

## Feed the Future Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research and former CRSPs

### Key Facts

#### History

Support for long-term collaborative research between U.S. universities and USAID was authorized under Title XII, “Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger,” of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975. In October 2000 Title XII was reauthorized, continuing these long-term collaborative university research programs “to achieve the mutual goals among nations of ensuring food security, human health, agricultural growth, trade expansion, and the wise and sustainable use of natural resources.” These programs focus the scientific expertise of U.S. universities on improving agricultural productivity and marketing systems and enhancing food security in both the U.S. and in developing countries. The first four Collaborative Research Support Programs or CRSPs started in the late 1970s and early 1980s in sorghum and millet, fisheries and aquaculture, small ruminants, and on human nutritional deficiencies. Additional programs were added in: beans/cowpeas, soil management, and peanuts. Livestock, integrated pest management, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, and assets were addressed in programs begun in the 1990s, horticulture in 2009, and nutrition in 2010.

In late 2011, as part of a larger strategy of the Feed the Future initiative, the programs collectively known as CRSPs were **rebranded**. Each CRSP became a “**Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on [a subject area]**.” The name changes are formalized as new grant agreements are signed; informally all of the programs now use the Feed the Future Innovation Lab language. New Innovation Lab awards have been made to create a robust set of programs to engage higher education in agricultural research programming.

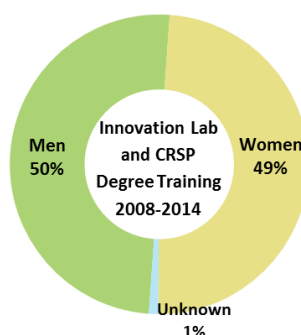
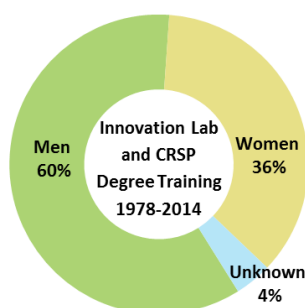
#### Current Programs

The Feed the Future Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research ([www.crsp.net](http://www.crsp.net)) on:

- Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change (Livestock-Climate Change Innovation Lab) [lcccrsp.org](http://lcccrsp.org)
- Aquaculture & Fisheries (AquaFish Innovation Lab) [aquafish.oregonstate.edu](http://aquafish.oregonstate.edu)
- Assets and Market Access (BASIS Assets and Market Access Innovation Lab) [basis.ucdavis.edu](http://basis.ucdavis.edu)
- Grain Legumes (Legume Innovation Lab) [legumelab.msu.edu](http://legumelab.msu.edu)
- Horticulture (Horticulture Innovation Lab) [horticulture.ucdavis.edu](http://horticulture.ucdavis.edu)
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM Innovation Lab) [www.oired.vt.edu/ipmcrsp](http://www.oired.vt.edu/ipmcrsp)
- Nutrition-Africa (Nutrition-Africa Innovation Lab) [www.nutritioninnovationlab.org](http://www.nutritioninnovationlab.org)
- Nutrition-Asia (Nutrition-Asia Innovation Lab) [www.nutritioninnovationlab.org](http://www.nutritioninnovationlab.org)
- Peanut and Mycotoxin (Peanut and Mycotoxin Innovation Lab) [pmil.caes.uga.edu](http://pmil.caes.uga.edu)
- Sorghum and Millet (Sorghum and Millet Innovation Lab) [www.k-state.edu/smil](http://www.k-state.edu/smil)
- Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (SANREM Innovation Lab) [www.oired.vt.edu/sanremcrsp](http://www.oired.vt.edu/sanremcrsp)

#### Capacity Building

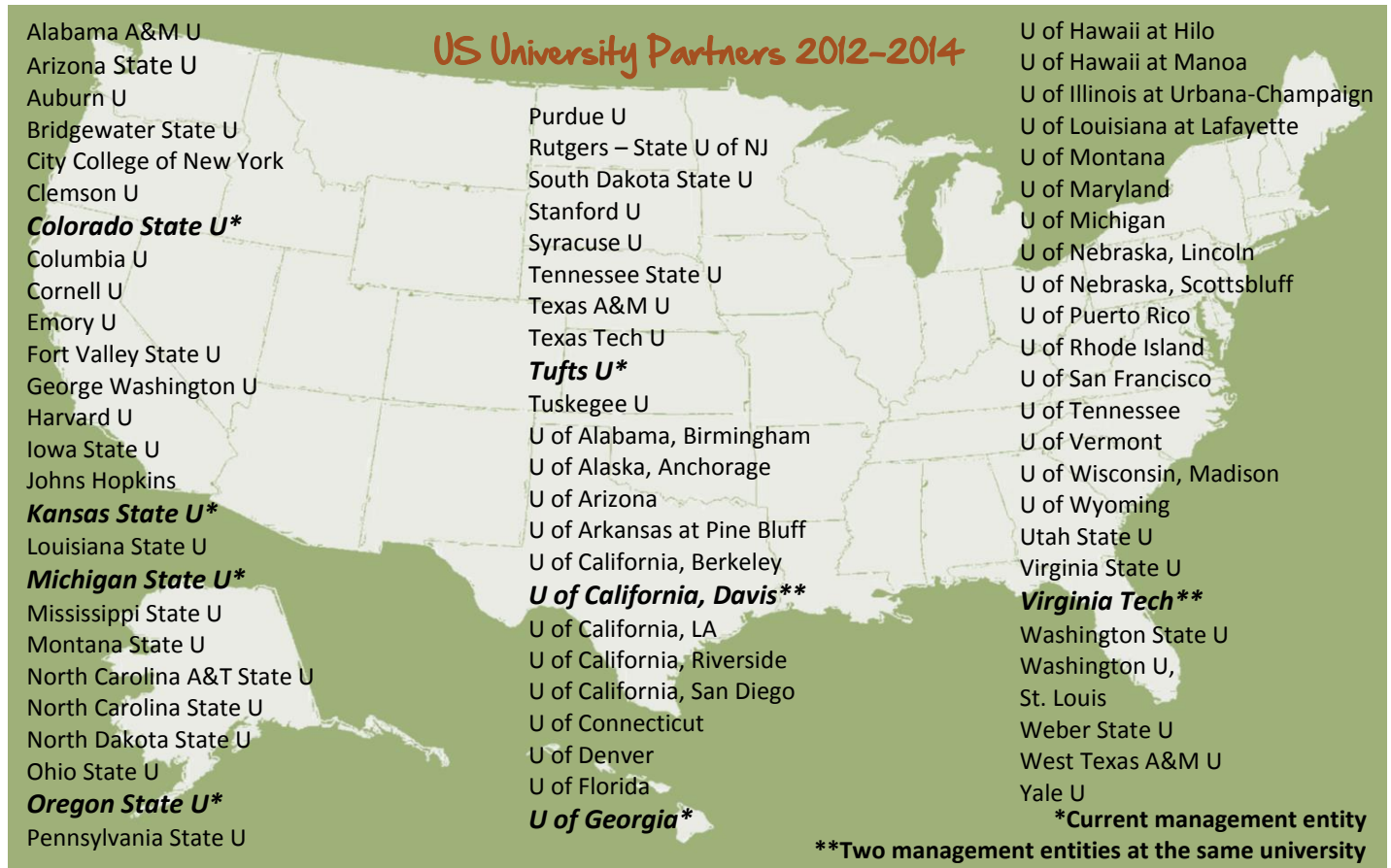
From 1978 to 2014, some **4,324 degrees** were pursued by students in the current Feed the Future Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research and former CRSPs, the large majority in graduate programs. About half were in Master’s degrees, 30% in Ph.D. degrees, and 20% in Bachelor’s degrees. Representing nearly **130 countries** and **200 institutions**, about 25% of these students have come from **Sub-Saharan Africa**, with many students from



Mexico, Philippines, Peru, Indonesia, and China, and other countries. Their degrees have been granted in dozens of scientific fields, from agronomy, entomology, and food science, to agricultural economics and other social sciences. Recent years show a trend towards **equal numbers of men and women** as students (see figure).

## Partnerships

The Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research are **partnerships** between U.S. universities, developing country institutions, and USAID. They seek solutions to hunger and poverty through agricultural research, training, and outreach. They engage with other Federal agencies, the CGIAR, National Agricultural Research Organizations, NGOs, and the private sector. U.S. and host country institutions also contribute to the programs; such “matching” and leveraged funds range from 20% to over 100% of USAID support, making the Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research an extremely **cost-effective mechanism**. The Innovation Labs partnered with **75 different U.S. Universities** from 2012-2014.



## Feed the Future and the Innovation Labs

The U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative supports **country-driven** approaches to address the root causes of hunger and poverty. The Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research are well positioned to achieve Feed the Future objectives. They focus on the **best of U.S. Universities'** scientific **expertise** and development **experience** to create new knowledge, to train students, farmers and entrepreneurs, and to tackle difficult questions facing agricultural development. The Innovation Labs for Collaborative Research carry out USAID's agricultural goals in **each** of the Feed the Future priority countries. **Learn more at:** [crsps.net/innovation-labs-in-feed-the-future-countries/](http://crsps.net/innovation-labs-in-feed-the-future-countries/)



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