AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE CONSORTIUM PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT
UNDER THE CGIAR FUND (MTO 069018)
FOR CRP 3.7 - More Meat, Milk and Fish by and for the Poor

WHEREAS a Consortium Performance Agreement (as may be amended from time to time, the “CPA”) was entered into on December 9, 2011 by the Fund Council of the CGIAR Fund (the “Fund Council”), represented by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”), and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (operating under the name of Bioversity International, hereafter referred to as “Bioversity”), on behalf of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (the “Consortium”) (the Consortium together with the Fund Council are collectively referred to as the “Parties”) under the Joint Agreement between the Fund Council and the Consortium dated April 15, 2011 (the “Joint Agreement”); and

WHEREAS the CPA is for the CGIAR Research Program entitled “More Meat, Milk and Fish by and for the Poor” (the “CRP”), which the Parties have agreed to modify in accordance with the amendment proposal attached hereto as Exhibit A (the “Revised Terms”), which was submitted by the Consortium to the Fund Council and approved by the Fund Council on May 5, 2016, as recorded in agreed minutes of the Fund Council attached hereto as Exhibit B (the “Supplemental Fund Council Approval”). In connection with the Supplemental Fund Council Approval, the justification for raising the budget ceiling was provided by the CRP and attached hereto as Exhibit C.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree to modify the CPA as follows:

1. Based on the Supplemental Fund Council Approval and as set forth in the Revised Terms:
   a. For CRP Extension Budget 2015 and 2016, the Fund Council-Allocated Component will be reduced to US$29,740,000, the Window 3 & Bilateral Component will be increased to US$37,110,000, and accordingly the Total Budget will be increased to US$66,850,000;

The Consortium agrees, and shall require the Lead Center for the CRP, and through such Lead Center any other Centers or Partners participating in such CRP, to agree that the amounts above and any investment income specified under Section 10.2 of the Joint Agreement will be used only for the purposes described in the CPA as modified by the Revised Terms and as may be duly amended, modified and updated from time to time, and will be governed by the terms and conditions of the Joint Agreement, which is incorporated by reference herein, and the terms and conditions of the CPA.

For clarity, the Parties acknowledge that the figures presented in the “Explanations” section of the Revised Terms are historic in nature and do not correspond to actual amounts requested or disbursed under the CRP.

2. The offices responsible for the Consortium, Fund Council, Fund Office and Trustee for coordination of all relevant matters related to the implementation of the CPA and this Amendment, including providing or being provided any notice, taking any action and executing any documents required or permitted pursuant to the CPA and this Amendment, are, except as may be notified in writing to the other Contact:
3. In the preamble,

"WHEREAS, the Consortium was established as an independent international organization with its headquarters in Montpellier, France; the Fund Council has approved on November 4, 2015 the transfer from Bioversity to the Consortium of the rights and obligations contracted by Bioversity on behalf of the Consortium under the CPA".

is added immediately after:

"WHEREAS, the Consortium, made up of the 15 International Agricultural Research Centers supported by the CGIAR, was established as an independent international organization with its headquarters in Montpellier, France; until it is ready to carry out its business in its own name (the "Interim Period"), the Consortium shall draw on the legal personality of Bioversity, a Center which has its international
headquarters in Maccarese, Italy and an office in Montpellier, France, and which is authorized to enter into agreements and contract obligations on behalf of the Consortium under a Memorandum of Understanding between Bioversity and the Consortium Board on behalf of the Consortium dated February 23, 2011 (the “Bioversity MOU”)

4. All other terms and conditions of the CPA shall remain in full force and effect as written.

5. The Consortium consents to the disclosure of this Amendment and related information in accordance with the World Bank’s policy on disclosure of information.

6. This Amendment will come into effect as of the date of the last duly authorized signature below. The World Bank is signing this Amendment solely in its capacity as signatory for the Fund Council as the Fund Council does not have legal personality, and not in its capacity as Trustee, Fund Office or in any other role, except as otherwise provided herein.

THE FUND COUNCIL, by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

[Signature]
Juergen Voegele
Acting Fund Council Chair
Date July 11, 2016

THE CONSORTIUM OF INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS

[Signature]
Nicolas Austin
Interim Executive Director
Date July 11, 2016
EXHIBIT A

Consortium Request to increase funding ceilings for Genebanks and Livestock & Fish CRPs
Fund Council
15th Meeting (FC15)—Rome, Italy
May 5-6, 2016

WORKING DOCUMENT

Request to increase funding ceilings for Genebanks and Livestock & Fish CRPs

Submitted by:
Consortium
Request to increase funding ceilings for Genebanks and Livestock & Fish CRPs

Purpose
This paper sets out the justification for a request for the Fund Council to approve an increase in the total budget ceilings in the existing performance implementation agreements ("PIAs") for the Genebanks and Livestock & Fish CGIAR Research Programs ("CRPs").

Subject to approval by the Consortium Board at its meeting on April 28, 2016 and the Fund Council thereafter in respect of the underlying Consortium Performance Agreement ("CPA"), this will bring the respective PIAs and CPAs into conformity with the operating understanding of the CGIAR Consortium and the relevant CRPs.

The timing of this request is to ensure receipt of formal approvals in advance of formalization of transition of the CGIAR Consortium to the CGIAR System Organization, as envisaged from 1 July 2016.

Proposed decision point

The Consortium Board recommends for Fund Council approval:

1. Increasing the total amount of W1-2 funding to be provided for the Genebanks CRP from US$ 92.7 million to US$ 94.4 million and increasing the maximum amount of total funding to be made available for the Genebanks CRP from US$ 108.6 million to US$ 120 million.

2. Increasing the maximum amount of total funding to be made available for the Livestock & Fish CRP from US$ 60.86 million to US$ 70 million.
Background

1. The Consortium has received formal requests from the:
   a. Genebanks CRP\(^1\) to increase the Window 1 and 2 budget and the maximum total budget approved under the applicable PIA, to reflect, respectively, the arrangements of the plan approved by the Consortium Board in November 2013 for the decentralization of ICARDA's research and capacity development functions as a result of the destruction of ICARDA's office in Syria ("ICARDA Investment Plan"), and increased bilateral support; and
   b. Livestock & Fish CRP to increase the maximum total budget approved under the applicable PIA due to increased bilateral support.

2. The PIAs entered into with Lead Centers define the terms and conditions for the implementation of research programs and set out a maximum total budget ("Total Budget") approved under the CRP, which includes the Fund Council approved component ("Windows 1 and 2 Funds") as well as expected Window 3 and bilateral amounts. Additional Window 1 and 2 Funds cannot be transferred to the Lead Center beyond the approved Window 1 and 2 Funds or beyond the Total Budget without the approval of the Consortium Board and the Fund Council.

3. The 2016 CRP Financial Plan approved by the Consortium Board is fully consistent with the material set out below.

Explanation of Genebanks CRP proposed amendments

4. As identified above, two separate items trigger the request for approval of an increase in the Total Budget for the Genebanks PIA and the related CPA.

5. First, the civil war in Syria led ICARDA to evacuate its headquarters from Aleppo and implement a plan to relocate staff and assets to other countries in the Mediterranean basin. ICARDA developed the ICARDA Investment Plan, which estimated the costs of replacing equipment and facility refurbishment in seven countries where it operates, and indicated approximately what CRPs the different locations would serve.

6. On 17 December 2013, the Consortium Board approved the allocation of up to US$ 4 million in 2014 (for 2013-2014) and-up to US$ 2 million in 2015 to support the ICARDA Investment Plan. Funding was to be achieved through the increased allocation of Windows 1 and 2 funding in several CRPs.\(^2\)

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\(^{1}\) As officially titled, "In Trust for the International Community: Plan and Partnership for Managing and Sustaining CGIAR-held Collections of Plant Genetic Resources".

\(^{2}\) Refer to the Consortium Board's Fourteenth meeting minutes, at agenda item 3, here: [https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/3879/Consortium%20Board%20Meeting%2014.pdf?sequence=1](https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/3879/Consortium%20Board%20Meeting%2014.pdf?sequence=1)
7. Genebanks was initially approved for a maximum Total Budget of US$ 108.6 million, consisting of Windows 1 and 2 Funds of US$ 92.7 million and a Window 3 and bilateral component of US$ 15.9 million. The ICARDA Investment Plan included an allocation of additional Window 1 and 2 Funds of US$ 953,000 for 2014 and US$ 657,000 for 2015.

8. Second, Genebanks has also received increased bilateral funding ("Additional Bilateral Funding") than what was anticipated in the original budget in the amount of US$ 7.55 million, primarily from the German government.

9. At the time the 2016 disbursements from the CGIAR Fund are expected to be received by the Genebanks CRP, the allocation of that additional funding is expected to result in Genebanks exceeding the Window 1 and 2 budgets approved under the CPA, and the Genebanks CRP PIA, and exceeding the Total Budget amounts approved under each of those agreements. Table 1 below shows the difference in the original budget and the expected expenditures over 2012-2016.

10. The agreements, therefore, require amendment to allow the Fund Council and the CGIAR Consortium to continue to provide Windows 1 and 2 Funds, and the CGIAR System Organization to provide such funds after the transition to the new system takes place. CGIAR Consortium management suggests increasing the maximum amounts under the Windows 1 and 2 Funds by US$ 2 million, and the maximum under the Total Budget by US$ 15 million (inclusive of the US$ 2 million Window 1 and 2 Funds), to allow for further flexibility in managing the CRP.

Table 1: Genebanks Budget (in US$ millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window 3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral Funding</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>7.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center funds</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funding</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>10.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation of Livestock & Fish proposed amendment

11. The Livestock & Fish CRP expects significant growth in Window 3 and Bilateral funding for 2016. When the original extension proposal was submitted in April 2014, it was projected that the CRP would receive a total of US$ 26.1 million in Window 3 and bilateral funding in 2015 and 2016 (US$ 13.7 million in 2015 and US$ 12.4 million in 2016, respectively). This estimate, conservative in hindsight, only
included secured funding, and funding in the pipeline with higher than 80% probability of realization.

12. In fact, the bilateral funding situation has improved for Livestock & Fish. Accordingly, the Lead Center requests that the Total Budget for 2015 and 2016 be increased by US$ 10 million, to a revised amount of US$ 70 million. This latter amount is higher than the actual expected spend to end 2016, but allows for further contingencies.

13. Table 2 below shows the increases to the Window 3 and bilateral funding ceilings that are required to put this proposal into effect, as well as the revised Window 3 and bilateral funding ceiling taking into account such increases.

14. As for the Genebanks CRP, both the CPA and PIA for the Livestock & Fish CRP require amendment to give effect to the revised maximum Total Budget. CGIAR Consortium management recommends this course of action be undertaken.

Table 2: Increase in Window 3 & Bilateral funding ceiling for Livestock & Fish (in US$ millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Approved CRP Extension Budget 2015-16</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016 FinPlan</th>
<th>Total Expected</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>34.76</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>29.74</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window 3 &amp; Bilateral</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>13.99</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36.99</td>
<td>(10.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center Funds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>(120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60.86</td>
<td>33.54</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>66.84</td>
<td>(5.99)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 2015 Disbursements
2 2015 Expenditure
3 Lead Center estimate from September 2015
MINUTES OF FUND COUNCIL MEETING ON
May, 5 2016 (excerpt):
CGIAR Fund Council
May 5-6, 2016
Rome, Italy

Agenda Item 3. Genebanks and Livestock & Fish CRP

Conclusions and decisions:

1. The Fund Council approved the request to increase the budget ceiling for the Genebanks program, and to increase the budget gap for the Livestock & Fish CRP to accommodate an increased inflow of W3 and bilateral funds, as detailed in the table below.

2. While approving the request, the FC also expressed concerns and requested that the two programs provide a more detailed explanation and documentation, including how the money will be used, and to do so inter-sessionally in advance of the July meeting of the new System Council.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Window 1&amp;2</th>
<th></th>
<th>Window 3 &amp; bilateral</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock &amp; Fish</td>
<td>34.76</td>
<td>29.74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>37.11</td>
<td>11.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genebanks</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>127.46</td>
<td>124.14</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>62.21</td>
<td>20.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.86</td>
<td>66.85</td>
<td>11.01</td>
<td>108.6</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>169.46</td>
<td>186.35</td>
<td>21.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Justification for raising the budget ceiling for the Livestock & Fish CRP extension period 2015-2016
Justification for raising the budget ceiling for the Livestock & Fish CRP extension period 2015-2016

Prepared 31 May 2016

Budget ceiling in original Livestock & Fish CRP Extension proposal: $60.1m

Adjusted ceiling requested: $72.0m

The Livestock & Fish CRP has been successful in mobilizing W3/bilateral project funding for supporting and expanding its research agenda to achieve its targeted outputs and outcomes. The following projects are opportunities that emerged after point in time when the Extension Phase proposal was prepared in mid-2014. As noted, they represent additional outputs and outcomes beyond what was envisaged in the 2015-2016 extension proposal. Four major new projects account for the majority of the incremental budget and outputs, representing a total of $14.4m in W3/bilateral funding, justifying the requested $11.9m increase in the CRP budget ceiling. In one case, the additional funding is allowing the CRP to address a priority gap with respect to poultry research that had been flagged in feedback from the Fund Council and ISPC to the original Livestock & Fish CRP proposal. Other funding supports the expansion of the geographical scope of the CRP for scaling out its results from its target value chains in selected countries. It is also important to note that these projects have only just started and so are not expected to generate outcomes within the timeframe of the current Livestock and Fish CRP, but must be seen from the perspective of ensuring a pipeline of activity—especially for delivery to impact—and continuity into the second phase of CRPs, especially for the proposed Livestock CRP. The four projects are summarized in the following table with details provided farther below:

Summary of new activities and contribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>2015-2016 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Chicken Genetic Gains</td>
<td>Initiates poultry work and will support evaluating the business case for pro-poor poultry value chains</td>
<td>$6,175,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaling up in Mali</td>
<td>Expands geographical scope for scaling best bets interventions, not anticipated in extension phase proposal</td>
<td>$1,999,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORPOICA</td>
<td>Expands geographical scope for scaling best bets interventions, especially with respect to forage value chains</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated Value Chain Development in Kenya</td>
<td>Expands geographical scope for scaling best bets interventions, not anticipated in extension phase proposal</td>
<td>$6,050,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,425,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rationale: The original proposal for the Livestock & Fish CRP did not include poultry among its selected animal source food value chains, and the proposal includes a box that explains the reason for this. This decision was questioned by the Fund Council and the ISPC, and the CRP therefore made the commitment to evaluate the business case for including a pro-poor poultry value chain contingent on mobilizing the required funding. In 2015, ILRI secured funding for a major project on poultry that allows the CRP to address this issue. The objective of the project is to serve as the foundation of a strategy to build sustainable systems for the development, multiplication, and delivery of more productive, tropically-adapted chicken genotypes. The project targets the following outcomes:

1. Stakeholders (governments, private sector, other development partners) have data-driven and culturally-relevant insights on the types of chickens (e.g., specific performance and phenotypic traits) that poor farmers, especially women, prefer across multiple agro-ecological and cultural systems of the project countries

2. Through functioning public private partnerships (targeting at least two operating partnerships per country), smallholders have access to their preferred breeds that produce at least 200% more than existing local breeds, with significantly reduced mortality risks due to proper brooding and pre-vaccination

3. Demonstrated and well-publicized data showing that the adoption of the proven chicken genotypes indeed leads to significantly increased production, productivity, income, and household consumption among smallholder communities that adopt the technology

4. Increased empowerment of women smallholder farmers in the chicken value chain to be seen across rural communities

5. A functioning multi-country network of public-private partnerships for long-term chicken genetic improvement that has both the strategy and capacity to use modern tools to drive accelerated genetic gains and to deliver more productive, farmer-preferred breeds

For 2015-2016, specific outputs and outcomes include:

- Baseline on 3,665 households in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Ethiopia to define and characterize current smallholder chicken production systems, chicken ecotypes, current realized productivity, husbandry practices, and the socio-economic status of poor smallholder farmers in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Ethiopia.

- Innovation platforms developed and operationalized to facilitate the co-creation of solutions to challenges that plague the poultry value chain at both national and community levels in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Ethiopia.

- To execute the above IPs, training of a network of in-country facilitators in the smallholder poultry sector.

- Preparation of a Communications and Messaging Strategy for developing wider visibility to the importance of smallholder chicken production in Africa.

- Development of a project specific data access architecture to a more decentralized and cloud centric service whereby each country team has their own cloud data servers with a copy of their respective data linked to visualization software.
- Development of tools required for the execution of on-farm and on-station poultry germplasm testing.

- At least 44 agreements established with private sector collaborators to mobilize private sector engagement in chicken value chains – germplasm identification, sourcing, testing, multiplication, delivery of farmer preferred germplasm and provision of associated value chain support services - hatchery systems, brooding, vaccination systems, feed, field logistic systems appropriate for delivery to smallholders.

- Strain importation and farmer access of select poultry strains into Tanzania, Nigeria, and Ethiopia.

**ACGG 2016 Gender Projected Gender Outputs:**

- Report on gender-disaggregated communications profile of key stakeholders in chicken in Ethiopia, and / or Tanzania and/or Nigeria;
- Publically accessible gender disaggregated baseline data set in the smallholder chicken value chain in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Tanzania;
- Baseline brief on gendered responsibilities in the smallholder chicken value chain in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Nigeria;
- Gender-sensitive data collection tool and manual for determining farmer-preferences and on-farm production of select chicken breeds in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Nigeria (see above);
- Report on the preferences of women and men for selected chicken breeds and traits, based on gender-disaggregated baseline data and initial on-farm testing of different chicken breeds for one of Ethiopia, Tanzania or Nigeria;
- Gender Sensitive M&E framework-including gendered indicators and gender disaggregated monitoring of project indicators; and
- Report on gender coaching sessions facilitated with innovation groups in the smallholder chicken value chain in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Nigeria.

**Project title: Feed The Future Mali Livestock Technology Scaling Program (FTFT-MLTSP)**

Donor: USAID

2015-2016 budget: $1,999,998  
Total budget: $6,500,000

Rationale: This project is aligned to the Livestock & Fish CRP because it offers the opportunity to pilot Livestock & Fish CRP interventions being developed in the CRP’s target value chains in other countries, and to learn lessons on taking them to scale. (Mali is not currently one of the CRP’s priority value chains.) The purpose of the project is to increase income, food and nutrition security of actors in the cattle, sheep, and goat value chains in the selected regions in Mali. The targeted project interventions seek to improve ruminant livestock’s overall productivity and to enhance the volume and value of ruminant livestock produced and marketed by 261,000 households through the wide scale adoption of appropriate livestock technologies and best practices. The specific program outcomes and outputs are as follows:

1. Reduced disease burden in ruminant livestock trough promotion of innovative animal health delivery systems and facilitate the implementation of best health interventions

   - Increased number of sheep, goat and cattle protected against major epidemic diseases
- Increased uptake of disease prevention and control packages by livestock producers through enhanced capacity of producers to access animal health inputs and services

2. Increased availability of quality feed biomass both at household and regional levels, and improved on farm feed utilization and husbandry practices to support ruminant livestock productivity gains and generate livelihood options around feed and fodder value chains
  - Site specific best fit feed resources and feeding practices are identified
  - Increased numbers of farmers using improved varieties of forage and fodder crops
  - Increased number of livestock keepers using integrated feed and health packages for cattle, sheep and goats.
  - Increased number of rural livestock producers and small scale feed enterprises that have improved their feed technology capacities and skills.

3. USAID-led livestock market development initiatives are leveraged to increase incremental value of livestock sales
  - Livestock market information system is revitalized to capture market incentives
  - Increased volume and value of ruminant livestock marketed as a result of enhanced competitiveness of family based cattle and sheep fattening enterprises

Results based activities planned for 2016 are as follows:
- Produce and deliver a thermo-stable vaccine against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
- Support the prevention of ruminant livestock major epidemic disease
- Facilitate the formation and operation of community animal health platforms (CAHP)
- Improve producers and community animal health workers (CAHWs) technical knowledge and skills to facilitate the uptake of selected animal health measures
- Conduct field surveys in target communes in each region to assess feeds-related constraints and opportunities, and prioritize the feed interventions, using ILRI FEAST and TechFit tools.
- Facilitate introduction and the up scaling of improved dual purpose crops varieties (cowpea, sorghum, millet) and forage species (Brachiaria and Bourgou) in selected regions.
- Promote the up scaling of integrated packages for improved cattle, sheep and goat productivity
- Develop capacity of producers on feed processing and promote the consolidation or establishment of private small scale feed manufacturers (target technologies: feed pulverization/ fortification; smart combination of feed resources)
- Revitalize the livestock market information system to capture market incentives
- Facilitate the development of competitive cattle and sheep production and marketing models

Project title: Estrategias para mejorar la competitividad y sostenibilidad de los sistemas de producción ganadera de leche y/o carne en la región caribe y valles interandinos de Colombia (Strategies to improve competitiveness and sustainability of livestock production systems (beef and/or milk) in the Caribbean and inter Andean valleys of Colombia)

Donor: CORPOICA (funds from Government of Colombia)
2016 budget: $200,000 for CIAT  Total budget: $2,400,000

Rationale: The Livestock & Fish CRP extension proposal did not envisage any field activities in Colombia, other than strategic no location specific research. This project now offers the opportunity for the CRP to expand its geographical scope for scaling out by initiating activities on the forage supply chain to support livestock value chains in Colombia. Outcomes targeted by the project include:

1. Impact assessment (ex-Ante, ex-post indicators)
2. Value chain assessment
3. Forage development
4. Carbon and water footprint
5. Basic forage seed production

For 2016, specific outputs and outcomes include:

- Establishment of forage evaluation trials
- Agreement on methodologies for carbon and water footprint through internal consultation
- Basic seed production of selected *Megathyrsus* and *Brachiaria* lines commenced
- Molecular finger print of four promising grasses in release process

Project title: Feed the Future Kenya Accelerated Value Chain Development Program

Donor: USAID

2015-2016 budget: $6,050,091  Total budget: $14,482,189

Rationale: The Livestock & Fish CRP extension proposal did not envisage any major field activities in Kenya. This project now offers the opportunity for the CRP to expand its geographical scope for scaling out by supporting activities on the dairy value chain and to apply its value chain approach to extensive livestock value chains in Kenya. The objective of the project is to deploy interventions that are based on whole value chain analysis to produce good agricultural policies, improve productivity, expand markets and trade so as to ensure adequate, diverse and quality food and nutrition.

With respect to extensive livestock value chains, specific outcomes include:

1. Enhance market access for 50,000 pastoralists, ex-pastoralists, and smaller traders
   - Improved market management through co-management models supporting 15 innovation platforms and 30 local marketing associations by 2018.
   - Increased market participation through provision of other services providing business support services to 5,000 individuals, supporting five fodder value chains, and 1,000 women and youth entrepreneurs.
   - Increased prevalence and use of market information systems, reaching 25,000 producers and traders directly.
   - Increased value of animals through support to fattening schemes, supporting 10 fattening schemes by 2018 and achieving a 12% improvement in gross margins per animal sold.
   - Improved trade flows between local counties and Nairobi, working with 100 traders on six key trade barriers.
2. Increase livestock productivity for 30,000 producers

- Increased availability of and access to fodder and forage, supporting 15 community-managed grazing plans, and increasing the number of hectares under improved management by 15%. Support will be provided to eight fodder production enterprises.
- Improved animal health through market interventions, training 2000 producers in improved animal health management and creating demand for health services, and working with five (5) private – public provider networks.
- Improved surveillance of disease outbreaks, training 3000 producers in disease recognition and working government veterinary department to implement rapid response plans.
- Improved productivity through better community-based herd management working with 5,000 producers.

3. Enhance the enabling environment for 20 markets and 30 communities

- Enhanced enabling environment for livestock market management, establishing revenue sharing agreements for 20 markets by 2018.
- Enhanced enabling environment for grazing management, through the development of land use plans for 30 communities.

4. Contribute to improved nutrition of women and children among 50,000 households.

- Increased home consumption of milk, and diversified diet for children aged between 6-23 months by 10%.
- Improved consumption of nutrient rich foods by women of reproductive age with a 10% increase in consumption of diversified diet.

For the Kenya dairy value chain

1. Objective 1: Improved enabling environment for dairy production via enhanced capacity to address systemic issues

- Establishment of nine innovation platforms.
- Increased number of policies/frameworks analysed.
- Increased number of functional and business-oriented producer organizations participating in various stages of the dairy value chain.

2. Enhanced market access via linkage of 5,000 smallholder farmers to diverse milk markets

- Increased number of farmers selling milk and volume of milk.
- Establishment of at least 10 business-oriented dairy producer organizations in each county.
- Increased number of private enterprises trading with farmers and farmer groups.
- Establishment of new contract between at least nine farmer groups and milk buyers.
- Establishment of share capital schemes for 80 farmer groups and linkage of at least 40 farmer groups to established financial institutions.

3. Increase milk productivity and production among 30,000 smallholder farmers
• Increased access to livestock inputs and services via establishment of DBHs and/or village sales agents in 75% of targeted sub-counties leading to increased milk productivity and reduced cost of production.

• Increased uptake of improved dairy technologies (improved dairy breeds, improved forage/fodder varieties, deworming, ECF vaccine, prophylactic treatment etc.) with 75% of targeted households applying these technologies to increase milk productivity.

• Increased business orientation and profitability of dairy enterprises for 18,000 women and men farmers via extension and business training.

4. Improved access to diverse and quality food and change in nutrition-related behaviour among 30,000 households

   • Enhanced availability and dissemination of BCC materials integrating milk and other dairy products to at least five (5) health centres per county to be used as part of the wider nutrition and health education/counselling targeting 30,000 households.

   • Enhanced capacity to deliver nutrition education via training of 90 nutrition and maternal and child health (MCH) staff on the use of integrated BCC materials.

   • Increased number of women and children between 6–23 months of age consuming milk and increased diversity of diets consumed by the same target group.