

# Road Map

**To transform the agricultural research for development system into a coherent whole for greater impact.**

(Montpellier Action Plan)

# Defining GFAR and its components

- **GFAR**: is an open and inclusive platform, governed and steered by regional research fora (APAARI, AARINENA, CACAARI, EFARD, FARA, FORAGRO, NAFARD, and networks of civil society organizations, farmer organizations, private sector companies, donor organizations, CGIAR and two UN agencies.
- **GFAR stakeholders**: all those interested in and affected (both directly and indirectly) by AR4D.
- **GFAR Secretariat**: the executive body charged with facilitating TAR4D.

# Agriculture is

- Food crops, **Non-Food crops**, Forestry, Fisheries, Livestock, Fruits, Vegetables, Grasses, Soils, Fuel wood, Water
- Integrated View at the Farmer level—What Implications for Research???
- Security leading to nutrition, health and sustainability of households, livelihoods as well as environment
- Different Meanings to Culture in Agriculture
- Subsidiarity

# Gender Issues

- How to mainstream Gender issues in R & D?
- How to give the issue the profile it deserves?
- Cultural Diversity in Roles and Responses to Gender Challenges
- Gender Platform should empower women in Developing Countries to address their issues and influence policy and interventions in their domains

# Ten Characteristics of a Well Functioning System: Farmers, Consumers, & Sustainability at the Center Stage

1. Adopts a problem-solving approach to Priorities with a focus on selectivity, with regional and regional organizations as the foci;
2. Focuses on *researchable or proven* technologies and/or their delivery to meet farmer constraints on technology adoption;
3. Addresses constraints identified through regional consultations e.g., human resource development, incentives for scientists, accountability and effectiveness of *multiple* partnerships.
4. Facilitates the rapid generation of innovations in support of the spread of knowledge and technologies to small holders and delivery of services to reach the poor;
5. Promotes effective use of collective capacities, particularly networks, by strengthening key relationships among research, development (extension, seed suppliers, the banking sector) and farmer actors;
6. Actively achieves increased investments in human, institutional and financial resources;
7. Promotes coordinated operational linkages among donors and development partners, aimed at monitorable development impacts;
8. Increases mutual and equal accountability among all stakeholders;
9. Commits to action;
10. Achieves credible monitoring, evaluation and reporting on what has changed

# The **stakeholders** who should commit:

- National policy makers of developing and developed countries;
- All stakeholders at the local, national, sub-regional, regional and international levels engaged in and/or supporting agricultural research knowledge and information systems including the CGIAR, advanced research, educational, and extension institutions;
- Donors, foundations, intergovernmental agencies, including bilateral and multilateral institutions and development banks;
- Private sector, including small, medium and large agricultural input companies, food companies, agricultural banks, insurers and the agribusiness sector;
- Farmers organizations and CSOs/NGOs at all levels;
- Representatives of the poor and women;
- Stewards of the environment.

## Key Issues Emerging from the GCARD Consultation Process and GCARD 1: Urgent Need to...

- Address Global Policy Issues, which affect global food security (i.e. Trade, food stocks, food aid and external shocks particularly Agriculture @ Climate Change + others, agricultural Biodiversity—CGIAR + others)
- Foresight Analysis to Expand Options for Research Priorities and Pathways
- Fill the under-investment gap in developing countries in agricultural research and rural development
- Link research and technology to development policy and investments, keeping both farmers and consumers as the focal points
- Increased Risks and Vulnerability Issues
- Adaptive Capacity of Households, Institutions

**Key Issues** Emerging from the GCARD Consultation Process and GCARD 1, continued: Urgent Need to...

- Balance public goods, private enterprise, and community action to achieve broad based increase in agricultural productivity, value chains and environmental services.
- Mobilize all relevant science and technology for development
- Build capacity at all levels, including (but not limited to) scientific capacity

# Key Issues

- Strengthen a Diversity of National and Regional institutions needed to develop and spread knowledge and technologies to achieve accelerated impacts.
- Promote transformation of NARIs to NARES via bottom up approaches and actions to promote an inclusive approach

## Tensions Relate to “ How ”, “ Who should do what ? ” and “ With what resources ? ”

- Donors want accountability for results and quick forward progress
- Regions and NARs want to shape the agenda, participate in the design, and participate in the implementation of mega programs as way ensuring their relevance and impacts
- Increased Demand for Learning from Fast Growing Economies Experience
- CGIAR reforms and MPs are still a work in progress
- BUT... with dedication to the transformation process and the Road Map, we can succeed

# Mr. Anan

- Underfunding
- Farmers have No voice-Lack of Political Empowerment
- Communications are poor
- “Parallel funding at all levels”
- Value chains
- Capacity Development
- Farmer Driven Approaches

# Funding for the New AR4D

- Paradigm Changes and Partnerships Entail Transaction Costs
- The Preparation of Well Designed Programs Needs to be Funded
- Can Ongoing Initiatives be used to address improved participation?
  - Food Security Fund at the World Bank,
  - USAID's food Security Initiative,
  - European proposal of a joint BRIC/EU meeting
- Aid Coordination will remain an issue unless explicitly addressed

Moving Ahead: A timeline for  
actions and progress to report on  
transformation between  
GCARDs 1 and 2

GCARD 2010

GCARD 2012



# Towards a Road Map and an Action Plan

Road Map and An action Plan should build on

- The Regional consultations
- The GFAR's four pillars/objectives
- Discussions during the first three days of GCARD 1 and Break-out Sessions

# Roles of GFAR (from website)

- Continue to pursue the 4 Key Objectives adopted by the GFAR:
  - Advocacy for change
  - Reshaping Institutions for the future
  - Fostering inter-regional partnerships
  - Bridging the knowledge gaps
- All GFAR Objectives in support of increased investments for accelerated impacts

# The Roles and Responsibilities of Developing Countries

Developing countries including emerging economies should commit to:

- Taking leadership positions at their respective levels;
- Enhancing their own policies, institutions and investments in support of achieving better impacts on the poor;
- Fostering institutional innovations to transform their national and regional AR4D systems;
- Incorporating their strategic needs to support such transformation in strategies;
- Adopting an inclusive process involving all relevant stakeholders to develop strategies on what technologies and knowledge need to be generated or mobilized nationally and how to access new technologies and knowledge from external sources;
- Strengthening their SROs and ROs as instruments to foster regional cooperation, better use of available resources, and improved scientific infrastructures.

# Industrialized Countries, Emerging Economies and Global and Regional Organizations

They should

- Adopt explicit commitments to increase well co ordinated investment and human resource development to (i) meet the needs and MDGs or nationally-established goals for poverty reduction, food security and environmental sustainability, and ii) ensure that national and international efforts attain the required levels of investment;
- Support national efforts to build SROs and ROs to complement national efforts, particularly to support smaller countries, so as to achieve the necessary scale to effectively meet research needs and promote international standards and accountability in research management;
- Ensure effective inclusion of research, extension and capacity development in rural development programs in response to needs.

## Institutionalize a **Baseline from Previous work and Subsequent changes**

- Measurements and Monitoring of:
  - Human Resources,
  - Financial Resources,
  - Institutions,
  - Resource Allocations
  - Partnerships.
- A collaborative effort of GFAR constituents (all GFAR stakeholders)  
(with GFAR catalyzing expertise in methodology and data collection)

# Collection of **Best Practices** and **Key Issues**

- Assembly and dissemination of:
  - Successful Examples and Models for Partnership
  - Systematic Prioritization of Key Issues
  - Knowledge Sharing through Success Stories

(GFAR constituents)

# Promote Political Commitment and Support

- Review

- Political context

- Allocation of resources and development of capacities,

- Policies, and

- Linkages to development.

(Regional Fora as the venue, with participation of all stakeholders)

# Concluding Remarks

- GCARD 1 A Success—brought lots of new ideas forward
- Proof of the Progress will Entail Hard Work between now and the Next GCARD
- Progress Needs to be shown on a Variety of Fronts
- Needs Funding to make things happen
- Road Map—Action/Action/Action By All
- –For “Abolition not Alleviatoin of Poverty”