

Agricultural Research Priority Setting Questionnaire for the Central and West Asia and North Africa (CWANA) Region

Country : _____

Sub-region (*Circle one*): West Asia - North Africa - Nile Valley and Red Sea
- Arabian Peninsula - Central Asia and the Caucasus

1. BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENT

1.1. Name: _____

1.2.1. Title/Occupation: _____

1.2.2. Institution/Organization: _____

1.3. Education & specialization: _____

1.4. Major research interest(s): _____

1.5. Experience in agriculture (number of years): _____

1.6. Involvement in agriculture (*if more than one activity is checked, please give approximate % time allocated to each*):

- _____ a. researcher
- _____ b. manager
- _____ c. farmer
- _____ d. extensionist
- _____ e. working in farmers organization
- _____ f. member of National Agricultural Research Institution
- _____ g. university staff
- _____ h. working in Non Government Organization
- _____ i. working in private sector

2. PRIORITY AGRO-ECOSYSTEMS

Rank the agro-ecosystems in your country, in order of their importance (*1 being most important*) to agriculture, and prioritize them as high (H), intermediate (I) or low (L) in terms of need for research and technology generation:

<u>Agro-ecosystem</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Priority (H, I, L)</u>
Dryland (rainfed)	_____	_____
Desert areas	_____	_____
Irrigated areas	_____	_____
Rangeland	_____	_____
Forests	_____	_____
Oasis	_____	_____
Others (<i>specify</i>)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. COUNTRY PRIORITY SETTING

3.1. Prioritize commodity, non-commodity, and other research activities in your country as high (H), intermediate (I) or low (L), rank the components of each group in order of importance (*1 = highest; 5 = lowest*), then identify the constraints associated with each (*more severe first and least severe last*).

Research areas and other activities	Priority (H/I/L)	Rank	Research/development constraints*
3.1.1. Commodities			
3.1.1.1. Tree Crops			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citrus • Date Palm • Figs • Olives • Stone fruits • Vineyards • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • • 			
3.1.1.2. Vegetables			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cucumber • Leafy Vegetables • Pepper • Tomato • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			

3.1.1.3. Tuber crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potato • Others (<i>specify</i>): • 			
3.1.1.4. Cereals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barley • Bread wheat • Durum wheat • Maize • Millet • Rice • Sorghum • Triticale • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			
3.1.1.5. Food Legumes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chickpea • Cowpea • Faba bean • Lentil • Peas • Beans • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			
3.1.1.6. Oil Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brassica • Groundnuts • Safflower • Sesame • Soybean • Sunflower • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			
3.1.1.7. Industrial Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton • Tobacco • Groundnuts • Sugarbeet • Sugarcane • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			

3.1.1.8. Forages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfalfa/Lucerne • Berseem (clover) • Grasspea (lathyrus) • Forage sorghum • Oats • Lupins • Vetches (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) • Others (<i>specify</i>): • 			
3.1.1.9. Medecinal & aromatic plants			
3.1.1.10. Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camel • Cattle • Goats • Sheep • Poultry • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			
3.1.1.11. Fish			
3.1.2. Non-commodity research and other areas			
3.1.2.1. Natural resource management and conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic resources • Biodiverstiy • Soil • Water • 			
3.1.2.2. Production system management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropping systems • Livestock systems • Rangelands • Fishery • Forestry • Others (<i>specify</i>) • • 			

3.1.2.3. Emerging research areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biotechnology • Intellectual property rights • GIS/remote sensing • Post-harvest • Others (<i>specify</i>) • 			
3.1.2.4. Socio-economics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional economics • Marketing and trade • Prodn. economics & technology evaluation • Planning & public policy • Resource/environmental economics • Social studies • Others (<i>specify</i>): 			
3.1.2.5. Institutional and Human Resource Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree training • Non-degree training • Res. organization management • Information systems • Computer networks • Documentation • Public Awareness • Others (<i>specify</i>): • • 			

* Examples of constraints could be: 1) Crops: lack of improved varieties; technology transfer; seed; marketing; others (*specify*); 2) Livestock: feed/nutrition; breeding; management (crop/livestock integration); health; others (*specify*).

3.2. List the criteria/considerations used in ranking and assigning priority

(Example: productivity growth; poverty alleviation; resource conservation; compatibility with national agricultural development policies; etc.)

4. VIEWS ON SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Taking into consideration the national priorities indicated in the previous section, and your knowledge of the sub- region, list top five priorities for agricultural research in your sub-region and give justification. (Underline your sub-region: North Africa - Nile Valley and Red Sea - West Asia - Arabian Peninsula - Central Asia and the Caucasus)

1

2

3

4

5

**5. NATIONAL COORDINATION
&
BILATERAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION**

5.1. How would you qualify coordination in agricultural research among your country's national research institutions, extension organizations, farmer organizations, universities, NGOs and private sector?

Level (circle one)

1 = Strong

2 = Moderate

(Specify institutions concerned)

3 = Poor _____
4 = Non-existing _____

5.2. To what extent would you say agricultural research is contributing to economic development in your country? (*Circle one*):

- 1 = To a great extent
- 2 = Moderately
- 3 = Very little
- 4 = Not at all

5.3. What do you think should/could be done to enhance the contribution of agricultural research to economic development?

5.4. Specify areas of cooperation in agricultural research between your country and other countries of the sub-region you are aware of:

Bilateral level:

Sub-Regional level:

5.5. In your opinion, how effective is cooperation in agricultural research between your country and other countries of the sub-region?

	<u>Bilateral Level</u>	<u>Sub-Regional Level</u>
1 = Highly effective	_____	_____
2 = Moderatly effective	_____	_____
3 = Weakly effective	_____	_____
4 = Non-existing	_____	_____

Why?

5.6. In what research areas should sub-regional cooperation be encouraged and why?

5.7. What mechanisms would enhance the sub-regional cooperation?

5.8. What regional and/or international organizations are facilitating the bilateral or sub-regional cooperation and how effective is their contribution:

Centers/Organizations/Institutions

Highly : _____
Moderately: _____
Poorly : _____
Not at all : _____

5.9. Are you aware of your sub-regional organization?

AARINENA (Association for Agricultural Research Institutes for the Near East and North Africa): Yes _____ No _____

Or

Central Asia and the Caucasus (CAC) Regional Forum: Yes _____ No _____

5.10. If yes, how effective has it been in facilitating sub-regional cooperation? (Circle one)

- 1 = Very effective**
- 2 = Effective**
- 3 = Fairly effective**
- 4 = Ineffective**

5.11. How could this sub-regional organization become more effective in enhancing regional cooperation?

5.12. How would linkages with other agencies (ACSAD, AOAD, CIHEAM, CG Centers, FAO, UNDP and others) enhance regional cooperation?

6. COOPERATION & MODALITIES OF NARS/CG CENTERS INTERACTION

6.1. Name the CG Centers you are cooperating with and indicate the level of cooperation:

<u>Centers</u>	<u>Level</u>
_____	1 = High
_____	2 = Moderate
_____	3 = Low
_____	4 = None

CG Centers: CIAT; CIFOR; CIMMYT; CIP; ICARDA; ICLARM; ICRAF; ICRISAT; IFPRI; IITA; ILRI; IPGRI; IRRI; ISNAR; IWMI; WARDA;

6.2. For each of the above Centers with which you are cooperating, identify specific areas of research cooperation:

<u>Centers</u>	<u>Areas of research cooperation</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6.3. Identify the mechanism(s) used to enhance cooperation with specific Centers:

<u>Mechanism</u>	<u>Centers</u>
- Networks	_____
- Coordination meetings	_____
- Traveling workshops	_____

- Exchange of visits _____
- Exchange of germplasm _____
- Exchange of other research materials _____
- Capacity building _____
- Information exchange _____
- Others (*specify*): _____

6.4. Indicate the effectiveness (1 = high; 2 = medium; 3 = low) of these mechanisms:

<u>Mechanisms</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Why?</u>
Networks	_____
Coordination meetings	_____
Traveling workshops	_____
Exchange of visits	_____
Exchange of germplasm	_____
Exchange of other research materials	_____
Information exchange	_____
Others (<i>Specify</i>):	_____

6.5. In your opinion, to what extent do the CG Centers you are cooperating with coordinate their activities with each other?

<u>Extent of coordination</u>	<u>Centers</u>
1 = High	_____
2 = Moderate	_____
3 = Low	_____
4 = None at all	_____

6.6. How could the collaboration between NARS and CG Centers be best improved?

Through _____ Centers

- 1. Broad program support _____
- 2. Specific collaborative projects _____
- 3. Enabling research support _____
- 4. Contract research _____
- 5. Networks _____
- 6. Others (specify): _____

6.7. In view of your country/sub-region specific research needs, how should the CG Centers allocate their resources to strategic vs. adaptive/applied research? (Circle one):

1 = 100% to 0 2 = 75% to 25% 3 = 50% to 50% 4 = 25% to 75%

6.8. In your opinion, does cooperative research on natural resources and environment require a different approach than cooperative research on commodities? 1= Yes; 2 = No

If yes, why?

6.9. What role should networks have in facilitating cooperation in agricultural research and what form should they take?

(Key words --- National / sub-regional / regional. Information exchange / scientific data exchange / germplasm and technology exchange / collaborative research. Formal/informal. Lead country / nodes in region).

6.10. What type of training can best assist the cooperation between NARSs and the CG Centers?

(Key words --- Headquarters/Non-Headquarters/in-country, Short/long term, Degree/Non-degree training. Level of trainees).

6.11. What documentation and information dissemination system can be used to enhance cooperation between NARSs and CG Centers and the public awareness of their joint work?

(Key words --- Conventional library/electronic media. Supply of local documents/gray literature. Access and exchange of electronic databases. Summarization/translation).

6.12. How can involvement of other parties help in facilitating the research complementarity and cooperation between NARSs and CG-Centers?

(Key words --- Donor support / Advanced Research Institutions / Funds in trust / Project formulation / Regional projects / Bilateral and self funded projects).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

Date filled

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