



# **DRAFT REPORT**

## **SADC MEETING OF DEANS OF FACULTIES OF AGRICULTURE**



**Sun n Sand Hotel, 25 April 2007**

**Mangochi, Malawi**

## OPENING SESSION

The representative from Lesotho, Dr William Odenya, representing the Chair of SADC, welcomed everyone to the meeting, and expressed the hope that everyone would be able to participate actively in the deliberations.

**Table 1.** Participation at the SADC Meeting of Deans of Faculties of Agriculture

Dr. R. G. Chabo	Botswana College of Agriculture Botswana:
Dr. Jean Ngog Nje	University of Kinshasa, DRC
Dr. William O. Odenya	National University of Lesotho, Lesotho
Mr. Daneshwar Puchooa	University of Mauritius, Mauritius:
Dr. Andrade Egas	Faculty of Agriculture & Forestry, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
Prof Josephine Phillip Msangi	University of Namibia Namibia
Prof Johann Kirsten	University of Pretoria, South Africa
Mr Awoke Sonandi	Fort Cox College of Agriculture, South Africa
Prof Sheryl Hendriks	University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa
Prof Luis Schwalbach	University of Free State, South Africa
Dr Rufaro Madakadze	University of Zululand, South Africa
Prof B.M. Dlamini	University of Swaziland, Swaziland
Prof. Ntengua S.Y. Mdoe	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania
Prof Filbert Rwehumbiza	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania
Dr. Judith Lungu	University of Zambia, Zambia
Dr. Mick S. Mwala	School of Agricultural Sciences, University of Zambia
Mr. E. Chunda	Copperbelt University, Zambia
Prof. Samson Mukaratirwa	University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe
Prof. Fanuel Tagwira	Africa University, Zimbabwe
Prof D Adipala	RUFORUM
<b>SADC SECRETARIAT:</b>	
Dr Keoagile Molapong – Senior Programme Manager R&D	
Mr. Krishan Bheenick- ICART Info, Comm. & Training Officer	
Dr. Monica Murata- ICART M&E Officer	
Dr Patrick Tawonezvi (SADC-MAPP)	
Dr Paul Thangata (SADC-MAPP)	
Mrs Tshegofatso Gower-ICART (Secretary)	
Mr. Joel Motswagole- (ICART – Finance)	

### ***Welcoming Remarks - Dr Molapong***

Dr Molapong welcomed everyone on behalf of SADC FANR Directorate, and explained the purpose of the meeting, which was to provide a forum for interaction between the SADC Deans of Agriculture, ICART Project Management Unit (PMU), SADC MAPP Project and FANR Directorate. The meeting also sought to present the ICART, MAPP and SCARDA programs to the Deans and solicit their inputs. Dr Molapong expressed that the SADC Secretariat is aware of, and concerned about the poor conditions under which the Agricultural Institutions are working, particularly the understaffing and poor financial resources. The Deans were requested to articulate what they perceive to be the role of SADC Secretariat in supporting Member States (MS). Dr Molapong presented the Agenda to the participants (Table 1; Annex 1) and also reminded the Deans to take note of the experiences of the SADC Secretariat on the management of Competitive Grants Schemes, presented at the RUFORUM Conference two days earlier (Annex 2)

**Table 1.** Proposed agenda for the meeting

11:00 – 11:10	Welcoming remarks
11:10 – 11:25	Introductions
11:25 – 12:25	Presentation of the ICART Project
12.25 – 12:45	Discussion
<i>12:45 – 14:00</i>	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14:00 – 14: 40	Presentation of SADC-Multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP)
14:40 – 15:00	Discussion
15:00 -15:30	Presentation of the RUFORUM Experience
15:30-15:45	Discussion
<i>15:45 – 16:00</i>	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
16:00 – 17:00	Remarks from Deans on background documents provided
17:00 -18:00	General discussions on regional collaboration among Universities of the SADC region
18:00 -18:30	Summing up and recommendations for future action

## **PRESENTATION OF THE ICART PROJECT – K. Bheenick**

The presentation gave an overview of the ICART project, its objectives, project milestones and proposed way forward (Annex 3). The presenter tabled the following issues for discussion:

- Capacity building initiatives – regional consortia also to bid
- Strategy for support to networks
- Setting up a common information base and mechanism for interaction
- Implementation of the situation analysis
- RUFORUM-SADC Deans interaction
- Agenda for annual Meeting for Deans

### **Questions/comments arising from the presentation**

#### Question:

- Is this project a SADC initiative or external initiative?
- Will there be continuity at the end of ICART project?

#### Answer:

- The project proposal was compiled by SADC, and was based on the research priorities that the SADC Secretariat wanted to address as articulated in the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).
- The EU is strict in administrative procedures, therefore it becomes cumbersome

#### Question:

There is a lot of information gathering being put into database, whose database is it, will it be handed to SADC or it remains the property of the ICART Project?

#### Answer:

The information that is being gathered is for SADC, therefore it will contribute to the SADC AIMS project, and will be the property of SADC FANR.

#### Comment

A few dollars will go a long way in addressing our problems if universities are given a chance to determine where they want to go, without the donor telling us what to do. Allow us to make decisions on how best to address our problems, then we can have a chance to fashion the strategy we want to adopt to address our problems.

For example, we could have trained more students with the money allocated to the Regional Training Programme (RTP) if the current centres of excellence in SADC were to be utilized

- Probably the most important activity is to first build capacity before going into networking initiatives
- We can do more with dedicated students on campus

#### Question:

No University received the CRARF grants, what mechanism can be put in place to empower Universities to access research grants?

#### Answer:

This is the reason why we are proposing some capacity building initiatives to empower Institutions in the region to competitively participate in the bidding for such competitive grants in the future

Comment: The proposed SADC Agricultural Research and Training Technical committee needs to go by country representation to avoid a large group if each university were to be represented.

Response:

Agreed. We will review how we want this committee to function.

Question:

Will there be other opportunities for the other 3 good RTP project proposals to be funded in the future?

Answer:

We will make recommendations to SADC so that if we identify any capacity building opportunities, we will try to push the proposals through

Question.

Is there sustainability in RTP projects, is funding going to continue?

Answer:

It will be up to SADC Secretariat and MS to decide whether we need to continue so that we can start sourcing funds. SADC ICART will continue being innovative in seeking additional funds to support such projects. If you have ideas of possible donors, please let SADC know so that it can approach them.

Comment

We applaud your support to the Universities as these institutions no longer have adequate resources to attain their goals/mandates; the project has assisted a lot

### **PRESENTATION OF THE MAPP – P. Tawonezvi**

The presentation was an overview of the SADC MAPP Project, its objectives and the proposed way forward (Annex 4). The various options for the establishment of a Subregional Organisation in the SADC region was also presented to the Deans for their views and recommendations on the options available (Annex 5)

### **Questions/comments arising from the presentation**

Question:

There is a lot of concern out there about lack of capacity in SADC region. Elaborate proposals have been lined up by MAPP. However, this structured program is taking too long and taking up too much money which could be used to totally transform our institutions. We know what capacity we need, we welcome the elaborate capacity building plan, but it should be realistic, and not too time consuming. The proposal is mimicking some already established structures.

Answer:

We have been accused by stakeholders of not consulting enough with them, that is why there is this much consultation process which is trying to ensure that there will be no loopholes, given that this will be a 15-year programme. We are trying to produce a

project document with input from all stakeholders. The proposal is not creating new structures.

Question:

In your consultations, we need concerted efforts to consult stakeholder meetings within each country so that there is coordinated articulation of real country needs, i.e. there should be enough representation

Answer:

In our first round of consultations, there was adequate representation, although in the case of Zimbabwe the Universities were not there, but other major stakeholders were there. However, in our 2<sup>nd</sup> round of consultants we will engage a local consultant for 1 month to properly consult with all major stakeholders.

Question:

FORUM Secretariat commends you for using regional consultants; however, what mechanisms are you putting in place to ensure participation by all regional stakeholders?

Answer:

Our 1<sup>st</sup> round of consultation was basically sensitization, therefore we didn't take much time (2 days per country); our 2<sup>nd</sup> round will engage a local consultant who will spend much more time in his/her country doing thorough consultations, after which we will hold two-day national

Comment:

- When next you go for country consultations, please give background information in advance so that we can digest the information and give appropriate comments, otherwise it will be a worthless exercise
- Using country focal points doesn't ensure circulation of information to all relevant stakeholders, please find other communication mechanisms
- Sub-Regional Office: Sustainability is the key issue, therefore semi-autonomous is the best option, but where is the funding from?

Answer: There's need to look at self-financing mechanisms, eg the way ASARECA raises funds

Comment

Donor money cannot run our economies. If we have an SRO run by donors, the SRO will be forced to implement their agenda, not the SADC agenda. Remember, the demise of SACCAR was caused by political interference! Do we need an SRO with billions of dollars, but dancing to the tune of Donors, or an SRO that is semi-autonomous, but answerable to SADC, and maybe under-funded?

Recommendation on SRO

The SRO should make sure that all major stakeholders actors are brought on board. Therefore the SRO should be semi autonomous



## PRESENTATION OF RUFORUM EXPERIENCE

Prof. Adipala gave an overview of the RUFORUM, most of which had also been presented at the opening session of the Biennial Conference (Annex 6)

*Issues presented included:*

- Rationale to try to work with regional universities
- Collective voice for universities
- Provide framework for human development
- Improve competitiveness

*Challenge:*

- How to harness capacity that is scattered in different universities, different countries to address the challenges that face us
  - Institutions with comparative advantage will be used as training nodes for the weaker institutions
  - We must have mechanisms to address those weak linkages
- RUFORUM has other windows to address other players not catered for in competitive grants systems
  - Capacity is limited to the amount and quality of PhD programs, therefore there is need for RUFORUM to mount those quality programs in order to attract interested students
  - RUFORUM was formed in 2004, and it selected universities where Rockefeller Foundation had interest. We decided to expand in a phased manner so that we build capacity to manage such a big organization. Therefore, even without formal MoUs, RUFORUM has flexibility to work with universities that are not yet its members. The membership selection criteria are:
    - University must have a post-graduate training program, or in the process of developing one
    - Membership is USD5000 per year. This is done to promote ownership, but the money goes back to support the activities in member universities, and also By requiring this membership fee, this puts pressure on RUFORUM secretariat to ensure it is providing support to its members

*Questions arising from presentation:*

Question:

How do you envision improving the MSc course work?

Answer:

For most universities, the course work emphasis at Masters level is there, but not at PhD level. Therefore, very little fine-tuning is needed at MSc level.

- Information on FORUM can be obtained from [www.ruforum.org](http://www.ruforum.org)
- RUFORUM has issues of language barriers for some students; therefore Africa University has been commissioned to assist with that language barrier.

## **REMARKS BY DEANS**

All Deans present at the meeting gave brief overview of their Institutions and took the opportunity to inform their colleagues of any training and HR opportunities available. The Deans represented the following Universities:

- Africa University
- Botswana College of Agriculture
- Bunda College of Agriculture
- Copperbelt University
- Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
- Free State University
- Sokoine University of Agriculture
- UNISA
- University of Kinshasa
- University of KwaZulu Natal
- University of Mauritius
- University of Namibia
- University of Pretoria
- University of Swaziland
- University of Zambia
- University of Zimbabwe
- University of Zululand

Some of the Deans made presentations to the audience. These have been compiled in Annex 7.

## **WAY FORWARD**

- Suggestions could be sent to Secretariat so that it can draft ToRs for the re-establishment of a technical committee that could be drawn along lines similar to those of SACCAR
- It is important that we reconstitute the Deans meetings, and some of the issues to be addressed could be
  - staff exchanges
  - rationalization of programmes so that we do not repeat same things
  - establishing regional centres of excellence to handle the different aspects of training
- We could hold next meeting under the theme “Transforming higher education in the region” so that the education remains relevant to our regional needs

# ANNEX 1

## Proposed Programme

### Meeting of SADC Deans of Faculties of Agriculture

#### 25<sup>th</sup> April 2007

**Sunday, 22 April** – Arrival of participants; registration in RUFORUM Biennial Meeting

**Monday 23 April** - Attendance at RUFORUM Meeting sessions; Distribution of Background information from Deans for prior consultation to Meeting on Wednesday

**Tuesday 24 April** - Attendance at RUFORUM Meeting sessions; 9:45-10:45 Presentation by SADC-FANR on experiences with Competitive Funding Systems; 16:30-18:00 SADC-SCARDA Consultative Meeting

**Wednesday 25 April:** 9:00 – 10:00 Presentation of ICART Regional Training Programme

<i>WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL</i>	
<b>9:00 – 10:00</b>	Presentation of ICART Regional Training Programme funded projects at RUFORUM Plenary Session
<b>11:00 – 18:30 SADC Meeting of Deans</b>	
<b>11:00 – 11:10</b>	Welcoming remarks
<b>11:10 – 11:25</b>	Introductions
<b>11:25 – 12:25</b>	Presentation of the ICART Project
<b>12:25 – 12:45</b>	Discussion
<b>12:45 – 14:00 Lunch Break</b>	
<b>14:00 – 14: 40</b>	Presentation of SADC-Multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP)
<b>14:40 – 15:00</b>	Discussion
<b>15:00 -15:30</b>	Presentation of the RUFORUM Experience
<b>15:30-15:45</b>	Discussion
<b>15:45 – 16:00 Coffee/Tea Break</b>	
<b>16:00 – 17:00</b>	Remarks from Deans on background documents provided
<b>17:00 -18:00</b>	General discussions on regional collaboration among Universities of the SADC region
<b>18:00 -18:30</b>	Summing up and recommendations for future action

19:30 – Informal meeting of Deans hosted by University of Malawi

Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> April: RUFORUM Meeting; Collaborative project preparations

Friday 27<sup>th</sup> and Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> April – RUFORUM Meeting/Departure of participants

## **ANNEX 2**

**Presentation on the Experiences and Lessons Learnt from the Competitive Grant Systems at the SADC FANR Directorate – presentation made at the first biennial Meeting of the RUFORUM, 23-27 April 2007, Mangochi, Malawi**



## Competitive Grant Systems at the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate: Experiences and lessons learnt

Molapong, K., Bheenick, K. and Ange A.

1



## Why CGS?

- Redirect technology development focus on emerging priority areas, linked to national policies & client-identified constraints
- Promote NARS reform by requiring competition
- Demand-driven research and extension involving beneficiaries
- Fostering partnerships through joint proposal preparation
- Improving proposal quality and innovation

2



## SADC Experience

- Three Competitive Grant Systems (CGS) have been launched and are currently being implemented
- Learning experience for the SADC-FANR

3



## SSA Challenge Programme

- Implementation in the Zimbabwe-Malawi-Mozambique corridor
- Launched in 2004
- Two stage process: Concept note followed by call for full proposal from consortia of institutions
- Three grants awarded
- Projects led by CGIAR Centers with partners from the NARS

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## SADC-EU ICART Project

- Implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research & Training (ICART)
- Two CGS currently being implemented:
  - Competitive Regional Agricultural Research Fund (CRARF)
  - Regional Training Programme (RTP)

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## ICART-CRARF (i)

- Call for Proposals launched Nov 2005
- Guidelines and selection criteria provided in the Call for Proposals
- Applications open to consortia with at least 3 institutions from at least 2 SADC Member States
- Awareness workshop organised, attended by Directors of Research & Deans of Faculties of Agriculture from SADC Member States
- Independent Help Desk Facility provided

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## ICART-CRARF (ii)

- 49 proposals received by deadline
- After administrative compliance stage, 34 projects taken through a technical and financial evaluation
- Examples of requirements:
  - Signed original version with the submission (not scanned); same for partner institutions
  - Supporting documentation as required e.g. legal entity
  - Recent audited accounts; latest annual report
  - Budget in the currency required (Euro)

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## ICART-CRARF (iii)

- Team of 4 assessors evaluated proposals for technical and financial qualities
- Assessors based their assessment on the RISDP, Dar-es-Salaam declaration, and the Guidelines to the Call for Proposals
- 7 grants were awarded
- Total value Euro 5.3 M over 3 years
- Projects led by International Research Institutions with regional partners covering 10 SADC Member States

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## ICART-CRARF (iv)

- Consortia led by regional institutions often did not get past administrative eligibility stage
- EU guidelines for evaluation required that a project achieves a rating of 20/25 on relevance
- Most that passed did not rate high enough on other evaluation criteria
- Yet criteria for evaluation were clear

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## ICART-RTP (i)

- Call for proposals launched in January 2006
- Fund Masters programmes in the Agricultural sector and short professional training courses to be administered by a regional University
- Minimum 60% of students from SADC region other than the home country of the contracted institution
- Funds also to be used for development of teaching material
- Projects consist of one year of preparation and two years of implementation of a Masters Level course

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## ICART-RTP (ii)

- Awareness workshop with Deans of Faculties of Agriculture carried out in March 2006
- More detailed explanations on the process of submitting a proposal at the workshop
- Independent Help desk facility to assist applicants

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## ICART-RTP (iii)

- 17 proposals received
- 15 made it through administrative eligibility stage!
- 7 projects recommended for funding
- Euro 1.45 M available could only support 4 projects
- Detailed presentations of projects awarded on Wednesday morning

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## SADC FIRCOP Project (i)

- French Funding for research projects
- Two stage evaluation process - Call for concept notes followed by call for full proposal
- Applications from consortia of at least 3 regional institutions, led by a regional institution
- CGIAR and International Agricultural Research Institutions to keep an advisory and support role
- 104 concept notes received some with overlapping interests

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## FIRCOP Project (ii)

- 34 concept notes selected (consortia with similar research areas advised to consider merging efforts into one full proposal)
- Technical Assistance provided to consortia providing comments on the proposals
- 15 consortia supported to hold workshops and develop proposals
- 12 full proposals selected
- workshop to finalise the proposals (2 participants per consortium) organised before final evaluation
- Finally 8 grants awarded (Euro 1M)

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## Observations

- Two-stage process of proposal selection takes a long time
- Regional institutions still need capacity building in proposal writing to access competitive funds
- Interactions among regional institutions to form consortia cannot be taken for granted
- Implementation will require close monitoring
- CGS will still be implemented in future, e.g. through the upcoming SADC-MAPP

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## Lessons

- The establishment of CGS is a long process, which may not necessarily match the donors' expectations of achieving impact quickly
- Need to facilitate the process of information sharing on current research activities and needs
- Need to facilitate interactions among potential partners

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## Current thinking & approach (i)

- SADC FANR has started the process of a situation analysis of Agricultural Research & Training in the region
- Process will continue through data collection by national teams
- Inventory of 'best bet' technologies
- Establish an information system on Agricultural Research & Training

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## Current thinking & approach (ii)

- Research priorities both regional and national to be established in consultation with stakeholders
- Potential partnerships need to be encouraged, established and even nurtured – creation of networks around Research Problem Areas

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## Current thinking & approach (iii)

- CGS can then be more focused and programme oriented – competition is among ideas on how to address the problem rather than competition on themes for research activities
- Need to harmonise systems for competitive funds from different donors

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## **ANNEX 3**

### **Presentation of the ICART project**

# The Implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research and Training (ICART) in Southern Africa

FANR-ICART Meeting of Deans of Faculties of Agriculture in the SADC region  
Magochi, Malawi  
25 April 2007



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## Introduction

- Project is housed within the Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) within the SADC Secretariat
- EU supported to the tune of € 15 million; agreement signed in Nov 2003
- Implementation over 5 years (2006 – 2010)



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## Overall Objectives

**Contribute** to regional **economy growth** and **poverty alleviation** by **promoting innovative research and training** activities to overcome the constraints to **sustainable use of natural resources** with **improved technologies** and **policies** that will **enable resource-poor** smallholders to **achieve improvements** in their livelihoods.



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## Project Purpose

Improve NARS **capacity** to manage research networks, implement common research and develop regional opportunities **addressing regional constraints** for **improving incomes of small-scale farmers** and **other end-users** in the SADC region



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## Main components

- The ICART project is composed of **four** components with **six** main result areas
- **Component A:** Institutional support to the SADC Secretariat (€ 3.60 million)
- **Component B:** Support to Research Networks (RN) development (€ 2.95 million)
- **Component C:** Regional Research Projects to be implemented through mechanisms of competitive grant funds (€ 5.60 million)
- **Component D:** Specific activities of Information, Communication and Training (€ 2.35 million)



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## **Component A:** Institutional support to the SADC Secretariat

- **Result Area 1:** SADC secretariat has the regional capacity to coordinate agricultural research and training



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## **Component B:** Support to Research Networks (RN) development

- **Result Area 2:** Research networks are established in accordance with the research priorities for the SADC region



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## **Component C:** Regional Research Projects implemented through competitive grant funds (CRARF)

- **Result Area 3:** The competitive grant system has improved regional performance of the agricultural research and training. The competitively funded regional projects have been demand driven with a priority given to small-scale farmers development



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## **Component C: (contd.)**

- **Result Area 4:** Competitively funded research projects are providing results to address rural development priorities and technologies for:
  - Efficient use of natural resources and improvement of sustainable market-oriented smallholders' production systems.
  - Natural resource conservation, with focus on soil, water and biodiversity.
  - Research-farmer-extension linkages and developed farmers' organizations are improving transfer and adoption of technology to support the agricultural production systems.



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## **Component D: Specific activities of Information, Communication and Training**

- **Result Area 5:** A regional research information and communication system based on regional Research & Development outputs is providing products to disseminate the programme results and support rural development
- **Result Area 6:** The sub-regional Scholarships fund has strengthened the sub-regional MSc programme and the technical training capacity in agricultural and veterinary sectors (**Regional Training Programme, RTP**)



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# Progress so far

(April 2007)



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## **Background (I)**

- Project was developed as an 8<sup>th</sup> EDF supported project but is being financed under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF, with a different set of rules
- D+3 rule: Funds for special commitments, especially grant contracts and budget estimates have to be committed within 3 years of signature of project financing agreement (by Nov 06)
- Therefore, actions had to be initiated prior to the arrival of Project staff to satisfy the D+3 rule



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## Background (II)

- €10.2 million of € 15 million foreseen for the project has been committed before D+3 date
- A second Financing Proposal has been submitted to use the balance (after some inevitable losses) of funds remaining, to complete the activities planned for ICART which could not properly be addressed by D+3
- Agreement has to be approved and signed by December 2007. EC HQ-positive comments.



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## Background (III)

### Implementation of ICART (2006-2010)

- ICART-1 (2006-2010)
  - Strengthening Capacity of SADC
  - CRARF & RTP Award and Monitoring
  - Capacity building (Networking/Proposal Writing)
- ICART-2 (2008-2010)
  - Support to networks
  - Consolidating ICT & ICM
  - Capacity building



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## Component A: Support to SADC

- Project Management: Administrative and financial issues planned and executed (Staffing; Programme Estimate 3, Office; Equipment)
- Strategy for implementing project beyond D+3 developed, submitted
- Steering Committee established; meeting twice a year
- National Focal points for ICART project identified for all Member States
- Coordination meetings with other programmes and projects within the FANR Directorate
- First Stakeholders' assembly, September 2006
- Situation analysis of Research and Training initiated
- Consultation meetings ICT, Research, Extension, Deans (& networks in mid 2007)
- Project Monitoring & Evaluation System to be developed



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## Component B: Support to Research Networks (RN) development

- Component B not adequately addressed until and due to D+3
- Issue discussed at 1<sup>st</sup> Stakeholder's Assembly
- Competitive Call for proposals for network support is not the preferred option
- Capacity building actions involving networks to be launched in 2007– Networking; Proposal Writing; Management of Projects and Networks
- Situation analysis of Research and Training in the region will inform of needs for support to networking activities
- Consultation process during 2007, workshop with current research networks and regional stakeholders, leading to a strategy for support to Networks
- Staff to be recruited in ICART-2 specifically to implement strategy for support defined by start of 2008 (3 years of implementation)



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## Component C: Regional Research Projects to be implemented (CRARF)

- Call launched Nov 05, Awareness workshop, help desk, closed end of March 06
- 49 project proposals received
- Team of 4 assessors evaluated 34 proposals for technical and financial qualities
- Assessors based their assessment on the RISDP, Dar-es-Salaam declaration and the Guidelines to the Call for proposals



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## CRARF - Overview

- Strengthening of appropriate technology generation for small-scale farming
- Technology development for the processing of agricultural products
- Empowerment of small-scale farmers and development of production chains and production to consumption chains
- Agriculture and the environment
- Agricultural policy and development of services to agriculture
  - Impact of adopted agricultural policies
  - Improved services to agriculture
  - Mitigating measures for food security
  - Diversification and intensification of agricultural production systems



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## CRARF - Overview

- Call described the necessity for innovative research
- Clearly demonstrate and articulate the demand
- Should not be development projects
- Capacity building
- Communication plan
- 7 CRARF Grant contracts have been signed
- Start dates in November 2006, January and July 2007 for 3 years.
- Projects implemented in 10 of the 14 SADC Member States



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## CRARF Grants awarded



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## ICART CRARF GC 001/006

### **Agricultural Research and Capacity Building Programme (ARCB) for post-conflict regions of the Republic of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo**

**World Vision;** Agricultural Research Institute (IIA); Angola  
National Institute of Agricultural Research (INERA) DRC

Locations: Huambo in the central highlands of the Republic of Angola and Bas-Congo and Kinshasa regions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

€ 998,950



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## Objectives

- To revitalise the capacity of the NARS in Angola and DRC
- To carry out demand led research

Overall Objective 1 will promote the participative and adaptive evaluation and demonstration of improved technology packages for demand-led crop production and practices for the sustainable improvement in soil fertility practices

Overall Objective 2 will empower smallholder farmers that are organized in terms of production processes, business capabilities and market information/linkages - 47 different crop varieties are evaluated (16 maize, 6 rice, 10 soybean/beans, 5 groundnut, 10 Irish Potato)



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## ICART CRARF GC 002/006:

### **Linking the production and marketing chain for development of smallholder agricultural commodities using sesame in Mozambique and Tanzania as model**

**Natural Resource Institute (UK);** Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute (Tanzania); Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania); The Savings and Credit Cooperative Union League of Tanzania [SCCULT] (19920 Ltd); TechnoServe Inc. (Mocambique); Instituto de Investigacao Agraria de Mocambique - Centro Zonal Nordeste [IIAM] (Mocambique)

Locations: Mozambique and Tanzania

€ 610,205



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## Objectives

- Increased production and marketing of white sesame by smallholder farmers
- Address constraints to production and marketing of sesame
- Evaluate appropriate integrated crop management packages for the new high value sesame varieties developed by the NARS
- Research seed supply systems to meet smallholder demand that the project is expected to create
- Policy research to provide evidence for policy change that favours investment by producers and traders in sesame and agricultural commodities in general.



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## ICART CRARF GC 003/006:

### Environmental and human health impact assessment of quelea bird control in southern Africa and novel means of harvesting quelea birds for protein and income generation

**Natural Resource Institute (UK);** Agricultural Research Council - Plant Protection Research Institute (RSA); Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Division (Botswana); The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives of the United Republic of Tanzania

Locations: Botswana, Tanzania

€ 472,321



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## Objectives

1. Extent of environmental effects of quelea control established on the basis of increased knowledge of environmental and human health impacts
2. Potential of farmers to increase protein supplies and income enhanced by
  - Efficient techniques to trap and harvest quelea birds
  - Efficient techniques to process and preserve quelea birds
  - Development of farmers' access to markets, both nationally and internationally, to sell processed quelea birds.



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## ICART CRARF GC 004/006:

### Development of Ecologically-Based Rodent Management for the SADC Region Acronym: ECORAT

**Natural Resource Institute;** Agricultural Research Council (RSA) - Plant Protection Research Institute; Durban Natural Science Museum (RSA); National Museum of Namibia; Sokoine University of Agriculture; University of Swaziland

Locations: On-the-ground activities are confined to Namibia, Swaziland and Tanzania

€ 620,883



27

## Objectives

- To strengthen the generation of appropriate, cost-effective and sustainable technologies for rodent pest management in small-scale farming for the SADC region.
1. Cost-beneficial rodent management strategy developed for small-scale farming communities
  2. Rodent ecology better understood
  3. Extension programmes beginning to adopt rodent intervention programmes by end of project
  4. At least 8 scientists trained from Namibia, Tanzania and Swaziland on rodent research for the development of ecologically-based rodent management
  5. SADC research institutions pro-actively supporting rodent research activities



28

## ICART CRARF GC 005/006

### Caesalpinoid woodlands of Southern Africa: Optimising the indigenous use of pesticidal plants- Southern African Pesticidal Plant project (SAPP)

**Natural Resource Institute (UK);** Department of Agricultural Research Services, Lunyangwa Research Station (Malawi);  
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) (Zambia); University of Zimbabwe; Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (Zimbabwean NGO); Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (UK); Mzuzu University (Malawi)

Locations: Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe

€ 690,146



29

## Objectives

- To strengthen generation of appropriate, cost-effective and environmentally sustainable technologies using local plant materials for pest management in small-scale farming in the region:
  - Indigenous use and distribution of botanical pesticides surveyed
  - Active chemical components determined
  - Vertebrate toxicity determined
  - At least one botanical pesticide validated for use in the Region on each of stored grain, vegetables and livestock.
  - Sustainable production and supply of these to farmers established and promoted.
  - At least 5 scientists trained in each country in aspects of development and promotion of botanical pesticides.



30

## ICART CRARF GC 006/006:

### Livestock and Livelihoods: Improving market participation by small-scale livestock producers

**ICRISAT ZIMBABWE;** Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN); Practical Action (formerly Intermediate Technology Development Group) Zimbabwe; Department of Agricultural Research and extension (AREX), Zimbabwe; Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM ); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Locations: Mozambique - Namibia - Zimbabwe

€ 1,000,000



31

## Objectives

1. Assess the potential for strengthening commercial livestock production to provide guidance for policy/program design
2. Test & evaluate alternative product marketing systems;
3. Test & evaluate alternative input delivery systems
4. Assess impact of strengthened input delivery & product markets
5. Establish a communication strategy working with farmers, traders and service providers



32

## ICART CRARF GC 007/006

### Community based forecasting for improved cereal productivity and profitability in Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. (Short working title: Community Based Armyworm Forecasting (CBAF))

**Centre for Applied Bio Sciences International (CABI)**  
(UK/Kenya); Plant Protection Research Institute (Zimbabwe);  
Department of Agricultural Research Services, Bvumbwe  
Agricultural Research Station (Malawi); Ministry of Agriculture,  
Plant Health Services, Tanzania; Agricultural Research Council-  
Public Support Services (ARC:PSS) Plant Protection Research  
Institute (PPRI) (RSA); University of Greenwich, (UK)

Locations: Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe



€955,000



33

## Objectives

- Innovative community based approach for army worm forecasting
- Involves pilot testing, models for scaling up, analysis to determine best forecast procedures, cost benefit analysis and sustainability options
- Community based armyworm forecasting for reduced cereal losses established in Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
- At least 70% of armyworm outbreaks successfully controlled by small scale farmers in CBAF areas by end of action.
- CBAF adopted as a national strategy in Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe by end of action.
- Capacity built in innovative research on migrant pests



34

## Component D: Information, Communication and Training

- Database developed on details of applicants, partners of applicants, institutions, names of contact persons and addresses from the research and training project proposals received through CRARF and RTP call for proposals (FIRCOP project information also captured)
- Situation analysis has gathered more information from the region that will be entered into the Regional Information System to contain databases of institutions, experts, networks, projects, publications.



35

## Component D: Information, Communication and Training

- ICART system to be linked to SADC FANR-Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS)
- Links with other regional information systems such as ASARECA-RAIN, FARA-RAILS and global databases of experts and research projects
- Consultation with regional Agricultural Information Managers (March 07) to start process of developing integrated AIMS
- Newsletter developed and distributed; website



36

## Component D: Information, Communication and Training Regional Training Programme (RTP)

Scholarship fund under the ICART project aiming to achieve:-

- Increased number of appropriately trained agricultural researchers and high level professionals in the region
- Improvement of the quality of University and high level technical training in the region



37

## Component D: Information, Communication and Training (RTP)

- Masters programmes in the Agricultural sector
- Short professional training courses
- Minimum 60% of students from SADC region other than contracted institution's home country
- Funds also to be used for teaching material development
- One year of preparation and two years of implementation of a Masters Level course



38

## RTP - Overview

- 17 proposals received
- 15 undergone Technical and Financial evaluation
- 7 proposals recommended for funding-ranked
- Funds available for 4 top-ranked projects
- Start dates for 3 projects in January 2007 and the fourth during August 2007



39

## Grants awarded RTP



40

## ICART RTP/GC/001/06

### Post-Graduate Training to improve skills in Land and Water Management in SADC countries

Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania

€ 350,680.51



41

## Objectives

- Proposal to train 15 students in three Masters programmes: Irrigation Engineering and Management, Land Use Planning and Management, and Soil Science and Land Management currently offered at Sokoine Agricultural University.
- Full details of programmes provided as well as expected costs
- The programmes have previously been funded by SACCAR followed by GTZ.
- The programmes remain relevant to the SADC region priorities



42

## ICART RTP/GC/002/06

### Collaborative Masters Programme for Broad-Based Agricultural Training in SADC (SADC Agricultural Masters Programme)

University of the Free State, South Africa

€ 454,088.00



43

## Objectives

- Offering their current courses to 12 regional students, 3 in each of the areas of Plant Sciences, Animal and Wildlife and Grassland Science; Soil and Crop and Climate sciences; and, Agricultural Economics
- Students are staff of NARS institutions and fresh BSc graduates from universities in neighbouring countries
- Interactions with these institutions in the region in preparation year to identify the students, devise their research work and plan supervision for the second year of the Masters Programme.
- Contents of the course may be changed if really needed, based on the needs of the students identified.
- Actions for teaching and research work follow normal University structures and provisions made for students to carry out research work back in their country



44

## ICART RTP/GC/003/06

### Strengthening Participatory Plant Breeding and Seed systems to improve productivity and incomes of Smallholder farmers in the SADC region

University of Zambia, Zambia

€ 285,607.00



45

## Objectives

- To strengthen human resource capacities of National Agricultural Research Institutions in plant breeding, biotechnology and seed systems as a means to enhance productivity and value chains, to support improved productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers in the SADC region.
- 12 Masters students (7 regional) to be enrolled in a Masters in Plant Breeding programme to be trained in participatory plant breeding and seed systems. Univ of Zambia already quite active in this field of research and has managed similar training programmes before, some previously funded by SADC.
- Students to carry out research and field attachments at research institutions located in Zambia (partners in the action)



46

## ICART RTP/GC/004/06

### MSc and short courses in Dairy Science and Technology

University of Zimbabwe, Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture (Zimbabwe); University of Malawi – Bunda College of Agriculture (Malawi)

€ 343,121.61



47

## Objectives

- Masters programme addressing the whole production-consumption chain in Dairy Science and Technology in the region. Bunda College of Agriculture (Univ of Malawi also involved in teaching). Regional consultation process leading to the development of the programme as well as stakeholder demand-driven short courses
- 3 training workshops per year (yr 2&3), as part of professional training, using regional competencies
- 15 Masters students trained during year 2&3 of the project
- Research topics to address aspects of the production-consumption chain



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## ISSUES

- Capacity building initiatives – regional consortia also to bid
- Strategy for support to networks
- Setting up a common information-base and mechanism for interaction
- Implementation of the situation analysis
- RUFORUM-SADC Deans interaction; Agenda for annual Meeting of Deans



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# **ANNEX 4**

## **Presentation of the SADC MAPP**

## Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme

(MAPP)



1

## MAPP OBJECTIVES

- To promote agricultural productivity across countries and regions in Sub-Saharan Africa
- To enable countries within region to pool resources and work together in areas of common interest
- To provide mechanisms for African countries to implement more innovative approaches to agricultural R&D



2

MAPP is intended to translate Pillar 4 of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) of NEPAD into a program of activities

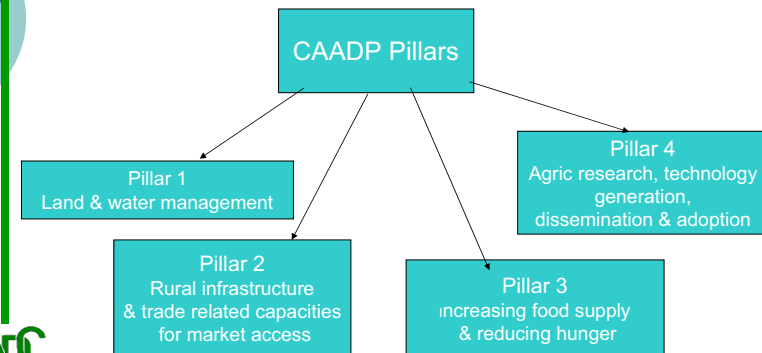
Focus of Pillar 4 of CAADP:

agricultural research, technology generation, dissemination and adoption.



3

## The four pillars of NEPAD's CAADP



4

## MAPP Goal

To substantially increase productivity, competitiveness and incomes in African agriculture by improving farmers' access to technologies.

Targets: MDGs and NEPAD – 50% reduction in absolute poor and 6% growth in agricultural GDP by 2015



5

- FARA has been mandated by NEPAD to provide the overall strategy for the implementation of the MAPPs across Africa through partnership with the Sub-regional Organisations (SROs), Regional Economic Communities and national governments.

FARA has developed the MAPP ideas into a framework:

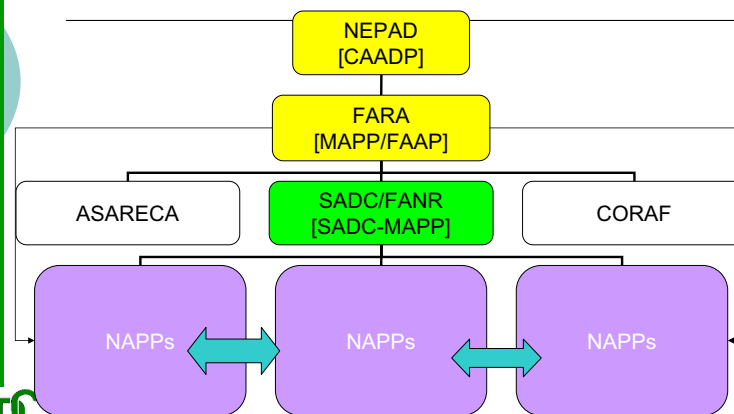
### The Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)

FAAP will guide development and implementation of the MAPPs in the Sub-regions of Africa and in Member States. In developing MAPP each sub-region would take into account its sub-regional priorities and strategies (e.g. the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) of SADC)



6

## Linkages and relationships between Regional, Sub-regional and National Programs under MAPP



7

SADC MAPP will promote:

1. Priority activities that are common across Member States and add value to trans-boundary collaboration
2. Stronger linkages between research, extension, education, the NGOs and the private sector;
3. Greater stakeholder involvement in priority setting , project planning and implementation
4. Greater national collaboration in the overall technology generation, dissemination and adoption systems



8

## FAAP/MAPP Guiding principles

- Greater participation of key stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers, in the definition of research priorities and in system governance
- Greater institutional pluralism in technology development by opening to other service providers e.g. universities
- Greater institutional pluralism in technology dissemination by opening to other service providers, e.g. universities, NGOs, civil society
- Greater market orientation in technology development
- Stronger linkages between extension, research, agricultural education and the private sector
- Subsidiarity in regional programming. i.e. the sub-region (e.g. SADC FANR) should not undertake activities that are more appropriate for implementation at the national or lower level.
- Harmonized donor support for regional activities



9

## Time horizon for MAPP Implementation

- Improving the efficiency and sustainability of agricultural technology generation and delivery systems in Africa is a long-term challenge
- Therefore, MAPP will be implemented in three phases of about 5 years each, spanning a 15-year period.
- Each phase will build on the achievements and lessons learnt from previous phases.



10

- SADC MAPP comprises six technical components or themes



11

## Theme 1 Farmer empowerment and market access

Sub theme	Activity areas
<b>Promoting good practice and capacity building in farmer empowerment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promoting information sharing on good practice, lessons learned</li> <li>○ Promoting partnerships with a range of actors (public, private, market, research, advisory services)</li> <li>○ Continuous learning by doing from implementation of partnerships (what works and doesn't) – assessing partnership experiences</li> <li>○ Capacity building to national systems on demand driven basis on how to use farmer organisations for real empowerment</li> <li>○ Advocacy and targeted capacity building to assist national systems to develop farmer empowerment mechanisms, and develop supportive environment for farmer organisations</li> </ul>
<b>Promoting good practice and capacity building for agribusiness linkages and private sector development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Knowledge sharing on lessons learned and good practice in agribusiness linkages</li> <li>○ Developing networks and partnerships with the private sector</li> </ul>



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## Theme 2 Research and technology generation

Sub theme	Activity areas
<b>Support to regional research priorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Promoting partnerships, networking and linkages with a range of actors (public, private, market, research, advisory services)</li> <li>○Inventories to identify national and regional priorities and research thrusts</li> <li>○Support to priority regional research programmes</li> <li>○Support to centres of leadership/networks of specialisation</li> <li>○Support to knowledge sharing</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Capacity building to national systems on demand driven basis on how to reform the research and technology generation systems</li> <li>○Advocating for a supportive, farmer centred enabling environment for NARS</li> <li>○Advocacy and targeted capacity building to assist national systems to develop market oriented, farmer led research and innovation systems</li> <li>○Capacity building to national systems on preparing research proposals and bidding for competitive and other funds</li> </ul>



13

## Theme 3 Farmer led advisory services and innovation systems

Sub theme	Activity area
<b>Promoting and out-scaling best-bet technologies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Inventories to identify potential technologies and practices for scaling out in the region</li> <li>○Support to national systems to promote methodologies and share successful experiences in market and farmer led technology applications</li> <li>○Scaling out best-bet technologies</li> </ul>
<b>Scaling-out good practices and knowledge sharing on advisory services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Promoting information sharing on good practice, lessons learned</li> <li>○Promoting partnerships, networking and linkages with a range of actors (public, private, market, research advisory services)</li> <li>○Continuous learning by doing from implementation of partnerships (what works and doesn't) – assessing partnership experiences</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional capacity building and change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Capacity building to national systems on demand driven basis on how to reform advisory services</li> <li>○Advocacy and targeted capacity building to assist national systems to develop market oriented, farmer led advisory services and innovation systems</li> <li>○Advocating for a supportive environment for effective advisory services and innovation systems (including farmer organisations and building research-advisory service-farmer linkages)</li> </ul>



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## Theme 4 Education, training and learning systems

Sub theme	Activity area
<b>Scaling out good practices in education and training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Understanding the dynamics and identifying demand within education and learning systems in the region</li> <li>○Advocacy and sharing of successful experiences in institutional reforms in lifelong learning approaches and improved gender balance</li> <li>○Identify good practice in non formal and formal education, curriculum development, and pedagogy</li> <li>○Identifying and disseminating lessons learned from other sectors (e.g. science and technology councils)</li> </ul>
<b>Building networks and partnerships for more innovative and responsive education and training systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Facilitate regional networking and partnerships between educational systems and research, and advisory services systems and farmers' organisations for innovation</li> <li>○Identify opportunities for using mass media and ICT for building partnerships for distance and e-learning (both traditional and non-traditional), improving curriculum, delivery and access to materials and literature</li> </ul>
<b>Learning for innovation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Facilitate access to regional scholarship programmes (BASIC)</li> <li>○Capacity building and training for national systems to introduce new methodologies and update education and learning systems</li> <li>○Identifying opportunities for development of programmes that allow schools (secondary and below) to improve access to technology, participate in technology development and use in agriculture for income generation</li> </ul>



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## Theme 5 Knowledge, information and communication

Sub theme	Activity area
<b>Promoting knowledge sharing and networking on ICT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Knowledge sharing on good practice and successful examples of ICT policy, strategy and use in the region and elsewhere</li> <li>○Development of networks or partnerships between communication practitioners (both public and private) nationally and regionally and linking them to other stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening capacity for communication for innovation and development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Strengthening use of ICT and other media to support smallholder innovation and improve access, participation and ownership in knowledge and information systems</li> </ul>
<b>Regional information management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Facilitating the compiling and analysis of national knowledge and data for RAILS and AIMS and other regional information management initiatives</li> <li>○Capacity building for creation of integrated information platform at regional level</li> <li>○Development of SRO information management capacity.</li> </ul>



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## Theme 6 Institutional development and capacity building

Sub theme	Activity area
<b>Strengthening complementarity with FANR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to FANR to participate in SRO related activities</li> <li>Providing knowledge resources to support FANR priorities</li> </ul>
<b>Developing a Sub-regional Organisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core institutional support for the SRO</li> <li>Institutional development and change management assistance</li> <li>Partnership building to implement SADC MAPP activities and avoid centralising all functions within the SRO</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and evaluating theme implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of SADC MAPP activities</li> <li>Management of grants</li> </ul>



17

## Funding mechanisms currently under consideration

Mechanism	Purpose	Key criteria for use	To be used by
Competitive grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to generation of new knowledge on specific regional priorities or lines of work across SADC MAPP themes, not just the research and technology generation theme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should demonstrate regional priority activities</li> <li>Should be led by institutions in the national agric research, extension and education systems</li> <li>Grant award based on call for proposals</li> <li>Used for operational activities only</li> <li>Cost sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open to the full range of SADC MAPP stakeholders (farmers, private sector, public sector, international, regional and civil society institutions)</li> </ul>
Commissioned grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support specific short term priorities or pieces of work across the range of SADC MAPP themes</li> <li>Used where competitive grants are not seen as the best mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SRO led activities</li> <li>Follows standard procurement procedures approved by the SRO</li> <li>Activities to be justified and implemented through appropriate grant approval process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SRO</li> <li>Specific partner institutions which participate in a modified competitive funding system</li> </ul>
Institutional capacity building and partnering grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen capacity of regional institutions, partnerships or networks</li> <li>To enable SADC MAPP to complement other ongoing regional exercises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must support a regional activity (can support certain national activities with potential regional benefit)</li> <li>Should demonstrate regional partnerships and linkages</li> <li>Cost sharing</li> <li>Renewable based on need and meeting performance criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open to the full range of SADC MAPP stakeholders (farmers, private sector, public sector, international, regional and civil society institutions)</li> </ul>
Innovation grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing new approaches and methodologies at national level so they can be eventually scaled up within a national system – and regionally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should demonstrate partnership internally with multiple institutions</li> <li>Should demonstrate or generate lessons for other countries in the region</li> <li>Small and short term use only, 12 – 18</li> <li>One time grant and not renewable</li> <li>Should be results oriented and with a learning as main output</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector</li> <li>Public sector</li> <li>Civil society</li> </ul>



18

## SADC MAPP Preparation process

- Initial stakeholder consultations were carried out in all SADC Member States (except DRC) between mid August and early October 2006
- A zero draft document was prepared Jan – Feb 2007 on the basis of
  - The in-country consultations
  - The programme Concept Note
  - Available SADC documents
  - Working papers and reports from commissioned studies



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## SADC MAPP Preparation process

### Next steps

Apr – May 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-country integrated situation analysis and workshops</li> <li>Study to determine the process and requirements for the establishments the SRO. This report will be presented at a regional workshop prior to finalisation</li> </ul>
May – Jul 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further fine tuning of document themes, institutional arrangements, implementation plans and preparation of draft implementation manuals</li> </ul>
Aug 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional stakeholder workshop to discuss the first draft proposal document and related implementation plans and manuals</li> </ul>
Aug - Oct 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of revised draft proposal document</li> </ul>
Oct – Dec 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of pre-implementation start up activities</li> </ul>



20

## **ANNEX 5**

### **Presentation of the options for the establishment of an SRO in the SADC region**

## OPTIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUB-REGIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (SRO) FOR THE SADC REGION

- The need for an SRO for the SADC region has been an issue since the demise of SACCAR.
- Over the last 3-4 years, workshops and discussions have been held on the issue of the SRO.
- A SADC MAPP meeting in 2006 resolved that a consultant be hired to review and analyse the available literature and come up with options and recommendations of an SRO for the SADC region
- A consultant was hired. He identified basically three options . All the options include strengthening of the SADC FANR Directorate to better fulfil its mandate, focusing on:
  - Formulation of agricultural research and development policy and strategy, and
  - monitoring and evaluation..



1

## Option 1: Strengthened SADC FANR Directorate as the SRO

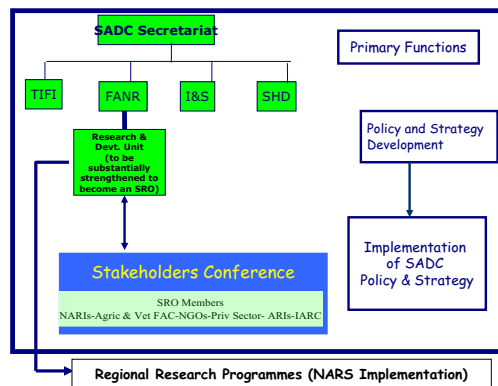
Strengthened through:

- A substantial increase in FANR core staff (at least an additional 4 professional staff, 3 technical assistants),
- A 4 to 6-fold increase from current funding level to support its main mandate of a policy/strategy and monitoring agenda, and
- An increase in overall funding
- This option was considered not viable but was included in the assessment mainly for comparison purposes because it is the option that the ICM opted for in 2004 (apparently without analysis). It has not been implemented due mainly to financial constraints and frozen posts in FANR.



2

## Option 1. Strengthened FANR



3

## Option 1 (Contd.)

### Advantages of Option 1

- No clear advantages

### Disadvantages

- FANR will be responsible for both policy and strategy formulation and implementation, giving limited accountability
- Limited capacity within FANR to increase staff for the SRO. This is the main reason for lack of progress since the demise of SACCAR
- An SRO entirely within the SADC admin structure can be expected to experience operational constraints hindering timely response to the needs of national and regional R&D institutions because of:
  - Inadequate staffing
  - Limited funding
  - Rather lengthy approval system causing implementation delays due to lack of flexibility in the management of finances, operating procedures and staff recruitment/dismissal
- Recruitment of the best qualified staff will be compromised by the current quarter system within the Secretariat



4

## Option 2: Establishing a Semi-Autonomous SRO

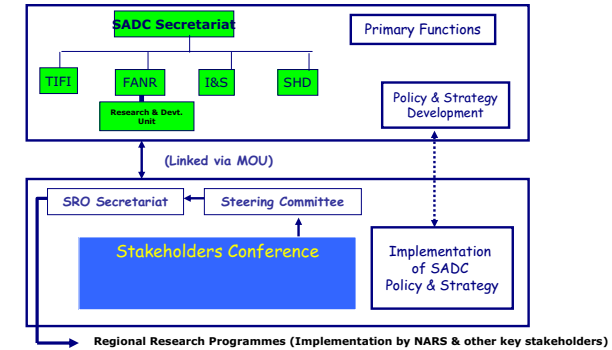
This option would involve:

- Establishing a new organizational body, with additional professional staff to assume the day-to-day implementation of key R&D strategies
- The SRO would be placed outside the organizational structure of the SADC Secretariat, but closely “linked” to the SADC Secretariat through an MOU establishing the nature and scope of its autonomy and complementary role with the FANR Directorate
- SADC FANR Directorate providing the policy and strategic directions
- Establish a Steering Committee as a key governance mechanism, focusing on providing technical guidance to the SRO on setting its research and development priorities and annual work plans
- Providing the SRO with adequate level of flexibility in the management of finances and operating procedures, in the recruitment of required quality staff, and in determining their conditions of service.



5

## Option 2 Semi-autonomous SRO



6

### Advantages of Option 2

- Policy and strategy formulation and implementation separate, giving greater accountability of the SRO
- Greater flexibility in the management of finances operating procedures
- Greater flexibility in hiring of best qualified staff
- This option could be an entry point for a phased process to achieving full autonomy in future years

### Disadvantages

- Will depend on the level of autonomy in comparison with Option 1 in terms of level of flexibility in the management of finances and operating procedures, in the recruitment of required quality staff, and in determining their conditions of service



7

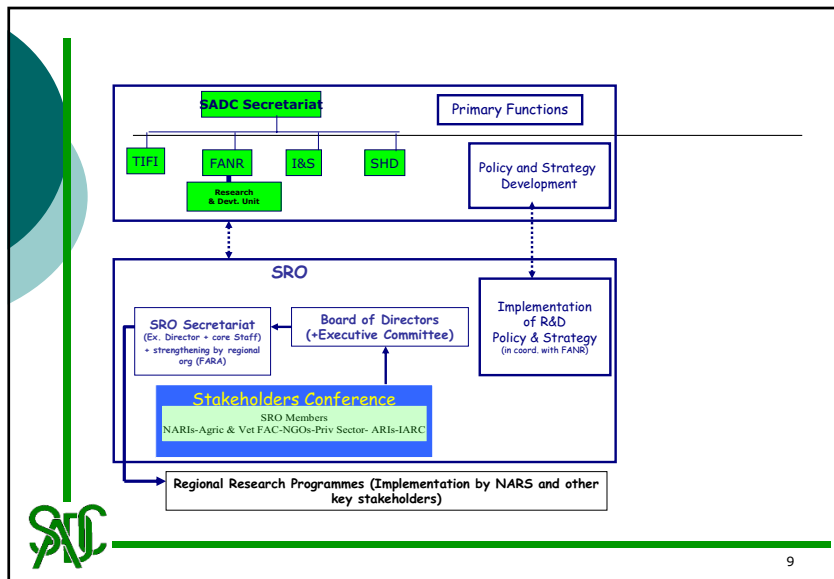
## Option 3: Establishing an Autonomous SRO

The SRO would have:

- Own legal identity, governance structure (a Board of Directors, elected by a multi stakeholder general assembly. SADC FANR would be represented in the Board by the Director),
- Operating procedures (work plan/budget, human resources, procurement, and financial procedures)
- The day-to-day activities would be carried out by a lean and effective Technical Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary, and supported by a small technical staff (perhaps about 5 “core” staff, supplemented by consultants, as needed).
- Have the flexibility to devise its operational procedures supported by sound transparency and accountability mechanisms (clear procedures and independent operational and financial audits to ensure effective compliance and improvements responsive to its stakeholders).



8



- ### Advantages of Option 3
- Policy formulation and implementation separate
  - Complete flexibility in the management of finances operating procedures
  - Complete flexibility in hiring of best qualified staff
- ### Disadvantages
- A completely autonomous SRO with little or no formal link with the SADC Secretariat may lose the good will from SADC Member States, which raises the question of sustainability

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE OPTIONS

Criteria	1		2		3	
	SADC FANR		Semi-Autonomous		Autonomous	
	S/O	W/T	S/O	W/T	S/O	W/T
1 Incentives to be Responsive, visible to multiple stakeholders, especially "clients"	L	M	M	M	H	L/M
2 Governance to Achieve Transparency & Accountability	L	H	L/M	M	H	L/M
3 Leadership Effectiveness to Facilitate Participatory Partnerships and Alliances	L	M	M	L/M	H	L/M
4 Sufficient Autonomy and Flexibility to Achieve Strategic Results & Outcomes (with appropriate "links" and complementarity to SADC FANR Directorate)	L	H	M	M	H	M
5 Prospects to become viable and Sustainable (operational/financial)	L	H	M	M	H	M
<b>Overall Relative Rank</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	

\* Assessment Ratings: L: refers to low; M: refers to Medium; M/H: refers to borderline Low and Medium  
H: refers to High  
Notes: S/O= Strengths/ Opportunities; W/T= Weaknesses/ Threats would achieve High under the strengths/opportunities, and Low under the weaknesses/threats.

- ### What is the best SRO option?
- The establishment of an SRO is an important capacity building component of SADC MAPP, and other projects in FANR (like ICART) also have funds set aside to support the SRO once it is in place.
  - A consultative meeting with donors, FARA, FAO and FANR held on 21 February 2007, and the meeting of Directors of Research and Extension held 28-29 March 2007 both discussed these options. Each of these meetings reached a consensus as to the appropriate SRO option.
  - This meeting should therefore also provide its views and/or consensus on what it sees as the appropriate option.

# **ANNEX 6**

## **Presentation of the RUFORUM**

# Overview Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM)

Adipala E  
RUFORUM Secretariat



## OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Historical perspective
- The new focus: RUFORUM
- Operational procedures
- Concluding Remarks



## BACKGROUND: WHY RUFORUM

Strengthening graduate  
training & agricultural  
related research in African  
universities



## Historical Perspective

- Initiated in 1992 by the Rockefeller Foundation to enhance graduate training at M.Sc level (FORUM)
- Operated in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda & Zimbabwe, expanded to Zambia and Tanzania in 2005



## Historical Perspective

- Total investment of \$14.5m from 1992-2003
- Transformed into RUFORUM in 2004
- Owned by a consortium of 12 Universities with a Regional Secretariat located in Uganda



## RUFORUM Aims to Enhance

- Human & institutional capacity
- Competence & competitiveness of universities
- Role & visibility of universities in R4D
- Link universities to grass root development issues & other knowledge centres



## Impact of 10 year Investment

1. Increased capacity for training & research
2. Rejuvenated graduate training programmes
3. Facilitated development of national and regional R&T networks
4. Built human resources for universities & communities
5. Enhanced staff retention
6. Increased visibility of participating faculties



## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Ownership & institutionalisation was key to success
2. Universities are flexible in their operations and are responsive to changing needs
3. Important to identify a niche and focus on it rather than being spread too wide



## LESSONS LEARNT

1. Still large & increasing demand for highly trained scientists (M.Sc. & PhD)
2. It takes time to achieve impact



## MOVING ON: THE NEW FOCUS

RUFORUM  
2004-2015

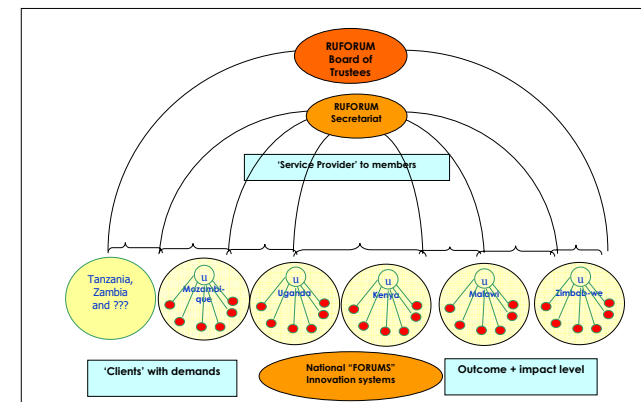


## RATIONALE

- Need for a new institutional framework to make universities more responsive to emerging challenges in the region.
- Respond to changes in national and regional development paradigms
- Need for collective voice and action by Universities at regional level
- Empower the universities utilise the capacity developed to develop capacity



## UMBRELLA ORGANISATION



## VISION

- RUFORUM sees vibrant agricultural innovation systems with fully integrated Universities who play a leading role in nurturing the systems through high-performing agricultural science graduates who are innovative and responsive to changing demands



## MISSION

- RUFORUM's mission is to foster innovativeness and adaptive capacity of universities engaged in agricultural and rural development to develop and sustain high quality in training, innovative and impact oriented research, and collaboration



## CORE VALUES

1. Fostering innovation in universities
2. Collaboration and value addition partnerships
3. Equity in resource management
4. Quality in all its actions/operations
5. Solidarity among members



## Ownership and buy-in by all members

- VCs and Deans key designers of programme development processes
- Regional and multi-partner Technical Committee



## Strategic GOALS

### 1. Human Resource Development

#### Outputs and impacts:

- Develop a critical mass of HR for development processes
- Integrate training and research into national innovation systems
- Produce self reflective MSc and PhD graduates



### 2. RATIONALIZING RESOURCE USE

- Addresses sharing of resources to reduce transaction costs, increase cost-effectiveness and provide solidarity



### 3. IMPACT-ORIENTED RESEARCH

- Addresses how universities can more effectively and efficiently contribute to national development



### 4. INNOVATIVE STRUCTURES FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH AND OUTREACH

- Nurture and promote innovative management systems



## 5. REGIONAL PLATFORM FOR ADVOCACY, LOBBYING & RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Proactively champion the role of universities in national development.



## ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Balancing equity & quality
- Broadening & sustaining funding
- Promoting functional partnerships



## ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Human resource development: type & quality & purpose
- Balancing development focus & knowledge generation
- Globalization & Public goods



## OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES & ISSUES



## Support to Universities

- Competitive grants (individual scientist & institutional) – 80%
- Nurturing – addresses specific needs & equity ( 20%)



## NURTURING GRANTS

- These are considered on a case by case basis, but serve to address specific needs and equity issues. Generally these are institutional grants.



## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Increased & sustained investment in graduate training and research needed
- Integration of universities in National Innovation Systems
- Routinely raising quality of existing graduate programmes
- Greater use of existing regional resources
- Partnerships and Networking



**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR AUDIENCE**

## **ANNEX 7**

### **Presentations from the Deans Faculties of Agriculture:**

- (a) Botswana College of Agriculture**
- (b) University of Mauritius**
- (c) University Eduardo Mondlane,  
Mozambique**
- (d) University of South Africa**

## Botswana College of Agriculture (BCA)

Content Farm, Sebele  
Private Bag 0027, Gaborone  
<http://www.bca.bw>



1

### Historical Note

- 1959: Agricultural training in Mahalapye
- 1967: Botswana Agricultural College (BAC) formally established at Sebele as part of the Ministry of Agriculture
- 1970: Certificate course in Animal Health transferred to BAC from Ramatlabama
- 1972: Certificate course in Community Development introduced at BAC
- 1981: Diploma programs started
- 1988: BSc degree in Agriculture started



2

### Historical Note-Continued

- 1991: The Botswana College of Agriculture established through Act of Parliament No. 9 of 1991
- 1992: A Certificate program in Forestry and Range Ecology started
- 1993: A Diploma program in Agricultural Engineering started
- 1996: A BSc degree program in Agricultural Education started
- 1999: A Diploma program in Forestry and Range Ecology started and replaced the Certificate course



3

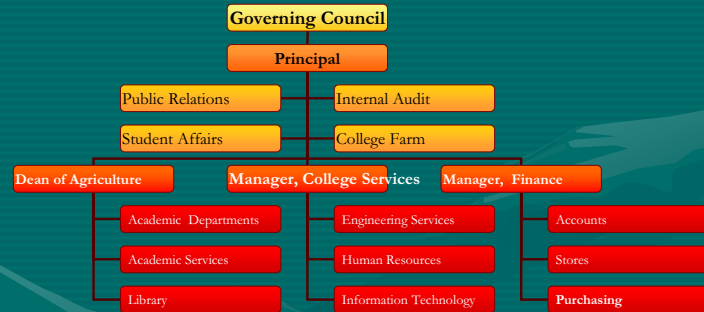
### Historical Note-Continued

- 2000: Diploma program in Horticulture
- 2002: BSc degree program in Animal Science started following semesterization of all programs.  
All three-year Diploma programs were upgraded to Higher Diploma
- 2005: BSc degree program in Crop Science started  
All Certificate level programs abolished



4

## Governance



5

## Vision

We, the Botswana College of Agriculture, shall be a world-class institution in teaching, research and service in agriculture



6

## Mission/Mandate

We, the Botswana College of Agriculture, exist for the agricultural sector, to produce high quality graduates, generate suitable technologies and provide advisory services to improve agricultural productivity through:

- . *Innovative teaching*
- . *Relevant research*
- . *Customer-driven service*



7

## Values

- Team Work
- Transparency
- Academic integrity
- Environmental Conservation
- Tolerance



8

## Funding

- The College is 100% funded by Government.
- There is potential for income generation through consultancies and farm produce



9

## Staffing Levels-Nov. 2006

Staff Category	Citizens		Non-Citizens	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Academic	61	22	18	3
Support	104	94	1	0
Industrial Class	77	81	0	0
Totals	242	197	19	3
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>439</b>		<b>21</b>



10

## Staffing-continued

### Academic Staff by Qualification

Qualification	Citizens	Non-Citizens
PhD	29	16
Masters	42	5
Bachelors	12	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>21</b>



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## Staffing-continued

### Academic Staff by designation

Designation	Citizens		Non-Citizens	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professor	0	1	1	0
Assoc Professor	0	0	10	0
Senior Lecturer	11	1	3	1
Lecturer	42	16	4	2
Principal Tutor	1	0	0	0
Senior Tutor	0	0	0	0
Tutor	5	1	0	0
Assistant Tutor	2	3	0	0
Totals	61	22	18	3
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>83</b>		<b>21</b>



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## Staffing-cont.

### Staff Number on Training by Level

Level	No.
PhD	22
Masters	7
Bachelors	12
Diploma	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>46</b>



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## Staffing-cont.

### Localization

- 95% overall localization
- 80% localization of academic posts



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## Student Enrolment-August 2006

Program Level	Male	Female	Totals
Certificate	1	0	1
Diploma	3	1	4
Higher Diploma	213	106	319
Bachelors	471	165	636
<b>Totals</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>960</b>



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## Relationship with UB

- The BCA is an Associate Institution of the University of Botswana as per Section 7 (1) of the BCA act
- UB is responsible for the following:
  - a) regulating the conduct of examinations and marking of papers
  - b) granting of degrees, diplomas or awards
  - c) appointment of academic staff, deans and heads of department



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## Programs

### Higher Diplomas:

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Agricultural Education
- 3) Agricultural Engineering
- 4) Animal Health and Production
- 5) Forestry and Range Ecology
- 6) Horticulture



17

## Programs -continued

### Bachelor of Science degrees:

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Agricultural Education
- 3) Animal Science
- 4) Crop Science



18

## Programs -continued

### Approved Programs for August 2007

- 1) BSc (Agricultural Mechanization)
- 2) BSc (Soil and Water Conservation Engineering)
- 3) MSc (Agricultural Education)
- 4) MSc (Crop Science)



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## Programs -continued

### Programs under Review:

- 1) BSc (Range Science)
- 2) BSc (Food Science and Technology)
- 3) MSc (Agricultural Engineering)
- 4) MSc (Animal Science)



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## Programs -continued

The College has a Centre for In-service and Continuing Education (CICE) that offers short courses of one day to three months duration in agriculture and rural development to in-service participants and commercial farmers



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## Research

- The College maintains an annual research budget.
- The Research and Publications Committee (RPC) considers research proposals from academic staff for funding.
- Each academic department has developed a research thrust in line with the national priorities on science and technology research.
- Academic staff are on an annual basis assessed in the three areas of Teaching, Research and Publications and Service .



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## Research-Continued

The College since 2005 publishes twice a year, a peer-reviewed journal known as the Botswana Journal of Agriculture and Applied Sciences (BOJAS).



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## Teaching and Learning

- All programs are taught on fulltime basis
- Classroom teaching is blended with laboratory and field work
- Experiential learning takes place in collaboration with the agricultural industry for 6 weeks per session
- Teaching practice is done in conjunction with secondary schools for 8 weeks per session



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## Teaching and Learning-continued

- Academic ranks are the same as those of UB
  - Professor
  - Associate Professor
  - Senior Lecturer
  - Lecturer
  - SDF/Assistant Tutor



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## Quality Assurance

- The UB academic and examination regulations are followed and enforced.
- The UB quality assurance guidelines and procedures are also used.
- Each academic department has a quality assurance team that ensures moderation of examination questions and marking.
- The CA is also moderated
- Each five years a program is externally reviewed




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## The future of IHS ???



27



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**Faculty of Agriculture**  
**University of Mauritius**

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**Assoc Prof D PUCHOOA**  
**Ag Dean of Faculty**

SADC Deans Meeting - Mangochi  
MALAWI

1

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**University of Mauritius**

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**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE**

```
graph TD;
    A[FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE] --> B[DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL & FOOD SCIENCE (AFS)];
    A --> C[DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION & SYSTEMS (APS)];
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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL & FOOD SCIENCE (AFS)**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION & SYSTEMS (APS)**

SADC Deans Meeting - Mangochi  
MALAWI

2

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**Faculty of Agriculture**

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- Founded as the School of Agriculture in 1914
- Only degree awarding Institution in Mauritius which provides trained human resources for the public and private sectors for the development of agriculture and related fields.

SADC Deans Meeting - Mangochi  
MALAWI

3

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**Faculty of Agriculture**

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**Mission Statement:**

*“Training human resources and fostering intellectual development & research in the agricultural and food sectors”*

SADC Deans Meeting - Mangochi  
MALAWI

4

## Faculty of Agriculture

- The FoA provides training at undergraduate and post-graduate levels in following areas:
  - Agriculture
  - Horticulture
  - Agricultural Biotechnology
  - Food Science & Technology / Nutrition
  - Aquaculture
  - Agribusiness/Agricultural Management
  - Agriscience & Technology
  - Forestry
  - Organic Farming

## Objectives:

- Initiate, expand, diversify and upgrade training and research in priority areas of agriculture and food science so as to respond to the career aspirations of potential students and to the job market requirements

## Objectives:

- Provide postgraduate training and research programmes for the professional development of graduates
- Carry out research and outreach in the exploration and modernisation of agriculture and agriculture-related markets.
- Enhance links with industries and overseas institutions for teaching, research, consultancy and outreach activities

## Objectives:

- Provide in-service training to staff of institutions in the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors.
- Develop and offer specialised short training programmes in line with the evolution in agricultural and food sectors

## ■ Areas of Expertise:

- Plant Science
- Animal Science
- Soil Science
- Food Science
- Plant & Animal Production
- Agricultural Biotechnology
- Agricultural Extension and Agricultural Management.
- Biometry / Statistics

## ■ Facilities:

- Well equipped analytical laboratories certified by the Board of Agricultural Chemists of the Republic of Mauritius
- Plant Tissue Culture Lab.
- Molecular biology Lab
- Zoology Lab
- Botany Lab
- Food Technology Lab
- Computer Lab (All computers are connected to the University network and to the Internet giving access to electronic mail and the WWW)

## ■ Facilities:

- 21-acre farm for practical training & student and staff research including :
  - a nursery
  - a greenhouse
  - a crop museum
  - plant and animal laboratories, and an
  - animal production unit

## ■ Programme of Studies:

- Undergraduate:
  - B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriscience and Technology
  - B.Sc. (Hons.) Food Science with Home Economics
  - B.Sc. (Hons.) Agricultural Biotechnology
  - B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture (specialisation: Natural Resource Management/Organic farming/Aquaculture)

## ■ Programme of Studies:

### ■ Postgraduate

- MSc Plant Biotechnology
- MSc Agricultural Management
- MSc Natural Resource Management
- MPhil / PhD

## ■ Current Status (Teaching)

- FoA has consolidated its Teaching mission and has achieved world class level.
- Ranks 17<sup>th</sup> in Africa (Webometrics Ranking of world universities, 2007)
- Still room for improvement and innovation through design of specific courses to meet national and regional requirements and in particular short paid courses

## ■ Current Status (Research)

- Development of more oriented research or research addressing policy needs and engage the private sector.
- More process engineering in order to commercialise the results of research activities.

- Increased Industrial Outreach: the need to work closely with industrial partners in order to maximise the relevance of programs and to provide skilled personnel and technical support to businesses.

## ■ Challenge:

- Severe financial constraints
- Need for greater educational relevance
- Need to produce higher quality graduates

## ■ Challenge:

- World Bank Report (2007)

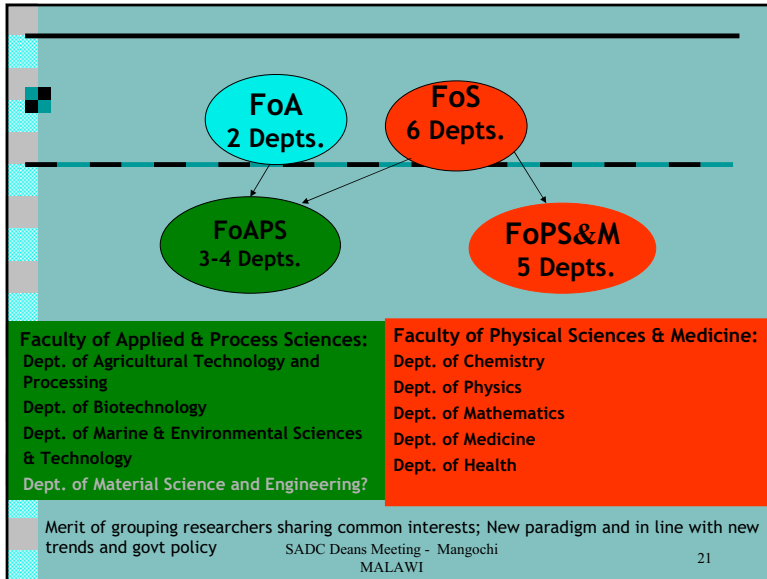
*“While many elements of a National Innovation System are present in Mauritius, including a **first rate University**, publicly funded research institutes, quality infrastructure, financing and a public commitment to promoting a knowledge economy, their **output is low**. To address these issues, Mauritius needs a technology strategy which would bring it into line with most other countries in the world”*

## ■ Challenge:

- To find the right balance to produce high level research and meet educational and social objectives at a reasonable social price.

## ■ Re-engineering of UoM

- *“Draw a road map for re-organising the UoM in a bid to respond to current & foreseeable future socio-economic trends whilst at the same time optimising on our resources”*



*Thank you for your attention*

SADC Deans Meeting - Mangochi  
MALAWI

22

## The Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering

April 25, 2007

Presentation for the SADC Deans Meeting, Malawi

By Andrade F. Egas – Faculty Dean

## EDUARDO MONDLANE UNIVERSITY (Faculties, lecturers and students)

**1200 Lecturers, 12000 students,  
Maputo, Mozambique**

**10 Faculties, 3 high Schools, 34  
programs (BSc and MSc):**

- Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (BSc and MSc programs)
- Faculty of Architecture and physical planning
- Faculty of Science
- Faculty of Law (BSc and MSc programs)
- Faculty of Economics
- Faculty of Engineering
- Faculty of Education (BSc and MSc programs)
- Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (BSc and MSc programs next year)
- Faculty of Medicine (BSc and MSc programs)
- Faculty of Veterinary
- School of Hotel Business and Tourism
- School of Communication and Arts
- School of Marine Sciences

## Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (History)

1963/64: Faculty of Agronomy

1979: Forestry Engineering

1985: 2 Options in Agricultural Eng :

- Plant Production and Protection;

- Rural Engineering

1995: Option in Rural Extension

2001: Two licenciaturure programs (4 years):

- Agricultural Engineering

- Forestry Engineering

2001: MSc program at FAEF- in Agricultural Development

## Departments and other units of the Faculty

### Departments:

- Plant Production and Protection
- Rural Engineering
- Forestry Engineering

### Other units:

- GRNB – consultancy group
- Biotechnology Center
- Forestry Center in Machipanda- 1200 Km from Maputo

### Places for the field work:

- National Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM)
- NGO's
- Farmer organizations
- Private sector
- Ministry of Agriculture.

## Faculty programs and number of students 2006

### BSc Programs:

Agronomy	363
Forestry Engineering	150
Male	417 (78%)
Female	119 (22%)

Total: 536

### MSc Program

Program in Agricultural Development		5
Forest Resource Management		
Rural Development	17	
Thesis	60	
Total	80	

## Number of Lecturers

	Male	Female	Total
Ph D	8	6	14
MSc	26	9	35
BSc	5	3	8
Total	39	18 (32%)	57

## Lecturers in training

	Male	Female	Total
Ph D	13	4	17
MSc	5	1	6
Total	18	5	23

## Research and extension programs at the faculty

- The improvement of the research and extension environment at FAEF as well as increased research impact is one of the objectives of the Faculty. The introduction of the MSc program in 2001 is also contributing to this objective.
- Although each region in the country requires design of activities specific to the predominant ecosystem, there are a number of disciplines identified as important across all sites.

### **Research topics (Natural resources)**

- Land use
- Forest management
- Water resources management
- Impacts on the global environment
- Climate change

### **Research topics (Applied economics)**

- Input and output marketing
- Financial management
- Rural household budgets
- Economic and agrarian policies
- Impact of technological change on rural welfare

### **Research topics (Communication and extension)**

- Dynamics of rural livelihood strategies
- Farming system research,
- Analysis of intervention practices using participatory approaches
- Gender analysis

### **Research topics (Agricultural production)**

- Crop diversification
- Plant biotechnology
- Seed production systems
- Cropping systems
- Crop and pest management
- Soil fertility management
- Post-harvest technologies
- Impact of agriculture on the natural resource base and the environment

## Research projects

### Running projects = 62

Projects integrated in training programs =25

#### Project by Department

Crop Production and Protection = 28

Rural Engineering = 7

Forestry Engineering = 27

Projects finalized in 2006 = 19

**Projects that to continue in 2007 = 43**

## Collaboration with institutions (Regional collaboration)

- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- Regional University Forum for capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM)
- FARNPAN

## Collaboration with institutions (International collaboration)

- Holland and Denmark – MSc Program
- Italy - sunflower project
- Finland – students and lecturers interchange

## Other strategic activities

- The faculty has begun the implementation of staff (lecturers and researchers) evaluation program
- The faculty is integrated in the pilot project for BSc programs accreditation in Mozambique
- More practical oriented teaching (improvement of practical students activities)

# An overview of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences

Dr Maggi J Linington – Executive Dean  
University of South Africa (UNISA)



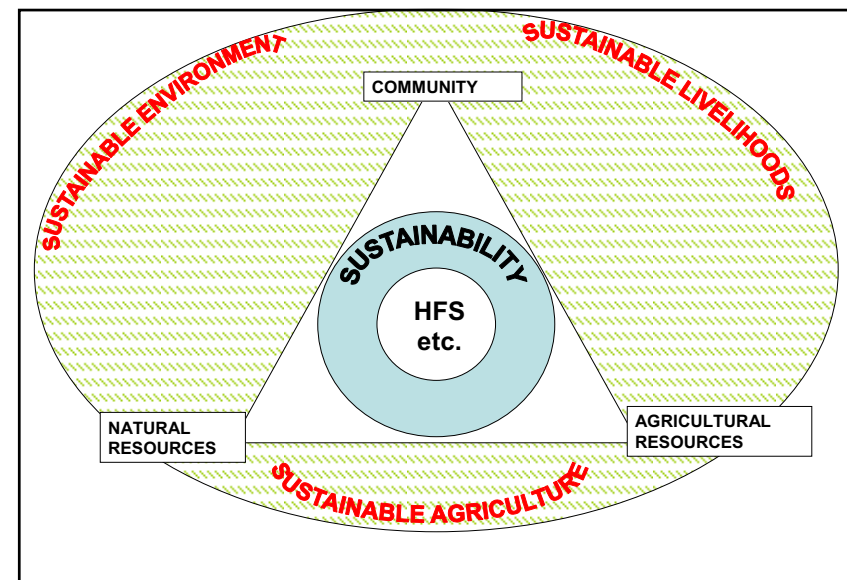
UNISA college of agriculture, natural resources, and environmental sciences

## Colleges

- 9 faculties to 5 Colleges : Interdisciplinary approach, Comprehensive nature
- College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences
- College of Science, Engineering and Technology
- College of Law
- College of Economic and Management Sciences
- College of Human Sciences

## Unisa

- Distance education, moving toward an Open and Distant learning Institute
- 225 000 students
- Agriculture and environmental sciences newest (2004), launched 2006 & smallest (5000 students)
- Constructed from various units of merging institutions (130, 20 & 10 year history)
- Comprehensive: Access, diversity, Relevant, ODL
- Diploma to PhD with career-pathing and articulation



## College AES

- Diverse, Integrated & Holistic approach

### Vision

- The college ... through research, teaching and community engagement strives towards the sustainable use of natural, living and community resources for the benefit of humanity.

## Structure

### 2 Schools

- **Agriculture and Life Sciences**
- **Environmental Sciences**
- **2 departments each (4 Total)**
- **Centre for Agriculture and Environmental Sciences**
- **New HE qualifications framework, changing programmes and curricula**

## Department of Agriculture, Animal Health and Human Ecology

- **Agriculture Management**
- **Agricultural Science**
- **Animal health**
- **Human Ecology: Community Nutrition and Community Agriculture**
- **Diploma to Masters level**
  - **Indigenous technological knowledge studies**

## Department of Life and Consumer Sciences

- **Biology, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Biochemistry, Microbiology**
- **Honours in Botany**
- **M.Sc Life Sciences**
- **Consumer Science in Food, Nutrition, Clothing & Hospitality**
- **B. Degree to masters**

## Department of Environmental Sciences

- Environmental Sciences (PG) Honours to Doctoral Programmes
- Horticulture & Landscaping (M.Tech)
- Nature Conservation (M.Tech)
  - Applied Behavioural Ecology and Ecosystems Research Unit (ABEERU)

## Department of Geography

- B.Sc./B.A. degree to doctoral
- B. Environmental Management
- Human and Physical: Integrated approach

## Plants & Indigenous Plants

Indigenous knowledge systems in food gathering and production in selected rural communities of the Sekhukhune District of the Limpopo province:

- The processing and use of products of the Marula tree in selected areas of Sekhukhune
- An evaluation and comparison of the effect of different dehydration methods on the quality of *solanum nigrum*

- Development potential of *Athrixia phyllicoides*
- Development of an indigenous plant based beverage industry in Limpopo
- The evaluation of *Leucaena leucocephala*, a renewable plant protein for low quality forages
- Moringa oleifera, a multi-purpose tree for household food security
- The development of a management plan for the sustainable harvesting techniques of the wild population of *Aspalathus linearis* in Wupperthal, Western Cape

- Susceptibility of *Lysteria monocytogenes* to South African plants
- An investigation into the use of biological agents as a sustainable alternative to synthetic fungicides in treating powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum* and *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*) in tunnel cucumbers

## Biodiversity & Conservation

- SPECIE SWITCH:** An investigation into the use of herbicides to reduce tall grasses to cynodon dactylon.
- **SATAM:** Development of a South African Tree Appraisal Model
  - **Best Management Practices** for the Maintenance of Urban Green Spaces

## Biodiversity & Conservation

- A **phytosociological description** of the vegetation of the newly acquired farms on the Mountain Zebra National Park
- The implementation of a **long-term vegetation monitoring programme** on the Mountain Zebra National Park
- The effect of **burning on the vegetation composition** and veld condition of the grasslands of the Mountain Zebra National Park

## Biodiversity & Conservation

- The determination of the **key grass species** for the Borakalalo Nature Reserve
- The evaluation of different techniques for **restoring crop fields** at Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve
- The Syntaxonomy of the Natural Vegetation occurring in the **Cradle of Humankind**, World Heritage Site:Gauteng SA

## Biodiversity & Conservation

Resource utilization of the Chacma baboon in different vegetation types in forestry plantations, Mpumalanga

- Foraging ecology of the Vervet Monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) in Mixed Lowveld and Sour Lowveld Bushveld of the Blydeberg Conservancy
- A revision of the spider genus *Simorcus* Simon (Araneae: Thomisidae)
- Remote sensing application in wildlife management

## Water Resources: Optimal Use

- A comparison of the effect that non-living with living mulches has on water utilization.
- A baseline study for the development of a proactive (draft) water supply shortage response plan for the Green Industry in the Rand Water supply area.

## Water Resources: Augmentation & Re-Use

- Grey water Re-cycling in Horticulture Nurseries in Gauteng
- Rainwater Harvesting
- South African fog water harvesting project

## Water Resources: Abuse

- Heavy metals in groundwater and their impact on goats and sheep
- Chemistry of water in the Goedehoop mine lease area
- WRC Thrust 3: Water utilization for poverty reduction and wealth creation in Agriculture
- Community water management: How policy issues impact on small holder farmers and rural women: A case study
- The impact of graveyards on the environment

## Waste & Pollution

- Waste management processes in the greater Johannesburg Metro
- Landfill Rehabilitation Limbro Park: Closure of landfill site
- Landfill contribution of formaldehyde to the atmosphere - a potential significant increase in respiratory irritation in communities living in the vicinity of the landfill
- The determination of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from electricity transmission and distribution in Swaziland

## Atmosphere

- The impact of weather on shipping accidents on the SA coast
- The use of indigenous lichens as bio-monitoring agents for pollutants in industry in Pretoria
- Awareness of Atmospheric pollution on the Mpumalanga Highveld
- Analysis of wind and sulphur dioxide patterns in the Secunda area
- Perceptions of air pollution and its impact on human health in the South Durban Basin
- Climate Change

## Development - Tourism

- Natural resource based community tourism
- Thermal springs in Limpopo Province
- The role of tourism in the socio-economic development of the Polokwane
- The socio-economic development of Umgababa through community participation in tourism
- The spatio-temporal impact of ecotourism initiatives along the Wild Coast of South Africa

## Development - Tourism

- The use of maps for marketing tourist destinations
  - Various Aspects of tourism in Dullstroom
  - Event tourism in South Africa
- TRANSPORT
- A geographical perspective of labour intensive approaches to community economic development within the transport sector of South Africa

## Development

- The use of **GIS in determining conflicting land uses** in Kweneng district, Botswana
- **Urban conservation and urban spaces** in post 1994 South Africa – KwaDukukuza
- **Energy usage** in Lindelani informal settlement: influences on people and the environment
- Socio-economic development regions in the South African **space economy**
- **Spatial aspects** of socio-economic development in Zimbabwe

## Development

- The impact of **agricultural practices on sustainable livelihoods** and on the environment: Filadefia project, Soshanguve
- The role of **non-profit organizations** in local economic development in Mafikeng
- The impact of the **Sishen Iron ore mine** on the communities in the surrounding area

## Health Issues

- **National Food Consumption Survey** of children, 1 - 9 years and Women and Childbearing age
- The effect of **Omega fatty acids on cancer** cachxia and tumour growth
- An analysis of the **spatial distribution of HIV/AIDS** in Gauteng, South Africa
- HIV/AIDS The improvement of nutritional status through **positive deviance behaviour** change in selected rural areas
- **Nutrition and care practices** of children 1-5 years old on commercial farms in Gauteng.

## Sustainability and Education

- Food sovereignty and **food security**: Linkages between local agro-biodiversity, water, diet diversity, local and indigenous food for nutritional health and well-being
- A new **distance education** learning model for the Geography of Tourism
- Authenticity in **assessment** in the Geography of Tourism Transformation in Geography: **teaching and curriculum**

## Education

- Teaching **environmental management** through distance education
- Teaching **environmental sustainability**: an alternative approach
- **Quality management and improvement** in higher education institutions in South Africa



# **ANNEX 8**

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND CONTACT DETAILS**

REPRESENTATIVES OF FACULTIES OF AGRICULTURE IN THE SADC REGION  
ATTENDING THE SADC MEETING OF DEANS  
25TH APRIL 2007, MANGOCHI - MALAWI

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