

INTSORMIL Regional Program Annual Regional Report Guidelines

Year 5, September 30, 2010 through September 29, 2011

All reports should be **SINGLE SPACED and NO LONGER THAN 15 PAGES** (MS Word or WordPerfect format) **submitted by e-mail**.

Table/graphs must be submitted as **.jpg, .bmp, or .tif file format**.

The format should be as follows:

Name of Region, Name and Address of Regional Coordinators

Describe the Collaborative Program (Regional Program Description)

The way the program is organized, managed and implemented. Stress the interdisciplinary and multi-institutional nature of the site program.
Discuss financial inputs from local USAID Missions and other sources of funding and how managed. What do these resources allow the program to do.
Discuss collaboration with International Centers and other organizations.
Discuss how jointly developed collaborative research plans of work are planned and organized.

Sorghum/Millet Constraints Researched

Discuss sorghum/millet production and utilization constraints.
Research Methods (Research by Regional Program PIs as appropriate).
Discuss one or two examples of research progress findings and results with sorghum/millet production and/or quality and utilization improvement.
Discuss mutuality of research benefits to the Regional Program and U.S.

Institution Building

Research equipment, vehicles, reference books and research support funds provided for sorghum/millet research from the regional program budgets (INTSORMIL and USAID Mission).
Discuss examples of INTSORMIL trained regional program researchers who have returned to their home country and the position they hold.
Discuss Regional Program sorghum/millet scientists who have visited U.S. institutions.
Sorghum/Millet Scientists who have been in the region during the year.
Human resource development strategy. (Degree and Non-Degree Programs.)

Networking

Workshops and Meetings
Research Investigator Exchanges
Research Information Exchange
Germplasm Conservation and Distribution (if applicable)
How are research results spread among researchers in-country, to other countries and to organizations that work with farmers?

Research Accomplishments

Discuss research accomplishments at the regional program sites.

Executive Summary Information

Contrast of activities planned for the reporting period and activities accomplished.
Brief review of program and problems to date and discussion of technical and managerial issues significant to the success or failure of this project.
Discuss major achievements for this reporting period, as appropriate, under each of the seven major objectives, i.e., supply chain/market development, nutrition health and grain quality, ICSM, IPM, genetic enhancement, genetic resources and biodiversity, and partnerships and networking.
Discuss progress against benchmarks and indicators and throughputs.

Table 1. Objectives, notional targets, benchmarks and indicators, throughputs, and milestones

Objectives	Targets	Benchmarks and Indicators	Throughputs	Milestones
1. Supply chain/market development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased yields and incomes - Increased pearl millet quality -Increased use of sorghum as a feed source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased farmer incomes - Increase in production area - Elimination of tannin in feed–type cultivars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer incomes increased by 30% - Farmer incomes increased by 20% - 200% increase in markets for sorghum as a feed source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15% increase by Yr 3 and 30% by Yr 5 - 5% increase by Yr 3 and 20% by Yr 5 - 60% increase by Yr 3 and 200% by Yr 5
2. Nutrition, health and grain quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Higher grain quality cultivars -New cultivar acceptance - Increased nutrition of food and feed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High digestibility cultivars selected - Widespread adoption of cultivars - High starch digestibility cultivars developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 high grain quality varieties developed - 60% of farmers accept new cultivars - Nutritional deficiencies in diets decreased by 25% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 varieties released by Yr 3 and 10 by Yr 5 - 20% of farmers accept new cultivars by Yr 3 and 60% by Yr 5 - 10% decrease by Yr 3 and 25% by Yr 5
3. ICSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased and stable grain yields - Improved crop, soil and water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ICSM components identified - Integration of ICSM components into packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% yield increase due to ICSM adoption - 70% of farmers using ICSM practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% increase by Yr 3 and 30% by Yr 5 - 25% using ICSM practices by Yr 3 and 70% by Yr 5
4. IPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased grain quality - Efficient pest management tactics -Reduced pesticide use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tolerance to grain insects, pathogens - IPM packages developed - Non-pesticidal strategies developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% decrease in insect-damaged grain - 4 varieties with insect resistance released - 50% decrease in kg pesticide used/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5% decrease by Yr 4 and 20% by Yr 5 - 1 variety released by Yr 3 and 4 released by Yr 5 - 20% decrease by Yr 3 and 50% by Yr 5
5. Genetic enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stable yielding genotypes -More efficient water use by genotypes -More efficient nutrient use by genotypes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genotypes with less variation in yields - Decrease in drought damage - Savings in fertilizer costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 stable yielding genotypes released - 10 drought tolerant genotypes released - 4 N efficient genotypes released 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 genotypes released by Yr 3 and 6 by Yr 5 - 4 genotypes released by Yr 3 and 10 by Yr 5 - 1 genotype released by Yr 3 and 4 by Yr 5
6. Genetic resources and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Higher yielding genotypes -Conservation of genetic biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of high yielding genotypes - Decrease in rate of loss of biodiversity sensitive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% increase in yield of new genotypes - 20% decrease in use of biodiversity sensitive areas due to increased yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% increase in yield by Yr 3 and 25% by Yr 5 -5% decrease in use of biodiversity sensitive areas by Yr 3 and 20% by Yr 5
7. Partnerships and networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased joint programs with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networks established involving all stakeholders (private industry, NGOs, farmers, international agencies, CG centers, research and technology transfer agencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High research throughputs and high level of technology transfer activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% increase in grain production and 75% of farmers using best management practices by Yr 5