



New Sorghum Forage Varieties Help Dairy Farmers Produce Greater Milk Quantities

As a result of research of the INTSORMIL CRSP a new sorghum variety, “Sorgo CENTA S-2 *bmr*” was publicly launched in San Salvador, El Salvador. The new variety is the successful result of the long-term research collaboration between the USAID-funded Sorghum, Millet and Other Grains Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMIL CRSP) and the El Salvador national sorghum program of the Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Forestal (CENTA). The launch on December 8, 2011 was attended by Dr. John Yohe, Director of the INTSORMIL CRSP, as well as Shamenna K. Gall an agricultural officer from USAID/El Salvador and René Clara Valencia, an INTSORMIL regional coordinator in Central America, CENTA scientist in El Salvador and the sorghum breeder who developed CENTA S-2 *bmr*.

Seeds of this brown midrib (*bmr*) variety are being multiplied and will become available to dairy farmers in El Salvador this year to provide more nutritious feed for their cattle, which will result in greater milk and meat yields and consequently increasing the incomes of rural producers. Such “dual-purpose” cultivars that exhibit both good grain and forage production, when combined with improved silage storage methods, have provided high-quality forage for cattle during the dry season, when pastures are limited. These varieties do not require irrigation and are better able to withstand drought than corn and are nearly an equivalent to corn forage in digestibility.

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E.A. HENRICHS /INTSORMIL CRSP

Panicle of the new sorghum forage variety released in Central America. In 2012, INTSORMIL will distribute new varieties of sorghum to producers in seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Innovative Solutions for Poverty Reduction

Leading scientists and development practitioners shared evidence and provided recommendations on strengthening rural communities’ economic resilience through social protection programs during the BASIS/AMA CRSP’s event “Building Resilience and Assets for Food Security: Evidence and Implications for Feed the Future (FTF).” Meeting in Washington, D.C., researchers addressed critical topics including when groups can graduate from

social protection programs, the operation of cash transfers and asset building, how savings can be a means to reduce poverty and how to include vulnerable populations into value chains. The research on which the discussion drew had been conducted in FTF countries including Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, and in the Mexico/Central America Region. The work aligned with many of FTF’s focus areas including inclusive agriculture sector growth, research and capacity building, gender integration, and environment-sensitive development.

Setting the tone for the conference Lena Heron, USAID’s project officer for the BASIS/AMA CRSP, opened with comments on sustainably reducing global poverty and hunger and the importance of inclusive agriculture-led growth within the context of USAID’s FTF Results Framework.

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WILLY DEEVER

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Second Year of Horticulture CRSP Results Presented at 2012 Annual Meeting

In February, Kasetsart University in Bangkok, Thailand welcomed the Horticulture CRSP Management Team, International Advisory Board, Project Leaders, Partners, and USAID for their 2012 Annual Meeting. Dr. Beth Mitcham, who succeeded Ron Voss as CRSP Director following his recent retirement, led the meeting. Participants from fourteen countries came together to discuss the accomplishments and findings of research emerging from the Hort CRSP's second year activities. At the meeting, researchers and other partners exchanged ideas about their current projects. A lively exchange took place on research initiatives and technologies that hold the potential for improving the quality and profitability of horticulture crops for smallholder farmers. Results on topics such as low-cost pest exclusion and microclimate technologies, techniques to improve

horticultural production in Benin and Kenya, agribusiness practices to market vegetables and to promote seeds of disease-resistant tomatoes and peppers in Central America, and improving food safety in Cambodia and Vietnam were shared.

Aligning Hort CRSP activities with Feed the Future priorities was central to the discussion, including goals related to ensuring greater gender equality and supporting improved nutritional outcomes. John Bowman, USAID Senior Advisor and AOR for the Hort CRSP, reviewed Feed the Future objectives. Dr. Maria Elisa Christie from Virginia Tech offered models for integrating gender into CRSP research based on her experiences with the SANREM and IPM CRSPs. The participants also discussed how to better highlight the relevance of a number of research initiatives, especially

those working with African indigenous vegetables, to Feed the Future's nutritional goals.

The annual meeting coincided with the inauguration of the Regional Center of Innovation housed on the Kasetsart University campus. This center will connect researchers, extension workers, and the private sector to improve the adaptability, adoptability, and accessibility of innovative horticultural technologies for smallholder farmers. Several technologies including a concentrated solar dryer, a cold storage unit for smallholder farmers, and drying beads for seed storage were demonstrated for the workshop participants. 🌈

More information can be found on the Horticulture CRSP at hortcrsp.ucdavis.edu; on Kasetsart University at www.ku.ac.th/english/ and on Feed the Future priorities at www.feedthefuture.gov.

BASIS/AMA Hosts Workshop on Gender and Assets in Washington D.C.

Understanding how men's and women's access to, control over, and ownership of a range of productive assets (e.g., land and other property, credit, and improved agricultural inputs) has the potential to help donors and development practitioners improve strategies for supporting gender-specific pathways out of poverty. On October 13, 2011, the BASIS/AMA CRSP sponsored an outreach workshop in Washington, D.C. on reducing the gender gap in assets.

The meeting brought together leading researchers to share their results from studies across the globe to identify the critical links between asset accumulation, gender, and poverty reduction.

Agnes Quisumbing and Ruth Meinzen-Dick, both Senior Research Fellows at IFPRI, are leading cutting-edge research on this subject under both the BASIS/AMA CRSP work and related research supported under the "Gender,

Agriculture and Assets Project" (GAAP) funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. During this workshop, Agnes Quisumbing reported the findings from the BASIS/AMA CRSP-supported research in Bangladesh and Uganda on men's and women's asset accumulation and implications for social protection. Ruth Meinzen-Dick provided an overview of the conceptual framework guiding the GAAP activities, illustrating that men and women not only control, own, or dispose of assets in different ways, but also access, control, and own different kinds of assets.

Concurrently with these efforts, Cheryl Doss (Yale University) and Carmen Diana Deere (University of Florida) presented findings from their study, "In Her Name: Measuring the Gender Asset Gap in Ecuador, Ghana, and India," a collaborative effort with the Centre of Public Policy (CPP) at the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB), University of Ghana, American University, Yale University,

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In Cambodia, although most processing facilities are owned by men, most of the workers are women. Research is critical in development strategies to reduce the gender asset gap.

Inaugural Issue of **CRSP Digest**: An All-CRSP Newsletter

Welcome to the first issue of the new “All-CRSP” newsletter! The **CRSP Digest** newsletter will provide readers with highlights and information about the Collaborative Research Support Programs. It is anticipated that the newsletter will reach a wide audience including development practitioners, government officials, students, and scholars as well as USAID staff.

In August 2011, a project was launched to provide a “one-stop shop” for all those seeking to learn about the operation and accomplishments of both current and historical CRSPs. The CRSP Digest Project features three activities: 1) knowledge management and database development; 2) synthesis and analysis; and 3) outreach and dissemination.

Outreach and dissemination is a core component of the CRSP Digest project. In addition to the newsletter,

planned activities include seminars on CRSP research results, briefings and informational sessions for government and development audiences and publication of fact sheets, success stories and other popular press articles.



Another key element of the CRSP Digest project will be the synthesis and analysis of data across CRSPs. Reports on themes ranging from capacity building, natural resource management, adaptation and mitigation, gender, and, food security and nutrition are planned for the first year.

A new all-CRSP website, www.crsp.net, is being developed and will host:

- overviews of each CRSP
- searchable databases of training data, publications, and other resources
- highlights of new research results
- links to CRSP partners worldwide
- profiles of CRSP alumni
- a calendar of CRSP events and more. 🌍

The CRSP Digest project is being led by Dr. Deborah Rubin at Cultural Practice LLC. For more information, visit the CRSP website, www.crsp.net or contact Dr. Rubin at drubin@culturalpractice.com.

New Releases

A new book **“Vegetable Agroforestry Systems in the Philippines”** includes research by scientists from the SANREM CRSP. To order in the United States, contact Dr. Manuel Reyes, mannyreyes@nc.rr.com. To order outside the U.S., contact Dr. Samran Sombatpanit, samran_sombatpanit@yahoo.com.

“Maasai Voices on Climate Change: A Participatory Video” is available at the Livestock Climate Change CRSP website, <http://lccrsp.org/2012/03/uniting-pastoralists-scientists-and-policy-makers-through-video-project/>. The video was filmed by Maasai in the Mpuaai community near the Masai Mara National Reserve. It documents their story of climate change and everyday struggles.

“Honduras” is available at the AquaFish CRSP YouTube Channel, www.youtube.com/user/AquaFish. The film chronicles the CRSP’s tilapia research and public outreach in Honduras, the impact of which is still being felt today. 🌍

Pulse CRSP Welcomes New Deputy Director

Dr. Cynthia Donovan, agriculture economist and assistant professor in the Department of Agriculture Food and Resource Economics at Michigan State University, was recently selected as the new Deputy Director for the Dry Grain Pulses CRSP.

Dr. Donovan has been a co-PI with the “Pulse” CRSP for the past four years conducting research, outreach and training on market development, market information systems, agriculture productivity and impact evaluation in Mozambique and Angola. Since 2010, she has served as an elected active member of the Pulse CRSP Technical Management Advisory Committee (TMAC). Previously, she worked on development and policy issues in Latin America, Asia and Africa in association with the International Food Policy Research Institute (1986-90), the West Africa Rice Development Association (1996-98) as a Rockefeller Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellow, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 1999). Her career in international development began as a Peace Corps volunteer in Paraguay, working with agricultural cooperatives. She obtained her Ph.D. at Michigan State University in 1996, with research on grain markets and food aid in post-war Mozambique. In 1999, she joined MSU as an assistant professor and has been actively involved in field research and project management through the USAID-supported Food Security Group at MSU.



Former Bean/Cowpea CRSP Deputy Director, Dr. Mywish Maredia will replace Dr. Donovan as an “interim member” of the TMAC for the duration of the current year. 🌍

Goro Uehara: Soil Research Loses a “Guru”

Dr. Goro Uehara, former director of the Soil Management CRSP passed away on January 2, 2012 after a battle with cancer. He was 83 years old.

Born November 7, 1928 on the North Kohala coast of the Island of Hawaii, Uehara traveled the world but never strayed far from his Hawaiian homeland. He entered the University of Hawaii as an undergrad in 1947, worked his way through school as a houseboy, and graduated with a B.Sc. degree in agriculture in 1951. After serving in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, he returned to the University of Hawaii to complete his Masters in Soil Science. He earned his Ph.D. in soils from Michigan State University and embarked upon a lifetime career at University of Hawaii, dedicating himself to helping people in Hawaii and around the world.

“He was a truly great agricultural scientist with an international and humanitarian focus,” commented Alan Hurdus, former student of Uehara and retired USAID official. “There was no one better at figuring out what needed to be done to address problems faced by the agricultural sectors in developing countries around the world.”

Throughout his career, Goro devoted his time and energy to what he referred to as the three purposes of research: 1) to understand process in nature; 2) to use this understanding to make predictions;

and 3), to enable others to use these predictions to control and manage the environment in a sustainable manner. He felt the second purpose was often neglected and forgotten but that it was a critical link between applied research and the first purpose, basic research.

Uehara’s axiom of research guided his work and professional accomplishments. His involvement in international development started in 1969 with USAID’s institutional development grant (211-d) to “enhance the competencies of U.S. universities in the subject matter of tropical soils.” His reputation in international development was first recognized by the UNCAFE through a soils research project in the Mekong Delta of South Vietnam. Uehara said years later that the project exposed him to the “powers and limitations of science and technology in combating poverty and injustice in the world.” Knowledge gained through the 211-d grant led to another USAID supported project, the Benchmark Soils Project (BSP). For 10 years (1974 – 1983) the USAID funded project tested whether similarly classified soils from different parts of the world will have comparable crop yields, a process Uehara called “technology transfer by analogy.”

His vision to formulate better predictions led to the USAID funded IBSNAT project in 1983 and the development of a Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT). DSSAT is a computer program capable of modeling crop-specific production yields in any location. It has become the industry standard and is used globally in research and education. With Goro at the helm

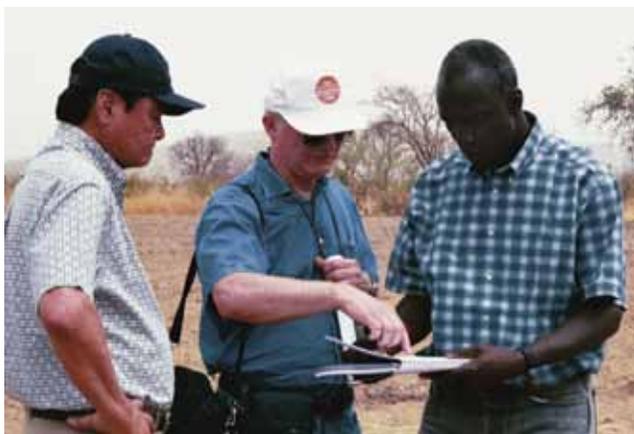


COURTESY OF CTAHR

as the first President, the non-profit International Consortium for Agriculture Systems Application (ICASA) was established in 1993 and continues to develop the software today.

Goro Uehara’s association with the Soil Management (SM) CRSP began in the 1980’s. He served as lead Principal Investigator on the SM-CRSP TropSoils project in Indonesia. The project helped resource-poor farmers develop sustainable agriculture systems on acid soils. When solutions were not readily adopted by farmers, Uehara recognized the need for social sciences and participatory rapid appraisal. “The involvement of social sciences to TropSoils was so obvious to Goro,” recalled Gordon Tsuji, former Assistant Director of the SM-CRSP and long-time associate of Uehara. “Empowering women and small farmers were part of his vision to raise the level of success to transfer agricultural information and technology.”

In 1996, Goro Uehara and the University of Hawaii were selected by his peers to lead the restructured SM-CRSP. Under Uehara’s leadership, the Soil Management CRSP focused on his third purpose of research: “to enable its customers to use science-based predictions to manage and control outcomes.” Uehara believed that “making good decisions depends first on properly diagnosing a problem and second on reliably predicting the



CARLA RONCOLI / SANREM CRSP

Goro Uehara, Charlie Sloger and Mamadou Doumbia (IER) discuss project issues in Fansirakoro, Mali circa 2002.

anticipated outcomes of alternative prescriptions.” To this end, the SM-CRSP developed soils and production decision-making or modeling frameworks that are applicable anywhere in the world.

A SM-CRSP project in East Timor was particularly close to his heart. The effort helped farmers after centuries of Portuguese and 25 years of Indonesian rule. He delighted in fostering win-win partnerships by doing a bit of “business matchmaking” by linking East Timor farmers growing candlenut (kukui nut) with a Hawaiian nut oil business. These win-win partnerships pleased him to no end. His roots as a Kohala farm boy also gave him an affinity to working with developing country farmers.

“Goro was just as much at home digging soil samples in a farmer’s field as he was in the office of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka discussing recovery strategies following the 2004 Tsunami,” noted colleague Hal McArthur.

The accolades and honors for Uehara in his lifetime were many: he was appointed by President Clinton to serve as a member of the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD), 1995 – 2001; he was elected as a fellow of the Soil Science Society of America, the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, and the American Association for Advancement of Science; he was the science liaison advisor for USAID to the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), 1994 – 2002; named US-China Distinguished

Scholar by the National Academy of Sciences in 1983; and Scientist of the Year by the Honolulu chapter of the Achievement Rewards for College Scientists in 1993; and was recognized as an Outstanding Alumnus of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii in 1999. He served on numerous boards and review panels.



GORDON TSUJI

Goro Uehara (1928 - 2012) & Charlie Sloger (1938 - 2012)

Former Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) for the Soil Management CRSP, Charles “Charlie” Sloger lost his battle with ALS just days after the passing of Goro Uehara. Sloger served as technical officer from 1997 - 2005 and was a true proponent for the CRSP. He received his Ph.D. from University of Florida. He was a leader at USDA in biological nitrogen fixation when he came to USAID in the late 1980’s. At USAID he provided technical advice on sustainable agriculture and served as technical officer for not only the CRSP but also the NIFTAL (Nitrogen-fixing Tropical Agricultural Legumes) project. In 2005, he returned to USDA/ARS, retiring in 2007. Charlie was an avid hunter, fisherman and fan of the New York Yankees. He was an accomplished photographer as well. His photos can be viewed at his flickr site: <http://www.flickr.com/people/9900206@N08/>.

Ultimately, his legacy is anchored in 52 years as a faculty member at University of Hawaii. His research and leadership brought in over \$50 million in grants to the University. Personally he directed the theses of 35 graduate students and served on the thesis committees of over 100 graduate students. Countless more people have been impacted by his vision through his research programs.

After the closure of the Soil Management CRSP, Uehara turned his attention to biofuels. He saw bioenergy as the future and envisioned a great opportunity for biofuels in tropical and subtropical environments. In the last few years,

he took his research to his backyard, growing biofuel plants in his garden. His garden was a great source of pleasure throughout his life. He never tired of working in his garden and spent many hours enjoying the fruits of his labor.

In an essay written in October 2011, his 12-year old granddaughter Kaity Oda calls Uehara a “guru”, a person who

counsels or advises, a leader in a specific field. She writes, “The rest of the world may see my grandpa as a Guru, but I will always see my grandpa simply as Grandpa Goro,” a man with a “spunky spirit” who loved his garden and enjoyed entertaining with his harmonica and ukulele.

Goro is survived by his wife, Carolyn; his children, Keith, Jeffrey, Sandra and Deanna; and 8 grandchildren. Years ago, Uehara and his wife established a scholarship to improve educational opportunities for women in agricultural science

and technology. Donations to the Carolyn and Goro Uehara Scholarship for Women in Agriculture can be made through the University of Hawaii Foundation, www.uhfoundation.org.

Remembrances can be posted at a community facebook page, www.facebook.com/pages/Dr-Goro-Uehara/164937006949445. A link to a video on Uehara’s life and legacy is also available through the facebook page. 🌸

For more about Goro Uehara’s life and contribution to the Soil Management CRSP, visit the website at tpss.hawaii.edu/sm-crsp/ or read “Of Soils and Simulations” by Goro Uehara on the crsps.net website.

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New Sorghum Forage Varieties

The work to produce this and other sorghum varieties was conducted under a three-year, US\$1.1 million associate award from USAID/Washington “Strategic Investment in Rapid Technology Dissemination (SIRTD): Identification and Release of Brown Midrib (*bmr*) Sorghum Varieties to Producers in Central America and Haiti.” It was awarded to the INTSORMIL CRSP in October 2010, building on earlier research. The award supports the testing and release of new varieties of sorghum that are especially attractive for use as forage for beef and dairy cattle. In 2012 the successful varieties will be distributed to producers in seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Panama).

The INTSORMIL CRSP, whose leader award ended in September 2011, but is currently being processed for a funded extension through September 2012, has maintained collaborative research activities in thirteen countries in Africa and six countries in Central America and Haiti during this program phase (2006-2012). Its researchers have worked successfully with CENTA in Latin America for 25 years, and fifteen students from El Salvador have received degrees under the CRSP between 1980 and 2009. 🌾



TONY MICHAELSEN / INTSORMIL CRSP

The new sorghum is the first bmr variety to be released in Central America. Varieties with the bmr gene have resulted in approx. 20% higher milk production than non-bmr varieties. The bmr sorghum varieties have the potential to increase sorghum farm incomes in Central America and Haiti by 15% or \$163 million per year. At the launch of the new sorghum variety in El Salvador are (from left) Bill Rooney, Texas A&M; John Yohe, Director INTSORMIL; Vilma Calderon, CENTA; Mario Parada Jaco, CENTA; E.A. “Short” Heinrichs, INTSORMIL; Rene Clara Valencia, CENTA.

For more information, see <http://intsormil.org/smvaretalreleases/FOLLETO%20CENTA.fb10.pdf> (in Spanish) and <http://hayandforage.com/other-silage/forage-sorghum-excels-when-water-lacking>.

External Evaluation Team Recommends Another Phase for Peanut CRSP

The Peanut CRSP’s “clear strategic alignment with FTF, its past research and development achievements, and the potential benefits in its pipeline of knowledge and new technologies justifies renewal.”

That was the conclusion of the external evaluation team in their recent report to the Bureau for Food Security at USAID. Reviewers were Timothy Dalton (Team Leader), Kansas State University; Kitty Cardwell, USDA and Tawainga Katsvairo, ArcHorizon.

The report praises Dr. Tim Williams and the Management Entity’s “strong intellectual leadership” of the program. The Peanut CRSP is strategically organized around a “value chain” concept with 21 projects covering topics in production agriculture, storage, processing, product development, consumer demand and human health. The external evaluation team concluded that the PCRSP has an “excellent portfolio of projects that are contributing to substantive developmental goals along the peanut value chain and also beyond it.”

The report lauded the PCRSP’s “cutting edge human health research” and noted that its aflatoxin research is “state of the art, groundbreaking and influential.” The report also highlights the PCRSP’s contribution to Feed the Future research goals noting that the CRSP is contributing to all of the FTF focus areas.

The PCRSP is partnered with 9 US universities in 8 states (Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, New Mexico, Texas and Virginia). Funding for the Peanut CRSP’s current phase of activity ends July 30, 2012. The external reviewers have recommended that “USAID should fund another phase of the PCRSP.” 🌾

Sustainable Intensification Focus of USAID's New Multi-Stakeholder Projects

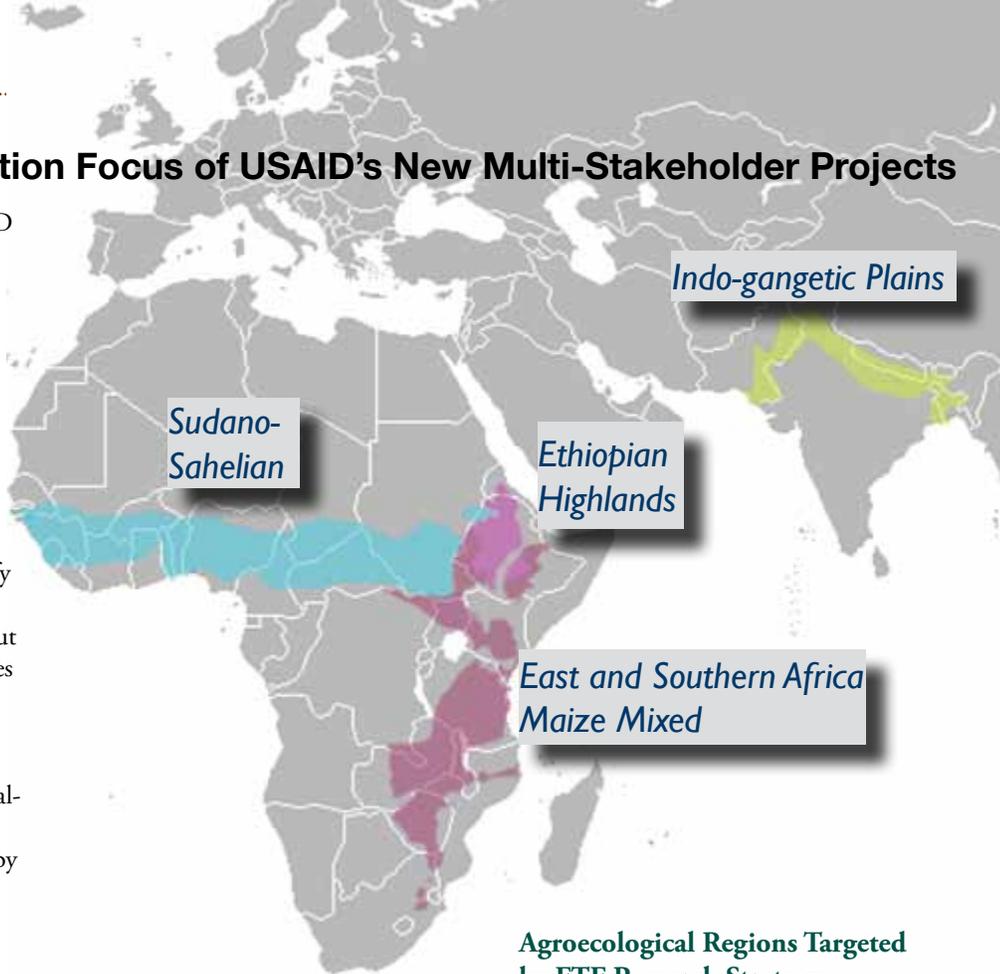
In the first two months of 2012, USAID launched three multi-stakeholder agricultural research projects in Africa. Inception workshops were held in the three project regions: West Africa, Ethiopia Highlands and East and Southern Africa and included participation from CRSPs, NARIs and the CGIARs. The Africa RISING (Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation) program aims to transform and to sustainably intensify key African farming systems. Each region has a different targeted system but the goal is to foster learning and linkages across the regions.

Africa RISING's three projects are:

- Sustainable Intensification of Cereal-based Farming Systems in Sudano-Sahelian Zone of West Africa, led by IITA. Inception workshop held in Tamale, Ghana.
- Sustainable Intensification of crop-livestock systems to improve food security and farm income diversification in the Ethiopian highlands, led by ILRI. Inception workshop held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Sustainable intensification of maize-legume-livestock integrated farming systems in East and Southern Africa, led by IITA. Inception workshop held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Africa RISING is being led by the CGIARs but each 5-year research initiative is striving to facilitate collaboration between organizations involved in agriculture in the region. Several CRSPs were invited to participate in each of the workshops. According to USAID, the workshops provided an opportunity for stakeholders to learn about project plans, share their views and identify opportunities for synergies across existing projects.

"CRSP representatives -- members of management entities, Project PIs and Co-PIs and host country collaborators -- had an active role in the workshops and their contributions were praised by USAID and CGIAR representatives,"



Agroecological Regions Targeted by FTF Research Strategy

commented Dr. Adrian Ares, Director of the SANREM CRSP. "They (USAID) also indicated that some current CRSP projects in the target areas would be used as models or templates for the incoming efforts to scaling-up sustainable intensification."

During the first year of activity, the projects are focusing on specific countries, Ghana and Mali for West Africa; Ethiopia for Ethiopian Highlands; and Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia for East and Southern Africa. Each project has a project coordinator, a steering committee and a linked M&E project (led by IFPRI). One CRSP host country collaborator has been included in the steering committee for the project in West Africa.

Following the workshops, a call for "early win" proposals for short-term activities with budgets of \$100K - \$200K was released. These activities are expected to produce short-term outputs that support the longer-term objectives of

the projects. The selected "early win" activities are expected to be announced in late March with activity results disseminated in September. Researchers associated with several CRSPs have submitted "early win" proposals. 🌍

Africa RISING is part of the US Government's Feed the Future initiative to address global hunger and food security issues. For more information on Africa RISING, visit africa-rising.wikispaces.com/ or agintensificationafrica.wordpress.com/ For more information on Feed the Future, visit www.feedthefuture.gov.

Map Courtesy of Rob Bertram and Anita Regmi (2011), "Overview of the FTF Research Strategy", Feed the Future Research Forum, June 22, in Washington DC.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAMS (CRSPs)

Aquaculture and Fisheries (AquaFish)

Oregon State University, Management Entity
Dr. Hillary S. Egna, Director
aquafishcrsp.oregonstate.edu

BASIS Assets and Market Access (BASIS/AMA)

University of Wisconsin, Management Entity
Dr. Michael Carter, Director
www.basis.wisc.edu

Dry Grain Pulses (Pulse)

Michigan State University, Management Office
Dr. Irvin E. Widders, Director
pulsecrsp.msu.edu

Global Nutrition

Tufts University, Management Entity
Dr. Patrick Webb, Program Director Asia
Dr. Jeffrey Griffiths, Program Director Africa
nutritioncrsp.org

Horticulture (Hort)

University of California, Davis, Management Entity
Dr. Elizabeth Mitcham, Director
hortcrsp.ucdavis.edu

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Virginia Tech, Management Entity
Dr. R. Muni Muniappan, Director
www.oired.vt.edu/ipmcrsp

Livestock-Climate Change (LCC)

Colorado State University, Management Entity
Dr. Richard Bowen, Director
lcccrsp.org

Peanut

University of Georgia, Management Entity
Dr. Jonathan (Tim) Williams, Director
peanutcrsp.org

Sorghum, Millet and Other Grains (INTSORMIL)

University of Nebraska, Management Entity
Dr. John Yohe, Director
intsormil.org

Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (SANREM)

Virginia Tech, Management Entity
Dr. Adrian Ares, Director
www.oired.vt.edu/sanremcrsp

Initiated by Title XII legislation, **Collaborative Research Support Programs** mobilize the capacities of land-grant universities to address issues of food security, human health, agricultural growth, trade expansion and sustainable use of natural resources in the developing world.

www.crsp.net

This publication was made possible through support provided to Cultural Practice LLC by the Bureau of Food Security, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Collaborative Research Support Programs. The opinions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID.

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Solutions for Poverty Reduction

Christopher Barrett of Cornell University presented innovative research on market mediated index-based insurance products designed to mitigate the adverse effects of asset loss experienced by smallholder farmers and livestock keepers effected by climate-related risks. Index-based insurance increases smallholders' resilience, productivity, and economic well-being. The Kenya Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) project is one of the Index-Insurance Innovation Initiative (I4)'s activities and was developed in collaboration with the BASIS/AMA CRSP and other partners including USAID, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Micro-Insurance Innovation Facility of the International Labour Organization, and Oxfam America.

Many of the presentations focused on the ways cash transfers move people out of poverty. Michael Carter, the BASIS/AMA CRSP director, expanded on this theme by addressing a less commonly investigated topic: the effects of land and asset transfer on improving the lives of the poor. Carter's research, done in collaboration with Malcom Keswell from Stellenbosch University, assessed the impacts land and asset transfer from the wealthy to the less-wealthy had in South Africa as it was undergoing market-assisted land reform. Through this study Carter and Keswell estimated that land transfers increased household per-capita living standards by 25 percent.

This event took place in Washington, D.C. on September 29-30, 2011. All presentations from the event can be accessed at: www.basis.wisc.edu/events_ama/social_protection.html.

For more information on the IBLI project and the Index-Insurance Innovation Initiative activities, visit i4.ucdavis.edu/about.

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Gender and Assets Workshop

University of Florida, and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Ecuador. Preliminary findings from a similar study conducted in Uganda were presented by Goretti Nabanoga of Makerere University. The day concluded with a presentation and discussion led by Caren Grown, Senior Gender Advisor at USAID, on improving the measurement of USAID's Feed the Future Initiative programs to reduce gender inequalities. In collaboration with IFPRI and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, USAID has developed the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index to establish a baseline measure of women's control over critical aspects of their lives and livelihoods as well as to assess change in five domains of empowerment among women and in the relative parity between women and men.

The findings revealed at the workshop support the renewed attention given by USAID and other donors to the intersection of agriculture productivity gains and improvements in gender equality. The research is critical in development strategies to reduce the gender asset gap. To view presentations from the event, visit www.slideshare.net/IFPRIGender/presentations.

More information can be found on the BASIS/AMA CRSP at www.basis.wisc.edu; on GAAP at gapp.ifpri.info and on Feed the Future priorities at www.feedthefuture.gov. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index is available at www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/weai_brochure.pdf.