FARA
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

2018

ANNUAL REPORT

Consolidating the Gains: Strenthening Science and Institutions for Impact

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Consolidating the Gains: Strenthening Science and Institutions for Impact

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FOREWORD

Foreword

FARA: CONSOLIDATING THE GAINS TOWARDS STRENGTHNING SCIENCE AND INSTITUTIONS FOR IMPACT

The year 2018 has been a phenomenal one for the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa in many respects, and we could not have chosen a more appropriate theme for the annual report. This year's theme; "Consolidating the gains and strengthening science and institutions for impact'; reflects FARA's journey through the year 2018. It speaks to……(explanation for the appropriateness of this theme)

The year 2018 is the end of an era and the emergence of new partners. It has also been unique in several dimensions. It was the last year for the implementation of the MTOP-2R and the completion year for FARA's current Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), which was a significant milestone. In addition, the ten year Platform for African European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD) also came to its term.

On this score, we would like to express our sincere gratitude our donors and partners. We wish to specially mention the European Union Commission, (who are the other donors to acknowledge)……. We also acknowledge the role and leadership of the World Bank, especially in providing financial oversight and support for the Multi Donor Trust Fund. We must mention that the MDTF came in at a most opportune time; at a time when the continent has been battling with price volatility and increasing vulnerability of small holder and poor farmers. The intervention of the MFDT has eventually culminated in a stronger and more efficient institution.

We must admit, that FARA has gone through many phases to arrive at 2018 and the successes it has chalked. With the lessons learnt, FARA is now able to engage with stronger partners and institutions, in order to leverage their support to enhance its financial and technical capacities.

Another milestone which must be acknowledged in 2018, is the demonstration of confidence by partners and donors in the work and mandate of FARA, as they continue to invest in its programmes, to deliver on agriculture research goals and provide evidence-based support for policy making and taking action towards achieving a food and nutrition secure Africa. The African Development Bank-led initiative, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) was approved in May 2018, and FARA has been given the mandate to lead the implementation of its Capacity Development and Technology Outreach component. We appreciate the AfDB for the support and vote of confidence in FARA.

In 2018, FARA also made significant strides in the area of the Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa (S3A) as countries have begun showing their commitment and preparedness to leverage the leadership of FARA to fight hidden hunger on the continent. FARA facilitated the setting up of National S3A Investment Proposal teams in six countries (Senegal, Ghana, Egypt, Malawi, Rwanda and Benin). The teams mainly comprise the 5 – 7 members from National Agricultural Research Institute, University, CAADP focal person, Private sector and Farmer organisations. The writing teams benefited from technical support from FARA teams towards the development of the Investment Proposals.

FARA continues to rank high on the scorecards due mainly to its institutional reforms and innovative and efficient approach to doing and keeping business. We are confident of our transformative role in Africa's development through a FARA that is financially sound, robust and continually innovating. As we look forward to a more exciting 2019, the Board of Directors and Management of FARA wish to appreciate all our partners, especially the Sub-regional Organizations (SROs), who have worked together with us for the future funding opportunities.

We appreciate the fact that you believe in us to deliver on the science research agenda for Africa. We shall work relentlessly towards building science research capacity that ensures a food and nutrition secure continent.

01
Progress with the Science Agenda

Transforming Africa's Agriculture through Science; the S3A Country Progress Report;

Background

The Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa (S3A) is regarded as the game-changer for the continent's Agricultural Transformation Agenda. It refers to the science, technology, extension, innovations, policy and social learning Africa needs to apply in order to meet its evolving agricultural development goals.

The S3A was endorsed by the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, Science and Technology of the African Union in April 2014, as the framework for advancing science in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), in order to accelerate the transformation of African agriculture. For a better coordination, the S3A is housed by the Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa (FARA).

Expected outcome

The implementation of S3A within countries is anticipated to create favourable policy environment for science, enhance capacity strengthening mechanisms, facilitate and leverage effective financing arrangements, and support innovation platforms for impact in accelerating agricultural transformation.

Validation

The S3A was crafted by an expert group made of eminent scientists, policy makers, managers drawn from different organizations who presented the first draft of the document at the 6th Africa Agriculture Science Week and FARA General Assembly held in Accra in July 2013. The validation process continued in 2014 and 2015 with extensive consultations involving as many as possible diverse stakeholders from different sub-regional organization (SROs) constituencies.

Rolling-out

With a financial support from IFAD, FARA engaged in a process of rolling out the S3A in countries and sub-regions. Four consultative workshops – one for each SRO - were organized in April 2017. The aim was to present the S3A strategy and sensitize countries for a buy-in. All member countries of each SRO attended the consultation workshops.

The SRO workshops were followed by five (5) national consultations held in Tier One countries namely Ghana & Senegal for CORAF, Rwanda for ASARECA, Malawi for CCARDESA and Egypt for NAASRO between May and July 2017. These countries were selected based on the "S3A Preparedness". The 'S3A preparedness' was estimated using a set of variables in econometric models (Ordinary Least Squares, Propensity Score Matching and a composite of both models).

The national consultations in the Tier One countries aimed at crafting a Theory of Change (ToC) and Results Framework (RF), emphasizing science needs, priorities, baselines and expected change resulting from mainstreaming of S3A at national levels.

The consultation process was completed by a continental synthesis which was held in Accra ending of July 2017. NARS, SROs, AFAAS, CGIAR, RECs, Private sector representatives, FOs, NGOs, Development partners (DPs), among others, attended the workshop. In total, 43 countries (out of 54) were covered by the consultation processes (national, regional and continental).

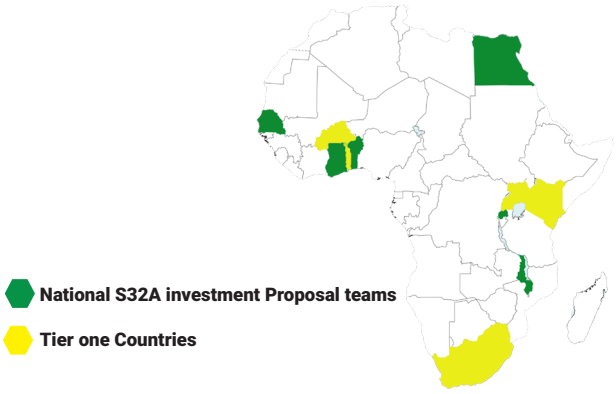
43 out of **54** Countries

NARS, SROs, AFAAS, CGIAR, RECs, Private sector representatives, FOs, NGOs, DPs, among others, attended the workshop

S3A with Funds from IFAD

4 CONSECUTIVE WORKSHOPS
In April 2017

5 NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS
Held in Tier one Countries



National S3A Investment Proposal Development

In 2018, FARA facilitated the setting up of national S3A investment proposal teams in six countries (Senegal, Ghana, Egypt, Malawi, Rwanda and Benin). The teams mainly comprised 5 – 7 members from national agricultural research institutes, universities, CAADP focal persons, private sector and farmer organisations. The writing teams benefited from technical support from FARA towards the development of the Investment Proposals.
So far, three of the six countries (Egypt, Rwanda and Ghana) have submitted their draft S3A investment proposals.

Situational Analysis

Towards providing baselines data, policy assessment and analysis of institutional arrangements for delivery of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for agriculture, a situational analysis study was commissioned by FARA. So far, this activity has been conducted in six countries (Ghana, Rwanda, Malawi, Egypt, Senegal and Benin). The draft reports have been shared with the country writing teams and are being used as reference documents for the development of the investment proposals for the implementation of S3A.

Interests from new countries, commitment and the way forward

Since the consultation process and the roll-out of S3A into countries, there has been a wave of new countries interested in mainstreaming and implementation of the S3A beyond the existing Tier One countries; notably Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Togo, South Africa and Uganda. In 2018, the government of Benin has signed a letter of commitment to the S3A while the government of Ghana did the same in the last quarter of 2018.

This is a major achievement for the S3A implementation where countries themselves express demand for support from FARA, SROs and AFAAS to initiate the implementation of the S3A on their own.

In the first and second quarters of 2019, FARA continued to engage with countries who have expressed the demand to roll out the S3A into their NAIPs. FARA is currently engaging Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon, DR Congo and Malawi for their letters of commitment.

With Ghana, after the commitment letter has been signed by MESTI, a consultant has been recruited to facilitate the entire project: stocktaking and profiling; development of investment programmes aligned with the NAIPs, SDGs; strengthening institutional structures to implement the programme; implementing actions; Monitoring and Evaluation and lessons learning. FARA has provided technical and financial support for the recruitment.

Benin is also making steady progress. After the signing of the commitment letter by the Minister of Agriculture, the institutional analysis has been completed. The plan is to engage the Ministry to recruit a facilitator to steer forward the process.

The plan is to create synergies with the SISTA project so as to rationalize resources for S3A and SISTA.

National S3A Investment Proposal (NSIP)
Proposal teams setup in 6 Countries

Egypt
Rwanda
Ghana — Submitted draft of NSIP

Senegal
Malawi
Benin

02
DataInforms within the Science Agenda

FARADataInformS within the Science Agenda

From many years of experience and analysis it has become critical to harmonize the generation and management of knowledge products in order to enhance accessibility and uptake by policy entities and key stakeholders. Consequently, in collaboration with partners, the FARA Data and Information Systems (FARADataInformS) project has been launched with the mandate to primarily improve the Forum's knowledge generation and networking processes while working more efficiently with its stakeholders.

FARADataInformS is a component of the Observatory for the Science Agenda and Africa AR4D. It serves as a repository of relevant Science and Technology Indicators (STI) metrics at country level that will provide the basic resource from which various information products will be derived. It is a web-based tool with analytical features, built on open source and uses Application Programming Interface (APIs) to integrate data from the existing relevant sources. FARADataInformS offers opportunities for individuals, programme teams, regional, sub-regional and national partners to work more dynamically, as it allows enhanced information and communication flows and generation of relevant reports. Collaborators will be able to work in a more interactive manner. It will position Africa Agriculture in relevant global platforms.

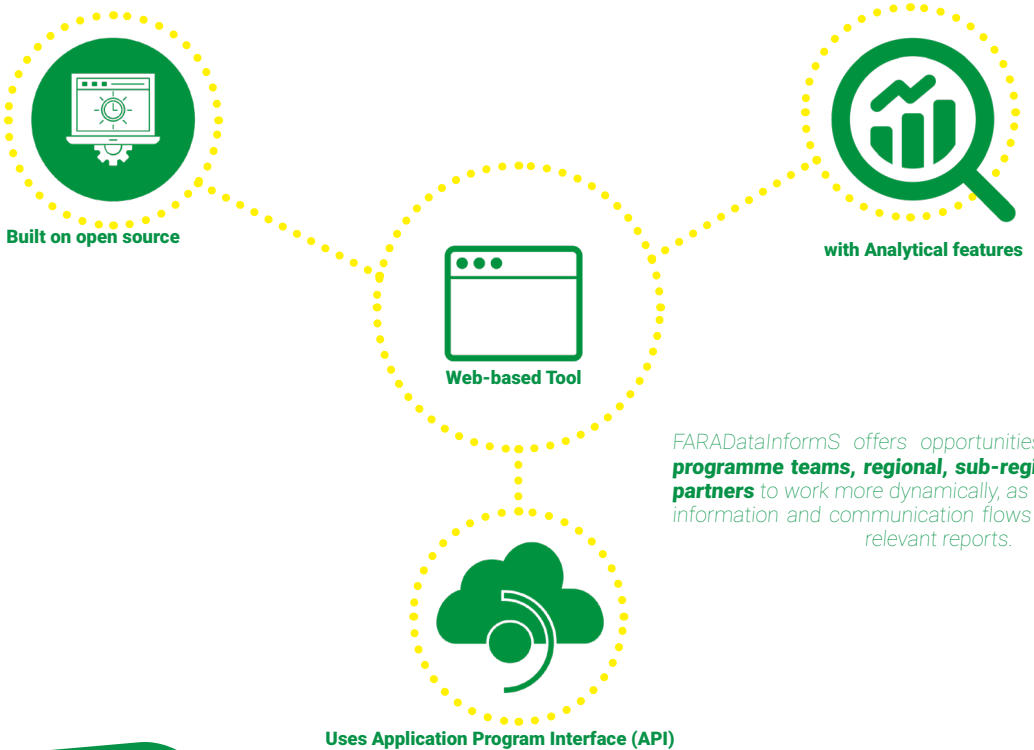
System Information

The framework combined multiple data systems of data types and formats from several sources into one repository to conduct various analytics to respond to specific needs from stakeholders. Its access levels cover FARA at the continental level, the Sub-Regional Organizations (CORAF, ASARECA, CCARDESA and NAASRO) and the NARES within the 55 Africa countries.

The FARADataInformS platform consists of four conceptual components:

1. The public web site is the content that most visitors can see
2. The private web site is the content that registered and approved users can see
3. The administration panel is the interface for managing content
4. Third party Business Intelligent software for the analytical reporting feature

FARA DataInforms



*FARADataInformS offers opportunities for **individuals, programme teams, regional, sub-regional** and **national partners** to work more dynamically, as it allows enhanced information and communication flows and generation of relevant reports.*

03
Development of Knowledge Tools and Products

Development of Knowledge Tools and Products

FARA initiated and coordinated the development, validation and up-scaling of several tools and products. These include: multi-stakeholder partnership approaches – notably the Innovation Platform based on Integrated Agriculture Research for Development principles and the PAEPARD process; holistic capacity development based on Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa (SCARDA) guidelines, the agribusiness incubation model based on the Universities, Businesses and Research in Agricultural Innovation (UniBRAIN) approach, knowledge management tools such as Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems (eRAILS), eCapacities, the Innovation Platforms Agribusiness Portal (IPAb) portal integrated under FARADataInformS and decision support tools such as the Policy Practice Index.

Knowledge Products Dissemination & Outreach

04
Building Nutritious Food Baskets

Photocredit: Pixabay/

Building Nutritious Food Baskets
Food and Nutrition Security & Sustainable Agriculture in Africa: Pathway to Nutritious Food Basket

Between 2015 and 2018, FARA participated in the implementation of the Building Nutritious Food Baskets (BNFB) project, which sought to help reduce hidden hunger in Africa, by catalysing sustainable investment for the production and utilization of biofortified crops at scale. The project represented a clear demonstration of how scaling up of "multiple biofortified crops" (vitamin A cassava, sweet potato and maize, and high iron beans) can be achieved through a concerted effort of multiple partners and stakeholders.

The delivery mechanism of BNFB was through multidisciplinary and multi-organizational partnerships involving community, national, regional and international partners. It took into consideration on-going initiatives in target countries and the region through stakeholder engagements, joint planning, monitoring, learning and evaluation.

The BNFB Consortium

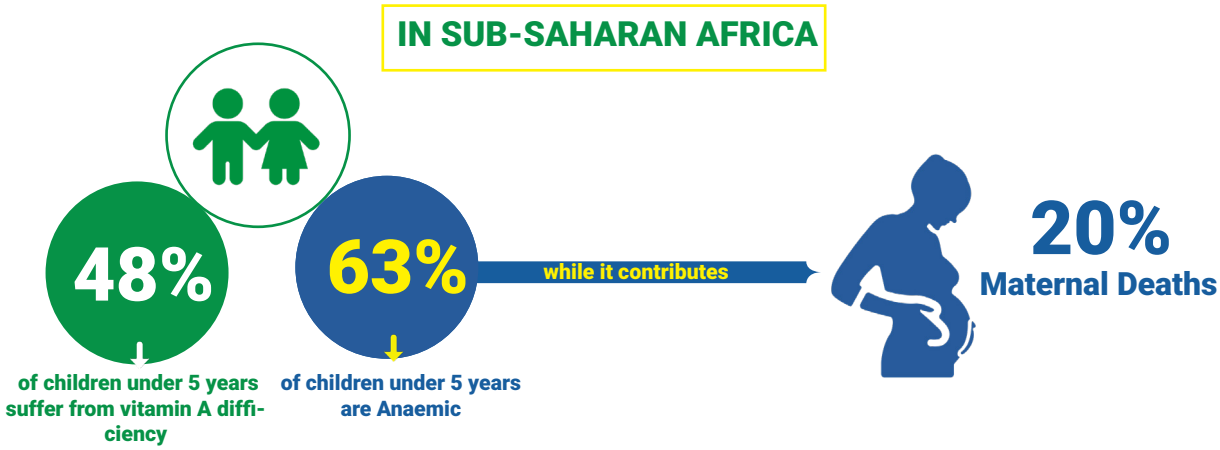
As a member of the BNFB Consortium, FARA was responsible for policy engagement and advocacy at regional level. Other members of the consortium were:

- International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT): High Iron beans,
- International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT): for scaling biofortified pro-vitamin A (PVA), (orange) maize and quality protein maize (QPM),
- International Potato Centre (CIP): for Orange Flesh Sweet Potato (OFSP),
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA): yellow cassava, pro-vitamin A (orange) maize and
- HarvestPlus: promoting biofortification at country level.

Collaborating partners in the BNFB project included NARS/ Governments ministries (agriculture, health, nutrition, education), parastatals, universities, research and extension institutions, Private sector and civil society organizations

Investing in Grey Nmatter Infrastructure

The global hunger challenge and food scarcity has exposed billions to hidden hunger due to micronutrient deficiency, which is characterized by chronic deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals such as vitamin A, iron, zinc and iodine. Hidden hunger affects millions of people in Africa, especially the rural poor and other vulnerable populations. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in the world and about 48% of children under five years suffer from this deficiency. Iron deficiency is responsible for many cases of anaemia. In Sub-Saharan Africa, about 63% of children under 5 years are anaemic while it contributes to 20% of all maternal deaths. Furthermore, about one-third of the world's population suffer from zinc deficiency while 26% of Africa's population is at risk of becoming zinc deficient.



In many developing countries, staple crops have limited nutrients or are subjected to processes that diminish their bioavailability, creating unhealthy consumption patterns. With poor agricultural performance aggravated by scarce resources and impacts of climate change, up to 80% of the global food supplies is at risk.

Recognizing the debilitating effects of hidden hunger, African governments, development partners and other stakeholders have over the years implemented a number of interventions strategies including fortification, dietary diversification, vitamin and mineral supplementation, deworming and biofortification. Biofortification, recognized as one of the most sustainable and cost-effective food-based approaches to combating hidden hunger has been widely applied among staple crops consumed by rural and vulnerable populations. Through efforts of HarvestPlus and partners, new and more nutritious varieties of staple food crops that provide higher amounts of vitamins and micronutrients identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as most lacking in diets globally have been developed and delivered with significant impact.

FARA recognizes nutrition as a key cross-cutting issue and recommends measures to provide guidance to policy makers and program managers on the selection and design of effective agricultural interventions to strengthen food and nutrition security in Africa. One of the key research themes of the FARA-led Science Agenda for Agriculture in Africa (S3A) focuses on food systems to support the improvement of nutritious foods and enrichment of micronutrient levels in crops through breeding and soil fertility management.

The African Union Business Plan for the implementation of the CAADP-Malabo declaration (2017-2021) recognizes these nutritional challenges and has designed a programme "Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Strengthening Nutrition and Food Security" with the objectives of increasing agricultural productivity and strengthening food and nutritional security through improvement in inputs, mechanization and post-harvest management under six main sub-programmes. Sub-programme five specifically relates to strengthening biofortification of commonly consumed foods, especially to improve nutritional status of low income households.

Through BNFB, FARA promoted policy engagements and regional advocacy efforts to help reduce hidden hunger and therefore catalysing sustainable investments in "grey matter infrastructure".

Advocacy Strategy

Following the development of an advocacy strategy, crafted based on the understanding of existing investments, policy and legislative environment in relation to biofortification, strategic guidelines and insights on investments plans for food-based approaches were identified.

Advocacy Champions

Early in the project, FARA enlisted committed, influential and respected persons in agriculture and nutrition from AUC, NEPAD, FAO, Academia, and Independent consultants to serve as Advocacy Champions. In total, 18 advocacy champions comprising 11 females and 7 males were engaged during the project implementation period. The Champions performed various roles including review and validation of the situation analysis report and the advocacy strategy.

Major Strides:

This report covers the period November 2015 to October 2018, the lifetime of the Building Nutritious Food Baskets (BNFB): Scaling up Biofortified Crops for Nutrition Security in Nigeria and Tanzania project. This project was funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation as phase 2 of the Reaching Agents of Change (RAC) project. BNFB was built on the achievements, success, and scaling-up approaches of RAC and drew on complementary CGIAR expertise for scaling up biofortified crops through a multicrop (food basket) approach.

ADVOCACY CHAMPIONS

11 females and 7 males were engaged during the project implementation period.

BNFB was led by the International Potato Center (CIP) and implemented by a consortium of partners working on nutritious staple crops. The partners comprised the following:

1. The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), focusing on high-iron and -zinc beans;
2. The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), focusing on biofortified pro-vitamin A (PVA) maize;
3. CIP, focusing on orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) and advocacy and capacity development;
4. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), focusing on yellow cassava and PVA maize;
5. HarvestPlus, focusing on country-level promotion of biofortification; and
6. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), focusing on policy engagement and advocacy regionally and with national governments and a host of national and community partners.

The key focus of BNFB was contributing to the reduction of micronutrient malnutrition, also known as hidden hunger, by catalyzing sustainable investment for the utilization of biofortified crops at scale in Nigeria and Tanzania. The purpose was to demonstrate how the scaling-up of a biofortification intervention can be achieved through a concerted effort of a range of CGIAR centers and programs, along with community, national, regional, and international stakeholder engagements.

Communication

To facilitate communication among the Regional Advocacy Coordinator, the Champions and BNFB project team at CIP, a WhatsApp Group was created, which served as medium for sharing advocacy opportunities, relevant publications as well as any information that is relevant to the biofortification agenda. Most importantly, the Champions either represented BNFB or joined the regional advocacy coordinator at key events to advocate for increased investment and policy change in support of biofortification. Advocacy was usually done through one-on-one interactions, participation in regional meetings and policy dialogues and presentations, panel discussions and exhibitions of advocacy materials.

Gender Consideration

As a means of sustaining advocacy and mainstreaming gender into the process, nine youths comprising five women and four men who are active in biofortified crop value chains were also engaged as champions. They attended a capacity strengthening workshop and were sensitized to understand the competences and rudiments of effective advocacy at the grassroots, national, regional and continental levels

The regional advocacy coordinator and the champions participated in twenty key events at the continental and global levels where they made presentations, organized panel and open discussions and showcased various advocacy materials to influence inclusion of biofortification in key regional food and nutrition policies, strategies and plans, and create demand for biofortified crops.

Key Achievements

Participation in these events and in the review of key documents has resulted in the inclusion of biofortification in strategies and programmes such as

- The AU Business Plan to guide implement the CAADP-Malabo Declaration (2017–2021),
- 2nd AU Specialized Technical Committee Meeting Agenda and Report,
- AfDB Multisector Nutrition Action Plan (2017-2021),
- Resolution of the Pan African Parliament (PAP)-NEPAD High level event on nutrition and food systems,.
- CORAF Nutrition Strategy for the implementation in WAAPP phase 3
- NEPAD's Flagship Programmes for Nutrition and Food Security.
- Declaration on Food Safety and Healthy Diets for All
- Workshop on Food Safety and Healthy Diets organised by The Pontifical Academy of Sciences and GAIN
- Agenda of the 8th ANEC held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1-5 October 2018
- Regional Economic Communities Nutrition Strategies – SADC, EAC
- Policy dialogues on biofortification on the margins of the roll-out meetings on implementation of Science Agenda for Africa Agriculture (S3A) in Egypt, Ghana, Malawi and Rwanda. This was part of actionable outcomes from EU-AU roadmap for FNSSA.

Table 1: Summary of achievements on key result areas against targets

Key Outcome Indicators	Target	Nigeria	Tanzania	Regional	Overall Result	Achievement Status (%)
Number of policy documents that include/ prioritize biofortification	10	3	4	4	11	110
New programs supporting and/or utilizing biofortification	5	2	2	3	7	140
Amount of resources ($) mobilized in support of biofortification	10m	5,068,330	1,474,900		6,543,230	65.4
Number of documents on key elements of the scaling up model published	5		2	3	5	100
Number of pipeline varieties released	12	3	4		7	58
Number of change agents trained in critical areas along the value chains of the four biofortified crops and on biofortification	10,000	2,633	8,147	53	11,433	114
Number of institutions capacitated to organize and implement gender-sensitive programs and projects on biofortification	20	13	27		40	200
Number of processors of biofortified foods	4	1	8		9	225
Number of households (HH) reached with biofortified crops	1.02m				999,944	97

Important milestones

FARA's BNFB advocacy led to a Pan African Parliament (PAP) Resolution on Nutrition and Food Systems in Africa, which was adopted in May 2018 and recognized bio-fortification as an intervention for addressing nutritional challenges. This was followed by a High Level Advocacy Event on biofortification in Cairo Egypt on 11th August 2018 jointly hosted by FARA, NEPAD and PAP.

Investments

The advocacy events also resulted in some investments as follows:

- AUC 2018 Call for research proposals, in which one of the research themes focused on the development of biofortified crops. Some BNFB partners supported some researchers to submit proposals on biofortification.
- Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) programme in which the African Development Bank is providing $120 million investment to boost production of nine commodities. Two of these commodities are OFSP and high iron beans. CIP and partners are scaling up OFSP in Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Tanzania, Rwanda, DR Congo, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique. CIAT and partners are scaling up high iron beans in Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, DRC, Malawi, Burundi, Zimbabwe. FARA is building capacities of national research institutes and other national actors to be able to take up these technologies.

Key lessons learnt from regional advocacy are:

- In order to integrate biofortification into regional policies, strategies and programmes, it is important to identify champions from key and strategic regional organizations as they provide information on potential opportunities for influencing policies,
- Having a common advocacy message helps to highlight the role of bio-fortification in contributing to the prevention of the micronutrient problems as well as evidence of impact on nutrition outcome,
- Champions need to be allocated a budget to support their advocacy work,
- To engender adoption of bio-fortification, it is important to align bio-fortification to relevant initiatives as well as ongoing opportunities for advocacy

05
Technologies for Africa's Agricultural Transformation

TAAT Capacity Development and Technology Outreach Enabler Compact Stakeholders' Inception workshop

The African Development Bank-led initiative, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) was approved in May 2018, and FARA has been given the mandate to lead the implementation of its Capacity Development and Technology Outreach component.

The capacity to deliver food production technologies across agroecological zones is at the core of the goals of the TAAT programme. The development of holistic capacity development strategy for strengthening the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI) required to achieve this, underscores the need to galvanize all TAAT commodity and enabler compacts and their constituent country stakeholders. This will create the enabling environment to ensure that the relevant stakeholders commit to the common vision for Capacity Development and Technology Outreach (CDTO) for a smooth, successful and timely implementation of TAAT, leading to the deployment of effective technology outreach package that would bring about competencies on extension, policy, market, R&D, & regulation as envisioned by TAAT. The TAAT capacity development and technology outreach adopts holistic and inclusive and multi-stakeholder approaches

An inception meeting of the CDTO Enabler Compact was held in July 2018 in Accra, Ghana with representation from the five stakeholder categories coming from each of the 12 countries targeted. Representatives of the Project Management Unit (PMU), the Clearing House and Leaders of the Commodity Compacts were invited to present proposed activities and the technologies prioritized per commodity for each RMS present.

Through the facilitation of the SROs, the meeting brought together 64 participants representing the RMCs that are engaged with the CDTO Enabler Compact workplan. Participants jointly discussed and conceptualized country and value chain specific CDTO activities in a harmonized manner based on the presentations made. For the first time in the implementation of TAAT, partners from the value chain and enabler compacts have come together, following years of planning and with less than a year to start delivering results in line with the Donor's guidelines.

FARA and other partners are aligning actions to harness opportunities offered by TAAT towards strengthening seed systems at country level. Though relatively young, the Clearing House is appreciated for providing quality assurance and guarantees that bankable technologies are packaged and scaled. It also established the minimum required conditions for transformation to take place. In addition, the TAAT Project Management Unit ensured appropriate procurement arrangements, fund disbursement, reporting (financial & quarterly & annual), administrative roles, program review, country engagement and commodity compact support.

The CDTO compact is an enabler that offers coordinated approach to Capacity Development for technology targeting adoption and use leading to commercialization. It is a vehicle for rebranding agriculture by integrating women and youth.

Welcoming participants to the meeting on behalf of Dr. Yemi Akinbamijo, Executive Director of FARA, Dr. Irene Frempong, Director of Research and Innovation at FARA, introduced TAAT as one of the boldest efforts towards leveraging the power of science for development in Africa, ensuring that African countries benefit from the proven technologies that have been developed through science and getting actions implemented on the ground to benefit the local populations.

1. Objectives of the meeting:

The meeting sought among other things:

1. To establish the CTDO Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI);
2. To map the partnerships that will support the strengthening of RTDI;
3. To develop detailed program of work for strengthening the capacities of country and commodity specific compacts and communities of practice and
4. Develop and formalize implementation agreements among all partners within the CDTO compact.

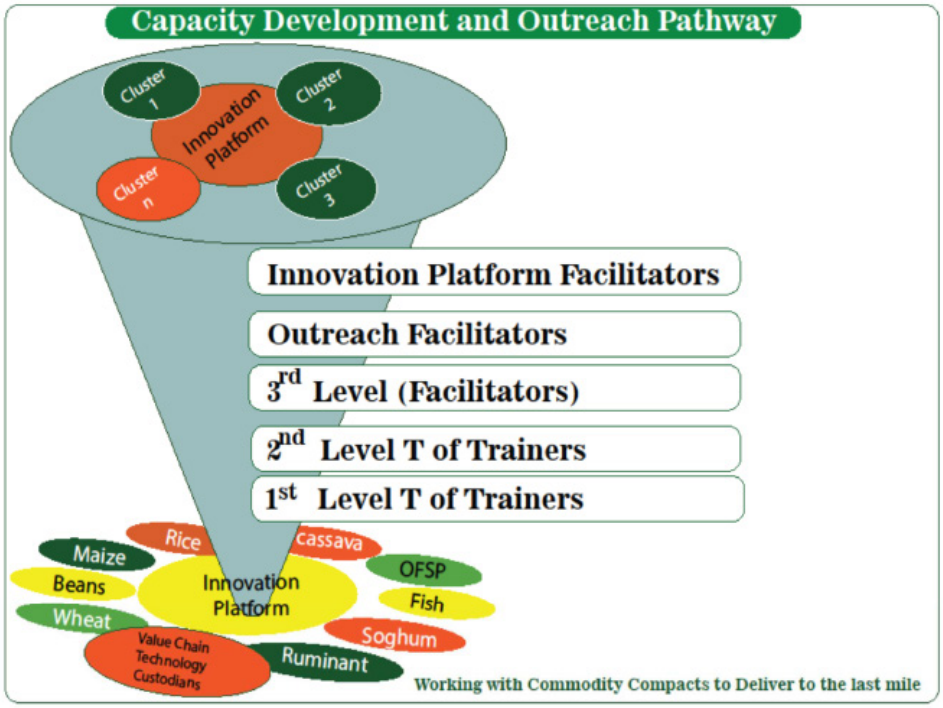
The meeting addressed questions of country involvement, the philosophy of TAAT as non-research programme, the role of the Clearing House and the choice of commodities to focus on.

ACTIONS IN 2018

In Kenya, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal, TAAT has

1. Supported NARES to operationalize the Innovation Platforms and agribusiness incubators.
2. Supported commodity compacts to set up IPs
3. Established cross-border collaboration and dialogues to facilitate spill over of TAAT technologies across national borders
4. Assigned NARES to facilitate enterprise development through IP for adoption of TAAT technologies

Figure 1



06
PAEPARD in Retrospect 2018

PAEPARD 2018 In Retrospect

1. Enhanced capacities of African actors to mobilize, facilitate, participate, lead and evaluate joint multi-stakeholder ARD innovation partnerships with Europe

In 2018, two write-shops – with a strong training component on proposals writing – were organized in Entebbe, Uganda, for multi-stakeholder consortia, to respond to two international ARD funding opportunities (the joint Canadian-Australian call and the African Union Commission Research Grants).

In total, participants in write-shops developed and submitted 55 proposals, out of which six were successfully granted funding amounting to USD 6,693,548.

2. Knowledge products on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) developed

1.In the frame of contributing to the AR4D in general and the documentation of PAEPARD based-experience, WP Capacities prepared eight thematic briefs. These were based on challenges and learning priority areas expressed by PAEPARD partners during the Reflection and Learning workshop held in Entebbe in April 2016. The briefs developed are listed below;

2.ARD Partnerships - An Introduction to Systems thinking and ARD partnerships
3.Adaptive leadership in ARD
4.Managing power differences in ARD partnerships
5.Gender and youth inclusion in ARD processes
6.Reflection and learning in ARD
7.Knowledge co-creation and management in ARD
8.Scaling in ARD processes

Figure 2.

Each technical brief outlines the current theory behind the topic, how this theory is relevant to ARD, how the issue has been tackled in the PAEPARD project, and recommendations for future ARD projects.

In addition to these thematic briefs, PAEPARD published experience and lessons learned in capacity strengthening in ARD as a working document titled "Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research for Development: Collaboration for Results" and an associated summary in the form of a PAEPARD Policy Brief: "Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research for Development".

An original study evaluating the innovation process through some consortia was produced in French under the English title PAEPARD Impact Evaluation: Four Case Studies Using the impresS Method. Finally, the latest publication of PAEPARD is a testimony on Achievements, Challenges and Lessons of the PAEPARD Multi-stakeholder Partnerships of ten consortia promoted by PAEPARD.

All PAEPARD publications are listed in the catalogue and can be accessed online at: https://paepard.org/?Publications-Paepard

3. Information, Knowledge and funding opportunities on ARD are shared among African and European stakeholders, including the African Diaspora in Europe

3.1. Monitor effectiveness of information system to facilitate African-European partnerships

With 8,765 members registered on 1st January 2018, the D-Group of PAEPARD reached 10,800 members as shown on the diagram. This represents an increase of 2,035 members. The new membership registration is a sign of the usefulness of the PAEPARD information system. The membership by category is shown below:

- Members with a cgiar extension in their emails: 275
- Members with an fao.org extension in their emails: 87
- Members with a giz.de extension in their emails: 81
- Members with an ec.europa.eu extension in their emails: 58
- Members with an ifad.org extension in their emails: 20
- Members with an usaid.gov extension in their emails: 20
- PAEPARD consortium: CIRAD 45, CTA 23, RUFORUM 18, FANRPAN 14, ROPPA 11, NRI 5, EAFF 13, SACAU 10, ColeACP 9, CSA 5, PROPAC 6, ICRA 7, Agrinatura 4, FARA 9

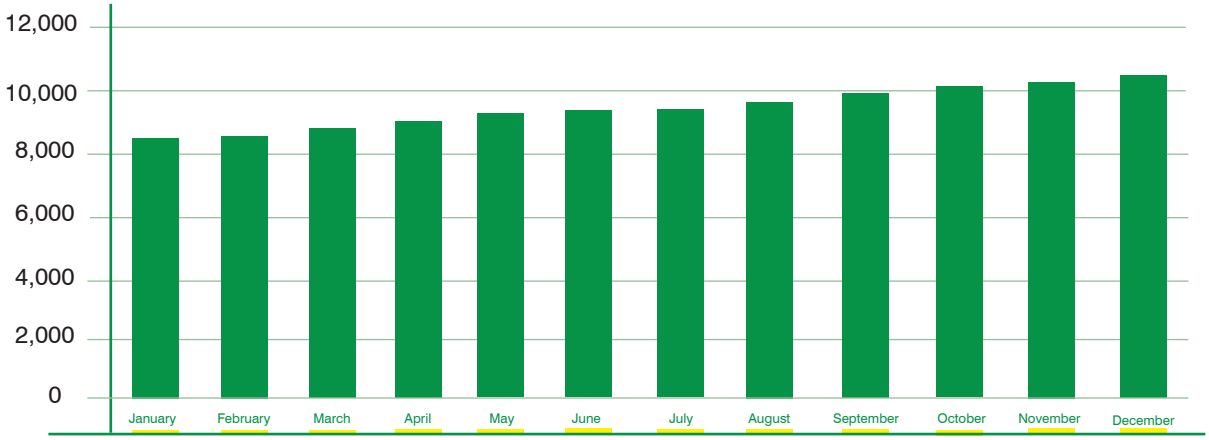


Figure 3.
Membership of PAEPARD in 2018

3.2. PAEPARD information system documentation

Recent documents have been produced by CIRAD to make the PAEPARD information system and tools sustainable after the end of the project.

The focus has been on a set of documents on communication tools to be used by FARA or others stakeholders. Document guides for OSIRIS and tools have been written in English and French and stored into the PAEPARD library. PAEPARD has been documenting a large amount of ARD initiatives and reports since 2010 with the view of reinforcing their visibility and creating synergies. They are available on http://paepard.blogspot.com/ with total page view of over 300, 000.

3.3.Maintaining Knowledge and Information Services

In order to fully leverage the services provided by the D-groups, and to better communicate relevant information to the right audiences on PAEPARD platforms, it was decided to start building the first bricks of an automated system of information monitoring and selective dissemination.

Using text mining and machine learning technologies, a first application has been developed and presented to the project management team. It allows to scan the electronic sources in RAD on the web and to select the information likely to interest the PAEPARD community.

This information is then retrieved, classified and made available to users. This application is currently available online on an independent server. It has been integrated into the PAEPARD website on the FARA server. This software brick is OPEN SOURCE and can be used for free in other projects.

4. Sustaining Regional Dialogues between Farmer Organizations and Research

In the frame of the implementation of the ULP, PAEPARD has, since 2014, promoted the regional dialogues organized by the four non-research partners in the PAEPARD consortium as a strategy for the sustainability of the multi-stakeholder partnerships after the end of the project. During the No-Extra-Cost-Extension period, four thematic regional dialogues were held:

Eastern Africa: EAFF successfully organized a multi-stakeholder consultation meeting under the theme "Developing profitable and sustainable livestock enterprises through structured markets". This was done in collaboration with the Kajiado County Government of Kenya, (as a way of engaging the public sector) and Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) Foundation-a finance private sector.

Figure 4.
Stakeholder Dialogue on livestock in Kajiado county, Kenya

Southern Africa: A parallel session was convened on the sidelines of the 2018 FANRPAN Annual High-Level Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy Dialogue held in November 2018 in Maputo, Mozambique to discuss the post-harvest loss management and measures for operationalization and implementation of the African Union Commission (AUC) published Post-harvest Loss Management Strategy (PHLMS).

The parallel session was attended by more than 40 participants and the resolutions of the side event were then shared during a feedback plenary session that was attended by more than 200 people.

Western Africa: A regional dialogue meeting organized by ROPPA was held on 10-12 December, 2018 in Dakar at the CORAF headquarters.

Figure 5.
ROPPA Regional Dialogue on seed production in Dakar

The aim of the regional dialogue was to address the issue of seed production and certification in agriculture. Three priority questions were discussed based on agreements and commitments between CORAF and FARA on issues of gender, biodiversity and climate change.

The dialogue aimed to achieve the following results:
(1) scientific evidence in the African family farmer systems, to meet the challenges related to demographic growth, sustainable management of land and natural resources, markets, decent food, women and youth productivity improvement etc.

(2) put in place a joint technology dissemination mechanism for scaling up supported by adequate funding and leveraging the business forum (3) develop a road map on tracking the engagement through designation of a focal point in CORAF to specifically deal with the issues of permanent dialogue framework to ensure its successful implementation based on commitments made.

Central Africa: It is in the framework of strengthening the links between all the stakeholders for the purposes of improving the seed sector in Central Africa that PROPAC organized regional workshop under theme, "Decade of the Family Farming, what role for the seed sector in Central Africa?" in Brazzaville, from 6-8 November 2018.

The main objective of this meeting was to contribute to the improvement of the institutional frameworks that regulate seed policies in Central Africa and specially to put in place mechanisms that encourage the consideration and involvement of FOs in research processes in the field of seeds. This meeting was attended by about 20 participants representing farmers organizations, national research institutes, regional research centers, and the regional economic communities of Central Africa.

Figure 6.
Central Africa Regional Dialogue on the role of farmer organizations in the decade of family farming

5. Supporting the implementation of the CRF projects

During the no-extra-cost-extension CRF projects achieved the following outputs;

- Trichoderma project of Burkina Faso validated the use of different organic matters enriched with Trichoderma, analysed their physic-chemical composition, produced training materials and trained vegetable producers.

- Soybean Milk and soybean Dadonu project of Benin performed the analysis of safety and nutritional quality of Dadonu, stabilisation of soy-bean milk from one day to one year shelf life, building the capacity of women (and men) in the two technologies, dissemination & publications of results with 3 papers in peer reviewed journals.

- African Indigenous Vegetables (AIV) of Uganda project, performed the genetic characterization of post-harvest physiological deterioration in S. aethiopicum, farmer trainings on seed production, marketing and business management, final evaluation of the cooling performance of 2 charcoal coolers constructed at the project sites, Namulonge and Jinja. Also, an end-line survey was carried out, reports were written, with publications in more than 3 papers in peer reviewed journals. End of project Workshop was held in July 2018.

- Aflatoxin in Groundnut Value chains (GnVC) implemented in Malawi and Zambia undertook the following activities; Consolidating research analysis in Malawi and Zambia, documenting the GnVC multi-stakeholder processes, drafting and publishing of policy briefs and 2 peer reviewed papers.

6. Reflection on sustainability and post-PAEPARD

Time and resource constraints affected this activity, as captured in one of the recommendations of the end-term evaluation carried out in 2017 thus: "Design of a new era should be made through relevant analyses by PAEPARD stakeholders as well as external consultants and include a smooth transition strategy from the current phase with a no-extra cost extension to a new era of PAEPARD".

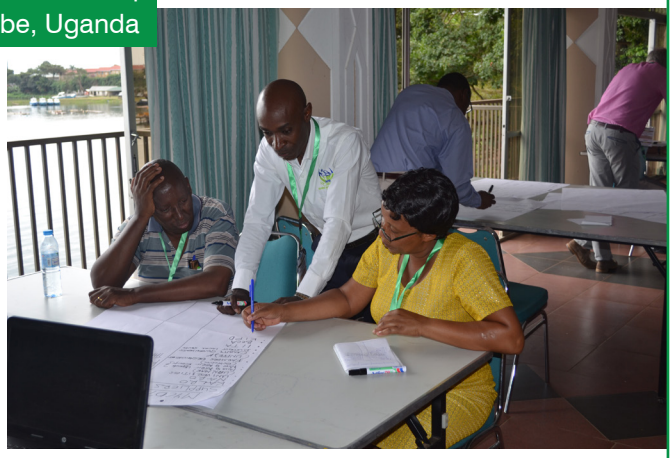
Following this recommendation, partners and stakeholders were engaged in internal reflections that aimed at developing the exit strategy and a possible new intervention. PAEPARD management (FARA and AGRINATURA mainly) also reached out to external stakeholders to get their views.

The outcome of this activity was an action fiche commissioned by DevCo and called "Supporting African-European Partnership through Research & Innovation for Food & Nutrition Security, Resilience & Development (SAfEPARD)". This action fiche, meant for a post-PAEPARD intervention, was poured into the Supporting Implementation of a Science-Led and climate-relevant Agricultural Transformation in Africa (SISTA) project to feed the result into the multi-stakeholder partnerships to be organized between the ex-pillar African ARD institutions.

The PAEPARD User-Led Process (ULP) concept is supposed to be mainstreamed in the proposal. SISTA is a four year project funded up to 25 million Euros by DevCo through IFAD.

Figure 7.
Southern Africa Regional Dialogue on aflatoxin in groundnut

Figures 8.
Some photos taken at Writeshop organized in Entebbe, Uganda



07

PARI 2018

DEEPENING COLLABORATION THROUGH HARMONIZING APPROACHES TO RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

Deepeing Collaboration through Harmonizing Approaches to Research and Documentation

The year 2018 represented the commencement of the 2nd phase of the PARI research activities. The 2nd phase proposed to use the research cluster model with five themes viz.,

1. Targeting investment in innovation and framework conditions;
2. Mechanization and skill development for productivity growth, employment and value addition;
3. Digitalization in agriculture, food and nutrition;
4. Enhancing opportunities for the youth in the rural economy in Africa and
5. Policies.

Activities in 2018 included the development of the thematic cluster models, partnership formations and detailed research protocols. FARA is leading the youth cluster and is also involved in the research cluster on policies within which two policy roundtables (Benin and Malawi) were organized in the year 2018.

Within the same cluster, FARA co-organized a youth event at the African Green Revolution Forum 2018, Rwanda. Other activities included the finalization of research outcomes and publications from activities of the previous year.

Four Work packages were developed to implement the various research and complementary activities to deliver the intermediate development outcomes in 2018-2019.

The delivery of the PARI research objectives depends on effective partnerships with the 12 participating countries in Africa. Ample time was given to partnership development, including the preparation of research protocol and fostering agreements to ensure smooth implementation and delivery of high-quality outputs. Considerable progress was made in the delivery of the set-out activities for the year, and the milestones were largely achieved.

PARI brings together partners from Africa, India and Germany to contribute to sustainable agricultural growth and food and nutrition security in Africa and India as part of *One world, No Hunger Initiative* (SEWOH) by the German government. To this end, PARI research seeks to identify investment opportunities in the agriculture sectors and rural areas of Africa with the aim of improving food security and creating employment and income opportunities. To this end, PARI strategies include:

- Analyses of the potential and impact of innovations (which innovations to invest in, where and for whom)
- Identification and assessment of supportive measures to strengthen the framework / policy conditions for the generation and dissemination of promising agriculture and rural areas development–related innovations
- Engaging with food, nutrition, agriculture and rural areas development policy makers to inform reforms and investment decisions that an improve job creation and food and nutrition security.

Deliverables in the reporting period as agreed upon in the Work Plan

1
- The required partnership to implement a seamless research activity formed.
- Contract developed and fund transferred.
- A research methodology and tool development workshop was organized. This was followed by virtual interactions to adapt the tools to local context.

2
- National policy dialogues were organized in Benin Republic (February 2018). In Malawi (July 2018).

3
- FARA led study; "Investment opportunities for job creation in postharvest and market linkages for sustainable food system"is ongoing. Data collected. three countries already viz, Nigeria, Ghana and Togo. Data from the remaining four countries viz.,Tunisia, Benin, Ethiopia and Burkina-Faso is outstanding.

4
- FARA co-organize the mechanization cluster planning workshop and field testing of research tools.
- FARA with ZEF is facilitating the technical content of the investment opportunities research cluster. Effective engagement of Tunisia and research protocol is being finalized.

5
- FARA facilitated the required partnership formation, contract development and fund management for participating Africa countries.

6
- Policy dialogue in Malawi was successfully organized and report was co-developed and shared with national partners.

7
- FARA co-organized a youth side event with ZEF, Themed "Africa's Rural Youth – An Underutilized Resource for the Transformation of African Agriculture"

Achievements in reporting period

20
Research Reports were published following series of peer review and language editing in FARA reserch result instrument

2
Innovation opportunities books are in press to be published in the first quarter of 2019.

Sample Statistics on Virtual Access to PARI Publications in 2018

Sr	Publication Citation	Access statistics
1	**Ajayi M.T, Fatunbi AO and Akinbamijo O. O (2018).** Strategies for Scaling Agricultural Technologies in Africa. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Accra Ghana.	Date published – Feb 2, 2018; Downloads - 3,673 ; Hits – 11,211
2	**Serge E. P. Mensah, Patrice Y. Adégbola, Aimé K. Edénakpo, Nestor Adjovi Ahoyo, Isidore Gbégo Tossa and Fatunbi AO (2018).** Innovation Opportunities in Small Ruminants Livestock Sector in Benin. Guide book 2, Forum for Agricultural research in Africa. Accra, Ghana.	Date published – Feb 1, 2018; Downloads - 913 ; Hits – 3,808
3	**Kerga A, Dembele D and Fatunbi AO (2018).** Innovation opportunities in Mango Production in Mali. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Accra Ghana.	Date published – Feb 1, 2018; Downloads - 708 ; Hits – 1,207
4	**Makini FW, Mose LO , Kamau GK, Salasya B, Mulinge WW, Ongala J Makelo MN and Fatunbi AO (2018).** Innovation opportunities in Sweet potato Production in Kenya. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Accra Ghana.	Date published – Feb 2, 2018; Downloads - 606 ; Hits – 1,002

B. Policy engagement

- A policy dialogue was held in Benin in February 2018, which preceded the annual planning meeting. The dialogue engaged 65 stakeholders from Benin including high level policy makers as the Minister of Agriculture. It led to the state request for research action on youth engagement in agriculture towards employment generation. Other indirect contributions of PARI dialogue to advances in Africa agricultural research and development is the direct demand of Benin for inclusion in other continental initiatives such as the Africa Science Agenda and the TAAT initiatives.

List of events / conferences organized or attended; project-related travel

Sr/No	Date	Name of Event	Country	Remarks
1	February (6th)	Benin Policy Dialogue	Cotonou Benin republic	Policy makers interaction, sharing intermediate outcomes of PARI research results
2	February (8th - 9th)	2018 PARI Annual Planning workshop	Cotonou Benin republic	Joint research planning meeting and strategy development meeting for all PARI research stakeholders
3	May (3rd – 8th)	Field visit to Mali	Bamako, Mali	Award presentation for winners of the ?????
4	July (11th)	Malawi Policy Dialogue	Lilongwe, Malawi	Policy makers, research stakeholders' interactions, to share the intermediate outputs of PARI research and take inputs for further research issues
5	July (12th)	Visit to Vocational center	Malawi	Partnership brokerage visit on agricultural Vocational model
6	August (9th)	Side event at AGRF	Kigali Rwanda	Organized a side event on "Africa Youth an Underutilized Resource for the Transformation of African Agriculture"
7	August (20th -24th)	Mechanization cluster methodology meeting	Nairobi, Kenya	Developed an agreed methodology for the mechanization cluster research at the country level.
8	September (20th – 21st)	Youth cluster methodology meeting.	Accra, Ghana	Developed an agreed methodology for the Youth cluster research at the country level.

A. Mali Bottom-Up innovation Contest award Presentation

Dr. Fatunbi O. greeting his Excellency, Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, President of Mali Republic

Presentation of award and gift to innovation contest winner

B. PARI side event at AGRF 2018

A cross section of participants at the PARI side event at AGRF, Kigali 2018

C. Mechanization cluster meeting in Kenya

Dr. Fatunbi O. Explaining the objectives of PARI during the visit to the provincial governor

D. PARI Annual meeting, Cotonou Benin

Group Picture at the PARI annual planning meeting, Cotonou Benin, February 2018

08
Our People
FARA Staff as at December 2018

Executive Directorate

Yemi Akinbamijo
Executive Director
IRS

Daina Anyomi
Administrative Assistant to the ED
GSS

Edna Yeboah
Compliance Officer (Legal)
GSS

Wisdom Gadagoe
Administrative Clerk/Stores
GSS

Seth Worlanyo Banu
Internal Auditor
GSS

Research & Innovation Directorate

Irene Annor-Frempong
Director, Research and Innovation
IRS

Fatunbi Oluwole
Lead Specialist, Innovation Systems & Partnerships, IRS

Jonas Mugabe
Project Manager -PAEPARD
IRS

Vesta Nunoo
Grant Manager- PAEPARD
IRS

Raymond Jatta
Programme Coordinator, Planning & S3A Mainstreaming, IRS

Merline Mensah
Administrative Assistant, DRI
GSS

Mariam Sanni
Administrative Assistant, CPC
GSS

Paul Boadu
Research Associate
SECONDMENT

Rose Omari
Post Doc -BNFP
POST DOC

Benjamin Abugri
Knowledge Management Officer
IRS

Augustine Kouevi
Post Doc- PARI
POST DOC

Abdulrazak Ibrahim
Post Doc- PARI
IRS

Krishan Bheenick
CDTO TAAT
IRS

Anselme Vodounhessi
M & E Lead Specialist
IRS

Partnerships & Communications

Aggrey Agumya
Director, Partnerships & Communications
IRS

Johnson Ukpong
Finance Manager
IRS

Finance

Belinda Kasei
Management Accountant
GSS

Grace Owusu-Asare
Financial Accountant
GSS

Georgina Swanzy
Finance Assistant
GSS

Human Resource and Administration

Ama Pokuah Asenso
Human Resource and Administration Manager, IRS

Courage Dzormeku
Human Resource Assistant
GSS

Patience Sackey
Protocol Officer
GSS

Muna Osei-Bonsu
Compliance Officer (Procurement)
GSS

Callistus Achaab
Procurement Expert
LTC

Francis Kpodo
IT Officer
GSS

Akouvi Legbeze
Conference and Logistics Officer
GSS

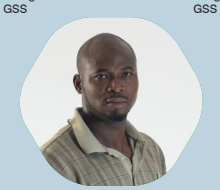
Faith Jeng
Conference and Logistics Assistant
GSS

Mathew Andoh
Transport Officer
GSS

Gordon Mbii
Senior Transport Officer
GSS

Tanko Dombo
Transport Officer
GSS

Martha Asiedu
Receptionist Assistant
GSS

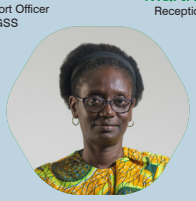


Musa Zakaria
Housekeeper/Gardener
GSS

Ernestina Assebri
House Keeper
GSS

Cynthia Doggu
House Keeper
GSS

Korna Bonney
Legal Consultant
LTC



Christabel Essel
Translator
LTC

09
2018
Financial Overview

2018 Financial overview

FARA's activities during the year were financed by two main sources of funding. The core Secretariat activities were financed by the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) while the Time-Bound Activities (TBAs) were financed through bilateral agreements with various Development Partners.

Total revenue during the year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to USD5,475,511 of which USD5,360,117 was grant revenue (USD2,547,121 for Secretariat activities, USD2,812,996 for Programme Time-Bound Activities) – see Donors' Contribution schedule for details. Other sundry revenue amounted to USD115,394.

Total expenditure incurred during the period was USD5,079,291 of which 45% was for the Secretariat and 55% for Time-Bound Activities.

This resulted in a positive net balance of USD396,220.

Funding during the year came mainly from the European Commission who supported the MDTF and PAEPARD, and LEAP4FNSSA (through CIRAD). The African Development Bank (AfDB) gave support for the "Technology for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT)" through International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Other contributors to FARA's activities during the year include BMZ/ZEF for PARI and Biomassweb. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) through CIP also supported the BNFB while GFAR gave funding to support Foresight Studies.

Statement of Financial Performance for the years ended

	31-Dec-18 US$	31-Dec-17 US$
Operating Revenue		
Donor Grants		
Secretariat	2,547,121	2,635,354
Programmes	2,812,996	2,877,372
Total Donor Grants	**5,360,117**	**5,512,726**
Other revenue	115,394	207,669
Total Operating Revenue	**5,475,511**	**5,512,726**
EXPENDITURE		
Secretariat	2,266,295	3,188,228
Programmes	2,813,996	2,877,372
Total Operating Expenses	**5,079,291**	**6,065,600**
Excess of revenue over expenditure	**396,220**	**(345,205)**

Statement of financial position

The Balance Sheet showed the Total Assets of USD5,456,251 including Cash and Bank Balances of USD5,061,958 as at 31 December 2018.

With the Current Liabilities of USD2,006,986, the net assets of USD3,449,265 is represented by Reserves of USD2,353,298 and the Accumulated fund balance of USD1,095,967

Statement of financial position

	2017 US$	2018 US$
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment	**75,088**	**24,662**
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,061,958	5,269,270
Advances	256,219	829,808
Inventories	11,965	9,780
Prepayments	51,021	196,166
Total Current Assets	**5,381,163**	**6,305,024**
Total Assets	**5,456,251**	**6,329,686**
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Expenses & Payables	913,930	1,373,071
Temporary Restricted Funds	1,092,056	1,903,570
	2,006,986	**3,276,641**
Net Assets	**3,449,265**	**3,053,045**
Represented by		
Reserves	2,353,298	2,353,298
Accumulated Funds	1,095,967	699,747
	3,449,265	**3,053,045**

Donor contributions for the year 2018

Development Partner	Project/Programme	US$
Secretariat Core		
Multi Donor Trust Fund (EC)	Secretariat Core activities	2,487,638
Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR)	Foresight Studies	59,483
Subtotal – Secretariat		**2,547,121**
Time Bound Activities (TBAs)		
European Commission	Platform for African European Partnership for Agricultural Research & Development (PAEPARD)	629,108
BMZ/University of Bonn	Program of Accompanying Research for Agricultural Innovation (PARI)	650,384
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Technology for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT)	364,823
BMZ/University of Bonn	Biomassweb	40,602
EC/CIRAD	LEAP4FNSSA	125,991
Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR)	Young Professionals' Platform for Agricultural Research for Development (YPARD)	15,085
Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP)	10,132
BMGF/CIP	Building Nutritious Food Basket (BNFB)	80,461
Total received during the year		**2,002,482**
Net Change in programme funds		810,515
Total Programme Revenue for the year		**2,812,996**
Grand Total		**5,360,117**

List of Publications/Information Packages produced

Type	
Books, Book Chapters, Policy Briefs (ISBN referenced publications)	1. Scaling strategies for agricultural innovations in Nigeria. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(1) PP 21. 2. .Situating the Grain Legume Agenda in African Agricultural Research for Development Strategies. FARA Research Report Vol 2(2):16 3. Innovation Opportunities in the Rice Value Chain in Nigeria. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(3) PP 48. 4. Documentation of Selected Outstanding Innovations in Nigeria. FARA research Reports Vol 2(4) PP 23. 5. Analysis of the Dynamics and Obstacles to the Adoption of Technological Innovations: the Case of Rice Farming in Togo. FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (5) : PP 39. 6. https://paepard.org/?PublicationsPaepard/download&file=Rapport__Strengthening_CapacityEN.pdf 7. FARA, 2018. Building Nutritious Food Baskets Project: Regional advocacy strategy, 2017 and beyond. ISBN: 978-9988-8776-7-5 8. Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research for Development: Collaboration for result (23 pages) and a policy brief with the title Strengthening Capacity for agricultural research for development (8 pages), was extracted from the document. The document is accessible: on: https://paepard.org/?PublicationsPaepard/download&file=Rapport__Strengthening_CapacityEN.pdf 9. Public private partnership experienced by PAEPARD 10. 7 Thematic Briefs related to multi-stakeholder partnerships and to needs of partners. Dayo Phillip , Olumuyiwa O Jayeoba , Yarama Ndirpaya, Gabriel Malomo and Edet Ekong, (2018). Scaling strategies for agricultural innovations in Nigeria. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(1) PP 21. 11. Akinbamijo O. O., Annor-Frempong I., Agumya A., and Ojijo N. K. O, (2018). Situating the Grain Legume Agenda in African Agricultural Research for Development Strategies. FARA Research Report Vol 2(2):16 12. Philip D, Jayeoba O O, Ndripaya YD and Fatunbi AO (2018). Innovation Opportunities in the Rice Value Chain in Nigeria. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(3) PP 48. 13. Philip D, Jayeoba OO and Ndirpaya DY, (2018). Documentation of Selected Outstanding Innovations in Nigeria. FARA research Reports Vol 2(4) PP 23. 14. Alpha T, Bonfoh B, Kpemoua K, Koussa D, Zoupoya K, (2018). Analysis of the Dynamics and Obstacles to the Adoption of Technological Innovations: the Case of Rice Farming in Togo. FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (5) : PP 39. 15. Makini, F.W., Mulinge, W., Mose, L., Salasya, B., Kamau, G., Makelo, M., and On'gala, J. (2018). Impact of agricultural innovation platforms on smallholder livelihoods in Eastern and Western Kenya . FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (6): PP 18. 16. Alpha T, Bonfoh B, Kpemoua K, Koussa D, Zoupoya K, (2018). Impact of Climate Change on Rice Farmer Income in Togo. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(7): PP 27. 17. Sonia B, Zied D and Mariem O., (2018). Value Chain Assessment of Sidi Bouzid Sheep Production and Marketing In Tunisia: Challenges and Opportunities of Linking Breeders to the Markets. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(8): PP 22. 18. Adegbola Y. P., Ahoyo Adjovi A. N. R., Houedjofonon E., Mensah S. E. P., (2018). Socio-Economic Analysis of Promising Innovations in Benin. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(9): PP 19. 19. Fatunbi A. O and Odogola R. W (2018). Status of Smallholders Agricultural Mechanization in Sub-Saharan Africa. FARA Research Reports Vol 2(10) PP 27. 20. Alpha Oumar Kergna, Daouda Dembélé, (2018). Copping strategies with Climate Variability effects: The case of the village of Zignasso in Mali. FARA Research Report Vol 2 No 11. PP 21 21. FARA (2018). A Situational Analysis of Regional Investments, Policies, Legislation and Advocacy Efforts on Food-based Approaches to Combating Micro-nutrient Deficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa: Focus on Bio-fortification. FARA Research Report Vol 2(12) PP 48.

Books, Book Chapters, Policy Briefs (ISBN referenced publications)	22. Kergna AO and Dembele D (2018). Small Scale Irrigation in Mali: Constraints and Opportuni ties. FARA Research Report Vol 2 (13) Pp 18. 23. Chomba C., Mwale M., Ibrahim AB., Simpungwe E. (2018). Pathways for Improved Nutrition in Zambia: Lessons From Pro- Vitamin A Rich Maize Innovation Platform. FARA Research Report Vol 2(14) PP 14. 24. Olarinde LO and Fatunbi AO (2018). Impact of Integrated Agricultural Research for Development Guidelines on Smallholders' Livelihoods in SSA CP Innovation Platforms. A Revised Edition. FARA Research Report Vol. 2 No. 15. PP41 25. Mugabo, J., Nyamwaro, S.O., Kalibwani, R., Tenywa, M.M., Buruchara, R. and Fatunbi, A.O. (2018). Innovation Opportunities in Potato Production in Rwanda. FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (16): pp 15. 26. Nyamwaro, S.O., Tenywa, M.M., Kalibwani, R., Mogabo, J., Buruchara, R. and Fatunbi, A.O. (2018). Innovation Opportunities in Organic Pineapple Production in Uganda. FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (17): pp 18. 27. Tenywa, M.M., Nyamwaro, S.O., Kalibwani, R., Mogabo, J., Buruchara, R. and Fatunbi, A.O. (2018). Innovation Opportunities in Sorghum Production in Uganda. FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (18): pp 20. 28. Nyamwaro, S.O., Mugabo, J., Kalibwani, R., Tenywa, M.M., Buruchara, R. and Fatunbi, A.O. (2018). Innovation Opportunities in Milk Production in Rwanda. FARA Research Reports Vol 2 (19): pp 17.
General Reports [Workshops, Annual Reports, conference papers, conference proceedings, etc.]	Summary of Biomassnet DGROUP discussion on "Importance of Value Webs in African Agriculture"
Electronic newsletters Journal Articles Manuals, Field Guides, Monographs Documentaries Posters/Leaflets/ Fliers	
Website designed; Blog reactivated; LinkedIn & Flickr reactivated	http://www.ipabp.org/ Innovation Platform Agribusiness Portal www.e-capacities.com www.faraafrica.org www.biomassnet.org www.faraafrica.AASW8.org www.faradatainforms.org
Newspapers (including website) articles Unpublished Manuscripts and other internally produced documents	

FARA Social Media Sites	FARA Social Media Sites Facebook Page: Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa. https://www.facebook.com/FARAAfrica/ FARA Social Media Team (Facebook Page): https://www.facebook.com/groups/aasw6smt/ Twitter: @FARAinfo. https://twitter.com/FARAinfo Youtube: FARA Africa. https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCEJQGxNwCCFuEHCTDOljeqg Instagram: fara.africa. https://www.instagram.com/fara.africa/ Google Group: https://groups.google.com/a/cgxchange.org/forum/#!forum/fara-smt-group Flickr: FARA Africa. https://www.flickr.com/photos/farafotos/albums LinkedIn: Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa – FARA. https://www.linkedin.com/company-beta/476676/

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Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
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Consolidating the Gains: Strenthening Science and Institutions for Impact

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