



Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs)

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Global Hunger and Food Security

World population growth (9 billion by 2050)

Increasing demand for food (50% increase)

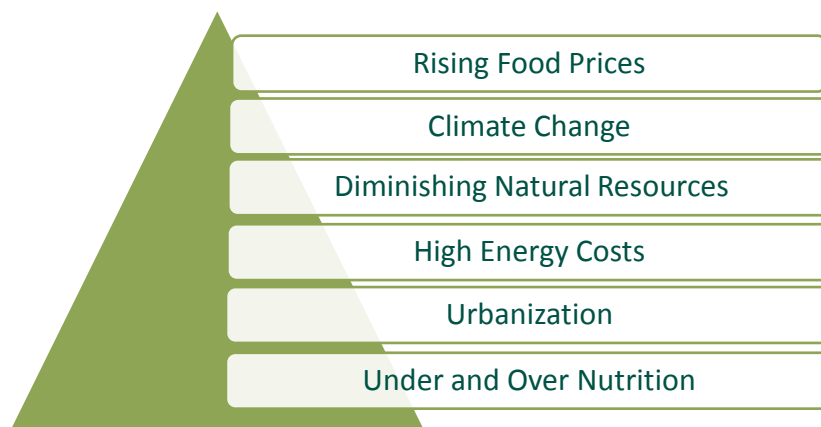
Chronic hunger (1.02 billion)

Under nutrition (>40 million increase/yr)

Reduced human productivity



Global Challenges



Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act

- Fosters the application of **agricultural sciences** to ensure global food security, human health, agricultural growth, trade expansion, and wise and sustainable use of natural resources
- Advocates the mobilization of the capacities of U.S. Land Grant and public universities and its partners
- **Mandates USAID** to engage the Land Grant universities to carry out Title XII
- The **Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs)** are a primary mechanism for USAID to invest in agricultural research and institutional capacity building



Collaborative Research Support Programs

- Aqua-Fish
- Assets and Market Access
- Dry Grain Pulses
- Integrated Pest Management
- Horticulture
- Livestock - Climate Change
- Nutrition
- Peanut
- Sorghum – Millet
- Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources



CRSP
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH
SUPPORT PROGRAMS

CRSP Administration

- A U.S. university with “predominant technical capacity” is contracted by USAID to lead and manage each CRSP
- Projects are competitively awarded to university scientists and developing country partners



CRSP
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH
SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Core Traits of CRSPs

1. Support **multi-disciplinary agriculture research** utilizing tools of modern science
2. **Competitive awarding** of component projects
3. **Long-term commitment** to priority objectives
4. Investments in **partner national institutions**
5. Commitment to **institutional capacity building**
6. Accountability for performance and **impact**



The CRSP Approach

The CRSPs **empower** host country institutions to address recognized needs and constraints through the creation of **new technologies** and **knowledge** while concurrently developing **human and institutional resource capacity** and competencies in strategic areas of agriculture and natural resource sciences, thus leading to **institutional self-reliance and sustainability.**



CRSP Achievements in Degree Training



- > 3,400 students completed degree programs (PhD, MS, BS)
- > 40% women
- 80% from developing countries
- Nearly 100% return to home countries



Comparative Strengths of CRSPs

1. Internationally recognized “institutions”
2. “Platforms” to exercise global technical leadership
3. Mechanism which affords “access” to U.S. university capacities
4. “Partnerships” with national institutions
5. Support U.S. Government priorities of foreign assistance (“Feed the Future”)



CRSP Impacts

- Dry Grain Pulse – Improved bean and cowpea varieties and grain storage technology- >\$500 million in benefits
- INTSORMIL – 80 sorghum varieties released in 20 countries over 30 years; yield increases of 10% per year
- Peanut CRSP – Rosette-virus-resistant peanut varieties in Nigeria, Uganda, and Malawi. Aflatoxin-binding food additives used in 50-60% of commercial animal feeds
- IPM CRSP – \$500 million in benefits from 10 IPM practices developed



CRSPs - A "Proven" Model

