participants to Uganda once again and wished all a Happy New Year. He called the meeting to order and led the participants through self introduction. Dr. Methu then invited Dr. Seyfu Ketema, the Executive Director of ASARECA to give his meeting opening remarks.

In his opening remarks, Dr Ketema wished all a Happy New Year. He said he was impressed at the good turn out by the respective RCoEs. Specifically, he welcomed Uganda officially to the programme and was glad at the good success made by the team. He urged them to indicate when they expect to have their meetings to move the process forward. He said he was impressed with progress in the countries and had been following this through the mails. Dr Ketema went on to say that ASARECA has been making efforts to fulfill its mandate with reference to its Roles and Responsibilities as outlined in Annex 1 of the Project Appraisal Document (PAD). He said ASARECA has been consistent and has tried to accomplish all those areas starting with definition of the roles and responsibilities of the RCoEs and in the development of regionally integrated work plans.

Dr Ketema went on to say that, in the last meeting, some of the aspects on policy, information, knowledge management and up-scaling and M&E were deferred. However, good progress has been made so far. He appealed to all to take cognizance of what was happening world over including the increasing food insecurity and food prices, calamities such as the drought in Australia, high fuel prices, upheavals in Tunisia and Algeria due to high food prices and as a result most governments in the Middle East are now weary of the upheavals, and are more cautious in removing the subsidies accorded to the population. In China and Europe food prices have increased by almost 10%. Similarly in Africa, food prices are increasing but have not reached the near breaking point. Conscious of these facts he said, there is need to be more focused in using the commodities dairy, rice wheat and cassava to increase production and productivity to ensure people are food secure. Currently the region imports large volumes of maize, wheat, rice to ensure food security despite the fact that the region is supposed to be a net exporter.

Dr Ketema went on to emphasize the fact that the commodities EAAPP is addressing are important as staple food crops and that as we develop strategies and plans, these should not be fixed but dynamic based on the changing environment, food, fertilizers and fuel prices and the living conditions of the people. Lastly, he said ASARECA had set the last day of the meeting for consultations among the country teams and hoped they would take advantage of it. He wished all a fruitful 2011 and successful meeting.

1.4.1 World Bank Representative

The World Bank, Uganda regional office representative said was happy now that all the countries were now on board in terms of effectiveness of the project. He said this was a good opportunity to plan and think through how to implement the project in a harmonized way so that we can have the most out of it. He wished all the best in these discussions and expressed hoped that plans developed are credible to begin implementation as soon as possible. He apologized on behalf of Dr. Assaye Legesse the Technical Team Leader who

could not make it to the meeting and said he was available for enquiries and consultations and expects the project to move full blast.

1.5 Recapitulation of the Second ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting

Dr Methu gave a recap of the last meeting (Annex 3) whose purpose was to follow-up on the progress made on the recommendations made during the first meeting and agree on the way forward in the implementation of EAAPP. During this meeting the expected outputs of the meeting included:

- Final Operational Frameworks that lay out the modalities of operations of the proposed RCoEs, including:-roles and responsibilities of each RCoE to the sub-regional stakeholders; modus operandi of the RCoEs individually and in relation to one another; Regional frameworks for cooperation amongst the RCoEs; strategies for sharing outputs from RCoE amongst the beneficiary countries, as well as other stakeholders in the sub-region.
- Regional Project Implementation Plans, one each for wheat, dairy, rice and cassava commodities.
- Principles and generic guidelines and standards for call of regional proposals, review and approval of the regional project proposals.
- Monitoring and evaluation frameworks including EAAPP Logframe (harmonised with ASARECA Logframe); RCoEs Logframes (harmonised with EAAPP Logframe); performance monitoring plans; and generic reporting formats.
- Guidelines for the regional competitive grant calls.

In summary he outlined the Meeting's Agreements and Recommendations with regard to the Operational Frameworks, Regional Project Implementation Plans, Work plans and Activities for Year One, Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks, Baseline surveys and the Competitive Grant System.

1.6 Objectives of the Third ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting

Dr. Methu presented the expected outputs of the third ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting as follows:

- Mechanism for information sharing platforms to enable sharing of benefits and spillover of technologies and innovations developed by individual RCoEs to other participating countries reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- Mechanism for out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices across the four countries reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- Capacity building needs under EAAPP reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- Policy harmonization to allow movement of inputs (seeds, semen, etc) and produce across borders reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- The progress made by the RCoEs/countries on the planning process reviewed, discussed and appropriate action recommended.
- The progress made by the RCoEs in the finalization of the appropriate competitive mechanism for the development and management of regional projects and monitoring and evaluation frameworks reviewed, discussed and appropriate action recommended.
- The overall way forward in the planning and implementation of EAAPP reviewed, discussed and agreed upon.

After this, Dr. Methu invited the meeting Facilitator Dr. Kilewe to take over the management of the meeting. Dr. Kilewe then opened the meeting for plenary discussions on the Executive Director's opening remarks and Dr. Methu's presentation during which the following comments/questions were made.

Question

- For the purposes of planning how many meeting are planned for this year?

Response

- Thank you that is a good point, this we have to agree together as far as ASARECA is concerned. We need to agree together that there will be more frequent meeting until the issues of the roles and responsibilities as regards the competitive grants, the surveys, information communication and technology transfer. These are the aspects that bind us together and these meetings will go on until they are sorted out. Initially there will be more frequent meeting as we resolve the issues that require us to plan together. Once we fall into normal routine there will be a maximum of two mandatory meetings that include the Annual Work Planning and budgeting and Progress Reporting (Semi-Annual). However, there may be need for specific commodity meetings which the groups will need to decide on.

Comment

- Proposal on meetings, countries need to know the number of annual meetings as there is misunderstanding by countries on the approval of the meeting, and the countries top management require plans for these meeting and are concerned due to the cost implications. We need to make at the end of this meeting a proposal to submit to our management on the meetings and on capacity building.

Response

- We will need to agree on to this by the end of this meeting but we have to refer to country obligations to the World Bank, as these have to be submitted to the Bank at a certain time. We have to submit Annual Work Plans and semi-annual reports and therefore at least these two meetings must take place. In fact only one meeting would be critical and this is Annual Work Planning and budgeting. The Semi-Annual Progress Reporting meeting is debatable and we will need to agree on this.

Comment

- I totally agree with the response and we need to ensure that we understand the role of convening by ASARECA and look at what we have to attain and see what still needs to be done. There is concern that the meetings are too many and are becoming too expensive.

Response

- This will be addressed in the way forward when we discuss what is remaining and what needs to be done.

Comment

- I propose another meeting to discuss and refine the glossary of the M&E framework.
- The M&E and the communication between the RCoEs and countries have not been streamlined, and would like to request that this is discussed in this meeting.

Response

- This will be discussed during the Session on M&E. It is imperative that we get the M&E right. These meetings could be used to address the other issues as referred to by the Executive Director of ASARECA.

Question

- This is regarding the ASARECA Coordination Unit where the responsibility has been placed on the ASARECA Board of Directors. Will the ASARECA Board of Directors

be able to handle the issues and how will the countries be represented? Is it that there is no sufficient work for this unit?

Response

- The ASARECA Board of Directors who are the Director Generals of the NARIs are the members of this Board and they represent the countries. In this regard all countries are represented.

2.0 GUIDING PRESENTATIONS FROM ASARECA BACKSTOPPING PROGRAMMES AND UNITS

2.1 Information and Knowledge Sharing for EAAPP

Jacqueline Nyagahima, Daniel Mwesige, Ben Moses Ilakut and Peter Wamanga

This presentation (Annex 4) was given by Daniel Mwesige and Ben Moses Ilakut on behalf of the Information and Communication Unit of ASARECA in response to item 3.1: Chatting out a mechanism for sharing benefits and spillovers of technologies and innovations developed by RCoEs to other participating countries. Mr. Mwesige presented on existing knowledge, ideas and the potential, drawn from ASARECA, that could be used to tease out a communication and knowledge management (CKM) mechanism for the RCoEs; and on the role of ASARECA and RCoEs in developing and keeping up the mechanisms; while Mr. Ilakut presented an inventory of modern tools that can be assessed and adopted for EAAPP information and knowledge sharing. The presentation also highlighted areas of ASARECA/EAAPP interactions. The presentation went on to outline the need for the RCoEs to develop communication strategies. The strategy should analyze the communication patterns/needs within the linkages paying attention to research management, administration of research resources, access to information/knowledge, communication of knowledge and information and promotion of EAAPP image. ASARECA is ready to assist the RCoEs in:

- Developing terms of reference for consultants to develop communication strategies/plans and backstopping.
- Playing a lead role converging/convening role in the establishment of information sharing platforms.
- Training on use internet tools.
- Regional level publicity and visibility of EAAPP.
- Reviewing of documents.

The presentation was followed by a plenary discussion detailed below.

Comments

- Dr. Ketema - While we break for tea we would like you to think about the rice, dairy wheat and cassava centres of excellence. Like we shared with you the ASARECA Competitive Grant system, we have presented the ASARECA knowledge management and the communication and information sharing strategies that the centres can use to develop a communication strategy and the training that is needed. As researchers we focus on the agronomy/breeding with no budgets allocated to communication and M&E. This is a big area that we have to concentrate on and agree on how we are going to develop the centre of excellence strategy for communication and the training required. We also debated on the number of meetings and the presentation has outlined several strategies that can be used to reduce on the number of meetings.

- There is a lot of knowledge that is available in our institution but the challenge has been how to share it out. We have agreed to set up EAAPP as an example of how the knowledge can be shared within the country and across the countries. We have agreed on the need to develop the communication strategies to address this.
- The presenters brought out tools that many of us can use. Unfortunately for some of us, and this is perhaps where EAAPP investments can come in, most of our facilities and access to internet is not that good. This is where investments can be made and we need to start thinking where we can make the investments. The RCoE can invest in improving the IT infrastructure at these centers. Secondly I agree that it takes time to develop a strategy but implementation is where we go wrong. As we think about developing a strategy we must follow it up with an operational plan and ensure it is implemented.
- A lot of knowledge is available that would be of use among the stakeholders. A communication strategy is, therefore, needed for all the RCoEs for information sharing among the within the countries and across the countries and the wider EAC. This programme has the potential to achieve this.
- Kenya has found the need and thinks of recruiting a communication specialist as part of the project coordination team so that all the communication matters are focused to this person. The person shall be trained and will in turn train the implementing agencies. Kenya, therefore, seeks concurrence on this need for developing a communication strategy.

Response

- This is an excellent idea and if you really want to do this, you will need a focal person, unless you want to use your institutional capacities. Kenya may want to use KARI and Uganda NARO. But given the work load in RCoE, there is really need for someone to support this. All these need to be included in the strategy, the human and infrastructure requirements including the hardware and the training.

Question

- This is to reiterate what everybody has talked about, the importance of information communication. I would like more information on how the 20% of the budget on communication was arrived at so that we can have a feel of what this includes? What are the key issues that are taken into account?

Response

- The 20% has been the ASARECA current communication and knowledge management budget arrived at after a rigorous process of consultation and budgeting. The communication unit also participates in a number of forums which it facilitates and the 20% budget is used in the activities. This is what happens in all the projects ASARECA coordinates.
- Organizations like the Department for International Development (DFID) have done a lot of work on communication. The ten question presented by Ben emanate from the DFID work which recommends about 20% of budget should go into communication issues. This is where the benchmarks come from.

Question

- The Goal of EAAPP is to tackle issues of food security and poverty and employment and communication is a key ingredient. However, we use different strategies for different clients as the main clients are those affected by poverty. The medium proposed are more within the scientific communities and may not reach the target groups and, therefore, there is a need to develop/modify the strategies to suit the different target groups.

Comment

- In Ethiopia communication strategies have been developed for both research and development and we are following that. However, at the regional level there are

expectations that we should have regional communication strategies. There is need to see how to integrate the two at the regional and national level. The national perspectives are clear and these are already working.

Response

- The focus is on the regional communication strategy as this is where the real challenge is.

Question

- There is concern that work plans have already been prepared and, therefore, the challenge is how to incorporate this strategy in the work plans?

Comment

- We are learning the importance of communication strategy and, therefore, we have to find a way on how we can include this in the work plans despite the completion of budgets.
- This is good and the Uganda team has incorporated this in the work plans for this period and has already factored this in the budgets.
- Any country that thinks the budgets are fixed should lobby with the policy makers to see how the activities can be included. However, if they carefully review their work plans they may find that some of the activities fall under the communication.

2.2 Strategies for Up-Scaling Technologies and Innovations

Moses Oremo and Lydia Kimenye

Dr Moses Oremo made this present on behalf of the Knowledge Management and Up Scaling Programme of ASARECA (Annex 5). He outlined the programme's Vision, Mission and result areas. His presentation outlined the need for taking cognizance of the operating environment in which up and out-scaling activities occur. He also presented the various approaches that can be used in out-scaling and advised that there is no blue print for this. He went on to outline the following proposed action points for EAAPP:

- Inventory of existing and proven innovations Technologies.
- Publishing (production and dissemination of information).
- Backstopping establishment of Platforms such as IPTAs Innovation triangles, Market support platforms.
- Facilitating knowledge and Experience sharing processes.
- Capacity building of actors and stakeholders in the scaling up/out processes.
- Study on-going scaling out processes to capture lessons and best practices.
- Support quality assurance of scaling up/out processes.

This presentation was then followed by a plenary discussion as outlined below.

Question

- There is component called training and disseminations in the project and another out-scaling, where does this fit within that?

Responses

- Out-scaling is part of the training and dissemination. One of the tasks in the last meeting was to inventories the existing technologies and identify those with potential for up-scaling, As far as I understand, there is a group already working on this in Kenya, and

believe most of the countries have also embarked on this. All these items we are discussing here make a lot of sense when included in training and dissemination.

Question

- Are the three bullets under the expected output three of this meeting (action plans for packaging/repackaging, making available information, and brokering) addressed in the PIPs?

Response

- During our last meeting in Nairobi, the training and dissemination teams were tasked to address some of the issues being discussed today.
- Among the roles and responsibilities of ASARECA in EAAPP is inventorying proven technologies and best practices, packaging and repackaging of information and making available technologies and information, capacity building and technology brokering. During this week we hope that the countries will define how they intend to incorporate these aspects into the work plans and activities to ensure that the terms of references and methodologies adopted are standardized across the RCoEs. ASARECA has developed guidelines (proforma) to inventories technologies that the countries can refer to. These are the basic minimum that will be adopted. The countries need to agree on components they would like to include in the inventory and make amendments.
- In addition to the above, the question is who are the users of this information and available technologies. These are mainly the extension professionals hence the need for appropriate packaging and repackaging of the information and training on the technologies and innovations. There has to be an indication of when this will be done and budgets to support the capacity development. When we refer to the guidelines again, they indicate that ASARECA will further collaborate with institutions who are custodians of information and technologies and KARI or NARO are such institutions. There is need to revisit these roles and responsibilities and agree on the activities so that these activities and formats are standardized.

Question

- What is a technology? What is the criterion for determining what is a technology?

Comment

- I am still interested in the question you asked because I still feel it is pertinent. Some groups have incorporated their activities in Technologies & Dissemination (T&D) while others have handed them to the institutions that deal with T&D like Uganda did.

Question

- How have other countries incorporated this?

Response

- For Kenya we went ahead to develop our work plan. Stakeholders along the value chain were called to a workshop and developed terms of reference for all stakeholders. Commodity groups held discussions and came out with outputs that were handed to technical teams for further synthesis. In this forum, policy makers were represented and were able to discuss how these technologies would be shared across borders.
- The mode of information sharing is also stated in the RDCoE PIP.
- For Ethiopia we propose to implement this through the existing grass-root mechanisms.

Comment

- It is commendable that Kenya is moving forward on this. However, the other countries may not be aware or be able to access these technologies. ASARECA has been compiling and profiling information on the best bet technologies from all the ten member countries, CGIAR Centres and universities through other programmes. However, this information has to be made available, proven, tested, adapted and also targeted. The technology inventory proforma presented today has been designed to ensure that all

aspects of a technology are taken into consideration. The major components are Background; Part A- Description of the technology or innovation (questions 1-3); Part B -Assessment of scaling up approaches used (questions 4-5; Part C- Current situation and future scaling up (questions 6-7); and finally Part D-Gender considerations (questions 8-10).

- We wish to request for a similar document to ensure the information collected during the inventory exercise takes cognizance of the criteria set in the ASARECA document. It is only when there are proven technologies that we will be able to confidently share with the various stakeholder.
- We have been undertaking the inventory but not to this detail. We have inventoried all the wheat varieties and those tested for adaptability have been specified. However, we have not yet requested for information from partner countries. From the inventory, we have realized that the bread varieties are limited and vice versa for the durum wheat varieties. This kind of inventory has shed light on which areas to focus.
- ASARECA is glad that all countries are supporting this, because at the end of the day all the countries need to share this information and if this is to be done well it has to be standardized. Secondly, we are requesting the government, the public and private sector to invest in these technologies and, therefore, they must be neatly packed, tested, proven and assured technologies. We do not have wait until all the technologies are generate, we can fast-track what we have available. If countries have bought into the idea they need to agree on the critical information to be included in the inventory in an effort to standardize the criteria.

Comments

- The RCoEs need to consult back home with a bigger group with the various disciplines.
- This follows what Ethiopia has said about the varieties. This group can build on the existing initiatives like the EASCOM the harmonization of seed testing and variety release systems. Previously each country has been testing and releasing seed in each country and this has been taking too long. Now we have a harmonized system for the ASARECA region that started with the 3 East Africa countries (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) and now any technologies released in any of these two countries can also be availed in the ten member countries. We also have a regional variety list we can build on as part of the EAAPP project. With assistance from the research institutions, mapping of technologies to agro-ecological zones is being undertaken so that they can be released to similar AEZ in the region

Way forward

- The meeting agreed that there should be guidelines which include the basic information on criteria which can then be regionalized.
- The meeting agreed to constitute a small committee of four people (RCoEs Coordinators) to harmonize/revise the criteria of the ASARECA draft which the RCoEs can then adopt. This will enable the standardization across the Centres.
- The meeting agreed that the format should be adopted and each country should incorporate their comments and share with the other countries.

2.3 Capacity Building: Which Way for EAAPP?

Joseph Methu & Doris Akishule

Dr. Methu gave a presentation on capacity building under the EAAPP programme (Annex 6) which outlined the need for a common understanding on this and for setting of priorities for RCoEs. He said there was need for capacity building at the individual, organizational and

institutional levels. Capacity development, he said, was the sustainable creation, utilization and retention of capacity and involves building of individual skills, organizational development and institutional development. Due to lack of development impact with volumes of potential useful research outputs which have been un-adopted, and emerging new approaches to agricultural research for development such as AIS, IAR4D, value chains approaches the emphasis now is on development of individual capacity building especially for skills and change of attitudes.

Dr. Methu went on to indicate that the possible areas of capacity building for NARIs include:

- (i) **Individual capacities** (research management and leadership; monitoring and evaluation; proposal development and resource mobilization; scientific writing and communication of research results; interpersonal skills; policy and institutional analysis; human resource and financial management; higher degree training especially in new areas such as climate change).
- (ii) **Organizational capacities** (development of infrastructure; strengthening communications facilities; facilities for climate science and climate research; creation of Centers of Excellence (CoEs).
- (iii) **Institutional capacities** (mechanisms to ensure retention of staff; creation of enabling environment for research; policies on movement and exchange of research personnel; develop capacities on IPR and knowledge management).

The presentation was then followed by plenary discussion as outlined below.

Comments

- In terms of skills development and getting people to look at the bigger picture it has been difficult to get scientists to see how the project contributes to the bigger picture despite adoption of value chains concepts and new approaches.
- Can we build Centers of excellence that can be the models that will be points of reference in the region?
- In terms of capacity building, this should not be limited to the research fraternity but to all value chain players. How will this be done at the regional level?

Responses

- Getting people to see the bigger picture and change their attitude has been a challenge. Scientists have shielded away from training in leadership and management and have therefore not contributed significantly to development. In the SCARDA project, the emphasis was on the development of the skills aimed at changing mind sets and getting people to think of the bigger picture.
- I agree our focus for capacity building is at the RCoEs. However, the RCOEs are representatives in the region and capacity building should not be only at that centre personnel but all the value chain players.

Comments

- In the RCoE, training at the individual level is critical before we can engage the other stakeholders more confidently. What has been presented is good but we should not ignore the local knowledge. We also need to emphasize long-term training at both Masters and PhD levels.

Response

- We are not stopping this type of training and are ensuring that those countries with low capacity are brought up to the level of rest of the countries in the region.

Question

- There are many training programmes in the region but these are not harmonized. We build the human capacities but this does not go hand in with infrastructure and facilities. How do we ensure that these are harmonized for optimum output? Enhancing the infrastructure and facilities cannot be done by individual intuitions, they would need some assistance.
- The presenter has talked of the capacity of the NARS but the capacity building is only targeting the NARI's. The capacity building need to include all the stakeholders in the value chains.
- For the commodities we are discussing, are there regional priorities? Identifying the regional capacity building needs and clear planning are only possible when we know the priorities.

Question

- What does ASARECA have for the RCoEs in terms of capacity building?

Response

- This is why we are here, so that we can discuss and develop an action plan.

Comment

- EAAPP should try and incorporate inexpensive capacity building approaches.

2.4 Rationalization and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations in ECA

Michael Waithaka, Amos Omoro and Evans Sikinyi

The presentation (Annex 7) was made in three parts by Dr. Micheal Waithaka of the ASARECA PAA Programme, Dr. Amos Omoro of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Dr. Evans Sikinyi of the Seed Trade Association of Kenya (STAK). Dr Waithaka presented on why there is a need for rationalization and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations in the ECA and achievements that have been made so far in this regard. Dr Omoro presented on the experiences of the project on integrating informal milk traders in ECA into the formal value chain and the proposed activities for 2011. Dr. Sikinyi's presentation outlined the progress in harmonization of seed policies in the region and proposed activities for 2011. The three presentations were followed by a plenary discussion as outlined below.

Comments

- The RCoEs are handling the four commodities (dairy, cassava, wheat and rice). What are the policy issues that you would like to address. These are the areas ASARECA would like to pick up for inclusion in the work plans and budgets. We shall draw from experiences of Dr. Waithaka and team and build synergies from ASARECA and on-going initiatives.
- We are late as we already have technologies to share with other countries and, therefore, we need to push where we can as farmers need these technologies. We were challenged by recent World Bank mission to Tanzania. They visited our warehouse and saw a lot of rice seed and questioned why this has not been shared with other countries. However, we need to realize that the movement of seed to other regions is barred by the varying policies in the countries. Therefore, ASARECA needs to sensitize the World Bank on the policy issues and process of harmonization for greater understanding of the hurdles the RCoEs are bound to face in sharing of technologies.
- The capacity of the other members to become International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) compliant is low. It is only Kenya that is complaint and can, therefore, do business in the other countries. What strategies are in place to make the other countries ISTA compliant?

Responses

- The document Dr. Sikinyi referred to on the impacts of seed trade is still under preparation and should be finalized and shared with the World Bank to stress the challenges in the regional issues.
- We are trying to encourage the member countries to establish systems to enable them become members of ISTA and OECD. There are national and regional activities and each nation needs to prioritize their activities. The priority requirements must come from the countries. Compliance to ISTA and OECD requires a lot of investments in manpower and equipment and countries must be willing to invest.
- With regard to movement of seed, there are strategies that can address this if we work together. For example, seed could not be move from Uganda into Kenya. Therefore, an agreement was reached that Kenya seed inspectors work with Uganda. This facilitated the movement of seed and overcame the barrier. Similar arrangements can be made with Tanzania through Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and collaborating to work out appropriate modalities for movement of seed.

Questions

- The countries in the EAAPP project belong to different economic blocs Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC). How will the policy harmonization affect the blocs?
- Accreditation of the laboratories is expensive due to the frequent audits and the equipment required to be in place. Will the accreditation be included in the EAAPP work plans and budgets?
- With regard to seed trade in ECA, the presenter indicated harmonized agreements in five areas. Is it for all crops or are there specific crops and does it also include breeds and semen?
- From the policy studies in Kenya, there was mention of getting the informal sector into the formal sector. What happened when the informal joined formal? Where is the line between the formal and informal sectors?

Responses

- On the different economic groupings, the systems that are working on the harmonization of seed are mainly the ASARECA and SADC. EAC has tried something but this has not taken off. The two countries with issues are Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which is in SADC and also the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Madagascar in SDAC and small island state. They have to choose between SADC and ASARECA. Signing of the tripartite agreement will result in a unified system and it will not matter to which bloc the countries belong as the same rules will eventually apply regionally.
- With regard to commodities there are about ten crops covered in the harmonization. Fortunately, the crops under EAAPP are already covered but the degree to which they have been addressed may vary and we need to open up the agreements to see the additional policy issues to address. For vegetative propagated crops we are just starting.
- With regard to the question on the line between the formal and the informal sector, this is commodity specific. For the dairy sector, the line is drawn along the milk that goes through pasteurization and packaging, against the milk which reaches the consumer prior to pasteurization and packaging. For animal products, quality and safety are sensitive. So a number of regulations enacted around milk collection and marketing revolve around safeguarding public health and safety. The question is how to allow informal milk sales in quality and safety regulated settings. Working with the dairy regulatory agencies the idea was to bridge the gap between the formal and informal sectors. That is getting the

over the 80% informal sales to engage licensed milk trade and trying to get the benefits to accrue to the informal traders.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF RCOEs ACTION PLANS

3.1 Group Work Sessions

The four key outputs that were expected to be delivered during this third ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting were:

- Mechanism for information sharing platforms to enable sharing of benefits and spillover of technologies and innovations developed by individual RCoEs to other participating countries **reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.**
- Mechanism for out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices across the four countries **reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.**
- Capacity building needs under EAAPP reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- Policy harmonization to allow movement of inputs (seeds, semen, etc) and produce across borders **reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.**

In order to ensure effective deliver of these outputs, the following terms of reference were developed and used by the RCoEs for discussions and development of their respective action plans for presentation in plenary.

3.1.1 Group Work Session One: Output 1

During this group work session, the RCoEs were required to:

- (a) Develop action for developing the RCoE communication strategy.
- (b) Develop action plan for setting up and maintenance of RCoE dedicated electronic networks.
- (c) Develop action plan for publicizing knowledge and information.

3.1.2 Group Work Session Two: Output 2

During this group work session, the RCoEs were required to develop action plans for:

- (a) The inventory of proven technologies and best practices.
- (b) Packaging/re-packaging and making available, information about the proven technologies and best practices to other countries.
- (c) Brokering in order to facilitate the movement of materials across the sub-region.

3.1.3 Group Work Session Three: Output 3

During this group work session, the RCoEs were required to:

- (a) Identify capacity building needs under EAAPP.
- (b) Develop action plan on regional training for managers of EAAPP teams to equip them with tools and skills that will make for effective research managers, thereby enhancing the potential for the RCoEs to deliver expected outputs.

3.1.4 Group Work Session Four: Output 4

During this group work session, the RCoEs were required to:

- (a) Establish the status policies and procedures affecting the four commodities.

- (a) Develop action plan for analysis and development of policy options.
- (a) Develop action plan for lobbying and advocating for supporting implementation

3.2 Plenary Presentation of RCoE Action Plans on the Four Outputs

During this plenary feedback session, the RCoEs presented their Action Plans covering the four key meeting outputs on information sharing, knowledge management and out-scaling, capacity building and policy harmonization (Annex 8). The issues arising from each RCoE's presentation were then discussed in the plenary as detailed below.

3.2.1 Cassava RCoE

Comments

- Under policy harmonization, the issues included are more like the national issues and with narrow focus on seed only. The group needs to include other aspects including the regional issues.
- On the capacity building should focus on the whole value chain, and one element that can be captured is the introduction of researchers to the innovation systems approach/agriculture innovation systems. This should also cover environmental issues as they are of concern to the World Bank.
- There is no clear distinction between the national and regional capacity building activities.
- The capacity building is only targeting short courses. What happens to long-term training? This does not come out clearly.
- Communication strategy addresses researchers only but there are more stakeholders in the whole value chain whom the strategy should also target.
- The development of the communication strategy did not come clearly in the action plan.

Response

- Apologies for the various comments but ASARECA should come up with standardized formats to ensure conformity.
- We need to understand what a RCoE is. To get this centre to be functioning optimally would require massive resources. In reality, if we had the powers, the initial funds the centre will receive would concentrate in building the capacity of the RCoE in terms of infrastructure and human resources. Therefore we should not over-restrict what we can achieve.

Comments

- The capacity building is quite elaborate with a good listing of what is to be done. However, looking at No. 17 there is need to separate biosafety and stewardship as these are two different things and ASARECA can collaborate on the biosafety issues. With regard to No. 19 on policy and institutional management, I would suggest that it is changed to policy and institutional reforms to bring in other players like the civil society who can take up and start rolling out some of the activities. Some of these organizations like the farmers federations are quite active and have already formed positions on some these issues and are willing to be good partners.
- On the policy issues, it is good to work on the regionality aspect with regards to the mechanism for ensuring the availability of materials. The format proposed, where countries look at where they are with regard to some of these policies and what are the outstanding issues is agreeable. Thereafter, ASARECA can identify practically ways it can play in addressing these issues.

3.2.2 Wheat RCoE

Comments

- The team is requested to include other policy issues such as trade and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- With regard to the action plan on policy, is it the work of the RCoE or the responsibilities of bigger organization like the Ministry? The Ministry should formulate terms of reference and take leadership of the process and the RCoE only participates.
- The team should replace the word “system” with “strategy” in their action plan.

Response

- In policy formulation the reasons why the policies have not been well done is that they are in most cases driven by politician. It is high time the technical experts provide information that will support the policy formulation.
- Terms of reference will be drawn and an expert will be contracted to review the policies and make recommendation for further actions.
- This is the right way to go, to look at what is on the ground and identify the gaps and what needs to be done to change the situation to the decision makers and this is something the RCoEs can take on. After the four RCoEs presentations, there is need to see how this work can actually be brought together for a regional synthesis. This will determine the role that ASARECA will play. The countries are encouraged to do the individual reviews, and then ASARECA can convene a meeting to synthesis the reviews and pick out the common issue that it can address.

3.2.3 Rice RCoE

Questions

- Apart from the formats, we are using different days for the annual work plan, January to December and July to June. We need to agree which period we are working on. Different countries have different dates. What are the agreed dates?
- In the first meeting Dr. Ketema said they had agreed on the calendar year, but how does this fit with the country budgets?

Response

- The most appropriate timeframe would be the financial cycle from July to June and we should include activities that will be compliant with the budget cycle.

Comments

- With regard to brokering technology and information, the team has largely based this on sensitization of people, but this will only make sense if there is also systematic organization of the people to ensure they can share the information. There must be actions on how the people will be organized.
- Policy action plan only mentions harmonization and this may not be the only solution. Often there may be need for rationalization.
- This group is commended for trying to get where the countries are with regard to policy issues. To clarify a few things Uganda and Ethiopia have functional seed trade association while Ethiopia has quarantine pest list whose validation is on-going. With reference to the way you have put the activities, the last bullet can be subsumed in previous one because you are talking of reviews, proposing amendments followed by amendments. Here, what follows is lobbying and advocacy to bring about the change.

Question

- With regard to policy, the RCoE is a small entity as opposed to bigger bodies like the Ministries who are the policy makers. What activities can the RCoE do and what does it off load to the bigger bodies? At what stage are the recommendations passed on to the Ministries to move the process forward? In the final analysis the decision on the free movement of materials from country to country does not rest with the RCoE. We can only do the analysis and provide the recommendations. At what stage do we involve others?

Response

- The policy process may not be straight forward. The policies may be there, but some have not been implemented and, therefore, the reviews identify the bottle necks. Some do not exist, especially at the regional level, and this group has identified what each country has and does not have. The countries need to agree on the gaps and suggest follow-up actions to facilitate movement of materials and trade. With regard to the question on when to involve the policy makers, it is good to have them from the beginning for buy-in and continuous engagement so that they are aware and support the initiatives.
- It is the role of the Ministries to do the policy work, but from experience they need to be pushed. Part of this is due to budgets as they do not have funds for these activities. The RCoE can budget and push to get the Ministries on board to move the process forward.
- The concern raised is at the centre of debate as to whether research is done alone or research for development. It is now generally accepted that research being done is for development. What this means is taking responsibility for influencing all the activities including policy that optimize the outcomes.

Comments

- I would like to clarify that Ethiopia has already a signed Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) and not a draft as indicated in the action plan.
- On areas of out-scaling with regard to capacity, there is no mention of capacity building on out-scaling and this is a serious constraint on the ground. I would have expected them to capture something on this.
- In one of the slide presentation the responsibility for action has been vested on extension and there are reservations as whether extension has the capacity to do this. I would suggest they look at ways of adjusting where they should really focus as the lead organizations, otherwise this will result in collection of information in a manner that is not representative. I would like to thank Dr. Mubiru for her comment on organizing the people to do brokering. ASARECA can facilitate the formation of such platforms that can enhance the brokerage.
- In the communication component, some groups are using “target stakeholders” and this group is using “key stakeholders”. Are these defined in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD)? To some groups such as the World Bank the key stakeholders are beneficiaries while in the other studies the key stakeholder refers to the agents of change. We need to clearly define the terms.
- The group is commended for prioritizing the capacity building on what needs to be targeted first.

3.2.4 Dairy RCoE

Comments

- A specific policy that countries may wish to pursue is the use of Lactoperoxidase system (LPS) - an enzyme used to enhance the shelf of milk by up to twenty (20) hours. Given the situation in our countries where there are cooling facilities, this can go a long way in enhancing milk collection and marketing by small scale farmers and traders. In spite of

its opportunity, this has been used by the major dairy producers as a non-trade barrier, barring milk imports containing this enzyme. This enzyme is now acceptable under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - Codex Alimentaris and there are campaigns for its re-introduction for use in milk preservation. This is an opportunity for a policy issue that could be pursued together with dairy regulatory agencies in the countries and further at the regional level through the East African Dairy Regulatory Authorities Council.

- The Dairy RCoE will have to deal with both animals and plants (e.g. seed) policy issues. Therefore they need to include both. They can borrow from the other groups what they have done on seed movement. The team has also mentioned production of certified seed. According to the Act it means that they are dealing with material that has officially been registered. So far, there are no certified seed for pasture in the region and the team needs to address this. If there are such varieties, they need to have them tested and registered and shared with other countries.

3.3 Criteria on the Technology Inventory Proforma

In this session the committee selected to review the criteria on the technology inventory proforma presented the amendments made to the document as shown in Annex 9.

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION, BASLINES AND REPORTING FORMATS

4.1 Baseline Surveys

Dr. Warinda gave a presentation on checklist that the RCoEs could adapt for their baseline surveys (Annex 10). He said the baseline study were necessary to enable the project determine the change by the Project. Among the RCoEs, he said Kenya had develop the instrument which would be presented later in the meeting. This presentation was followed by a plenary discussion detailed below.

Questions

- If you are going to use the M&E people only how are they going to be able to quantify some of the technical issues and indicators?
- In your presentation you mentioned “authorization of their use”. There are so many technologies out there but there are no entities that authorize the use. Are such technologies excluded?
- What is the status with regard to the development of the baseline tools?

Comments

- Kenya has formulated the questionnaire and circulated to partner countries but so far have not received comments
- Ethiopia has received the Kenya questionnaire, we have also sent our questionnaire unfortunately this was sent to Dr. Methu.
- There was a need for all the RCoEs to ensure that all communication gets to all the stakeholders.

Question

- Is there one tool so that people go to relevant sections or are their different documents corresponding to the different value chain nodes?

Response

- Request the countries to draw synergies from on-going projects which are collecting similar information and adopt some of their tools. For dairy various initiatives by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), ILRI and Technoserve are those the RCOE can leverage on.
- We have spent the last two days talking about information and communication and technology transfer, and also aim to further develop technologies. How will they be up-scaled so that they benefit other countries? We have also talked about capacity building at individual and institutional levels and with regard to infrastructure. When carrying out the baseline surveys, there is need to take into account all these issues including policy issues to enable us know whether we have added any value.

Question

- The checklist has agri-business and the bio-sciences but is postharvest handling synonymous with agri-business?

Response

- These issues can still be added to the check-list and after refinement some may be struck out and others added. Some may not all fit in the questionnaire depending on the methodology of data collection.

Question

- We need a generic methodology for collection of data and sample sizes so that the information collected is comparable. For example the dairy in Kenya has a sample size of 3000, while for others have 700?

Response

- The sample size will be dependent on the statistical considerations adopted.

Comment

- What we should be developing is a result-based framework that takes into consideration the targets, the performance and the data collection tools and we have been waiting for this meeting to come to consensus.
- How are the RCoE making sure they involve the social scientists? There are various methodologies including questionnaires, interviews and value chain analysis.

Question

- The requirement was that we develop a tool for the baselines and this has been developed by Kenya and Tanzania and Ethiopia. What are the teams still missing to enable them carry out the baseline surveys?

Responses

- We request the ASARECA M&E Unit to include all the aspects to be put in the baseline including issues of infrastructure and capacity building and circulate to the RCoE.
- Ethiopia may take time because the regional governments have to internalize this before the team can proceed.
- Tanzania needs to proceed immediately as the cropping season is about to begin.
- Kenya has developed the questionnaire and shared with the other countries for their inputs but we have yet to receive feedback.

Question

- The question is what does M&E wants to achieve. This will depend on the product that will be generated and how it will be used. Assuming that there will be the cross country baseline information collection and synthesis, there is need to go beyond providing the checklist, to developing a tool that has been accepted and can be used across country so that a uniform data base can be created. This will enable comparison of data across the countries which is an added value of this project.

Response

- That is the essence of collecting the information and we are going to create a database which will have parameters which will not change. These parameters will be obtained from the checklist. This will be followed by the PMP that will have methodologies for collection.

Resolution

After the presentation and plenary discussion, it was agreed that the RCoEs should adopt the checklist, make suggestions and submit to Dr. Enoch Warinda of ASARECA by Tuesday 1st February, 2011 for review and guidance.

4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System: Status in RCoEs

Dr. Enock Warinda

Dr. Warinda outlined the importance of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) System and the key steps to ensuring an effective and efficient M&E system. He presented the EAAPP logframe aligned to the ASARECA logframe and urged the RCoEs to finalize their alignment (Annex 10). He also elaborated on the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and the need to ensure that they had SMART indicators. He also outlined the EAAPP's Performance Monitoring Plan. This presentation was followed by a plenary discussion for clarification of issues as detailed below.

Question

- For people involved in breeding for example evaluation of germplasm, how do we report on a quarterly basis?
- What is the frequency of reporting for EAAPP?

Response

- These will be on a quarterly basis.

Question

- The PMP is supposed to be in conformity with the activities. Suppose there are deviations how will explanations be made?

Response

- It depends on the type deviations. For example, if the rains failed this can be explained but if they include activities that do not contribute to the project outputs then there is no explanation because this is not allowed in the first place.

Question

- With reference to the PAD, ASARECA has a role in capacity building on M&E. Based on what has been presented there is a lot of expectations on M&E. What are your plans on capacity building? Considering the presentations on output and indicators there is need for common understanding because there will be a lot of expectations from the collaborating agencies for guidance on M&E. Unless we have this common understanding it will be difficult to provide guidance to these institutions.

Response

- There will be capacity building and this will be done by various institutions. But there will also be meetings with the core teams to go through the whole process and ensure all indicators are filled. The other areas of capacity building will be on data quality assessment to ensure the validity of the data collected and impact assessment.

5.0 COMPETITIVE GRANT SYSTEM

This was a plenary discussion to review, discuss and come to a consensus on the Competitive Grant system and formats for the regional proposals. The RCoEs presented the mechanisms they are adopting to ensure the regionality aspects of the EAAPP are taken into consideration when developing the regional proposals. The comments below came out of this discussion.

Comments

- ASARECA has provided the varying systems of the competitive grant system and Ethiopia has adopted the direct competitive grant system. In this regard we would like ASARECA to provide formats.
- When this issue was discussed last time it was noted that all countries have varying systems and it was found that the full competitive system may not work. The reason being, in each country there is a lead agency the research organizations. Being a research fund makes these organizations responsible for the funds. If that is the case then, the NARI's must use their wisdom to administer the fund. If the institutions lack the capacity, then they should approach those with the competences. However, the main issue is that there should be guidelines that guide the process to ensure that competitiveness is not lost.
- There is no agreed format yet. Kenya received a format which they customized and shared with others for inputs.
- With regard to the competitive grant, Kenya has gone about it differently. We had the same augment as Uganda. However, during the evaluation mission, the World Bank argued that the fund had been given to KARI whom they thought had the capacity to do research and were wondering why the fund was to be opened to the greater NARS. It was therefore agreed that KARI would get 85% of the funds and 15% would be open to other institutions in the NARS where KARI has no capacity. In addition a decision was made that the 85% would still be competitive within KARI.
- What Kenya has done on their competitive grant system is commendable. In terms of the proposals, the bulk of the proposal will be handled by the RCoEs. The other countries will take up activities that they will be able to handle given the resources that they have.
- When the dairy thematic areas were identified, the four countries felt that they would benefit if they were addressed. However, it was realized that the bigger component of the thematic area would need to be handled by the RDCoE. What we have thought about is requesting the teams to construct the proposal and share components they will implement. However, this brings in some funding issues. We felt that if we put this again to the competitive process we would be walking backwards. To address this we are thinking of ring-fencing some funds specifically for these projects. For the other commodities, it was also felt that if Kenya is to benefit from the regional outputs, there will also be need to ring-fence some funds to enable the teams to link up with the RCoEs.
- Tanzania made the proposals regional by considering the common themes across the region. Since the funds were not in one basket, we realized that having a regional proposal would not work. It was then decided that the commodity leaders in the respective countries would develop proposals on the agreed themes that correspond to the activities they would implement. We hope the activities have been approved and funded. These proposals will be merged into one regional proposal in which all components are incorporated.

- Proposal formats were presented during the first and second ASARECA-EAAPP meetings and countries were requested to customize them. We should adopt the formats that have been availed and perfect them as the projects proceed.

6.0 RCoEs PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE SECOND ASARECA-EAAPP MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS

This was a plenary presentation on the progress made by the RCoEs in the finalization of the planning process and outstanding issues and the way forward with regard to the recommendation made during the second ASARECA-EAAPP planning meeting. The country presentations (Annex 11) were followed by the discussion outlined below.

6.1 Cassava RCoEs

Comment

- The cassava RCoE was congratulated for the official acceptance and good progress made in spite of the limited resources. The countries pledged to support them in their efforts to move forward and catch up with the others.

Question

- You have mentioned that during the launch you will be undertaking the prioritization and harmonization of the activities yet this forum could be used for sensitization and advertising to beneficiaries. Why are you coming back to these activities when we have already the proposed regional activities?

Response

- When my colleague from dairy presented yesterday he did indicate that there was a team that had gone through the baseline tools and developed broad research areas, and identifies proposal development strategies and M&E.

Question

- You are indicating 17th March as the date for the launch but should bear in mind this will coincide with the elections and, therefore, may not be safe for the participants.

Response

- We had proposed our launch for 11th February, but since we don't have the resources we have postponed it to that date. We believe all will be well.
- This is an important point to consider, you will recall a similar incident in Tanzania where we had to postpone a meeting due to elections. We need to take care and ensure the meeting does not take place this time.

Comment

- I want to commend the cassava RCoE because of the way they have started even though there was a delay. This could have been to their advantage as they have already formed teams and have had time to consolidate them. Teamwork is a challenge and it takes time to develop. If you can bring people together and let them coalesce to work around the programme, it will move very fast. This is a strong point as far as Uganda is concerned. Other countries did not have the opportunity of working together before engaging them fully.
- The one day workshop does not present value for money. It should be at least two days to enable the participants use the opportunity to address other issues.

6.2 Wheat RCoE

Question

- Was the baseline instrument prepared by all the countries or developed by yourselves?

Response

- The involvement of other countries is anticipated now that we have developed the tool, but we have already had consultations with them. However, the tool requires further discussions with the specialist from ASARECA.

Question

- Are the other countries aware that you are waiting for their inputs, and are they working on it? How are you addressing the environmental safeguards to include inputs from the other countries?

Response

- Yes. With regard to environmental safeguards, we are expected to minimize the impacts on the environment as result of chemical use and construction aimed at enhancing the infrastructure. These are the two areas where we need to intervene and are still in the process of developing the action plan.
- With regard to the baselines, all countries have received the draft and only Tanzania has responded. A copy was sent to ASARECA to Dr. Methu's office and we have also given a copy to Dr. Warinda. However, we still need the comments from the other countries.

Comments

- The purpose of this meeting is to follow-up with partner countries for their inputs and we now have the opportunity to ensure that we get their contributions at this meeting.
- Yesterday we agreed on way forward with regard to the baselines, that the countries would give in their drafts to Dr. Warinda to enable him to develop the generic one which will be regional.
- The baselines have to be by commodity, one instrument for each of the RCoEs that would be used across the countries.
- From Kenya's presentation we have seen that the team met and prioritized the research proposals and they can now continue with implementation. This has not come out clearly in this presentation. There is no differentiation between the regional and which national projects.

Question

- Ethiopia has developed the projects and plan to share with partner countries. They have also stated that they have started some of the projects. What is appropriate time to share with other countries? Will they be involved in the planning or will they just be assimilated?

Response

- What has happened is that Ethiopia Team was challenged. They had received money and were supposed to submit progress reports. If they have been in contact with the focal person, we hope that these activities have a regional focus. In the last meeting, Tanzania also expressed the same sentiments. They had received the money and needed to start implementation and along the way they would have the planning meeting. However, this should now be corrected to ensure they share with other countries.

Question

- The baseline tool is a 22 page document. Will the survey be done in phases? The size is bound to cause fatigue among the respondents. There is too much detail some of which could be included in a national survey. We need to ensure that baseline does not become a big project.

Response

- With regard to our research undertaking, we have already, through ASARECA, established the regional activities on wheat and other commodities. Last time we

informed you we have received funds for technology generation, including germplasm introduction and evaluation, disease and insect pest monitoring and surveillance and development of integrated crop and soil management practices. These are the basis for technologies that we are going to present to our stakeholders and the other countries. If these are the activities we agreed on and we have received the fund, we need to report. Technology generation is a continuous process and these are the areas we are targeting. For example, for wheat rust we still have not identified resistant varieties and this is ongoing. In addition, we are trying to ensure that sufficient seed is available.

- The sentiments on the baseline are correct, whether we need all this information or not. Tanzania has also suggested the same. We have raised this with the economists from all the countries and requested that they simplify it, but ensure all aspects of the value chain are incorporated. As for the proposals, the work plans show the regional participants and this was agreed with the countries. However, since we are a federal state, we have to get clearance before we can proceed, but this has been a good opportunity to engage all the researchers throughout the country and this will enhance implementation.

Question

- Kenya has received the baseline survey tool but this has not been shared with the RCoE. The thematic areas of research have been agreed upon, but our concern is that we have not harmonized the regional topics. Can a regional meeting to address these issues be organized to harmonize this?

Response

- Ethiopia began these activities as a result of pressure from the World Bank and government. They were concerned that there was no implementation in spite of the two meetings held and funds were not being spent. In addition, Ethiopia could not engage the other countries before ASARECA brought them together.

Question

- Looking at the projects how did they comply with PAD? The reason for the competitive grants was to make sure we get the best teams to address the issues with the ability to bring in other institutions that can best solve the problem. If we do not comply we will eventually have problems during the mid-term evaluations.

Response

- In Ethiopia, public research undertakes this activity and it is not acceptable that this is done by other organizations or the private sector. We adopted the direct competitive grant system which is one of the options that has already been provided by ASARECA.

Comment

- Ethiopia was requested to invite other countries to their meetings when developing the regional priority research areas.

6.3 Rice RCoE

Comments

- The rice team has clearly presented the regional activities as opposed to the wheat team. This is important because if these are not identified, the regionality aspects do not come out clearly.
- This meeting should rectify the issues of the regional aspects. Countries are moving on and doubts are being raised about the regionality. There is need for proper guidance on this by adopting the best practices that have been presented by the other countries. ASARECA needs to come out clearly on the regional aspects of EAAPP.

- The baseline tool available is amorphous. Therefore ASARECA also needs to give proper guidelines to avoid moving back and forth. This project is about to start and if this not addressed, mid-way the regionality will not be visible.
- ASARECA has been pushing the countries on this but so far only Kenya and Tanzania have responded and would urge the other countries to do the same.
- There is need to identify persons to take up responsibility on the action points that emanate from these meetings and also make concrete decisions on formats and definition regional activities.
- ASARECA has a mandate for regional activities and, therefore, responsibility for outputs from these activities. ASARECA needs to ensure quality assurance of the proposed projects.

6.4 Dairy RCoE

There were no comments/questions raised for the Dairy RCoE presentation.

6.5 General Remarks

- The Interim Financial Report (IFR) has a standardized format and is available from the World Bank’s website. Standardized formats make coordination much easier.
- As a regional project, generic planning and reporting formats should be identified so that we can communicate to each other.
- Yesterday Dr. Warinda gave a presentation on the technical reporting format we should make it a commitment to adopt it.
- There is serious misunderstanding on what regional aspects are and the role of ASARECA in ensuring this understanding and quality assurance. If there is need, we can organize a meeting for the coordinators to sit with the key technical people at ASARECA to address the regional aspects of the project. Countries also need to plan and hold meetings with the programme managers to discuss the regional issues.
- Tanzania and Kenya have done their regional plans, but we need confirmation from ASARECA that what the RCoEs have done is acceptable and that the regional aspects have been incorporated.

7.0 WAY FORWARD AND CLOSING REMARKS

7.1 Overall Way Forward

Based on the deliberation for the four days the following agreements and recommendations and institutions responsible for action were made as shown in Table 1. It was agreed that the next meeting will be called after ASARECA reviews the outstanding issues with regard to it roles and responsibilities. The RCoEs shall be informed accordingly.

Table 6.1: Meeting Recommendations and Agreements on the Overall Way Forward

Recommendations and Agreements/	Responsibility
1. The meeting noted that different RCoEs have used different formats for preparing their respective work plans and wondered whether there was a need to prepare a standardized format for preparing their work plans	ASARECA and RCoEs

<p>2. The meeting noted that, although ASARECA has provided formats it uses for tracking the progress on implementation of its activities, the RCoEs have not yet customized these for their use. The meeting, therefore, recommended that there was a need to develop standardized, edited and formatted formats for quarterly, semiannual and annual reports that can be accessed from a central point</p>	<p>ASARECA and RCoEs</p>
<p>3. The meeting noted that, although ASARECA has provided formats and guidelines it uses for its CGS, there was a need to develop a customized format for use by the RCoEs in their CGS that includes guidelines for writing and issuing calls for concept notes, evaluation/selection criteria and full project proposals that are properly edited, formatted and can be accessed from a central point</p>	<p>ASARECA and RCoEs</p>
<p>4. The meeting noted that the RCoEs have or are about to complete the identification of regional research themes with clear indication of what each country will address based on their available financial resources and expertise. Based on this understanding, the meeting recommended that each country should develop a proposal to address the assigned activity that they will implement with their resources after which the individual country proposals should be merged to form the regional proposal.</p>	<p>RCoEs and ASARECA</p>
<p>5. The meeting agreed that the RCoEs/Countries should complete the development of their respective customized baseline surveys and submit them to Dr. Enock Warinda of ASARECA by Tuesday 2 February, 2011 for review and guidance</p>	<p>ASARECA and RCoEs</p>
<p>6. Beyond the current ongoing planning meetings, the meeting agreed that there was a need for semiannual reporting meetings; annual work planning meetings; and possibly expert meetings on regional Competitive Grant project proposals once the full implementation starts</p>	<p>ASARECA and RCoEs</p>
<p>7. The meeting noted that a lot of documents and formats have been prepared so far but are not readily accessible. Because of this the meeting wondered whether the ASARECA Information Unit can assist in creating/setting up a temporary site where some of these documents, formats and any other important information required by all RCoEs can be posted before the RCoEs have established and operationalized their information sharing platforms.</p>	<p>ASARECA and RCoEs</p>
<p>8. The meeting agreed on a generic “Technology and Innovation Inventory Guidelines” for use in carrying out Technology and Innovation Inventory that was derived from the ASARECA Proforma that has already been tested. This was found necessary so as to ensure that the technology and innovation inventoried by RCoEs are subjected to the same level of details. Each RCoE agreed to customize the generic guideline to their respective areas of interest and submitted back to ASARECA for review and guidance</p>	<p>RCoEs and ASARECA</p>
<p>9. The meeting noted the additional work load brought about by the development of the action plans for information sharing</p>	<p>ASARECA and RCoEs</p>

platforms, mechanisms for out-scaling of technologies and innovations, capacity building and policy harmonization. Given the additional work load, the meeting requested ASARECA to review the developed action plans and identify areas that it can assist/backstop the RCoEs because most of the action plan activities may cut across the RCoEs. One such area that the RCoEs may need assistance with was identified as the development of RCoE's communication plans/strategies	
10. The meeting recommended that the setting of agenda for future meetings be done in a participatory manner so as to include input from the RCoEs	ASARECA and RCoEs
11. The meeting recommended that ASARECA should review the progress made by the RCoEs on its 8 roles and responsibilities as indicated in Annex one and inform the RCoEs on outstanding issues that need to be addressed to complete the planning process and the number and scheduling of remaining meetings/activities to enable the RCoEs factor this in their respective schedule of activities	ASARECA and RCoEs
12. The meeting recommended that the future meeting reports should be sent early preferably within two weeks after the meeting to enable the RCoEs take the necessary action	ASARECA and Meeting Facilitators

7.2 Closing remarks

In his closing remarks, Dr. Antony M. Kilewe said that the facilitators had enjoyed very much facilitating this meeting and hoped that the meeting had delivered on the expected outputs. He hoped that the facilitators' performance had met both the ASARECA's and the participant's expectations and went on to thank ASARECA management for giving them an opportunity to facilitate this meeting once again; Dr. Methu and his team for making excellent arrangements before and during the meeting that contributed enormously to the overall success of the meeting; and the meeting participants for their dedication and commitment during the meeting that enabled the meeting to achieve its purpose. Dr. Kilewe concluded his closing remarks by wishing everybody safe journey to their respective destinations and looked forward to continued cooperation and collaboration in similar future activities. He then called upon Dr. Methu to give his closing remarks.

Dr. Methu, on behalf of ASARECA, thanked all the participants for attending the meeting and the excellent participation. He said, ASARECA had taken note of their complaints on what needs to be done and will be able to do a little more on certain things. He assured the participants that their sentiments would be taken seriously in ASASRECA and that they shall be deliberated on. He reminded all that EAAPP is complex and all are learning, and like them, ASARECA may not have a lot of experience in this. He said ASARECA runs projects through the Competitive Grant System and their role is to advertise agree on the areas of research, call for proposal, review them and fund them. This is not the case with EAAPP because the countries have the money and plan their activities and ASARECA does the coordinating role and this was new.

Dr. Methu went on to say that the date for the next meeting was not agreed upon as ASARECA needs to look at the pending issues on its roles and responsibilities from the

three meetings and advise on the way forward. He wished the teams well when implementing what has been agreed upon. He also took the opportunity to introduce the EAAPP Coordinating Unit at ASARECA. He said that this was the team in ASARECA that should be working closely with the RCoEs. He said the Partnerships and Capacity Building Unit, which he heads, had the mandate for overall coordination of EAAPP and provided the communication link between the RCoEs and the World Bank. The technical team was composed of Dr. Fina Opiyo of the Staple Crops Programme, Dr. Jean Ndikumana - Livestock Programme, Dr. Enoch Warinda - Monitoring and Evaluation, Jacqueline Nyagahima - Communication and Information Sharing, Dr Lydia Kimenye - Knowledge Management and Upscaling, and Dr. Micheal Waithaka Policy Analysis and Harmonization. He concluded his remarks by wishing all the participants a safe journey back home.

Annex 1: List of Participants

ETHIOPIA			
1.	Fekadu Fufa Dinssa, PhD Technical Coordinator, EAAPP/WRCoE Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) c/o P O Box 2003 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 913031730 Email: fekadufd@gmail.com	2.	Tesfaye Tadesse Tefera Sweet Potato, Cassava and other Root Crops Research Coordinator and Focal Person for Cassava Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research, (EIAR) South Agricultural Research Institute, Hawassa Agricultural Research Centre P O Box 06 Hawassa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 911440971; +251 462209989/79 Fax: +251 452204521/0084 Email: tesfayet2@yahoo.com ; tesfaye3t@gmail.com
3.	Fekade Wondmagegne Tsegaw Agronomist – Wheat Focal Person Ministry of Agriculture P O Box 62347 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 911487114 Email: woywond@yahoo.com	4.	Aemiro Kehaliew Ashegrie Focal Person, Dairy Research Component Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research Holetta Agricultural Research Centre P O Box 31 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 911050684 Fax: +251 2370377 Email: aemirok@yahoo.com ; aemirokehaliew@yahoo.com
5.	Terefe Fitta M & E Specialist Ministry of Agriculture, EAAPP Project P O Box 22558 or 2003 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 911 808596 Fax: +251 116 461899 Email: fittaterefe@gmail.com	6.	Sewagegne Tariku Mebratie Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) Adet Research Centre P O Box 08 Bahir Dur, Ethiopia Tel: +251 58 338 05 94 – Office; +251 911 826643 – Cell phone Fax: +251 583 38 02 35 Email: sewagegne2000@yahoo.com
7..	Guled Abdullahi Bahdon EAAPP – Ethiopia Research Coordinator Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) P O box 2003 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 911 203869 (mobile); +252 646 4336 (office) Fax: +251 646 0378; +251-646-1294 Email: bahdon33@yahoo.com ; adawiali@yahoo.com	8.	Taye Tessema (Dr) National Project Coordinator Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research P O Box 2003 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 911 893407 (mobile) +251116451899 (office) Fax: +251 11 6461899 Email: tayettessema67@gmail.com
9.	Jallata Moti Cheru Animal Breeds Monitoring Expert Ministry of Agriculture The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia P O Box 120432 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 913 077092 Email: moticheru@yahoo.com		
KENYA			

10.	Theresia Luvuno Munga Senior Research Officer/Cassava Research Co-ordinator Kenya Agricultural Research Institute- Mtwapa P O Box 16 Mtwapa, Mombasa Tel: +254 0202024751 Fax: +254 0202024751 Email: tmalamala@yahoo.com ; karimt@kari.org	11.	Jedidah M Maina (Dr) Research Specialist, EAAPP PCU Kenya Ministry of Agriculture P O Box 30028-001000 Cathedral Road, Kilimo House Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 722374886 Fax: +254 20 2725774 Email: jedidahmaina@yahoo.com
12.	Mary N Kamau Director Extension & Training Ministry of Agriculture P O Box 30028-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 02 2718870 Email: director.extension@yahoo.com	13.	Jane Nyagura Muriuki National Project Coordinator EAAP Kenya Project Coordination Unit Ministry of Agriculture P O Box 30028-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 722 323202 Fax: +254 20 2725774 Email: nyagurajm@yahoo.co.uk
14.	Angella Wokabi Deputy Director – Livestock Production (Research Liaison) Ministry of Livestock Development P O Box 34188 Nairobi – 00100, Kenya Tel: +254 20 2718528; +254 20 724710632 Email: awokabi@jambo.co.ke ; crldivision@gmail.com	15.	Titus P Lanyasunya (Dr) Coordinator – Regional Dairy Centre of Excellence (RDCoE) Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) P O Box 25-20117 Naivasha, Kenya Tel: +254 724 175266 Email: planyasunya@yahoo.com
16.	David M Mwangi Assistant Director, Animal Production Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) P O Box 57811-00200 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 20 4180637; +254 727 781127 Fax: +254 20 4183443 Email: dmmwangi@kari.org ; kasalkenya@gmail.com	17.	Ruth Wanyera Principal Research officer/Wheat Research Coordinator Kenya Agricultural Research Institute P O Box Private Bag Njoro, Kenya Tel: +254 721 216016 Fax: +254 51 61576 Email: wanyera@plantprotection.co.ke ; wanyera@karinjoro.org
18.	Winifred Kore National Rice Research Coordinator Kenya Agricultural Research Institute KARI-KIBOS P O Box 1490 Kisumu, Kenya Tel: +254 733 944897 Email: wikore2000@yahoo.co.uk	19.	Kitheka Mutua Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist EAAPP Kenya P O Box 30028 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 722 456082 Email: kbonifacem@yahoo.com
RESOURCE PERSONS			
20.	Amos Omore (Dr) ILRI P O Box 30709 Nairobi 00100 Kenya Tel: +254 20 4223000 Fax: +254 20 4223001 Email: a.omore@cgiar.org	21.	Evans O Sikinyi (Dr) Executive Officer Seed Trade Association of Kenya (STAK) Utumishi House P O Box 2581-00202 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 20 271 3619; +245 722 767 026 Fax: +254 20 271 3671 Email: esikinyi@stak.or.ke

TANZANIA			
22.	Hussein A Mansoor EAAPP Focal Point Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives – Division of Research & Development P O Box 2066 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 784262257 Fax: +255 222865312 Email: hussein.mansoor@gmail.com	23.	Bakari S Msangi (Dr) Coordinator, Dairy Research Programme Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries P O Box 9251 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 784 416131 Email: msangibakari@yahoo.com
24.	Deogratias Lwezaura Agricultural Economist Department of Research and Development Ministry of Agriculture P O Box 2066 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 754 273997 Email: lwezaura@hotmail.com	25.	Anthony Elanga Principal Agricultural Research Officer Wheat Research Coordinator – Tanzania Uyole Agricultural Research Institution Ministry of Agriculture P O Box 400 Mbeya, Tanzania Tel: +255 784354064 Email: anthonyelanga@yahoo.com
26.	Joyce Kuliwaki Mvuna Acting Assistant Director, Extension Services Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives P O Box 9192 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 754 929022 Email: jmvuna2808@yahoo.com	27.	Nkori J M Kibanda Coordinator, Regional Rice Centre of Excellence Agricultural Research Institute – KATRIN Private Bag Ifakara, Tanzania Tel: +255 784419422 Fax: +255 232625361 Email: nkibanda2000@yahoo.com
28.	Geoffrey Mkamillo (Dr) National Coordinator, Roots and Tuber Crops Research Programme Directorate of Research and Development Agricultural Research Institute Naliendele P O Box 509 Mtwara, Tanzania Tel: +255 784795389 Email: geoffreymkamilo@yahoo.co.uk	29.	Firmin Mizambwa (Dr) Chief Executive Officer Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) P O Box 364 Morogoro, Tanzania Tel: +255 787 515162 Fax: +255 23 2600239 Email: firmin.mizambwa@gmail.com
30.	Cornelia J Makonta Principal Agro – Officer Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives P O Box 9192 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 22 2862480-1; Mob: +255 754 408589 Fax: +255 22 2861393 Email: cornelia.makonta@gmail.com ; makonta_54@yahoo.co.uk		
UGANDA			
31.	Juliet Sentumbwe (Dr) Assistant Commissioner/Dairy and Meat Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries P O Box 513 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 772 584598 Email: juliesenty@gmail.com	32.	Beine A Peter M & E Officer NARO-Uganda P O Box 295 Entebbe, Entebbe Tel: +256 712 135 773 Email: beinepeter@gmail.com

33.	Pariyo Anthony Plant Breeder National Agricultural Research Organization National Crops Resources Research Institute P O Box 7084 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 515618 Email: tkakau@yahoo.co.uk	34.	Chemayek Bosco Research Officer (Plant Pathologist) NARO – Buginyanya Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (BugiZARDI) P O Box 1356 Mbale, Uganda Tel: +256 752 986674; +256 77 986674 Email: bosqo64@yahoo.co.uk
35.	Mutyaba Cedric Joseph Engineer. Research Officer National Agricultural Research Laboratory (NARL) P O Box 22083 Kampala/ P O Box 7065Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 592850; +256 772 592850; +256 753 592850; +256 701 592850 Email: cjmutyaba@gmail.com ; cjmutyaba@kari.go.ug	36.	George Lukwago (Dr) Project Coordinator, EAAPP Uganda National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) P O Box 295 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 772 424891 Email: lukwagogeorge@gmail.com ;
37.	Butungi Sheila (Dr) National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB) Focal person for EAAPP/Veterinary Officer NAGRC&DB) P O Box 183 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 712 367014 Email: butungisheila@yahoo.co.uk	38.	Muyinza Harriet Research Officer National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL-NARO) P O Box 7065 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 475281 Email: harmuyinza@yahoo.com ; harmuyinza@kari.go.ug
39.	Lamo Jimmy Research Officer/Rice Breeder NaCRRRI-NARO National Crop Resources Research Institute Namulonge P O Box 7084 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 342757 Email: lamojim@gmail.com ; lamojim_2000@yahoo.com	40.	Michael Otim Research Officer/Crop Entomologist National Agricultural Research Organisation National Crop Resources Research Institute P O Box 7084 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4573016; Mob: +256 772 897040 Email: motm9405@gmail.com ; otim_michael@yahoo.com
41.	Divine Nakedde Senior Agricultural Inspector, National Seed Certification Services Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, Crop Protection Department P O Box 102 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: Mob: +256 772 461357; Off: +256 772 461357 Email: dinakedde@yahoo.com	42.	Omongo Christopher Abu (Dr) National Coordinator Regional Cassava Centre of Excellence National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) National Crops Resources Research Institute, Namulonge P O Box 7084 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 972669 Email: chrisomongo@yahoo.com
43.	Joseph Bazaale Principal Agricultural Inspector Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (MAAIF) P O Box 102 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4320115; +256 41 4320801 Fax: +256 41 4320642	44.	Stella E A Okello Research Officer/Socio-Economist National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRRI) P O Box 7084 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 375527 Email: seokello@gmail.com ;

	Email: joebazaale@yahoo.co.uk ;		stevug@yahoo.com
45.	Kawuki Robert (Dr) Research Officer National Crops Resource Research Institute (NaCRRI) P O Box 7084 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772 537715 Email: kawukisezi@yahoo.com	46.	Jolly Kabirizi (Dr) Senior Research Officer National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NaLIRRI) P O Box 96 Tororo, Uganda Tel: +256 777 912716 Email: jmkabirizi@gmail.com
47.	Jackson F Mubiru (Dr) Animal Breeding and Reproduction NAGRC & DB P O Box 183 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 772403256; +256 752403256 Email: mubiru_franco@yahoo.com ; kyengera_vsc@yahoo.com	48.	Taabu Henry Lawrence Research Officer (Diary) Animal Nutrition NARO National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NaLIRRI) P O Box 96 Tororo, Uganda Tel: +256 782 411819/ 702 107195 Email: lawrencetakko@gmail.com ; taabulawrence@yahoo.com
49.	Margaret Masette Research Officer Head – FBRC National Agricultural Research Laboratories/Food Biosciences Research Centre (FBRC) P O Box 7852 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4566844; Mob: +256 772 394298 Fax: +256 41 4566849 Email: margasette@utlonline.co.ug		
ASARECA			
50.	Seyfu Ketema Executive Director ASARECA P O box 765 Entebbe Tel: +256 41 4320212 Email: s.ketema@asarca.org	51	Fina Opio Programme Manager, Staple Crops ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4322227; +256 772 423907 Email: f.opio@asareca.org ; finaopio@yahoo.com
52.	Joseph Methu Head, Partnerships and Capacity Development ASARECA Plot 5, Mpigi Road, P.O. Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256-414323314; +256-414-321885 Fax: +256-414-322593 Email: j.methu@asareca.org	54.	Mesach Itaza Muhiirwa Procurement and Contracting Officer ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4322325 Email: procurement@asareca.org
55.	Eldad Tukahirwa Deputy Executive Director	56.	Pamela Tumwikirize Programme Assistant

	<p>ASARECA Plot 5 Mpigi Road P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4320348 Fax: +256 4322593 Email: e.tukahirwa@asareca.org</p>		<p>Deputy Executive Director ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4320556 Email: p.tumwikirize@asareca.org</p>
57.	<p>Moses Oremo Programme Assistant ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4322226 Email: m.oremo@asareca.org</p>	58.	<p>Ben Moses Ilakut Publications Officer ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4320556 Fax: +256 41 4321777 Email: b.ilakut@asareca.org</p>
59.	<p>Diana A Oyena Programme Assistant ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 754 465103 Email: d.oyena@asareca.org</p>	60.	<p>Michael Waithaka Manager PAAP P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4321780 Fax: +256 41 4321777 Email: m.waitbaka@asarca.org</p>
61.	<p>Clet Wandui Masiga Programme Assistant AGROBIO ASARECA Tel: +256 772 457155 Email: wmasiga@hotmail.com; c.masiga@asreca.org</p>	62.	<p>Doris Akishule Mugisha Programme Assistant, Partnership and Capacity Development ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 772 455719 Email: d.akishule@asareca.org</p>
63.	<p>Forough E Olinga Gender Expert ASARECA Plot 5 Mpigi Road P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4322228; +256 777 407596 (mobile) Fax: +256 41 4322593 Email: f.olinga@asareca.org</p>	64.	<p>Sarah Mubiru Programme Assistant, Livestock and Fisheries Programme ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4320422 Fax: +256 41 4322 593 Email: s.mubiru@asareca.org</p>
65.	<p>Daniel Mwesige IT Specialist ASARECA P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 41 4320556 Email: d.mwesige@asareca.org</p>	66.	<p>Enock Warinda Senior Technical Officer – M&E ASARECA P O Box 765 Plot 5 Mpigi Rd Entebbe, Uganda Tel: +256 772 798630 Email: e.warinda@asareca.org</p>
67.	<p>Fatuma Lukwago Administrative Assistant Deputy Executive Director's Office P O Box 765 Entebbe, Uganda</p>		

	Tel: +256 41 4320556 Email: f.lukwago@asareca.org		
FACILITATORS			
67.	Antony M Kilewe Meeting Facilitator Topridas Consultancy Services P O Box 66748,00800 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 713 461188; +254 733827785 Email: kilewe@yahoo.com	68.	Violet O Kirigua Assistant Facilitator Topridas Consultancy Services P O Box 66748-00800 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 725 850390/733 843180 Email: voletkirigua@yahoo.com

Annex 2: Meeting Programme

DAY ONE	MONDAY	24/01/2011
SESSION-TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
SESSION 1	Introductions and Meeting Opening Remarks	
08:00 – 08:30	Registration and review of documents	<i>Meeting Secretariat and Facilitators</i>
08:30 – 08:50	Introductions	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
08:50 – 09:00	Welcoming remarks	<i>DED, ASARECA</i>
09:00 – 09:30	Meeting opening remarks	<i>ED, ASARECA</i>
09:30 – 10:00	World Bank Remarks	<i>World Bank</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Recap on Second ASARECA-EAAPP meeting, meeting purpose and expected outputs	<i>Dr. Joseph Methu, Dr. A.M. Kilewe</i>
10:30 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK AND GROUP PHOTOGRAPH	
SESSION 2	Mechanism for Information Sharing Platforms – Output One	
11:00 – 11:30	Plenary presentation on available mechanisms for information sharing platforms	<i>Daniel Mwesige. Ben Moses Ilakut</i>
11:30 – 11:50	Plenary discussion and agreement on discussion group session one terms of reference and groups formation	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
11:50 – 13:00	Discussion group session one as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 – 14:40	Plenary feedback on discussion group session one (10 Minutes per Group)	<i>Rapporteurs and Facilitators</i>
14:40 – 15:00	Plenary discussion and consensus building on appropriate mechanisms for information sharing platforms, action plans and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
SESSION 3	Mechanism for Out-scaling of Technologies, Innovations and Best Practices - Output Two	
15:00 – 15:30	Plenary presentation on possible approaches for out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices	<i>Moses Oremo</i>
15:30 – 15:50	Plenary discussion and agreement on discussion group session two terms of reference and groups formation	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
15:50 – 16:00	Discussion group session two as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
16:00 – 16:30	HEALTH BREAK	
16:30 – 17:30	<i>“Continued”</i> Discussion group session two as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
END OF DAY ONE		

DAY TWO	TUESDAY	25/01/2011
SESSION-TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
SESSION 4	“Continued” Mechanism for Out-scaling of Technologies, Innovations and Best Practices - Output Two	
08:30 – 08:40	Recap on day one and emerging issues	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
08:40 – 09:20	“Continued” Discussion group session two as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
09:20 – 10:00	Plenary feedback on discussion group session two (10 Minutes per Group)	<i>Rapporteurs and Facilitators</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Plenary discussion and consensus building on mechanism for out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices across the four countries, action plans and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
10:30 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK	
SESSION 5	Capacity Building under EAAPP – Output Three	
11:00 – 11:30	Plenary presentation on capacity building and the ASARECA Experience with SCARDA	<i>Dr. Joseph Methu</i>
11:30 – 11:50	Plenary discussion and agreement on discussion group session three terms of reference and groups formation	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
11:50 – 13:00	Discussion group session three as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 – 14:40	Plenary feedback on discussion group session three (10 Minutes per Group)	<i>Rapporteurs and Facilitators</i>
14:40 – 15:20	Plenary discussion and consensus building on identified capacity building needs, action plan on regional training for managers of EAAPP and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
SESSION 6	Rationalization and Harmonization of Policies, Procedures and Regulations - Output Four	
15:20 – 16:00	Plenary presentation on rationalization and harmonization of policies, procedures and regulations	<i>Dr. Michael Waithaka, Dr. Amos Omore, Dr. Evans Sikinyi</i>
16:00 – 16:30	HEALTH BREAK	
16:30 – 16:50	Plenary discussion and agreement on discussion group session four terms of reference and groups formation	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
16:50 – 17:30	Discussion group session four as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
END OF DAY TWO		

DAY THREE	WEDNESDAY	26/01/2011
SESSION-TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
SESSION 7	“Continued” Rationalization and Harmonization of Policies, Procedures and Regulations - Output Four	
08:30 – 08:40	Recap on day two and emerging issues	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>

08:40 – 09:20	<i>“Continued”</i> Discussion group session four as per the terms of reference	<i>Group Chair Persons and Facilitators</i>
09:20 – 10:00	Plenary feedback on discussion group session four (10 Minutes per Group)	<i>Rapporteurs and Facilitators</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Plenary discussion and consensus building on policy harmonization to allow movement of inputs and produce across borders, action plan and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
10:30 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK	
SESSION 8	RCoEs/Country Progress Reports on the Recommendations Agreed Upon During the Second Meeting – Output Five	
11:00 – 11:20	RCCoE/Uganda Progress Report	<i>Uganda Team Leader</i>
11:20 – 11:40	RRCoE/Tanzania Progress Report	<i>Tanzania Team Leader</i>
11:40 – 12:00	RDCoE/Kenya Progress Report	<i>Kenya Team Leader</i>
12:00 – 12:20	RWCoE/Ethiopia Progress Report	<i>Ethiopia Team Leader</i>
12:20 – 13:00	Plenary discussion and consensus building on progress made on the recommendations agreed upon during the second meeting, agreement on the outstanding issues and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
SESSION 9	Competitive Grant System and Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks - Output Six	
14:00 – 14:40	Brief plenary presentation of the RCoEs mechanism for identification, selection, financing and implementation of regional projects (10 Minutes per RCoE)	<i>RCoEs/Country Team Leaders</i>
14:40 – 15:00	Plenary discussion and consensus building on the mechanism for identification, selection, financing and implementation of regional projects and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
15:00 – 15:20	Plenary recap of the main EAAPP monitoring and evaluation tools and instruments (Logical frameworks, M&E plans, baseline surveys and reporting formats etc)	<i>Dr. Enock Warinda</i>
15:20 – 16:00	Plenary presentation of the current status of the RCoEs monitoring and evaluation tools and instruments (10 Minutes per RCoE)	<i>RCoEs/Country Team Leaders</i>
16:00 – 16:30	HEALTH BREAK	
16:30 – 17:30	Plenary discussion and consensus building on progress made by the RCoEs on the development of monitoring and evaluation tools and instruments, challenges, outstanding issues and recommendation on way forward	<i>Meeting Facilitators</i>
END OF DAY THREE		

DAY FOUR	THURSDAY	27/01/2011
SESSION-TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
SESSION 10	Commodity Country Team Meetings	
08:30 – 10:30	Commodity Country Team Meetings	<i>Country Team Leaders</i>
10:30 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK	
11:00 – 13:00	<i>“Continued”</i> Commodity Country Team Meetings	<i>Country Team Leaders</i>
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 – 15:00	<i>“Continued”</i> Commodity Country Team Meetings	<i>Country Team Leaders</i>
SESSION 11	Meeting Way Forward and Closing	
15:00 – 15:30	Agreement on the overall way forward in the planning and implementation of EAAPP	<i>ASARECA, Participants and Facilitators</i>
15:30 – 16:00	Meeting evaluation and closing remarks	<i>ASARECA, Participants and Facilitators</i>
END OF DAY FOUR		

Annex 3: Recap on Second ASARECA-EAAPP Planning Meeting
Joseph Methu and Antony M. Kilewe

Purpose Meeting:

- *To follow up on the progress made on the recommendations made during the first meeting and agree on the way forward in the implementation of EAAPP.*

The expected outputs of the meeting included:

- a.) Final Operational Frameworks that lay out the modalities of operations of the proposed RCoEs, including:
 - The roles and responsibilities of each RCoE to the sub-regional stakeholders;
 - Modus operandi of the RCoEs individually and in relation to one another.
 - Regional frameworks for cooperation amongst the RCoEs.
 - Outputs from the RCoEs and the manner by which they shall be shared amongst the beneficiary countries, as well as other stakeholders in the sub-region.
- b. Regional Project Implementation Plans, one each for Wheat, Dairy, Rice and Cassava commodities.
- c. Principles and generic guidelines and standards for call of regional proposals, review and approval of the regional project proposals.
- d. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks including:
 - EAAPP Logframe, (harmonised with ASARECA Logframe).
 - RCoEs Logframes (harmonised with EAAPP Logframe).
 - Performance Monitoring plans.
 - Generic reporting formats.
- e. Guidelines for the regional competitive grant calls.

2.0 Summary of the Meeting Agreements and Recommendations

2.1 Operational Frameworks

- When developing the performance M&E indicators, the RCoE teams should make reference to the credit agreement to ensure concurrence and alignment.
- Cross cutting issues (environment, gender, HIV/AIDS, drugs/substance abuse) should be incorporated into the RCoEs operational plans.
- RCoEs should make reference to the PAD when developing their Environment Management Plans (EMP) in collaboration with their relevant agencies.
- ASARECA should follow-up policy issues such as IPR and MOUs through policy harmonization under its Policy Analysis and Advocacy Programme.

2.2 Regional Project Implementation Plans

- The ASARECA Board of Directors can handle the regional aspects of EAAPP instead of establishing a Regional Steering Committee .
- Value chain analysis can be undertaken because the PAD allows for this kind of analysis.
- RCoEs should have activities that are realistic and not to be too over ambitious because they will be judged on accomplishment of the indicated activities.
- The process of implementing regional activities need to be sorted out as countries seem to be doing it differently.
- There is need to safeguard the regionality aspects of the project and comply with the *requirements of the PAD*.

2.3 Work plans and Activities for Year One

- The RCoEs should finalize the work plans in close consultation with the other countries.
- There is a need to harmonize the formats for preparing work plans as RCoEs seem to have different formats and level of details.
- There may be challenges with budgeting as country budgets are lump sum and may, therefore, need to be broken down into detailed activity budgets.

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks

- The EAAPP Logframe in the PAD will be retained and used as it is.
 - However, there will be a need for it to be reviewed during mid-term evaluation of the project so as to address the concerns raised regarding the indicators.
- The EAAPP Logframe should be cascaded to the RCoEs level but reduced in scale and scope to the specific area of interest for each RCoE.
- A detailed glossary should be developed to elaborate on the project development objectives (PDOs) and indicators in the EAAPP Logframe.
 - This will be done through a workshop to be held soon.
- Harmonized logframes developed by RCoEs should be submitted to ASARECA within 2 weeks for review and advice.
- ASARECA should develop semi and annual reporting guidelines and share them with RCoEs.

2.5 Baseline surveys

- RCoEs coordinators should develop baseline survey tools and methods and share them with the other countries and ASARECA within 1 month.
 - The RCoEs were expected to meet and agree on responsibilities and timeframes for this task.
- Care should be taken to ensure that baseline surveys do not become large projects by themselves.

2.6 Competitive Grant System

- Different RCoEs are proposing different modes of the competitive grant system.
 - However, the RCoEs should ensure that whatever system they adopt is in line with the requirements of the signed agreement as contained in the PAD.
- If there are difficulties, then the respective RCoEs should liaise with ASARECA and World Bank.
- The RCoEs should review the ASARECA Grants Manual that has been accepted by World Bank and decide whether to adopt it.
- RCoEs should revisit the PAD and engage ASARECA to give guidance on how to identify, develop and implement regional projects.
- RCoEs need to prepare a scoring sheet for projects and share them with the other countries.
- Training and dissemination concerns will be addressed during the next meeting.
- National level activities on infrastructural development can proceed.

2.0 Meeting Expected Outputs

- 3.1 Mechanism for information sharing platforms to enable sharing of benefits and spillovers of technologies and innovations developed by individual RCoEs to other participating countries reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- 3.2 Mechanism for out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices across the four countries reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- 3.3 Capacity building needs under EAAPP reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- 3.4 Policy harmonization to allow movement of inputs (seeds, semen, etc) and also produce across borders reviewed, discussed and action plans developed.
- 3.5 The progress made by the RCoEs/Countries on the planning process reviewed, discussed and appropriate action recommended.
- 3.6 The progress made by the RCoEs in the finalization of the appropriate competitive mechanism for the development and management of regional projects and monitoring and evaluation frameworks reviewed, discussed and appropriate action recommended.
- 3.7 The overall way forward in the planning and implementation of EAAPP reviewed, discussed and agreed upon.

THANK YOU

Annex 4: Information and Knowledge Sharing for EAAPP
Jacqueline Nyagahima, Daniel Mwesige, Ben Moses Ilakut, Peter Wamanga

Information and Communication Unit-ASARECA Introduction

- The presentation responds to item 3.1: Chatting out a mechanism for sharing benefits and spillovers of technologies and innovations developed by RECOs to other participating countries.
- First part: Presents exiting knowledge, ideas and the potential (drawn from ASARECA) that could be used to tease out a CKM mechanism for the RECOEs.
- Second part: A menu of modern tools that can be assessed and adopted for EAAPP information and knowledge sharing.
- Third part: The role of ASARECA and the role of the RECOEs in developing and keeping up the mechanisms. Suggestions for discussion.

Knowledge Management - steps

- Development - Knowledge is developed through research, learning/sharing, innovation, creativity
- Acquisition - Knowledge is captured and retained for use and further treatment. (writing, video, audio, pictures, etc).
- Refinement - Knowledge is processed, organized, transformed (adapted for different users)
- Distribution and deployment - dialogue, presentations, publications, training, conferences, networks
- Preservation - Structured for storage and retrieval
- Use-By using knowledge, it becomes the basis for further learning and innovation, and feeds back into the knowledge development process.

Packaging/dissemination of knowledge and info products

- IS RESOURCE INTENSIVE – time, skills sets, finances
- Project team time: Acquisition of ‘content’ from the generators of science to ‘re-producers’; review of content
- Reproduction Skills: Refinement and processing content
 - Scientific ‘rewriting’ / ‘creative presentation’ of scientific content
 - Rewriting to target different audiences with different needs and roles
 - Graphic design, audio, visual/video presentation
 - Delivery/Communication/Information sharing and exchange channels and pathways

Project communication strategy/plan guidelines

- Ensure that communications take place from the start of the project to its completion.
- Ensure that the information that is shared has suitable content, for the right audience and that it is delivered at the right time using the most appropriate communication tools and channels

Project communication plan guidelines

- Research projects proposals must include communication in the budget for resource requirements. ASARECA has developed project communication plan guidelines.
- 20% (even much more) of project budget should be assigned to communication
- Not too late. Project communication plans – can be refined at the inception workshops, mid-term or other project reviews

Ten (10) guiding questions in the development of a communication plan

[\[Ref Document: Ten \(10\) Guiding questions in the development of a plan \]](#)

Q1. Aim?

Q2. Responsibility?

Q3. Stakeholders ? Ref doc: Critical player Categories

Q4. Products /issues/ key messages/ content?

Q5. Current knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of the stakeholders?

Q6. Expected KAP outcomes?

Q7. Communication products & channels? Ref doc: Compiled Communication Plan Document

Q8. Quality assurance and scheduling?

Q9. Budget? Ref doc: KAINET Knowledge sharing budget.xls

Q10. M&E?

Cost Elements (publication, audio, visual, etc)

- For repackaging
- Content capture
- Editing/rewriting/translation of content
- Layout and design
- Printing/production
- Travel for repackaging team
- Quality assurance reviewers

Cost Elements (delivery/distribution/communication)

- Conference/ meeting/ workshop
- Training events (workshop, field)
- Newspaper adverts

- Radio spot adverts
- Postage
- Sponsored radio/TV shows
- Agricultural shows-registration fees, etc
- Web (specialized application/database)

Look out for free communication/delivery channels – Internet tools Ref Document: Internet tools for info sharing.ppt

1. Discussion Forums (Email and Web Tools)

- Dgroups: A hosted forum service with email capability, storage of mail the web, Files and directory of members on the web. (Set-up as many thru FARA)
- Google Groups: with full email capability, web pages (Free)
- Yahoo Groups: with full email capability, member directory, file storage, web pages and simple polls (free)

2. Simple websites: Blogs

- A blog is an **easy-to-publish web page**. No skills required - need internet access. Allow comments (for all or for select few) - personal blog, an organizational blog, a team blog, internal or external blogs

Tools: www.blogger.com ; www.wordpress.com ; www.typepad.com

3. Collaboration and co-creation

- Wikis: A wiki is a **web site** that allows users to **add, remove, edit and change content**. Wikis allow for **creation and linking of several webpages** – easily edited by any user using a browser; **tracking changes** and **comparing of the versions** of a document are possible.
- Uses: collaborative writing, as a meeting tool (upload of minutes, presentations, resources) Accessible to all or private (with only a few authors). Tools: www.pbworks.com , [wikipedia](http://wikipedia.org);
- Google docs: A platform which allows users to **create, edit, store and share documents** (word,spreadsheets, powerpoint) **online**. Need good internet access. tracking & reversing changes not as simple as wikis. Tool: <http://docs.google.com>

4. File sharing services

Share large files with others - much larger files than allowed for email attachments.

- Tools <http://www.mediafire.com>. Free. allows any number of files (max. 100MB per file). Files can be made public or private, linked to blogs, webpages, etc.

Others <http://www.filesanywhere.com>, <https://www.dropbox.com>

Free for limited sizes, good for poor internet connections

5. Video sharing websites

Prices ↓ digital video cameras; video on digital cameras, mobile phones; desktop video-editing software (windows movie maker)

- Tools: YouTube, Vimeo, Blip.tv, Google video, DailyMotion.e.g. <http://televisheni.blip.tv/> (ALIN)

6. Podcasting:

- Podcasts - audio programs broadcast over the Internet. Are MP3 files which can be downloaded onto a compatible digital player or played on your computer or mobile phone. Online Tools – Itunes, podbean.com,

7. Photo sharing websites

- Websites where you can upload, organize, store, share and access digital photos and images. One can add notes, tell a story, with photos and allow comments. Tools. Flickr, Picasa

8. Voice Over IP (VoIP) – Skype, googletalk

- Skype → instant messaging/chat; free PC-to-PC calls; phone calls to mobiles and landlines worldwide at low rates; video-conferencing; establish a conference call with up to five people at a time.

9. Training and learning

- Advantageous for training for people unable to leave their workstations, can learn in own time. Many people, in several locations, trained using few trainers
- Tools www.moodle.com

10. Web conferencing- Webinars - presentations and discussions. web-cameras advantageous.

- **Tools: e.g.s www.webmeetlive.com, www.gotomeeting.com, etc (several pay applications exist)**

11. Online Surveys

- Tools: <http://www.surveymonkey.com> (some features are free. Need to pay for extra features)

Areas of ASARECA/EAAPP interactions

1. ASARECA CKMS

- ASARECA CKMS defines core organizational functions that have large CKMS components
- It describes results and identifies activities to guarantee effective information, communication and knowledge management
- It describes activities, roles and responsibilities of ASARECA programmes/units showing what should be put in place to ensure effective communication
- It is based on consultations with individuals in the ASARECA circle of influence, inputs from workshops etc.
- The CKMS comprises two parts –a strategy and its implementation plan. It was a participatory process.

The beginning part of designing the strategy was a map of linkages.

- EAAPP as well has to start with a map of linkages
 - The strategy should analyze the communication patterns/needs within the linkages paying attention to research management, administration of research resources, access to information/knowledge, communication of knowledge and information and promotion of EAAPP image
 - ASARECA is committed to sharing the CMK with you and see what EAAPP can adopt and customize to its structure.
2. Developing TORs for consultants to develop communication strategies/plans and backstopping
 3. Play a lead role converging/convening role in the establishment of information sharing platforms
 4. Training of how to use internet tools
 5. Regional level publicity and visibility of EAAPP
 6. Review of documents

Thank you

Annex 5: Strategies for Up-Scaling Technologies and Innovations *Moses Oremo and Lydia Kimenyi*

KMUS programme Overview

Vision:

Agricultural knowledge contributing effectively to improved livelihoods in ECA

Mission:

Enhanced regional collective action in Agricultural Knowledge Management and up-scaling of technologies for development, poverty reduction and sustainability

Result areas

- Enhanced Uptake of demand driven Agric Technologies, approaches, knowledge and information
- Enhanced capacity for scaling up/out demand driven Agricultural technologies and innovations
- Enhanced availability of information on agricultural innovation

Basis

- Encourage intermediate and end users to problematise their current and future situation
- Become conscious of individual and collective problems and solutions

Precursors

- Nature /source of problem to be solved
- Goal of intervention/ Required service
- The technologies as understood by recipients

Approaches

Depends on required service domain

- Instrumental (often top-down)
 - Responds to predesigned policies or innovations
 - Deliberately used as an instrument to steer human behaviour
- Interactive
 - Process management oriented
 - Based radically on different ideas & assumptions
 - Less confidence in predictability and control of change
 - Focus systems development and application

Caution

- **No BLUE PRINT; No magic bullet!**
- Service domains with some methodologies**

1. Advisory service

- Operational problem
- User defined
- Auto diffused and adopted Technologies e.g.

Methodologies

- Meetings,
- Media,
- Written and computer based applications
- Computer modelling & applications

- Need for coordinated action
- Perceived wholesome
- Inspired internally but more external

Proposed action points for EAAP

- Inventory of existing and proven innovations Technologies
- Publishing (production and dissemination of information)
- Backstopping establishment of Platforms such as IPTAs Innovation triangles, Market support platforms
- Facilitating knowledge and Experience sharing processes

Proposed action points for EAAP continues

- Capacity building of actors and stakeholders in the scaling up/out processes
- Study on-going scaling out processes to capture lessons and best practices
- Support quality assurance of scaling up/out processes

Some terminologies

- Strategy = Service domain in focus
- Function: sub-goal
- Approach: A planning philosophy
- Methodology: A series of steps
- Methods: Specific mode of application within a method
- Tools & Techniques

Annex 6: Capacity Building: Which Way for EAAPP? *Joseph Methu & Doris Akishule*

Why Capacity Building?

Need to have a common understanding of capacity building, set priorities for RCoEs

Capacity: the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve goals to the satisfaction of its stakeholders

What is Capacity?

Capacity of an organization can be gauged by:

- number and quality of its staff members;
- Infrastructure available including technologies
- financial resources available;
- quality and extent of its strategic leadership,
- extent and quality of networks & linkages.

Capacity is required at 3 levels:

- Individual
- Organizational
- Institutional levels

Individual level: knowledge, skills, and attitudes that make an individual to perform

Organizational

- resource base (human, infrastructure, finance)
- management capacity
- external relations that an organization uses to execute its mission and achieve its goals (Partnerships)

Institutional level:

- overall incentive environment,
- rules and norms under which people and organizations operate
- the broader political and cultural environment

Capacity development

- The sustainable creation, utilization and retention of capacity
- Involves building of individual skills, organizational development and institutional development
- Heavy emphasis on individual capacity building especially for skills & change of attitudes since MDGs

Why emphasis on individual capacities

- With MDGs, shift towards considering impact in developmental rather than scientific terms
- Mounting criticisms about lack of development impact with volumes of potential useful research outputs piled up in files un-adopted.
- Appreciation that agricultural production is a complex system and holistic approaches and partnerships
- Emergence of new approaches to agricultural research for development such as AIS, IAR4D, value chains approaches etc

- Need for capacity building in these approaches

Possible areas of capacity building for NARIS

Individual capacities:

- research management and leadership,
- monitoring and evaluation
- proposal development and resource mobilization,
- scientific writing and communication of research results;
- interpersonal skills;
- policy and institutional analysis;
- human resource and financial management
- higher degree training especially in new areas e.g. climate change

Possible areas of capacity building for NARIS

Organizational capacities:

- development of infrastructure
- strengthening communications facilities
- facilities for climate science and climate research
- creation of Centers of Excellence CoEs

Institutional capacities:

- mechanisms to ensure retention of staff
- creation of enabling environment for research
- policies on movement and exchange of research personnel
- develop capacities on IPR and knowledge management.

Lessons from SCARDA

SCARDA: “Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa”
There are grave weaknesses in the capacity of the NARS to conduct and manage agricultural research (Findings of the 2003 assessments and Scoping studies)

Therefore the purpose of SCARDA was to strengthen the human and institutional capacity to ensure that the NARS are better able to identify generate and deliver research outputs that meet the needs of the poor

SCARDA has 3 major components:

1. Improving Agric Research Management and Mentoring

Overall focus: to develop the capacities of the NARIs to be more strategic in their agenda-setting and more proactive in their program implementation

Mentoring and coaching introduced in the ARM Learning workshops , deepened in the Mentoring orientation Workshops

Outcomes:

Enhanced **responsiveness** and commitment of purpose by managers (**business thinking or entrepreneurship**)

Greater ‘big picture thinking’, including:

- ability to identify, analyze and harness opportunities and challenges traditionally not captured in ‘project thinking’
- Sharper focus on outcomes and impacts (not just activities and outputs)
- Improved internal & external communication
- Mentoring and coaching as vehicles for personal development and strengthening team performance

Component 2: MSc training

- 24 students in Universities within ECA
- Also used to engage with Universities to build their capacity

Component 3: Improving professional skills: short courses

- Refresher short courses provided on Laboratory safety & management, field research methodologies, plant disease diagnosis, Optimal seed production and harvesting, M&E, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), etc

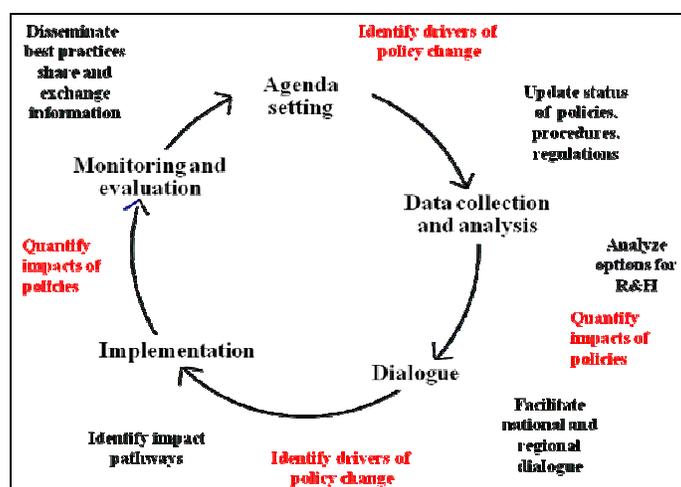
Thank you

Annex 7: Rationalization and harmonization of policies, laws and regulations in ECA - Michael Waithaka, Amos Omore and Evans Sikinyi

Introduction

- **African agriculture's unique challenges**
 - diverse agro-ecologies
 - many crop and livestock species
 - rain-fed systems
 - segmented political landscape
- **Rationalization**
 - aims at changing the way business is done so as to increase efficiency or reduce waste
- **Harmonization**
 - aims at bringing together different national approaches (policies, laws, regulations and procedures) into a unified regional protocol

Conceptual framework – policy cycle



Rationalization and harmonization project

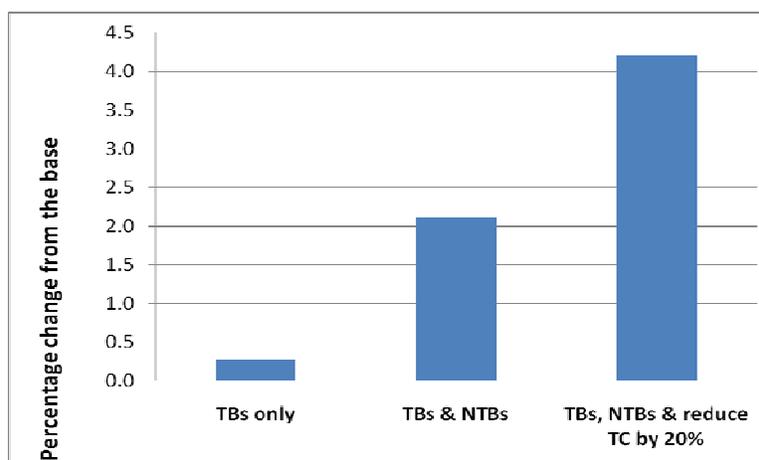
- **Informal dairy**
 - Purpose: Integrate informal milk traders in ECA into the formal value chain
 - Progress: Business Development Service (BDS) being piloted in Tanzania, (Eastern Africa Dairy Regulatory Authorities Council) EADRAC formed
- **Seeds**
 - Purpose: Policy reforms for enabling seed trade in the ECA
 - Progress: Harmonized agreements in five areas under implementation in ECA
- **Root crops**
 - Purpose: Standards for commercialization of root crops in ECA

- Progress: 11 EAC regional standards gazetted in July 2010
- RABESA
 - Purpose: Support COMESA countries harmonize biosafety policies
 - Progress: Regional agreement and guidelines on commercial planting, trade and emergency food aid developed

Impacts of tariff and non-tariff barriers to dairy sector in ECA

- simulation model for intra-regional trade in dairy products among EAC countries
- six dairy products – butter, ghee, cheese, cream, skimmed milk and whole milk
- positive policy developments in terms of removing tariff barriers through EAC Customs Protocol can lead to substantial welfare gains
- Need to be accompanied with enabling policy measures - removals of non-tariff barriers and improvements in infrastructural facilities

Aggregate welfare effects of removing trade barriers



Other achievements

- **Kenya Dairy Policy approved by cabinet in 2010**
 - recognizes role of dominant informal dairy sector and supports active integration of sector in formal value chain
 - bill is on the way to Parliament for debate
- **Business Development Service Training and certification in Tanzania**
 - Dairy Act No. 8 of 2004 most elaborate and supportive policy environments for incorporation of informal dairy
 - Tanzania Dairy Board translating policy into practice
 - 20 BDS providers (8 from Arusha and 12 from Mwanza)
- **Manual: setting up and implementing a T&C BDS Scheme: a guide for practitioners**

Informal dairy plans 2011

Project Result 1: Appropriate policy implementation instruments for integrating informal milk markets into the formal value chain developed and pilot tested in East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue pilot training and certification DBDS Quality Assurance (QA) scheme for informal dairy value chain market actors in Mwanza and Arusha, Tanzania • Selection and accreditation of additional BDS providers • Align EAAPP and EADRAC activities
Project Result 2: Advocacy for appropriate dairy policy implementation facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on draft MOU between EADRAC and EAC • Follow up enactment of Rwanda Dairy policy • Follow up enactment of pro-informal dairy policy in Kenya
Project Result 3: Dairy policy changes and implementation processes in ECA analysed and documented	
Project Result 4: Assessment of impacts of changes in dairy policies in ECA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze impacts of regional policy changes

Progress in seeds harmonization

Milestone	Achievements to date	Work in progress
Enacted legislation (Seed Act) that accounts for harmonization agreements	Burundi (Seed Act 2009); Kenya (Seed Bill and draft Plant Act 2008 and Seed Regulations 2009); Rwanda (Seed Act 2003); Tanzania (Seed Act 2003); Uganda (Seed and Plant Act 2006)	Review of: Madagascar Seed Act 1994; Sudan Seed Act 2006; Ethiopia Seed Proclamation 2000; Uganda draft Plant Variety Protection Bill of 2008
Finalised seed Act implementing regulations	Kenya (NPT Regulations 2009); Tanzania (Seeds Regulations 2007)	Uganda Seeds Regulations to implement the Seed and Plant Act of 2006, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar
Finalised Plant Breeders Rights Act in accordance with UPOV 1991 and its implementing regulations	Ethiopia (PBR Proclamation 2006 requires significant revisions); Kenya (UPOV 1978), Tanzania and Uganda (largely UPOV 1991 compliant)	Burundi, DR Congo, Eritrea, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan don't have <i>Sui Generis</i> systems based on UPOV

Milestone	Achievements to date	Work in progress
Autonomous certification agency	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) and Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) Office in 2005	Uganda considering autonomous seed Service to oversee variety evaluation, release and registration
Developed quarantine pest list	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	Validation and publishing
National Seed Trade Association	Burundi (COPROSEBU) 2009; Ethiopia (ESGPA) 2008; Kenya (STAK) 1982; Madagascar (AMPROSEM); Rwanda (STAR) 2003; Sudan (SSTA) 2008; Tanzania (TASTA) 2002 ; Uganda (USTA) 2003	DR Congo is reviving the Interprofessional Association of Seeds Producers of Congo (AISC)
Acceded to OECD and ISTA seed testing rules	Kenya	Tanzania and Uganda in process of acceding to OECD and ISTA Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Rwanda considering. South Sudan shifting from American classification system
Simplified export/import documentation	Burundi, Madagascar, Tanzania , Uganda	Kenya, Ethiopia

Seeds Plan 2011

Project Result 1: Appropriate policy implementation instruments for improving regional seed trade developed and pilot tested in East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional training on computerised seed databases Finalise regional quarantine pest list for EAC, Et and Bu Develop TWG to push for interagency certification label Review regulations for inspection and certification of vegetatively propagated materials Alignment with SADC through COMESA Align EAAPP and EASCOM activities
Project Result 2: Advocacy for appropriate seed policy implementation facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for enactment of pending seed Bills Reconstitution of SSTA (S. Sudan) and STAR (Rwanda)

<p>Project Result 3: Seed policy changes and implementation processes in ECA analysed and documented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold EASCOM Annual General Meeting held to share country experiences in seed policy implementation and chart way forward • Initiate training on seed industry and regulatory processes
<p>Project Result 4: Assessment of impacts of changes in seed policies in ECA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish impacts study

Conclusions

- Regulatory reforms imply
 - changes in institutional roles and responsibilities
 - establishment of new protocols
- Hastening implementing of agreements
 - private/public sector partnerships are critical to achieve desired reforms
 - amending laws and regulations takes time
 - changes in attitude and interpretation important and difficult to achieve
- Building on successes in SADC, EAC and ASARECA
 - don't reinvent wheels and don't repeat same mistakes
 - seeking for synergies from different partners

Annex 8: RCoE's Action Plans for Communication an Information Sharing, Out-scaling and Knowledge Management, Capacity Building and Policy harmonization

8.1 Dairy RCoE Action Plans

(a) Communication and Information Sharing

(i) Communication Strategy

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Developing the RDCoE communication strategy	Review and identify the current challenges in sharing RDCoE information					ASARECA, Project/ RDCoE coordinator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication experts • Equipment, Funds • Project documents
	Develop the RDCoE strategic focus for sharing dairy information					ASARECA, Project/ RDCoE coordinator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication experts • Equipment, Funds • Project documents
	Developing rationale, constraints and interventions for strategic areas of focus					Project/ RDCoE coordinator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication experts • Equipment, Funds • Project documents
Setting up and maintenance of RCoE dedicated electronic platforms	Identifying dairy stakeholders					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • Funds • Facilitator, Dairy actors
	Identify communication needs of dairy stakeholders					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents • Funds • Communication experts, Dairy actors
	Determine capacities in terms of facilities, hardware, skills, software, knowledge etc in place					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT experts • Funds
	Review existing electronic					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT expert

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	platforms and their performance						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication expert • Funds
	Capacity building in terms of infrastructure and human capacity					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT expert, Communication expert • Funds
	Set up identified systems (infrastructure, computers, networks).					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT expert • Communication expert • Funds
	Maintenance of RCoE dedicated electronic platforms					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT expert, • Communication expert, Funds

(ii) **Publicizing Existing Knowledge and Information.**

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Publicizing existing knowledge and information	Establish an inventory of relevant existing knowledge and information					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Experts • Equipment • Research reports
	Identify and categorize the target stakeholders amongst whom information is to be exchanged					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators • Dairy associations • Extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Experts • Equipment • Research reports
	Take note of the existing effective communication channels					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Communication experts • Equipment
	Packaging information appropriately					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Communication experts • Equipment
	Development of new communication pathways where necessary					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Communication experts • Equipment
	Dissemination / Sharing					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and Countries T & D coordinators • Public relation institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • ICT experts • Equipment • Media
	Develop and operationalise feedback mechanisms					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • ICT experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • ICT experts • Equipment

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
							• Media

(b) Out-scaling of technologies, innovation and best practices

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Inventories Proven technologies, innovation and practices	Develop a database framework					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Experts • Equipment • Research reports
	Identify sources of information on technologies, innovations and best practices					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Key players in the sector • Equipment • Research reports
	Recruit and train enumerators (on the developed proforma)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDCoE coordinator • Countries T and D coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • • Equipment • Research reports • Pro-forma/
	Data collection					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection tool • funds • Enumerators and supervisors
	Data Entry, management and analysis					Data mgt specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data • Equipment (computer, accessories, software, communication equipment,) • Stationery

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds
	Develop criteria and identify the best bets					RDCoE coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actors • Funds • Data
Packaging / repackaging and making available information on technologies, innovations and best practices	Participatory identification of target groups and their NOPS (Needs, opportunities, problems and solutions)					RDCoE and National dairy coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Human resource • Actors along the value chain • platforms of the dairy chain
	Synthesis and appropriately package/repackage the best-bet information about the proven technologies					RDCoE and National dairy coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from participatory activity above • Funds • HR • Equipment
	Pre-test the packages					ASARECA and EAAPP Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packages • Funds • HR • Transport • Equipment
	Respond to feedback					RDCoE and National dairy coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from pre-testing above • Funds • HR • Equipment

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Brokering in order to facilitate movement of seed, planting materials and other technologies	Setting up of satellite centres					ASARECA EAAPP coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds • Information data bank
	Setting up a database of information to support the brokerage					ASARECA RDCoE and national dairy coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment • Electronic platforms • HR (ICT specialist) • Funds
	Publicizing the brokerage services of the RDCoE and the satellite centres (also mobile telecom networks)					ASARECA EAAPP coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment • Electronic platforms • HR (ICT specialist) • Funds

(c) **Capacity Building**

	TYPE OF COURSE	Training need	Course	Time frame	Budget	Responsible
1.	Management	Information & data mgt & Project MIS Skills	Information & data mgt & Project MIS	March-July 2011		ASARECA
2.	Project monitoring & Evaluation	Project monitoring & evaluation skills	Project Cycle Management	March – July 2011		ASARECA
3.	Management	Management and leadership skills	Management and leadership skills	July- December 2011		ASARECA
4.	Management	Strategic Management Skills	Strategic Leadership for Development Program(s)	March – July 2011		ASARECA
5.	Technical	Variety Testing for Pasture/crop seeds Skills	Variety testing protocols for pasture/crop seed	July – December 2011		ASARECA
6.	Technical	Seed inspection for pasture/crop seed	Seed inspection procedures for pasture/crops seed as per OECD guidelines	July – December 2011		ASARECA
7.	Technical	Seed stock multipliers	Tagging, registration & performance recording	May - December 2011		ASARECA
8.	Technical	Geographical Information System	Geographical Information System	March 2012		ASARECA
9.	Technical	Scientific writing & Documentation Skills	Scientific writing & Documentation	March 2011-June 2012		ASARECA
10.	Technical	Information communication Technology management skills	Web design & Maintenance	Jul-Sep 2012		ASARECA
11.	Technical	Technical	Trans-boundary diseases surveillance, management of quarantine facilities and genetic certification	Feb-Dec 2011		ASARECA

(d) Policy Harmonization

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Establishment of status of policies and procedures affecting dairy	Gathering and sorting (grouping by discipline) all the relevant dairy policy and procedure documents (proclamations, acts, laws, agreements, policies, statutory instruments, ordinances)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA (PAAP/LFP) EAAPP, RDCoE coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries dairy policy, procedures and regulations documents Funds HR (policy and legal experts)
	Formations of teams to review the different groups of documents					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA (PAAP/LFP) EAAPP, RDCoE coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds
Analyze and develop policy options	Review the existing policies in the region to identify gaps and establish entry points					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA (PAAP and LFP) EAAPP countries Policy team members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Countries dairy policy, procedures and regulations documents
	Develop policy options for Rationalization & Harmonization					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA (PAAP and LFP) EAAPP countries Policy team members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Countries dairy policy, procedures and regulations documents Case studies
Lobbying and advocate for implementation of	Facilitate dialogue among the EAAPP countries					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA (PAAP/LFP) EAAPP Coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Documents HR

Main Activities	Sub activities	Year 2011/12				Responsible	Resources
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
recommended policy options							
	Identify impact pathways and drivers of policy change					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA (PAAP/LFP) EAAPP Coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Documents HR
	Compile and submit to ASARECA					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAAPP Coordinators and policy team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Documents
	Implementation of agreed policy option and monitoring and evaluation					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy responsible ministries in each country and regulatory agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds Policy, procedures and regulations documents
	Dissemination and sharing of best practices and exchange of information					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASARECA EAAPP Coordinators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds HR Documents

8.2 Cassava RCoE Action Plans

(a) Communication and Information sharing

Action	Responsibility	Time frame	Budget (US \$)	Remarks
Identification of target stakeholders - (researchers)	CRCoE Coordinator/individual country cassava researchers/ ASARECA/ARIS/PCU	February 2011		
Identification of the communication needs of the target stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research progress/ Documentation/scientific writing/reporting • Existing/ arising problems/challenges/issues • Research procedures • Laboratory infrastructure • Field results • Data generated and analysis • M&E 	CRCoE Coordinator/individual country cassava researchers/ ASARECA/ARIS/PCU/consultant	February 2011		
Appraisal of electronic platforms and subsequent identification of the most appropriate platforms	NARO Systems administrator/ MISO/ CRCoE Coordinator/ARIS/PCU/ Consultant	February 2011		1. EAAPP CRCoE weblink (www.eaappuganda.co.ug) hosted on main NARO website 2. Email
Set up the most appropriate electronic platform, Uploading basic information and commission	NARO Systems administrator/ MISO/ CRCoE Coordinator/ARIS/PCU/ Consultant	March 2011		
Training/ Orientation of stakeholders	NARO Systems administrator/	May 2011		

	MISO/ CRCoE Coordinator/ARIS/PCU/ Consultant			
	NARO Systems administrator/ MISO/ CRCoE Coordinator/ARIS/PCU/ Consultant			
Monitor and evaluate (counters to register number of web hits in a given period)				

(b) Out-Scaling Action Plan

Action	Responsibility	Time frame	Budget (US \$)	Remarks
Develop guidelines to inventorise existing technologies and best practices	CRCoE	May 2011		
Inventorisation of existing, proven and adapted technologies for dissemination	CRCoE/Consultant	July 2011		
Packaging technologies and making the available information to stakeholders	CRCoE/NAADS/Consultant			
Capacity building of actors and stakeholders on scaling out /up process	CRCoE/NAADS/Consultant			

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(c) **Capacity Building Action Plan**

Cassava Centre of excellence training plan	Consultancy	Beneficiary	Target	Duration (days)	Schedule	
Proposal development and resource mobilisation	In-country	Managers (8), Researchers (20)	28	14	Apr-11	
Scientific writing and Communication	In-country	Researchers (15); students (20)	35	14		
Research Management and Leadership	In-country	Managers (15)	15	7	May-11	
Human Resource and Financial Management	In-country	Managers (15)	15	7	Jun-11	
Personal mastery and social skills	In-country	Managers (15); Researchers (15); students (20)	50	5		
Results based Monitoring	Out-sourced	Researchers (15); PCU (3)	18	7		
Information Management and dissemination	Out-sourced	Researchers (15); PCU (3); Extension officers (10);	28	7		
Cassava production, processing and utilisation	Out-sourced + In-country	Extension officers (180); private sector (10)	190	5		
Agro-chemicals and environmental safety	Out-sourced	Researchers (15); Extension officers (10);	25	7		
Participatory Technology validation process	In-country	Extension officers and end-users				Ug, Et, TZ
Multiplication techniques for cassava planting materials	In-country	Extension officers; Technicians and end-users	200			Ug, Et, K, TZ
Disease and pest diagnostics, handling and surveillance	In-country	Researchers; Extension officers	10			K, TZ, Ug
Tissue culture	Out-sourced	Researchers	10			TZ,

Cassava Centre of excellence training plan	Consultancy	Beneficiary	Target	Duration (days)	Schedule	
	+ In-country					Ug, Et
Virus indexing and diagnostics	Out-sourced + In-country	Researchers	10			Ug,
Pest rearing, handling and preservation	Out-sourced	Researchers; Extension officers	10			Ug, Et, TZ
Biosafety and stewardship	Out-sourced	Researchers and Gov. Agencies	30			
Labaratory Best Practices	Out-sourced	Researchers	20			Ug, TZ,Et
Policy and Institutional Management	Out-sourced	Managers and Researchers	25			K, Ug, TZ,Et
Value addition						
Risk assessment and traceability		R,T				Ug, TZ,
Packaging technologies		R,T, Priv				Et, Ug, TZ
Development of Quality Management systems		R,T, Priv				Et, K, Ug, TZ
Food safety (toxicology, microbiology of pathogens, chemical contaminants)		R,T, Priv				K, Ug
Market chain analysis		R				Ug, ET
Training seed growers		Ex, Priv				Ug, Et, K,TZ
Training seed stockists		Priv				Ug, K,TZ
Marker assisted selection in wheat, rice and cassava		R,				Ug, K, ET,TZ

(d) Policy Harmonization Action Plan

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Achievements todate</i>	<i>Gaps</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsible person</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
Seed Policy	Draft seed policy for Uganda in place	Unfinalized policy	Consultation with stakeholders for inputs, review and submission to parliament	MAAIF (National seed certification services) ASARECA	
Seed and Plant Act	Complete Seed and plant Act 2006	Plant Protection & Health Bill not yet debated	Lobbying	MAAIF	
		ii. Plant Variety Protection Bill not yet debated	Lobbying	MAAIF	
		iii. Lack of regulations for i and ii	Develop regulations	MAAIF	
Regulations					
Standards/ manuals					

8.3 Rice RCoE Action Plans

(a) **Communication strategy**

i) **Develop action plan for developing rice center of excellence communication strategy**

Activities	Responsible person	Time frame	Budget
Identifying key stakeholders			
Organize a workshop			
Identify a consultant			ASARECA
Review and identify the current challenges in sharing of rice information			
Develop RCoE strategic focus in sharing rice information			
Develop the rationale, constraints and interventions for the strategic areas of focus			

ii) **Develop action plan for setting up and maintenance of RRCoE dedicated *electronics* platforms to enable researchers in the centres to communicate more effectively**

Activities	Responsible person	Time frame	Budget
Identify stakeholders			
Identify appropriate tools (pathways) for different stakeholders			
Upgrade the existing communication facilities			
Inventorize existing information			

Collection of information			
Establish appropriate electronic platforms			

iii) **Develop action plan for publicizing existing knowledge and information generated by RRCoE**

Collect and process existing information		
Identify appropriate communication channels		
Employ communication channels		

Critical areas of focus consideration

- Review and identify the current challenges in sharing of RRCoE information
- Develop the RRCoE strategic focus for sharing rice information
- Develop the rationale, constraints and intervention areas of focus

(b) **Out-scaling of technologies**

i) **Action plan for inventory of technologies and best-practices**

Activities	Time frame	Res. persons	Lead Pers.	Budget	Remarks
1. Review of publications	March 2011	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		
2. Conduct survey of existing technologies/practices	March-April, 2011	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		

3. Verify/synthesize the technologies collected	June-Oct, 2011	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		
4. Avail technology inventory to stakeholders	Nov-Dec, 2011	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		

ii) Action plan on packaging/repackaging and making available information about the proven technologies and best practices to other countries

Activities	Time frame	Res. persons	Lead Pers.	Budget	Remarks
1. Identify constraints along the rice value chain	Nov-Dec, 2011	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		
2. Conduct stakeholder analysis to identify target beneficiaries	Jan-April, 2012	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		
3. Package/repackage technologies according to targeted users	June-Oct, 2012	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		
4. Identify appropriate dissemination channels for the targeted groups	Nov-Dec, 2012	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		
5. Use appropriate channels to disseminate information to the target groups	Jan-March, 2013	EAAPP Team	Extension Section		

iii) Action plan for brokering in order to facilitate the movement of technologies across the sub-region

Activities	Time frame	Res. Persons	Lead pers.	Budget	Remarks
1. Identify and prioritize constraints that hinder cross-border movement of technologies	March-June, 2011	EAAPP Team	Seed certification agencies, ASARECA		

2. Develop strategies to address the identified constraints	July-October, 2011	EAAPP Team	Seed certification agencies, ASARECA		
3. Sensitize policy makers and other stakeholders	Jan-Oct, 2012	EAAPP Team	Seed certification agencies, ASARECA		
4. Implement the strategies	Jan-Oct, 2012	EAAPP Team	Seed certification agencies,		

(c) **Capacity Building Action Plan**

Training needs	Rank	Responsibility	Time frame	Budget
1. Research management and leadership	1	ASARECA		
2. Financial management	9			
3. Procurement management	10			
4. Communication and information management (IT)	2			
5. Seed production, processing and distribution management	6			
6. Proposal writing and resource mobilization	5			
7. Data management	8			
8. scientific report writing and communication of research results	7			
9. Monitoring and evaluation	4			
10. Policy and institutional analysis	3			
Action plan on regional training for managers of EAAPP				
1. Research management and leadership		ASARECA		
2. Communication and information management (IT)		ASARECA		
3. Policy and institutional analysis		ASARECA		
4. Monitoring and evaluation		ASARECA		
5. Project financial management		ASARECA		
6. Procurement management		ASARECA		

(d) **Policy harmonization**

- i) Establishment of status of policies and procedures affecting the four commodities
Gaps:

- Tanzania and Ethiopia not ISTA accredited and not members of OECD seed schemes. Uganda is a member of OECD but not ISTA accredited.
 - Some countries need to finalize the amendments to their seed acts to implement the agreed harmonization policy issues (Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia)
 - Kenya and Tanzania have PBR which are operational. Uganda and Ethiopia have PBR drafts in place. IPR policy for other innovations are not in place in all countries
 - Kenya and Tanzania have strong seed associations
 - Variability in the established lists of pests for quarantine purposes. Uganda and Kenya and Tanzania have developed while Ethiopia has yet to develop
- ***Tanzania and Ethiopia not ISTA accredited and not members of OECD seed schemes. Uganda is a member of OECD but not ISTA accredited.***

Activities	Responsible Institution/country	Time frame	Budget
1. Asses limiting factors for ISTA accreditation and OECD membership	Et (MoA), Tz (MAFC) and Ug (NSCS-MAAIF)		
2. Develop strategies to address the identified gaps (Lab upgrades, recruit/train inspectors)	Et (MoA), Tz (MAFC/TOSCI) and Ug (NSCS-MAAIF)		
3. Auditing by ISTA for conformity	ISTA		

- **Some countries need to finalize the amendments to their seed acts to implement the agreed harmonization policy issues (Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia)**

Activities	Responsible Institution/country	Time frame	Budget
1. Finalize drafts of seed bill	Et		
2. Submit seed bill to the cabinet			

3. Follow up submitted bill			
4. Approval of seed act by Parliament			

- **Kenya and Tanzania have PBR which are operational. Uganda and Ethiopia have PBR drafts in place. IPR policy for other innovations is not in place in all countries**

Activities	Responsible Institution/country	Time frame	Budget
1. Finalize drafts of PBR bill	Et		
2. Submit PBR bill to the cabinet			
3. Follow up submitted bill			
4. Approval of PBR act by Parliament			

- **Variability in the established lists of pests for quarantine purposes. Uganda and Kenya and Tanzania have developed while Ethiopia has yet to develop**

Activities	Responsible Institution/country	Time frame	Budget
1. Establish list of quarantine pests	Et		
2. Submit the list to EASCOM			

- **Variability in the established lists of pests for quarantine purposes. Uganda and Kenya and Tanzania have developed while Ethiopia has yet to develop**

Activities	Responsible Institution/country	Time frame	Budget
1. Establish list of quarantine pests	Et		
2. Submit the list to EASCOM			

- Analysis and development of policy options
- Lobbying, advocating for and supporting implementation of the recommended options
- Gaps:

8.4 Wheat RCoE Action Plans

(a) Communication and Information sharing

Activity	Unit	Annual Plan	Budget (000' USD)	Quarterly plan				Responsible body	Remark
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.0 Developing the WRCoE Communication strategy									
1.1 Review & identify the current challenges in sharing of information									
1.1.1 Hold meeting to develop draft communication system	No.	1				X			
1.1.2 Review draft communication system document (edit,)	No.	1				X			
1.2 Developing WRCoE strategic focus for sharing (commodity) information							X		
1.3 Develop the rationale, constraints and interventions for the strategic areas of focus							X		
3.0 Setting up and maintenance of WRCoE dedicated electronic platforms to enable researchers in the Centres to communicate more effectively.									
3.1 Identify relevant stakeholders to use the electronic platforms						X			
3.2 Identify suitable electronic platforms for target stakeholders						X			
3.3 Setup relevant electronic platforms							X		

Activity	Unit	Annual Plan	Budget (000' USD)	Quarterly plan				Responsible body	Remark
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
3.4 Review the electronic platforms							X		
3.5 Launching the electronic platforms									
3.0 Publicizing of existing knowledge and information									
Identify the existing knowledge & information									In 2012
Packaging identified knowledge & information									In 2012
Develop communication products (journals articles, manuals, leaflets, brochures, etc.)									In 2012
Share Communication products in various media with various types of stakeholders									In 2012

(b) **Out-scaling of technologies, innovations and best practices**

Activity	Unit	Annual Plan	Budget (000' USD)	Quarterly plan				Responsible body
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Inventory of proven technologies and best practices								
Prepare inventory format, TOR & Identify resource persons		1		X				
Conduct an inventory of technologies		1			X			
Packaging/re-packaging and making available, information about the proven technologies and best practices to the other countries.								
Prepare technology packaging (genetic, agronomic, disease & pest management practices, marketing, etc)		1				X	X	
Harmonize, Share & Publish							X	
Brokering in order to facilitate the movement of materials e.g. seed and other planting materials across the sub-region.								
3.1 Reach agreement how to exchange technologies accros countries								
3.2								

(c) Capacity building needs

Activity	Unit	Annual Plan	Budget (000' USD)	Quarterly plan				Responsible body
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Identification of capacity building needs under EAAPP								
Project planning, management & leadership (Eth.2, Ken.2, Ug.2, Tanz.2)					X			
Project M & E (Eth., Ken., Ug., Tanz. ASARECA)						X		
Data management, report writing and information exchange					X			
Disease and pest diagnostics and surveillance (Eth.4, Ken.2, Ug.2, Tanz.2)						X		
Experience sharing in wheat improvement & production at WRCoE (Eth.8, Ken.4, Ug.4, Tanz.4)							X	
2.0 Action plan for identified capacity building needs (1.0)								
Identify training institutions and resource persons	No.	5		X				
Identify trainees & Conduct training (for 1.1 to 1.5)	No. of trainees	48			X	X	X	

(d) *Policy Harmonization*

Activity	Unit	Annual Plan	Budget (000' USD)	Quarterly plan				Responsible body
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Review existing:								
1. Variety evaluation, release and registration								
2. Seed certification								
3. Phytosanitary issues								
4. Seed import and export document								
5. Plant variety protection								
Action plan								
Develop TOR and contract expert to conduct the review work to Identify policy barriers and opportunities Review expert's report Review final report						X		
Propose recommendations and submit to policy makers							X	
Lobbying, advocating for and supporting implementation of the recommended policy and regulations							X	
Share accepted policies and regulations/procedures with partner countries							X	
Print and deliver findings to stakeholder							X	

Annex 9: Guidelines for completion of pro-forma for best-bet technologies and innovations for EAAPP

January 2011

Table of contents

To be formulated as per the content

Background

Commodity specific background information shall be provided

The components of the Pro-forma

This is relevant and can be massaged based on commodities

The pro-forma requests information on 10 questions and some guidance is provided on how to go about answering them. You are requested to address each question in turn. You are free to submit any photographs, diagrams etc. that support and add value to your submission. You are also free to attach any supporting documentation such as reports etc. which will provide further details should they be required when synthesizing a final paper on the available best-bet innovations and technologies for **dry lands**.

You are actively encouraged to enter into discussions with ASARECA Knowledge management and Up-scaling Programme during the completion of the pro-forma for guidance and advice.

Important but has to be agreed upon

You are requested to submit your responses electronically in MS WORD format and in text font Arial 11 to kmus@asareca.org by **Monday 3rd May2010**. Photographs and others forms of visual aids, if not incorporated into the submission in WORD, can be provided in appropriate formats like jpegs, PowerPoint etc.

The questions are divided into four sections

Part A: Description of the technology or innovation (questions 1-3)

This section seeks a description of the technology or innovation. This description aims to capture information about the technology or innovation itself and its justification as a best practice. It includes information on the importance and relevance of the technology or innovation, the locations where it has been tested, proven and promoted and why it is considered a best-bet. This section also provides for up to date contact information so those involved in developing and

dissemination of the technology or innovation receive full attribution and so others may contact them for further information.

Part B: Assessment of scaling up approaches used (questions 4-5)

This section is primarily about learning valuable lessons – on the dissemination activities that were used (Information to be provided by T&D).

Part C Current situation and future scaling up (questions 6-7)

This section is about the situation today - your views on the factors which may support or hinder any further scaling up of your research outputs (Information to be provided by T&D in collaboration with NARS).

PART D: Gender considerations (questions 8-10)

The section seeks information on gender responsiveness of the research outputs and the dissemination and up-scaling methods used (Information to be provided by T&D).

PART A – Description of the technology or innovation

1. Title of the technology or innovation

2. Description of the technology or innovation being proposed

This requires:

- a clear and concise description of the technology or innovation
- the problem the technology or innovation is aimed to address. justification why the technology or innovation is considered appropriate for promotion as best practice to respond to **commodity challenges** in the region. The technology/innovation should have a proven record that it has been tested, adapted and utilized by beneficiaries.
- indicate the country (s), Districts/Region Sub-districts/region (towns, villages etc.) and where in the technology/innovation has been promoted. The geographic area, temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and soil type

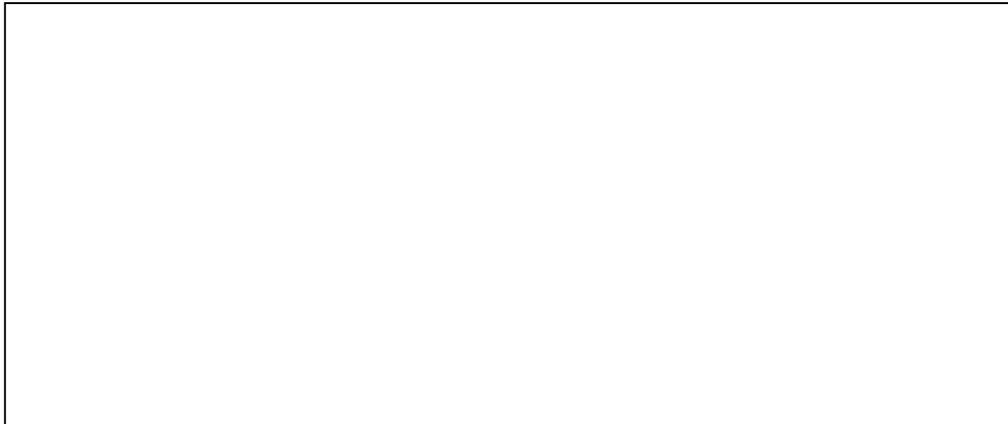
3. Contact details of the generators and promoters of the technology/innovation.

Contact Details

Name and contact address of the organisation:		
PO Box:		
Email address:		
Telephone:	Fax:	Mobile:
Country:		
Name and contact address of presenter:		
PO Box:		
Email address:		
Telephone:	Fax:	Mobile:
Country:		
Name and contact address of key scientist:		
PO Box:		
Email address:		
Telephone:	Fax:	Mobile:
Country:		
Name and contact address of key partners:		
PO Box:		
Email address:		
Telephone:	Fax:	Mobile:
Country:		

PART B – Assessment of scaling up approaches used

4. Who are the users of the technology/innovation? (Requires stakeholder analysis by T&D)



5. In your experience what are the critical and essential factors for successful promotion and adoption of the technology/innovation (e.g., policy environment, farmers' capacity, access to inputs and resources, incentives such as credit and markets) (Information to be provided by T&D in collaboration with the NARS and Gov't policy organs)

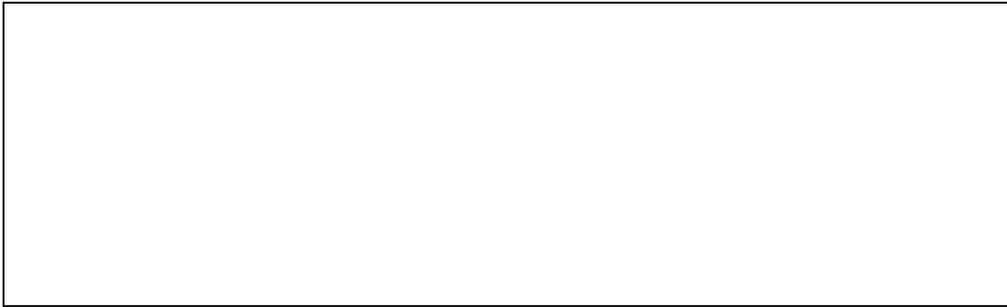
gender analysis and socioeconomic differences???

Please list down the critical and essential factors and explain their importance (Relevant for EAAPP)



PART C - Current situation and future scaling up

6. What are the challenges (if any) encountered in respect to further disseminate the technology/innovation, adoption and up/out scaling (**relevant and info should be provided by T&D**)



7. Provide recommendation for addressing the challenges listed in number 6 above. (**relevant and info should be provided by T&D in consultation with the NARS**)



8. State the lessons learnt about the best ways to get technologies or innovations used by the largest number of people? (relevant for EAAPP and T&D to lead the process)

PART D: Gender considerations

9. What gender issues /concerns (if any) were considered in the development and dissemination of the technology or innovation?

10. Any additional information that you might consider important about the technology/innovation and its promotion in the region.

Additional documentation:

Please cite any additional documentation that relates to and adds value to your entry. Where possible these documents including photographs should be submitted along with your pro-forma (relevant for EAAPP).

Annex 10: Monitoring and Evaluation System – Status in RCoEs Enock Warinda ASARECA

Introduction to M&E System

- An M&E system refers to a textual, graphical and/or numerical data system used to measure, manage and communicate desired performance levels.

Key Steps in Ensuring Effective and Efficient M&E System

- Agreeing on Outcomes to Monitor and Evaluate - Is the Logframe harmonized with EAAPP's?
- Selecting Key Indicators – Custom and Standard
- Baseline Data on Indicators – Where are we today? Tools?
- Planning for Improvement – Have we selected Results Targets?
- Monitoring for results – PMP?
- Evaluations – MTR (after 2 years) + Ex-post Evaluation
- Reporting Findings
- Using Findings
- Status in RCoEs

Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

What is PMP?

- It is a tool used to plan and manage the collection of performance data;
- It is an important tool for assessing and reporting on efforts to achieve desired project/program outputs, outcomes and impacts;
- It enables timely and consistent collection of comparable performance data in order to make informed program management decisions;
- It defines performance indicators, determines baselines, and sets performance targets against which progress can be measured.

Outline of EAAPP's PMP

- Title Page
- List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Performance Monitoring System
- Performance Indicators – Targets
- Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

Components of a PMP?

- Introduction – Max. 1 page
- Project Background and Key Partners
- Brief Narrative on Development Hypothesis
- EAAPP's Goal, Objectives and Focus
- Proposed Activities
- Project's Timeframe and Budget, etc

Performance Monitoring System – Max. 2 pages

Include brief notes on anticipated results

Mention specific causal linkages between lower and higher level results

Mention number of indicators selected

How will data collection and analysis be conducted?

How will reporting be done, and under how frequently?

What are some of the critical assumptions underpinning anticipated results?



Project title (Sub grantee agreement number)

RCOE: (e.g. Regional Dairy Centre of Excellence)

Semi-Annual (Annual) Performance Report

Period covered (e.g. January - June 2011)

Name of persons submitting report (where applicable)

Date of submission of Report

General Considerations for the report

Format and lay out of report

- Focus.** Focus on performance and not just on the research outputs (e.g. after the training, what actually happened?)
- Length.** A maximum of 12 pages is preferred (excluding annexes and attachments). Use short declarative sentences that tell performance stories over the reporting period.
- Graphics.** Make liberal use of graphics (e.g. charts, graphs, tables, photographs, maps, etc), facts and figures.
- Use Times Roman 12 and single spacing.

Standard Checks

- Spelling** must be checked as appropriate
- Editing** to be done by the RCoE Coordinator.
- Someone other than the author should **proof read** the document.
- Acronyms and abbreviations** should be used only to save space. If a name is mentioned only once, there is no need for an acronym. Always provide a glossary.
- Disaggregation of data** should be ensured (e.g. by gender, stakeholder category, type of technologies, type of capacity building programs etc).

Standardizing Reports

Keep reports on file and use the previous one as a template for the next one. This will allow the readers to compare achievements between years. Avoid copying and pasting the same information from report to report.

Attachments

Attach the following (when and where applicable):

- Success Stories (the Most Significant Change)
- Summary data of training activities
- Sign-in Sheets – Training Forms

Executive Summary [½ page]

Provide the essence of the report and give an overview of Key Highlights of Results during the reporting period. Relate each highlight with the results of the project/program from the Logical Framework.

1. Background/Introduction (1 page)

Provide a paragraph or two giving **project highlights**, including **location**, the **target groups**, the **justification** and **rationale**, **start** and **end dates**, **planned period**, etc. This section should set the tone of the report and summarize the **project goals and objectives**. It should include any changes that might have been made to the logframe or reporting schedules. It is also quite unlikely to change drastically during the life of the project.

2. Project Progress (Maximum 4 pages)

In this section, it is advisable to provide a brief narrative statement (**performance story**) highlighting any noteworthy achievements. Provide

- a) An analysis of progress made this period (for annual report, consider cumulative output from beginning of the year) in relation to project results
- b) Highlight the extent to which **planned activities** were implemented. The report should refer primarily to project performance indicators

3. **Contribution to Overall Goal and PDO** [Max 3 pages]

This section should provide an analysis of the extent to the results have contributed to achieving the overall goal and PDO. In addition to offering further reflection on **Effectiveness** and **Relevance**, this should be an attempt to analyze **Impact** and **Sustainability**. In your write-up, seek to answer the following Questions:

- 3.1. To what extent has the Project contributed to its longer term goals?
- 3.2. What should be done differently to ensure progress on longer-term goals?
- 3.3. Have there been any unanticipated positive or negative consequences of the project?
- 3.4. If so, why did they arise?
- 3.5. If they are negative, what should be done about them?
- 3.6. Is there evidence that continued positive impacts would continue to happen once the project ends? Why or why not?
- 3.7. What should be done differently to ensure continued positive impact after the project has ended?

The report should refer to the indicators and their means of verification at the appropriate level in the Logic Model, and provide supporting material as evidence of achievement (e.g. special reports, workshop reports, etc).

4. **Deviation from the Original Results Chain** [Max ½ page]

In this section, provide a brief note on any noticed deviations from your original plans. For example,

- 4.1. Is the Project still on track?
- 4.2. Has the logframe been revised extensively as a result of a review or for any other reason?

5. **Inputs** [Max ½ page]

In this section, provide a brief **management review** of your financial status, specifying the amount of money received within the reporting period and the percentage of it that was used. This section tracks **Efficiency**, e.g.

- 5.1. Have resources been used in the best way possible? Why or why not?
- 5.2. Is your spending on track?
- 5.3. Do you need a budget re-alignment?
- 5.4. Will re-scheduling of activities affect the budget?
- 5.5. Explain any very low or very high expenditure rates.

6. **Key Lessons** [Max ½ page]

State (in bullet form, or otherwise) any key lessons learned during project implementation.

7. **Challenges and Solutions Identified** [Max ½ page]

Obstacles, challenges and problems may have their origins in the project (e.g. staff changes or illness, equipment breakdown, lengthy procurement processes, etc.), or outside (e.g. bad weather, changes in government policy, etc.). Analyzing these will help project and program staff and the

donor to understand the constraints under which the project is operating. It is especially important to describe the solutions that have been found, the actions that have or will be taken to overcome the obstacles, and any lessons learned. Seek answers to the following Questions:

- a) Which challenges did you face during this reporting period?
- b) Which solution did you provide?

8. Plans for the Next Reporting Period [Max ½ page]

Provide (in table form or otherwise) a short summary of the *main* activities to be carried out during the next reporting period. This will show that "lessons learned" and activities postponed in this period are being acted on. Use the following table:

Activities planned for next 6 months	Timeframe

9. Annexes

Annex 1: List of all publications/knowledge products produced

Title of Publications or Knowledge Product	Author & Organization	Date

Annex 2: Trainings:

In case of any training conducted, please complete the Table

Training course title	Provided by	Type of participants	No. of participants			Organizing date
			Male	Female	TOTAL	

Annex 3: General Project Information.

In this Section, provide brief summary on your key performance indicators (especially quantitative measures). Indicate progress towards achievement of performance targets as outlined in the PMP. Complete the table and provide data by the unit of measure and appropriate data disaggregation {e.g. if the unit of measure is 'Number, disaggregated by type', provide those numbers by type for the indicator}.

Indicator	Unit of measure	Planned (target for life of project/entire strategy)	Achieved (this period)	Previous (accrual for last period)	Total (all periods)

RCOE M&E INFORMATION MATRIX

Indicator	Unit of measure (disaggregation)	Baseline (2010)	Target (2014)	Annual Targets				
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall Goal: Enhanced sustainable productivity, value added, and competitiveness of Sub Regional Agricultural System								
1. Percent increase in yield of selected commodities	Percent	Base = 100		104	108	112	116	120
2. Annual growth rate in Total Factor Productivity	Percent	Base = 100		104	108	112	116	120
PDO (Purpose):								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enhanced regional specialization in agricultural research ▶ Enhanced collaboration in agricultural training and technology dissemination ▶ Facilitate increased transfer of agricultural technology, information and knowledge across national boundaries 								
1. Rate of increase in adoption of new varieties, breeds and management practices	Percent	Base = 100		104	108	112	116	120
2. Rate of increase in adoption of new handling and processing methods.		Base = 100		104	108	112	116	120
3. Rate of increase in number of improved dairy genetic materials	Percent	Base = 100		104	108	112	116	120
4. Increase in productivity at farm level over control technology for all disseminated new technologies	Percent	Base = 100		104	108	112	116	120
5. Rate of increase in land area with seeds of improved cultivars	Percent	Base = 100		115	115	115	115	115
Component 1: RCoE								
RCoEs have improved infrastructure, human, and financial resources to conduct regional research in identified priority areas.								
1.1. Acquisition of research infrastructure and equipment according to plan	Percent	0		90	90	90	90	90
1.2. Staffing of research effort on regional research projects according to plan	Percent	0		85	85	85	85	85
Component 2.1: Regional Research								
Generation of agricultural knowledge and improved agricultural technologies in identified priority areas facilitated								
2.1. Number of regional agricultural research projects compared to plan	Number	0		85	85	85	85	85
2.2. Number of new technologies developed by RCoEs relative to plan {at least 1 new technology per completed regional research project}	number	NA						
Component 2.2: Training and Dissemination								
Availability of knowledge and improved agricultural technologies in identified priority areas in targeted countries as well as other ASARECA member countries improved								
3.1. Number of existing and new technologies disseminated in more than one EAAPP country compared to plan	Number per selected commodity	0		1	2	2	3	3
3.2. Number of regional technology uptake pathways (e.g., web-based information platform, regional radio, TV program, etc.) compared to the plan	Number	0		1	1	3	2	3
Component 3: Availability and Access to Seed								
Farmers access to seeds and planting materials and dairy genetic materials in identified priority areas in targeted countries as well as other ASARECA member countries improved								
4.1. Number of cultivars for selected commodities registered in more than one EAAPP country	Number per selected commod	0		3	3	6	6	9

Indicator	Unit of measure (disaggregation)	Baseline (2010)	Target (2014)	Annual Targets				
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	ity							
4.2. Tons of commercial seed of the selected commodities sold by seed companies, farmer organizations, etc		W - 50 R - 0 C - 1.3		W - 142 R - 58 C - 18				
4.3. Tons of breeder seed and planting materials of the selected commodities produced by research institutions and private seed companies								
4.4. Number of doses of livestock semen sold in targeted countries as well as other ASARECA member countries		S - 360,000 E - 100 B - 200						
Coordination and management of regional research activities and dissemination initiatives in all EAAPP countries enhanced								
5.1. Regional research and training and dissemination activities implemented according to plan	Percent	0		85	85	85	85	85
5.2. Harmonized M&E system for RCoEs in cooperation with ASARECA developed, adopted, and implemented		NA		X ¹	X ²			

¹ Developed and adopted in Yr 1

² M&E System implemented in Yr 2-5

Baseline Survey

Major Themes

Socio-economics

1. Household Characteristics

- Age
- Education Level – None; Primary; Secondary; College; Technical/Vocation; Attending Primary School; Drop-out primary school; Drop-out secondary school; Attending secondary school; University, etc
- Gender/Sex
- Household/Family Composition and Size
- Marital Status – Married; Widowed; Divorced; Single; Separated; Co-habitation
- Occupation/Type of Work – Agricultural self-employed; Agricultural paid laborer; Agricultural unpaid family member; Mason; Fisher; Wage employment; Commerce; Carpenter; Petty trading; Casual laborer; etc
- Leadership in society – Chairperson; Secretary; Treasurer; etc
- Group membership – Active member in xxx groups
- Participation in group activities
- Income Level and Sources
- Decision making functions
- Sources of labour – Children; Hired persons; Volunteers, etc
- Farm records

2. Farm Assets and Liabilities

- Land Size (by Commodity, acres)
- Kind of land possessed (e.g. cultivated, fallow, waste, etc)
- Type of Equipment/Asset owned/hired
- Type/Category of Structures – Permanent shelter; Temporary shelter

3. Farm/Land Characteristics

- Type/Category – Residential Plot; Agricultural crops; Livestock; Residential & Agriculture; Residential & Commercial, etc
- Tenure/Ownership – Owner; Tenant
- How acquired – Purchased; Inherited; Allocated by Village Government; Resettlement Program, etc
- Distance to residence (average, Km)
- Farming Systems
- Contract farming arrangements
- Livestock ownership

4. Infrastructure + Distance + Status of Services now (Good, Moderate, Bad)

- Road accessibility
- Market access
- Primary School
- Veterinary Service Centre
- Livestock Market Centre
- Food Grain Market Centre
- Agricultural Input Distribution Centres
- Irrigation System

- Nursery Sites
 - Dispensary/Health Centre
 - Electricity
 - Water
 - a. Major Potable Water source – Dry & Wet seasons
 - b. Major water drinking source for animals – Dry & Wet seasons
 - Public Transport
- 5. Access to Services**
- Common means of transport to the market - Vehicle/Car; Pack animal; Cart; On foot; Bicycle; Motor Bike, etc
- 6. Inputs and Services**
- Seeds, fertilizers, AI, Bulls, feeds, availability etc
 - Funds/Credit Sources – Relatives; Rural Savings & Credit Association; Traditional Lenders; NGOs, Cooperative/cooperative bank; Commercial Bank/development bank; Micro-Finance institutions, etc
 - Input/services costs
- 7. Extension and research information**
- Tailor-made training (seminars, workshops, excursions, exchange visits, etc)
 - Information Sources (Advisory, demonstrations, shows, mass media, baraza, field days etc)

Feeds and Feeding

- 1. Pasture and Fodder**
- Types, quality, quantity
 - Area, distribution, and suitability
 - Current utilization
 - Conservation and Preservation
 - Pasture and Fodder Management
 - Production costs, Sales, benefits (manure, etc)
 - Constraints/Challenges/Opportunities
- 2. Crop Residues**
- Types, quality, and quantity
 - Current level of utilization
 - Source
 - Production costs, sales/benefits,
 - Feed Safety
 - Constraints/Challenges/Opportunities
- 3. Fortified Feeds**
- Types, Quality, Quantity
 - Access
 - Costs
 - Feed Safety
 - Home-made rations
 - Constraints/Challenges/Opportunities

Breeds and Breeding

1. Types, Sources, Purpose and Availability
2. Breeding Methods
3. **Livestock Records/Ownership** – Livestock Type; Number owned; Number Sold; Number Died; Number Slaughtered; Number Born; Number Bought, etc
4. **Comparative Performance**
 - Production Levels
 - Reproductive Characteristics (e.g. Calving/Kidding intervals; Age at first calving, In-breeding levels)
5. **Genotype Environmental Interaction**
 - Breed adaptability
 - Environmental Stresses (e.g. Abiotic & Biotic stress)
 - Water Availability (and seasonality, quality & quantity, distance)

Crop/Livestock Health

1. **Common diseases**
 - Types, Causes,
 - Severity, epidemiology
 - Distribution, seasonality
 - Mortality and morbidity
 - Economic losses
2. **Prevention and control**
 - Early Warning Systems
 - Treatment
 - Costs of drugs, vaccinations, services
 - Indigenous Technical Knowledge

Crop Production

1. Main Crops (pure & mixed stands)
2. Land size under each crop
3. Seasonal Production (bags, etc)
4. Use (primary & secondary) – for household consumption; sale
5. Income earned/year
6. Inputs used – Fertilizer; Pesticides; Compost manure, etc
7. Tools used – Hoe; Draft animals; Mechanized equipment
8. Varieties/Technologies
9. Production Costs – Labor; Land; Capital, etc
10. Post harvest handling/activities

Water

1. Sources – Piped inside/outside house; Communal stand pipe; River/Stream; Borehole; Covered well; Rainwater; Bought water, etc
2. Availability (and Seasonality, Quality & Quantity)

Agro-Business

1. Sales of farm produce:

- Produce, Types, Quantity, Price
- Market Access (local, external)
- Market channels/outlets,
- Market information (Sources/Use/Suggestions for improvement)
- Value addition costs
- Main Clients of Produce – Wholesalers; Retailers; Middle-men; Cooperatives, etc

2. Source of Knowledge

- Specific Sources (e.g. market middlemen; Radio; Field Demos, etc)
- Relevance

Constraints/Challenges/Opportunities

Annex 11: Country/RCoEs Progress Reports

11.1 Regional Dairy Centre of Excellence

Task 1: finalization of the RDCOE PIP

Regional Planning Workshop: 1st – 3rd December 2010, Nairobi

Revisited RDCoE PIP's: Coordinated by Dr B. Musangi (Tanzania)

- Goals,
- Objectives,
- Expected outputs,
- Mode of output sharing,
- Feedback mechanism and
- Communication between RCoEs

Status: Complete

- Concretization of priority research areas
- Identify & agree on regional research projects
- Develop collaboration framework
- Proposal development & mode of reporting

RDCoE PIP

Coordinated by Dr J. Ndikumana

Status:

- Dairy research priority areas were concretized & agreed upon
- Five (5) regional dairy research projects were identified and agreed upon

Agreed research projects:

- **Exploiting Napier Smut & Stunt resistance to increase feed availability in smallholder dairy farms in EAAPP region**
 - Dr M. Mulaa – Kenya
 - Dr J. Kabirizi – Uganda
 - Dr B. Musangi – Tanzania
 - Dr G. Assefa - Ethiopia
- **Exploiting market opportunities for value added dairy products in the EAAPP region**
 - Dr S. Makhokha – Kenya
 - Dr R. Birungi – Uganda
 - Dr J. Bwire – Tanzania
 - Dr F. Kasa – Ethiopia
- **Preventing and controlling East Coast Fever and zoonotic diseases in the EAAPP region**
 - Dr J. Mugambi – Kenya
 - Dr F. Kabi – Uganda
 - Dr Shirima/Swai – Tanzania

- Dr A. Yohanas - Ethiopia
- **Participate in defining and harmonizing food/feed safety standards & organizing users along the value chain to abide by the standards**
 - Dr T. P. Lanyasunya – Kenya
 - Dr F. Kabi – Uganda
 - Dr Kunwijila/Ryoba – Tanzania
 - Dr K. Melessa – Ethiopia
- **Improving indigenous cattle for dairy production through target selection & cross-breeding**
 - Mr D. Indetie/Ilatsya – Kenya
 - Dr Oluca – Uganda
 - Dr Mwakilembe – Tanzania
 - Dr Driba Hunde - Ethiopia

Outstanding issues on regional research:

- Agreement on research grant management system
- Agreement for full proposal development
- Agreement on the framework for coordination & collaboration
- Mode of data collection, analyses, reporting, monitoring & information sharing

Research at National level

- Research call was floated within KARI in December 2010
- Over 100 concept notes were received and reviewed in January 2011
- Full proposal workshop will be held next week (31st Jan – 4th Feb 2011)

Task 2: Harmonization of the RDCOE Results & Logical Frameworks

- Coordinated by Enock Warinda (ASARECA)
- Status: Done as per the WB recommendations

Task 3: Harmonization of training & dissemination, identify appropriate mechanisms for training & dissemination, develop framework for collaboration, agree on activities, mode of reporting and M&E

Coordinated by Mr A. Sang (MoLD-Kenya)

Status: Articulated & agreed upon

Task 4: Consolidation of annual work plans per EAAPP components and country

Coordinated by Dr TP Lanyasunya (Kenya)

Status: Complete (subject to annual reviews at country level)

Task 5: Inclusion of environmental and social safeguards issues in the RDCOE- PIP

- Group work & Plenary discussions

Status: RDCoE PIP has a full section on environmental & social safeguards

Task 6: Formulation of baseline data collection tool

Coordinated by Enock Warinda (ASARECA)

- A draft document was developed during the Nairobi regional workshop and circulated to participants

Status: The said document is available for discussions

Task 7: Inventorying of existing dairy technologies, packaging/re-packaging for up/out scaling

Status: This process was initiated in a stakeholders' forum in December 2010. The developed draft will now be reviewed in the context of the agreed proforma.

11.2 Regional Cassava Centre of Excellence

*Progress Report on task from the 2nd ASARECA – EAAPP Workshop.
8th – 10th November, 2010, Entebbe*

Introduction

Participating Institutions

- MAAIF Agencies and Units:
- Directorates of Crop Resources and Animal Production and Marketing , NAADS,
- NAGRC&DB, and
- NARO -National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI),
- National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL),
- National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALIRRI) and;
- Buginyanya Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (BUGIZARDI)

At regional level is ASARECA and countries implementing EAAPP (Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia)

Progress

Task 1: Ensure effectiveness of project

- EAAPP-Uganda became effective on 29th November 2010
- NARO has fulfilled the fiduciary requirements to administer EAAPP funds on behalf of MAAIF.
- Two accounts have been opened for the purpose
- Implementing agencies have also opened up local accounts
- MAAIF has designated an accountant for the purpose.
 - Project Coordinator
 - Administrator/Accountant
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (got appointment letter 24-01-2011)
- Procurement plan in place
- EAAPP Team in place (PMU, Focal persons, technical teams).

EAAPP Technical Teams

Cassava Regional Centre of Excellence:

- Dr. Chris Omongo (National Coordinator, CRCoE and Team Leader
- Dr. Robert Kawuki
- Dr. Alikai Titus
- Dr. Yona Baguma
- Dr. Bua A.
- Dr. Anthony Paliyo

Rice:

- Dr. Jimmy Lamo- Focal Person
- Dr. Michael Otim
- Mrs. Stella Okello

Wheat

- Mr. Wasukira Arthur- Focal Person
- Mr. Bosco Chemayek

- Dr. William Wagoire

Dairy Research

- Dr. Jolly Kabirizi- Focal Person
- Dr. James Oluka
- Dr. Fred Kabi

Dairy Production and Marketing

- Dr. Julie Ssentumbwe- Focal Person

Dairy Stock (NAGRC&DB)

- Dr. Jackson F. Mubiru
- Dr. Sheila Butungi
- Dr. W. Kifudde

National Seed Certification Services

- Mr. Joseph Bazaale
- Ms. D. Nakedde

Value Addition

- Margaret Masette- Focal Person
- Cedric Mutyaba
- Harriet Muyinnza
- Tumwesigye

NAADS

- Grace Alouch- Focal person
- Max Olupot

Task 2: Consolidation of annual workplans per EAAPP components and country

- Workplan and budget 2011 approved by PSC and forwarded. (PSC constituted)
- Regionalised workplan for rice, wheat and Dairy.

Task 3: Develop Training and capacity building plan

- Draft Training and Capacity building Plan formulated

Outstanding issues

- Finalization of the CRCoE PIP
- Identification of the regional research projects for cassava
- Agreement for full cassava research proposal development
- Agreement on the framework for coordination & collaboration (national and regional)
- Mode of data collection, analyses, reporting, monitoring & information sharing
- Harmonization of the CRCoE results & logical frameworks
- Integration of environmental and social safeguards issues in the CRCoE PIP
- Formulation of the M&E frameworks and tools
- Inventorization of existing cassava technologies, packaging/re-packaging for up-

scaling

Challenges

- The project has lost time. There is need to expedite activities
- Weaknesses in some EAAPP Technical teams. Team building, improved communication flow, networking, and rationalization of technical teams would minimize the challenge.
- Limited resources: Funds have not been yet been released.
- Bureaucracy: While Bureaucracy has many advantages, under project management it tends to be a challenge.

Strategies to address outstanding issues

- Convene workshop of cassava researchers to formulate; i) CRCoE PIP, ii) identify priority research areas, iii) integrate environmental and social safeguards issues and iv) develop inventory of existing cassava technologies (in 3 weeks time)
- Embark on M&E requirements (Customise Logframes, develop baseline tools, PMP) after ASARECA's training on M&E.

Way Forward

- Hasten implementation
- Learn from project countries
- Launch Project – Set on 17th March 2011 at Namulonge
- Regionalize cassava activities
- Develop M and E framework
- Baseline survey

Acknowledgment

PCU acknowledges support from MAAIF and its agencies , ASARECA, research institutions, EAAPP-Country teams (Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia) and The World Bank.

11.3 Regional Wheat Centre of Excellence

*Progress Report on task from the 2nd ASARECA – EAAPP Workshop.
8th – 10th November, 2010, Entebbe*

Issues that were to be addressed

- Project staffing at PMU
- Opening Accounts for various Beneficiaries
- Distribution of EAAPP documents
- Assignment of Focal Persons and Financial Experts at National Regional States
- Establishing Research Teams for WRCoE at national and regional levels

Sub-project proposal preparation

- Baseline data questionnaire development
- Hold stakeholder consultation meeting to discuss, improve and agree on work and budget plans, and procurement plans.

Hold Federal Steering Committee Meeting for approval

Activity: Establishment of fully staffed coordination office

- PMU at MoA and EIAR in place
- TOR for the new staff recruited prepared
- Financial Expert, Accountant, and Procurement Expert hired at the EIAR, and one FE is assigned at MoA

Activity: Opening of Special Accounts and Notification of Focal Persons and FE at National Regional States (NRS)

- Beneficiaries notified to open separate Account
- FP and FE were assigned to coordinate EAAPP activities in each National Regional States

Activity: Distribution of EAAPP documents

- Draft PIP, PAD, Financial Agreement, Financial Manual, MOU with ASARECA (Roles and Responsibilities)

Activity: Establishing Research Teams for WRCoE at national and regional levels

At National Level

- Research Thematic Area Focal Persons (RTFPs) were assigned.
- Research Center FPs were assigned

Regional Team Members

- Identified from member countries except from Uganda

Activity. Sub-project proposal preparation for the four commodities

- Researchers from different disciplines and Research Centers were gathered and came up with draft sub-project proposals
- Baseline data questionnaire development
 - Socio-economic and Extension groups drafted baseline data collection formats and proposal
 - The draft documents were distributed to partner countries with a copy to ASARECA for their comments and inputs

Activity: Hold Stakeholder consultation Meeting

- EAAP Project Implementation Frame Work
- Progresses made so far
- Annual Work and Budget Plans for EAAPP
- Annual Procurement Plans for EAAPP
- Group Work on Annual Work and Budget Plans by NARS
- Work Plans and Budget for Training and Dissemination
- Work Plans and Budget for Seed Multiplication
- Key issues discussed
- The detailed Annual Work and Budget Plan was agreed upon by the stakeholders

Both PMU and regional PMU at national level shall speed up implementation of EAAPP since the country has committed to produce output that serve member countries

- The complexity of the project for regional integration was understood by the stakeholders.
- Harmonization of operational frameworks and project implementation plans for RCoEs discussed and agreed upon.

Activity: Hold Federal Steering Committee Meeting

- Progresses made were presented
- Operational frameworks (Expected outputs, roles and responsibilities, modus operandi, Sub-projects proposals) for WRCoE discussed and approved.
- Annual Work and Budget, and Procurement Plans were presented, discussed and approved

Preparation of detailed Procurement plans

- Procurement arrangements established and detailed procurement plan prepared and submitted to the WB

Technology generation

- Technology generation activities started in areas of wheat germplasm introduction and evaluation; disease and insect pest monitoring and surveillance; and development of integrated crop and soil management practices.

Seed multiplication

- Seed multiplication Seed multiplication of yellow rust resistant/tolerant varieties of wheat

Outstanding Issues

- Harmonize and undertake baseline surveys
- Action plan for environmental and social safeguards
- Implement procurement of woks, consultants and goods for strengthening the RCoE
- **Undertake stakeholder consultative meetings at grass root levels (e.g. with DAs, SMS, and farmers/pastoralists) for quick start of project implementation as per the approved plan**

Strategies to address issues

Activity	Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonize and undertake baseline surveys 2. Action plan for environmental and social safeguards 3. Implement procurement plans 4. Quick start of T&D and seed production component of the project as per the approved plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite ASARECA to harmonize baseline survey • Develop and Harmonize action plan • Quick wins – organize FM and PM • Undertake stakeholder consultative meetings at grass root levels (e.g. with DAs, SMS, and farmers/pastoralist)

11.4 Regional Rice Centre of Excellence

Progress Report (since second ASARECA meeting)

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 1.1 Refinement of baseline data collection instrument and sharing with other program countries and ASARECA
- 1.2 Development of baseline data collection methodology and sharing with other program countries and ASARECA.

Refinement of RRCoE progress reporting format (incorporated in Rice Commodity PIP)

- 1.3 Refinement of Rice Results framework

2. Technology generation:

- 2.1 Further refinement of Regional research projects and started implementing 8 projects: rice 4, wheat 1, cassava 1, and dairy 2.

3. Further review of Regional Rice PIP

- 3.1 Mechanisms for sub-projects approval

Way Forward

1. To conduct A baseline survey: Mid-February 2011
2. Continue with sub-projects implementation (8 projects)
 - 2.1 Call for research proposals - February