



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TITLE XII REPORT TO CONGRESS FY 2011

May 2013

This report is submitted to Congress pursuant to Section 300 of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.



Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
U.S. Agency for International Development, Ronald Reagan Building Room 6.7-153, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20523-2110

FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Title XII Report for FY 2011. The report shows the coordinated effort made in 2011 to engage Title XII universities, the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), and other partners in building a strategic approach to Title XII university agricultural research, education and extension programming.

In FY 2011, USAID increased its funding of projects with Title XII universities in Feed the Future and other USAID partner countries, reaching a total of more than \$82 million and continuing an upward trend in funding for university-led food security programs. The number of human and institutional capacity development projects nearly doubled, and support for collaborative research substantially increased. We celebrate this vibrant partnership, which is having direct results in our partner countries. Research, teaching, and extension programs are essential to the success of Feed the Future for many reasons, but the unique ability of the Title XII community to strengthen local capacity is essential to all of our efforts.

As the U.S. Government Feed the Future Initiative gained momentum in its second year, both USAID Headquarters and our overseas missions expanded programs that build partnerships with the university community. In my meetings with university leaders across the country, I have witnessed firsthand the enthusiasm for a renewal of strategic and evidence-based USAID programs. As a result, we are emphasizing novel approaches to engaging the wider university community in meeting the greatest development challenges of our time.

As a cornerstone of our ambitious reform effort called USAID Forward, we are fostering a new emphasis on innovation, science and technology to dramatically accelerate progress in development. The higher education community has a critical role to play in bringing this new emphasis to scale. Through our Higher Education Solutions Network, we have opened a new avenue for university engagement that harnesses innovation and encompasses Title XII objectives. Recognizing that good ideas and transformational leadership can come from anywhere, we have also launched new ways to engage students and young researchers from across the world. Under the Borlaug 21st Century Leadership Programs, fellowships provide new ways for universities to broaden and diversify their degree programs. These university-led programs will help ensure that we grow and nurture the next generation of leaders to carry forward Dr. Norman Borlaug's vision of a world free from famine and hunger.

BIFAD played an invaluable role in building a strategic Feed the Future research strategy in FY 2011, engaging the public and the global community of professionals in this discussion. I continue to look to BIFAD on key Title XII and university issues and depend on their counsel and guidance in shaping our strategies and programs. As we deepen these partnerships, we move firmly toward our goal of ending global hunger and extreme poverty. I submit this report to you as affirmation of our commitment to these goals.

Rajiv J. Shah
Administrator

Executive Summary

This annual *Title XII Report to Congress - FY 2011*, respectfully submitted to Congress, summarizes USAID's partnerships and priorities with U.S. state and local universities and colleges under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The report focuses on the Agency's important collaboration with its Title XII partners to address the global food security challenge through investments in agricultural research, education and extension, and through related programs in nutrition and sustainable management of natural resources.

Feed the Future: The foundation for USAID's expanded leadership is the President's global hunger and food security initiative known as Feed the Future. This whole-of-government initiative led by USAID involves more than nine federal departments and agencies, each contributing aspects of their own program that help advance the cause of global food security. In FY 2011, Feed the Future made major progress in developing a full suite of value chain programs around important food-security related crops, livestock and fish across USAID missions. In addition, new research and capacity building programs were outlined with a strong emphasis on harnessing synergies from coordinated central, regional and mission investments to advance and sustain key Title XII objectives around research, education, extension and nutrition.

BIFAD: During FY 2011, the Board on International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) oversaw the development of a whole-of-government research strategy. USAID strengthened the linkages between BIFAD and the newly established Bureau for Food Security, which leads the implementation of Feed the Future. This shift signaled a new relationship between USAID and U.S. universities and colleges, one of growing appreciation for the important role played by higher education in addressing global and regional food insecurity in developing countries.

BIFAD Presidential appointees advise upon USAID global food security programs and the effectiveness of Title XII university engagement in food security and related issues. The current board includes three current university chancellors or presidents, three World Food Prize winners, and a private sector representative. BIFAD will continue to advise USAID on food security issues and expand opportunities for Title XII institutions to apply creative and innovative solutions to meet Feed the Future's ambitious goals over the next five years.

Research: FY 2011 was a year of transition for U.S. university engagement in the design and implementation of Feed the Future. Title XII universities, in partnership with the BIFAD and the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU) played important roles in the development of the Feed the Future Research Strategy, the whole-of-government strategy to guide food security research investments. USAID began focusing its food security research investments, including those led by U.S. universities, to reflect the new strategy. It also began planning for a major new initiative with Title XII universities to address key gaps identified in critical areas such as small-scale irrigation and post-harvest losses.

Capacity Building: In June 2011 USAID announced the Borlaug 21st Century Leadership Program to build scientific and leadership capacity in developing countries, and help provide the next generation of leadership in achieving a world free from hunger, as envisioned by both Dr. Norman Borlaug and Congress when it established Title XII. New and expanded fellowship and graduate degree programs include opportunities for foreign graduate students to pursue food-security-related degrees at Title XII universities and for American graduate students wishing to

internationalize their graduate studies on key aspects of food security. In addition, funding for two new Title XII capacity building programs supported USAID mission programs to advance agricultural education and extension.

USAID Forward: USAID Forward reflects a broader set of institutional objectives that were laid out by USAID's Administrator in FY 2011. They are designed to ensure that USAID's programs across all sectors emphasize transparency, efficiency, accountability and sustainability. In Feed the Future, USAID Forward objectives will be reflected in important ways that will shape and expand the role of Title XII programs. In particular, Title XII university engagement will feature prominently in five of the seven USAID Forward objectives:

- **Building Local Sustainability and Partnerships**
- **Fostering Innovation**
- **Supporting Capabilities in Science and Technology**
- **Strengthening Our Capacity to Deliver Results**
- **Rebuilding Policy Capacity**

In sum, FY 2011 was a pivotal year for consolidating Congressional and Executive Branch support for greater emphasis on food security in U.S. development investments. USAID's leadership of Feed the Future is firmly rooted in over 35 years of university partnerships under Title XII. While great strides were made in expanding the role of U.S. universities in FY 2011, USAID is pleased to report that this expansion will continue, with Congressional support and guidance, in the years beyond those covered by this report. USAID views its leadership of Feed the Future as a partnership not just with other Executive Branch departments and agencies, but also with the Legislative Branch, where support for food security is a bipartisan priority. Thus this report represents our best efforts to carry out the Title XII vision in a new and greatly expanded way, which is only possible due to the generous support of the American people through their elected representatives.

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Introduction

U.S. support for agricultural development has increased in recent years in response to the 2007-8 global food crisis. In July 2009 at the G8 Summit, the United States pledged \$3.5 billion to the three-year L'Aquila Feed the Future (FTF) Food Security Initiative, a whole-of-government initiative led by USAID. U.S. public and land-grant universities are key USAID implementing partners under Feed the Future.

The *Title XII Report to Congress - FY 2011* is the annual account of USAID's agricultural development assistance programming through U.S. public universities in the agricultural¹ sector, called for in Section 300² of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Section 300 calls for the President to transmit a report to Congress, not later than September 1 of each year, that:

- (i) details the activities carried out pursuant to Title XII during the preceding fiscal year;
- (ii) contains a projection of programs and activities to be conducted during the subsequent five fiscal years;
- (iii) contains a summary of the activities of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) established pursuant to Section 298 of Title XII; and
- (iv) may include the separate views of BIFAD with respect to any aspect of the programs conducted or proposed to be conducted under Title XII.

The first section of this report discusses activities and progress under Title XII in FY 2011, especially as related to the USG Feed the Future Initiative. The second section suggests directions in Title XII for the next five years, and is guided by Feed the Future and the USAID Forward Initiative. The third section provides a summary of BIFAD activities in FY 2011, with the final report section documenting BIFAD's separate views on Title XII strategy, policy, and implementation efforts during FY 2011 and the next five years.

As annexes to this report, there are two tables. Annex 1 lists information on accessible sub-award activities of Title XII prime awards, and Annex 2 of non-Title XII prime awards. These tables are of necessity incomplete as USAID does not directly track sub-awards.

I. Title XII Activities and Progress in FY 2011

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, entitled *Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger*, was introduced in 1975³ and significantly amended in 2000.⁴ The purpose of Title XII is to mobilize U.S. public universities and their public and private partners in support of programs that advance the agricultural and related environmental sciences in food-insecure developing countries. From 1975 until the 2007-8 food crisis, global food supplies were relatively abundant and funding for agricultural development was greatly reduced, including through Title XII.

The world once more faces growing food price instability and uncertainty of supply, raising the importance of U.S. public universities in expanding the teaching, research and application of agricultural and environmental sciences in developing countries as key investments to sustainably increase agricultural and agro-industrial productivity. The challenge facing developing countries is not just increasing food supplies in the short term, but expanding their

capacity to increase food supplies for the long term under conditions of growing climatic uncertainty and increased competition for energy and water.

Feed the Future: The foundation for USAID's expanded leadership in food security is the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future. Under Feed the Future, USAID carried out 61 active Title XII projects and/or activities in FY 2011, with 23 new starts. These projects represented \$83 million in USAID investment (including a \$5 million USAID transfer to the USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture for university collaboration), an increase over FY 2010. The projects are divided across five program components, including support for: Human and Institutional Capacity Development (19), U.S. Collaborative Research (now called Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs) (24), U.S. International Agriculture Science networks (3), Research Programs (14), and Special Programs (1). More than 55 separate universities and colleges engaged in the 61 programs, along with public and private partners. All 20 countries identified in the FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) as Feed the Future (FTF) countries were included in these programs.

BIFAD: During FY 2011, BIFAD oversaw the development of a whole-of-government research strategy. USAID strengthened the linkages between BIFAD and the newly established Bureau for Food Security (BFS), which leads the implementation of Feed the Future. This shift signaled a new relationship between USAID and U.S. universities and colleges, one of growing appreciation for the important role played by higher education in addressing global and regional food insecurity in developing countries.

BIFAD Presidential appointees advise upon USAID global food security programs and the effectiveness of Title XII university engagement in food security and related issues. The current board includes three current university chancellors or presidents, three World Food Prize winners, and a private sector representative. BIFAD will continue to advise USAID on food security issues and expand opportunities for Title XII institutions to apply creative and innovative solutions to meet Feed the Future's ambitious goals over the next five years.

Research: During FY 2011, Title XII universities, in partnership with BIFAD and APLU, played an important role in developing the Feed the Future Research Strategy, including a major research stakeholder forum and an e-consultation process that involved over 1400 participants from the U.S. and around the world. The resulting strategy led to major changes across the USAID food security research portfolio, and set the stage for a major new Title XII Request for Applications (RFA) in food security research and policy in FY 2012. Under the strategy, USAID reshaped its research investments in support of Feed the Future, with emphasis on three major areas: advancing the productivity frontier, transforming agricultural production systems and enhancing nutrition and food safety. In addition, four major agro-ecological production systems were selected as the focus of research on sustainable intensification. Sustainable intensification combines and reconciles environmental sustainability with productivity imperatives needed to achieve reductions in poverty and improvements in nutrition, including reductions in stunting. For this last point, the direct connection with the One Thousand Days and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiatives was highlighted, further strengthening the agricultural-nutrition connections in Feed the Future.

Capacity Building: USAID also announced the Borlaug 21st Century Leadership Program to build scientific and leadership capacity in developing countries, and help provide the next generation of leadership in achieving a world free from hunger, as envisioned by both Dr.

Norman Borlaug and Congress when it established Title XII. New and expanded fellowship and graduate degree programs include:

- Borlaug Leadership Enhancement in Agriculture Productivity (LEAP) program, led by the University of California at Davis and Texas A&M University, for developing country graduates pursuing food security-related degrees at U.S. universities.
- Borlaug Higher Education for Agricultural Research for Development (BHEARD) in which Michigan State University is matching Feed the Future-sponsored graduate students with M.S. and Ph.D. opportunities related to food security at a broad range of U.S. land-grant universities.
- Borlaug U.S. Fellows Program, in which Purdue University provides aspiring American graduate students with expanded opportunities to internationalize their research studies through partnerships with the set of international research organizations where Dr. Borlaug carried out his Nobel Peace Prize-winning work (the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, CGIAR.)

In addition, USAID funded two new Title XII capacity building programs aimed at supporting USAID Mission programs in agricultural education and extension. The new **Modernizing Extension and Agricultural Systems Program (MEAS)** was awarded, in which the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign leads a consortium of six U.S. universities and an NGO partner in building extension capacity. A second FY 2011 funded Title XII award in agricultural training and education was set in motion and has since been awarded. In both cases, USAID Missions will be able to access the most relevant, up-to-date information on design and implementation of critical investments in food security, drawing on best practices and the latest analytical tools generated by U.S. universities and their international partners.

USAID Forward: USAID Forward reflects a broader set of institutional objectives that were laid out by USAID's Administrator in FY 2011. They are designed to ensure that USAID programs across all sectors emphasize transparency, efficiency, accountability and sustainability. In Feed the Future, USAID Forward objectives will be reflected in important ways that will shape and expand the role of Title XII programs including:

- **Building Local Sustainability and Partnerships:** USAID is working with more local organizations in developing countries to improve their capacity, build new effective and long-term partnerships, and reduce the need for foreign aid over time. By building capacity, not dependence, increased partnerships with the private sector, civil society, and foreign governments will spur investment and growth while improving transparency and accountability. In FY 2011, the number of Title XII projects supporting local institutional capacity development increased substantially and the Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs continued to build regional research networks, particularly in horticulture, livestock and nutrition subsectors.
- **Fostering Innovation:** Whether in public or private sector partnerships, Title XII universities provide important insights for building-in innovation across the USAID portfolio, including in Feed the Future programs. Academic research offers new paths to create development solutions that can accelerate inclusive agricultural growth at a lower cost. During the FY 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa, research on index-based livestock insurance by the USAID Assets and Market Access Collaborative Research

Support Program paid off through the provision of innovative micro insurance advancing the resilience of pastoralists. Impact evaluation has shown insured households were more resilient, invested more in their herds, and were less reliant on assistance. Through Title XII university programs, USAID is leveraging the power of innovation to bring new ideas to market that will help the poorest people around the world grow past aid.

- **Supporting Capabilities in Science and Technology:** Feed the Future is actively promoting expanded research and technology partnerships that include Title XII universities across its portfolio. In FY 2011, new research programs on sustainable intensification of Africa's major production systems were designed with substantial consultation and participation from U.S. universities, in particular the Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs. Moreover, the capacity building programs noted above are principally focused on Title XII university-led development of research, policy and analytical capabilities in Feed the Future partner organizations. In addition, some USAID Missions (Tanzania, Senegal, and Liberia) are funding Title XII projects aimed at increasing the effectiveness and relevance of host country universities in matters relating to food security.
- **Strengthening Our Capacity to Deliver Results:** From attracting and retaining talented Agency staff to creating new monitoring and evaluation systems and revitalizing our policy, financial and technical expertise, USAID is strengthening its core capacity to achieve broader and deeper development results while reducing costs. In the context of Feed the Future, expanded cooperation with U.S. universities and other Title XII partners in FY 2011 has illuminated important opportunities for capturing the impacts of longer term investments in research, education and extension. Working with Title XII universities has helped USAID to emphasize the importance of long-term investments and the positive impacts they have on accountability for near-term projects.
- **Rebuilding Policy Capacity:** U.S. universities and related Title XII organizations provide critical analytical approaches that shape development policy globally, including at USAID. During FY 2011, USAID's Bureau for Food Security developed a policy framework for Feed the Future, integrating food, agricultural and trade policy in ways that position USG food security investments for maximum impact.

A list of Title XII prime award activities during FY 2011 is provided below in Table 1. In addition to activity title, listed are life of award, geographic coverage and name of Title XII partner (prime awardee). Also, for a more robust perspective on Title XII programming, Annex Tables 1 and 2 provide lists of active Title XII sub-awards in FY 2011. Highlights of the Title XII sub-award programming will be discussed in the context of prime award activities below.

Table 1: List of Active Title XII Prime Award Activities in FY 2011

Activity Title (Acronym)	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Title XII Partner
<i>Human and Institutional Capacity Development</i>			
1. Ethiopia Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards – Livestock & Meat Marketing Program	8/19/2005-9/30/2011	Ethiopia*	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
2. Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance (A4)	3/14/2007-12/31/2011	Afghanistan	Purdue
3. Afghanistan Water, Agriculture and Technology Transfer (AWATT)	3/3/2008-3/2/2011	Afghanistan	New Mexico State University
4. Pastoral Engagement, Adaptation, and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE)	7/1/2006-4/30/2011	Afghanistan	University of California
5. Sustaining Partnerships in Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development (SPREAD)	9/29/2006-9/28/2011	Rwanda*	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
6. Value Chain Training for Agricultural Technical School (VCT/ATS)	4/1/2008-3/30/2012	Egypt	Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities
7. Strengthening Environmental Management in the Brazilian Southwestern Amazon	9/1/2008-9/30/2011	Brazil	University of Florida
8. Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) Associate CA	9/15/2009-9/14/2013	Ghana*	University of Rhode Island
9. Education and Research (ERA)	1/2010-1/2015	Senegal*	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
10. Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services (MEAS)	9/15/2010-9/14/2015	Global	University of Illinois
11. Agriculture Education and Innovation Systems Project (AEISP)	12/9/2010-9/30/2015	India	Cornell University
12. Trilateral Cooperation U.S. – Brazil – Mozambique	1/1/2011-12/31/2014	Brazil-Mozambique*	University of Florida
13. Excellence in Higher Education for Liberia Development (EHELD)	2/10/2011-1/31/2016	Liberia*	RTI International Consortium
14. Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (COMFISH)	2/14/2011-9/30/2016	Senegal*	University of Rhode Island
15. Tanzania Agricultural Research and Capacity Building Project (OSO-Sokoine Cooperative Agreement)	3/1/2011-2/29/2016	Tanzania*	Ohio State University
16. Strengthening Afghanistan Agricultural Faculties (SAAF)	3/25/2011-12/31/2011	Afghanistan	Purdue University
17. Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program (RIWSP)	5/18/2011-5/17/2016	Rwanda*	Florida International University
18. John Garang Memorial University of Science and Technology (JGMUS&T)	9/30/2011-3/31/2014	Sudan	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
19. Strengthening Environmental Management in Madre de Dios, Peru and Pando, Bolivia (ICAA Regional ENV Program)	9/30/2011-9/29/2016	LAC/RSD	University of Florida
<i>U.S. Collaborative Research (Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs)</i>			
1. Assets & Market Access (BASIS/AMA)	9/30/2006-9/29/2011	Global	University of Wisconsin
2. BASIS/AMA-AA (MCC)	5/30/2007-9/29/2012	Nicaragua	University of Wisconsin
3. BASIS/AMA- AA (Food Security)	9/30/2008-9/29/2013	Africa	University of Wisconsin
4. Aquaculture & Fisheries (AquaFish)	9/30/2006-9/29/2011	Global	Oregon State University
5. AquaFish-AA	10/1/2010-9/30/2013	Africa	Oregon State University
6. Sorghum, Millet, and Other Small Grains (INTSORMIL)	9/30/2006-9/29/2011	Global	University of Nebraska
7. INTSORMIL-AA	4/8/2010-3/7/2012	Mali*	University of Nebraska
8. INTSORMIL-AA	10/1/2010-9/30/2013	Global	University of Nebraska
9.. Peanut II	7/31/2007-7/30/2012	Global	University of Georgia
10. Dry Grain Pulse (Pulse)	9/19/2007-9/28/2012	Global	Michigan State University
11. Pulse-AA	10/1/2010-9/30/2013	Global	Michigan State University

Activity Title (Acronym)	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Title XII Partner
12. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	9/30/2004-9/30/2014	Global	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
13. IPM-AA (Food Security)	9/30/2008-9/29/2011	Africa	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
14. IPM-AA	1/1/2010-12/31/2012	Mali*	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
15. IPM-AA	10/1/2010-9/30/2013	Indonesia	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
16. Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (SANREM)	9/30/2004-9/30/2014	Global	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
17. SANREM-AA	3/4/2011-9/30/2012	Ethiopia*	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
18. Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program-AA	10/6/2008-3/16/2011	Mali*	University of California Regents
19. Horticulture	10/1/2009-9/30/2014	Global	University of California
20. Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change (LCC)	4/20/2010-4/19/2015	Global	Colorado State University
21. LCC-AA	8/1/2010-7/31/2013	Mali*	Colorado State University
22. Nutrition/Africa	10/4/2010-10/3/2015	Africa	Tufts University
23. Nutrition/Africa (AA)	12/1/2010-1/15/2011	Mali*	Tufts University
24. Nutrition/Asia	10/4/2010-10/3/2015	Asia	Tufts University
<i>U.S. International Agriculture Science Networks</i>			
1. Sustainable Development Cooperation	4/8/2004-4/7/2014	Global	Association of Public & Land-grant Universities (APLU)
2. Assessments and Opportunities for Higher Education in Africa	8/12/2011-8/11/2012	Africa	APLU
3. EDU-University Partnership Focus Meeting	8/18/2011-8/18/2011	Indonesia	APLU
<i>Support for Research Programs</i>			
1. Tegemeo Agricultural Policy Research and Analysis (TAPRA)	10/1/2006-9/30/2011	Kenya*	Tegemeo Institute at Egerton University
2. Partnership for Innovation and Knowledge in Agriculture (PIKA): Increasing Productivity and Value Chain Links for High Value Agricultural Products	9/25/2008-3/31/2011	India	University of Wisconsin
3. Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project II (ABSP II)	9/30/2002-9/29/2012	Global, India, Indonesia, Philippines & Bangladesh*	Cornell University
4. ABSP II –AA	8/18/2004-8/18/2012	Uganda*	Cornell University
5. ABSP II -AA	8/31/2011-8/30/2016	Uganda*	Cornell University
6. Food Security III (FS III)	9/30/2002-9/29/2012	Global	Michigan State University
7. FS III-AA	9/24/2007-3/31/2011	Africa	Michigan State University
8. FS III-AA	10/1/2004-9/30/2011	Mozambique*	Michigan State University
9. FS III-AA	9/13/2006-9/30/2010	Mali*	Michigan State University
10. FS III-AA	10/21/2010-10/20/2015	Zambia*	Michigan State University
11. FS III-AA	9/30/2011-9/29/2014	Global	Michigan State University
12. DIV Fixed Obligation Award (DIVFOG# 12)	9/9/2011-12/7/2012	Afghanistan	Purdue
13. Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (PLI)	9/30/2005-3/31/2013	Ethiopia*	Tufts University
14. Agric. Research and Biotechnology Services	9/23/2005-9/30/2013	Africa	USDA/ARS
<i>Special Programs</i>			

Activity Title (Acronym)	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Title XII Partner
I. Afrobarometer Support	8/11/2004-12/31/2015	Africa	Michigan State University

* denotes a Feed the Future focus country. *Note:* The number of active Title XII projects will be greater than the number of Title XII annual awards as some projects are in the completion phase and no incremental funding was provided in FY 2011.

Source: Based on Life of Project Data from USAID Phoenix Viewer Reports compiled by BFS/BIFAD.

RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Annual Title XII award numbers and obligation levels by program component are provided in Table 2 below for three years. The FY 2009 levels denote the pre-FTF baseline, and FY 2010 and FY 2011 levels illustrate progress made during the first and second year of increased funding. Examination of the numbers and value of Title XII activities by program component helps to understand the progress in terms of Title XII realignments under the FTF program.

Section 297 of Title XII authorizes activities in five different program components. Although these various program types are not always mutually exclusive in their implementation, they typically achieve distinct outcomes, as described below.

Component 1: “... to build and strengthen the institutional capacity and human resource skills of agriculturally developing countries...”

Component 2: “... to provide long-term program support for United States university global agricultural and related environmental collaborative research and learning opportunities...”

Component 3: “... to involve United States universities more fully in the international network of agricultural science...”

Component 4: “... to provide program support for international agricultural research centers, to provide support for research projects identified for specific problem-solving needs, and to develop and strengthen national research systems in the developing countries.”

Component 5: “... special programs supported by non-agricultural funds...”

**Table 2: Number of Title XII Prime Awards Funded and Levels of Obligation in
FY 2009, FY 2010 & FY 2011 by Program Component**

FY 2009 # of Awards	FY 2009 \$ Obligations	FY 2010 # of Awards	FY 2010 \$ Obligations	FY 2011 # of Awards	FY 2011 \$ Obligations
<i>Human and Institutional Capacity Development</i>					
8	\$12,707,616	10	\$22,598,885	18	\$41,526,133
<i>U.S. Collaborative Research (Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs)</i>					
13	\$27,049,164	21	\$39,199,740	14	\$24,264,786
<i>U.S. International Agriculture Science Networks</i>					

1	\$32,523	2	\$592,596	3	\$730,430
<i>Support for Research Programs</i>					
8	\$7,611,867	10	12,199,574	9	\$14,465,669
<i>Special Programs</i>					
1	\$475,000	0	\$0	1	\$1,500,000
31	\$47,876,170	43	\$ 74,590,795	45	\$82,487,018

Note: The number of prime awards includes new activity funding and incremental funding of ongoing activities during the year, but excludes some active but unfunded activities listed in Table 1. The amounts denote USG commitments to Title XII institutions by actual obligations and not by budgeted program amounts. Program funding includes all funding (agricultural and non-agricultural) attributed to Title XII awards as defined by Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD). Also, please note that this Table does not include funding allocated to Title XII sub-awards funded under non-Title XII prime Awards. *Source:* Based on FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011 Obligations Data from USAID Phoenix Viewer Reports compiled by BFS/BIFAD.

In FY 2011, of the 61 active Title XII projects, there were a total of 45 Title XII incrementally funded prime award activities, and 23 of these were new starts. This represents an increase in Title XII programming from the previous year and is attributable to increased funding availabilities and project design activities under the Feed the Future program in FY 2010. The activities are discussed by program component next.

In the *Support for Human and Institutional Capacity Development* program component, there were 18 Title XII activities funded. This program component had the largest number of new Title XII activities (9), five of which were in FTF focus countries. Capacity development activities ranged widely from broad efforts to strengthen research, education and extension (Afghanistan, Egypt, Senegal, India, Liberia, Tanzania and Sudan) to more narrow institutional efforts at the sub-sector level, such as the PEACE project in Afghanistan and the Environmental Management activity in Peru and Bolivia. Other new Title XII initiatives focused on capacity development were funded in FY 2011, such as the Borlaug 21st Century Leadership Program, in cooperation with the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Title XII partners in the capacity development component are primarily composed of the large U.S. public research university community. While there are no capacity development activities where smaller universities and Minority Serving Institutions serve as prime awardees, aside from one Higher Education and Development sub-award to Tuskegee, also a large research university (see Annex Table 2), they may serve as collaborating partners to the lead universities.

Under the *U.S. Collaborative Research (Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs)* program component, there were a total of 24 Title XII activities in FY 2011 with 11 leader associate awards and, of these, 14 were incrementally funded in FY 2011. The leader awards are all global research activities except for two regional Nutrition awards, all funded by BFS in Washington. Funding for associate awards includes funding both from BFS and field missions and had a predominant focus on Africa. While several new awards began in FY 2010, only one started in FY 2011.

Research program themes focused exclusively on agricultural policy research (1), agricultural commodity research (6), agricultural systems research (2), and agriculture and nutrition research linkages (2). Annex Table 2 provides information on specific research investigations in the global Feed the Future Research Collaboration Innovation Labs. In FY 2011, the total number of ongoing Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Lab research collaborations was 164, with the AquaFish Collaborative Research Innovation Lab largest at 52, and the SANREM Collaborative Research Innovation Lab fewest at 8. From Annex Table 2, more than 30 U.S. universities were mobilized in support of USAID agricultural collaborative research programs as sub-awardee leads on research project implementation.

In the *U.S. International Agriculture Science Networks* program component, there were three Title XII activities identified, all with the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU). Since 2004, APLU has partnered with USAID to support BIFAD program operations and special studies. APLU has also worked with USAID to establish Higher Education partnerships involving Africa and Indonesia.

In the *Support for Research Programs* component, 14 Title XII activities were identified in FY 2011 and 9 of these were incrementally funded in FY 2011. As discussed above, activities in this program component focus on specific agricultural challenges that require resolution of a specific research problem. These can be defined narrowly as a specific development research issue, such as a USAID Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) award to Purdue to transfer hermetic storage bag technology for grains to Afghanistan. Or they can be defined more broadly, as an area of ongoing applied research activity with separate research investigations targeted within the prime award, or as associate awards, as in the Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project II in Uganda. Included in this total is a \$5 million transfer of funds to the USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture for university research collaboration on legumes.

In the *Special Program* Title XII program component, there was only one activity identified, a program that supports the collection of national attitude surveys on democracy, markets and civil society in Africa, in a move towards evidence-based programming.

II. Looking Forward: Title XII–The Next Five Years

While FY 2011 was a pivotal year for expanded U.S. university engagement in food security-related programs, many of the outcomes were in the form of new priorities and plans that will be achieved in the coming years as well. Feed the Future anticipates a substantial expansion of the role of U.S. universities over the coming years.

TITLE XII PROGRAM IN FY 2012

In FY 2011, the Administrator requested BIFAD assistance in developing strategic guidelines for human resource and institutional capacity development under the *Feed the Future* program. A scope of work for a BIFAD commissioned review was jointly developed, but did not get full support from the BIFAD Working Group. Efforts will continue in FY 2012 to ensure that the review is formative and reflects the perspective of the universities.

Also reflecting BIFAD's continued concern with regard to agricultural development in Haiti, a *Feed the Future* focus country, the BIFAD Haiti Task Force plan to make a follow-up visit to determine progress in relation to a set of findings and recommendations made in FY 2010. Recommendations are expected in FY 2012.

In FY 2011, with guidance from BIFAD and the review noted above, USAID began planning of an important Request for Applications (RFA) to Title XII universities to establish Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs in key research areas reflecting the Feed the Future Research Strategy developed during FY 2011. These included: small-scale irrigation, legume and soy research, post-harvest loss, drought-tolerant cereals, policy capacity building, and livestock diseases. These direct awards will effectively tap U.S. university expertise to help develop solutions to some of the major impediments affecting global food security.

In FY 2011, the vision for expanded partnership with the U.S. university community led to substantial planning for new ways of engagement with the university community in a Whole-of-University approach. In FY 2012, USAID anticipates the creation of new partnerships to find innovative solutions to development problems. Also beginning in FY 2011, in an effort to better leverage U.S. university "solution-holders" and strategic partners, BFS began to recruit Title XII university personnel to work in the FTF program through the Jefferson Fellowship program.

TITLE XII PROGRAM IN FY 2013-2015

To advance the application of science, technology and innovation strategically as outlined in the *Feed the Future Global Research Strategy* developed by USAID and USDA, the Bureau for Food Security is considering establishment of a Food Security Innovation Center (FSIC) at the recommendation of BIFAD. The FSIC will explore establishment of a program to focus on research investigations in all three phases: applied research, development research and transfer of research results. During FY 2013-2015, the Title XII portfolio of globally funded research activities likely will be aligned to be consistent with chosen themes for the new center.

The *Feed the Future* program has established 19 focus countries and specific geographic zones of influence within each country. Title XII collaborative and directed research activities are not necessarily limited to the zones of influence. During FY 2013 - 2015, the Title XII portfolio of global and mission research activities will be further realigned to be consistent with zones of influence as appropriate.

III. SUMMARY OF BIFAD ACTIVITIES IN FY 2011

BIFAD is a presidentially-appointed seven-member advisory committee comprised of at least four representatives from U.S. universities. BIFAD is authorized by Congress under Section 298 of Title XII, and its purpose is to assist USAID in the administration of the Title XII program that mobilizes the capacity of U.S. universities and their public and private partners in the fight against food insecurity. While authorized under Title XII, BIFAD activities are supported by USAID under guidelines established by the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (FACA).

During 2011, as noted earlier, BIFAD oversaw the development of a whole-of-government Feed the Future research strategy. USAID strengthened the linkages between BIFAD and the newly established Bureau for Food Security, which leads the implementation of Feed the Future. BIFAD set up a working group to address the request from the Administrator for assistance in developing guidelines for human and institutional capacity development under Feed the Future. As program funding for the BIFAD modestly increased, it began to formulate an outreach strategy.

FY 2011 was a transition year for BIFAD members, with a newly Designated Federal Officer in the Bureau for Food Security and FACA charter, as well as President Obama's appointment of four new members and chair of BIFAD. On June 24, 2011, Administrator Shah administered oaths of office to:

Dr. Brady J. Deaton, Chancellor of the University of Missouri as the new BIFAD Chair,

Dr. Gebisa Ejeta, Distinguished Professor of Agronomy at Purdue University,

Jo Luck, President of Heifer International, and

Marty L. McVey, President of McVey & Co. Investments.

Three additional members continuing on BIFAD were:

Catherine Bertini, Professor at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse,

Dr. William B. DeLauder, President Emeritus of Delaware State University, and

Dr. Elsa Murano, Professor and President Emerita of Texas A&M University.

Departures from BIFAD included:

Dr. Robert Easter, Interim Chancellor and Provost of the University of Illinois, who also served as the BIFAD Chair,

H. H. Barlow, III, Dairyman and Territory Manager of Burkmann Feeds, Kentucky, and

Tim Rabon, Rancher and co-owner of Mesa Verde Enterprises, New Mexico.

To facilitate the transition of the BIFAD work agenda, the new BIFAD chair requested, and *Dr. Easter* agreed, to serve as a Senior Advisor to BIFAD through 2012.

Swearing in the new BIFAD members marked USAID's continued revitalization of U.S. university support for food and agricultural development and the Administrator's desire to put BIFAD back into the mainstream of USAID's agricultural development programming, as evidenced by Administrator Shah's charge to the new BIFAD at the swearing-in ceremony.

"I would ask you...to feel a broad sense of responsibility for the commitments the President has made to help to oversee University partnerships...research, science, education and capacity-building have been traditional functions of the BIFAD Board ...I ask BIFAD...to help us to live up to the President's very direct expectations that we, in

fact, do things differently, and that we live up to those very high, but very important standards that he and Secretary Clinton have laid out.”

In July 2011 with the new BIFAD in place, the Administrator further affirmed the important role to be played by BIFAD. Specifically, in a letter to all USAID field missions, the Administrator clarified the role of BIFAD as follows:

“..., I asked BIFAD to expand its traditional role and reach out to new public and private sector partners, as well as develop guidelines for building human and institutional capacity within our programs and development initiatives overseas. I also asked (BIFAD) members to serve as my advisors on our food security strategy and to be highly visible, global ambassadors for our whole-of-government FTF initiative. The Board will continue to play an integral role in the identification of research priorities for FTF.”

The Highlights of FY 2011 BIFAD activities are outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of BIFAD Public Meetings and Workshops

Date	Location	Highlights
October 12, 2010	Hotel Marriott, Des Moines, IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Meeting – Higher Education: A Critical Partner in Global Agricultural Development • Special Presentation: Reflections on BIFAD and Our Record in Development • Joint MOU Signing – <i>USAID’s Strategic S&T/Innovation Partnership with U.S. Land-grant Universities</i> • Panel #1 – Science, Technology & Innovation(STI): Role in Transforming International Agricultural Development • Report to the Board – BIFAD: Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Working Group Actions • Panel #2 – Administration’s Global Food Security Initiative: <i>Feed the Future</i> • Panel #3 – The Role of Universities in the <i>Feed the Future</i> and <i>Science, Technology and Innovation</i> initiatives • Report to the Board – BIFAD: Task Force on Haiti Actions • Status Reports – Iraq, Afghanistan & Pakistan • Title XII Report – Status & Implication of HECTARE Legislation
January 11 - 13, 2011	Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIFAD co-sponsored the Feed the Future Research Workshop to develop the research strategy for Feed the Future. Other co-sponsors include USAID, USDA, and the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.
February 22, 2011	APLU, Washington, DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIFAD convened a meeting of key agency officials from USDA, USAID, State, USGS, and DOD and representatives from Title XII universities with on-the-ground activities in Afghanistan to share lessons learned and the training of National Guard troops working in Agricultural Development Teams in Afghanistan
June 23, 2011	USAID/RRB, Washington, DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIFAD Executive Meeting – Interactive New Member Orientation • Review of BIFAD Role and Operations • Role of Higher Education • Ethics Briefing
June 24, 2011	National Press Club,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Meeting – Higher Education: A Critical Partner in Global Agricultural Development

Washington,
DC

- Swearing of New Members & Administrator's Charge to BIFAD
- Recognition of Previous Board Members & Resolution
- Panel #1 – Feed the Future I: Research Agenda & Forum Report
- Panel #2 – Feed the Future II: Overview and Interagency Coordination
- Presentation: USAID Forward

IV. BIFAD Response on the FY 2011 Title XII Report

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) welcomes this Title XII Report to Congress for FY 2011 (1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011). The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has increased its level of interaction with U.S. universities through a number of channels described in the Report. The Title XII Report to Congress also provides greater detail on these interactions for consideration by Congress and BIFAD, allowing for a much greater level of transparency than in recent Title XII Reports.

USAID has made a significant increase in funding of efforts directed towards agriculture, food and nutrition, and many of these commitments came to fruition in FY 2011. President Obama's commitment to the L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security, through the pledge of \$3.5 billion, is being realized. USAID has become the lead U.S. Government agency for implementing this pledge through the Feed the Future Program utilizing a 'whole-of-government' approach. BIFAD was pleased to play a role in FY 2011 in helping to establish components of the Feed the Future Program. In particular, the Title XII Report describes the establishment of the Feed the Future research strategy and the important roles played by engaging U.S. universities broadly and through the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities. This enhanced and focused strategy should pay great dividends in the future.

USAID has also engaged U.S. universities in helping to build human capacity for science and leadership in selected developing countries through the Borlaug Leadership Enhancement in Agriculture Productivity (LEAP) Program, the Borlaug Higher Education for Agricultural Research for Development (BHEARD) and the U.S. Borlaug Fellows Program. These programs are excellent; however, BIFAD observes that they are likely insufficient to meet the needs for trained scientific leaders and researchers in developing countries at the levels currently funded.

BIFAD also recognizes the value of USAID's efforts toward strengthening public institutions through such programs as the consortia program, Modernizing Extension and Agricultural Systems (MEAS), led by the University of Illinois and the multi-institution program led by Virginia Tech University (innovATE) to improve agricultural training and education for building capacity in Southern Sudan. The FY 2011 Report describes these programs and BIFAD anticipates that the FY 2012 report will describe the impact those programs are having.

The FY2011 Title XII Report also provided great detail in the description of U.S. university involvement in support for human and institutional capacity development, collaborative research on key problems (CRSP Programs), international agriculture science networks, research programs, and other special programs. This level of detail allowed BIFAD to examine not only the breadth of 'prime' awards to US universities, but also for the first time, 'sub-awards' to US universities. BIFAD was challenged by Administrator Shah to play a more expanded role, and the FY2011 Report describes some of the key activities associated with this expanded role.

Congress and BIFAD were presented with information in the FY 2011 Report that allows for greater transparency when evaluating involvement of U.S. universities in USAID programs related to food, nutrition and agricultural development.

In FY 2011, BIFAD also welcomed new Board members and a new Designated Federal Officer (DFO) to work under the newly adopted Charter. BIFAD is now placed in the newly established Bureau for Food Security, where it can play an important role in fostering application of higher education's capabilities in helping address food insecurity problems in developing countries. The role of BIFAD's DFO in the new Bureau has undergone some changes, and the implications of those changes will likely be reflected in the FY 2012 Title XII Report to Congress. The FY 2011 Report also describes BIFAD's key activities. BIFAD was challenged by Administrator Shah to play a more active role in engaging U.S. universities and to be "ambassadors" for the Feed the Future approach. BIFAD welcomes these changes and has accepted the Administrator's challenge. The FY 2012 Report will contain additional evidence for these activities.

BIFAD commends USAID, not only on the increased funding for food and agricultural development, but also on the augmented involvement of U.S. universities in these development activities. BIFAD notes, however, that the proportion of the funding going to U.S. universities has not kept pace with the overall level of funding for food and agricultural development. Given the extensive interest by U.S. universities in playing a meaningful role in food and agricultural development and their world-renowned capabilities in this area, perhaps there is still greater opportunity for USAID funding of programs that involve U.S. universities. This is particularly relevant in the area of human and institutional capacity development for agricultural institutions in developing countries.

BIFAD thanks USAID for the excellent efforts and the opportunity to help strengthen U.S. university participation in the noble goals of helping foster food security worldwide.

GLOSSARY

Activity: The previous definition of activity is no longer valid. An activity is now a sub-component of a project that contributes to a project purpose. It typically refers to an award (such as a contract or cooperative agreement), or a component of a project, such as policy dialogue, that may be undertaken directly by Mission staff.

Agriculture: Agriculture includes the science and practice of activities related to food, feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engineering, agricultural economics and other social sciences, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floriculture, veterinary medicine, and other environmental and natural resources sciences.

Program Areas: Program Area is a mutually exclusive and exhaustive category. This is a very broad category in the Foreign Assistance Framework that identifies a programmatic intervention in foreign assistance: for example, Health, Environment, or Counternarcotics. Program Areas can be funded by more than one appropriation account.

Program Elements: A Program Element is a category within a Program Area. Program Elements are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and reflect the different elements that make up a Program Area. An example would be HIV/AIDS within Health, Business Enabling Environment within Private Sector Competitiveness, or Alternative Development and Alternative Livelihoods within Counter Narcotics.

Program Sub-Elements: A Program Sub-Element is a category within a Program Element. Program Sub-Elements are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and reflect the different sub-elements that make up a Program Element. Examples include Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission within HIV/AIDS, Property Rights within Business Enabling Environment, or Farmer/Community Group Support within Alternative Development and Alternative Livelihoods.

Project: A project is a set of executed interventions, over an established timeline and budget intended to achieve a discrete development result (i.e. the project purpose) through resolving an associated problem. It is explicitly linked to the Country Development Cooperation Strategy Results Framework.

ENDNOTES

¹ Title XII defines agriculture as “including the science and practice of activity related to food, feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engineering, agricultural economics and other social sciences, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floriculture, veterinary medicine, and other environmental and natural resources sciences.”

² Section 300 of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended reads as follows: “*The President shall transmit to the Congress, not later than September 1 of each year, a report detailing the activities carried out pursuant to this title during the preceding fiscal year and containing a projection of programs and activities to be conducted during the subsequent five fiscal years. Each report shall contain a summary of the activities of the Board established pursuant to section 298 of this title and may include the separate views of the Board with respect to any aspect of the programs conducted or proposed to be conducted under this title.*”

³ *International Development and Food Assistance Act*, Public Law 94-161, signed December 20, 1975.

⁴ *Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Improvement Act*, Public Law 106-373, signed October 27, 2000.

ANNEX 1

Title XII Sub-awards

A review of Title XII prime awards does not tell the complete Title XII story, as much of the U.S. university mobilization is actually accomplished at the sub-award level where USAID is not directly involved in oversight and management. There are two types of sub-awards: those that are sub-awards of Title XII prime awards and those that are sub-awards of non-Title XII prime awards. Below in Table 1 (sub-awards under Title XII prime awards) and in Table 2 (sub-awards under non-Title XII prime awards) lists of Title XII sub-award activities are presented by program component. Note, however, that the lists are incomplete as USAID does not track sub-awards. Also note, particularly with respect to the Collaborative Research Support Programs, that some sub-awards activities are at the overarching sub-award level and others sub-award activities are at the research project level. The lists do, however, reflect the most important sub-awards to date.

In both tables, sub-award activities that were active during FY 2011 are provided. In addition to an abbreviated award activity name, also presented are the life of award, the geographic location of the activity and the Title XII prime/sub-awardee.

Annex Table 1: Active Title XII Sub Award Activities under Title XII Prime Awards in FY 2011

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
<i>Support for Human and Institutional Capacity Development</i>			
1. EHELD/Support Agriculture Education	2/10/2011-1/31/2016	Liberia	RTI/North Carolina State University
2. EHELD/Support Agriculture Education	2/10/2011-1/31/2016	Liberia	RTI/Rutgers
3. EHELD/Support Engineering Education	2/10/2011-1/31/2016	Liberia	RTI/University of Michigan
<i>U.S. Collaborative Research (Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs)</i>			
1. AquaFish – Developing Sustainable Aquaculture for Coastal and Tilapia Systems	2007-2011	Latin America	OSU/University of Arizona
2. AquaFish – Improving Competitiveness of African Aquaculture	2007-2011	Africa	OSU/Purdue University
3. AquaFish – Nile Tilapia Broodstock Selection, Seed Quality, and Density-dependent Growth	2007-2011	The Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
4. AquaFish – Feeding Strategies to Reduce Tilapia Production Costs	2007-2011	The Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
5. AquaFish – Internet-based Podcasting: Extension Modules for Farming Tilapia	2007-2011	The Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
6. AquaFish – Assessing the Impacts of CRSP Research	2009-2011	Global	OSU/Oregon State University
7. AquaFish – Market Assessment and Profitability Analysis	2009-2011	Uganda	OSU/Alabama A&M University
8. AquaFish –Ninth International Symposium on Tilapia in Aquaculture to be Held in China	2009-2011	Global	OSU/University of Arizona
9. AquaFish – Integrated Tilapia Aquaculture: Aquaponics and Evaluation of Fingerling Quality	2009-2011	Mexico	OSU/University of Arizona
10. AquaFish – Tilapia and Indigenous Fish Aquaculture Opportunities for Women	2009-2011	Guyana	OSU/University of Arizona
11. AquaFish – Selective Breeding Program for Native Cichlids and Snook Aquaculture	2009-2011	Mexico	OSU/University of Arizona

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
12. AquaFish – Small Impoundments for Aquaculture and Other Community Uses	2009-2011	Uganda & South Africa	OSU/Auburn University
13. AquaFish – Surface Catchment Development and Sustainability Evaluation for Aquaculture	2009-2011	Uganda	OSU/Auburn University
14. AquaFish – Training and Outreach in Uganda and Surrounding Nations	2009-2011	Uganda	OSU/Auburn University
15. AquaFish – Prospects and Potential of The African Lungfish (Protopterus Spp):	2009-2011	Uganda & Kenya	OSU/Auburn University
16. AquaFish – Case Studies of Small-Holder Cage Culture in Watershed Reservoirs	2009-2011	Uganda	OSU/Auburn University
17. AquaFish – Maximizing the Utilization of Low-value/Small-size Fish for Consumption	2009-2011	Cambodia	OSU/University of Connecticut-Avery Point
18. AquaFish – Value Chain of Snakehead Fish in the Lower Mekong Basin	2009-2011	Cambodia & Vietnam	OSU/University of Connecticut-Avery Point
19. AquaFish – Assessing Impacts of Sustainable Freshwater Aquaculture Development	2009-2011	Cambodia & Vietnam	OSU/University of Connecticut-Avery Point
20. AquaFish – Alternative Feeds for Freshwater Aquaculture Species	2009-2011	Vietnam	OSU/University of Connecticut- Avery Point
21. AquaFish – Management Recommendations for Freshwater Small-sized/Low Value Fish	2009-2011	Cambodia & Vietnam	OSU/University of Connecticut-Avery Point
22. AquaFish – Use of Freshwater Low Value Fish for Aquaculture in the Lower Mekong Basin	2009-2011	Cambodia & Vietnam	OSU/University of Connecticut-Avery Point
23. AquaFish – Improving Supply Chain Opportunities for Tilapia	2009-2011	The Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
24. AquaFish – Demonstration of Sustainable Seaweed Culture and Processing	2009-2011	Indonesia & Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
25. AquaFish – Impact Assessment of CRSP Activities in the Philippines and Indonesia	2009-2011	Indonesia & Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
26. AquaFish – Improved Cost Effectiveness and Sustainability of Aquaculture	2009-2011	The Philippines & Indonesia	OSU/North Carolina State University
27. AquaFish – Improve Incomes And Reduce the Ecological Footprint of Milkfish Culture	2009-2011	The Philippines	OSU/North Carolina State University
28. AquaFish – Moringa Oleifera and Leucaena Leucocephala as Protein Sources in Tilapia Diets	2009-2011	Ghana, Kenya & Tanzania	OSU/Purdue University
29. AquaFish – Value Chain Development for Tilapia and Catfish Products	2009-2011	Kenya	OSU/Purdue University
30. AquaFish – Performance Evaluation of Different Tilapia Strains and Species	2009-2011	Tanzania	OSU/Purdue University
31. AquaFish – Constraints to Widespread Adoption of Cage Aquaculture	2009-2011	Ghana	OSU/Purdue University
32. AquaFish -Development and Diversification of Species for Aquaculture	2009-2011	Ghana	OSU/Purdue University
33. AquaFish – Integrated Pond-Cage System for the Production of Nile Tilapia	2009-2011	Kenya	OSU/Purdue University
34. AquaFish – Developing Hatchery Methods for the Mangrove Oyster	2009-2011	Mexico	OSU/University of Hawaii-Hilo
35. AquaFish – Induced Spawning and Larval Rearing of the ‘Chame’ Dormitator Latifrons	2009-2011	Mexico & Nicaragua	OSU/University of Hawaii-Hilo
36. AquaFish –Build Capacity in Aquaculture, Fisheries Management and Coastal Management	2009-2011	Mexico & Nicaragua	OSU/University of Hawaii - Hilo
37. AquaFish –Stock Assessment of ‘Chame’ Dormitator Latifrons	2009-2011	Mexico	OSU/University of Hawaii-Hilo
38. AquaFish – Co-management and Bivalve Sanitation for Black Cockles (Anadara spp.)	2009-2011	Nicaragua	OSU/University of Hawaii-Hilo
39. AquaFish – Indoor Recirculating Culture Systems for Intensive Shrimp Production	2009-2011	China	OSU/University of Michigan
40. AquaFish – Farm-scale Shrimp Aquaculture: Good Aquaculture Practices/Eco-certification	2009-2011	China & Bangladesh	OSU/University of Michigan
41. AquaFish – Fish Stocking on Wild Fish Populations, Fish Production and the Ecosystem	2009-2011	South Vietnam	OSU/University of Michigan

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
42. AquaFish – The Relationship Between Semi-intensive Aquaculture and Natural Biodiversity	2009-2011	Bangladesh, Nepal China & Vietnam	OSU/University of Michigan
43. AquaFish – Incorporation of Tilapia and Sahar into the Existing Carp Polyculture System	2009-2011	Nepal	OSU/University of Michigan
44. AquaFish – Effectiveness Study of a Pond-based Recirculating System for Shrimp Culture	2009-2011	China	OSU/University of Michigan
45. AquaFish – Identifying Best Practices to Improve the Giant River Prawn Industry	2009-2011	Thailand	OSU/University of Michigan
46. AquaFish – Polyculture Technology for Giant Freshwater Prawns and Mola	2009-2011	Bangladesh & China	OSU/University of Michigan
47. AquaFish – Invasion of the Red Swamp Crayfish (<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>):	2009-2011	China	OSU/University of Michigan
48 AquaFish – Training and Outreach and Surrounding Nations	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Uganda	OSU/Auburn University
49. AquaFish AA – Profitability of Small Aquaculture Operations	2010-2013	Ghana, Kenya & Tanzania	OSU/Oregon State University
50. AquaFish AA – Enhancing the Profitability of Small Aquaculture Operations	2010-2013	Ghana, Kenya & Tanzania	OSU/Purdue University
51. AquaFish AA – Enhancing the Profitability of Small Aquaculture Operations	2010-2013	Ghana, Kenya & Tanzania	OSU/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
52. AquaFish AA – Sustainable Feed and Improved Stocking Densities for Gar Culture	2010-2013	Mexico	OSU/University of Michigan
53. BASIS/AMA – Quantitative Impact Evaluation: MCC-MCA Nicaragua Compact	2007-2011	Nicaragua	UW/University of Wisconsin-Madison
54. BASIS/AMA – Cash Transfers, Risk Management and Asset Accumulation	2007-2011	Nicaragua	UW/Johns Hopkins University
55. BASIS/AMA – Natural Capital and Poverty Reduction	2007-2011	Uganda, Malawi, Indonesia & Kenya	UW/Purdue University
56. BASIS/AMA – Access to Assets: Land Tenure Reform and Beyond	1/4/2007-1/03/2011	Liberia and Uganda	UW/Yale University
57. BASIS/AMA – Access to Modernizing Value Chains by Small Farmers	5/1/2007-4/30/2011	Indonesia & Nicaragua	UW/Michigan State University
58. BASIS/AMA – Enhancing Smallholder Competitiveness in the Face of Globalization	10/01/2007-6/01/2011	Guatemala	UW/University of California-Berkeley
59. BASIS/AMA – Financial Initiatives to Help the Poor Manage Agricultural Risk	10/01/2007-10/01/2011	India	UW/Harvard University
60. BASIS/AMA – Contracting Out of Poverty in Peru: Some Experimental Approaches	2008-2011	Peru	UW/University of California - Berkeley
61. BASIS/AMA – Productive Safety Net for Northern Kenya’s Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	11/01/2008-12/31/2011	Kenya	UW/Cornell University
62. BASIS/AMA – Savings, Subsidies and Sustainable Food Security: A Field Experiment	2009-2012	Mozambique	UW/University of Michigan
63. Horticulture – Trellis Project: Economic Enhancement of Ethnic Community	2010-2011	Nepal	UC-Davis/University of California - Davis
64. Horticulture – Sustainable Production and Marketing of Vegetables in Central America	2010-2011	El Salvador, Hond. & Nicaragua	UC-Davis/University of Wisconsin-Madison
65. Horticulture – Mango/Papaya: Postharvest Quality Maintenance and Disease Control	2010-2011	Sri Lanka	UC-Davis/University of Hawaii - Manoa
66. Horticulture – Improving Market Access for Emerging South African Rooibos Farmers	2010-2011	South Africa	UC-Davis/Colorado State University
67. Horticulture – Deployment of Rapid Diagnostic Tools for Phytophthora	2010-2011	Latin America	UC-Davis/North Carolina State University
68. Horticulture – Indigenous African Leafy Vegetables for Enhancing Livelihood Security	2010-2011	Kenya & Tanzania	UC-Davis/Purdue University
69. Horticulture – Technology for Postharvest Drying and Storage of Horticultural Seeds	1/02/2010-1/02/2011	Nepal, India & Thailand	UC-Davis/UC-Davis
70. Horticulture – Enhancement of Diets Using Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato Products	1/02/2010-1/02/2011	Ghana	UC-Davis/Tuskegee University

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
71. Horticulture – Improving Fruit Postharvest Quality through Protective Structures	1/02/2010-1/02/2011	Caribbean & Central America?	UC-Davis/University of Florida
72. Horticulture –Coolrooms and Cool Transport for Small-scale Farmers	1/01/2010-0/01/2011	India, Uganda, & Honduras	UC-Davis/UC-Davis
73. Horticulture – Geographic Information for Improving Horticultural-based Income	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Malawi	UC-Davis/Bridgewater state university
74. Horticulture – Horticultural Crops in Support of the Tourism Industry	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Zambia	UC-Davis/Rutgers University
75. Horticulture – Building an Ornamental Plant Industry	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Honduras	UC-Davis/UC-Davis
76. Horticulture – Specialty Horticultural Crops: Income Generation and Increased Export Value	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Ghana	UC-Davis/Rutgers University
77. Horticulture – Strengthening Indigenous Informal Seed Systems	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Southeast Asia	UC-Davis/Pennsylvania State University
78. Horticulture – Promoting Fruit and Vegetable Production to Improve Nutrition in Nkokonjera	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Uganda	UC-Davis/UC-Davis
79. Horticulture – Concentrated Solar Drying of Mango and Tomato	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Tanzania	UC-Davis/UC-Davis
80. Horticulture – Enhancing Horticultural Trade: Food Safety and Phytosanitary Measures	2/01/2010-2/01/2011	Nigeria	UC-Davis/Ohio State University
81. Horticulture –Promoting Nakati Production in Central Uganda	6/01/2011-12/01/2011	Uganda	UC-Davis/UC-Davis
82. INTSORMIL – Infrastructure for the Product Development and Food Entrepreneur/ Industry	2008-2012	Tanzania & Zambia	NU/University of Nebraska - Lincoln
83. INTSORMIL – Breeding Resistance: Biotic and Abiotic Stresses and Enhanced End – Use	2008-2012	Southern Africa	NU/University of Nebraska - Lincoln
84. INTSORMIL – Improving Productivity in Sorghum and Millet Based Cropping Systems	2008-2012	Niger & Burkina Faso	NU/Kansas State University
85. INTSORMIL –Grain Molds, Mycotoxins and Stalk Rots of Sorghum and Millet	2008-2012	Africa	NU/Kansas State University
86. INTSORMIL – Input and Product Markets in West Africa for Sorghum and Millet	2008-2012	Mali, Niger, Nigeria & Senegal	NU/Purdue University
87. INTSORMIL – Agronomic Performance and Resistance to Biotic & Abiotic Stresses	2008-2012	West Africa	NU/Purdue University
88. INTSORMIL – Breeding Sorghum for Improved Resistance to Striga and Drought	2008-2012	Ethiopia, Kenya & Tanzania	NU/Purdue University
89. INTSORMIL – Breeding Pearl Millet with Improved Stability, Performance and Resistance	2008-2010	Zambia	NU/University of Georgia
90. INTSORMIL – Management of Sorghum and Pearl Millet Insect Pests: Ecological-Based	2008-2012	Africa	NU/West Texas A&M University
90. INTSORMIL – Breeding Sorghum for Improved Grain, Forage Quality and Yield	2008-2012	Central America & Haiti	NU/Texas A&M University
91. IPM – Gender Equity, Knowledge and Capacity Building	2009-2014	Global	VPI/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
92. IPM – Toward the Effective Integrated Pest Management of Plant Disease Caused by Viruses	2009-2014	Global	VPI/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
93. IPM –IPM Impact Assessment	2009-2014	Global	VPI/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
94. IPM – Integrated Pest Management: Science for Agricultural Growth	2009-2014	Latin America & the Caribbean	VPI/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
95. IPM – West African Regional Consortium for IPM Excellence	2009-2014	Ghana, Mali & Senegal	VPI/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
96. IPM – Crops for Broad-based Growth and Perennial Production for Fragile Ecosystems	2009-2014	Ecuador & Honduras	VPI/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
97. IPM – Abating Parthenium Damage Using Integrated Cultural and Biological Control	2009-2014	Eastern Africa	VPI/Virginia State University
98. IPM – Ecologically-Based Participatory IPM	2009-2014	Southeast Asia	VPI/Clemson University
99. IPM –Development and Delivery of	2009-2014	Central Asia	VPI/Michigan State

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
Ecologically-Based IPM Packages			University
100. IPM –The International Plant Diagnostic Network	2009-2014	Global	VPI/Ohio State University
101. IPM – Regional IPM Program in East Africa	2009-2014	Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	VPI/Ohio State University
102. IPM – IPM CRSP South Asia Regional Program	2009-2014	Bangladesh, India & Nepal	VPI/Penn State University
103. LCC – Livestock, Livelihoods and Climate Change Interaction in the Mountains	2010-2015	Nepal	CSU/Arizona State University
104. LCC – Past and Future Climate Assessments of Livestock Vulnerability	2010-2015	Nepal	CSU/Utah State University
105. LCC – Strengthening Livestock Production Systems while Adapting to Climate Change	2010-2015	Nepal	CSU/University of Louisiana-Lafayette
106. LCC – Mali Livestock and Pastoral Initiative, Phase 2	8/01/2010-2015	Mali	CSU/Texas A&M University
107. LCC – Increasing Adaptive Capacity of Livestock Herders Under a Changing Climate	11/01/2010-2012	Mongolia	CSU/Colorado State University
108. LCC – Risk, Perception, Resilience, and Adaptation to Climate Change	11/01/2010-2012	Niger and Tanzania	CSU/University of Florida
109. LCC – Mali Poultry Project	11/01/2010-2015	Mali	CSU/University of Georgia
110. LCC – Management of River Systems for the Future	11/01/2010-2015	Senegal	CSU/Syracuse University
111. LCC – Pastoral Transformations to Resilient Futures: Understanding Climate Change	1/01/2011-2012	Kenya	CSU/Colorado State University
112. LCC – Enhancing Livestock Production Systems to Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change	1/01/2011-2012	Tajikistan	CSU/Michigan State University
113. LCC – Transhumance, Natural Resources, and Conflict in Sahel: a Pilot Project	1/01/2011-2012	Africa	CSU/South Dakota State University
114. LCC – Strengthening Livestock Health and Pastoral Livelihoods in a Changing Climate	1/01/2011-2015	Tanzania	CSU/University of California-Davis
115. LCC – Landscape Rehabilitation and Carbon Sequestration	11/1/2011-2012	Kenya	CSU/Princeton
116. LCC – CHAINS, Climate, Pastoralism & Commodities	12/1/2011-2015	Ethiopia & Kenya	CSU/Emory
117. Nutrition/Africa – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Uganda	Tufts/Johns Hopkins University
118. Nutrition/Africa – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Uganda	Tufts/Purdue University
119. Nutrition/Africa – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Uganda	Tufts/ Harvard University
120. Nutrition/Africa – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Uganda	Tufts/ Tuskegee University
121. Nutrition/Africa – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Uganda	Tufts/DAI
122. Nutrition/Africa – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	9/2011- N.D.	Uganda	Tufts/Makerere University
123. Nutrition/Asia – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Nepal	Tufts/Johns Hopkins University
124. Nutrition/Asia – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Nepal	Tufts/Purdue University
125. Nutrition/Asia – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Nepal	Tufts/ Harvard University
126. Nutrition/Asia – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Nepal	Tufts/ Tuskegee University
127. Nutrition/Asia – Research Capacity & Capacity Building	8/30/2011-10/3/2015	Nepal	Tufts/DAI

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
128. Peanut – Methods for Establishing a Global Network for Aflatoxin Exposure	2008-2012	Ghana	UGA/University of Georgia
129. Peanut – Innovative Procedures to Protect Therapeutic Foods from Aflatoxins	2008-2012	Haiti & Kenya	UGA/Cornell University
130. Peanut – Overcoming Abiotic and Biotic Constraints to Yield and Production	2008-2012	Ghana, Mali & Burkina Faso	UGA/Texas A&M University
131. Peanut –Aflatoxin Association: Biomarker Levels with Health Status and HIV Disease	2008-2012	Ghana	UGA/University of Alabama
132. Peanut – Improving Livelihoods of Farm Households in Peanut-based Farming Systems	2008-2012	Uganda & Kenya	UGA/University of Connecticut
133. Peanut – Development of the Peanut Sector for Guyana and Selected Caribbean Countries	2008-2012	Guyana & Haiti	UGA/University of Florida
134. Peanut – Adaption of Transgenic Peanuts with Resistance Against Aflatoxin Production	1/01/2008-04/08/2012	West Africa	UGA/North Carolina State University
135. Peanut – Controlling Groundnut Rosette Disease in Sub-Saharan Africa	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Sub-Saharan Africa	UGA/University of Georgia-Athens
136. Peanut – Aflatoxin Free Peanut-based Recovery and Functional Food	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Ghana, Uganda & Mali	UGA/University of Georgia - Athens
137. Peanut – Aflatoxin Financial and Health Risks Along the Peanut Marketing Chain	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Ghana	UGA/Auburn University
138. Peanut – Peanut Production: Delivery of Research-based Production Systems	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Ghana	UGA/North Carolina State University
139. Peanut-Peanut Consumption and Human Weight Management	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Brazil	UGA/Purdue University
140. Peanut – eNTEREnterosorbent Intervention Therapies for Populations at Risk for Aflatoxins	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Ghana	UGA/Texas A&M University
141. Peanut – Breeding Peanut for Disease Resistance	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	Caribbean & Latin America	UGA/University of Florida
142. Peanut – Systems Approaches to Enhance Peanut Production Under Resource Limitation	1/02/2008-7/30/2012	West Africa	UGA/University of Florida
143. Peanut –Aflatoxin and Gender-related Constraints in Peanut Production & Value Chain	1/01/2008-7/30/2012	East Africa	UGA/ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
144. Peanut – Peanut Value Chain from Processing to Marketing	6/01/2009-7/30/2012	Global	UGA/University of Georgia-Athens
145. Pulse - Expanding Pulse Supply and Demand: Constraints and New Strategies	2008-2010	Africa & Latin America	MSU/Michigan State University
146. Pulse - Enhancing Nutritional Value and Marketability of Beans	2008-2011	Uganda & Rwanda	MSU/Iowa State University
147. Pulse - Improving Bean Production in Drought-Prone, Low Fertility Soils	2008-2011	Africa & Latin America	MSU/Pennsylvania State University
148. Pulse – Combining Conventional, Molecular and Farmer Participatory Breeding	2008-2012	Ecuador & Rwanda	MSU/Michigan State University
149. Pulse – Modern Cowpea Breeding to Overcome Critical Production Constraints	2008-2012	Senegal, Angola & Burkina Faso	MSU/University of California - Riverside
150. Pulse – Biological Foundations for Management of Field Insect Pests of Cowpea	2008-2012	Burkina Faso, Niger & Nigeria	MSU/University of Illinois
151. Pulse – Development, Testing and Dissemination of Improved Bean Cultivars	2008-2012	Honduras, Angola & Haiti	MSU/University of Puerto Rico
152. Pulse - Nutritional Status in HIV-Infected Children Through Nutritional Support	2010-11/2011	Tanzania	MSU/Michigan State University
153. Pulse - Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF) of Leguminous Crops Grown on Degraded Soils	2010-2011	Uganda, Rwanda, & Tanzania	MSU/Iowa State University
154. Pulse - Increasing Utilization of Cowpeas to Promote Health and Food Security	2010-2011	Africa	MSU/Texas A&M University
155. Pulse – Pulse Value Chain Initiative—Zambia (PVCi-Z)	2010-2012	Zambia	MSU/Kansas State University
156. Pulse - Commercialization of Disease Resistant Bean Varieties	10/1/2010-9/30/2013	Central America & Haiti	MSU/Michigan State University

Award/Sub Award Activity Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
157. SANREM –LTRA-11:CAPS Among Tribal Societies	2009-2014	India & Nepal	VPI/University of Hawaii-Manoa
158. SANREM – LTRA-12: Conservation Agriculture for Food Security	2009-2014	Cambodia & The Philippines	VPI/ North Carolina A&T State University
159. SANREM – CCRA-6: Economic and Impact Analysis	2009-2014	Global	VPI/Virginia Polytechnic Institute
160. SANREM – CCRA-7: Gendered Perspectives for Conservation Agriculture	2009-2014	Global	VPI/Virginia Polytechnic Institute
161. SANREM – CCRA-8: Technology Networks for Conservation Agriculture	2009-2014	Global	VPI/Virginia Polytechnic Institute
162. SANREM – CCRA-9: Soil Carbon and Soil Quality	2009-2014	Global	VPI/Virginia Polytechnic Institute
163. SANREM – LTRA-9: Developing Sustainable CAPS for Smallholder Farmers	2009-2014	Southern Africa	VPI/University of Tennessee
164. SANREM LTRA-10: CAPS for Smallholder Farms	2009-2014	Uganda & Kenya	VPI/University of Wyoming

U.S. International Agriculture Science Networks

No Sub-awards Identified

Support for Research Programs

1. USDA/ARS – Transformation System for the Common Bean	9/30/2011-9/30/2013	Africa	ARS/Iowa State University
3. USDA/ARS – Developing Transgenic Beans for Fungal Disease Resistance	9/30/2011-9/30/2013	Africa	ARS/University of Nebraska
4. USDA/ARS – Genetic Approaches to Fungal & Soil Borne Problems of Common Bean	9/30/2011-9/30/2013	East and Southern Africa	ARS/University of Nebraska
5. USDA/ARS – Improving Bean Yields on Small-holder Farms	9/30/2011-9/30/2013	Kenya	ARS/Cornell University

Special Programs

No Sub-awards Identified

Source: Compiled by BFS/BIFAD and based on information reported by prime awardees on public websites such as <http://crsps.net/> and <http://usaspending.gov/subaward-advanced-search> and from activity information provided by USAID activity managers. Some titles of research sub-awards have been shortened to accommodate space constraints in the table. FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS) will collect data from the Federal prime awardees on sub-awards they make: a prime grant awardee will be required to report on its sub-grants and a prime contract awardee will be required to report on its sub-contracts.

An incomplete list of Title XII sub-award activities that were active during FY 2011 is provided in Annex 2 below. In addition to the award activity name, the life of award, the geographic location of the activity and the Title XII prime/sub-awardee are also presented.

Annex Table 2: List of Active Title XII Sub Award Activities in FY 2011

Project Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
<i>Human and Institutional Capacity Development</i>			
1. Managing Agricultural Development to Protect the Environment	12/21/10-9/30-15	Senegal	HED/Ohio State University
2. Addressing Food Security Needs in South	2/7/2011-9/30/2012	South Sudan	HED/Virginia Polytechnic

Project Title	Life of Award	Geographic Focus	Prime/Title XII Partner
Sudan Through University Rebuilding			Institute
3. Delivering High Quality Academic Programming in Agribusiness	3/3/2008-3/31/2012	Haiti	HED/University of Florida
4. Strengthening Rural Agriculture Development	2/9/2009-12/31/2011	Burundi	HED/South Carolina State University
5. Building a Knowledge Network for Water Management	4/1/2011-9/30/2015	Burkina Faso	HED/Tuskegee University
6. The Center for Sustainable Dryland Ecosystems and Societies	4/1/2011-6/20/2013	Kenya	HED/Colorado State University
7. Agro-ecosystems Services: Linking Science to Action	4/5/2011-4/4/2013	Malawi	HED/Michigan State University
8. Coordinated Surveillance System to Manage Food Security	2/15/2011-1/28/2013	Uganda	HED/North Dakota State University
9. Bas Boen Rural Center for Sustainable Development	2010 - TBD	Haiti	Chemonics/University of Florida
10. Norman E Borlaug Leadership Enhancement in Agriculture Program (LEAP)	2006 - TBD	Global	CGIAR/University of California- Davis

U.S. Collaborative Research (Feed the Future Collaborative Research Innovation Labs)

No Sub-awards Identified

U.S. International Agriculture Science Networks

No Sub-awards Identified

Support for Research Programs

No Sub-awards Identified

Special Programs

No Sub-awards Identified

Note: The Title XII activities listed are sub-awards of larger USAID prime awards that are not considered Title XII activities.
Source: Based on information reported by prime awardees on public websites such as usaspending.gov and activity information provided by USAID activity managers and compiled by BFS/BIFAD. FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS) will collect data from the Federal prime awardees on sub-awards they make: a prime grant awardee will be required to report on its sub-grants and a prime contract awardee will be required to report on its sub-contracts.