



**SADC Multi Country Agricultural Productivity Program (SADC MAPP)
Concept Note
February 2006**

A. Introduction

1. In line with its agricultural strategy, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) intends to complement its existing agricultural productivity programs with additional investments and programs in technology generation and dissemination. Collectively, existing programs and new initiatives in these areas at the SADC regional level will be known as the SADC Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme (SADC MAPP). This concept note presents a brief description of SADC MAPP and provides information on the preparation activities that will take place over the next 12 months to finalize the programme.

B. Background

2. Agriculture plays a major role in the SADC regional economy, contributing 35 percent to its gross domestic product and providing income and employment to about 70 percent of the regional population. In addition, agriculture is an important source of exports in many SADC countries, contributing on average about 13 percent to total export earnings and about 66 percent to the total value of intra-regional trade. Although the SADC region is well endowed with a diversified natural resource base, overall agricultural growth and productivity has been stagnant over the past twenty years. Average yields for maize, the region's main staple, have declined. As a result, agricultural incomes have declined and food insecurity has increased markedly throughout the region. Average daily per capita calorie intake in the region has decreased over the past 15 years. Food imports and food aid have almost doubled over the same period. The region has also experienced a number of severe droughts in the last 10 years that have contributed to food insecurity and further exacerbated the poor performance of the sector. With cereal demand expected to reach nearly 60.0 million tons in 2015 (double the current demand), food security is now a central concern of SADC member states.

3. Improving the performance of the agriculture sector will be essential to economic growth and development for the majority of the SADC countries. Preventing any further increase in the number of SADC absolute poor will require sustained annual growth of at least 5 percent (almost twice the level achieved since 1980). Halving severe poverty within the next 15 years, the stated goal of SADC Heads of State, would require Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to average 8 percent annually. To achieve this, agriculture would have to grow at an annual rate of 6 percent over the same period. Attaining this very ambitious goal is, however, considered possible. SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and short and medium term action plan for "Enhancing Agriculture and Food Security for Poverty Reduction in the SADC Region" provide a sound framework for achieving strong and sustained growth in agriculture and the overall rural economy.

B. Strategic and Institutional Context

4. **Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).** Under NEPAD, Africa's Heads of State have recognized the critical importance of agriculture as the cornerstone of sustained growth and poverty reduction through adoption of the "*Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)*", which articulates a strategy to put African agriculture on the path of strong and sustained growth. CAADP includes four mutually reinforcing pillars: (i) sustainable land and water management; (ii) improved market access and integration; (iii) increased food supplies and reduced hunger; and (iv) research technology adoption and transfer.

5. NEPAD has requested the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) to take the lead in developing a framework under which Pillar Four of CAADP might be implemented. In response to NEPAD's request, FARA has, in consultation with stakeholders, developed the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP). The FAAP provides an African vision of the knowledge institutions, programs, and policies needed by Africa to raise the productivity of its agricultural sector. It is intended as a guide to the kinds of institutional structures which are likely to be the most effective at each level (regional, sub-regional, and national).

6. The FAAP calls for: (i) reforms to make agricultural research, extension, and education programs more effective; (ii) increases in the scale of investment of these programs – including an expanded role for programs at the regional level; and (iii) harmonization of external support for these programs. In this sense, the FAAP is also an instrument of advocacy – one which has received the endorsement and commitment of Africa (through NEPAD/AU) and of development partners.

7. In developing their agricultural research, extension, and related programs along the lines of FAAP principles, countries and regions would: (i) experience enhanced credibility with regard to the likely effectiveness of their program and institutional structures; (ii) receive NEPAD support in their efforts to secure domestic and external funding for these programs; and (iii) obtain access to an enhanced willingness among external development partners to provide support for these programs.

8. **SADC Agricultural Strategy.** SADC's strategy for agriculture shares the principal elements and priorities of CAADP and closely mirrors the emphasis placed on agricultural productivity in CAADP's Pillar Four. SADC's overall and agricultural development strategies are incorporated generally in its Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and more specifically in the "Agricultural Action Plan for Enhancing Agriculture and Food Security for Poverty Reduction in the SADC Region" adopted by SADC Heads of State at the Extraordinary Summit held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in May 2004. Among others, the Action Plan calls for an increase in the investments and institutional development directed toward improving the effectiveness of national and regional agricultural technology and productivity systems – in particular, agricultural research, agricultural advisory services, and other related programs and institutions. Regional activities are seen as a key element of the strategy, which calls for an expanded role for programs at the regional and regional level. In addition, the Action Plan also calls for:

- Enhancing food (crop, livestock and fishery) production and productivity through improved access to and sustainable use of agricultural productive assets (land and water), investments in irrigation and appropriate soil and water management, improvement in national and regional technology development systems, and increased access to key agricultural inputs and technologies.

- Enhancing diversification and value added through the establishment of a supportive policy and institutional environment for the development of efficient agro-industrial commodity chains.
- Enhancing disaster prevention/preparedness/mitigation through the implementation of a comprehensive strategy involving the development of drought/pest tolerant crop and livestock varieties, the control of pest and diseases and policies and instruments to improve forecasting, mitigation and recovery.
- Enhancing the regional institutional framework for effective collective policy-making and action by building the capacities of key national and regional institutions and strengthening their linkages.

9. **SADC region institutions.** The policies and strategies for regional cooperation in agricultural technology generation and dissemination are currently coordinated through SADC. The Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Training (SACCAR), a regional agricultural research organization established in 1984 to coordinate research and develop partnerships in the region was disbanded into a Sector Coordinating Unit (SCU) under the supervision of the Government of Botswana because of stakeholders' perceived lack of efficiency and cost-effectiveness. In 2001, the SCU was phased out as part of SADC Restructuring. Since the closure of SACCAR, the main instrument for coordinating and strengthening agricultural technology development has been the Agricultural Research and Training Unit within the FANR Directorate of the SADC Secretariat.

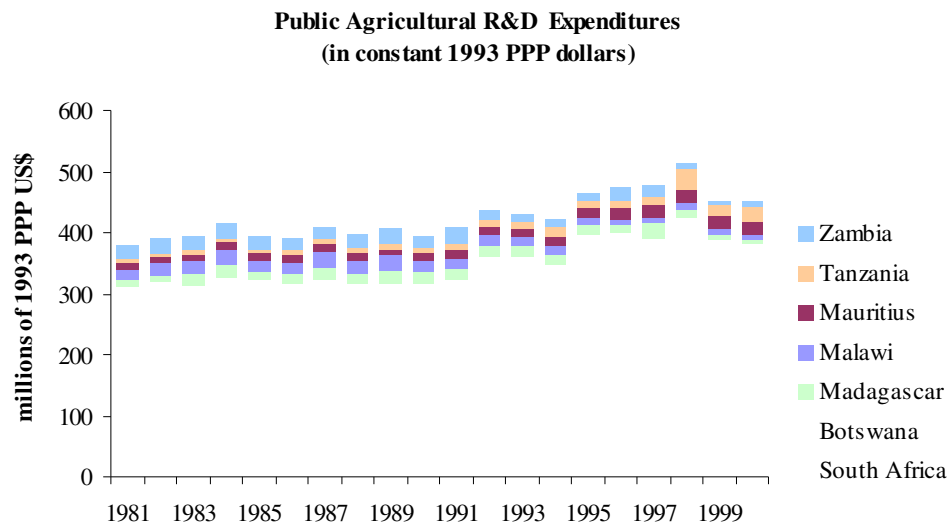
C. Programme Rationale and Approach

10. **Rationale for a SADC regional programme.** To successfully address the region's pressing agricultural development challenges and achieve sustained agricultural growth, countries will need to work together to pool resources for undertaking collective action on issues of common interest and to mobilize global knowledge. SADC MAPP provides an opportunity to promote greater efficiency at the national level through a set of regional interventions that allow countries to:

- **Pool resources to more effectively address areas of common interest.** Although a large part of technology development activities must be carried out at national level, there are important activities that require a minimum critical mass and would clearly benefit from a regional approach. Few SADC National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), with the exception of South Africa, have the critical mass and capacities to address the very complex research agenda of African agriculture. There is thus an urgent need to define a rational division of labor between NARS, SADC region research institutions and International Research Centres, taking into account the existing capacity and comparative advantage of each of the partners, for jointly implementing research programmes on issues of common interests.
- **Develop mechanisms for sharing knowledge and building capacity.** The SADC region does not have well developed mechanisms for collecting or disseminating lessons learned in technology development and dissemination from within the region and globally. There is a need to develop opportunities for policymakers and practitioners to share experiences and access knowledge. Likewise, there is also a critical need to improve the human resource capacity in national technology development and generation systems through improvement in basic education, institutions of higher learning, universities or research centres. Given limited

resources, many countries do not have a full complement of training programmes. Establishment of regional institutions and joint training programmes could benefit and strengthen national capacity in agricultural research and extension.

- Increase the level of investment in agricultural technology development and dissemination.** Addressing the complexity of African farming systems requires, among other things, that world-class research be applied to a large variety of critical national issues. Within the SADC region, national expenditure on agricultural research is estimated at over 2% of agricultural GDP, however, much of this is driven by expenditures in South Africa. Other SADC countries spend less than 1% of agricultural GDP on research¹. In order to make significant progress on agricultural growth, a much higher level of investment would be needed. Investment in agricultural research in the West has generally averaged closer to 3% of agricultural GDP. A regional programme would contribute to increasing the overall level of investment within the research on technology generation and dissemination.



11. **Guiding Principles.** Lessons from within the SADC region, Africa and elsewhere have shown improving the effectiveness of agricultural technology generation and dissemination systems often require greater relevance and responsiveness to farmer needs. At present, farmers' needs too often do not sufficiently drive the orientation of research and extension efforts (causing lack of relevance and impact), while the know-how and the technologies that are produced by the system, even when relevant, too often are not widely taken up by farmers (suggesting lack of effectiveness in the transfer of technologies). The difficulty to maintain human capital in all these programmes and a chronic shortage of operating resources within these systems also constrain the performance of research and extension (suggesting an inadequacy of investments in human capital formation and a lack of responsiveness in the training and educational institutions themselves).

12. Addressing these issues requires interventions that: (i) ensure investments in agricultural technology generation and dissemination are tied to a clear economic benefit; (ii) give authority

¹ Statistics are based on Beintema and Stads; 2004. "Investing in Sub-Saharan African Agricultural Research: Recent Trends" 2020 Africa Conference Brief No. 8, International Food Policy Research Centre

and responsibility for agricultural technology programmes according to the principle of subsidiarity; (iii) establish a pluralism in provision of agricultural services through separation of public funding from public delivery; (iv) make provision for cost-sharing and donor harmonization; and (v) establish effective linkages and partnerships between research, extension, education and end-users, i.e. mainly the farmers. In the context of SADC MAPP, this would imply:

- SADC MAPP would emphasize responsiveness to market conditions and *economic justification* as key factors for determining technology generation and dissemination investments – ensuring that productivity is not pursued as an end in itself, but as a tool for improving profits and incomes in the agricultural sector and in the rural economy.
- Activities supported by SADC MAPP would focus on areas where the region has a comparative advantage over national actions. In accordance with *subsidiarity*, SADC MAPP activities would not include those that could be more effectively supported at the national level or below.
- SADC MAPP would employ a *pluralistic model* in its regional programme to take advantage of the skills found within public and private institutions in the region.
- SADC MAPP activities would be undertaken on a *cost sharing* basis so that countries and national stakeholders can exercise ownership and over SADC MAPP.
- In line with the Paris Declaration on Improving Aid Effectiveness (2005), external financing for SADC MAPP would be *harmonized* to increase ownership, reduce transactions costs and better meet regional priorities.
- SADC MAPP would promote knowledge sharing and development of synergies and feedback mechanisms to ensure there is sufficient *linkage between extension, research and education* and greater collaboration in the overall technology generation and dissemination system.

D. Programme Description

13. **Objectives.** The broad objectives of SADC MAPP would be to support agricultural technology generation and dissemination within the SADC region. Specific objectives would be to: (i) create opportunities for knowledge sharing across member countries; (ii) develop synergies between countries and allow for coordinated action; (iii) promote measures to increase the role of farmers and improve the efficiency and market orientation of technology generation and dissemination systems; and (iv) channel increased resources to addressing agricultural productivity at the regional level.

14. **Components.** SADC MAPP would be a regional programme that would focus primarily on those activities which are regional in nature. SADC MAPP would have four components focusing on various aspects of technology generation and dissemination: (i) farmer empowerment and market access; (ii) extension and technology dissemination; (iii) research and technology generation; and (iv) capacity building and institutional strengthening.

15. **Component 1: Farmer empowerment and market access.** The first component would support efforts to build the capacity of farmer groups to play a more active role in technology generation and dissemination systems and to enable national governments to establish initiatives supporting this. SADC MAPP would support activities designed to (i) build the capacity of

farmers or producer organizations at the regional level with particular focus on improving access to markets and information; (ii) identify and disseminate lessons learned on implementing farmer empowerment initiatives within the region and globally; and (iii) support, through technical assistance or capacity building, the efforts of national governments to implement initiatives supporting farmer empowerment and market access.

16. Activities to be supported through SADC MAPP would include: (i) joint training at the regional level for higher level farmers and producers organizations to build financial and administrative capacity and improve market linkages; (ii) technical assistance on developing institutional reforms and initiatives to support farmer empowerment at national levels; (iii) stocktaking of successful experiences (African and worldwide) in the empowerment of smallholders and the identification of key lessons for SADC member countries; and (iv) support to piloting and innovative use of information and communication technologies for farmers and farmers groups.

17. ***Component 2: Extension and technology dissemination.*** Component 2 would support efforts to promote knowledge sharing and development of national technology dissemination systems. Specifically, the regional program would support activities to: (i) promote knowledge sharing on technology dissemination methodologies and farmer advisory services approaches among SADC member countries; (ii) increase human resource capacity in national extension systems through joint training at the regional level; (iii) facilitate national governments interested in reform through provision of technical assistance and funds for pilot activities; and (iv) facilitate partnerships and linkages between technology generation and dissemination systems.

18. Activities to be supported through SADC MAPP would include: (i) establishment of a regional network for sharing experiences and knowledge; (ii) development and dissemination of lessons learned from within the region and globally; (iii) regional training programmes for stakeholders in national extension and technology dissemination systems; (iv) support to dissemination of best-bet technologies developed in the region or globally, such as NERICA rice, through DONATA or a similarly designed program, and through general support to documentation, testing, and promotion activities; and (v) establishment of a technology dissemination innovation fund to facilitate the reform process at national level and pilot reform activities.

19. ***Component 3: Research and technology generation.*** The third component would strengthen relationships between national and international research institutions, including support for joint activities at the regional level, and support to national systems. The regional programme would support activities to: (i) facilitate harmonization and development of integrated technology generation strategies at the regional level; (ii) promote development of dynamic information and knowledge systems at the national level; (iii) support research on the relevant scientific and technical issues underlying matters of regional importance; (iv) develop linkages and feedback mechanisms between technology generation and dissemination activities; (v) promote the concept of NARS and facilitate national priority setting; and (vi) develop and support linkages between research programs at the global and regional level with those of the SADC region and of its Member States.

20. Activities to be supported through SADC MAPP would include: (i) priority setting exercises to identify research areas to be supported at the regional level; (ii) support to priority research programs on issues of common interest to the region through establishment of centers of excellence; (iii) expansion of the competitive grants system at the regional level; (iii) knowledge sharing through establishment of specific research program networks and dissemination of research outputs generated within the region and globally; (iv) support to the implementation of

the Sub-Saharan African Challenge Program; and (v) provision of technical assistance and support to reforms or developments in national research systems.

21. **Component 4: Capacity building and institutional strengthening of core public services.** The regional program would support activities to: (i) increase the capacity of SADC and member countries to deliver core public services in agricultural technology generation and dissemination; (ii) expand access to, and improve the quality of, agricultural education and training programmes at the regional level; and (iii) facilitate the emergence of a sub-regional research organization (SRO) for technology generation and dissemination activities if deemed necessary by Member States.

22. Activities to be supported through SADC MAPP would include: (i) strengthening the capacity of the SADC Secretariat and national governments in policy analysis, impact assessment, and monitoring and evaluation related to technology generation and dissemination activities; (ii) joint agricultural education and training activities at the regional level (including support to educational institutions and support for scholarships for university and post-university training within the region and beyond); (iii) support for the development, including the development of a detailed business plan, of a SRO for the SADC region of Africa should Member States re-establish it; and (iv) support to Centres of Excellence

E. Implementation Arrangements

23. **Programme Management.** SADC MAPP would be implemented at the regional level under the leadership of the SADC Secretariat with day to day activities undertaken through a dedicated regional platform affiliated with the Secretariat. Overall guidance for SADC MAPP would be provided by a Steering Committee (SC), who would provide strategic guidance to the programme and oversee its implementation. The SC would be chaired by the chairperson of SADC's agricultural committee and include representatives of SADC Secretariat, the Director of FANR, participating member states, NEPAD, the private sector, CGIAR centres, and other major regional stakeholders. The SC would be responsible for: (i) overseeing programme implementation and providing overall guidance on institutional reforms and governance issues; (ii) promoting African government support and mobilizing international support; and (iii) monitoring and evaluating performance and impact.

24. **Development of a regional institution supporting agricultural technology generation and dissemination.** As part of SADC MAPP, an institutional structure would be developed to support implementation of regional programmes in agricultural technology generation and dissemination. Although many functions of such an institution are currently embedded within the FANR Directorate of SADC, development of a full regional programme may not fit within the mandate the Secretariat and its operations. An more autonomous institution belonging to SADC with some degree of operational independence may be more desirable. It is expected the SADC MAPP would contribute toward creating the conditions under which such an institution could be established. The regional institution may take the form of a formal SRO but could also take another structure depending on the needs and interests of regional stakeholders. Key characteristics of an SRO would include: (i) operational autonomy, (ii) management by private and public stakeholders, (iii) linkage to international and national agricultural technology and dissemination systems; and (iv) integration of technology generation and dissemination functions. The institution would also be guided by the same principles underlying SADC MAPP: economic justification and market orientation, institutional pluralism, subsidiarity, cost sharing and harmonization, and linkage between research, extension and education. The matrix below describes the institutional evolution expected.

Matrix of expected institutional changes

Institutional Goal	Current status without regional institution	Anticipated change under new institutional structure	Key implementation milestones
Greater institutional pluralism in technology development	Competitive grants scheme launched and managed through FANR	Expansion of competitive grants scheme to incorporate NARS and IARCs and establishment on a permanent basis	Research outputs; implementation of grants scheme under new structure
Coordination of research activity and joint research programming	Limited coordination or pursuit of joint research programmes	Establishment of a mechanism to enable shared programme of research within SADC region	Regional priority setting exercises and formal agreement on coordinated research programme
Increased cost sharing	Funding for agricultural technology provided by external financing	New institutional structure financed in part by country contributions	Establishment of formal financing arrangement with SADC Member countries
Greater market orientation in technology development	Weak linkages between economic benefits and priorities identified for regional support	Market potential and profitability drive technology focus of regional technology development activities	Economic analysis included as part of research programme development and priority setting activities
Harmonized donor support for regional activities	Donor funds provided to SADC on a project by project basis	Donor funds accessed through a shared funding mechanism	Establishment of donor basket fund or other harmonization arrangements
Linkage of extension, research and education	Weak link between technology generation and technology dissemination and little support for extension or education activities at the regional level	Integration of technology generation and dissemination functions; greater support to regional activities in knowledge sharing and technical assistance for agricultural extension and education	Establishment of regional programmes supporting extension and education within new structure

25. **Country participation.** The design and content of the programme would be driven by the priority needs of SADC Members States and participation in the various components of the programme would be on a voluntary basis. It is expected that the SADC MAPP preparation phase will identify specific activities and country priorities as well as designing a framework through which countries can articulate their priorities and receive support.

26. **Donor harmonization.** An important feature of SADC MAPP would be the simplification and integration of implementation arrangements and harmonisation of donor funding mechanisms for its operations². A commitment would be sought from governments and participating donors to the principle of adopting common implementation procedures based on transparent and efficient public expenditures management, budgeting, financial management and auditing, asset management, procurement, monitoring and reporting. One of the central objectives of the programme would be to move away from “project financing” and provide coordinated funding. External financial support would ideally be channelled through a common “basket-funding” mechanism to be established within SADC and to be administrated according to satisfactory financial/budgetary procedures. The objectives, operating policies and fiduciary arrangements of this “common fund” are currently under preparation. Such implementation arrangements and funding mechanism would ensure programme’s internal coherence, minimize transaction costs and foster governments/stakeholders ownership and control over the programme.

² In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005).

27. **Partnership with the International Research Centres.** SADC member states and SADC agricultural strategy recognize that achieving a sustained, technology-led growth requires a radical departure from the past in the focus, structure, policy, and operational processes of the region's agricultural technology development systems. In particular, a departure from the current practice whereby international agricultural research centres are largely de-linked from local producers and technology dissemination systems; and NARS lack resources and scientific critical mass to bring about the changes needed in African agricultural technologies. CG centres were originally intended to support and augment NARS activity but this has not always been the case and there is some perception among countries that their own NARS are often in competition with CG centres in the region for staff and resources. Greater partnership would be pursued under SADC MAPP to establish linkages and improve the responsiveness of the CG systems to national priorities.

F. Programme Costs and Financing

28. The total cost of SADC MAPP would be developed as part of preparation over the next –12-18 months. Additional funding would complement ongoing agricultural productivity programmes (see Annex 1 for a description of other programmes and their costs). Donors who have indicated a strong interest in financing aspects of SADC MAPP include the World Bank, DfID, and USAID. Other donors such as EU and France (who already finance related activities under SADC FANR), CIDA and others may also be approached.

G. Next Steps in SADC MAPP Preparation

29. **Preparation schedule.** Preparation of the full SADC MAPP proposal is expected to take place over the next 12 months under the leadership of FANR (see Annex 2). A consultation workshop was held in October, 2005 with participation from representatives of SADC Member States, NEPAD, FARA and development partners. Consensus was reached on core SADC MAPP structure primary and a detailed workplan developed for preparation activities. National level consultations will drive the development of detailed activities under the programme and are expected to take place between February and March, 2006.

30. Immediate first steps in further developing the SADC MAPP concept will be establishment of a core team comprised of 2-3 persons, who will undertake day to day preparation of the program on the part of FANR. A draft proposal would then be developed by June, 2006 and submitted to national stakeholders for comment. A final proposal would be completed by November, 2006 for final endorsement by national stakeholders. The draft and final documents will also be submitted to donors for financing.

31. **Early actions and regional institutional arrangements.** Although a full proposal remains to be developed, the meeting recommended SADC and the Member States identify “early actions” or activities that could be supported immediately. One such example could be expansion of the competitive grants program that is already being implemented in the SADC Secretariat. The meeting also noted movement towards a SRO and support to centers of excellence under SADC MAPP requires further study and consultation. Work on these two issues will take place as part of the proposal development in the next 12 months (Annex 2).

Annex 1: Ongoing and Planned Projects at the SADC Regional Level

Project/Programme	Description	Donor/Cost
Fund for Innovative and Regional Collaborative Project (FIRCOP)	FIRCOP is a small pilot project supported by the French Direction of International Cooperation and Development. The basic objective of the project is to support regional research and training projects. It has two components: (i) a competitive research fund; and (b) funds for management of the programme. An important ancillary aim is to help build capacity within SADC-FANR, through the provision of one expatriate Technical Assistance. The project which became operational in 2002, and runs for 4 years has been very slow to start for a number of reasons including the lengthy approval process within SADC that calls for all expenditures to be approved at the highest level of the Secretariat. The project was seen as a pilot for a larger EU funded initiative – ICART described below.	France/ €1.6 million
Improvement and Coordination of Agricultural Research and Training (ICART)	ICART is an EU supported, 5 year programme that started in May 2005. It provides resources for improving networking amongst NARS in the region, competitive research grant funds, resources for staff training, and building university training capacity within the region. The main objectives of the programme are to build capacity within the region and within SADC-FANR. To this effect the programme will support three technical assistance personnel who will be recruited by the SADC Secretariat. It is envisaged that ICART will be implemented by the FANR unit of SADC assisted by the three Technical Assistance Staff from the French Government.	EU/ € 15 million over ten years
SADC Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge (SSA) Challenge Programme	This CG programme is part of a continent wide programme supported initially by FARA using World Bank and other donor funds. The provisional budget for SADC is US\$70.6 million over the six years, or US\$11.6 million a year. Full funding has yet to be identified. The objective of the programme is to raise the impact of research in the region through a new paradigm of "Integrated Agricultural Research for Development" (IAR4D) that encompasses institutional capacity building, market approaches, knowledge management and policy research. Regional Task Forces (TF) were established consisting of staff from Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centres in the region, NARS, Universities and NGOs. The IAR4D research will be started at a selected number of Pilot Learning Sites (PLS). In the case of SADC, the first PLS is a contiguous area made up of NE Zimbabwe, South Malawi, and Central Mozambique which have similar ecologies and agricultural production systems. Additional sites will be identified in subsequent years. At the workshop in Malawi, a Pilot Learning Team (PLT) to undertake research at the first PLS was constituted, (CG and NARS scientists), and criteria were drawn up for the selection of Lead Institutions to be responsible for research programme implementation and managing funds. It is envisaged that the Lead Institution will be selected from either ICRISAT, IITA, SOFECSA (The Soil Fertility Consortium for Southern Africa), Zimbabwe AREX and ICRAF. Bids were received in SADC by 22 April, the closing date for submission, and are under review. The bulk of the proposed Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP) funding is to support research by Task Forces from the PLT, with the balance for administration and other overheads. Research funds will be accessed on the basis of competitive tendering, with research proposals being pre-selected by SADC FANR and the SSA CP Coordinator (a new post within the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa [FARA]), with final approval by the SSA CP Steering Committee. The IAR4D aims at improving the linkages	World Bank, multiple/\$70.6 million (not yet committed)

Project/Programme	Description	Donor/Cost
	between the NARS and the CG activities in the region, although the specific mechanisms for improving linkages have yet to be defined	
Various	there are a number of other donor approved grant supported projects. These include: African Development Bank research grants US\$0.4 million; GTZ Groundnut and Legume Programme – US\$0.6 million; EU Land and Water Project Training and Research –Euro 4.8 million; Nordic countries, Plant Genetic Resource Centre – US\$10.0 million; Bionet International Plant Protection Institute South Africa – US\$10.0 million. The USAID also has a number of ongoing projects in the field of agriculture and natural resources that are complementary to the four pillars of CAADP. The total value of these is US\$35.0 million for seven years starting 2004.	

Annex 2: Workplan for SADC MAPP Preparation ¹

TASK	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SENSITIZATION AND CONSULTATION MEETINGS				
National Sensitization and Consultation in SADC member countries (Presentation and validation of the SADC-MAPP Concept Note).	Identify country Focal Points who will take responsibility to organise the national consultation activities	15 December 05	FANR, SC and Core Management Committee (CMC)	Commitments needed from country Focal Points to be defined (TORs?);
	Prepare SADC-MAPP documents and guidelines for national meetings	February 2006	FANR, Core Team Leader, consultants;	Objective and scope of the meetings, typology of participants, and support material to be prepared.
Regional Consultation to review and validate the proposed SADC-MAPP interventions and implementation arrangements at regional and country level	Hold meetings (invitations to be sent four weeks ahead of the meeting)	March – June 06	Countries' Focal Points with help from CT	
	Submit Summary Report to SC	June 06	Countries' Focal Points	
Regional Consultation to review and validate the proposed SADC-MAPP interventions and implementation arrangements at regional and country level	agreed venue, dates and list of participants.	March 06	CT, CMC	First draft Programme Document and inception reports of key studies to be presented and discussed at regional meeting.
	Invitations issued six weeks before meeting date	April 06	CT, FANR	
COMPLETE PREPARATION OF SADC-MAPP PROPOSAL: TECHNICAL DESIGN AND FINANCING	Hold the consultation meeting	between end-May 06 and end June 06	CT, SC and FANR	
	COMPLETE PREPARATION OF SADC-MAPP PROPOSAL: TECHNICAL DESIGN AND FINANCING			
Management Information System (MIS): to collect and avail information to stakeholders on research, extension and education aspects (such as: public and private institutions, human and budget resources, policies, strategies and methodologies) from SADC countries, CGIAR and relevant regional bodies.	TORs and budget developed, circulated and endorsed;	January 06	FANR, SC	To be prepared by CT and country focal points with consultant support for establishing an MIS.
	TORs advertised; consultant screening and contract awarded;	February 06	CTL and MT	Country information to be reviewed and refined during national consultations.
	Draft report (and MIS) submitted for review and endorsement;	15 April 06	CT, Consultant; CMC	
	Report finalised (with fully costed proposal) and MIS in place	30 August 06	CT, Consultant; SC	

¹ This workplan was developed as an output of the Regional Consultation Workshop on SADC MAPP held in Gaborone in October, 2005 and updated in January 2006.

TASK	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
Institutional Development: Analysis of institutional capacity, governance options and long-term implementation arrangements for SADC-MAPP related activities.	TORs and budget developed, circulated and endorsed; TORs advertised; consultant screening and contract awarded; Inception report Draft report submitted for review and endorsement; Report finalised (with fully costed proposal) and road map agreed upon	January 06 15 February 06 15 April 06 30 June 06 30 August 06	FANR, SC CTL and CMC Consultant; CMC Consultant; SC Consultant; CMC	The proposed study would explore implementation options, including the establishment of a SADC-MAPP Regional research and development organisation. The Inception report to be discussed at the regional consultation meetings
Centres of Excellence (CoE): review of options suitable for SADC-MAPP support and develop a fully costed CoE proposal.	TORs and budget developed, circulated and endorsed; TORs advertised; consultant screening and contract awarded; Inception report Draft report submitted for review and endorsement; Report finalised (with fully costed proposal) and road map agreed upon	January 06 15 February 06 15 April 06 30 June 06 30 August 05	FANR, SC CTL and CMC Consultant; CMC Consultant; SC Consultant; CMC	including background analysis on candidate themes, candidate institutions; testing of the overall concept.... The Inception report could be discussed during the regional consultation meeting
Harmonisation & Alignment (H&A): explore options to harmonise funding (e.g. multi-donor trust fund/basket) and implementation arrangements	TORs and budget developed, circulated and endorsed; TORs advertised; consultant screening and contract awarded; Draft report submitted for review and endorsement; Report finalised; road map endorsed	January 06 15 March 06 15 June 06 30 August 05	CTL and CMC CT and CMC CT and CMC CT and SC	To include development partners, CGIAR, private sector, etc.
SADC-MAPP Full Programme	Document outline agreed	March 06	CT, CMC and SC	The programme proposal to

TASK	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
Proposal: detailed description of components' interventions, cost estimates and implementation arrangements.	Draft Proposal circulated for review and comments Programme document endorsed Appraisal of SADC-MAPP programme Programme launched	May 06 November 06 January 07 First quarter 07	CT, CMC CT, SC, develop. partners CT, SC, develop. partners SADC	focus on regional (SADC) interventions and to propose mechanisms to support SADC-MAPP activities at country-level
Financing Commitment from Development Partner for SADC-MAPP	Donors (e.g. USAID, EU, DfID and World Bank) express commitment to finance SADC-MAPP (in general but concrete terms) Donors commit to specific budgets contained in full proposal	May – June 06 November 06	SADC MAPP CT + SC and Development partners	Donors consultative meeting held during the regional consultation
Financing Commitment from SADC Countries: governments to express commitment to finance SADC MAPP	Consultation/briefings with member Governments to clarify their commitments and ongoing activities Official commitments to specific budgets	May – June 06 November 06	SC + SADC member countries MoFs and MoAs SADC Council	
Financing Commitment from other stakeholders (such as CGIAR, private sector and civil society)	Indicative commitment Firm commitments - agreements	May – June 06 November 06	SC, FARA SC, FARA	Inventory of funding for CG system in Africa included in MIS;
EARLY SADC-MAPP ACTIONS: COMPETITIVE GRANTS SCHEME				
A Competitive Grants Scheme (CGS) that scales up best bet technologies and provides lessons learned/implementation experience to SADC MAPP	Identification of existing modalities and options for their expansion and alignment through SADC MAPP; Decision on preferred option Finalise proposal, prepare TORs for management committee and outsourcing of services Scheme launching	February 2006 March 2006 Tbd. Tbd	FANR, SC, consultants; stakeholder consultation; SC SC and CT CT and contracted body	need to avoid parallel schemes, i.e. to build on existing competitive grants arrangements for the proposed scheme; CGS management to be contracted to relevant body.