

Cross-coordination with Sub-Regional Organizations to **Maximize Scale and Impact**

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The CRP-GLDC will benefit end users and create economic opportunities through contracts and partnerships with Sub-Regional Organizations (SROs). While GLDC’s target countries are limited, benefits from Flagship Program interventions will be scaled to neighboring (spillover) countries lying within similar agroecological zones. SROs will be instrumental in providing benefits to spillover countries (Table 1).

GLDC focuses on six distinct mega-environments that transcend national boundaries, in Africa and South Asia. These include:

- 1) Semi-arid West & Central Africa, 2) Dry sub-humid West & Central Africa, 3) Semi-arid East Africa, 4) Semi-arid Southern Africa, 5) Semi-arid India and 6) Dry sub-humid Asia

The GLDC focus on innovation platforms and market-oriented development adds substance to the economic development targets of SROs. The CRP will also have a multicommodity focus to include: Sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, chickpea, cowpea, pigeonpea, groundnut, lentil and soybean.

Table 1: SRO’s indicating priorities and targets that overlap with GLDC activities.

	High-level priorities	SRO targets	Meeting SRO target (enabling environments)
African Union - Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (AU-CAADP)	Malabo 2014 - African commitment to “Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods”. CAADP - Malabo Declaration of 2014 outlined seven result areas (C-MRAs) to reach by 2025.	CAADP is a growth-oriented agriculture development agenda aimed at increasing agriculture growth rates to 6% per year. Seven component subprograms are implemented to reach targets: (1) Strengthening Country and Regional Systems, (2) Expanding PPI, (3) Increased Productivity, Nutrition/Food Security, (4) Accelerated Agricultural Growth, (5) Competitive Intra-African Trade, (6) Resilience to Climate Change, and (7) Continental Coordination, Partnerships.	Strengthen agrifood system mechanisms to respond and adapt to context-specific and evolving needs of women and men farmers, value chain and governance actors; Improve the profitability, productivity and sustainability of smallholder farming systems using on-farm and in-household innovation to ensure household nutritional security and enhanced income generation through integrated crop, tree and livestock production systems; High-yielding, nutrient-dense and market-preferred GLDC varieties and hybrids are locally available and utilized by women, men and youth farmers and value chain actors.

<p>West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD) (West/Central Africa)</p>	<p>Supporting national focal points as innovation platforms to encourage IAR4D paradigm. Strategic Plan commits to targets for agricultural research and development:</p> <p>(1) Appropriate technologies and innovations developed.</p> <p>(2) Strategic decision-making options for policy institutions and markets developed.</p> <p>(3) Sub-regional agricultural research system strengthened and coordinated.</p> <p>(4) Demand for agricultural information from target groups facilitated and met.</p> <p>Strategic Plan will contribute significantly to achieving the 6% target growth, food security and poverty reduction in the agricultural sector in WCA.</p>	<p>Large contribution to total agriculture attributed to traditional grains. Their share in country's agriculture GDP growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burkina Faso: 17.8% - Mali: 11.7% - Senegal: 11.7% - Niger: 11.3% - Nigeria: 7.1% <p>Sorghum and millets are most important for expected growth in these countries. SRO is prioritizing the development of high-yielding varieties more suitable as feed.</p> <p>Pulses and oilseeds contribution to agriculture GDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niger: 16.4% - Senegal: 14.7% - Burkina Faso: 13.6% - Guinea: 13.0% <p>SRO is prioritizing new varieties of groundnut and soybean to improve yields in the face of climate change.</p> <p>Significant increase in the inter- and intra-regional market share of agricultural products.</p>	<p>Regional - An Inclusive Market-Oriented Development (IMOD) approach will be deployed to complement SRO goals in nutrition, environment, gender, youth, and markets for three target crops.</p> <p>Mali - Government established the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSCR), Agricultural Development Policy (PDA), National Environmental Protection Policy (PNPE), National Climate Change Policy and Strategy, Sector Master Plans, particularly the Rural Sector Development Master Plan (SDDR), Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (GPRSF) for public investment into priority development sectors.</p> <p>Niger - Poverty Reduction Support Papers (PRSPs) directly support rural development policy. Additionally, CAADP was fully funded and guides foreign donors/development partners including: (1) decentralization policies empower local governments' decision-making over water; (2) equitable land tenure; and (3) commercialization support.</p> <p>Nigeria - Launched the Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program Phase 1 (ATASP-1). Gaps continue in financing, institutional capacities, use of ICT and stimulation of the private sector.</p>
<p>Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) (East and Southern Africa)</p>	<p>Enhanced contribution to increased productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of the ESA agricultural sector.</p>	<p>(1) Strengthened and integrated capacity for transforming</p> <p>(2) Enhanced support to development and scaling</p> <p>(3) Enhanced policy advocacy, market analysis</p> <p>(4) Access to reliable knowledge for informed decision and action.</p>	<p>Ethiopia - Implemented the Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization (ADLI) pathway, and Growth and Transformation Plan II 2016- 2020 (GTPII) to grow the agriculture sector by 8.1% annually.</p> <p>Kenya - Agricultural Sector Development Strategy is to guide public and private investment in the sector to meet 10% of the Vision Kenya 2020 target.</p>

<p>Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESSA) (Southern Africa)</p>	<p>Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) outlines conditions: poverty eradication, decrease HIV and AIDS, gender equality and development, recognize importance of S&T, environment and sustainable development, develop private sector through trade, economic liberalization and development, and sustainable food security.</p>	<p>(1) Increase cereal yield in kilograms per hectare from an average of 1,392 to 2,000 (world average) by 2022. (2) Double the adoption rate of proven technologies such as improved seed varieties, management of water and land. (3) Integrate the private sector in policy and strategy formulation in the SADC new development model to accelerate regional economic integration.</p>	<p>Malawi - Improvements in policy for trade can catalyze up to 4.7% growth in total output, very close to the 6% CAADP target of most countries in SSA including Malawi and ICRISAT impact countries. Strengthening of value chains that unlock market potential could have very high catalytic effects. Zimbabwe - GLDC will support the Comprehensive Agriculture Policy Framework (2012-2032) to: Assure food and nutrition security; maintain and improve the existing agricultural resource base; generate income and employment to optimum levels; increase agriculture's contribution to GDP; contribute to sustainable industrial development through the provision of home-grown agricultural raw materials; and expand significantly the sector's contribution to the national balance of payments.</p>
<p>Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)</p>	<p>FARA serves as the technical arm of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union.</p>	<p>(1) Transforming actions in a gender-sensitive manner; (2) agricultural innovation system; and (3) Enabling AR4D investment.</p>	<p>Combined policies to meet stakeholder goals.</p>
<p>Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)</p>	<p>To harness science to ensure comprehensive and sustained physical, economic and ecological access to food and livelihood security to all Indians, through generation, assessment, refinement and adoption of appropriate technologies.</p>	<p>-Promote sustainable land-use Management in agroclimatic regions with emphasis on weather and crop forecasting, climate change and disaster management Post-production Management: Reduce post-production losses of perishables by 50%. -Expand and strengthen linkages on long-term partnerships -Attain R&D investment level of 1 % in the short run and 2-3% in the long run Partnership: -Increased public-private sector linkages -More mission-mode collaborative programs with national and international centers - Gradually generate around 25% of the resources internally.</p>	<p>Telangana - • Pigeonpea productivity of 530 kg/ha can be increased by 30-40% by NRM interventions and new pigeonpea hybrids in the 4 major districts. • Sorghum improvements will come from pest and disease resistance and also drought-tolerant new varieties. • Groundnut production of ICGV 91114 increases farmers' income by 36%. Karnataka - •Pigeonpea productivity increase of 30-40% through NRM best practices and introduction of new pigeonpea hybrids in the 4 districts. •Chickpea production increases will come from improved varieties, value chain, storage infrastructure and marketing arrangements. •Groundnut will experience significant yield improvements by replacing old cultivars, seed production, INM practice, introduction of processing, planting confectionery varieties and monitoring aflatoxin. Maharashtra - •Integrated nutrient management for improving productivity, •Integrated Water Resources Management • Expanding area under improved cultivars •ICT for Agriculture Extension System • Horticulture • Livestock</p>

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) (South Asia)	Develop science-based strategy for collective response to threat, challenges and opportunities and global shocks, based on ground realities of SAARC countries.	Meet the growth demand for cereals (1%) and pulses (1.7%) per annum; more than 1.6% projected growth of edible oil; demand for fruits, vegetables and livestock to rise by about 3% or more under high income scenario.	GLDC will focus on meeting SAARC growth targets for India. They will act as a scaling partner to expand impact to spillover countries in their mandate region.
Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) (Asia Pacific)	Promoting, coordinating and strengthening agriculture and agrifood research and innovation systems through partnerships and collaboration, capacity development and advocacy for sustainable agricultural development in Asia and the Pacific.	(1) Land/water resources used effectively for environmental protection. (2) Biotechnologies and regulatory systems are promoted for improved productivity, nutritional quality, and sustainability of agrifood systems. (3) Policies for minimizing price and market risks in agrifood systems are adopted. (4) Research on socioeconomics and markets to assist with developing growth policies.	GLDC will focus on complementary Clusters of Activity in the focus country of India and then support APAARI in their efforts to support the region as spillover countries.