

**IDENTIFICATION FICHE FOR PROJECT APPROACH****A – PROJECT DATA**

1. Title and CRIS reference <sup>1</sup>	Co-ordinated Regional Innovation Platforms for advocacy, capacity building and strategic networking for Horticulture in Africa (CORIPHA)	
2. Country (or region)	Africa	
3. DAC code & sector		
4. Total EC amount (+ % of indicative programme)	10,2 M€ ( __% of IP)	
5. Beneficiary contribution (if any)	Contributions of platform participants (AVRDC, CIHEAM, CIRAD, FAO, GlobalHort, IFAP, ISHS , WUR) in kind (e.g. through participation in consultations)	
6. Other contributions (if any)	ICDF through GlobalHort operation funds (0,5 M\$ per year)	
7. Legal basis (delete as appropriate)		
8. Budget Line (for EDF only, mention if EDF A or B Envelope)		
9. Method of implementation	Centralised management <del>Decentralised management</del> <del>Joint management with an international organisation</del>	
10. Pilot/innovative project	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

**B – PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE**

1. Presentation of identification fiche at oQSG	04/09
2. Presentation of FP / TAPS at oQSG	MM/YY
3. Launch of inter-service consultation	MM/YY
4. Presentation to MS Committee	MM/YY

**Date:****Signed: (Head of Delegation or Head of Unit)****Task manager:****Geographical co-ordinator:**

<sup>1</sup> Creation of a CRIS project number, link with the focal sector of NIP/CSP, introduction of the relevant DAC codes, upload of the identification fiche in CRIS. Please ensure that the latest version is uploaded once approved.

## C – FINDINGS AT THE END OF THE IDENTIFICATION STAGE

### 1. Summary description

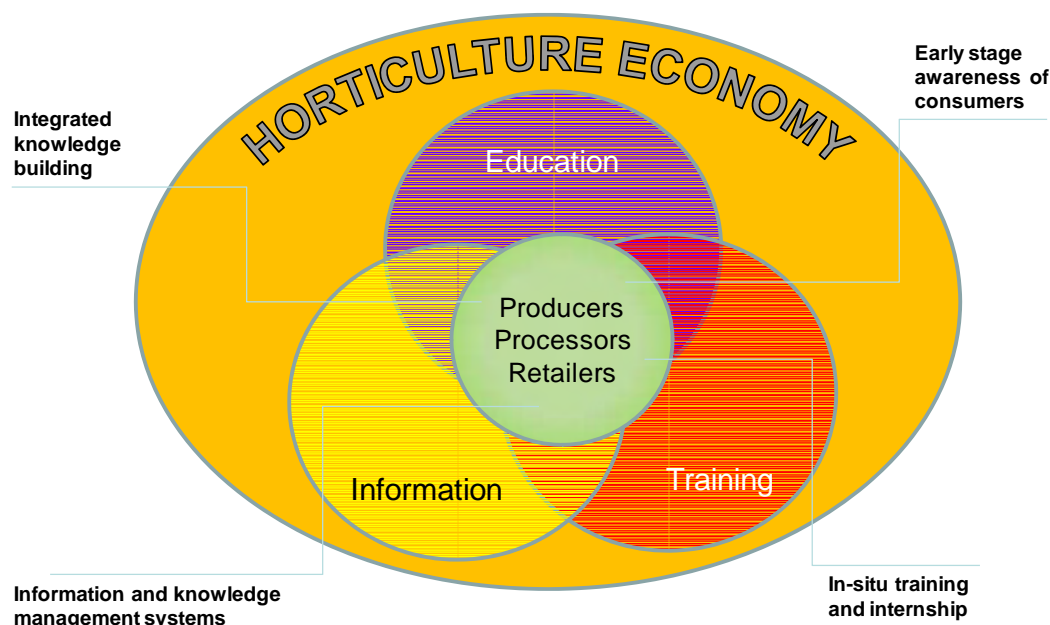
The Co-ordinated Regional Innovation Platforms for advocacy, capacity building and strategic networking for Horticulture in Africa (CORIPHA) project proposes a co-ordinated action plan along the horticulture value and service chains. The overarching goal is to contribute to poverty alleviation, food security and food safety in Africa through the production and better utilisation of horticultural crops, mainly fruit and vegetables (F&V).

Along the horticulture value chains, the specific objectives are improvements (a) in the production systems, (b) in postharvest and marketing systems, and (c) on consumption and human nutrition. The specific objectives along the horticulture service chain are an improved extension service, better knowledge management and education capacities, information system on marketing, and the development of quality and food safety standards for both domestic and export markets.

To meet these objectives, regional innovation platforms will be established or consolidated as key results. On a multi-stakeholders and multi-sectorial base (agriculture, health, environment, education, communication ...), they will foster public-private interactions by linking farmers, civil society organisations and the scientific community. They will facilitate more efficient knowledge management, provide skills and resources necessary to raise awareness and profiles of the stakeholders, attract young and local entrepreneurs and scientists, and facilitate inter-professional clusters based on innovation systems and effective public and private partnership.

The main results flowing from these horticulture innovation platforms will be:

- Five regional ‘platforms’ recognized as focal points for innovation and public-private partnerships fully dedicated to promoting and facilitating horticulture for development in Africa;
- Functional information and knowledge management systems for horticulture value and service chains;
- Sustainable academic programs in horticulture;
- Demand-driven professional training programs in horticulture.



**Fig. 1 – Schematic objectives targeted by the innovation platforms in Africa**

## 2. Consistency with EC policy, programming framework and aid effectiveness agenda

The Co-ordinated Regional Innovation Platforms for Horticulture in Africa are in line with the strong engagement of the EU in Africa's agriculture and associated food industries, in co-ordination with African initiatives channelled through NEPAD, FARA and FAO (see Section 3.). The coordination for this project will be effective at national, regional and international levels through the engagement of farmers' organizations, horticultural actors as producers, processors or retailers, and awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building organizations in Africa and in Europe. Many key partners are represented on the Board of Directors of the Global Horticulture Initiative (GlobalHort<sup>2</sup>).

In this context, the proposed project aims to contribute directly to the achievement of the objectives of the EU FSTP programme component 3<sup>3</sup> '*exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches to improve food security (support regional initiatives as disaster risk reduction, agricultural policy development, sustainable management of natural resources)*, in the third component, policy development and harmonisation, prevention and reduction of risks might include food aid issues'.

The present project is conceived to be directly complementary to FSTP projects under:

- Component 1: *Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security (support pro-poor and demand driven agricultural research and technology)* as these innovation platforms will be ideally complementary for implementing research driven by demand and academic quality. A distinct proposal under this component will be submitted by ECART and FARA to promote research in high value crops, mainly horticultural ones, and synergize with CORIPHA through GlobalHort;
- Component 2: *Linking information and decision making to improve food security response strategies* through market intelligence and information management tools included in CORIPHA;
- Component 5: *Promoting innovation to combat food insecurity* and nutrition insecurity through access to information and to education and training, and making innovation a participatory approach shared by public and private actors;
- Component 6: *Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food and nutrition security agenda (promotion food security at international level and aid effectiveness in line with OECD Paris Declaration)*. The proposed project is in line with the Paris Declaration and EU commitments on aid effectiveness, in particular the principles of ownership, alignment and harmonisation, as it:
  - 1) provides capacity building assistance for coordinated programmes on horticulture, implemented in the framework of the regional innovation platforms, each one focusing on demand-driven priority themes relevant for the agro-ecological zone;
  - 2) is part of a multi-donor program, where a major player is the **International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF)**, which recently achieved several cooperation agreements with the EC;
  - 3) will provide applied and demand-driven contents to the Pan-African Platform recently signed by the African Farmers' Organizations and Agricultural Producers on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2008 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
  - 4) complements the African Union Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) Pillar 4 strategy, implemented by FARA, promoting platforms of innovation and for

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.globalhort.org/about-globalhort/board/>

<sup>3</sup> EC 2007: Food Security Thematic Programme, Thematic Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme 2007-2010

African ownership, sharing all assistance with continental, sub-regional and national institutions following both principles of subsidiarity and harmonization;

- 5) builds on existing capacities, skills and logistics to convert them into regional hubs closely connected to national partners linked to one another;
- 6) aims to strengthen and coordinate major initiatives on horticulture in Africa (e.g., the “vegetable Breeding and Seed Systems” project implemented by AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center, or RADHORT<sup>4</sup>- The African Network for Horticulture Development in Western Africa), thus reducing by about 50% the number of unconnected missions in this sector;
- 7) will provide more accurate and reliable information and data for horticulture in each African country where domestic and regional markets are mostly informal.

### 3. Consistency with Partner Government(s) policies and strategies

It is envisaged that the activities at each regional innovation platform will be coordinated by a body composed of representatives of the hosting institution, a regional farmers’ organization (ROPPA, PROPAC, SACAU, EAFF and one for North Africa not yet identified), and the education and health constituencies. There will be also one representative of the sub-regional organisations for ARD (SRO: ASARECA, CORAF/WECARD, SADC-FANR and the new NASRO for Northern Africa). A representative for FAO will be invited to join the regional coordinating unit where appropriate.

NEPAD’s Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) is an emerging framework in which the technical and political agendas come together. FARA has been mandated by NEPAD to coordinate CAADP Pillar 4 (Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption), together with SRO in Africa (support letters in Annex 7). CORIPHA thus provides a unique opportunity for the focused, coordinated and harmonised support of African horticulture, support which makes use of European experience and expertise in this sector. This project is also positioned to complement the future ARD component of the FSTP and to link with initiatives promoted by the Platform for African-European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD<sup>5</sup>). It will be implemented in synergies with the joint FAO/WHO Initiative on Fruit and Vegetables for Health and other relevant initiatives so that these are mutually supportive.

### 4. Problem analysis

What GlobalHort argues with great conviction is that initiating and supporting high value plant agriculture, i.e., horticulture, is an excellent *long-term* approach to addressing the multiple challenges of decreasing poverty, improving nutrition, and sustaining rural communities in the developing world. It points to the fact that many decades of targeting staple crops with internationally-supported research and development have not succeeded in reducing rural poverty.

It is recognized that when small-hold farmers are properly prepared to engage in horticulture they quickly change their mindset from one of subsistence or survival to one of entrepreneurship. **Entrepreneurship** is a key issue because the production of perishable plant products must be time-

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<sup>4</sup> RADHORT’s Constituent Act stipulates that the network will become an independent intergovernmental organization under the auspices of the CMA/AOC – la Conférence des Ministres de l’Agriculture des pays de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fara-africa.org/networking-support-projects/paepard/>

linked to a market, whether it is local, regional or even international; entrepreneurship is also a key issue because horticultural products of good quality command a higher price – a reality that motivates producers to maximize the proportion of the crop that meets basic quality standards, reduce postharvest losses, and embrace new knowledge about producing safe food.

In addition, horticulture is both **knowledge and skills intensive**. Because of the highly perishable nature of most horticultural products, success is impossible without an appreciation of and constant information about markets. Success also requires adequate knowledge about appropriate cultivation practices, water management principles, pest and disease control, and harvest and handling practices. Producers must also understand when or when not to invest in the host of technologies touted to improve productivity or production efficiency – inputs like hybrid seeds, drip irrigation, pesticides, plastic row covers, etc. Inevitably, there must be a critical mass of horticultural science professionals, e.g., researchers, educators and farm advisors to ‘stand behind’ an emerging horticultural industry.

Communication and knowledge management are key elements for producers, retailers, processors, extensionists and scientists: Africa cumulates development constraints and multiple languages. The regional platforms aim at making the information accessible to the largest community, in English and French first and in Arabic and Portuguese in due course, with possible relays to local languages when necessary. The site and hosting institution for each platform includes this critical factor for impact and success.

## 5. Stakeholders analysis

The outcomes of this project will strengthen capacities in education, training, research and development in the horticultural sector based on two principles: multi-stakeholder co-operation and joint learning; and public-private partnership. The nature of the activities identified and presented at the ARCH4Development (Annex 3) provide justified reason to expect strong commitment by key stakeholders and the major target groups to continue their participation and contributions to actively network and cooperate with the targeted horticulture communities. Primary target groups are small scale farmers and other rural as well as urban poor that will benefit from engagement with horticulture and related enterprises. A special attention will be given to women given that horticulture and related sectors such as nutrition and health involves more women than men in Africa.

Nine stakeholder categories are identified in this proposal:

**Farmers and horticultural producers.** The International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) with its regional African organizations in Western, Central, Eastern, Northern and Southern Africa (ROPPA, PROPAC, EAFF, UMAGRI and SACAU respectively) is willing to play a key role in the regional innovation platforms, either by hosting them or by providing content and support for their activities. Producers, wholesalers, retailers and exporters of fresh produce will be strongly involved by adopting and adapting innovations and in formulating needs and requirements with respect to marketing. The Horticulture Council of Africa (HCA) driven by the private sector will gain from this project to represent the interest of most African countries and ensure the sustainability of the platforms and its activities.

**Development partners.** CTA/EU-ACP will collaborate within the realm of knowledge management and information tools (both traditional and emerging). Both the Agence Universitaire pour la Francophonie (AUF) and the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) will be associated in their capacity for distance learning. PIP-COLEACP stands ready to share its knowledge and experience about sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements for fresh fruits and vegetables and contribute

to consolidating the relevant technical training and knowledge management at each regional platform. WREN Media, specialized in communication (written and oral), is ready to help spread appropriate messages to raise awareness of consumers on the nutritional value of fruits and vegetables. The National Agriculture Research Systems (NARS) in Africa will cooperate in efforts to upgrade technology transfer services.

**Training and education institutions.** Several African networks of universities will engage with the project to meet the objective of offering master degree programs in horticulture at each regional innovation platform. These include the Regional Universities Forum for capacity building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) based in Uganda and the African Virtual University based in Kenya. Active members of the European Network of Agricultural Universities (Tropically and sub-tropically oriented) and scientific complexes Related with Agricultural development (NATURA) are already developing international capacity building initiatives like international Master degrees within bilateral university relationship or professional training programs and are ready to explore possibilities to coordinate this process at regional and continental levels. Agro-Campus (Angers and Montpellier) France, including university, engineer high-schools and research institutes like CIRAD or INRA has well established relationships in West and Central Africa, and Wageningen University and Research Center (WUR), including the Agricultural Economics Research Institute (LEI) and Education and Competence Studies (ECS) has established partnerships mainly in East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda). The European Mediterranean alliance CIHEAM (an intergovernmental organization) has special interest and expertise in Northern Africa and some specific issues for sustainable agriculture (e.g. water and natural resources management, plant production and protection by integrated pest management and organic approaches). It is a strong partner of IRESA in Tunisia, central institution in North Africa for capacity building in agriculture. CenTrop is the Center of Tropical Studies for Development of the Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Technological University of Lisbon (ISA-UTL): it is used to training and teaching in African Lusophone countries and has experienced staff in horticulture.

GlobalHort is acknowledged by USAID to be an important partner for coordinating activities in Africa mandated with its new Cooperative Research Support Project in Horticulture (Horticulture CRSP). This CRSP has strong potential to connect US university departments of horticultural science to the CORIPHA regional platforms. Cornell University, UC Davies, North Carolina State, and the University of Florida are already in contact.

Finally, the International Society for Horticultural Science, through its strong support of the Global Horticultural Initiative, will contribute actively to strengthening professional capacity for horticultural science and industry in Africa. Through its crop-oriented Sections and disciplinary Commissions like Education and Training it will sanction and support international symposia on key topics in Africa. The proceedings of these scientific meetings will be published in *Acta Horticulturae* to ensure ready accessibility of others to this knowledge.

**Foundations and international institutions.** The African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) will be associated with some regional platforms to ensure tight linkages between agricultural and horticultural strategies and working plans. ICDF has supported GlobalHort from its inception and will contribute to meeting the training and education goals of CORIPHA via cooperation with its five Technical Missions in Africa (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Sao Tome & Principe, and Swaziland).

**United Nations organizations.** FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division and its Programme Entity covering Horticulture, FAO's Nutrition Division, WHO's Nutrition Division are already committed in a joint initiative, also involving GlobalHort and CIRAD, for the Promotion of Fruits & Vegetables for Health (PROFAV in English, PROFEL in French). The regional innovation platforms in horticulture will be an implementing part of this initiative to link partners from the

education, horticultural production and health sectors. FAO's Division dealing with Horticulture will use CORIPHA to revitalize and expand the regional network RADHORT, and to enhance the use of Hortivar<sup>6</sup>.

**Horticulture industry organizations.** The African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA), Horticulture Council of Africa (HCA), International Fertilizer Association (IFA), International Seed Federation (ISF), and a list of individual companies in all areas covering horticulture (micro-irrigation, protected crops, marketing, standardisation etc.) have expressed their interest to be associated with the regional platforms for delivering training courses, for hosting trainees, for awarding scholarships, etc. The project coordination will be open to collaborate with GlobalGAP and the Global Food Security Initiative<sup>7</sup>, an alliance of the largest retailers and supermarkets in the world.

**Other non-governmental organizations and communities of practice.** Agri-Cord, an arm of IFAP, is specialized in international farmers' exchange between Europe and Africa and will provide human resources in the professional training programs initiated in each regional innovation platform. Cop-Horti is a recently established platform dedicated to professional horticulture in West Africa (Dakar, Senegal) and ready to host the regional innovation platform on horticulture. Prolinnova is an international network or community of practice organized mostly through country specific multi-stakeholder partnerships/platforms. It aims at the promotion of effective research and development approaches that build on and interact with local innovation processes, also known as participatory innovation for development. It will contribute to regional platforms to link national partners to one another and to connect them to innovation processes, methodologies and accessibility.

**Research for development organizations.** Sub-Regional Organizations for ARD (SROs) like CORAF/WECARD in West and central Africa, and National Research Organizations like KARI Kenya, IRAD Cameroon or INRA Morocco have already expressed their wish to host or participate in a regional innovation platform on horticulture. CARBAP in Cameroon, Integrated Pest Management Platform in Benin or 2iE in Burkina Faso have already proved their regional role and impact for information, training and knowledge transfer, and are willing to link with CORIPHA. AVRDC-the World Vegetable Center and its Regional Center for Africa, coordinating four regional business units in tropical Africa (Bamako, Yaoundé, Arusha and Antananarivo) has experience to share in terms of public-private partnership (vegetable seed sector) and professional training. International research organizations will be keen to share the platforms on horticulture for synergizing public-private partnership, education and successful knowledge and technology transfer. Such emerging innovation hubs stimulated by CIRAD in West Africa (Senegal and Benin) and in Madagascar, or by WUR in East Africa (Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania), have been taken into account to design the regional innovation platforms of CORIPHA.

## 6. Strategy analysis, lessons learned and links with complementary actions

CORIPHA is the consolidated result of a series of consultations during the last 4 years:

- the Global Horticulture Assessment (see Scripta Horticulturae n°3, 2005);
- an Expert Consultation Workshop (Wageningen, Netherlands, June 2007);
- the Awareness Raising Conference on Horticulture for Development co-organized by GlobalHort and CTA (Brussels, June 2007; synthesis in Annex 3);
- the workshop on the PROFEL initiative (Promotion des Fruits et Légumes) in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa organized by CIRAD and IRAD, jointly with FAO and WHO (Yaoundé, Cameroon, November 2007) to promote fruit and vegetable for human health; and

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<sup>6</sup> Hortivar is a standard methodology for data collection and record keeping on the performance of horticultural cultivars (<http://www.fao.org/hortivar/index.jsp>).

<sup>7</sup> GFSI is coordinated by CIES-The Food Business Forum: <http://www.ciesnet.com/2-wwedo/2.2-programmes/2.2.foodsafety.gfsi.asp>

- a PAEPARD consultation on FP7-FAB and FSTP agricultural research programming (Brussels, April 2008).

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) joined the Board of GlobalHort in 2007. Its regional organizations in Africa expressed great interest in horticulture during the World Farmers Congress in Warsaw (June 2008). They recognize the opportunity to enlist small scale farmers and link them to markets. Furthermore, they recognize the potential for added value and for diversified and more secured incomes. Like IFAP, the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR) considers GlobalHort as the representative consortium for horticulture for development and positions it as such as one of its Global Partnership Programs (GPP). GPP-YPARD is the instrument of GFAR that will best work with CORIPHA to promote innovative horticulture amongst new generations of trainers, scientists and entrepreneurs.

The Horticulture CRSP recently launched by USAID recognizes GlobalHort as the main and applied response to the above-mentioned Global Horticulture Assessment.

Cooperation with many of these organisations is based on a history of common initiatives related to improving food and income security of small scale farmers through enhanced research-for-development in horticulture, as well as on joint programmes to improve local production and domestic marketing, regional or international trade. Experience from such joint endeavours inform this new cooperative venture managed by non-research organizations and aimed at improving livelihoods in many African countries and regions.

## **7. Proposed project description**

The factors limiting greater uptake of horticultural enterprise and consumption in Africa are mainly related to lack of information and information systems, poor knowledge management and absence of linkages between and among stakeholders and sectors (agriculture, health, education, communication,...). This project aims to fill these gaps and give horticulture for development regional focal points for strategic planning and coordinated capacity building activities involving both the private and public sectors.

The project will establish five regional innovation platforms for promotion of horticulture in five agro-ecological zones covering all of Africa: North, West, Central, East and Southern Africa. The characterisation of the hosting sites as intermediate selection was accomplished during the project preparation phase, following a list of criteria based on communication ability, dynamism of the horticultural sector, involvement of the private sector, support from the public sector, political stability and responsiveness of potential hosting organisations (Fig. 2 and Tab. 1).

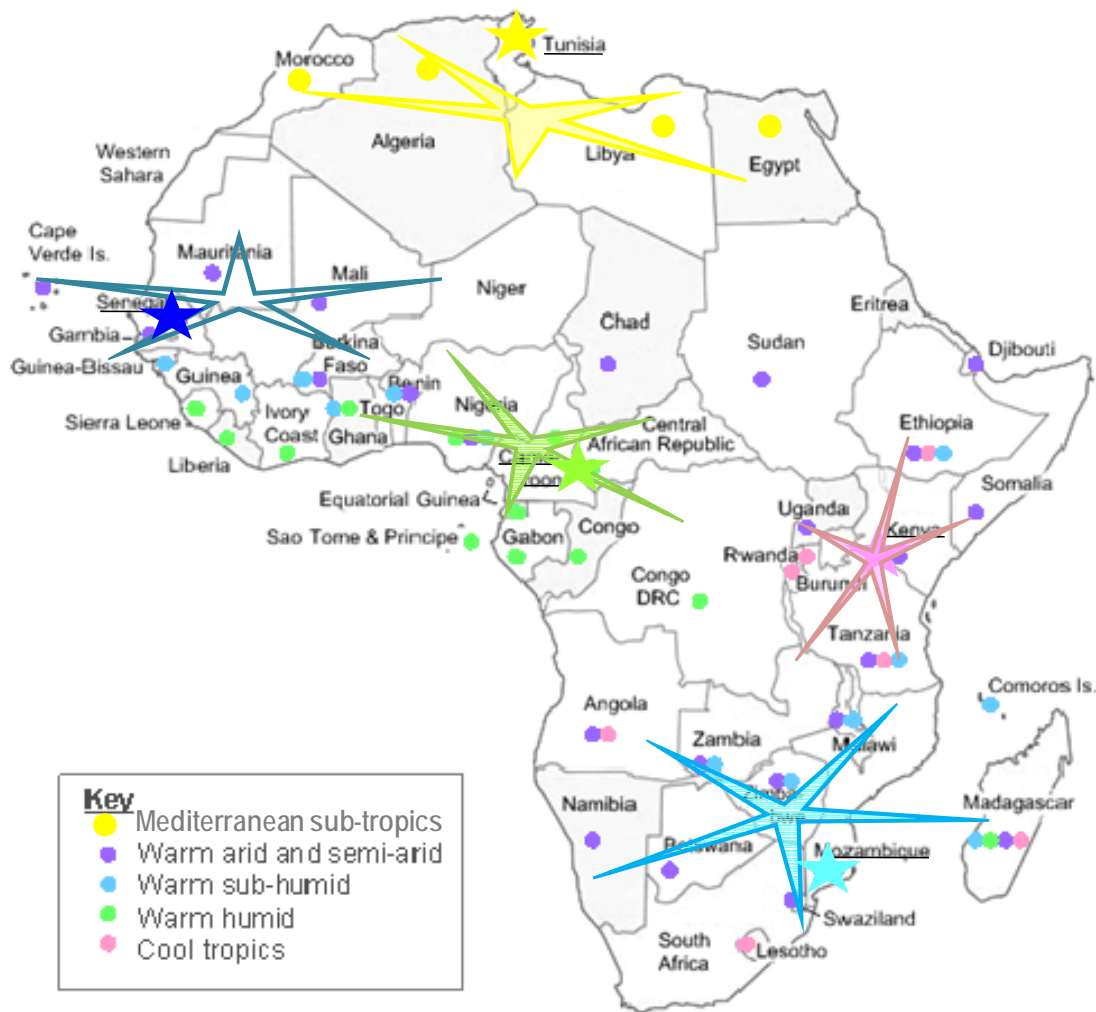
**The overall objective** and major goal of the project is to improve incomes and food and nutrition security in Africa through the production and better utilisation of horticultural crops, mainly fruit and vegetables (F&V).

**The specific objective** of the project is to increase the availability and uptake of knowledge and technology (the core of “innovation systems”) through strengthened regional networking and training to bring about economic and social benefits to large communities of small-scale producers in Africa.

The **approach** of the project is characterised by the following elements: demand-driven and participatory programs; partnerships between and among diverse institutions from public and private sectors; equitable participation of small-scale (primarily women) farmers; promotion of entrepreneurial skills throughout the horticulture value chain; maximizing the role of farmers’ organisations; and strengthening North-South and South-South partnerships.



More specifically, attention will be paid to strengthening stakeholder’s competencies and entrepreneurial skills in the horticultural sector at the regional level. This will be one of the major tasks of the five regional horticultural innovation platforms. The regional-level approach allows scaling up of competences and application of lessons learned at the various stages of the commodity chain for local, regional and international markets. In addition, gathering competencies in one place will increase the visibility for stakeholders and donors, will be more attractive to skilled trainers and more valuable to trainees, and will increase opportunities for developing awareness and collaborative initiatives. Interventions at the regional level can efficiently focus on communities sharing common languages and concerns.



**Fig. 2 – Distribution of the regional innovation platforms in Africa**

Each regional innovation platform will have one full time coordinator, preferably seconded by a regional organization and co-financed by the project, who will be assisted by other full- or part-time professionals supported, at least in part, by other partners. This will constitute the regional coordination team for horticulture. Each regional platform will be equipped with meeting rooms and ICT equipment and facilities needed to do their work.

The objective of the regional platform is to stimulate national policies and coordination in providing accessible information (in appropriate languages), networking tools and resources (databases, information systems), education and training possibilities (programs at school, university, technical college or dedicated institutes). When available, national horticulture programs will be linked to European partners to strengthen and sustain the partnership, and influence regional policies for harmonization and coordination in the above listed areas.

**Tab. 1 – Identification of regional platforms with their respective main partners**

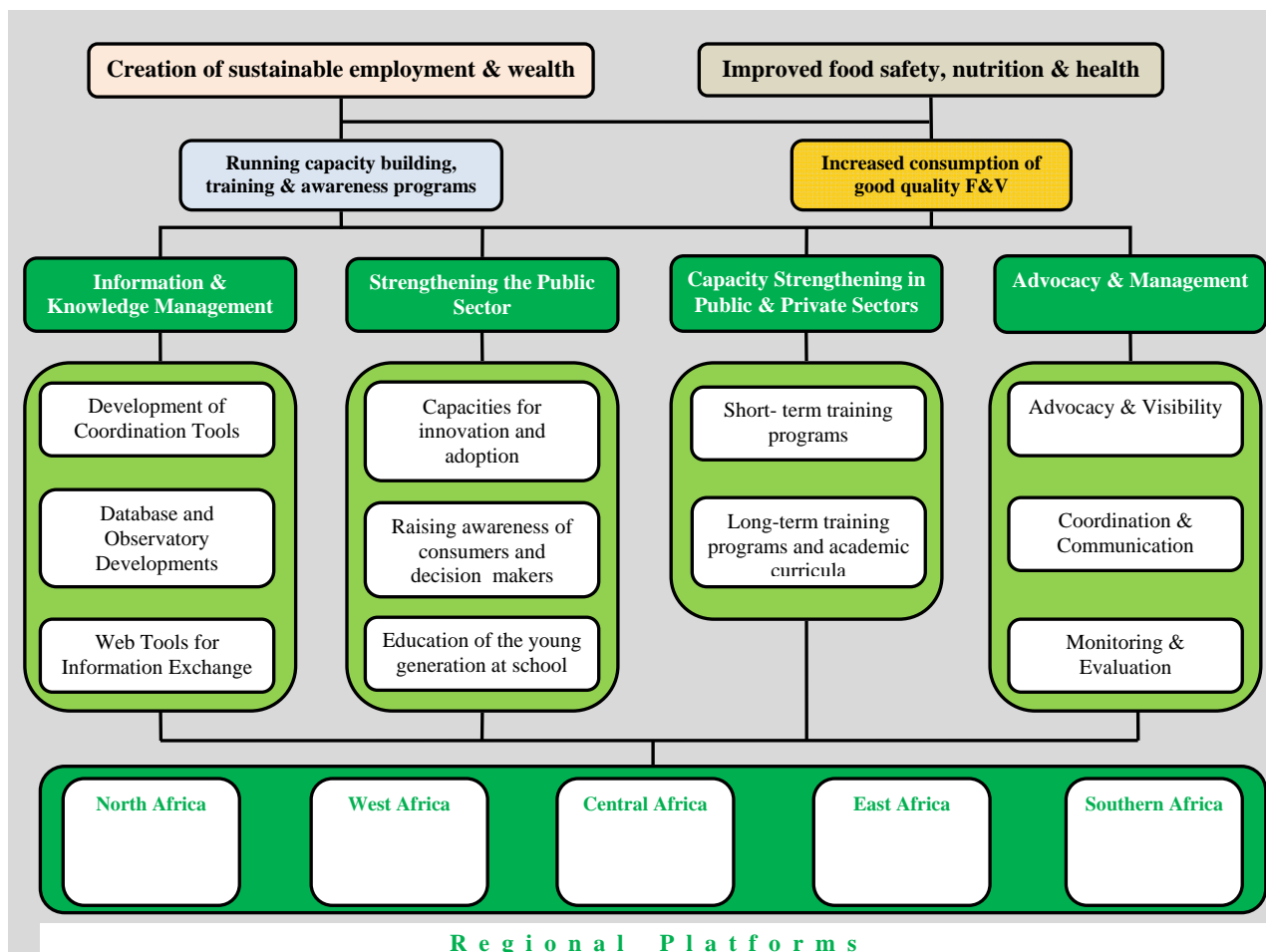
	Country	City	Hosting organization	Environmental forces	EU identified partners
<b>North Africa</b>	Tunisia	Tunis	IRESA	Medium between Morocco and Egypt, Mediterranean basin oriented, UMAGRI	CIHEAM IAM Bari (Italy)
<b>West Africa</b>	Senegal	Dakar	Cop-Horti	CORAF/WECARD, UCAD and Francophone Africa	SupAgro CIRAD-INRA (France)
<b>Central Africa</b>	Cameroon	Yaoundé	PROPAC for IFAP	Inter-state organizations like CARBAP, CPAC, potential for capacity building	FSAGX (Belgium)
<b>East Africa</b>	Kenya	Nairobi	Horticulture Council of Africa	National and international focus on horticulture	WUR (Netherlands)
<b>Southern Africa</b>	Mozambique	Maputo	University of Maputo for RUFORUM	Linked to Lusophone Africa, and close to South Africa	Centrop ISA-UTL Lisbon (Portugal)

Each regional innovation platform in horticulture will develop specific activities (citrus and water management in North Africa as an example; see the generic Logframe in Annex 5), with active involvement of all relevant types of stakeholders and policy makers in the horticulture sector for promotion, information exchange, designing training and curriculum programs for adults, awareness raising and education at primary and secondary schools, facilitating technical and organizational innovation through coordinated and strengthened public-private partnership. The major goal of each platform is to become effective, inclusive and useful in establishing direct linkages between public and private sectors, between knowledge providers and producers or entrepreneurs, between production, market and consumption, and between horticulture, health and education sectors.

The main **result areas** for each of the platforms concern (Fig. 3):

Information and knowledge management in horticulture. This preliminary activity will develop the tools and methodologies to network the stakeholders of the value and service chains, and update the list of (human) resources and the needs of the sector to make it more attractive and efficient.

- It includes coordination and harmonization of existing databases between the partners to offer accessible and accurate information, and development of regional databases fed with survey and research results.
- An information system for indigenous F&V markets will be developed in coordination with the national competences in statistics and the FAO specialists, starting from one platform and spreading to the others after improvement and experience.
- Traditional information and communication tools (paper documents, radio broadcasts) together with relevant Web tools will be developed and adapted to the needs.



**Fig. 3 - Schematic overview of the project approach**

Strengthening capacity within the public sector to stimulate and enable innovation, information and education amongst the young generations in Africa. Creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship and leadership in the horticulture sector is essential. This will be encouraged by the project through incentive resources to carry out innovation processes up to the final output with impact on economic, social and environmental indicators.

- Small scale grants for innovation where common priority and shared added value have been identified: e.g., limitation of pesticide use post-harvest, quality control for nutritional value of indigenous F&V, waste and by-product management in horticulture.
- The innovation platforms will stimulate, contribute and advocate for education programs for school teachers in the perspective to raise awareness of children about healthy nutrition, benefits of diversity in food, cropping and landscaping, good horticultural and environmental practices.

Encouraging short-term and long-term training programs for both private and public sectors.

- The platforms will stimulate national horticulture training programs and encourage harmonized BSc and MSc graduation programs in horticulture across the region. Eventually there will be Doctoral programs in horticulture where degrees are delivered in common between African and European universities. The project will allow the most competent lecturers and trainers to come and teach or train in these platform venues, and avoid trainees and students going to the North with inherent risk of brain drain. Public institutions will raise the profile of their staff while at the same time adapting to the needs of the private sector. Both format and content of education will be improved, with particular attention at the potential of distance learning.

Organizations with expertise in vegetable production (AVRDC-RCA), in fresh produce processing (CIRAD), or in value chain analysis (WUR), and development partners with experience on multi-stakeholder's partnership and innovation transfer (Prolinnova, AgriCord) will have key roles, working beside private-sector partners to keep small-scale producers as the priority beneficiaries.

- In parallel, the project will offer opportunities for professional actors \_ farmers, industries, retailers, and all of the contributors to the horticulture value chain \_ to design the content and the format of their own training programs and be involved in both training and traineeship. The innovation platforms will integrate education and training partners in order to become **the** regional centre of excellence in horticulture. The project will allow the most competent trainers and skilled professionals to share their expertise at these platforms while experiencing directly real conditions and constraints. Private companies in the input (seeds, fertilizers, irrigation) or marketing sectors (retailers, auditors for quality standards) will be strongly associated in designing the training format according to the needs for their present or future employees, and will offer applied fields and study cases for traineeship.

National training centres will be championed and linked to one another as high quality programs to train trainers, technicians and engineers from both public and private sectors to deliver extension, or regulation services. In such a view, coordinators of grass-root and community level activities like Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) will be identified and targeted. Such FFS could be used as applied cases for trainees. NGOs and NARS will work together to develop training content and methodologies, following those approved by FAO or PIP-COLEACP for instance.

Advocacy and management support. GlobalHort through its network of international partners will identify and lobby the most relevant and influential international organizations to add their input and improve the policy environment for horticulture development at all levels. GlobalHort will organize international events (like a regular staging of the All Africa Horticulture Congress), regional workshops, and will use its global network to link the African platforms to one another and to similarly-focused platforms around the world.

## 8. Resource and cost implications

Overall budget by result area / component

Activities	Required budget in (1000) Euros				
	Information & Knowledge management	Stenghtening the public sector in horticulture	Capacity strengthening in public & private sectors	Advocacy & Management	Total
Year 1	400	500	700	800	2 400
Year 2	400	1 000	800	400	2 600
Year 3	400	1 000	800	400	2 600
Year 4	400	1 000	800	400	2 600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>10 200</b>

## **Notes on the detailed budget in Annex 6:**

Human Resources: Five platforms are sought: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa. Each platform will nominate a full time coordinator with international experience, ideally seconded by one partners' institution and complementarily granted by the project. These regional coordinators will be trained and networked using GlobalHort coordination composed of the project coordinator (Executive Secretary of GlobalHort, co-funded by ICDF and CIRAD), one portfolio manager of GlobalHort (covered by ICDF and CIM-BEAF funds) and one full time experienced comptroller covered by the project. One assistant for each regional coordinator is also included.

Travels: Networking and linkages between regional coordinators and the coordination team at GlobalHort Arusha are as important as with national partners within each region. Travel is necessary for direct training, workshops and business meetings that ordinary and constant Internet connection cannot cover efficiently. International travel between Africa and Europe will also be required on a pre-planned basis.

Equipment and supplies: The linking activities of the regional coordinators locally are key, meaning transportation and communication facilities. Cars will be less expensive to buy rather than rent over five years, and servicing contracts will be included; computers (laptop, servers and reliable Internet connections) will be purchased by the project and will benefit the Horticulture Council of Africa at the hosting institution at the end of the project. All computers will be uploaded with legally purchased and regularly updated software (antivirus in particular).

Local offices: The project will negotiate with the hosting institution on behalf each regional platform the conditions of an independent office for the coordinator and his/her assistant.

Other costs and services: These costs are related to operational activities in awareness raising, education and training. They will cover travel, per diem and participant expenses mainly for trainers but also for a few trainees.

Translation costs will be substantial in some instances due to several languages used for information sharing, in English and French for all international outcomes, and in Portuguese, Arabic and Kiswahili for some events and documents serving these language communities.

Costs for internal (mid-term and final evaluation) and external audits for technical and financial reports are placed here. Fellowships, training assistance and innovation grants will be managed at the regional level, targeting regional priority issues and involving the relevant actors of the value chain.

CORIPHA will strongly contribute to the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the All Africa Horticulture Congress in year 3 (1<sup>st</sup> edition in 2009) and all activities that will feed the action plan of the Horticulture Council of Africa: newsletters, journals, a Board of trustees, a quadrennial congress as examples.

Other: Strong support of ICT experts will be required for initial training of coordinators and upgrading the GlobalHort website, making best value of Web 2.0 tools. Similarly for market intelligence information systems to establish and maintain current data on markets for indigenous and export fruits and vegetables. This will be contracted first with African or European partners of the project, but could be sub-contracted with American or Asian experts.

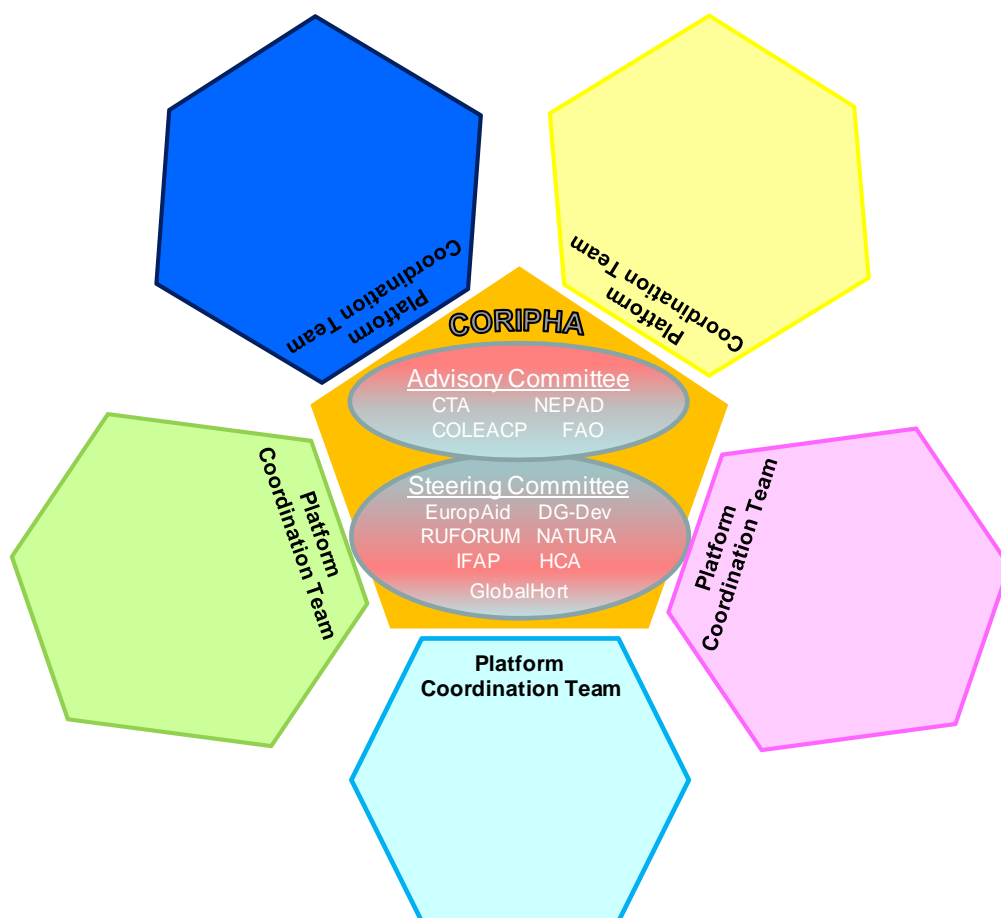
## 9. Implementation issues

It is proposed that funds be transferred in chunks from the EC directly to GlobalHort, who will then be in charge of managing the funds. GlobalHort will hire an experienced comptroller. This appears to be the most efficient method and minimizes delays and transaction costs. The mechanism details for the financial management and accountability of funds will need to be agreed on during the formulation phase.

### Project management

GlobalHort will receive management support through IFAP (and its regional federations in Africa), HCA (Horticulture Council of Africa), and RUFORUM and NATURA for the management of the regional platforms. This will also include auditing according to recognised standards practised by these organisations.

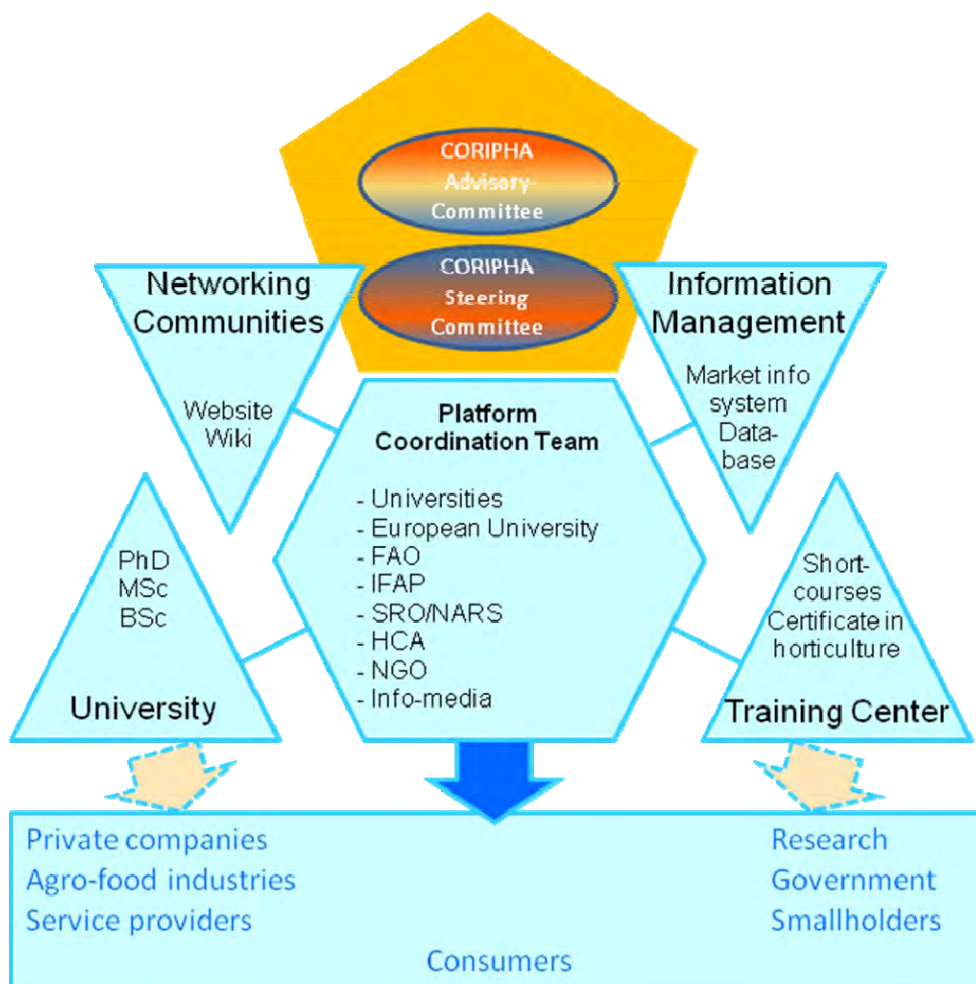
The proposed activities under the four main components will be managed under the responsibility of nine dedicated resource persons (the Steering Committee) coming from EuropAid, DG-Dev, GlobalHort, IFAP and HCA (one representative each). The GlobalHort resource person will be based at the GlobalHort Secretariat in Arusha, Tanzania. The IFAP resource person will be based at its Secretariat in Paris, France. The HCA resource person will be based at the headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. This will ensure the project's linkage between European and African stakeholders. Education resource persons, two at RUFORUM and two at NATURA (one for short-term and one for long-term training) will be associated in a balanced African-European relationship. The seven resource persons will ensure coordination of their activities through regular communication and exchange visits or consultations. It is envisaged that Paris and Arusha will be the favoured locations for formal meetings of the Steering Committee.



**Fig. 5 – Schematic co-ordination of the regional innovation platforms**

Regional Platform Coordination Team

The Steering Committee, using the principles of subsidiarity, will delegate tasks to the Regional Platform Coordination Team (RPCT) and make use of the existing coordination mechanisms and contacts with NARS in their respective regions. To ensure delivery of results, regional taskforces, involving the appropriate partners and based on the corresponding activities within each component matched with the capacities of proposed activity leaders, will be created. An open, transparent and rigid process will be used when assigning responsibilities within each RPCT. Initially it is envisaged that responsibilities will be assigned to GlobalHort, but it is up to the project coordination team guided by the project steering committee to implement an open and transparent mechanism in choosing leaders for each component. Once the regional taskforce is in place, it will be its responsibility to guide the project process in its region. Leadership of taskforces will not be limited to research institutions (research institute or university); rather, leaders coming from civil society organizations will be encouraged. Therefore, at least half of the activity leaders should come from a non-research background, and gender parity should be targeted. Regional taskforces will tap the available resources from European and African stakeholders to complement GlobalHort resources as well as enhancing the involvement of diverse stakeholders from the two continents or from America in case of regional partnership with US universities.



**Fig. 6 – Schematic organisation of each regional innovation platform (example of one)**



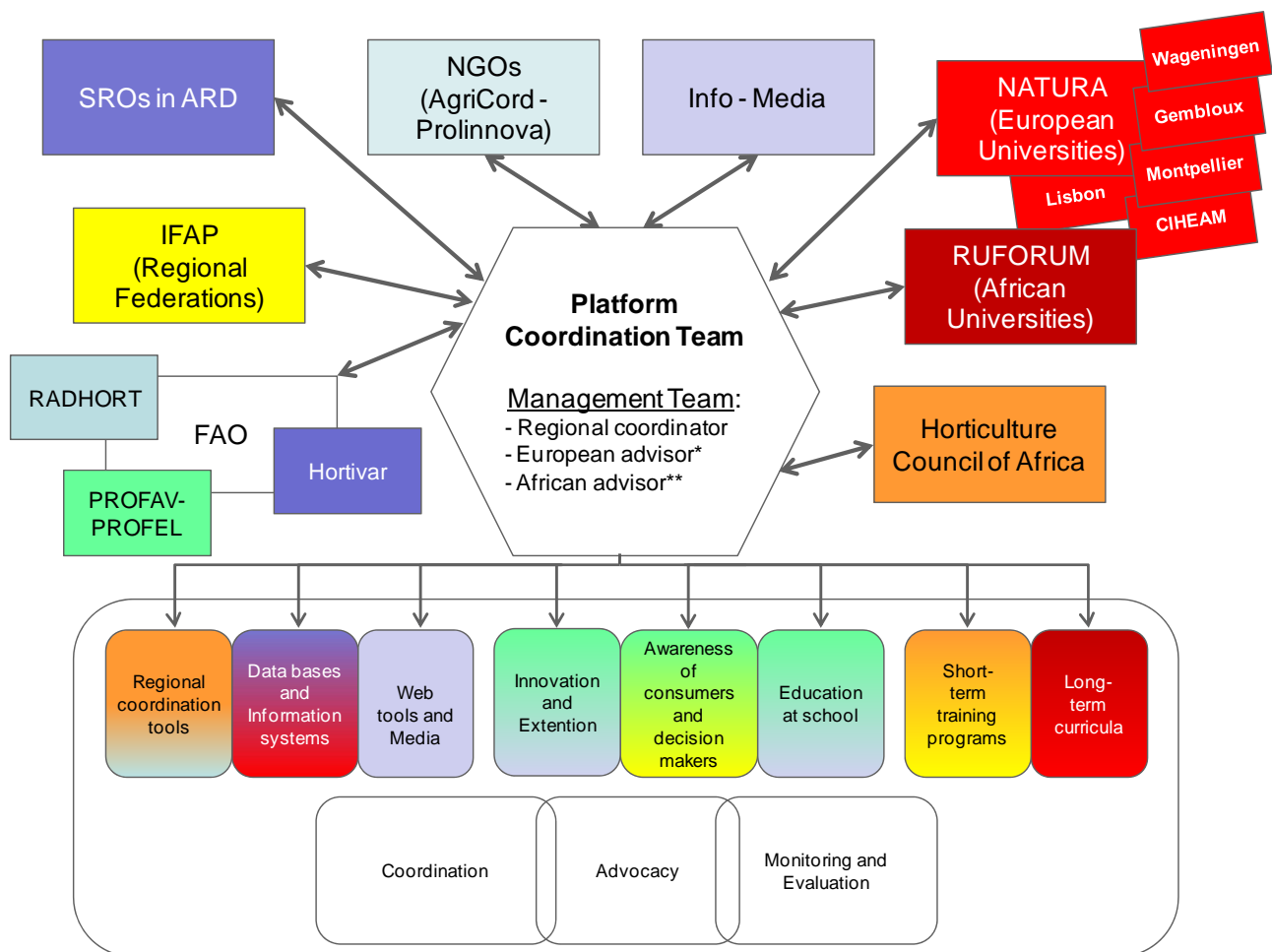
## Governance

A Steering Committee (SC) will guide overall project implementation. The composition of the SC is proposed to include members from farmers' and producers' organization (regional organizations for IFAP, HCA), SRO, representatives for RUFORUM and NATURA for universities. CTA, COLEACP, FAO and NEPAD are mandated as advisors in an Advisory Committee.

Each regional platform will have distinct composition of its coordination team, for instance CIHEAM and IRESA in North Africa will invite citrus producers group (CLAM), universities (Hassan II in Morocco, Cairo and Giza in Egypt) and ICARDA to share competences and training experience on water management, citrus pest management and quality standards.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

The draft Logframe (Annex 5) includes indicators at result and purpose levels. These need to be reviewed during the formulation phase. Each result area will be monitored throughout the entire management and coordination process, by means of a lean but efficient monitoring system covering the entire project. Lessons learned will be disseminated frequently to stakeholders.



**Fig. 7 – Schematic organisation of each regional innovation platform**

\* European advisor from CTA or COLEACP; \*\* African advisor from FAO or NEPAD



## 10. Assumptions and risks

A number of risks and assumptions associated with CORIPHA have been identified as follows:

### Risks

- Limited commitment from National or Regional entities for hosting or contributing to the regional innovation platforms on horticulture;
- Dominant ARD partners among the regional stakeholders' task force;
- Limited interest from the private sector (both in Europe and Africa) to participate in the development of public goods through multi-stakeholder partnerships;
- Opposition to innovation oriented partnerships, as performance of research organisations is still based on scientific merit (publication-oriented, use of citation index etc.);
- Relative high transactions costs of ARD partnerships could hinder their emergence and sustainability;
- Decreasing horticultural sciences professional capacity in Africa and in Europe could result in insufficient human resources for effective capacity strengthening and innovation partnership;
- Lack of enabling environment for horticulture in Africa as well as difficulties of African governments to meet their political commitment to allocate 10% of national budget to agriculture and rural development;
- Lack of harmonized intellectual propriety rights system.
- Relative top-down approach with little involvement of small-scale horticulture producers and communities.

### Assumptions

- Regional and sub-regional priority setting for establishing thematic innovation platforms is confirmed;
- European horticulture stakeholders including universities will contribute to and participate in the project, and new (non-research) stakeholders are willing to join GlobalHort, FAO and IFAP;
- Full understanding by the different stakeholders of the principles of subsidiarity and a clear picture of what other organizations are doing;
- Financial donor support to horticulture for development is increased from actual levels and a multi-donors and multi-years commitment to CORIPHA is negotiated and guaranteed.

## 11. Sustainability

The table below analyses the sustainability of the proposed project along EC criteria. Most sustainability criteria are met, or will be taken into due account during the formulation phase

<b>Sustainability criterion</b>	<b>GlobalHort status</b>
Ownership	Experience has shown that GlobalHort platforms and projects result in high levels of ownership by African stakeholders
Appropriate technology	Multi-stakeholders and public-private partnerships are more likely to result in the development of innovations, technical and organizational, that are appropriate and relevant, and that have a high potential for uptake by users
Institutional and management structures	GlobalHort will develop a management structure together with FARA that will need to be reviewed during the formulation of the project
Economic and financial viability	GlobalHort operates through existing networks and forums, and is implemented through international organisations that are well established even though most have unsecure funding (PROFAV as an example)
Adoption of good governance principles	A steering committee is established that represents the main stakeholders of the project. The steering committee structure and composition will need to be reviewed during the formulation phase
Environment	Environmental sustainability will be considered as a crosscutting issue in all regional platforms on horticulture and mechanisms for this will be developed during the formulation phase
Socio-cultural issues	An equal partnership of European and African organisations, and the involvement of civil society organisations is expected to ensure that socio-cultural issues are considered in all activities. Again, mechanisms for doing this (and monitoring their effectiveness) still need to be developed
Gender equity	Gender will be considered as a crosscutting issue in all regional platforms on horticulture and mechanisms for this will be developed during the formulation phase

## 12. Next steps, work-plan and time schedule for the formulation phase

During the formulation phase, it will be necessary to further refine the Logframe (Annex 5), and to agree on roles and responsibilities for all partners. The inception phase will need to be well structured and initial workplans for the overall project, as well as for each of the five platforms will need to be refined and agreed upon. A lean, but efficient Monitoring & Evaluation system will need to be designed and the responsibilities clearly allocated among the various layers throughout the management structure, including stakeholders and beneficiaries.

An appropriate mode of funding and efficient mechanisms for management of the funds will need to be agreed upon to make certain that accountability is ensured, while all partners receive funds on time and with a minimum of transaction costs.

The component on Strengthening the Public Sector (Activity 2) will need to be harmonized with the other international initiatives (FAO-WHO in particular) in order to be focused and very much applied to the priorities of each regional platform, and to Activity 3. The projects are expected to exemplify and stimulate an innovative approach for sustainable and dynamic public-private partnership. The guidelines for such projects will be defined during the formulation phase.

The capacity strengthening component of the project (Activity 3) will need to be further developed, including mechanisms to harmonize the programs and the national governance rules, to deliver scholarships and fellowships and to support African stakeholders through appropriate interventions that make best use of the private sector expertise and experience, from Africa and from Europe as well. The strong interest and involvement of ISHS in capacity strengthening in Africa will bring international expertise to Activity 3.

### Proposed work plan for formulation mission

Activity / method used	Duration / timing	Expected result
Discussion of EC comments on identification fiche with the project coordinators and constituents	3 days during last week of May 2009	Agreement on outstanding issues
Further development of the proposal (including Logframe) and writing of action fiche <sup>8</sup>	10-12 days during first week of June 2009	Action fiche completed and submitted to EC
Debriefing meeting at EC Brussels	17-18 June 2009	Outstanding issues discussed and agreed
Debriefing meeting at the <b>All Africa Horticulture Congress</b> , Nairobi	31 August-3 September 2009	Agreement of all African stakeholders involved in the project
Finalisation of action fiche	3-5 days during second week of September 2009	Final action fiche submitted to EC

<sup>8</sup> This might involve travel to Africa for meetings with regional partners from IFAP, FAO, Universities and SRO coordinators and to Europe for meetings with NATURA and AgriCord coordinators.

## Annex 1 – List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AATF</b>	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
<b>ACP</b>	Africa-Caribbean-Pacific group of Countries signatory of the Lomé Convention with the EU
<b>AFAAS</b>	African Forum on Advisory Agricultural Services
<b>ARD</b>	Agricultural Research for Development
<b>AFSTA</b>	African Seed Trade Association
<b>ASARECA</b>	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AVRDC</b>	World Vegetable Centre
<b>AVRDC-RCA</b>	World Vegetable Center-Regional Center for Africa
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
<b>CARBAP</b>	African Research Center for Banana and Plantain
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
<b>2iE</b>	Institut d'Ingénierie de l'Eau (Burkina Faso)
<b>CIHEAM</b>	Centre International des Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes
<b>CIRAD</b>	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (France)
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
<b>CIM-BEAF</b>	Centrum fuer Internationale Migration und Entwicklung - Advisory Service for Agricultural Research for Development (Germany)
<b>CLAM</b>	Comité de Liaison de l'Agrumiculture Méditerranéenne (Citrus professional network)
<b>COL</b>	Commonwealth of Learning
<b>CORAF/ WECARD</b>	Conseil Ouest et Centre Africain pour la Recherche et le Développement Agricoles/Western and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
<b>CPAC</b>	Comité inter-Etats des Pesticides en Afrique Centrale
<b>CTA</b>	Centre Technique de Coopération Agricole et Rurale ACP-UE
<b>DG-Dev/Res</b>	Directorate General for Development/Research (European Commission)
<b>ECART</b>	European Consortium for Agricultural Research in the Tropics
<b>EAFF</b>	Eastern Africa Farmers Federation
<b>FSAGX</b>	Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux (Belgique)
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
<b>FARA</b>	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
<b>F&amp;V</b>	Fruit and Vegetables
<b>FFS</b>	Farmers Field School
<b>FSTP</b>	Food Security Thematic Programme
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practices
<b>GFAR</b>	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
<b>GHA</b>	Global Horticulture Assessment
<b>GHI</b>	Global Horticulture Initiative
<b>GPP</b>	Global Partnership Program (GFAR)
<b>ICARDA</b>	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (CGIAR)
<b>ICDF</b>	International Cooperation and Development Foundation (Taiwan)
<b>IFAP</b>	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
<b>ISA-UTL</b>	Instituto Superior de Agronomia – Universidad Technologia de Lisboa (Portugal)
<b>INRA</b>	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (France)
<b>IRESA</b>	Institut de Recherche et d'Enseignement Supérieur Agronomique (Tunisia)
<b>ISF</b>	International Seed Federation
<b>ISHS</b>	International Society for Horticultural Science
<b>NASRO</b>	North African Sub Regional Organization
<b>NATURA</b>	Network of European Agricultural (Tropically and sub-tropically oriented) Universities and scientific complexes Related with Agricultural development
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>PAEPARD</b>	Platform for African-European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development
<b>PIP-COLEACP</b>	Pesticides Initiative Program implemented by the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee
<b>PROFEL/PROFAV</b>	Initiative OMS-FAO pour la Promotion des Fruits Et Légumes/WHO-FAO initiative

	for the Promotion of Fruit And Vegetables
<b>PROLINNOVA</b>	Promoting Local Innovation, international network
<b>PROPAC</b>	Plate-forme sous-Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale
<b>ROPPA</b>	Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs d'Afrique de l'Ouest
<b>SACAU</b>	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
<b>SRO</b>	Sub-Regional Organisation for ARD
<b>RADHORT</b>	Réseau Africain pour le Développement de l'Horticulture
<b>RUFORUM</b>	The Regional Universities Forum for capacity building in Agriculture
<b>UMAGRI</b>	Union Maghrébine des Agriculteurs
<b>WARDA/ADRAO</b>	Africa Rice Center/Centre de Recherche sur le Riz en Afrique
<b>WHO/OMS</b>	United Nation World Organization for Health/Organisation Mondiale pour la Santé
<b>WUR</b>	Wageningen University and Research Centre (Netherlands)
<b>YPARD</b>	Young Professionals' Platform for Agricultural Research for Development (GPP)

## **Annex 2 – Letter on the “de facto monopoly” of GlobalHort in horticulture for development**

**Subject:** Food Security Thematic Programme  
Request of a prior approval for the direct award of a grant for €10,2 M

The Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) includes a component on Regional and Continental networking for food security. Under this component the CORIPHA project was identified and pre-selected. The project document was prepared by GlobalHort, an independent, international and non-profit association founded in March 2006 and presently engaged in many African countries. The purpose of this five-year project is to co-ordinate regional innovation platforms on horticulture in Africa, one platform per large agro-ecological zone, aiming at

- promoting and facilitating horticulture for development in Africa;
- developing functional information and knowledge management systems for horticulture value and service chains;
- strengthening sustainable academic programs in horticulture;
- creating demand-driven professional training programs in horticulture.

GlobalHort is the only organisation capable to gather so diverse and key partners to run this project because

- i) it is a non-for-profit international association representing all the stakeholders fully dedicated to fruits and vegetable research, training and development;
- ii) it operates from its African headquarters at continental level;
- iii) its emphasis is on small-scale producers in developing countries to improve their livelihoods, increase the food security and health of urban and rural populations through the diversification of the diet and preserve the natural resources;
- iv) it works in close collaboration with COLEACP with which it is fully complementary;
- v) it would positively impact Food and Nutrition Security through quantitative, qualitative and diversified horticultural production, mainly fruit and vegetables, at small-scale level;
- vi) it has a legal mandate given by NEPAD (particularly the CAADP 4<sup>th</sup> pillar) covering the full continent of Africa where implementation will take place;
- vii) it has developed appropriate networks, networking technologies and experienced staff in multilateral collaboration over the past two years.

GlobalHort has managed funds over \$ 1,5 M with annual auditing and financial reports and will manage over \$ 4,5 M in the next 3 years, including operation and research project granting costs. In consequence, it is requested that there is a prior approval to award a direct grant of €10,2 M to GlobalHort on basis of its de facto monopoly, taking as legal basis the point 6.3.2 Practical Guide to Contract procedures for EC External Actions (PRAG).

## Annex 3 – Synthesis of the Expert Consultation on Horticulture presented at the



### Awareness Raising Conference on Horticulture for Development 25 June 2007



A group of 38 participants from the public, private, NGOs, civic and international organizations, mostly representing Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations, was hosted by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) from 21-22 June 2007 to finalize a position paper and presentation for presentation at the Awareness Raising Conference on Horticulture for Development (ARCH) in Brussels on 25 June 2007.

The CTA is an institution serving the interests of ACP countries in relation to the European Union (EU) and advocates strongly for the *Global Horticulture Initiative* (GlobalHort). It was recognized that the widely dispersed 'horticulture for development' community had to be better organized and EU support is indeed vital in building institutional capacity for support to horticulture.

Advances in information and communication technologies (ICT) and science provide unprecedented opportunities for the scientific community to take collective action for impact on poverty and malnutrition. GlobalHort, a consortium of international organizations and agencies already involved in horticultural research and education for development, will utilize these advances to enlist a global network to develop programs that will offer economic opportunities and food security for the poor.

A strong horticulture sector is an engine for economic growth, creating jobs, supporting agribusinesses, and generating income to a greater degree than staple crops. Furthermore, horticultural crops can provide the micronutrients that are essential, yet lacking, in the diets of half of the world's population.

The key themes that should be reinforced in the Brussels 'ARCH for Development' meeting on 25 June 2007 were decided during the discussions at the Wageningen meeting. This paper aggregates their thoughts into a single summary statement.

#### KEY THEMES:

- I. Creation of sustainable employment and wealth creation***
- II. Food safety, health and nutrition***
- III. Supportive policies, services and infrastructure***
- IV. Education, training, outreach and awareness***

#### **I. Creation of sustainable employment and wealth creation**

**Constraints:** Through media, European Citizens see massive poverty from warfare and conflicts around the globe. Today *an even greater stream of refugees* is on the march from rural to urban areas and from developing countries to developed countries due to under- and un-employment. Joblessness prevents heads of households from making a decent earning to support themselves and their families. Life in unsanitary and ungoverned urban slums – regardless of location in the north or the south – is intolerable and degrading, leading to violence, crime, prevalence of drugs and insecurity. With no jobs or a chance for self-respect, family values become degraded and civil society transforms from cohesive communities to lawless seedbeds for intolerance and insurgency.

How GlobalHort can address the constraints?

Horticulture is labor intensive and has the highest economic returns per unit of effort and square meter of productive area. Not all people in rural areas are farmers – some people are involved in processing and services such as picking, cleaning, packing, transporting, marketing and providing services. The rural non-farm income generated from salaries paid to these people generally stays in the countryside, giving people the money for their basic needs. The aggregation of these individual actions is sometimes called the “multiplier effect”. That is why development can sometimes prosper best when focusing on the middle sized farmer who can develop as an entrepreneur and pull others out of poverty by providing them with jobs.

If horticulture is to reach its potential in supplying jobs it will need to organize farmers to produce what sells, delivering the product in the right quality and quantity, at the right time, to supply the global food chain: Easier said than done. Using farmer associations it will be possible to provide the essential specific information on seed and fertilizer inputs, organic or traditional production recommendations, plant protection, market information, standards of quality, certification schemes and post-harvest processing.

GlobalHort effort will work on both domestic and export production; however, we recognize that meeting export standards will also improve domestic standards and infrastructure; while focus on the domestic market should decrease waste, encourage sustainable agricultural practices and assure affordable availability of high value crops for local communities.

Public-private partnerships are certainly part of a successful formula. The public sector is mostly ill-equipped to provide the necessary information for survival in a commercial marketplace. The consolidation now taking place in the fruit and vegetable commodity markets will make it difficult for small producers to feed into a value chain because of bigger middlemen who are buying ever greater quantities.

The private sector should be encouraged to help farmers improve efficiency through contract farming arrangements. Some responsibility can be born by the public sector that includes providing information, monitoring of fair trade practices and organizational assistance to farmers that would otherwise not be able to keep up with the demands of the private sector.

## **II. Food safety, health and nutrition**

**Constraints: In general, high value crops will bring better nutrition to the population – especially women and children – than commodity crops. A comprehensive description of potential opportunities and constraints for high value crops in each country is needed to inform all stakeholders and to identify the value capturing role of women in the process. The horticultural sector in developing countries is mainly run by women and empowerment of women leads to better family health and education.**

How GlobalHort can address the constraints?

GlobalHort envisages very specific activities and outcomes that will contribute to improve incomes and life quality of smallholder producers: (a) improved diet and health of farm families and farming communities through reliable production and consumption of fruits and vegetables; (b) introducing varieties and cultivars with high nutrient content; (c) ensuring food safety through improvements to the horticultural value chain, (d) improved incomes of smallholder farmers and rural communities by diversifying agricultural systems to include high value horticultural crops and (e) achieving production levels of horticultural crops that exceed family requirements. Finally, as is the case in developed countries, we need to get the “junk food” out of the schools.



Some simple things can be done to exploit existing opportunities or to fill information gaps. For example, organic agricultural production is a *de facto* condition in many low input systems and certification and monitoring schemes would have the dual purpose of maintaining organic standards but also quantify the quality and level of contaminants in fruits and vegetables produced. Technology transfer of newly bred varieties with a better composition of essential amino acids, vitamins, minerals and co-factors needed for proper human physiological functions would be important contributions to farming systems and communities in the target regions.

### **III. Supportive policies, services and infrastructure**

**Constraints: Unless the proper policy environment is in place to foster the growth of the horticulture sector, much of the effort will not bear fruit. The World Bank has developed an agricultural business plan for one of its regions that states it will concentrate support for supply chain development where there is a clear government interest in strengthening the incentives for private participation. Indicators of commitment include price reform, trade liberalisation, the withdrawal of the state from marketing, and the establishment of governance arrangements for producers' associations and public agricultural services that will make them more responsive to private operators' priorities.**

**Some argue that rural zones are dynamic, competitive and modernizing. Others respond that rural societies, with their agrarian political structures, low productivity, protectionism and subsidies, are a burden on the rest of the economy. In reality, both things are happening at the same time -- the countryside a cauldron of pressing social concerns but also a launching pad for a potential world-class high-value export sector. This dualism is at the core of the rural policy dilemma faced by many governments.**

How GHI can address the constraints?

Policy reform is not limited to developing countries. Developing products must reach markets and there are too many standards, they are too complicated and demand different things. An international public good would be to disentangle and harmonize this multiplicity of standards. The current situation adds considerably to costs because no single standard is universally acceptable, forcing a duplication of certification.

National programs are just starting to mainstream business development services (BDS). Donors are increasingly aware of the need for record keeping, accounting and financial planning. For example, BDS could focus on: (1) product assembly and grading services, (2) quality assurance services; (3) access to material inputs; (4) business skills; (5) appropriate technology; (6) establishment of labels and other promotional information; (7) research and development; and/or (8) financial brokering.

Horticulture requires intensive infrastructure support – i.e. high costs of inputs; set up infrastructure required to foster good quality of inputs; support to market research. More attention should be given to cost benefit ratios and time needed to break even on fruit tree cultures that might be advantageous in developing countries. Governments need to develop long-term vision based on sound analyses and judgments combined with risk avoiding strategies that diversity farming systems.

Reallocation of funds for research was a frequently heard lament during the course of the discussion. Propping up cereal prices and subsidized water for commodity crop production can block out opportunities to explore new and possibly more efficient and profitable ways of structuring agricultural production. New thinking will be needed to free up funds for transportation infrastructure that will single-handedly contribute to significantly reducing crop losses due to inadequate handling and transport.

#### **IV. Education, training, outreach and awareness**

**Constraints: Imagine trying to do business without a market information system to present the choices; an extension system that could explain the regulations; a record keeping system to track costs, profits or loss; or educational and research institutions to produce future generations of horticulturists. Making the public aware of these production and marketing chains can make the difference between success and failure – bringing the product to that attention of the public and setting off trends that send niche crops from obscurity to common household names.**

How GlobalHort can address the constraints?

Horticulture is very knowledge intensive and dynamic. Lack of human, institutional, and research capacity inhibits innovation, technology adoption, and the development of solutions to address key constraints. The development of participatory methodologies and effective education and extension networks, involving public, private, and civic sector collaboration, will strengthen the technical capacity of horticultural producers and improve the efficiency of current production and marketing systems.

In our global food chain, courses and faculty need to modernize and become more market-driven. To get jobs in the private sector and to be a part of this emerging food system, graduates need additional skills like problem-solving and decision-making skills, regardless of whether they are in technical or managerial positions. Courses and curricula need to be reformed.

This level of education needs strengthening through local schools and via distance education in developing so called graduate farmers. With this capacity, the farming community can move quickly in getting organized into groups, seeking markets and securing the latest technology. Nearly all agricultural extension workers were trained for a supply driven extension system but know very little about market development, high value crops or organizing farmers into groups and linking them to supply chains. By organizing farmers into groups then linking these groups to markets will: (a) achieve economies of scale; (b) strengthen the position of farmers in dealing with traders and processors; and (c) organize rural women as self-help groups, first into specialized horticulture groups and then into farmer associations, putting more food on the plate and in getting more girls into schools.

## Annex 7 – Letter of Support (FARA)



Dr. Remi Kahane  
Executive Secretary  
Global Horticulture Initiative (GlobalHort)  
P.O.Box 10,  
Duluti,  
Arusha,  
Tanzania  
e-mail: [rkahane@globalhort.org](mailto:rkahane@globalhort.org)

*Our ref : 2009/FARA/EDU/GHI/001*

Dear Dr. Kahane,

Subject: FARA support for the Co-ordinated Regional Innovation Platforms for advocacy, capacity building and strategic networking for Horticulture in Africa (CORIPHA)

Thank you for sharing with us the draft GlobalHort proposal for the Co-ordinated Regional Innovation Platforms for advocacy, capacity building and strategic networking for Horticulture in Africa (CORIPHA). There is no doubt that horticultural crops have great potential to contribute much more to food security and food safety in Africa but achieving that requires action, not just in improving production systems, but along the whole value and service chains. We are, therefore, pleased to note that CORIPHA proposes to address constraints and opportunities for improvement, in addition to production systems, also in post harvest and marketing systems, and in nutrition and consumption and improved extension service, better knowledge management and education capacities, information system on marketing, and the development of standards for both domestic and export markets.

CORIPHA's comprehensive approach, which will involve a wide range of stakeholders in innovation platforms for public-private partnerships for horticultural development supported by information and knowledge management, sustainable academic programmes and demand-driven professional training, is entirely consistent with the approach to agricultural research and technology development and dissemination that FARA is advocating as the Lead Institution for CAADP Pillar IV. I am pleased, therefore, to confirm FARA's support for the CORIPHA initiative.

I will watch CORIPHA's progress and the involvement of FARA stakeholders with interest and I will be pleased to provide any appropriate support that could facilitate its successful implementation.

Best regards,

Monty Jones  
Executive Director  
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

THE FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA

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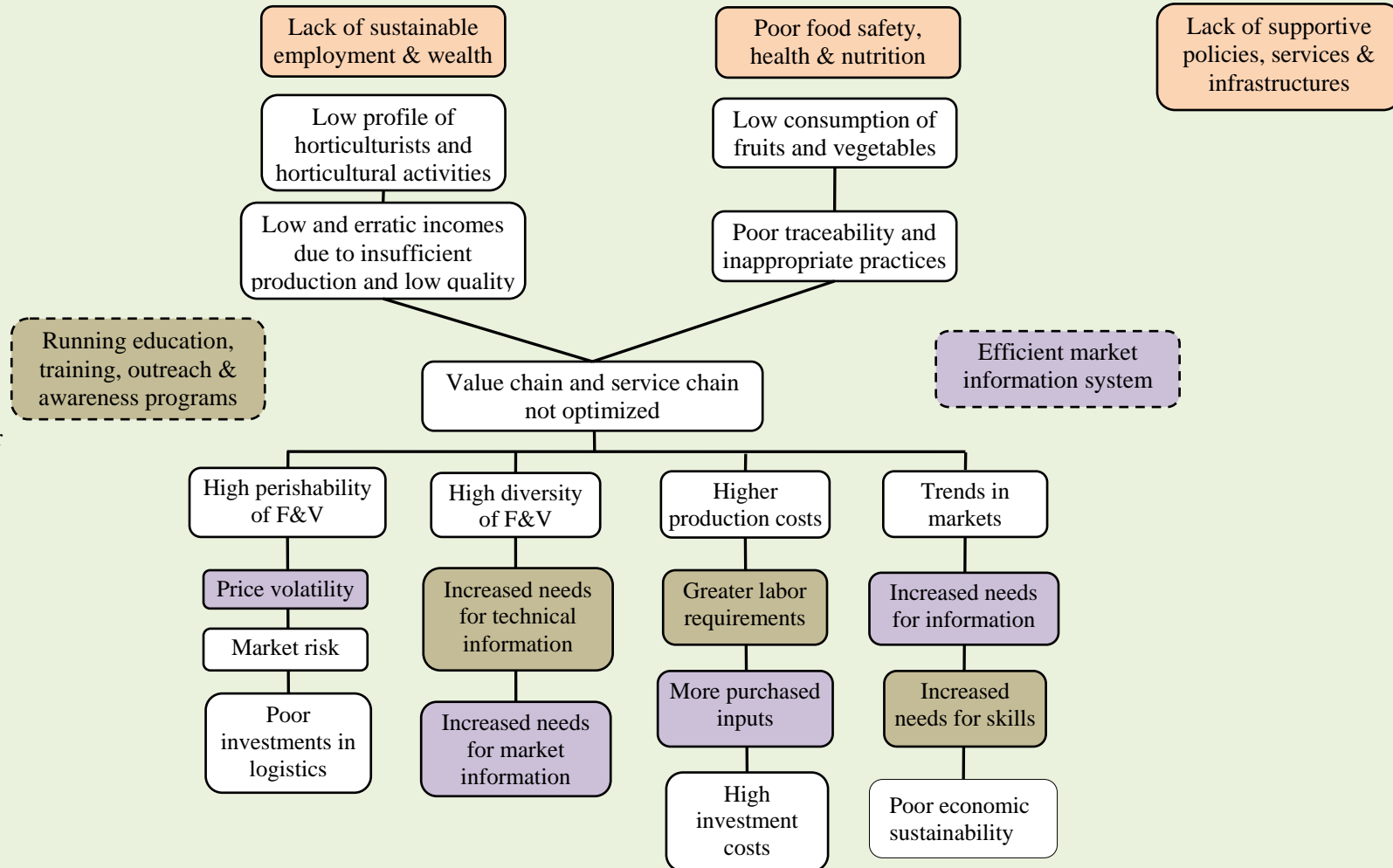
**Annex 7 – Letter of Support (NEPAD) - *still pending***

## Annex 4 – Problem Tree and Objective Tree

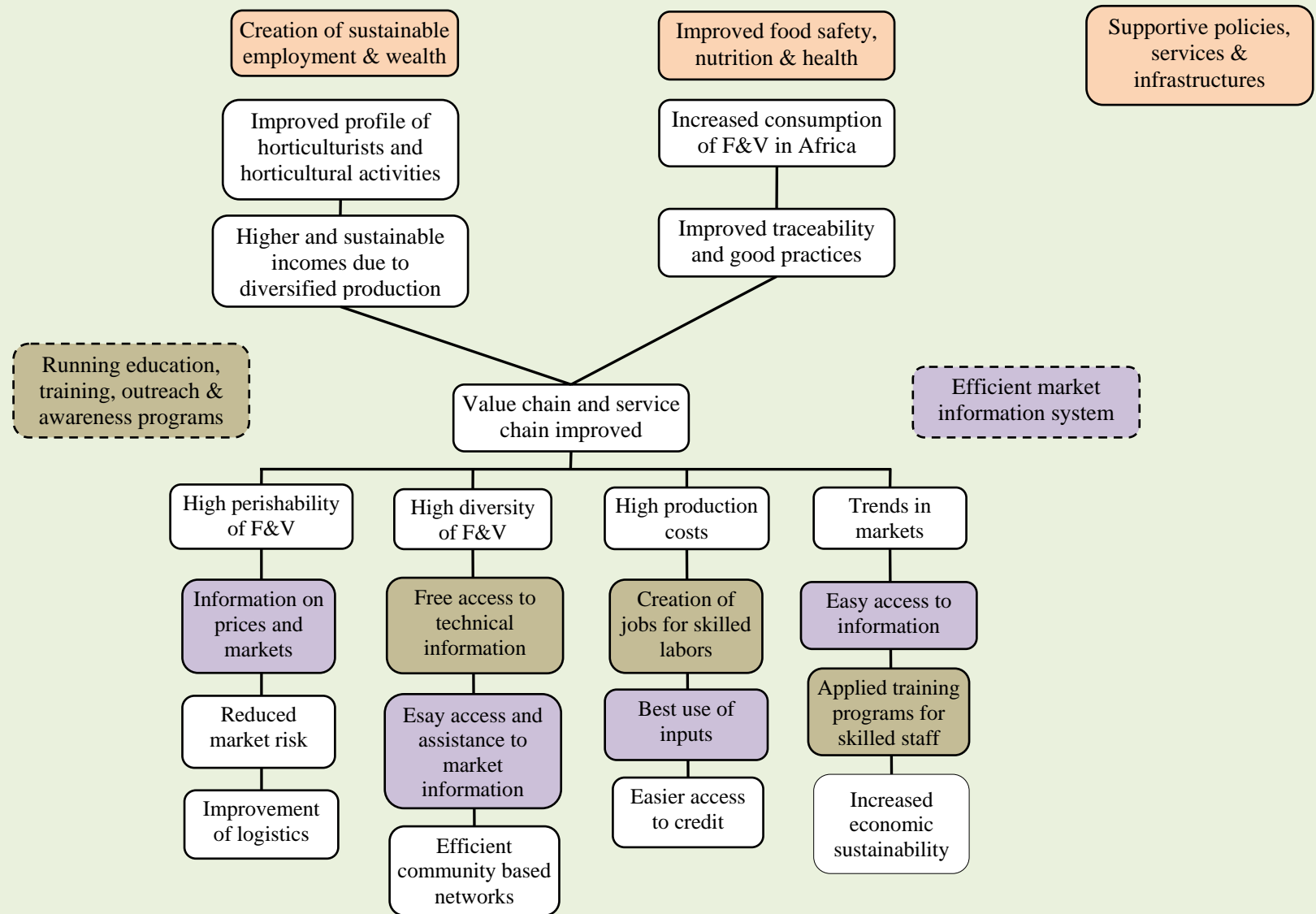
### Problem Tree

Priority areas from the Expert Consultation Workshop, June 2007

Main problems identified by IFPRI for the World Bank, Minot 2003



## Objective Tree



## Annex 5 – Logical framework of the project on Coordinated Regional Innovation Platforms on Horticulture for Africa (CORIPHA)

Activities		Time (year)				Outputs / Indicators	Who	Budget / Remarks
		1	2	3	4			
						<b>Description of main events and tasks and indicators to measure</b>	<b>Responsible Partner</b>	<b>Budget / Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>1. Information &amp; Knowledge Management</b>								
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Development of coordination tools</b>							
1.1.1	Establishing regional stakeholders platforms based on participatory needs assessment for education, training and innovation capacities in horticulture, from production to consumption	X				Five effective regional platforms hosted by a national entity under regional governance and coordination. Five regional coordinators are appointed	GlobalHort	The hosting institutions and the regional stakeholders agree on one coordinator per platform
1.1.2	Developing the regional networks based on participatory needs assessment for information and knowledge management in horticulture, from production to consumption	X				Needs assessment report for each regional platform available by the end of 2010	GlobalHort	
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Database development</b>							
1.2.1	Building up database, competence and expertise in horticulture through information and knowledge management		X	X	X	One single tool-basis for managing information and knowledge among all stakeholders in horticulture for development, hosted by GlobalHort Portal	GlobalHort	FAO and WUR agree on a full compatible information platform
1.2.2	Participatory constraint & needs assessment for technical and organizational innovation	X				Assessment report for each regional platform available by the end of 2010	IFAP	
1.2.3	Up-dating an inventory of all capacities and facilities for innovation in horticulture	X	X	X	X	Inventory available by the end of 2010 and updated in succeeding years	GlobalHort	
1.2.4	Developing a dedicated information system for formal and informal F&V marketing, with market prices, standards and quality requirements for domestic, regional and export markets	X	X	X	X	Market intelligence system -available on GlobalHort Portal for one more region per year; number of visits per day after one year	CIRAD	FAO and CIRAD agree on a complementary statistics platform
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Web tools for information exchange</b>							
1.3.1	Developing GlobalHort Portal web 2. tools for interactivity	X	X			Increased number of visits to GlobalHort Portal, and increased number of relevant information access-free	WUR	
1.3.2	Developing strategies for distance learning courses and lectures (knowledge contents) based on	X	X			Recommendations and methodologies developed from experience and discussion	COL/AUF	

Activities		Time (year)				Outputs / Indicators	Who	Budget / Remarks
		1	2	3	4			
						<b>Description of main events and tasks and indicators to measure</b>	<b>Responsible Partner</b>	<b>Budget / Risks and Assumptions</b>
	participatory assessment of existing and expected materials and supports					(workshop or conference) to encourage the most appropriate technology according to the target beneficiary		
<b>2. Strengthening the Public Sector</b>								
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Strengthening innovation capacities</b>						IFAP and HCA	
2.1.1	Fellowships for experts, trainers and lecturers to organize education and training programs	X	X	X	X	Number and quality of participants; number and quality of beneficiaries trained by these participants in the following years; quality of the training programs elaborated, also available on internet	RUFORUM/ NATURA	
2.1.2	Training assistance for trainers and trainees to attend training centers and perform or supervise traineeships	X	X	X	X	Number of active training centers in horticulture; number and quality of programs delivered by these centers; number and quality of traineeships (including FFS)	HCA/CIHEAM	
2.1.3	Innovation grants facilitating technical or organizational improvements, and associated to training curricula or traineeships	X	X	X	X		GlobalHort/ Prolinnova	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Awareness raising of consumers and decision makers</b>						FAO and WHO	
2.2.1	Regional workshops on PROFEL/PROFAV	X	X	X	X	Number of national agreements on PROFEL/PROFAV initiative and negotiated action plan		
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Developing programs and awareness in schools</b>						FAO and WHO	
	Training teachers and technical staff	X	X	X	X	Number and quality of participants, availability of pedagogic documents in appropriate language		
	Developing school garden policies	X	X	X		Involvement of Health and Education sectors at national level; number of national campaigns at the radio and in newspapers; number of "open school garden" operations at the last year of the project		



Activities		Time (year)				Outputs / Indicators	Who	Budget / Remarks
		1	2	3	4			
<b>3. Capacity Strengthening in Public &amp; Private Sectors</b>								
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Academic capacity strengthening</b>						RUFORUM/ NATURA	
3.1.1	Assessment of the status, (strengths, weaknesses and needs) in academic capacity on horticulture per country (when not available)	X				Assessment report available by the end of 2010		
3.1.2	Identification of constraints for regional harmonized programs in higher education	X				Simple procedures for education staff to move within the region through the platform		
3.1.3	Action plan for regional harmonized programs in higher education	X				Number and origin of teaching/training staff moving through the platform		
3.1.4	Training sessions and study trips within and across regions of Africa		X	X	X	Number and quality of participants		
3.1.5	Granting scholarship and fellowship (lecturers from abroad) for BSc, MSc and PhD		X	X	X	Number of grantees, qualification, and position one year after graduation		
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Non-academic capacity building</b>							
3.2.1	Assessment of national status (strengths, weaknesses and needs) in non-academic capacity on horticulture	X				Assessment report available by end of 2010	IFAP/HCA	
3.2.2	Identification at national/regional levels of resources and facilities for professional training in horticulture and horticulture-related topics	X					IFAP/HCA	
3.2.3	Setting priority topics and programs for professional training and visiting sessions at regional and continental levels	X					GlobalHort	
3.2.4	Training of public extension, education and health personnel on horticultural production, post-harvest and nutrition (training public trainers)	X				Approved action plan; number of training programs implemented; number of trainees and position before/after training	FAO/WHO	
3.2.5	Coordination and financing professional training and visiting session programs for public and private actors		X	X	X		GlobalHort/CTA	

Activities		Time (year)				Outputs / Indicators	Who	Budget / Remarks
		1	2	3	4			
						<b>Description of main events and tasks and indicators to measure</b>	<b>Responsible Partner</b>	<b>Budget / Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Capacity building (all sectors, cross-cutting)</b>						CIHEAM	
3.3.1	Training on proposal writing and in publication and dissemination of research results							
3.3.2	Training in multi-stakeholder approaches							
3.3.3	Training in participatory approaches							
<b>4. Advocacy and management</b>								
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Advocacy and visibility</b>							
4.1.1	Organizing workshops and symposia to advertise and strengthen the networks		X	X	X	Number and quality of participants	ISHS	
4.1.2	Participation in international conferences						ISHS	
4.1.3	Linking with potential donors						GlobalHort	
4.1.4	Promoting innovation through fellowship, training assistance and grants						GlobalHort	
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Coordination and communication</b>							
4.2.1	Finalizing the agreements with each regional hosting organization	X				Hosting Agreements signed for 4 years	GlobalHort	Agreement on 5 sites for hosting the platforms
4.2.2	Develop an action plan in Africa with specificities/priorities at regional level	X				Action plan available by the end of 2010	HCA	
4.2.3	Setting regional thematic priorities based on participatory assessment for developing health and wealth through horticulture	X				List of themes per regional platform giving each more visibility and adequacy	CIRAD/FAO	
4.2.4	Strengthening communication between Anglophone and Francophone communities in Africa through bilingual information and translation throughout the regional platform activities	X	X	X	X		COL/AUF	
4.2.5	Connecting traditional communication means (radio, TV, newspaper) with each regional platform to ensure visibility, proximity and relevant flow of information to isolated communities	X	X	X	X		Wren media	

Activities		Time (year)				Outputs / Indicators	Who	Budget / Remarks
		1	2	3	4			
4.2.6	Facilitate information exchange between local communities and each regional platform through translated documents (paper and on the web) and translators present in the various forums	X	X	X	X		Prolinnova/CTA	
4.2.7	Facilitate market information exchange for all actors of the value chain	X	X	X	X		CIRAD	
4.2.8	Facilitate packaging (e.g. CD-ROM) and delivery of the knowledge contents for easy access to isolated communities			X	X	CD-ROMs are available at each platform, with technical assistance and printed materials	Wren Media	
4.2.9	Facilitate the elaboration of knowledge contents through GlobalHort Portal and Web 2.0 tools (wiki educator)		X	X	X		WUR/CTA	
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							
4.3.1	Organizing multi-stakeholders forums including decision making actors at national and regional levels	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one forum per platform per year with actors from research, implementing bodies, policy makers and the private sector</li> <li>Forum report published through GlobalHort Portal not later than 3 months after the workshop</li> </ul>	GlobalHort	

## Annex 6 – Budget over the 5 years of the project (CORIPHA)

Costs	All Years				Year 1			
	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR) <sup>3</sup>	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR)
<b>1. Human Resources</b>								
1.1 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, local staff)								
1.1.1 Technical								
1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff								
Comptroller (full time)	Per month	60	4 500	270 000	Per month	12	4 500	54 000
Assistant for each regional coordinator (x5)	Per month	300	1 000	300 000	Per month	60	1 000	60 000
1.2 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, expat/int. staff)								
Regional coordinators (x5)	Per month	300	5 000	1 500 000	Per month	60	5 000	300 000
Overall coordinator (half funded)	Per month	30	9 000	270 000	Per month	6	9 000	54 000
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel (basis of CTA)								
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	700	120	84 000	Per diem	140	120	16 800
1.3.2 Local (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	700	80	56 000	Per diem	140	80	11 200
1.3.3 Seminar/conference participants	Per diem	120	120	14 400	Per diem	20	120	2 400
<b>Subtotal Human Resources</b>				<b>2 494 400</b>				<b>498 400</b>
<b>2. Travel</b>								
2.1. International travel	Per flight	50	1 500	75 000	Per flight	8	1 500	12 000
2.2 Local transportation	Per month	600	500	300 000	Per month	18	500	9 000
<b>Subtotal Travel</b>				<b>375 000</b>				<b>21 000</b>
<b>3. Equipment and supplies</b>								
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles	Per vehicle	2	20 000	40 000	Per vehicle	2	20 000	40 000
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment	Per PC	48	2 000	96 000		48	2 000	96 000
3.3 Machines, tools...								
3.4 Spare parts/equipment for machines, tools		40	1 000	40 000		8	1 000	8 000
3.5 Other (software and Internet access fees)		40	1 500	60 000		12	1 500	18 000
<b>Subtotal Equipment and supplies</b>				<b>236 000</b>				<b>162 000</b>

Expenses	All Years				Year 1			
	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR)	Unit	# of units	Unit rate (in EUR)	Costs (in EUR)
<b>4. Local office</b>								
4.1 Vehicle costs	Per vehicle	5	20 000	100 000	Per vehicle	5	20 000	100 000
4.2 Office rent	Per month	360	500	180 000	Per month	72	500	36 000
4.3 Consumables - office supplies	Per month	360	250	90 000	Per month	72	250	18 000
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance)	Per month	360	500	180 000	Per month	72	500	36 000
<b>Subtotal Local office</b>				<b>550 000</b>				<b>190 000</b>
<b>5. Other costs, services</b>								
5.1 Publications	Newsletter	100	500	50 000	Newsletter	24	500	12 000
5.2 Studies, training, research								
Fellowships	Fellowship	750	2 500	1 875 000	Fellowship	50	2 500	125 000
Training assistance		50	25 000	1 250 000		5	20 000	100 000
Innovation grants	Grant	25	50 000	1 250 000	Grant	5	50 000	250 000
5.3 Expenditure verification	Audit	5	6 000	30 000	Audit	1	7 000	7 000
5.4 Evaluation costs (mid-term and final)	Per day	42	1 000	42 000				
5.5 Translation, interpreters	Per day	500	400	200 000	Per day	100	400	40 000
5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.)	Per year	5	5 000	25 000	Per year	1	5 000	5 000
5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars		5	50 000	250 000		1	50 000	50 000
5.8. Visibility actions	Per action	5	30 000	150 000	Per action	1	30 000	30 000
<b>Subtotal Other costs, services</b>				<b>5 122 000</b>				<b>619 000</b>
<b>6. Other</b>	Per contract	5	60 000	300 000	Per contract	1	60 000	60 000
<b>Subtotal Other</b>				<b>300 000</b>				<b>60 000</b>
<b>7. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (1-6)</b>				<b>9 077 400</b>				<b>1 550 400</b>
8. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)				453 870				77 520
<b>9. Total direct eligible costs of the Action (7+ 8)</b>				<b>9 531 270</b>				<b>1 627 920</b>
10. Administrative costs (maximum 7% of 9, total direct eligible costs of the Action)				667 189				113 954
<b>11. Total eligible costs (9+10)</b>				<b>10 198 459</b>				<b>1 741 874</b>

## Sources of funding

		Amount	Percentage
		EUR	of total
			%
<b>Applicant's financial contribution</b>			
<i>ICDF</i>	<i>GlobalHort Secretariat operational costs</i>	1 880 000	11.4
Commission/EDF contribution sought in this application		10 198 459	61.7
<b>Contribution(s) from other European Institutions or EU Member States</b>			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Conditions</i>		
<i>CIRAD</i>	<i>Top up salary of Executive Secretary</i>	200 000	1.1
<i>WUR</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff through training centers in Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya</i>	4 000 000	24.2
<i>CIM/BEAF</i>	<i>Top up salary of Portfolio Manager</i>	270 000	1.6
<i>CIHEAM</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff</i>		
<i>CTA</i>	<i>Supports conferences, publications and translation</i>		
<i>PIP-COLEACP</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff</i>		
<b>Contributions from other organisations:</b>			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Conditions</i>		
<i>NEPAD</i>			
<i>FAO</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff</i>		
<i>IFAP</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff</i>		
<i>ISHS</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff</i>		
<i>AVRDC-RCA</i>	<i>In kind contribution of staff</i>		
<i>Hort CRSP</i>	<i>Not yet known</i>		
<i>AUF</i>	<i>Not yet known</i>		
<i>COL</i>	<i>Not yet known</i>		
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		16 536 805	100.0
Direct revenue from the Action			
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		16 536 805	100.0